

**GENERATING
EVIDENCE TO
DELIVER FOR
CHILDREN**

2019–2020

Republic of Kosovo

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
and

**Roma, Ashkali and
Egyptian Communities in
the Republic of Kosovo**

Multiple Indicator Cluster
Survey





Republic of Kosovo

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2019–2020

and

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian

Communities

in the Republic of Kosovo

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2019–2020

Survey Findings Report

November, 2020

REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2019–2020
AND
ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2019–2020

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The Republic of Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of 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 Action, for Mothers and Children, the Coalition of NGOs for Child Protection – KOMF, the Embassy of Sweden, the MCC, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST), MoF, Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW), National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), the Office of Good Governance and the Office of Strategic Planning of the Office of the Prime Minister, the University of Prishtina ‘Hasan Prishtina’, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNKT, UN Women and KAS were represented on the Inter-Ministerial Technical and Steering Committees.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The 2019–2020 Republic of Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of Kosovo MICS present up-to-date information for assessing the socio-economic conditions and demographic situation of women and children. The data and indicators produced by MICS will serve as a critical source for measuring progress towards national objectives, and for informing the design of future programme interventions.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2019–2020 Republic of Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of Kosovo MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey implementation – Kosovo and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

Sample frame	2011 Kosovo Population and Housing Census	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15–49) Men (age 15–49) Children under five Children age 5–17 Water quality testing Questionnaire form for vaccination records at health facility
- Updated	June – September 2019		
Interviewer training	October – November 2019	Fieldwork	December 2019 – March 2020

Survey samples

Kosovo		Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo	
Households		Households	
- Sampled	6,556	- Sampled	1,459
- Occupied	5,661	- Occupied	1,295
- Interviewed	5,124	- Interviewed	1,221
- Response rate (Percent)	90.5	- Response rate (Percent)	94.3
Women (age 15–49)		Women (age 15–49)	
- Eligible for interviews	6,483	- Eligible for interviews	1,721
- Interviewed	5,275	- Interviewed	1,493
- Response rate (Percent)	81.4	- Response rate (Percent)	86.8
Men (age 15–49)		Men (age 15–49)	
- Eligible for interviews	3,197	- Eligible for interviews	874
- Interviewed	2,102	- Interviewed	645
- Response rate (Percent)	65.7	- Response rate (Percent)	73.8
Children under five		Children under five	
- Eligible	1,781	- Eligible	811
- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,539	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	737
- Response rate (Percent)	86.4	- Response rate (Percent)	90.9
Children age 5–17		Children age 5–17	
- Eligible	2,691	- Eligible	839
- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,381	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	771
- Response rate (Percent)	88.5	- Response rate (Percent)	91.9
Water Quality Testing		Water Quality Testing	
- Sampled	1,646	- Sampled	407
- Occupied	1,419	- Occupied	362
Household water quality test		Household water quality test	
- Completed	1,179	- Completed	323
- Response rate (Percent)	83.1	- Response rate (Percent)	89.2
Source water quality test		Source water quality test	
- Completed	1,090	- Completed	317
- Response rate (Percent)	76.8	- Response rate (Percent)	87.6

Survey populations			
Kosovo		Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo	
Average household size	4.9	Average household size	5.8
Percentage of population under:		Percentage of population under:	
- Age 5	7.3	- Age 5	12.3
- Age 18	29.0	- Age 18	42.5
Percentage of women age 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	12.0	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	20.2
Percentage of population living in		Percentage of population living in	
- Urban areas	41.7	- Urban areas	53.8
- Rural areas	58.3	- Rural areas	46.2

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AED	Academy for Educational Development, Washington, DC
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CONFEMEN	Conference of the Ministers of Education of French speaking countries (Conférence des ministres de l'Éducation des Etats et gouvernements de la Francophonie)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis
EA	Enumeration area
ECARO	UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
EU-SILC	European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FCT	Field Check Table
g	Grams
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GIS	Geographic information system
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HML	Health Media Lab
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
KOMF	Coalition of NGOs for Child Protection
LBW	Low birth weight
LLECE	The Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (Laboratorio Latinoamericano de Evaluación de la Calidad de la Educación)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

MES	Ministry of Education and Science
MFK	Millennium Foundation Kosovo
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MoH	Ministry of Health
NIPH	National Institute of Public Health
OGG	Office of Good Governance
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OSP	Office for Strategic Planning
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PLOS	Public Library of Science
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
PRH	Population and Reproductive Health
PSU	Primary sampling unit
RME	Relative margin of error
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	Social Protection Committee
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SMSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UCDAVIS	University of California, Davis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN IGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
UNKT	United Nations Kosovo Team
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

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We hope that the findings in this report and moreover the MICS data will help guide policymaking, decisions and actions toward improving the living conditions of all children and women in the Republic of Kosovo.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the 2019–2020 Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, conducted in 2019–2020 by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS). The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for the following:

Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...

The MICS programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the plan of action's goals and objectives:

We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, '**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**' stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda, 'quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind' (paragraph 48); recognizes that '...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...' and calls for: '...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States.'

One of the significant challenges Kosovo faces today is the lack of up-to-date and reliable data to inform decision making and evidence-based policymaking. The lack of fully disaggregated data hinders the monitoring of progress made among specific population groups such as minorities, girls, children with disabilities, and those affected by migration.

This round of MICS will fill in significant data gaps on the situation of children and adolescents and will be critical for progress monitoring. The previous round of MICS with the general population and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities conducted in Kosovo in 2013–2014 provided a widely used source of child-related data which were instrumental to inform national planning and leverage resources for children.

The commitment of Kosovo institutions to further advance sustainable development and continue the efforts towards reducing the equity gaps was confirmed with the adoption of the SDG Resolution by the Kosovo Assembly in 2018 and the establishment of the SDG Council to coordinate line ministries and other institutions responsible for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs. The 2019–2020 MICS data with the general population and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities will inform the development of the national development agenda, SDG baselines and progress monitoring.

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS have as their primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Kosovo;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities and to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention; and
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available from other data sources.

This report presents the results of the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS. Tables presenting findings for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS have black headers, while those presenting findings for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS have blue headers.

Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in Chapter 3, 'Indicators and definitions'. Prior to presenting the survey results, which are organized in thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, 'Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents'.

Starting with Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction to the topic and description of all the tables included in the chapter are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, 'Survive', includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, 'Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health', which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, post-natal care, and ends with HIV.

The following chapter, 'Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development' presents findings on immunisation, household energy use, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of Chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, paternal involvement in children's education, and foundational learning skills are covered.

The next chapter, 'Protected from violence and exploitation', includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, 'Live In a safe and clean environment', covers the topics of drinking water, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – ‘Equitable chance in life’, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity-related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2019–2020, two MICS surveys were carried out in Kosovo using two different samples: one was the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the other, the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS. The 2019 Kosovo MICS was carried out on a sample representative of the whole population of Kosovo. The 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS was carried out on a sample representative of the population from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities living in Kosovo. The two samples and their technical characteristics will be described separately in the relevant sections of the report.

Elements of the methodology and of findings that are common for both surveys are presented jointly.

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

Kosovo

The sample for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, and for urban and rural areas. The urban and rural areas within each of the seven regions (Gjakova, Gjiilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Prishtina and Ferizaj) were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. A total of 324 sample EAs were selected at the national level in the first sampling stage. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample EA. As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. The overall sample size for the 2019–2020 Kosovo Survey name MICS was calculated as 6,480 households.¹ A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.1: Sample Design for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS.

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

The sample for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, and for urban and rural areas. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the 2011 Census EAs which had at least 10 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households. A total of 80 EAs were selected, of which 22 EAs with 50 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were selected with a probability of 1, while the remaining 58 EAs were selected systematically from the remainder of the frame with probability proportional to size. The 22 self-representing EAs formed the first stratum and the remaining 58 EAs formed the second stratum. The urban/rural selection was performed using implicit stratification within each of the two main strata. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs to identify the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn in each sample EA. In EAs with less than 20 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households all the households were drawn for the sample. One EA had no Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian households and was excluded from the sample. The sample size for

¹ Fieldwork was suspended upon the registration of the first COVID-19 case in Kosovo. At the time, all sampled EAs from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS had been visited. An assessment of pending work showed that 13 of the sampled EAs from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 4 of the sampled EAs from the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were incomplete. In the 14 EAs from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS, 48 households were not contacted and interviews for individual questionnaires were pending for 44 women, 65 men, 11 children under five and 12 children age 5–17 years, while in the 4 EAs from the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, 6 households were not contacted and interviews for individual questionnaires were pending for 8 women, 11 men, 1 child under five and 3 children age 5–17 years. Following an assessment that continuing would not significantly affect the completion rate, it was decided to conclude fieldwork.

the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS was calculated as about 1,420 households.¹ As the sample is not self-weighting sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.2: Sample Design for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in five households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15–49 years; 4) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15–49 years; 5) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 6) a questionnaire for children age 5–17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5–17 years living in the household.² The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women / Men	Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Material Deprivation Social Transfers Household Energy Use Water and Sanitation	Woman's Background ^[M] Fertility ^[M] /Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks Contraception Unmet Need Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence ^[M] Victimisation ^[M] Marriage/Union ^[M] Adult Functioning ^[M] HIV/AIDS ^[M]	Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Questionnaire		Questionnaire for Children Under 5
	^[M] The individual Questionnaire for Men only included those modules indicated.	Under-Five's Background Birth Registration Early Childhood Development Child Discipline Child Functioning Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake Immunisation Anthropometry

Additionally, for all children age 0–2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities.

² Children age 15–17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.

Survey-specific modules and questions

The following modules and questions, which are not part of the global standard MICS questionnaires, were included based on national needs:

Household Questionnaire

- **Household Characteristics and Material Deprivation:** The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) questions used to estimate the material deprivation rate were added to the Household Characteristics module in the Household Questionnaire, and as a separate Material Deprivation module, with the aim of supplementing the wealth index calculation, estimating material deprivation and presenting material deprivation as a background characteristic.

Questionnaire for Individual Women

- **Maternal and Newborn Health:** this module included survey-specific questions about the content of antenatal care (ultrasound, weight measurement, uterine height measurement, blood sugar analysis, update of Pregnancy Book).

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report. Further, the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years included a reading and mathematics assessment administered to children age 7–14 years.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.³ From the MICS6 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Albanian and Serbian languages and were pre-tested in Prishtina, Graçanica, Fushë Kosova and Ferizaj municipalities during August 2019. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the Health Media Lab (HML) Institutional Review Board during the period 28 October – 20 November 2019. The protocol included a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey and management strategies to mitigate these.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15–17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

An information letter for households was prepared and distributed by interviewers containing information about the MICS survey, use of information, confidentiality and contact information of KAS and UNICEF.

³ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁴ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Prishtina, Graçanica and Fushë Kosova municipalities in urban and rural areas, and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities during October 2019. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 31 days in October–November 2019. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent five days in field practice and one day on a full pilot survey in Prishtina, Graçanica and Drenas municipalities. The training agenda was based on the template MICS6 training agenda.⁵

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of 12 days, including four days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by nine teams; each was comprised of one male interviewer, three or four female interviewers, one driver, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on 1 December 2019 and was suspended on 13 March 2020, upon registration of the first COVID-19 case in Kosovo. At the time, all sampled EAs from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS had been visited. Following an assessment that continuing would not significantly affect the completion rate, it was decided to conclude fieldwork.¹

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

Although one spot check was required per each cluster, on recommendation, three spot checks were conducted before closing the cluster.

⁴ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁵ The template training agenda can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by the KAS MICS Team – namely the Sampling expert, fieldwork coordinator and survey methodologists, and UNICEF MICS Team members, such as the National MICS Consultant, MICS Field Consultants, MICS Admin Assistant and the MICS Focal Points. The purpose of the visits was to check data collection quality, resolve immediate methodological questions and address any technical issues. In addition, a WhatsApp group was created for continued communication with fieldwork teams. Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) and interviewer performance charts were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁶

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

Data were received at KAS via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in detail in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁷

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁸

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on the MICS website⁹ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

2.10 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report presents findings from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS. Although they are two independent surveys, the decision was made to present findings in a joint report to facilitate the use and comparability of data.

Each chapter starts with a common introduction. After that, there are explanations that refer to the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS findings, respectively. In order to visually differentiate findings coming from the two surveys, the headings of tables from the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are shaded in a different colour.

⁶ The standard field check tables can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>.

⁷ The standard guidelines can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁸ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

⁹ The survey datasets can be found at: 'Surveys' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 24 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>.

2.11 HOW TO READ THE TABLES

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Education

When education is used as a background characteristic in the tables primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education levels are defined in line with the current Kosovo education system classification (five grades of primary school, four grades of lower secondary school, and three grades of upper secondary school).

The findings for the education category 'Higher' within the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities MICS are mainly based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, too few to present them separately. Therefore, the category 'Higher' has been combined with the category 'Upper secondary' and presented as 'Upper secondary or higher'.

Age groupings

Age groups presented in this report also include those persons who had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group, for instance, respondents age 15–49 years include persons who had reached a full 49 years of age, while the age group of children aged 20–23 months includes those who had reached a full 23 months.

Ethnicity

For the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS tables, apart from 'Albanian' and 'Serbian' data for ethnicity categories are combined into 'Other ethnic groups' due to the low number of unweighted cases. The numbers of cases for the individual categories are presented in Tables SR.3.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3.

Functional difficulties

Data on functional difficulties were collected for women and men age 15–49 years and children age 2–17 years. However, the background characteristics 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)', 'Mother's functional difficulties' and 'Child's functional difficulties' are not shown in many of the tables due to the small number of unweighted cases for the category 'Has functional difficulties'. The total number of cases is shown in Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, SR.5.3, SR.5.1WR, SR.5.1MR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R.

Wealth index

Denominators for wealth index quintiles are often too small to present findings by quintile in the tables of the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS. In order to allow for the presentation of data by wealth status, data are merged into two groups – the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles).

MARKINGS USED IN TABLES

Tables also contain particular markings that are used consistently to indicate the following:

- (*) — an asterisk in tables indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is therefore suppressed
- (number) — a figure in parenthesis indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution
- '–' — for cases when the denominator is 0
- 'W' and 'M' — the letters 'W' and 'M' after a table number indicate that it refers to the female or male population, respectively
- R — the letter R after a table number indicates that it refers to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities sample

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS						
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	100.0	99.6
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)		WB	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education		
				Women	99.2	84.0
				Men	99.4	89.0
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	98.9	96.1
SR.6	Households with a telephone ¹³		HC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	99.4	94.6

¹⁰ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

¹¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹² All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators:

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

¹³ In the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS this indicator is calculated only using data collected in the Household Questionnaire.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Definition ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	53.4	23.8
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	94.5	86.8
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years living with neither biological parent	0.7	2.5
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with one or both biological parents dead	2.1	3.5
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	5.2	1.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
SURVIVE¹⁴						
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	11	21
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	4	5
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	15	26
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	1	2
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	16	27

¹⁴ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH						
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years	13	78
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	1.9	16.4
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	66.7	62.1
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁵	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	12.5	17.1
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	99.7 94.4 63.9	98.0 76.7 37.0
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	84.0	74.0
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.0	98.6
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.5	99.0

¹⁵ See Tables TM.3.3 and TM.3.3R for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	31.4	20.5
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	99.5	96.9
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	98.2	97.6
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	97.7	97.4
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	85.1	80.5
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	32.0	33.2
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	88.5	84.3
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁶		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	93.2	90.1
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	91.1	86.3

¹⁶ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counselling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counselling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TM.29	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁷ , who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission Women Men	10.5 10.1	2.7 5.8
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹⁸ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV Women Men	32.1 22.9	16.5 15.2
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years reporting having heard of HIV who report discriminatory attitudes ¹⁹ toward people living with HIV Women Men	78.9 77.8	86.5 85.6

¹⁷ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

¹⁸ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

¹⁹ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT						
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunisation coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	99.3	99.0
TC.2	Polio immunisation coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of the Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) ²⁰ vaccines at any time before the survey	90.0	58.0
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	90.3	57.4
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunisation coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the second/third ²¹ dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	81.0	50.9
TC.5	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) immunisation coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	88.4	55.6
TC.8	Rubella immunisation coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	91.4	71.7

²⁰ The Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Kosovo since 2016, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV).

²¹ MICS indicator TC.4 on completed HepB immunisation coverage includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TC.S1	Measles immunisation coverage ²²	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	91.4	71.7
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunisation coverage ²³		IM	Percentage of children who at age (a) 24–35 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey (b) 24–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunisation schedule	88.1 72.5	59.2 37.5
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	33.8	7.9
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	25.9	2.8
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.5	98.9

²² In Kosovo, the measles vaccine is administered as part of the vaccine containing measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.

²³ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 by 12 months and 1 dose of measles vaccination by 24 months of age. All vaccinations include: BCG, OPV/IPVr, DTPr, completed HepB immunisation, Hib3 and MMR as per the vaccinations recommended for children under age 3 years in the schedules implemented in Kosovo. See Section 7.1 for information on immunisation indicators.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²⁴	20.2	1.5
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	94.5	96.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	32.1	54.9
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²⁵	29.2	17.0
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁶ during the previous day	44.7	39.9
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12–15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	43.8	72.8

²⁴ Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

²⁵ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁶ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20–23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	33.5	(55.4)
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0–35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	12.8	22.8
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months appropriately fed ²⁷ during the previous day	42.6	56.8
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	97.8	(92.4)
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	37.4 30.2	22.5 7.7
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	76.0	51.3
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁸ during the previous day	44.5	21.3

²⁷ Infants age 0–5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6–23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁸ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁹ or more during the previous day	78.7	68.3
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	69.3	73.0
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence ³⁰		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	1.7 0.2	7.1 1.3
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence ³⁰	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	4.0 0.9	14.6 3.9
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence ³⁰	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.3 0.5	2.6 0.5
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence ³⁰	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	5.9 1.1	2.8 0.7

²⁹ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6–8 months, and three times for children 9–23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6–23 months

³⁰ Because of the high proportion of children excluded from analysis of nutrition indicators due to measurements not being taken, it is recommended that findings for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS are interpreted with caution. See Section 7.4 for more details.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24–59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	63.2 10.1 46.4	36.5 5.4 20.9
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	27.3	4.0
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	61.3	50.4
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	6.7	8.7
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	91.3	81.8
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
LEARN						
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	15.0	7.6
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	83.8	44.9
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	87.7	73.0
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	87.9	69.1
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	96.1 93.7 86.8	84.1 63.7 31.0
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	2.1 2.7 9.5	13.2 20.7 57.6

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Rate of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	97.1 91.6	86.6 59.7
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2	ED	Percentage of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	98.4 96.4 87.2	84.7 58.5 23.8
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	98.4	96.4
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	1.9 1.5	12.1 15.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
LN.11a	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys		
				(a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	1.05	0.90
				(b) primary school	1.01	0.97
				(c) lower secondary school	1.00	0.98
				(d) upper secondary school	1.08	0.99
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile		
LN.11b				(a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.72	(*)
LN.11c				(b) primary school	0.92	0.80
				(c) lower secondary school	0.89	0.50
				(d) upper secondary school	0.73	0.25
				Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents		
				(a) organised learning (one year younger than the official primary school entry age)	0.91	1.15
				(b) primary school	1.03	1.07
				(c) lower secondary school	1.06	1.21
				(d) upper secondary school	1.03	0.80

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
LN.11d	Education Parity Indices: Foundational learning skills (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area (d) Functioning	4.5.1	ED	Foundational learning skills for girls divided by foundational learning skills for boys (e) reading age 7–14 years (f) numeracy age 7–14 years	1.02 0.85	1.45 0.49
				Foundational learning skills for the poorest quintile divided by foundational learning skills for the richest quintile (e) reading age 7–14 years (f) numeracy age 7–14 years	0.73 0.57	0.34 0.33
				Foundational learning skills for rural residents divided by foundational learning skills for urban residents (e) reading age 7–14 years (f) numeracy age 7–14 years	0.88 0.77	0.99 1.02
				Foundational learning skills for children with functional difficulties divided by foundational learning skills for children without functional difficulties (e) reading age 7–14 years (f) numeracy age 7–14 years	0.71 0.77	(0.92) (0.23)
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	93.4	89.6
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	75.2	49.2
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	47.0	29.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	30.1	16.8
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	89.0	87.4
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years who have three or more books to read at home	45.1	8.1
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7–14 years who read books or are read to at home	94.5	71.6
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school whose home language is used at school	98.6	90.3
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework and received help with homework	57.2	49.3
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and number skills	4.1.1	FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7–14 (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational number tasks (d) Age 7–14 (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	41.4 25.3 26.2 42.2 24.3 25.6	18.2 9.0 13.4 13.1 7.0 9.4
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION						
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	98.1	95.5
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	71.6	79.6
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5–17 years who are involved in child labour ³¹	5.3	6.9
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women and men age 20–24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	0.8 4.0 0.7 1.6	7.3 30.9 0.7 10.2
PR.5	Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union		MA	Percentage of women and men age 15–19 years who are married or in union Women Men	3.9 0.0	18.9 3.8
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15–19 years (b) age 20–24 years	(12.0) 5.3	5.3 6.8

³¹ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. See Tables PR.3.1–3.4 and PR.3.1R–PR.3.4R for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Women Men	65.0 94.8	47.9 84.0
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Women Men	24.7 12.2	57.1 25.5
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT						
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	98.4	99.2
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	92.1	94.7
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	75.9	57.9
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	20.5	10.0
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	23.1	15.7
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	54.6	48.7
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	90.5	87.9
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	89.7	84.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
WS.S1	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ³²	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	56.6	46.6
WS.S2	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ³²	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which a service provider has removed waste for treatment off-site	1.1	1.6
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	97.8	95.4
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	10.5	17.5

³² The survey-specific indicators WS.S1 and WS.S2 correspond to MICS indicators WS.10 and WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1, respectively. They differ from the global MICS indicator in that they do not include removal of excreta by a service provider to treatment plants.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE					
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2–17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	7.9 13.9
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women, men and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15–49 men age 15–49 b) children age 5–17 c) children under age 5	6.8 12.0 3.6 5.6 4.1 5.7 3.8 4.0
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	50.6 63.6
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	54.4 68.5
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	51.2 68.4
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women and men age 15–49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Women Men	12.6 10.2 18.3 20.5

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹⁰	Module ¹¹	Description ¹²	Kosovo	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo
EQ.S1	Housing deprivation rate		HC – WS	Percentage of household members living in households deprived of any one of four housing deprivation items ³³	25.5	56.7
EQ.S2	Material deprivation rate		HC – MD	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in three of nine dimensions ³⁴	44.1	86.2
EQ.S3	Severe material deprivation rate		HC – MD	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in four of nine dimensions ³⁴	30.2	75.6
EQ.S4	Extreme material deprivation rate		HC – MD	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in five of nine dimensions ³⁴	16.3	58.3
EQ.S5	Noise pollution		HC	Percentage of household members living in households affected either by noise from neighbours or from the street	14.9	19.0

³³ The items considered are: 1) leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor, 2) lack of bath or shower in the dwelling, 3) lack of indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household and 4) problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light.

³⁴ Nine dimensions of material deprivation: Cannot afford: 1) to pay rent or utility bills, 2) to keep home adequately warm, 3) to face unexpected expenses, 4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, 5) a week-long holiday away from home for all household members, 6) a car, 7) a washing machine, 8) a TV and 9) a telephone.

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Kosovo MICS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS. Of 6,556 households selected for the sample, 5,661 were found occupied. Of these, 5,124 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 90.5 percent.

Of the 1,646 households randomly selected for the Water Quality Testing Questionnaire in each cluster, 1,419 households were found occupied. Of these, 1,179 were successfully tested for household drinking water yielding a response rate of 83.1 percent. Also, 1,090 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 76.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 6,483 women (age 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 5,275 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 81.4 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15–49 years), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15–49 years) were identified in every second household. 3,197 men (age 15–49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,102 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 65.7 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 1,781 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,539 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 86.4 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5–17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 5,332 children age 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 2,691 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 2,381, which corresponds to a response rate of 88.5 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 73.6, 59.5, 78.2 and 80.1 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5–17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5–17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5–17 by interview results, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Households			
Sampled	6,556	3,470	3,086
Occupied	5,661	2,977	2,684
Interviewed	5,124	2,596	2,528
Household completion rate	78.2	74.8	81.9
Household response rate	90.5	87.2	94.2
Water quality testing^A			
Sampled	1,646	870	776
Occupied	1,419	751	668
Household water quality test			
Completed	1,179	581.0	598.0
Completion rate	71.6	66.8	77.1
Response rate	83.1	77.4	89.5
Source water quality test			
Completed	1,090	544	546
Completion rate	66.2	62.5	70.4
Response rate	76.8	72.4	81.7
Women age 15–49 years			
Eligible	6,483	3,109	3,374
Interviewed	5,275	2,409	2,866
Women's response rate	81.4	77.5	84.9
Women's overall response rate	73.6	67.6	80.0
Men age 15–49 years^B			
Number of men in interviewed households	6,454	3,062	3,392
Eligible	3,197	1,537	1,660
Interviewed	2,102	916	1,186
Men's response rate	65.7	59.6	71.4
Men's overall response rate	59.5	52.0	67.3
Children under 5 years			
Eligible	1,781	785	996
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,539	645	894
Under-5's response rate	86.4	82.2	89.8
Under-5's overall response rate	78.2	71.6	84.5
Children age 5–17 years^C			
Number of children in interviewed households	5,332	2,470	2,862
Eligible	2,691	1,289	1,402
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,381	1,094	1,287
Children age 5–17's response rate	88.5	84.9	91.8
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	80.1	74.0	86.5

^A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15–49 years in every second household.

^C The Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS

Table SR.1.1R presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS. Of 1,459 households selected for the sample, 1,295 were found occupied. Of these, 1,221 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 94.3 percent.

Of the 407 households randomly selected for the Water Quality Testing Questionnaire in each cluster, 362 households were found occupied. Of these, 323 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 89.2 percent. Also, 317 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 87.6 percent.

In the interviewed households, 1,721 women (age 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 1,493 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 86.8 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15–49 years), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15–49 years) were identified in every second household. 874 men (age 15–49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 645 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 73.8 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 811 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 737 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 90.9 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5–17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years. Only one child has been selected randomly in each household interviewed, and there were 2,086 children age 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 839 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 771, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.9 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 81.8, 69.6, 85.7 and 86.6 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5–17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1R: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5–17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5–17 by interview results, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

2020

		Area	
	Total	Urban	Rural
Households			
Sampled	1,459	792	667
Occupied	1,295	690	605
Interviewed	1,221	642	579
Household completion rate	83.7	81.1	86.8
Household response rate	94.3	93.0	95.7
Water quality testing^A			
Sampled	407	218	189
Occupied	362	185	177
Household water quality test			
Completed	323	159	164
Completion rate	79.4	72.9	86.8
Response rate	89.2	85.9	92.7
Source water quality test			
Completed	317	153	164
Completion rate	77.9	70.2	86.8
Response rate	87.6	82.7	92.7
Women age 15–49 years			
Eligible	1,721	884	837
Interviewed	1,493	742	751
Women's response rate	86.8	83.9	89.7
Women's overall response rate	81.8	78.1	85.9
Men age 15–49 years^B			
Number of men in interviewed households	1,761	928	833
Eligible	874	461	413
Interviewed	645	303	342
Men's response rate	73.8	65.7	82.8
Men's overall response rate	69.6	61.2	79.2
Children under 5 years			
Eligible	811	383	428
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	737	332	405
Under-5's response rate	90.9	86.7	94.6
Under-5's overall response rate	85.7	80.7	90.6
Children age 5–17 years^C			
Number of children in interviewed households	2,086	1,004	1,082
Eligible	839	425	414
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	771	379	392
Children age 5–17's response rate	91.9	89.2	94.7
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	86.6	83.0	90.6

^A The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2R.

^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15–49 years in every second household.

^C The Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, or a shower unit or bathtub, the dwelling type the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, total number of rooms available to the household³⁵ as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping and whether there are problems with the dwelling.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Tables SR.2.3 and SR.2.4 show how the household populations are distributed according to household wealth quintiles and material deprivation groupings, respectively, by background characteristics.

Tables SR.2.1R, SR.2.2R, SR.2.3R and SR.2.4R present the same characteristics for household members living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo.

³⁵ Kitchens used only for cooking, bathrooms, toilets, corridors, utility rooms, lobbies and verandas are not counted as rooms.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics and personal assets, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity			
Yes, interconnected grid	99.8	99.9	99.8
Yes, off-grid	0.1	0.1	0.2
No	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking^A			
Clean fuels and technologies	37.1	58.3	19.9
Other fuels	62.4	40.8	79.8
No cooking done in the household	0.5	0.8	0.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Internet access at home^B			
Yes	94.5	95.6	93.6
No	5.4	4.3	6.3
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dwelling type			
House	87.6	72.6	99.8
Apartment	12.3	27.2	0.2
Other/Missing	0.1	0.2	0.0
Main material of flooring^C			
Natural floor	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rudimentary floor	6.0	4.1	7.5
Finished floor	93.7	95.8	91.9
Other	0.2	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0
Main material of roof^C			
Natural roofing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.2	0.3	0.1
Finished roofing	98.7	97.5	99.7
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2
Missing	0.8	1.8	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^C			
Natural walls	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rudimentary walls	0.5	0.1	0.8
Finished walls	98.6	99.3	98.1
Other	0.7	0.4	1.0
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.0
Rooms available to the household			
1	1.2	1.9	0.7
2	11.0	13.8	8.8
3	24.2	29.4	20.1
4	24.6	22.7	26.0
5	23.0	17.1	27.8
6	8.5	8.5	8.5
7 or more	7.4	6.5	8.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics and personal assets, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	15.9	18.0	14.1
2	37.3	40.0	35.2
3	32.5	30.2	34.4
4	10.9	9.1	12.3
5 or more	3.4	2.6	4.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shower unit or bathtub in dwelling			
Yes	88.5	91.9	85.7
No	11.4	8.0	14.2
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dwelling too dark			
Yes	14.0	14.4	13.8
No	85.9	85.5	86.2
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.0
Problems with leaking roof in dwelling			
Yes	16.2	14.1	17.9
No	83.7	85.7	82.1
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1
Problems with damp walls, floors or foundation in dwelling			
Yes	30.7	26.4	34.3
No	69.2	73.5	65.7
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Problems with rot in window frames or floor in dwelling			
Yes	21.4	19.5	22.9
No	78.5	80.4	77.0
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of households	5,124	2,288	2,836
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.1	2.0	2.1
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	100.0	99.9	100.0
Number of household members	25,129	10,490	14,639

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1

^B See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

^C Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Percentage of households that own a			
Television ^A	98.9	98.8	98.9
Plasma/LCD/LED television	89.2	91.2	87.6
Refrigerator	97.9	98.7	97.3
Washing machine	97.5	97.9	97.1
Vacuum cleaner	95.2	95.7	94.8
Electric stove	77.5	88.8	68.4
Water heater	97.9	98.8	97.1
Clothes dryer	8.1	10.6	6.1
Air conditioner	8.8	14.6	4.0
Jacuzzi tub	1.5	2.1	1.0
Dish washer	47.2	57.1	39.3
Air cleaner	2.6	4.7	1.0
Solar panel	0.4	0.6	0.3
Percentage of households that have a			
Bed	89.6	88.5	90.5
Table and chairs	87.8	89.1	86.7
Wardrobe	97.8	98.4	97.3
Sofa	98.3	98.9	97.7
Cupboard	98.0	98.0	98.0
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	51.7	30.4	68.9
Farm animals/Livestock	30.4	5.9	50.2
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Motorcycle or scooter	5.9	5.6	6.2
Animal-drawn cart	1.1	0.3	1.8
Car, truck, or van	71.5	66.3	75.7
Computer or tablet ^A	53.4	62.9	45.7
Mobile telephone ^A	99.2	99.4	99.1
Bank account	82.1	84.4	80.2
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	84.6	77.4	90.4
Not owned	15.3	22.5	9.5
Rented	2.9	6.4	0.1
Temporary housing (no rent) ^B	11.6	15.1	8.9
Other	0.7	1.0	0.5
DK/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ownership of a second dwelling	12.7	16.6	9.6
Number of households	5,124	2,288	2,836

^A See Table SR.9.2 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

^B Temporary housing (no rent) includes property owned by family member that is not a member of the household.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	25,129
Sex of household head							
Male	20.0	19.9	20.0	19.9	20.1	100.0	23,148
Female	20.7	20.7	19.7	20.6	18.4	100.0	1,981
Area							
Urban	14.2	15.3	17.5	19.6	33.4	100.0	10,490
Rural	24.2	23.3	21.8	20.3	10.4	100.0	14,639
Education of household head							
None	47.7	13.8	11.8	16.4	10.3	100.0	647
Primary	38.3	20.0	19.8	14.7	7.2	100.0	1,951
Lower secondary	30.9	27.2	19.7	14.3	8.0	100.0	6,167
Upper secondary	17.1	21.3	20.7	21.8	19.1	100.0	10,454
Higher	4.7	10.9	19.9	24.8	39.6	100.0	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	18.3	19.8	20.1	20.7	21.1	100.0	22,580
Serbian	15.5	26.7	20.4	22.8	14.6	100.0	1,061
Other ethnic groups	49.7	17.0	18.0	8.2	7.2	100.0	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.2.4: Material deprivations

Percent distribution of the household population, by material deprivations, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Material deprivations (Grouping 1) ^A				Material deprivations (Grouping 2) ^A				Number of household members
	Three or more	One or two	None	Total	Three or more	Two	None or one	Total	
Total	44.1	29.0	26.9	100.0	44.1	12.9	43.0	100.0	25,129
Sex of household head									
Male	43.2	29.2	27.5	100.0	43.2	13.0	43.8	100.0	23,148
Female	54.7	25.8	19.6	100.0	54.7	11.6	33.7	100.0	1,981
Area									
Urban	41.0	26.7	32.4	100.0	41.0	11.3	47.8	100.0	10,490
Rural	46.4	30.6	23.0	100.0	46.4	14.1	39.5	100.0	14,639
Education of household head									
None	64.1	23.1	12.9	100.0	64.1	11.6	24.3	100.0	647
Primary	56.0	28.3	15.7	100.0	56.0	15.4	28.6	100.0	1,951
Lower secondary	57.2	28.1	14.8	100.0	57.2	13.2	29.6	100.0	6,167
Upper secondary	43.4	29.5	27.0	100.0	43.4	12.4	44.1	100.0	10,454
Higher	25.5	29.8	44.7	100.0	25.5	12.7	61.8	100.0	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	42.9	28.8	28.3	100.0	42.9	12.8	44.3	100.0	22,580
Serbian	37.8	40.1	22.1	100.0	37.8	16.1	46.1	100.0	1,061
Other ethnic groups	67.9	23.9	8.2	100.0	67.9	11.1	20.9	100.0	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13

^A See Section 4.5 for more details on the construction of material deprivation groupings

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.2.1R: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics and personal assets, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity			
Yes, interconnected grid	99.0	99.3	98.7
Yes, off-grid	0.6	0.6	0.7
No	0.3	0.1	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Energy use for cooking^A			
Clean fuels and technologies	8.2	12.5	3.0
Other fuels	90.9	87.0	95.6
No cooking done in the household	0.8	0.5	1.2
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Internet access at home^B			
Yes	86.8	89.3	83.8
No	13.1	10.7	16.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Dwelling type			
House	97.3	97.6	97.1
Apartment	2.5	2.4	2.5
Other/Missing	0.2	0.0	0.4
Main material of flooring^C			
Natural floor	0.5	0.0	1.2
Rudimentary floor	17.0	15.7	18.5
Finished floor	82.2	84.1	80.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Main material of roof^C			
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.1	0.0	0.3
Finished roofing	99.7	99.9	99.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.3
Main material of exterior walls^C			
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.3
Rudimentary walls	1.3	0.3	2.3
Finished walls	97.2	99.7	94.2
Other	1.4	0.0	3.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rooms available to the household			
1	5.7	5.0	6.6
2	29.2	29.6	28.8
3	39.6	39.2	40.0
4	12.9	14.0	11.6
5 or more	12.6	12.3	12.9
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	26.6	25.8	27.6
2	42.8	45.1	40.1
3	23.3	22.6	24.1
4	5.6	5.2	5.9
5 or more	1.8	1.4	2.2

Table SR.2.1R: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics and personal assets, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Shower unit or bathtub in dwelling			
Yes	79.2	80.7	77.3
No	20.8	19.3	22.5
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Dwelling too dark			
Yes	33.5	34.9	31.8
No	66.5	65.1	68.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Problems with dwelling: Leaking roof			
Yes	40.4	38.4	42.8
No	59.5	61.6	57.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Problems with dwelling: Damp walls, floors or foundation			
Yes	67.0	63.4	71.4
No	32.9	36.6	28.5
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Problems with dwelling: Rot in window frames or floor			
Yes	50.3	45.9	55.5
No	49.7	54.1	44.3
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.2
Number of households	1,221	668	553
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.0	2.9	3.1
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	99.6	99.8	99.4
Number of household members	7,039	3,786	3,252
¹ MICS indicator SR.1 – Access to electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1			
^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table TC.4.1R			
^B See Table SR.9.2R for details and indicators on ICT devices in households			
^C Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5 and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other			

Table SR.2.2R: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
Percentage of households that own a			
Television ^A	96.1	96.2	96.0
Plasma/LCD/LED television	74.0	76.7	70.8
Refrigerator	87.5	89.0	85.6
Washing machine	86.7	88.9	84.1
Vacuum cleaner	58.1	63.4	51.8
Electric stove	45.3	53.8	34.9
Water heater	86.3	89.8	82.0
Clothes dryer	2.9	3.4	2.4
Air conditioner	2.4	2.6	2.0
Jacuzzi tub	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dish washer	11.9	15.4	7.8
Air cleaner	0.6	0.5	0.8
Solar panel	0.4	0.4	0.3
Percentage of households that have a			
Bed	49.8	48.1	51.9
Table and chairs	43.4	45.0	41.6
Wardrobe	85.1	85.0	85.4
Sofa	94.3	95.2	93.1
Cupboard	86.0	88.0	83.6
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	11.5	6.2	17.8
Farm animals/Livestock	15.6	5.9	27.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Motorcycle or scooter	4.8	5.1	4.4
Animal-drawn cart	1.7	0.5	3.2
Car, truck, or van	30.8	29.1	32.8
Computer or tablet ^A	23.8	25.5	21.8
Mobile telephone ^A	94.6	95.6	93.4
Bank account	52.0	52.4	51.5
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	69.3	65.5	73.8
Not owned	30.6	34.4	26.0
Rented	4.4	6.5	1.9
Temporary housing (no rent) ^B	26.0	27.9	23.8
Other	0.2	0.0	0.4
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ownership of a second dwelling	5.0	4.8	5.3
Number of households	1,221	668	553

^A See Table SR.9.2R for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

^B Temporary housing (no rent) includes property owned by family member that is not a member of the household.

Table SR.2.3R: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Wealth index quintile						Wealth index ^A		Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	Poorest 60 percent	Richest 40 percent		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	7,039
Sex of household head										
Male	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.4	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	6,508
Female	18.8	20.9	23.8	21.9	14.7	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	531
Area										
Urban	15.4	18.5	20.6	21.3	24.2	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	3,786
Rural	25.4	21.6	19.3	18.6	15.1	100.0	66.3	33.7	100.0	3,252
Education of household head										
None	36.0	17.9	25.2	12.4	8.6	100.0	79.0	21.0	100.0	1,073
Primary	33.1	21.6	19.3	16.4	9.5	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	1,348
Lower secondary	14.4	23.1	20.4	22.7	19.4	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	7.2	12.7	15.0	23.1	42.1	100.0	34.8	65.2	100.0	1,335
DK/Missing	26.8	14.7	38.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	79.9	20.1	100.0	55
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	22.5	19.4	23.3	14.0	20.8	100.0	65.2	34.8	100.0	1,287
Ashkali	19.7	21.3	21.1	22.5	15.4	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	3,464
Egyptian	22.0	17.5	15.6	19.5	25.5	100.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	1,774
Albanian	10.0	20.3	19.2	20.7	29.8	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Missing	(0.0)	(34.4)	(45.0)	(20.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(79.3)	(20.7)	100.0	23

^A See Section 4.5 for details on the construction of the wealth index quintiles and the wealth index grouping 'Poorest 40 percent' and 'Richest 40 percent' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.2.4R: Material deprivations

Percent distribution of the household population, by material deprivations, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Material deprivations (Grouping 1) ^A				Material deprivations (Grouping 2) ^A				Total	Number of household members
	Three or more	One or two	None	Total	Three or more	Two	None or one	Total		
Total	86.2	9.7	4.1	100.0	86.2	6.0	7.9	100.0		7,039
Sex of household head										
Male	85.7	10.1	4.2	100.0	85.7	6.2	8.0	100.0		6,508
Female	91.7	5.5	2.8	100.0	91.7	2.8	5.6	100.0		531
Area										
Urban	84.8	10.8	4.4	100.0	84.8	6.9	8.3	100.0		3,786
Rural	87.8	8.5	3.7	100.0	87.8	4.9	7.3	100.0		3,252
Education of household head										
None	92.0	7.0	1.0	100.0	92.0	4.4	3.6	100.0		1,073
Primary	93.8	4.6	1.6	100.0	93.8	2.7	3.4	100.0		1,348
Lower secondary	86.4	10.2	3.4	100.0	86.4	6.5	7.1	100.0		3,229
Upper secondary or higher	73.3	15.7	11.0	100.0	73.3	8.9	17.8	100.0		1,335
DK/Missing	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0		55
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	85.3	10.4	4.3	100.0	85.3	5.6	9.1	100.0		1,287
Ashkali	89.5	7.6	2.9	100.0	89.5	6.1	4.4	100.0		3,464
Egyptian	82.1	12.4	5.4	100.0	82.1	5.8	12.1	100.0		1,774
Albanian	82.3	11.8	5.9	100.0	82.3	4.8	12.9	100.0		480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0		12
Missing	(62.8)	(20.7)	(16.5)	100.0	(62.8)	(20.7)	(16.5)	100.0		23

^A See Section 4.5 for more details on the construction of material deprivation groupings.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households in Kosovo by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, area, number of household members, education of household head, ethnicity³⁶ and material deprivation groupings. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁷

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized.³⁷ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Kosovo, 2019–2020			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,124	5,124
Sex of household head			
Male	88.8	4,548	4,524
Female	11.2	576	600
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	0	0
18–34	7.1	363	342
35–64	70.4	3,608	3,589
65–84	21.6	1,107	1,149
85+	0.9	45	44
Area			
Urban	44.7	2,288	2,596
Rural	55.3	2,836	2,528
Education of household head			
None	2.6	135	129
Primary	7.4	378	363
Lower secondary	23.1	1,184	1,188
Upper secondary	41.2	2,113	2,097
Higher	25.6	1,311	1,343
DK/Missing	0.1	3	4

³⁶ This was determined by asking ‘To what ethnic group does (name of the head of the household from HL2) belong?’ See Appendix E.1: Household Questionnaire.

³⁷ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households, Kosovo, 2019–2020			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Number of household members			
1	3.3	170	173
2	10.2	523	533
3	12.1	622	631
4	18.8	963	963
5	20.9	1,069	1,062
6	15.6	798	795
7	9.3	474	462
8	4.6	237	238
9	2.0	101	102
10+	3.3	168	165
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	89.1	4,563	4,616
Serbian	5.4	276	199
Other ethnic groups	5.5	282	306
Turk	0.7	38	45
Bosnian	0.9	49	64
Roma	0.5	26	26
Ashkali	1.5	78	73
Egyptian	1.3	64	58
Goran	0.4	19	33
Other	0.2	8	7
Missing	0.1	3	3
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	44.6	2,285	2,281
One or two	27.9	1,428	1,415
None	27.5	1,412	1,428
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	44.6	2,285	2,281
Two	12.5	642	627
None or one	42.9	2,198	2,216
Households with^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	26.4	1,353	1,316
At least one child age 5–17 years	53.3	2,729	2,691
At least one child age <18 years	62.6	3,210	3,161
At least one woman age 15–49 years	80.2	4,107	4,075
At least one man age 15–49 years	81.7	4,184	4,150
No member age <50	9.0	460	476
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Mean household size	4.9	5,124	5,124
^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households			

Table SR.3.1R provides the distribution of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, age of the household head, area, number of household members, education and ethnicity of the household head and material deprivation groupings.

Table SR.3.1R: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,221	1,221
Sex of household head			
Male	90.3	1,103	1,095
Female	9.7	118	126
Age of household head			
<18	0.1	1	1
18–34	16.8	206	185
35–64	70.1	856	859
65–84	12.3	150	166
85+	0.7	8	10
Area			
Urban	54.7	668	642
Rural	45.3	553	579
Education of household head			
None	15.8	193	176
Primary	19.0	232	236
Lower secondary	44.7	545	545
Upper secondary or higher	19.8	242	254
DK/Missing	0.8	10	10
Number of household members			
1	2.3	28	33
2	8.8	108	109
3	8.3	101	105
4	11.9	146	149
5	15.3	187	186
6	18.9	231	224
7	12.9	157	159
8	7.5	92	95
9	6.1	74	71
10+	7.9	97	90
Ethnicity of household head			
Roma	18.3	223	224
Ashkali	46.7	570	536
Egyptian	27.2	332	357
Albanian	7.3	89	95
Other ethnic groups	0.3	3	4
Missing	0.4	5	5
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	85.3	1,042	1,030
One or two	10.4	127	133
None	4.3	53	58
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	85.3	1,042	1,030
Two	6.3	77	77
None or one	8.4	102	114

Table SR.3.1R: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Households with ^A			
At least one child under age 5 years	45.6	557	531
At least one child age 5–17 years	69.3	847	839
At least one child age <18 years	78.5	959	944
At least one woman age 15–49 years	86.9	1,061	1,050
At least one man age 15–49 years	87.6	1,069	1,057
No member age <50	6.6	81	88
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Mean household size	5.8	1,221	1,221
^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households			

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population in Kosovo is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 25,129 household members were listed. Of these, 12,452 were males, and 12,676 were females.³⁸

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population ^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0–17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	12,452	100.0	12,676	100.0	25,129	100.0
Age						
0–4	951	7.6	888	7.0	1,839	7.3
5–9	1,011	8.1	998	7.9	2,009	8.0
10–14	1,044	8.4	981	7.7	2,025	8.1
15–19	1,289	10.3	1,236	9.7	2,524	10.0
15–17	723	5.8	682	5.4	1,405	5.6
18–19	565	4.5	554	4.4	1,119	4.5
20–24	1,098	8.8	1,047	8.3	2,146	8.5
25–29	932	7.5	951	7.5	1,883	7.5
30–34	873	7.0	813	6.4	1,685	6.7
35–39	774	6.2	750	5.9	1,524	6.1
40–44	791	6.4	890	7.0	1,681	6.7
45–49	745	6.0	848	6.7	1,593	6.3
50–54	691	5.6	810	6.4	1,501	6.0
55–59	652	5.2	663	5.2	1,315	5.2
60–64	523	4.2	519	4.1	1,042	4.1
65–69	395	3.2	452	3.6	847	3.4
70–74	296	2.4	357	2.8	653	2.6
75–79	209	1.7	229	1.8	439	1.7
80–84	118	0.9	152	1.2	270	1.1
85+	60	0.5	93	0.7	153	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	3,729	29.9	3,550	28.0	7,279	29.0
Adults age 18+ years	8,723	70.1	9,127	72.0	17,850	71.0
^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.						

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo is provided in Table SR.4.1R. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 7,039 household members were listed. Of these, 3,541 were males, and 3,498 were females.³⁸

³⁸ The single year age distribution is provided in Tables DQ.1.1 and DQ.1.1R in Appendix D: Data quality

Table SR.4.1R: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0–17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,541	100.0	3,498	100.0	7,039	100.0
Age						
0–4	448	12.6	421	12.0	869	12.3
5–9	450	12.7	431	12.3	881	12.5
10–14	386	10.9	373	10.7	759	10.8
15–19	399	11.3	413	11.8	812	11.5
15–17	249	7.0	236	6.7	485	6.9
18–19	150	4.2	177	5.1	327	4.6
20–24	373	10.5	310	8.9	683	9.7
25–29	214	6.0	250	7.2	464	6.6
30–34	219	6.2	199	5.7	418	5.9
35–39	198	5.6	199	5.7	397	5.6
40–44	189	5.3	207	5.9	396	5.6
45–49	183	5.2	153	4.4	336	4.8
50–54	131	3.7	156	4.5	287	4.1
55–59	118	3.3	117	3.3	234	3.3
60–64	103	2.9	100	2.9	202	2.9
65–69	66	1.9	77	2.2	143	2.0
70–74	31	0.9	45	1.3	77	1.1
75–79	15	0.4	26	0.7	41	0.6
80–84	10	0.3	13	0.4	22	0.3
85+	10	0.3	8	0.2	18	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	1,532	43.3	1,461	41.8	2,993	42.5
Adults age 18+ years	2,009	56.7	2,037	58.2	4,046	57.5

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/MR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15–49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5–17 years in Kosovo. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).³⁷ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5–17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, men, children age 5–17 years, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female and male respondents, age 15–49 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, age, education³⁹, marital/union status, motherhood/fatherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18–49 years), ethnicity of the household head, material deprivation groupings and wealth index quintiles.

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 Kosovo sample and for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, using characteristics for each respective sample. Therefore, the wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular dataset they are based on and differ for the two surveys.

In tables for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, denominators for wealth index quintiles are often too small to present the findings, therefore data are 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.

Material deprivation is a composite indicator calculated as the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items: to pay their rent, mortgage, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments; to keep their home adequately warm; to face unexpected expenses; to eat a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day; to go on a one-week annual holiday away from home; a television set; a washing machine; a car; a telephone. For creating the background characteristic for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS, the survey household population is divided into 3 groups of material deprivation (grouping 1): inability to afford three or more items (Three or more); inability to afford one or two items (One or two); ability to afford all items (None). For the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, a different grouping (grouping 2) has been used because of the smaller number of household members in the category 'None', whereby the household population is divided into the categories 'Three or more', 'Two' and 'None or one'.⁴⁰

Background characteristics of children age 5–17 years and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only

³⁹ Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, 'education' refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

⁴⁰ See tables SR.2.4, SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2, SR.5.3 and SR.2.4R, SR.5.1WR/MR, SR.5.2R, SR.5.3R for the distribution of household members across material deprivation grouping 1 and grouping 2 and respective categories.

for age 2–4 years), ethnicity of the household head, material deprivation groupings and wealth index quintiles.^{41, 42}

⁴¹ **The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth.** To construct the wealth index for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In the **2019–2020 Kosovo MICS**, the following assets were used in these calculations: number of rooms per person in the household, persons per sleeping room; dwelling type; main material of the floor, roof and exterior wall of the dwelling; whether the household has a: bed for sleeping, dining table with chairs, wardrobe, sofa, cupboard; whether the household has electricity (either interconnected grid or off-grid), a refrigerator, vacuum cleaner, electrical stove, water heater, clothes dryer, air-conditioner, jacuzzi tub, dishwasher, air purifier, solar panel, shower unit or bathtub; whether the household has, does not want one or wants and cannot afford a: fixed telephone line, television, washing machine, computer/tablet, mobile phone and car/truck/van; whether the household has a Plasma/LCD/LED TV or only has a CRT TV; whether the household has a motorcycle or scooter; whether the household has internet access at home; whether the household can, does not want or cannot afford to replace furniture when worn out or damaged; whether the household owns or rents the main dwelling, owns an additional dwelling, owns agricultural land or livestock, herds, other farm animals, poultry or beehives (numbers of milk cows or bulls, other cattle, chickens, pigs and beehives); whether the main dwelling is too dark (not enough daylight coming through the windows), has a leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation or rot in window frames/floor; has a bank account; whether the household has a mortgage; has been unable to pay rent or mortgage (if they have) on time for the main dwelling due to financial difficulties; whether the household has been unable to pay utility bills on time for the main dwelling due to financial difficulties, or has no utility bills; whether the household has been unable to pay hire purchase instalments/other loan payments on time due to financial difficulties, or has no hire purchase instalments/other loan payments; whether all household members can afford: to go for a week's annual holiday, away from home, a meal with meat, chicken, fish every second day, to pay an unexpected required expense of 100 euro through its own resources, to keep the home adequately warm; the main type of cookstove, space heater and lighting source used by the household and the type of fuel/energy sources used for cooking, space heating and lighting; main type of water source, location of water source, and whether the household has sufficient quantities of water when needed; type of toilet facility, location of toilet facility and whether the household shares its toilet with other households or uses a public toilet, as well as whether a live-in servant resides in the household.

In the **2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS**, because of the homogenous nature of the population, factor scores were only calculated for the total sample, without calculating separate factor scores for households in urban and rural areas. All of the above-listed assets were used in the calculation of the wealth index for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, apart from: whether the household is connected to an interconnected electricity grid (only off-grid electricity was included), whether it has or does not want a fixed telephone line (only wanting and not being able to afford a fixed line was included), whether it does not want a television, has a motorcycle or scooter, has a mortgage and has live-in servants.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in: Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. 'Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*', *Demography*, vol. 38, no. 1, 2001, pp 115–32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.; Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6, ORC Macro, Calverton, 2004. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf>.; Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*, Macro International, Calverton, 2008. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf>.

⁴² When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance 'women in the richest population quintile', which is used interchangeably with 'women in the wealthiest survey population', 'women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile', and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,275	5,275
Area			
Urban	42.5	2,240	2,409
Rural	57.5	3,035	2,866
Age			
15–19	18.5	976	955
15–17	10.4	546	525
18–19	8.1	429	430
20–24	14.7	776	783
25–29	14.0	740	729
30–34	12.4	653	656
35–39	11.9	630	640
40–44	14.3	752	761
45–49	14.2	749	751
Education			
None	2.2	117	104
Primary	2.9	155	150
Lower secondary	29.9	1,578	1,609
Upper secondary	34.5	1,817	1,804
Higher	30.5	1,608	1,608
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	61.3	3,233	3,228
Widowed	1.1	59	64
Divorced	0.6	30	28
Separated	0.7	36	34
Never married/in union	36.2	1,910	1,914
Missing	0.1	8	7
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	41.7	2,197	2,201
Ever gave birth	58.3	3,078	3,074
Gave birth in last two years	12.0	635	617
No birth in last two years	46.3	2,443	2,457
Health insurance			
Has coverage	6.8	356	305
Has no coverage	93.1	4,912	4,963
Missing	0.1	7	7
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	6.9	328	329
Has no functional difficulty	93.1	4,401	4,421

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	91.4	4,820	4,862
Serbian	3.2	168	115
Other ethnic groups	5.4	285	296
Turk	0.3	16	19
Bosnian	0.8	44	63
Roma	0.5	28	27
Ashkali	2.0	105	94
Egyptian	1.5	77	69
Goran	0.2	12	19
Other	0.1	4	5
Missing	0.0	2	2
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	43.3	2,281	2,278
One or two	30.2	1,595	1,591
None	26.5	1,399	1,406
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	43.3	2,281	2,278
Two	13.3	701	701
None or one	43.5	2,292	2,296
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.1	1,007	1,001
Second	19.9	1,051	1,055
Middle	20.7	1,092	1,094
Fourth	19.9	1,052	1,045
Richest	20.3	1,073	1,080

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,102	2,102
Area			
Urban	41.8	878	916
Rural	58.2	1,224	1,186
Age			
15–19	20.2	424	421
15–17	11.9	249	252
18–19	8.3	175	169
20–24	15.1	317	327
25–29	13.5	283	290
30–34	14.9	313	308
35–39	13.0	274	264
40–44	12.3	258	252
45–49	11.1	234	240
Education			
None	0.5	11	9
Primary	2.0	42	39
Lower secondary	12.5	262	263
Upper secondary	53.4	1,121	1,130
Higher	31.7	666	661
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	50.5	1,062	1,043
Widowed	0.0	1	1
Divorced	0.4	9	10
Separated	0.6	13	14
Never married/in union	48.1	1,011	1,028
Missing	0.3	5	6
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	46.3	974	954
Has no living children	53.7	1,128	1,148
Health insurance			
Has coverage	12.0	253	218
Has no coverage	87.7	1,844	1,878
Missing	0.3	6	6
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	2.0	38	36
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	1,815	1,814
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	89.7	1,886	1,908
Serbian	4.0	83	56
Other ethnic groups	6.2	131	136
Turk	0.3	6	7
Bosnian	0.8	18	25
Roma	0.8	16	19
Ashkali	2.6	54	48
Egyptian	1.6	34	30
Goran	0.2	4	7
Missing	0.1	2	2

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020			
	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	45.5	957	963
One or two	29.3	617	616
None	25.1	529	523
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	45.5	957	963
Two	13.3	279	290
None or one	41.2	867	849
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.2	426	427
Second	20.8	438	447
Middle	20.5	431	440
Fourth	19.6	413	409
Richest	18.8	394	379

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,539	1,539
Sex			
Male	53.2	818	829
Female	46.8	721	710
Area			
Urban	38.7	595	645
Rural	61.3	944	894
Age in months			
0–5	9.6	148	145
6–11	11.4	176	177
12–23	19.7	304	294
24–35	19.6	301	302
36–47	19.0	292	302
48–59	20.7	319	319
Mother's education^A			
None	4.6	70	61
Primary	31.5	484	500
Lower secondary	2.4	37	44
Upper secondary	32.1	494	490
Higher	29.5	453	444
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.5	1,531	1,529
Other primary caretaker	0.5	8	10
Health insurance			
Has coverage	5.6	86	64
Has no coverage	94.4	1,453	1,475
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	3.5	32	32
Has no functional difficulty	96.5	880	891
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	4.7	73	74
Has no functional difficulty	93.9	1,446	1,445
No information	1.3	21	20
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	88.0	1,355	1,380
Serbian	3.7	57	39
Other ethnic groups	8.2	127	120
Turk	0.0	0	0
Bosnian	0.7	10	15
Roma	1.2	19	18
Ashkali	3.2	50	40
Egyptian	2.9	45	41
Goran	0.2	3	5
Other	0.0	1	1

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, 2006-2020			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	44.4	683	684
One or two	29.0	446	448
None	26.6	410	407
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	44.4	683	684
Two	13.1	201	202
None or one	42.5	654	653
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	24.5	378	376
Second	19.3	298	303
Middle	20.4	314	320
Fourth	18.9	291	284
Richest	16.8	259	256

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note A. The category of 'No information' applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4,763	2381	2381
Sex				
Male	52.3	2,491	1,311	1,307
Female	47.7	2,272	1,070	1,074
Area				
Urban	41.1	1,959	1,002	1,094
Rural	58.9	2,803	1,379	1,287
Age				
5–9	36.0	1,713	873	875
10–14	39.1	1,861	838	848
15–17	25.0	1,189	670	658
Mother's education^B				
None	5.0	238	92	81
Primary	6.0	285	121	117
Lower secondary	48.9	2,329	1,117	1,126
Upper secondary	27.1	1,290	677	686
Higher	13.0	621	374	371
Respondent to the children age 5–17 questionnaire				
Mother	97.7	4,655	2,318	2,315
Other primary caretaker	2.2	103	58	62
Emancipated ^C	0.1	5	5	4
Health insurance				
Has coverage	3.6	171	102	82
Has no coverage	96.4	4,592	2,279	2,299
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	8.7	415	199	197
Has no functional difficulty	91.3	4,348	2,182	2,184
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	9.9	469	207	205
Has no functional difficulty	81.9	3,902	1,886	1,895
No information	8.2	392	287	281
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	90.3	4,301	2,170	2,188
Serbian	2.4	112	65	46
Other ethnic groups	7.3	347	145	146
Turk	0.4	18	9	12
Bosnian	0.7	33	17	24
Roma	0.6	28	12	11
Ashkali	3.2	154	58	52
Egyptian	2.1	98	40	36
Goran	0.2	9	6	8
Other	0.1	7	4	3
Missing	0.1	4	1	1

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)				
Three or more	50.0	2,382	1,142	1,128
One or two	26.9	1,283	653	654
None	23.0	1,097	586	599
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)				
Three or more	50.0	2,382	1,142	1,128
Two	11.8	561	290	287
None or one	38.2	1,819	949	966
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	25.7	1,226	549	538
Second	21.8	1,040	511	515
Middle	17.8	848	447	445
Fourth	17.4	828	421	423
Richest	17.2	821	452	460

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5–17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5–17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5–17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of 'Emancipated' applies to children age 15–17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^C Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of 'No information' applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1W and SR.8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Tables SR.5.1WR, SR.5.1MR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15–49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5–17 years belonging to the survey population in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Table SR.5.1WR: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,493	1,493
Area			
Urban	53.5	798	742
Rural	46.5	695	751
Age			
15–19	23.3	347	343
15–17	13.1	195	197
18–19	10.2	152	146
20–24	17.5	261	252
25–29	14.4	214	210
30–34	11.6	173	171
35–39	12.4	185	193
40–44	12.2	182	184
45–49	8.7	130	140
Education			
None	22.9	342	333
Primary	22.3	333	329
Lower secondary	38.8	580	593
Upper secondary or higher	15.9	237	236
Missing	0.1	2	2
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	67.2	1,004	991
Widowed	1.7	25	26
Divorced	0.9	13	12
Separated	1.7	26	31
Never married/in union	28.0	418	428
Missing	0.5	7	5
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	34.9	522	529
Ever gave birth	65.1	971	964
Gave birth in last two years	20.2	302	280
No birth in last two years	44.8	670	684
Health insurance			
Has coverage	4.1	61	57
Has no coverage	95.6	1,428	1,433
Missing	0.2	4	3
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	14.0	182	195
Has no functional difficulty	86.0	1,116	1,101
Ethnicity of household head			
Roma	17.9	268	265
Ashkali	48.3	722	668
Egyptian	25.4	379	425
Albanian	7.8	117	126
Other ethnic groups	0.3	4	5
Missing	0.2	4	4

Table SR.5.1WR: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	84.2	1,257	1,253
One or two	11.3	169	166
None	4.5	67	74
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	84.2	1,257	1,253
Two	6.9	103	92
None or one	8.9	133	148
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.8	281	288
Second	18.4	275	259
Middle	18.7	279	281
Fourth	21.4	320	322
Richest	22.6	338	343
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	55.9	835	828
Richest 40 percent	44.1	658	665

Table SR.5.1MR: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	645	645
Area			
Urban	51.7	333	303
Rural	48.3	312	342
Age			
15–19	22.8	147	157
15–17	15.3	99	104
18–19	7.5	48	53
20–24	21.0	135	126
25–29	12.4	80	78
30–34	9.7	63	69
35–39	11.9	77	78
40–44	10.7	69	66
45–49	11.5	74	71
Education			
None	7.4	48	40
Primary	16.8	108	105
Lower secondary	47.1	304	309
Upper secondary or higher	28.7	185	191
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	57.2	369	358
Widowed	0.6	4	5
Divorced	0.7	4	5
Separated	2.5	16	19
Never married/in union	39.0	251	258
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	54.4	351	343
Has no living children	45.6	294	302
Health insurance			
Has coverage	5.7	37	30
Has no coverage	94.2	608	614
Missing	0.1	1	1
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	6.8	37	29
Has no functional difficulty	93.2	509	512
Ethnicity of household head			
Roma	16.8	108	112
Ashkali	47.8	308	279
Egyptian	28.3	182	207
Albanian	6.8	44	44
Other ethnic groups	0.1	1	1
Missing	0.3	2	2

Table SR.5.1MR: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	84.8	547	547
One or two	11.5	74	70
None	3.7	24	28
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	84.8	547	547
Two	7.4	48	39
None or one	7.8	50	59
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.7	114	114
Second	20.2	130	124
Middle	19.1	123	127
Fourth	21.6	139	137
Richest	21.5	139	143
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	57.0	367	365
Richest 40 percent	43.0	278	280

Table SR.5.2R: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	737	737
Sex			
Male	52.0	383	386
Female	48.0	354	351
Area			
Urban	50.9	375	332
Rural	49.1	362	405
Age in months			
0–5	6.6	49	54
6–11	10.7	79	75
12–23	21.5	158	156
24–35	20.6	152	150
36–47	19.4	143	154
48–59	21.2	156	148
Mother's education^A			
None	27.5	202	199
Primary	60.2	443	436
Lower secondary	4.7	35	33
Upper secondary or higher	7.4	54	66
DK/Missing	0.3	2	3
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	96.3	710	710
Other primary caretaker	3.7	27	27
Health insurance			
Has coverage	4.0	29	26
Has no coverage	95.6	704	707
Missing	0.4	3	4
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	5.1	23	23
Has no functional difficulty	94.9	428	429
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	10.4	76	88
Has no functional difficulty	87.6	646	631
No information	2.0	15	18
Ethnicity of household head			
Roma	18.6	137	136
Ashkali	56.1	413	378
Egyptian	19.9	147	175
Albanian	5.1	38	44
Other ethnic groups	0.0	0	0
Missing	0.4	3	4

Table SR.5.2R: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)			
Three or more	89.7	661	662
One or two	7.4	54	52
None	3.0	22	23
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)			
Three or more	89.7	661	662
Two	5.2	38	34
None or one	5.1	38	41
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	26.9	198	209
Second	23.4	173	165
Middle	21.0	155	141
Fourth	13.2	97	106
Richest	15.4	114	116
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	71.3	526	515
Richest 40 percent	28.7	211	222

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere).

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^C Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note A. The category of 'No information' applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1WR and SR.8.1MR for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3R: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics				
Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,959	771	771
Sex				
Male	52.8	1,033	411	409
Female	47.2	926	360	362
Area				
Urban	50.9	998	404	379
Rural	49.1	961	367	392
Age				
5–9	40.5	794	322	309
10–14	35.4	693	258	261
15–17	24.1	472	191	201
Mother's education^B				
None	36.9	723	259	252
Primary	28.6	561	210	208
Lower secondary	29.8	583	250	259
Upper secondary or higher	4.5	88	50	50
DK/Missing	0.2	3	2	2
Respondent to the children age 5–17 questionnaire				
Mother	92.1	1,804	696	695
Other primary caretaker	6.9	135	65	63
Emancipated ^C	1.0	19	10	13
Health insurance				
Has coverage	3.8	74	25	25
Has no coverage	95.8	1,876	743	743
Missing	0.4	8	3	3
Child's functional difficulties^D				
Has functional difficulty	16.0	313	124	121
Has no functional difficulty	84.0	1,646	647	650
Mother's functional difficulties^E				
Has functional difficulty	15.6	305	119	125
Has no functional difficulty	76.9	1,507	574	565
No information	7.5	147	78	81
Ethnicity of household head				
Roma	17.6	345	129	129
Ashkali	51.1	1,000	385	361
Egyptian	24.8	485	197	217
Albanian	6.1	119	56	59
Other ethnic groups	0.1	2	2	2
Missing	0.4	7	3	3
Material deprivations (Grouping 1)				
Three or more	90.4	1,772	685	679
One or two	7.3	142	67	70
None	2.3	45	19	22
Material deprivations (Grouping 2)				
Three or more	90.4	1,772	685	679
Two	4.5	87	40	40
None or one	5.1	100	46	52

Table SR.5.3R: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

2015–2020				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.2	455	159	163
Second	23.7	463	166	154
Middle	19.6	384	154	155
Fourth	19.8	388	158	158
Richest	13.7	269	133	141
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	66.5	1,302	479	472
Richest 40 percent	33.5	657	292	299

^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5–17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5–17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5–17 years in sampled households.

^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent: Mothers (or caretakers, interviewed only if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere). The category of 'Emancipated' applies to children age 15–17 years as described in note C. This category is not presented in individual tables.

^C Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^D The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

^E In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refer to functional difficulty of the respondent as described in note B. The category of 'No information' applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered. Emancipated children are also included in this category. This category is not presented in individual tables. Please refer to Tables SR.8.1WR and SR.8.1MR for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30–40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W and SR.6.1M show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women and men in Kosovo, respectively. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women and men age 15–24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in the two tables.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) no education or incomplete primary, 2) completed primary or lower secondary education, as well as 3) those with upper secondary or higher education (who are classified as literate by default).

Tables SR.6.1WR and SR.6.1MR show the findings on literacy for the total number of women and men interviewed in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo. The percent missing in Table SR.6.1WR includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	No education or incomplete primary		Completed primary or lower secondary		Upper secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.2	0.8	31.4	1.3	66.4	100.0	95.9	5,275
Area								
Urban	0.2	0.7	22.3	0.8	75.9	100.0	96.1	2,240
Rural	0.2	0.8	38.0	1.6	59.4	100.0	95.7	3,035
Age								
15–24 ¹	0.3	0.0	9.5	0.2	90.0	100.0	99.2	1,751
15–19	0.4	0.0	10.1	0.1	89.5	100.0	99.4	976
15–17	0.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	88.2	100.0	99.2	546
18–19	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.3	91.0	100.0	99.7	429
20–24	0.2	0.0	8.7	0.3	90.8	100.0	98.9	776
25–34	0.1	0.8	21.7	0.7	76.7	100.0	96.3	1,393
35–49	0.2	1.5	56.3	2.5	39.6	100.0	92.8	2,130
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.5	3.0	62.1	5.0	29.5	100.0	84.8	328
Has no functional difficulty	0.1	0.7	31.7	1.1	66.2	100.0	96.3	4,401
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	0.0	0.7	31.3	1.1	66.9	100.0	97.2	4,820
Serbian	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	95.4	100.0	100.0	168
Other ethnic groups	3.9	4.2	52.2	5.7	33.9	100.0	70.5	285
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Material deprivations								
Three or more	0.3	1.3	38.4	2.1	57.8	100.0	93.0	2,281
One or two	0.1	0.6	30.5	0.5	68.2	100.0	97.7	1,595
None	0.1	0.2	21.1	0.7	78.0	100.0	98.4	1,399
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.6	2.3	49.5	3.2	44.3	100.0	87.3	1,007
Second	0.3	0.8	38.0	1.5	59.4	100.0	96.1	1,051
Middle	0.0	0.4	32.4	0.9	66.3	100.0	97.6	1,092
Fourth	0.2	0.5	24.7	0.8	73.9	100.0	98.1	1,052
Richest	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.2	85.0	100.0	99.7	1,073

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

^A Respondents who have attended upper secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.6.1M: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Kosovo, 2019–2020

2019–2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	No education or incomplete primary		Completed primary or lower secondary		Upper secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	0.6	0.5	12.8	0.6	85.5	100.0	98.5	2,102
Area								
Urban	0.7	0.0	11.8	0.6	86.9	100.0	98.9	878
Rural	0.5	0.9	13.6	0.6	84.4	100.0	98.2	1,224
Age								
15–24 ¹	1.0	0.0	8.6	0.6	89.8	100.0	99.4	741
15–19	1.0	0.0	12.0	0.8	86.2	100.0	99.2	424
15–17	1.3	0.0	17.5	1.4	79.9	100.0	98.6	249
18–19	0.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	175
20–24	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	94.6	100.0	99.7	317
25–34	0.7	0.2	8.0	0.4	90.6	100.0	98.6	595
35–49	0.1	1.3	20.7	0.7	77.3	100.0	97.5	765
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(7.4)	(35.6)	(5.1)	(51.9)	100.0	(82.2)	38
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.5	11.8	0.4	86.9	100.0	98.8	1,815
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	0.1	0.3	11.6	0.2	87.8	100.0	99.3	1,886
Serbian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83
Other ethnic groups	8.2	4.1	38.7	7.2	41.9	100.0	85.9	131
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Material deprivations								
Three or more	1.2	1.0	19.4	0.9	77.5	100.0	97.5	957
One or two	0.1	0.2	9.6	0.6	89.5	100.0	98.9	617
None	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	100.0	99.8	529
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.7	2.4	31.1	2.0	61.9	100.0	94.0	426
Second	0.2	0.0	12.7	0.2	87.0	100.0	99.8	438
Middle	0.2	0.3	10.0	0.4	89.2	100.0	99.0	431
Fourth	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.3	92.3	100.0	99.7	413
Richest	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	97.5	100.0	100.0	394

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

^A Respondents who have attended upper secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.6.1WR: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	No education or incomplete primary		Completed primary or lower secondary		Upper secondary or higher ^A	Missing			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate					
Total	3.6	9.1	56.0	10.6	20.5	0.1	100.0	63.8	1,493
Area									
Urban	3.0	9.0	54.7	9.0	24.2	0.1	100.0	66.6	798
Rural	4.2	9.3	57.6	12.6	16.2	0.2	100.0	60.6	695
Age									
15–24 ¹	3.1	5.6	56.7	4.5	29.9	0.2	100.0	84.0	608
15–19	2.7	5.7	54.7	3.9	32.8	0.3	100.0	86.7	347
15–17	1.5	4.5	58.9	4.3	30.5	0.5	100.0	88.1	195
18–19	4.2	7.3	49.2	3.5	35.8	0.0	100.0	84.9	152
20–24	3.8	5.4	59.6	5.2	26.0	0.0	100.0	80.3	261
25–34	5.1	13.3	46.5	18.6	16.3	0.2	100.0	51.3	388
35–49	3.0	11.7	63.2	14.6	7.5	0.0	100.0	48.8	497
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	3.0	13.9	60.2	19.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	43.5	182
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	9.5	54.8	10.9	20.6	0.1	100.0	62.8	1,116
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	2.2	11.4	54.5	8.9	22.6	0.4	100.0	61.4	268
Ashkali	3.2	10.7	58.8	10.8	16.3	0.1	100.0	59.6	722
Egyptian	4.7	7.1	56.2	12.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	69.5	379
Albanian	4.6	3.3	44.7	8.3	39.1	0.0	100.0	76.7	117
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Material deprivations									
Three or more	4.1	9.7	56.2	12.1	17.7	0.2	100.0	60.6	1,257
Two	1.6	12.4	51.1	3.8	31.1	0.0	100.0	74.9	103
None or one	0.9	1.3	58.0	4.5	35.2	0.0	100.0	85.8	133
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	2.7	17.9	56.9	11.9	10.2	0.5	100.0	48.8	281
Second	5.2	13.9	55.7	15.4	9.8	0.0	100.0	52.5	275
Middle	4.8	7.9	57.6	15.1	14.5	0.0	100.0	58.6	279
Fourth	3.3	6.6	58.2	9.9	22.0	0.0	100.0	71.4	320
Richest	2.4	3.4	52.6	4.3	37.1	0.2	100.0	82.6	338
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	4.3	13.1	56.8	14.2	11.6	0.2	100.0	53.3	835
Richest 40 percent	2.9	4.9	55.2	6.9	30.0	0.1	100.0	77.1	658

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

^A Respondents who have attended upper secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.6.1MR: Literacy (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of highest level attended and literacy					Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of men
	No education or incomplete primary		Completed primary or lower secondary		Upper secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate				
Total	2.7	6.6	53.7	6.0	31.0	100.0	81.4	645
Area								
Urban	3.2	6.0	54.1	3.1	33.6	100.0	83.3	333
Rural	2.2	7.2	53.4	8.9	28.2	100.0	79.5	312
Age								
15–24 ¹	2.1	5.4	50.2	2.9	39.4	100.0	89.0	282
15–19	0.0	6.7	52.4	2.8	38.1	100.0	89.6	147
15–17	0.0	8.4	52.6	2.2	36.8	100.0	88.7	99
18–19	0.0	3.2	52.2	4.0	40.6	100.0	91.5	48
20–24	4.5	4.0	47.6	3.1	40.8	100.0	88.4	135
25–34	3.1	8.6	47.4	8.3	32.6	100.0	76.4	143
35–49	3.3	6.9	63.1	8.7	17.9	100.0	74.9	220
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(2.5)	(58.8)	(25.1)	(13.7)	100.0	(64.4)	37
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	6.5	53.7	5.5	30.9	100.0	81.3	509
Ethnicity of household head								
Roma	4.2	10.6	44.4	11.4	29.5	100.0	73.0	108
Ashkali	1.8	6.9	56.8	5.1	29.4	100.0	80.1	308
Egyptian	3.4	5.0	53.9	4.2	33.5	100.0	86.5	182
Albanian	(2.5)	(2.4)	(52.4)	(6.6)	(36.2)	100.0	(89.6)	44
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Material deprivations								
Three or more	3.2	7.7	56.5	6.7	25.8	100.0	78.9	547
Two	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.1)	(2.5)	(50.4)	100.0	(95.6)	48
None or one	0.0	1.5	32.2	1.5	64.9	100.0	95.4	50
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.5	23.0	45.9	13.0	9.5	100.0	51.9	114
Second	2.7	6.0	69.5	5.8	16.0	100.0	80.0	130
Middle	3.2	7.7	53.9	9.4	25.8	100.0	77.1	123
Fourth	0.7	1.4	58.3	3.2	36.5	100.0	94.8	139
Richest	0.5	0.6	40.6	1.4	56.9	100.0	97.4	139
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	4.5	11.4	57.4	9.1	17.7	100.0	70.3	367
Richest 40 percent	0.6	1.0	49.5	2.3	46.7	100.0	96.1	278

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 – Literacy rate (age 15–24 years)

^A Respondents who have attended upper secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women and Men how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Tables SR.7.1W, SR.7.1M, SR.7.1WR and SR.7.1MR present the percentage of women and men who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

To facilitate data collection, information about the respondent's place of previous residence was collected at municipality level. For the purposes of presenting findings, the municipalities have been recoded into the seven regions (Gjakova, Gjiilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Prishtina and Ferizaj).

Table SR.7.1W: Migratory status (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:			Total	Most recent migration was from:										Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Village	DK/ Missing		Gjakova	Gjilan	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizren	Prishtina	Ferizaj	Outside Kosovo	Missing	Total	
Total	36.2	2.1	10.2	12.9	38.7	0.0	100.0	5,275	31.7	68.0	0.3	100.0	9.2	11.1	13.5	9.6	13.2	25.0	11.2	7.2	0.1	100.0	3,367
Area																							
Urban	38.9	2.4	11.4	12.7	34.6	0.1	100.0	2,240	42.1	57.5	0.4	100.0	6.5	12.0	14.6	10.0	12.0	26.7	8.8	9.3	0.1	100.0	1,368
Rural	34.1	1.9	9.3	13.0	41.7	0.0	100.0	3,035	24.6	75.1	0.3	100.0	11.0	10.6	12.7	9.3	13.9	23.8	12.9	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,999
Age																							
15–19	82.1	2.7	6.2	3.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	976	40.2	59.8	0.0	100.0	11.9	11.0	11.5	6.4	13.1	27.7	9.2	9.3	0.0	100.0	175
15–17	86.0	1.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	0.0	100.0	546	35.6	64.4	0.0	100.0	16.9	8.6	11.0	6.1	11.5	29.8	10.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	76
18–19	77.1	5.0	9.0	3.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	429	43.7	56.3	0.0	100.0	8.0	13.0	11.8	6.6	14.4	26.0	8.1	12.2	0.0	100.0	98
20–24	60.9	4.6	17.7	6.8	10.0	0.0	100.0	776	38.4	61.0	0.6	100.0	8.4	11.9	12.9	7.9	12.1	23.1	8.7	15.2	0.0	100.0	303
25–29	32.3	3.5	21.8	27.7	14.7	0.0	100.0	740	37.0	62.8	0.2	100.0	7.2	11.1	12.7	9.1	12.9	27.0	11.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	501
30–34	19.0	1.7	10.5	30.5	38.3	0.0	100.0	653	35.6	64.4	0.0	100.0	9.3	8.8	16.2	10.4	13.1	23.4	11.8	6.7	0.3	100.0	529
35–39	13.2	0.6	6.8	13.1	66.2	0.1	100.0	630	29.6	69.5	0.8	100.0	8.2	10.1	14.5	10.5	15.1	26.2	10.6	4.8	0.0	100.0	547
40–44	12.6	0.8	5.1	8.6	72.8	0.1	100.0	752	27.2	72.6	0.1	100.0	10.1	12.5	13.5	9.0	12.3	24.8	13.6	4.1	0.2	100.0	657
45–49	12.4	0.1	3.9	4.9	78.6	0.0	100.0	749	25.3	74.2	0.5	100.0	10.3	12.2	11.6	11.0	13.2	24.1	10.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	656
Education																							
None	11.5	1.3	7.1	19.3	60.9	0.0	100.0	117	41.0	59.0	0.0	100.0	11.6	3.7	11.5	10.4	8.5	36.5	8.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	103
Primary	9.9	1.1	5.8	12.6	70.7	0.0	100.0	155	21.4	77.7	0.9	100.0	10.1	9.5	13.8	17.8	7.9	25.7	2.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	140
Lower secondary	14.2	0.9	7.1	13.0	64.7	0.1	100.0	1,578	19.9	79.8	0.3	100.0	12.7	9.0	13.3	8.1	19.3	21.2	11.0	5.4	0.1	100.0	1,354
Upper secondary	46.5	2.6	9.6	13.2	28.1	0.0	100.0	1,817	34.7	65.1	0.2	100.0	6.0	13.9	14.3	8.3	9.5	26.3	15.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	973
Higher	50.4	2.8	14.5	11.9	20.3	0.0	100.0	1,608	48.5	50.9	0.6	100.0	6.7	12.6	13.0	12.3	8.7	28.1	8.6	9.9	0.2	100.0	797
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	10.9	2.7	13.5	17.8	55.0	0.0	100.0	3,359	29.4	70.3	0.3	100.0	9.3	11.5	13.4	9.6	13.9	24.4	12.0	5.8	0.1	100.0	2,993
Never married/in union	80.6	0.9	4.4	4.3	9.8	0.0	100.0	1,910	49.9	49.6	0.5	100.0	8.7	8.6	13.6	9.9	6.9	29.8	4.6	17.9	0.0	100.0	371
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																							
Has functional difficulty	13.7	1.0	6.4	10.4	68.5	0.0	100.0	328	26.4	72.8	0.7	100.0	8.3	10.1	11.4	10.5	12.4	27.0	12.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	283
Has no functional difficulty	31.6	2.3	11.2	14.1	40.7	0.0	100.0	4,401	32.1	67.6	0.3	100.0	9.1	11.3	13.7	9.6	13.3	24.7	11.2	7.1	0.1	100.0	3,008
Ethnicity of household head																							
Albanian	35.9	2.1	9.9	12.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	4,820	30.8	68.8	0.4	100.0	9.1	11.4	13.6	9.3	13.4	25.5	11.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	3,089
Serbian	40.8	0.0	14.8	11.4	33.0	0.0	100.0	168	24.8	75.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	21.3	27.4	0.0	0.0	24.7	5.6	19.6	1.4	100.0	99
Other ethnic groups	37.9	2.7	12.8	12.5	33.9	0.2	100.0	285	50.2	49.8	0.0	100.0	17.0	1.0	3.1	20.5	16.9	16.1	7.7	17.8	0.0	100.0	177
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Material deprivations																							
Three or more	35.0	2.3	10.3	13.0	39.4	0.0	100.0	2,281	28.8	70.7	0.4	100.0	9.3	10.2	13.5	9.5	13.6	25.2	11.1	7.5	0.1	100.0	1,483
One or two	37.7	2.1	9.6	12.5	38.0	0.0	100.0	1,595	30.6	69.1	0.3	100.0	9.2	11.7	13.4	9.2	14.7	22.8	12.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	993
None	36.2	1.8	10.6	13.1	38.2	0.0	100.0	1,399	37.6	62.2	0.2	100.0	9.1	12.1	13.4	10.3	10.6	27.0	10.3	7.0	0.2	100.0	892
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	31.2	2.0	10.6	14.2	41.9	0.0	100.0	1,007	28.6	71.2	0.3	100.0	10.4	8.3	12.8	9.6	14.0	24.0	11.0	9.7	0.1	100.0	693
Second	37.0	1.7	7.3	14.5	39.3	0.1	100.0	1,051	24.4	75.3	0.3	100.0	9.8	10.7	14.0	7.3	16.6	23.6	13.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	662
Middle	36.4	2.3	12.6	11.9	36.8	0.0	100.0	1,092	29.0	70.1	0.9	100.0	9.4	9.5	11.7	10.2	17.7	24.7	10.8	6.0	0.0	100.0	695
Fourth	36.4	2.7	10.5	12.4	38.0	0.0	100.0	1,052	30.7	69.1	0.3	100.0	8.4	13.5	15.9	10.9	8.8	24.4	10.9	7.0	0.2	100.0	669
Richest	39.5	1.7	9.9	11.3	37.4	0.0	100.0	1,073	46.4	53.6	0.0	100.0	7.9	13.9	12.9	10.2	8.4	28.3	10.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	649

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1M: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:			Total	Most recent migration was from:								Total	Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more			City	Village	DK/ Missing		Gjakova	Gjilan	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizren	Prishtina	Ferizaj	Outside Kosovo		
Total	76.5	0.7	4.8	4.0	14.0	100.0	2,102	49.3	49.8	0.9	100.0	8.6	10.3	10.8	8.5	9.1	28.7	5.2	18.8	100.0	494
Area																					
Urban	61.8	1.5	8.7	5.9	22.1	100.0	878	51.2	47.5	1.3	100.0	6.6	9.9	9.4	6.6	11.3	31.7	5.7	18.8	100.0	336
Rural	87.1	0.1	2.0	2.6	8.2	100.0	1,224	45.4	54.6	0.0	100.0	12.9	11.1	13.9	12.5	4.7	22.3	4.1	18.6	100.0	158
Age																					
15–19	84.1	0.6	4.7	5.4	5.2	100.0	424	56.5	41.9	1.7	100.0	8.9	13.7	9.5	11.9	11.7	33.1	0.0	11.2	100.0	67
15–17	84.3	0.7	6.0	4.7	4.3	100.0	249	(60.6)	(39.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.9)	(10.1)	(6.9)	(2.8)	(16.9)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(12.2)	100.0	39
18–19	83.8	0.5	2.8	6.5	6.4	100.0	175	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
20–24	76.3	1.5	4.9	2.3	15.1	100.0	317	58.1	40.3	1.6	100.0	11.5	6.2	9.8	7.3	6.6	20.5	1.1	37.0	100.0	75
25–29	80.2	0.4	5.3	2.3	11.7	100.0	283	64.6	35.4	0.0	100.0	6.0	8.5	10.1	4.9	3.7	34.3	3.0	29.5	100.0	56
30–34	78.3	0.7	6.2	2.0	12.7	100.0	313	48.1	51.9	0.0	100.0	10.3	9.2	11.0	8.7	7.8	21.7	14.1	17.1	100.0	68
35–39	71.0	0.8	4.1	7.4	16.8	100.0	274	50.3	48.1	1.6	100.0	5.4	9.2	10.6	12.8	8.9	30.4	9.1	13.7	100.0	80
40–44	70.6	0.8	2.2	6.1	20.2	100.0	258	25.7	74.3	0.0	100.0	5.1	10.3	16.4	8.6	14.0	30.6	2.1	12.9	100.0	76
45–49	69.0	0.0	5.9	2.4	22.7	100.0	234	46.5	52.4	1.1	100.0	13.2	14.7	8.0	4.3	10.0	31.5	6.5	11.8	100.0	72
Education																					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Primary	(50.7)	(3.9)	(19.3)	(11.9)	(14.2)	100.0	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Lower secondary	70.1	0.6	5.7	7.5	16.1	100.0	262	45.6	52.8	1.7	100.0	8.5	9.5	8.5	8.3	18.8	24.5	5.4	16.5	100.0	78
Upper secondary	79.2	0.6	4.5	3.2	12.5	100.0	1,121	45.4	54.1	0.5	100.0	9.2	12.2	12.0	5.4	8.0	31.3	3.4	18.6	100.0	234
Higher	76.4	0.8	3.8	3.6	15.5	100.0	666	51.9	46.9	1.2	100.0	6.4	9.3	11.4	11.8	7.1	28.8	8.5	16.7	100.0	157
Marital status																					
Ever married/in union	71.2	0.7	5.7	4.4	17.9	100.0	1,086	44.6	54.7	0.7	100.0	7.4	10.4	10.2	8.2	9.5	31.3	7.4	15.5	100.0	312
Never married/in union	82.1	0.7	3.8	3.6	9.8	100.0	1,015	57.4	41.3	1.3	100.0	10.8	9.9	11.9	9.0	8.5	24.2	1.4	24.3	100.0	182
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																					
Has functional difficulty	(74.5)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(15.4)	(6.1)	100.0	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Has no functional difficulty	75.5	0.7	4.7	3.7	15.5	100.0	1,815	47.8	51.2	1.0	100.0	8.7	10.5	11.2	9.2	8.7	27.2	5.2	19.4	100.0	445
Ethnicity of household head																					
Albanian	77.0	0.7	4.6	4.0	13.8	100.0	1,886	46.6	52.4	1.0	100.0	8.2	11.7	10.2	8.1	9.4	31.3	5.9	15.3	100.0	434
Serbian	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	100.0	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Other ethnic groups	65.2	1.2	9.1	7.1	17.4	100.0	131	(79.3)	(20.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.4)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(10.5)	(9.2)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(46.3)	100.0	46
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Material deprivations																					
Three or more	75.5	0.5	5.1	4.5	14.3	100.0	957	48.4	50.7	0.9	100.0	9.5	7.5	12.1	6.6	8.6	30.5	4.4	20.7	100.0	234
One or two	80.1	1.0	4.7	3.6	10.5	100.0	617	45.2	52.9	1.9	100.0	11.4	14.9	11.6	11.8	9.9	22.5	4.8	13.1	100.0	123
None	74.0	0.7	4.2	3.6	17.5	100.0	529	54.5	45.5	0.0	100.0	4.6	10.7	7.9	8.8	9.4	31.2	6.8	20.5	100.0	137
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	77.3	0.9	5.0	3.6	13.2	100.0	426	53.1	46.1	0.8	100.0	13.7	4.7	5.1	8.9	12.2	32.5	1.2	21.7	100.0	97
Second	81.7	0.6	4.0	4.0	9.7	100.0	438	56.5	43.5	0.0	100.0	12.9	7.1	14.8	9.9	8.0	14.7	8.8	23.8	100.0	80
Middle	79.7	0.7	2.1	3.5	14.0	100.0	431	36.3	60.8	2.8	100.0	7.4	10.8	12.5	3.1	8.1	35.7	0.8	21.7	100.0	88
Fourth	77.6	1.2	4.5	3.6	13.1	100.0	413	47.2	52.8	0.0	100.0	8.1	13.6	18.0	9.0	9.2	22.6	5.8	13.7	100.0	92
Richest	65.2	0.2	8.6	5.5	20.4	100.0	394	52.2	47.0	0.8	100.0	3.8	13.4	6.7	10.6	8.2	33.9	8.2	15.3	100.0	137

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table SR.7.1WR: Migratory status (women)																							
Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of women who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020																							
	Years since most recent migration						Total	Number of women	Most recent migration was from:			Total	Most recent migration was from:									Total	Number of women who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more	Missing			City	Village	DK/ Missing		Gjakova	Gjilan	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizren	Prishtina	Ferizaj	Outside Kosovo	Missing		
Total	32.3	2.8	14.3	13.8	36.7	0.0	100.0	1,493	51.4	48.2	0.4	100.0	15.9	1.0	6.5	12.8	10.0	25.2	9.4	19.1	0.1	100.0	1,010
Area																							
Urban	35.4	1.9	13.4	12.4	36.9	0.0	100.0	798	60.5	39.3	0.2	100.0	10.1	1.5	10.0	7.1	12.0	29.6	10.2	19.4	0.1	100.0	516
Rural	28.9	3.7	15.5	15.5	36.4	0.1	100.0	695	42.0	57.5	0.5	100.0	22.0	0.6	2.9	18.7	8.0	20.6	8.5	18.7	0.0	100.0	494
Age																							
15–19	70.6	4.2	16.8	4.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	347	47.0	51.7	1.2	100.0	10.9	3.6	9.6	9.7	7.9	20.8	8.9	28.6	0.0	100.0	102
15–17	73.7	5.2	13.5	3.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	195	45.4	52.1	2.5	100.0	14.1	7.1	9.1	7.1	9.6	16.4	14.0	22.6	0.0	100.0	51
18–19	66.7	2.9	20.9	5.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	152	(48.7)	(51.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.6)	(0.0)	(10.1)	(12.3)	(6.2)	(25.3)	(3.8)	(34.7)	(0.0)	100.0	51
20–24	39.5	6.3	25.3	22.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	261	53.3	46.7	0.0	100.0	12.7	0.5	2.7	15.5	5.5	24.1	8.9	30.3	0.0	100.0	158
25–29	16.3	1.6	14.9	33.3	33.7	0.2	100.0	214	55.2	43.8	1.0	100.0	10.2	0.9	10.1	9.1	9.2	27.1	11.3	21.7	0.4	100.0	179
30–34	15.6	0.3	8.2	19.3	56.6	0.0	100.0	173	50.9	49.1	0.0	100.0	16.8	0.7	8.3	11.4	13.0	22.1	8.5	19.2	0.0	100.0	146
35–39	15.7	1.9	9.9	9.3	63.2	0.0	100.0	185	49.1	50.9	0.0	100.0	20.8	1.3	5.9	17.4	8.8	23.4	8.1	14.3	0.0	100.0	156
40–44	17.5	1.2	10.9	2.7	67.7	0.0	100.0	182	48.3	51.2	0.5	100.0	21.3	0.9	3.7	11.7	10.7	27.5	10.1	14.1	0.0	100.0	150
45–49	9.0	0.5	4.2	5.3	81.1	0.0	100.0	130	54.6	45.4	0.0	100.0	19.1	0.0	5.5	14.5	16.3	30.7	9.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	119
Education																							
None	18.1	1.9	10.3	15.9	53.7	0.1	100.0	342	56.8	42.8	0.4	100.0	13.9	1.0	7.7	10.7	7.0	31.7	9.1	19.0	0.0	100.0	280
Primary	20.1	2.7	16.0	14.1	47.1	0.0	100.0	333	42.9	56.4	0.7	100.0	18.9	0.0	5.8	13.8	8.2	30.8	8.7	13.5	0.2	100.0	266
Lower secondary	35.1	3.2	17.0	14.5	30.2	0.0	100.0	580	52.2	47.6	0.2	100.0	15.6	0.2	5.4	14.0	12.5	18.0	10.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	376
Upper secondary or higher	63.6	2.7	11.5	8.7	13.5	0.0	100.0	237	58.2	41.8	0.0	100.0	14.2	8.1	9.4	11.6	14.9	18.5	6.9	16.4	0.0	100.0	86
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Marital status																							
Ever married/in union	12.0	3.6	17.6	18.2	48.5	0.0	100.0	1,068	51.2	48.4	0.4	100.0	16.5	1.0	6.7	13.1	10.1	26.1	9.3	17.1	0.1	100.0	940
Never married/in union	83.8	0.7	6.2	2.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	418	55.5	44.5	0.0	100.0	9.0	1.4	4.4	9.2	8.1	13.0	10.4	44.7	0.0	100.0	68
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																							
Has functional difficulty	14.1	2.4	13.2	14.8	55.6	0.0	100.0	182	46.3	52.8	0.9	100.0	17.3	0.7	6.0	16.1	12.3	25.1	5.7	16.8	0.0	100.0	156
Has no functional difficulty	28.1	2.4	14.7	15.4	39.4	0.0	100.0	1,116	52.8	47.1	0.1	100.0	15.8	0.7	6.4	12.5	9.6	25.8	9.8	19.3	0.1	100.0	803
Ethnicity of household head																							
Roma	34.5	4.4	15.1	12.5	33.6	0.0	100.0	268	53.6	46.4	0.0	100.0	9.8	0.4	4.2	11.6	10.7	26.8	3.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	175
Ashkali	29.1	2.2	14.4	16.2	38.1	0.0	100.0	722	55.8	43.7	0.5	100.0	8.6	1.7	8.5	3.0	10.2	34.1	15.2	18.6	0.1	100.0	512
Egyptian	36.1	3.1	12.5	9.8	38.3	0.1	100.0	379	43.8	55.8	0.4	100.0	32.8	0.0	3.3	35.0	6.9	6.6	2.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	242
Albanian	34.8	1.6	18.3	15.7	29.6	0.0	100.0	117	43.4	56.6	0.0	100.0	26.0	1.2	8.6	7.6	17.9	20.9	9.3	8.5	0.0	100.0	76
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Material deprivations																							
Three or more	29.9	2.8	15.5	14.3	37.4	0.0	100.0	1,257	51.7	47.8	0.4	100.0	15.2	1.0	7.0	12.8	9.4	26.0	9.0	19.6	0.1	100.0	880
Two	44.4	2.3	9.3	9.0	35.0	0.0	100.0	103	44.4	55.6	0.0	100.0	23.4	1.7	0.0	10.4	13.9	23.5	16.9	10.2	0.0	100.0	58
None or one	45.6	2.9	7.1	13.2	31.2	0.0	100.0	133	53.3	46.7	0.0	100.0	19.6	1.3	5.5	14.7	14.1	16.5	8.4	20.0	0.0	100.0	72
Wealth index quintile																							
Poorest	25.2	3.5	19.8	19.9	31.5	0.2	100.0	281	50.9	49.1	0.0	100.0	15.8	0.5	7.0	16.8	6.8	22.2	10.2	20.2	0.3	100.0	210
Second	24.2	2.8	15.7	14.3	43.0	0.0	100.0	275	46.2	53.8	0.0	100.0	15.0	0.0	6.2	13.7	8.4	34.3	5.5	17.0	0.0	100.0	208
Middle	28.7	1.5	13.9	15.6	40.2	0.0	100.0	279	54.7	44.8	0.5	100.0	13.6	2.6	6.9	11.0	12.2	25.9	10.5	17.3	0.0	100.0	199
Fourth	36.3	3.6	12.7	9.0	38.4	0.0	100.0	320	53.4	45.6	1.0	100.0	19.7	1.2	8.3	9.0	7.6	27.0	7.2	19.9	0.0	100.0	204
Richest	44.2	2.4	10.6	11.5	31.2	0.0	100.0	338	52.2	47.4	0.4	100.0	15.5	1.0	3.8	13.2	15.8	15.6	14.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	189
Wealth index																							
Poorest 60 percent	26.0	2.6	16.5	16.6	38.2	0.1	100.0	835	50.5	49.3	0.2	100.0	14.8	1.0	6.7	13.9	9.1	27.5	8.7	18.2	0.1	100.0	618
Richest 40 percent	40.3	3.0	11.6	10.3	34.7	0.0	100.0	658	52.8	46.5	0.7	100.0	17.7	1.1	6.1	11.0	11.6	21.5	10.5	20.4	0.0	100.0	392
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																							

Table SR.7.1MR: Migratory status (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by migratory status and years since last migration, and percent distribution of men who migrated, by type and place of last residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Years since most recent migration					Total	Number of men	Most recent migration was from:			Total	Most recent migration was from:									Number of men who ever migrated
	Never migrated	Less than one year	1–4 years	5–9 years	10 years or more			City	Village	DK/ Missing		Gjakova	Gjilan	Mitrovica	Peja	Prizren	Prishtina	Ferizaj	Outside Kosovo	Total	
Total	72.1	0.6	7.7	4.6	15.0	100.0	645	64.2	35.6	0.2	100.0	11.7	0.0	10.0	12.6	9.9	14.6	7.5	33.7	100.0	180
Area																					
Urban	68.0	0.8	8.4	4.7	18.1	100.0	333	69.1	30.6	0.3	100.0	9.8	0.0	16.9	5.8	16.1	16.9	9.0	25.5	100.0	107
Rural	76.4	0.4	7.0	4.4	11.8	100.0	312	57.2	42.8	0.0	100.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.8	11.3	5.3	45.5	100.0	74
Age																					
15–19	79.8	0.5	8.1	4.2	7.4	100.0	147	(72.4)	(27.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.3)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(9.7)	(15.3)	(3.0)	(12.5)	(37.1)	100.0	30
15–17	83.7	0.7	5.1	4.9	5.7	100.0	99	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
18–19	72.0	0.0	14.3	2.8	10.9	100.0	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20–24	76.3	0.5	7.2	2.6	13.4	100.0	135	(53.2)	(46.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.7)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(11.2)	(8.5)	(26.6)	(2.4)	(25.0)	100.0	32
25–29	73.2	0.0	10.0	6.8	10.0	100.0	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
30–34	66.4	1.6	6.3	5.3	20.4	100.0	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
35–39	63.3	0.7	7.2	8.2	20.6	100.0	77	(60.2)	(39.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(13.6)	(7.6)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(39.1)	100.0	28
40–44	73.0	0.0	6.3	1.2	19.5	100.0	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
45–49	60.8	1.5	8.2	5.3	24.2	100.0	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Education																					
None	(72.0)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(8.0)	(16.0)	100.0	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	67.1	1.3	12.4	5.8	13.4	100.0	108	(46.1)	(53.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.1)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(10.6)	(12.0)	(30.4)	(4.6)	(25.9)	100.0	36
Lower secondary	67.3	0.5	8.4	4.7	19.1	100.0	304	71.5	28.2	0.3	100.0	10.1	0.0	11.7	12.6	12.4	7.9	9.7	35.5	100.0	99
Upper secondary or higher	82.7	0.0	5.4	2.8	9.1	100.0	185	(69.1)	(30.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.4)	(0.0)	(14.2)	(9.0)	(3.7)	(20.8)	(7.0)	(32.9)	100.0	32
Marital status																					
Ever married/in union	67.7	0.7	8.9	4.9	17.9	100.0	394	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	0.0	9.8	14.5	8.4	16.8	7.1	32.3	100.0	127
Never married/in union	79.0	0.5	5.8	4.1	10.6	100.0	251	(74.6)	(24.9)	(0.6)	100.0	(13.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(8.1)	(13.6)	(9.2)	(8.6)	(37.0)	100.0	53
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																					
Has functional difficulty	(45.6)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(12.9)	(16.1)	100.0	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Has no functional difficulty	71.7	0.7	6.9	3.9	16.8	100.0	509	61.6	38.2	0.2	100.0	13.4	0.0	9.9	13.2	10.3	13.0	6.0	34.2	100.0	144
Ethnicity of household head																					
Roma	69.4	0.9	6.9	6.0	16.8	100.0	108	(64.6)	(35.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.0)	(0.0)	(11.6)	(16.5)	(14.3)	(16.3)	(2.4)	(29.9)	100.0	33
Ashkali	70.2	0.5	9.3	3.8	16.1	100.0	308	61.0	38.7	0.3	100.0	5.7	0.0	12.6	1.0	13.3	21.8	13.0	32.6	100.0	92
Egyptian	74.4	0.7	5.5	4.8	14.6	100.0	182	69.3	30.7	0.0	100.0	25.9	0.0	1.8	31.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	100.0	47
Albanian	(84.4)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(6.0)	(5.8)	100.0	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Material deprivations																					
Three or more	71.9	0.7	8.3	4.9	14.2	100.0	547	66.3	33.5	0.2	100.0	12.0	0.0	9.3	12.7	9.8	13.1	8.1	35.1	100.0	153
Two	(64.5)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(29.3)	100.0	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
None or one	80.5	0.0	2.9	5.7	11.0	100.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	71.0	1.2	7.9	7.8	12.1	100.0	114	(61.0)	(39.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(30.4)	(2.1)	(12.1)	(7.4)	(29.0)	100.0	33
Second	66.5	1.2	11.9	5.7	14.8	100.0	130	(80.9)	(19.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.3)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(8.5)	(7.8)	(13.9)	(7.2)	(48.5)	100.0	44
Middle	71.7	0.0	6.0	5.5	16.8	100.0	123	(40.1)	(59.1)	(0.9)	100.0	(14.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(14.1)	(11.2)	(19.1)	(4.5)	(14.9)	100.0	35
Fourth	70.9	0.8	9.4	2.6	16.3	100.0	139	(74.6)	(25.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(18.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.4)	(15.4)	(10.3)	(9.2)	(38.4)	100.0	40
Richest	79.7	0.0	3.4	2.1	14.9	100.0	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Wealth index																					
Poorest 60 percent	69.6	0.8	8.7	6.3	14.6	100.0	367	62.2	37.5	0.3	100.0	10.5	0.0	12.0	16.7	7.2	15.0	6.4	32.2	100.0	112
Richest 40 percent	75.3	0.4	6.4	2.3	15.6	100.0	278	67.5	32.5	0.0	100.0	13.7	0.0	6.8	6.0	14.3	13.9	9.3	36.0	100.0	69

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the ‘short set’ of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.⁴³

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women and men age 18–49 years, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.⁴⁴

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.⁴⁵

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labelled as ‘incapacitated’ in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of ‘incapacitated’ individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5 percent) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate prevalence in the household population age 18–49 years. The standard tabulations of MICS do therefore not include such. These data are however the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status – the objective behind the inclusion of the module. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18–49 years for which an interview was completed and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18–49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, early marriage, etc.).

Tables SR.8.1W, SR.8.1M, SR.8.1WR and SR.8.1MR present the percentage of women and men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain (seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering), and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty when wearing glasses/contact lenses. The percentage of women and men age 18–49 years with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid is not shown in the tables because the number of cases of individuals who use hearing aids is too few.

⁴³ IAEG-SDG's. *Disability Data Disaggregation*. Joint Statement by the Disability Sector, Geneva, 2016. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Joint-statement-on-disaggregation-of-data-by-disability-Final.pdf>.

⁴⁴ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

⁴⁵ Washington Group on Disability Statistics, ‘Using the Washington Group Tools for the First Time’. Accessed 24 August 2018. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>.

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18–49 years)

Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total^B	13.3	0.1	2.0	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.1	2.3	6.9	4,729	2.5	630
Area												
Urban	17.4	0.2	1.9	0.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	5.9	2,037	1.7	354
Rural	10.3	0.1	2.1	0.4	4.3	0.3	0.1	2.9	7.7	2,692	3.6	276
Age												
18–19	12.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	429	1.8	53
20–24	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	776	0.0	113
25–29	11.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.3	3.4	740	2.1	83
30–34	8.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	3.3	653	2.0	52
35–39	9.2	0.0	2.0	0.3	5.1	0.2	0.0	2.5	8.3	630	3.6	58
40–44	10.3	0.2	2.4	0.4	8.1	0.5	0.0	3.0	11.4	752	1.0	77
45–49	25.8	0.4	7.0	0.8	9.5	0.4	0.0	4.7	17.2	749	4.9	193
Education												
None	5.7	0.0	6.6	0.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	9.6	23.8	112	(*)	6
Primary	11.3	0.0	7.1	0.8	15.6	1.9	0.0	4.4	21.3	149	(*)	17
Lower secondary	11.3	0.1	3.6	0.6	6.7	0.2	0.1	3.9	11.9	1,520	5.3	172
Upper secondary	9.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	1.2	4.0	1,341	1.7	125
Higher	19.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.2	1,605	0.8	310
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	13.5	0.1	2.0	0.4	3.7	0.2	0.1	2.2	6.7	4,330	2.3	586
Serbian	13.7	0.7	2.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.2	157	(*)	21
Other ethnic groups	9.0	0.5	3.4	0.6	5.7	0.4	0.0	2.5	9.9	240	(6.5)	22
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18–49 years)

Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Material deprivations													
Three or more	11.4	0.1	3.1	0.5	5.9	0.5		0.1	3.2	10.1	2,022	4.2	230
One or two	12.9	0.1	1.8	0.5	2.5	0.1		0.0	1.5	5.6	1,427	1.8	184
None	16.9	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.0		0.1	1.6	3.4	1,279	1.5	216
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.8	0.1	4.4	0.7	8.5	0.7		0.2	4.5	13.8	886	6.0	78
Second	8.4	0.1	2.7	0.5	5.0	0.1		0.0	2.4	8.7	931	4.4	78
Middle	12.7	0.1	1.1	0.4	2.2	0.2		0.0	1.6	4.3	979	1.8	125
Fourth	15.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.2	0.0		0.0	1.2	4.7	959	3.3	149
Richest	20.6	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.1		0.1	1.8	3.9	974	0.4	200

^A The percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 years for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 40 cases of respondents for whom the response code 'Incapacitated' was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18–49 years)

Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of men age 18–49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Total	8.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.0	1,853	0.5	166	
Area													
Urban	9.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.4	773	0.0	76	
Rural	8.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.5	1,080	0.9	89	
Age													
18–19	11.7	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.1	175	(*)	20	
20–24	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	317	(*)	21	
25–29	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	283	(*)	19	
30–34	6.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	313	(*)	21	
35–39	6.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.2	274	(*)	17	
40–44	10.3	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.6	258	(*)	26	
45–49	17.0	1.8	2.3	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	4.6	234	(0.0)	40	
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	1	
Primary	(15.3)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(12.8)	35	(*)	5	
Lower secondary	5.5	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.9	5.7	219	(*)	12	
Upper secondary	7.7	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	923	1.1	71	
Higher	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	665	0.0	76	
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	8.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.0	1,666	0.5	143	
Serbian	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81	(*)	10	
Other ethnic groups	12.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.5	104	(*)	13	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0	

Table SR.8.1M: Adult functioning (men age 18–49 years)

Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of men age 18–49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Material deprivations													
Three or more	7.8	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.3		0.2	1.4	3.7	824	1.2	64
One or two	9.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.3	0.4	538	0.0	53
None	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.3	1.0	490	(0.0)	48
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.6	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.7	0.4		0.5	1.8	4.8	345	(2.9)	26
Second	8.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2		0.0	1.4	2.7	393	(0.0)	35
Middle	6.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.0		0.0	0.5	2.2	386	(0.0)	26
Fourth	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.6	370	(0.0)	40
Richest	10.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	358	(0.0)	39

^A The percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–49 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 years for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 33 cases of respondents for whom the response code 'Incapacitated' was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'—' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table SR.8.1WR: Adult functioning (women age 18–49 years)

Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering				
Total	6.7	0.5	4.3	1.3	8.5	0.4	0.1	4.6	14.0	1,298	6.3	87
Area												
Urban	7.3	0.5	4.0	0.3	6.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	10.4	704	0.0	51
Rural	6.0	0.5	4.7	2.5	11.0	0.9	0.2	6.1	18.2	594	(15.4)	36
Age												
18–19	6.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.7	152	(*)	10
20–24	4.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.9	5.1	261	(*)	11
25–29	7.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.4	3.9	9.5	214	(*)	15
30–34	3.6	0.7	2.3	0.0	6.3	0.5	0.0	3.9	9.4	173	(*)	6
35–39	3.2	0.0	4.6	3.6	14.6	1.1	0.0	5.8	19.3	185	(*)	6
40–44	9.2	1.1	9.4	2.5	16.4	0.4	0.0	7.3	27.7	182	(*)	17
45–49	17.3	0.6	13.0	3.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	31.0	130	(12.1)	23
Education												
None	2.8	0.0	4.0	2.7	15.5	0.6	0.3	7.6	20.8	330	(*)	9
Primary	4.3	1.2	4.9	0.8	8.4	1.2	0.0	4.0	15.2	314	(*)	14
Lower secondary	7.6	0.3	5.7	1.2	6.2	0.0	0.2	4.2	12.9	472	(7.5)	36
Upper secondary or higher	16.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	180	(0.0)	29
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	7.0	0.6	5.0	1.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	13.9	240	(*)	17
Ashkali	4.8	0.3	4.4	0.6	9.5	0.9	0.2	4.5	14.5	627	(9.6)	30
Egyptian	7.3	0.6	4.7	2.7	8.8	0.0	0.3	4.9	14.8	321	(11.3)	24
Albanian	14.1	0.9	1.6	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	8.9	102	(*)	14
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	0

Table SR.8.1WR: Adult functioning (women age 18–49 years)

Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Material deprivations													
Three or more	5.6	0.5	4.7	1.6	9.3	0.5		0.2	4.8	15.0	1,091	7.4	61
Two	8.8	1.0	3.2	0.0	6.4	0.0		0.0	3.8	12.5	87	(*)	8
None or one	15.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0		0.0	2.7	5.9	120	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.7	1.6	6.3	1.9	12.8	0.4		0.4	6.6	18.0	244	(*)	4
Second	5.0	0.6	6.3	2.1	13.5	0.7		0.4	4.2	19.7	241	(*)	12
Middle	5.5	0.0	4.1	2.4	7.3	0.8		0.0	4.6	14.0	243	(*)	13
Fourth	5.7	0.0	3.0	0.7	6.6	0.4		0.0	4.9	12.8	266	(*)	15
Richest	14.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	3.6	0.0		0.0	2.8	7.4	305	(4.8)	43
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	4.0	0.7	5.6	2.1	11.2	0.6		0.3	5.1	17.2	727	(12.0)	29
Richest 40 percent	10.1	0.2	2.8	0.3	5.0	0.2		0.0	3.8	9.9	570	3.5	58

^A The percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 years for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 15 cases of respondents for whom the response code 'Incapacitated' was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'—' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table SR.8.1MR: Adult functioning (men age 18–49 years)

Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of men age 18–49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Total	7.9	0.2	2.1	0.8	3.1	0.2		0.2	1.4	6.8	546	(3.9)	43
Area													
Urban	8.5	0.0	3.0	0.8	4.2	0.3		0.0	1.3	8.4	287	(6.9)	24
Rural	7.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.2		0.4	1.5	4.9	259	(*)	19
Age													
18–19	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	48	(*)	2
20–24	3.4	0.9	0.0	1.3	2.8	0.5		0.8	1.3	6.7	135	(*)	5
25–29	0.5	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	1.4	6.1	80	(*)	0
30–34	8.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.9	0.0		0.0	1.0	6.2	63	(*)	5
35–39	6.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.6		0.0	1.0	4.4	77	(*)	5
40–44	5.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	7.1	0.0		0.0	1.0	8.5	69	(*)	4
45–49	28.9	0.0	2.5	1.3	8.2	0.0		0.0	3.6	13.2	74	(*)	21
Education													
None	(2.1)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(1.5)	(8.0)	(1.0)		(0.0)	(1.5)	(11.5)	47	(*)	1
Primary	4.3	0.0	1.9	1.9	5.7	0.7		0.0	3.3	13.5	98	(*)	4
Lower secondary	8.5	0.5	2.4	0.7	2.5	0.0		0.0	0.7	5.6	252	(*)	22
Upper secondary or higher	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		0.7	1.3	2.9	149	(0.0)	16
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0		0.0	3.0	4.3	93	(*)	8
Ashkali	5.6	0.0	3.6	0.5	5.6	0.3		0.4	1.0	9.8	258	(*)	15
Egyptian	11.3	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.3		0.0	1.5	3.8	155	(*)	18
Albanian	(7.4)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)		(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.6)	40	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0

Table SR.8.1MR: Adult functioning (men age 18–49 years)

Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices^A, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:		Percentage of men age 18–49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:							Percentage of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^B	Number of men age 18–49 years	Percentage of men with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of men age 18–49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering					
Material deprivations													
Three or more	7.0	0.3	2.5	0.9	3.5	0.3		0.2	1.7	7.8	462	(5.2)	32
Two	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)		(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	45	(*)	5
None or one	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)		(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.5		0.0	2.2	7.2	95	(*)	6
Second	6.1	0.0	7.7	0.7	6.8	0.7		0.0	1.5	14.1	108	(*)	7
Middle	11.1	0.0	2.0	1.5	4.7	0.0		1.0	1.8	10.2	107	(*)	12
Fourth	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	1.7	1.7	117	(*)	4
Richest	12.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.7	119	(*)	15
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	7.8	0.0	3.4	1.4	5.2	0.4		0.3	1.8	10.6	310	(2.9)	24
Richest 40 percent	8.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0		0.0	0.8	1.7	236	(*)	19

^A The percentage of men with difficulties hearing when using a hearing aid is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–49 years who use a hearing aid is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18–49 years for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the 8 cases of respondents for whom the response code 'Incapacitated' was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

4.9 ICT EQUIPMENT AND ACCESS TO INTERNET

Tables SR.9.2 and SR.9.2R present information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone and computer) and access to internet.

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo collected data on household ownership of ICT equipment at the household level. Thus, households are considered as owning a mobile phone if they responded positively to the question in the Household Questionnaire on whether any member of the household has a mobile phone.

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of households with a Telephone				Computer ³	Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁴	Number of households
	Television ¹	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ^{2A}			
Total	98.9	6.1	99.2	99.4	53.4	94.5	5,124
Area							
Urban	98.8	7.5	99.4	99.5	62.9	95.6	2,288
Rural	98.9	5.0	99.1	99.4	45.7	93.6	2,836
Education of household head							
None	96.9	7.9	93.3	94.2	33.8	80.0	135
Primary	99.1	5.5	98.3	99.1	31.0	87.1	378
Lower secondary	98.2	3.5	98.9	99.2	36.7	93.0	1,184
Upper secondary	99.3	5.8	99.5	99.7	53.5	95.5	2,113
Higher	98.9	9.0	99.9	100.0	76.6	97.9	1,311
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	99.1	3.5	99.7	99.7	54.2	96.1	4,563
Serbian	98.8	50.3	94.8	98.1	54.9	77.0	276
Other ethnic groups	95.9	6.2	96.5	96.5	38.8	86.4	282
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Material deprivations							
Three or more	98.1	4.4	98.8	98.9	32.2	90.5	2,285
One or two	99.5	7.4	99.7	100.0	60.6	96.6	1,428
None	99.6	7.6	99.4	99.8	80.3	98.8	1,412
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.0	4.3	96.7	97.4	13.9	80.1	1,010
Second	99.6	4.2	99.7	99.7	31.5	96.3	989
Middle	99.6	7.2	99.8	100.0	55.3	97.0	1,003
Fourth	99.2	5.6	99.9	100.0	73.4	99.2	1,026
Richest	99.9	9.1	100.0	100.0	88.9	99.6	1,096
¹ MICS indicator SR.5 – Households with a television ² MICS indicator SR.6 – Households with a telephone ³ MICS indicator SR.7 – Households with a computer ⁴ MICS indicator SR.8 – Households with internet ^A MICS indicator SR.6 on households with a telephone is calculated based on reported ownership of a fixed phone line or a mobile phone by any household member. (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table SR.9.2R: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of households with a					Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁴	Number of households
	Television ¹	Fixed line	Mobile phone	Any ^{2,A}	Computer ³		
Total	96.1	1.7	94.6	94.6	23.8	86.8	1,221
Area							
Urban	96.2	1.7	95.6	95.6	25.5	89.3	668
Rural	96.0	1.8	93.4	93.4	21.8	83.8	553
Education of household head							
None	92.9	0.9	83.2	83.2	16.1	70.7	193
Primary	94.4	1.7	92.2	92.2	11.8	81.6	232
Lower secondary	96.5	1.1	97.9	97.9	23.2	91.4	545
Upper secondary or higher	99.1	3.9	99.0	99.0	43.9	94.1	242
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	97.4	2.0	92.4	92.4	25.3	82.2	223
Ashkali	96.3	0.6	94.1	94.1	20.8	86.0	570
Egyptian	95.5	2.8	96.2	96.2	24.3	90.7	332
Albanian	94.9	3.0	98.4	98.4	37.0	88.7	89
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Material deprivations							
Three or more	95.5	1.4	93.8	93.8	17.4	84.8	1,042
Two	100.0	1.5	100.0	100.0	47.4	98.7	77
None or one	99.1	5.3	99.1	99.1	71.7	98.0	102
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	88.0	1.2	78.1	78.1	4.5	59.5	252
Second	93.9	1.4	98.2	98.2	14.3	89.0	230
Middle	99.3	1.7	98.4	98.4	11.9	92.7	231
Fourth	99.2	1.0	98.9	98.9	26.5	94.9	247
Richest	100.0	3.2	100.0	100.0	58.9	98.2	261
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	93.6	1.4	91.2	91.2	10.1	79.8	713
Richest 40 percent	99.6	2.1	99.4	99.4	43.1	96.6	508

¹ MICS indicator SR.5 – Households with a television

² MICS indicator SR.6 – Households with a telephone

³ MICS indicator SR.7 – Households with a computer

⁴ MICS indicator SR.8 – Households with internet

^A MICS indicator SR.6 on households with a telephone is calculated based on reported ownership of a fixed phone line or a mobile phone by any household member.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.10 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that 'the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding'. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Tables SR.11.1 and SR.11.1R present information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18 years.

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what are termed 'children left behind', i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Tables SR.11.2 and SR.11.2R present information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 and SR.11.3R present information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member. Table SR.11.3 presents findings for Kosovo at the total level only because of too few unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	91.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.9	0.7	2.1	7,279
Sex															
Male	91.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	2.0	0.7	2.3	3,729
Female	90.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	6.0	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.8	0.7	1.9	3,550
Area															
Urban	92.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	4.3	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	2.0	0.9	2.2	2,929
Rural	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	1.8	0.5	2.0	4,350
Age															
0–4	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	1,839
5–9	91.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	5.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	1.7	0.5	1.6	2,009
10–14	90.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	5.1	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	1.9	0.6	3.0	2,025
15–17	87.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	5.9	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	4.0	1.8	3.9	1,405
Ethnicity of household head															
Albanian	91.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	6.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	6,455
Serbian	95.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	1.8	0.0	255
Other ethnic groups	88.5	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.0	3.3	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	5.5	3.2	3.5	566
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations															
Three or more	90.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	2.6	1.0	3.0	3,472
One or two	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	5.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.4	0.4	1.7	2,008
None	92.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	1,799
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	89.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	5.0	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.5	3.2	1,809
Second	89.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	2.2	0.4	2.8	1,494
Middle	92.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	5.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.7	0.6	1.5	1,359
Fourth	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	0.5	1.7	1,296
Richest	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	1,321

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0–17 years by co-residence of parents, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with:								Number of children age 0–17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	0.6	5.5	0.5	6.7	0.2	4.9	0.1	5.2	7,279
Sex									
Male	0.7	5.1	0.5	6.3	0.2	4.4	0.2	4.8	3,729
Female	0.5	6.0	0.6	7.1	0.2	5.5	0.1	5.7	3,550
Area									
Urban	0.8	4.1	0.7	5.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	3.5	2,929
Rural	0.5	6.5	0.4	7.3	0.2	6.0	0.1	6.4	4,350
Age									
0–4	0.4	5.6	0.0	6.1	0.1	4.9	0.0	5.0	1,839
5–9	0.7	5.8	0.4	6.8	0.2	5.2	0.0	5.4	2,009
10–14	0.4	5.1	0.5	6.0	0.1	4.9	0.1	5.2	2,025
15–17	1.2	5.6	1.5	8.3	0.2	4.6	0.4	5.2	1,405
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.6	5.6	0.5	6.7	0.1	5.0	0.1	5.3	7,121
Only mother alive	5.5	na	na	5.5	1.6	na	na	1.6	106
Only father alive	na	(2.6)	na	(2.6)	na	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	43
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	0.5	5.9	0.3	6.7	0.2	5.4	0.1	5.7	6,455
Serbian	0.5	1.8	1.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	255
Other ethnic groups	2.0	3.0	2.8	7.7	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.2	566
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations									
Three or more	0.7	5.0	0.8	6.5	0.2	4.0	0.1	4.4	3,472
One or two	0.7	5.7	0.3	6.6	0.1	5.4	0.1	5.6	2,008
None	0.4	6.4	0.2	7.0	0.2	6.1	0.1	6.4	1,799
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.8	5.0	1.3	7.2	0.1	4.1	0.3	4.4	1,809
Second	0.9	6.1	0.1	7.0	0.5	5.6	0.0	6.1	1,494
Middle	0.7	5.3	0.5	6.5	0.2	4.8	0.1	5.0	1,359
Fourth	0.4	6.6	0.3	7.4	0.0	6.1	0.2	6.3	1,296
Richest	0.2	4.7	0.1	5.1	0.1	4.4	0.1	4.6	1,321

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 – Children with at least one parent living abroad^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household ^A						Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^B	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total^C	0.7	7,279	(5.8)	(52.5)	(7.8)	(23.1)	(2.4)	(8.3)	100.0	(89.2)	49

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

^A The categories 'Child is head of household', 'Adopted/Foster/Stepchild' and 'Servant (Live-in)' are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

^C Background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.

Table SR.11.1R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0–17 years
Total	90.5	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.3	1.8	2.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	6.5	2.5	3.5	2,993
Sex															
Male	89.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	2.3	4.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	6.9	1.8	4.0	1,532
Female	91.6	0.1	0.3	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	3.3	3.0	1,461
Area															
Urban	89.6	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.1	1.4	2.2	3.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	2.6	4.0	1,553
Rural	91.3	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.1	100.0	6.3	2.4	3.0	1,441
Age															
0–4	95.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.3	1.0	0.5	869
5–9	92.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	4.1	1.4	3.1	881
10–14	88.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	2.3	3.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	7.8	2.4	5.0	759
15–17	81.3	0.0	1.1	5.7	0.6	0.9	3.2	4.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	14.6	7.4	7.5	485
Ethnicity of household head															
Roma	92.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	5.2	1.3	3.6	549
Ashkali	91.3	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	6.4	2.5	2.7	1,568
Egyptian	88.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	8.2	3.3	4.0	694
Albanian	84.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	1.1	4.0	5.9	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	3.6	9.4	169
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

Table SR.11.1R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0–17 years
Material deprivations															
Three or more	90.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.2	1.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	6.7	2.6	3.7	2,684
Two	95.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	2.4	1.0	2.5	140
None or one	88.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	7.5	2.5	2.2	169
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	88.7	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	3.0	3.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	7.9	1.9	5.8	715
Second	89.9	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	1.4	2.2	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	2.7	3.4	682
Middle	92.7	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	2.5	3.1	623
Fourth	90.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.3	1.8	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	5.8	3.1	2.3	535
Richest	90.7	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	5.8	2.4	2.3	438
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	90.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.7	2.1	3.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	6.9	2.3	4.2	2,019
Richest 40 percent	90.7	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.3	1.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	5.8	2.8	2.3	974

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 – Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.2R: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0–17 years by co-residence of parents, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with:								Number of children age 0–17 years
	Mother living elsewhere ^A	Father living elsewhere ^A	Both mother and father living elsewhere ^A	At least one parent living elsewhere ^A	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	3.2	1.6	1.7	6.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.9	2,993
Sex									
Male	4.3	1.8	1.0	7.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	2.1	1,532
Female	2.0	1.3	2.3	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.8	1,461
Area									
Urban	3.7	2.0	1.4	7.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	2.1	1,553
Rural	2.6	1.1	2.0	5.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.7	1,441
Age									
0–4	1.9	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	869
5–9	2.1	1.9	0.6	4.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	881
10–14	4.2	1.8	1.1	7.2	1.7	0.4	0.2	2.3	759
15–17	5.6	0.9	5.7	12.2	3.0	0.7	0.5	4.2	485
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	3.0	1.4	1.7	6.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.9	2,887
Only mother alive	11.8	na	na	11.8	6.6	na	na	6.6	62
Only father alive	na	(15.2)	na	(15.2)	na	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	39
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	2.6	1.1	0.6	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	549
Ashkali	3.5	1.4	1.6	6.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.7	1,568
Egyptian	3.2	1.6	2.8	7.6	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.3	694
Albanian	1.5	5.4	1.1	8.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	2.8	169
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Material deprivations									
Three or more	3.3	1.5	1.7	6.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	2,684
Two	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	140
None or one	2.8	3.7	2.5	9.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	5.6	169
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.5	0.4	1.0	5.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.2	715
Second	3.0	2.1	1.8	6.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	1.4	682
Middle	2.6	1.3	1.2	5.1	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.5	623
Fourth	2.4	1.8	2.8	7.0	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.3	535
Richest	3.0	3.0	1.8	7.7	1.6	1.8	0.6	4.0	438
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	3.4	1.2	1.4	6.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	2,019
Richest 40 percent	2.6	2.3	2.3	7.3	1.2	1.4	0.5	3.1	974

¹ MICS indicator SR.20 – Children with at least one parent living abroad

^A Includes parent(s) living abroad as well as those living elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SR.11.3R: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household ^A							Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^B	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Grand-child	Brother/Sister	Other relative	Adopted/Foster/Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/Don't know/Missing			
Total^C	2.5	2,993	1.3	46.1	3.9	38.5	1.0	2.6	6.6	100.0	89.5	75
Sex												
Male	1.8	1,532	(3.4)	(58.2)	(4.1)	(22.6)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(9.0)	100.0	(87.5)	27
Female	3.3	1,461	(0.0)	(39.2)	(3.9)	(47.6)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(5.2)	100.0	(90.6)	48
Area												
Urban	2.6	1,553	(0.0)	(39.1)	(7.4)	(39.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(12.4)	100.0	(87.6)	40
Rural	2.4	1,441	(2.7)	(54.2)	(0.0)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.7)	35
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	2.3	2,019	(2.0)	(40.1)	(1.5)	(42.4)	(1.5)	(2.0)	(10.5)	100.0	(85.6)	47
Richest 40 percent	2.8	974	(0.0)	(56.5)	(8.1)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.3)	28

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 – Children's living arrangements

^A The categories 'Spouse/ Partner' and 'Servant (Live-in)' are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

^C The background characteristics 'Age', 'Orphanhood status', 'Ethnicity of household head', 'Material deprivations' and 'Wealth index quintiles are not shown in the table because of too few cases of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life⁴⁶
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Tables CS.1 and CS.1R present neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey. The mortality estimates are presented visually in Figure CS.1, together with 95 percent confidence intervals.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey (corresponding roughly to the period of 2014–2020), differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented. Due to the low number of unweighted cases, findings for mortality rates for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo by background characteristics are shown by area and sex of child only in Table CS.2R.

⁴⁶ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Kosovo, 2019–2020					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0–4	11	4	15	1	16
5–9	10	4	14	1	14
10–14	19	8	27	2	29
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2					
² MICS indicator CS.2 – Post-neonatal mortality rate					
³ MICS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate					
⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate					
⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 – Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Kosovo, 2019–2020					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total^B	11	4	15	1	16
Area					
Urban	10	4	14	1	15
Rural	11	4	15	2	17
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	11	9	20	2	22
Upper secondary	15	2	17	2	19
Higher	(8)	(1)	(9)	(0)	(9)
Material deprivations					
Three or more	11	3	14	3	17
One or two	(6)	(5)	(11)	(0)	(11)
None	(15)	(4)	(20)	(0)	(20)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(7)	(7)	(14)	(3)	(17)
Second	(14)	(4)	(18)	(1)	(19)
Middle	(9)	(1)	(10)	(2)	(12)
Fourth	(20)	(0)	(20)	(0)	(20)
Richest	(4)	(7)	(11)	(0)	(11)

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 – Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 – Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^B The background characteristic 'Ethnicity of household head' is not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death per disaggregation category.

() Figures that are based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total^B	11	4	15	1	16
Sex					
Male	12	2	14	2	16
Female	9	6	15	1	16
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
20–34	9	3	12	1	13
35–49	(12)	(12)	(25)	(*)	(*)
Birth order					
1	19	5	23	0	23
2–3	7	1	8	2	10
4+	(7)	(11)	(18)	(3)	(21)
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 – Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 – Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1 ^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates ^B The background characteristic 'Ethnicity of household head' is not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death per disaggregation category. () Figures that are based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					

Table CS.1R: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0–4	21	5	26	2	27
5–9	12	6	19	3	22
10–14	27	8	34	4	38
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 – Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 – Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

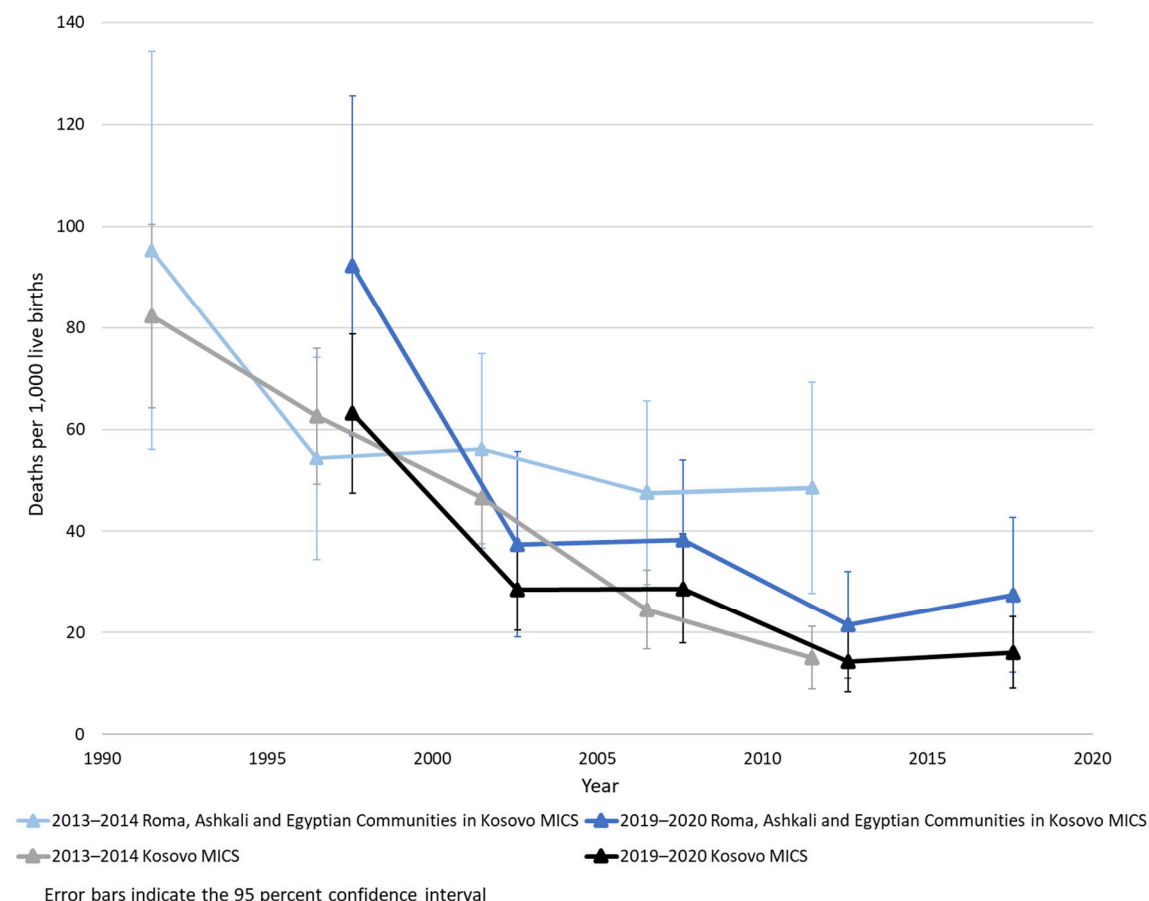
Table CS.2R: Early childhood mortality rates by area and sex

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by area and sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total^B	21	5	26	2	27
Area					
Urban	(32)	(2)	(34)	(0)	(34)
Rural	(10)	(7)	(18)	(3)	(21)
Sex					
Male	(34)	(2)	(36)	(0)	(36)
Female	(7)	(7)	(14)	(3)	(18)
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 – Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 – Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 – Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 – Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 – Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					
^B Other background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					
() Figures that are based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death					

Figure CS.1 compares the findings of both surveys on under-5 mortality rates, with those from the 2013–2014 MICS surveys conducted in Kosovo (error bars indicate the 95 percent confidence interval). Further qualification and analysis of the consistency needs to be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CS.1: Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Kosovo and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Note: The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of the 2013–2014 Kosovo MICS and the 2013–2014 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS. 95 percent confidence intervals have been calculated for each data point. Note that confidence intervals are only shown for the most recent estimates in Appendix C of this report and in the final reports for the 2013–2014 MICS surveys in Kosovo.

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Tables TM.1.1 and TM.1.1R for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15–19 ¹	13	14	13
20–24	61	83	74
25–29	142	183	165
30–34	121	144	134
35–39	44	68	57
40–44	16	7	11
45–49	3	6	5
TFR (15–49 years) ^B	2.0	2.5	2.3
GFR ^C	57	70	64
CBR ^D	15	18	17

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are 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. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

Table TM.1.1R: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15–19 ¹	71	85	78
20–24	218	222	219
25–29	206	224	214
30–34	107	141	124
35–39	64	68	66
40–44	15	(21)	18
45–49	(0)	(0)	0
TFR (15–49 years) ^B	3.4	3.8	3.6
GFR ^C	107	121	113
CBR ^D	27	29	28

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are 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.

The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate

^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years

^C GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years

^D CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

() Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Tables TM.2.1 and TM.2.1R present the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate for Kosovo and for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years) is defined as the number of births to women age 15–19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15–19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19 years, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W, TM.2.2M, TM.2.2WR and TM.2.2MR present a selection of early childbearing and fatherhood indicators for young women and men age 15–19 and 20–24 years. In Tables TM.2.2W and TM.2.2WR, percentages among women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 years – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20–24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁷

Tables TM.2.2M and TM.2.2MR present findings on early fatherhood. Percentages among men age 15–19 and age 20–24 years who became fathers before ages 15 and 18 years, respectively, show the extent to which men are becoming fathers when they are still children.

Tables TM.2.3W, TM.2.3M, TM.2.3WR and TM.2.3MR are designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women and early fatherhood for men, by presenting percentages of women and men who became mothers and fathers before ages 15 and 18 years, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

⁴⁷ Using women age 15–19 years to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20–24 years is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15–49 years) ^A
Total	13	2.3
Area		
Urban	13	2.0
Rural	14	2.5
Education		
None	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	(51)	(3.1)
Upper secondary	14	2.5
Higher	1	2.0
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	17	2.3
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	9	2.2
Serbian	(*)	(*)
Other ethnic groups	(72)	(*)
Material deprivations		
Three or more	17	2.5
One or two	10	2.1
None	12	2.2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	28	2.9
Second	8	2.2
Middle	16	2.3
Fourth	11	2.1
Richest	4	1.9

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

() Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who:				Number of women age 15–19 years	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20–24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	1.9	0.8	2.7	0.2	976	1.9	776
Area							
Urban	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.4	385	1.2	336
Rural	1.6	0.9	2.6	0.0	591	2.5	440
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	4
Lower secondary	11.4	1.2	12.7	1.6	95	8.7	67
Upper secondary	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	675	2.6	206
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194	0.0	493
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	1.9	4.9	0.0	422	1.9	768
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	894	0.9	711
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	20
Other ethnic groups	14.2	1.8	15.9	2.3	65	(17.3)	44
Material deprivations							
Three or more	2.9	1.2	4.1	0.3	461	4.5	301
One or two	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.0	294	0.5	273
None	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.0	220	0.0	202
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.7	208	10.2	115
Second	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	202	1.3	152
Middle	1.4	1.3	2.8	0.0	216	0.7	177
Fourth	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.0	163	0.0	172
Richest	1.2	0.7	1.9	0.0	185	0.0	159
¹ MICS indicator TM.2 – Early childbearing							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table TM.2.2M: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20–24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men age 15–19 years who have:			Percentage of men age 20–24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–19 years	Number of men age 20–24 years	
Total	0.0	0.0	424	0.7	317
Area					
Urban	0.0	0.0	193	0.0	125
Rural	0.0	0.0	231	1.2	192
Education					
None	–	–	0	–	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	4
Lower secondary	(0.0)	(0.0)	50	(*)	13
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	310	0.0	143
Higher	0.0	0.0	56	0.0	157
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	4	–	0
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	171	0.7	317
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	0.0	0.0	380	0.0	285
Serbian	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	10
Other ethnic groups	(0.0)	(0.0)	35	(*)	23
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Material deprivations					
Three or more	0.0	0.0	220	1.6	139
One or two	0.0	0.0	129	0.0	97
None	0.0	0.0	74	0.0	81
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.0	0.0	110	4.0	56
Second	0.0	0.0	87	0.0	70
Middle	0.0	0.0	81	0.0	63
Fourth	0.0	0.0	72	0.0	66
Richest	0.0	0.0	74	0.0	62

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)												
Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	0.2	2,240	2.5	1,856	0.2	3,035	3.8	2,444	0.2	5,275	3.3	4,299
Age												
15–19	0.4	385	na	na	0.0	591	na	na	0.2	976	na	na
15–17	0.7	204	na	na	0.0	343	na	na	0.3	546	na	na
18–19	0.0	181	na	na	0.0	248	na	na	0.0	429	na	na
20–24	0.4	336	1.2	336	0.3	440	2.5	440	0.3	776	1.9	776
25–29	0.0	325	1.1	325	0.0	415	3.1	415	0.0	740	2.3	740
30–34	0.0	285	4.2	285	0.3	368	2.6	368	0.2	653	3.3	653
35–39	0.0	272	2.4	272	0.9	358	4.0	358	0.5	630	3.3	630
40–44	0.3	330	2.2	330	0.0	422	4.4	422	0.1	752	3.4	752
45–49	0.0	307	4.2	307	0.2	441	6.3	441	0.1	749	5.4	749
na: not applicable												

Table TM.2.3M: Trends in early fatherhood (men)												
Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years
Total	0.0	878	0.4	686	0.0	1,224	0.4	992	0.0	2,102	0.4	1,678
Age												
15–19	0.0	193	na	na	0.0	231	na	na	0.0	424	na	na
15–17	0.0	106	na	na	0.0	144	na	na	0.0	249	na	na
18–19	0.0	87	na	na	0.0	88	na	na	0.0	175	na	na
20–24	0.0	125	0.0	125	0.0	192	1.2	192	0.0	317	0.7	317
25–29	0.0	110	0.0	110	0.0	172	0.0	172	0.0	283	0.0	283
30–34	0.0	126	2.2	126	0.0	187	0.0	187	0.0	313	0.9	313
35–39	0.0	111	0.0	111	0.0	163	0.0	163	0.0	274	0.0	274
40–44	0.0	115	0.0	115	0.0	143	1.0	143	0.0	258	0.6	258
45–49	0.0	99	0.0	99	0.0	135	0.0	135	0.0	234	0.0	234
na: not applicable												

Table TM.2.1R: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15–49 years) ^A
Total	78	3.6
Area		
Urban	71	3.4
Rural	85	(3.8)
Education		
None	(*)	(*)
Primary	(133)	(4.0)
Lower secondary	67	(3.7)
Upper secondary or higher	11	(*)
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)
Has no functional difficulty	100	3.7
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	(82)	(*)
Ashkali	104	4.0
Egyptian	33	(3.0)
Albanian	(*)	(*)
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)
Material deprivations		
Three or more	89	3.8
Two	(*)	(*)
None or one	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(135)	(*)
Second	(86)	(*)
Middle	(134)	(*)
Fourth	(35)	(*)
Richest	(28)	(*)
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	122	4.4
Richest 40 percent	31	(2.5)
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 – Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2		
^A Please see Table TM.1.1R for definitions.		
() Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure		

Table TM.2.2WR: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who:				Number of women age 15–19 years	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20–24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	10.5	4.5	14.9	0.0	347	16.4	261
Area							
Urban	9.2	5.2	14.4	0.0	178	14.3	139
Rural	11.8	3.7	15.4	0.0	170	18.8	122
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(26.2)	28
Primary	(24.5)	(1.9)	(26.4)	(0.0)	45	(30.7)	50
Lower secondary	9.2	3.9	13.1	0.0	173	14.2	123
Upper secondary or higher	2.6	5.6	8.2	0.0	108	4.5	61
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	13
Has no functional difficulty	19.5	3.0	22.5	0.0	146	15.7	248
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	10.9	6.8	17.7	0.0	59	17.6	69
Ashkali	12.4	6.6	19.0	0.0	167	19.1	109
Egyptian	4.5	0.5	5.0	0.0	91	14.2	66
Albanian	(17.8)	(0.0)	(17.8)	(0.0)	28	(*)	17
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Material deprivations							
Three or more	11.6	5.3	16.9	0.0	291	16.6	206
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	18
None or one	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(10.7)	38
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	17.2	6.1	23.3	0.0	67	(28.8)	52
Second	(8.5)	(8.1)	(16.6)	(0.0)	53	(15.6)	44
Middle	17.9	8.6	26.5	0.0	64	(26.7)	44
Fourth	5.2	2.0	7.2	0.0	83	2.9	53
Richest	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	80	11.4	69
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	15.0	7.5	22.5	0.0	184	24.0	139
Richest 40 percent	5.4	1.0	6.4	0.0	163	7.7	122

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 – Early childbearing

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.2.2MR: Early fatherhood (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–19 years who have fathered a live birth and who have fathered a live birth before age 15, and percentage of men age 20–24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men age 15–19 years who have:			Percentage of men age 20–24 years who have fathered a live birth before age 18	
	Fathered a live birth	Fathered a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–19 years		Number of men age 20–24 years
Total	2.5	0.6	147	2.1	135
Area					
Urban	2.7	0.0	70	0.0	81
Rural	2.3	1.1	78	5.1	54
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	22
Lower secondary	2.1	0.0	76	3.5	55
Upper secondary or higher	2.1	0.0	55	0.0	53
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	–	–	0	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	5.1	1.8	48	2.2	126
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	17
Ashkali	3.5	1.1	78	1.5	66
Egyptian	(0.0)	(0.0)	41	(0.0)	38
Albanian	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	14
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Material deprivations					
Three or more	2.9	0.7	126	2.6	108
Two	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	16
None or one	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(3.4)	(0.0)	26	(*)	18
Second	(4.6)	(2.6)	34	(*)	25
Middle	(*)	(*)	24	(0.0)	29
Fourth	(3.4)	(0.0)	35	(0.0)	27
Richest	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(0.0)	36
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	2.9	1.0	85	3.8	72
Richest 40 percent	1.9	0.0	62	0.0	63

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.2.3WR: Trends in early childbearing (women)												
Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	1.9	798	22.0	621	2.6	695	26.6	525	2.2	1,493	24.1	1,146
Age												
15–19	0.0	178	na	na	0.0	170	na	na	0.0	347	na	na
15–17	0.0	95	na	na	0.0	101	na	na	0.0	195	na	na
18–19	0.0	83	na	na	0.0	69	na	na	0.0	152	na	na
20–24	2.8	139	14.3	139	2.3	122	18.8	122	2.6	261	16.4	261
25–29	5.2	114	24.6	114	4.6	101	27.8	101	4.9	214	26.1	214
30–34	0.8	90	25.4	90	1.3	84	24.0	84	1.0	173	24.7	173
35–39	3.2	95	27.0	95	2.4	90	30.0	90	2.8	185	28.4	185
40–44	0.0	112	23.7	112	7.9	70	37.9	70	3.0	182	29.1	182
45–49	1.6	71	19.1	71	2.7	59	26.1	59	2.1	130	22.3	130
na: not applicable												

Table TM.2.3MR: Trends in early fatherhood (men)												
Percentage of men who have fathered a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men fathering a live birth before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years
Total	0.4	333	2.2	264	0.8	312	6.1	234	0.6	645	4.0	498
Age												
15–19	0.0	70	na	na	1.1	78	na	na	0.6	147	na	na
15–17	(0.0)	46	na	na	0.0	53	na	na	0.0	99	na	na
18–19	(*)	23	na	na	(3.6)	25	na	na	1.8	48	na	na
20–24	0.0	81	0.0	81	1.6	54	5.1	54	0.7	135	2.1	135
25–29	(3.0)	43	(7.6)	43	(0.0)	38	(2.6)	38	1.6	80	5.2	80
30–34	(0.0)	29	(0.0)	29	(0.0)	34	(10.0)	34	0.0	63	5.5	63
35–39	(0.0)	32	(0.0)	32	(1.4)	44	(10.0)	44	0.8	77	5.8	77
40–44	(0.0)	40	(1.6)	40	(0.0)	29	(6.2)	29	0.0	69	3.6	69
45–49	(0.0)	40	(4.8)	40	(0.0)	35	(2.6)	35	0.0	74	3.8	74
na: not applicable												
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴⁸

Tables TM.3.1 and TM.3.1R present the current use of contraception for women who are currently married or in union. In these Tables, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Tables TM.3.3 and TM.3.3R show the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic⁴⁹ and iii) fecund⁵⁰ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

⁴⁸ PATH, and United Nations Population Fund. *Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs*. Seattle: PATH/UNFPA, 2006. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/family_planning06.pdf.

⁴⁹ A woman is post-partum amenorrhoeic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁵⁰ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁵¹ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15–49 years, it is only reported for women currently married or in union and, therefore, located in Tables TM.3.3 and TM.3.3R alone.

⁵¹ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method ^{A,B}									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Patch	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Total ^B	33.3	1.0	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	57.2	0.1	9.4	57.3	66.7	3,233
Area																
Urban	32.2	1.7	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	2.3	4.0	0.0	0.1	56.5	0.2	11.1	56.7	67.8	1,326
Rural	34.1	0.4	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	57.6	0.1	8.2	57.7	65.9	1,907
Age																
15–19	(70.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(29.6)	38
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
20–24	46.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.0	3.2	50.3	53.5	197
25–29	35.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	58.2	0.0	6.0	58.3	64.3	480
30–34	35.4	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	0.2	0.0	56.0	0.0	8.7	56.0	64.6	576
35–39	24.5	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.7	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	62.4	0.2	12.9	62.6	75.5	583
40–44	26.1	1.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.1	12.0	61.9	73.9	680
45–49	38.8	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	51.9	0.2	9.1	52.1	61.2	678
Education																
None	27.4	2.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	62.8	1.1	8.8	63.9	72.6	106
Primary	34.1	1.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.0	12.0	53.9	65.9	132
Lower secondary	29.5	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.0	60.8	0.0	9.7	60.8	70.5	1,351
Upper secondary	36.4	0.8	0.1	3.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.1	9.6	54.0	63.6	946
Higher	37.2	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	54.3	0.1	8.2	54.6	62.8	698
Number of living children																
0	82.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	1.8	15.6	17.4	264
1	46.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	50.2	0.0	3.3	50.2	53.5	453
2	30.7	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.1	60.5	0.1	8.7	60.6	69.3	959
3	21.0	1.8	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.7	0.1	0.0	66.6	0.2	12.3	66.7	79.0	897
4+	25.1	1.5	0.2	4.3	0.5	0.0	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.2	13.7	61.2	74.9	659

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method ^{A,B}									Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Patch	Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	38.5	1.8	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	4.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.4	12.2	49.3	61.5	291
Has no functional difficulty	32.7	0.9	0.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.1	9.2	58.2	67.3	2,930
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	30.7	0.9	0.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	59.8	0.1	9.4	59.9	69.3	2,923
Serbian	81.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	14.2	0.0	3.6	14.7	18.3	120
Other ethnic groups	43.5	2.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.0	12.6	43.9	56.5	188
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations																
Three or more	35.7	1.0	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.0	55.7	0.2	8.5	55.8	64.3	1,414
One or two	31.9	0.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	58.3	0.1	9.8	58.4	68.1	933
None	31.1	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.1	58.4	0.0	10.4	58.5	68.9	886
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	35.4	1.0	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.0	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.3	10.5	54.1	64.6	663
Second	32.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	7.1	60.9	68.0	653
Middle	36.2	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.2	0.0	56.1	0.1	7.6	56.2	63.8	631
Fourth	33.3	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.2	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	56.2	0.0	10.5	56.2	66.7	642
Richest	29.7	1.6	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	0.1	58.8	0.1	11.3	59.0	70.3	644

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 – Contraceptive prevalence rate

^A The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included as a contraceptive method in question CP4 (See Appendix A), because there is no official LAM programme in Kosovo.

^B The categories 'Female condom' and 'Diaphragm/foam/jelly' are not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	3.7	4.7	8.4	19.8	46.9	66.7	23.5	51.6	75.1	3,233	88.8	12.5	2,428
Area													
Urban	3.3	5.2	8.4	19.5	48.3	67.8	22.8	53.5	76.2	1,326	88.9	14.5	1,011
Rural	4.1	4.3	8.4	19.9	46.0	65.9	24.0	50.3	74.3	1,907	88.6	11.1	1,418
Age													
15–19	(27.4)	(3.7)	(31.2)	(22.8)	(6.8)	(29.6)	(50.2)	(10.5)	(60.7)	38	(*)	(*)	23
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	9
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	14
20–24	11.0	4.1	15.1	48.5	5.0	53.5	59.5	9.1	68.5	197	78.0	4.6	135
25–29	8.9	2.3	11.2	47.9	16.4	64.3	56.8	18.7	75.6	480	85.1	8.0	363
30–34	6.2	5.9	12.1	30.5	34.1	64.6	36.7	40.0	76.7	576	84.3	11.3	442
35–39	1.4	5.1	6.4	16.3	59.1	75.5	17.7	64.2	81.9	583	92.1	15.7	477
40–44	0.2	5.5	5.7	4.3	69.6	73.9	4.6	75.0	79.6	680	92.8	15.1	542
45–49	0.2	4.5	4.6	0.6	60.6	61.2	0.7	65.1	65.8	678	93.0	13.9	447
Education													
None	1.1	5.1	6.2	15.4	57.2	72.6	16.5	62.3	78.8	106	92.1	11.1	84
Primary	1.7	3.9	5.6	11.2	54.7	65.9	12.9	58.5	71.4	132	92.2	16.8	94
Lower secondary	2.7	4.8	7.5	11.7	58.8	70.5	14.3	63.6	77.9	1,351	90.4	12.4	1,053
Upper secondary	4.7	4.8	9.5	24.2	39.4	63.6	28.9	44.2	73.1	946	86.9	13.1	692
Higher	5.3	4.3	9.7	31.7	31.1	62.8	37.0	35.4	72.5	698	86.7	11.4	506
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	2.1	4.5	6.6	7.5	54.0	61.5	9.6	58.5	68.1	291	90.3	17.9	198
Has no functional difficulty	3.8	4.7	8.5	21.0	46.4	67.3	24.8	51.0	75.8	2,930	88.8	12.1	2,221

Table TM.3.3: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	3.2	4.4	7.6	20.6	48.7	69.3	23.9	53.1	76.9	2,923	90.1	12.3	2,249
Serbian	10.5	7.9	18.4	9.2	9.1	18.3	19.6	17.0	36.7	120	(49.9)	(9.7)	44
Other ethnic groups	7.5	7.2	14.8	13.3	43.1	56.5	20.9	50.4	71.2	188	79.3	17.7	134
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations													
Three or more	4.5	5.0	9.5	16.6	47.7	64.3	21.1	52.7	73.8	1,414	87.2	11.5	1,044
One or two	3.2	4.6	7.8	20.6	47.6	68.1	23.8	52.1	75.9	933	89.7	12.9	708
None	3.2	4.3	7.5	23.9	45.0	68.9	27.1	49.3	76.4	886	90.2	13.7	676
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.5	4.6	9.1	16.5	48.2	64.6	21.0	52.8	73.8	663	87.6	14.2	489
Second	4.3	4.3	8.5	17.7	50.3	68.0	22.0	54.5	76.5	653	88.8	9.3	499
Middle	4.9	5.1	9.9	21.5	42.3	63.8	26.4	47.4	73.8	631	86.5	10.3	465
Fourth	3.0	4.9	7.9	21.3	45.4	66.7	24.3	50.3	74.6	642	89.4	14.0	479
Richest	2.1	4.6	6.7	22.0	48.3	70.3	24.1	52.9	77.0	644	91.3	14.6	496

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 – Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.1R: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):													Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method ^{A,B}								Traditional method: Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹		
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male condom	Female condom						
Total ^B	37.9	3.3	0.3	3.1	0.6	2.3	2.9	0.3	49.4	12.6	49.4	62.1	1,004	
Area														
Urban	36.4	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.0	1.3	2.9	0.5	52.3	11.2	52.3	63.6	533	
Rural	39.7	3.3	0.2	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.8	0.0	46.1	14.2	46.1	60.3	471	
Age														
15–19	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.3	0.0	22.7	4.9	22.7	27.7	66	
15–17	(76.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(4.0)	(20.0)	(23.9)	25	
18–19	(70.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(24.4)	(5.5)	(24.4)	(29.9)	41	
20–24	46.7	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	48.4	4.9	48.4	53.3	157	
25–29	36.4	3.6	0.4	3.7	1.0	2.6	5.0	0.0	47.3	16.3	47.3	63.6	180	
30–34	33.3	5.4	0.8	3.4	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.9	51.2	15.5	51.2	66.7	153	
35–39	30.3	6.9	0.0	3.4	0.6	2.6	2.8	0.8	52.6	17.1	52.6	69.7	171	
40–44	30.0	2.7	0.5	3.0	1.1	2.6	2.3	0.0	57.8	12.2	57.8	70.0	164	
45–49	37.7	0.9	0.0	5.6	0.8	2.7	1.9	0.0	50.4	11.8	50.4	62.3	113	
Education														
None	36.1	5.9	0.2	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.0	51.2	12.8	51.2	63.9	303	
Primary	37.0	2.2	0.6	4.7	0.0	2.1	4.4	0.5	48.5	14.5	48.5	63.0	263	
Lower secondary	37.8	2.7	0.2	3.0	0.8	1.6	3.0	0.4	50.6	11.6	50.6	62.2	359	
Upper secondary or higher	48.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.0	1.9	0.0	41.3	10.0	41.3	51.4	78	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Number of living children														
0	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.0	0.0	9.8	3.1	9.8	12.9	80	
1	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	34.2	2.6	34.2	36.8	124	
2	35.3	0.0	0.9	3.2	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	55.0	9.7	55.0	64.7	143	
3	22.8	3.6	0.0	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	69.0	8.2	69.0	77.2	208	
4+	30.1	5.7	0.3	4.9	1.1	3.6	3.9	0.6	49.8	20.1	49.8	69.9	449	

Table TM.3.1R: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):												Number of women currently married or in union
	Modern method ^{A,B}								Traditional method: Withdrawal	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male condom	Female condom					
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	36.4	4.2	1.2	2.2	1.2	3.2	1.7	0.0	49.8	13.8	49.8	63.6	155
Has no functional difficulty	37.1	3.2	0.1	3.3	0.5	2.1	3.2	0.3	50.2	12.7	50.2	62.9	824
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	53.7	5.0	0.4	2.7	1.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	34.0	12.3	34.0	46.3	179
Ashkali	31.9	2.6	0.4	2.9	0.7	1.6	4.1	0.3	55.5	12.6	55.5	68.1	519
Egyptian	38.8	3.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	4.4	1.7	0.6	46.9	14.3	46.9	61.2	235
Albanian	37.3	2.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	54.1	8.7	54.1	62.7	65
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations													
Three or more	38.1	3.7	0.2	3.0	0.6	2.4	2.9	0.3	48.7	13.1	48.7	61.9	867
Two	37.0	1.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.7	2.4	0.0	53.4	9.6	53.4	63.0	63
None or one	36.3	1.0	1.2	3.9	0.0	1.0	2.4	0.0	54.3	9.4	54.3	63.7	74
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	43.9	2.6	0.3	2.8	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	47.5	8.6	47.5	56.1	213
Second	43.3	5.5	0.3	1.9	0.9	2.7	2.2	0.7	42.4	14.3	42.4	56.7	201
Middle	32.5	4.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.2	4.3	0.0	52.7	14.9	52.7	67.5	198
Fourth	32.0	3.1	0.3	2.8	0.5	3.3	4.1	0.0	54.0	14.0	54.0	68.0	192
Richest	37.4	0.7	0.4	4.0	0.5	1.8	3.6	0.7	50.9	11.7	50.9	62.6	200
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	40.0	4.2	0.2	2.8	0.6	2.1	2.3	0.2	47.5	12.5	47.5	60.0	612
Richest 40 percent	34.7	1.9	0.4	3.4	0.5	2.5	3.8	0.3	52.4	12.8	52.4	65.3	391

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 – Contraceptive prevalence rate

^A The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included as a contraceptive method in question CP4 (See Appendix A), because there is no official LAM programme in Kosovo.

^B The categories 'Implants', 'Diaphragm/foam/jelly', 'Patch', 'Periodic abstinence/Rhythm' and 'Other' are not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.3.3R: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	5.1	6.8	11.9	18.0	44.1	62.1	23.1	50.9	74.0	1,004	83.9	17.1	742
Area													
Urban	3.8	6.6	10.4	20.0	43.6	63.6	23.8	50.1	73.9	533	86.0	15.2	394
Rural	6.5	7.1	13.6	15.8	44.6	60.3	22.3	51.7	74.0	471	81.6	19.2	349
Age													
15–19	16.3	3.4	19.7	26.0	1.7	27.7	42.3	5.0	47.3	66	(58.5)	(10.4)	31
15–17	(21.1)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(19.5)	(4.4)	(23.9)	(40.6)	(4.4)	(45.0)	25	(*)	(*)	11
18–19	(13.4)	(5.4)	(18.8)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(29.9)	(43.4)	(5.4)	(48.8)	41	(*)	(*)	20
20–24	14.0	2.6	16.6	38.7	14.6	53.3	52.7	17.2	69.9	157	76.2	7.1	110
25–29	6.8	6.5	13.2	31.8	31.8	63.6	38.5	38.3	76.8	180	82.8	21.2	138
30–34	3.5	13.0	16.5	21.4	45.3	66.7	24.9	58.3	83.2	153	80.2	18.7	128
35–39	0.6	7.8	8.4	5.3	64.4	69.7	5.9	72.2	78.1	171	89.3	21.9	134
40–44	0.0	6.1	6.1	1.7	68.3	70.0	1.7	74.4	76.1	164	92.0	16.1	125
45–49	0.0	6.3	6.3	1.0	61.2	62.3	1.0	67.5	68.5	113	90.9	17.3	77
Education													
None	4.1	7.1	11.1	12.9	51.0	63.9	16.9	58.1	75.0	303	85.2	17.0	227
Primary	4.6	7.8	12.5	18.8	44.2	63.0	23.5	52.0	75.5	263	83.5	19.2	198
Lower secondary	5.9	6.1	11.9	18.8	43.4	62.2	24.7	49.5	74.1	359	83.9	15.6	266
Upper secondary or higher	6.2	5.8	11.9	31.5	19.9	51.4	37.7	25.6	63.3	78	81.1	15.8	50
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	4.3	7.8	12.1	8.2	55.4	63.6	12.4	63.2	75.7	155	84.0	18.2	117
Has no functional difficulty	4.8	6.8	11.6	19.8	43.1	62.9	24.6	49.9	74.5	824	84.4	17.0	614

Table TM.3.3R: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	8.7	10.8	19.5	13.6	32.6	46.3	22.3	43.4	65.8	179	70.4	18.7	118
Ashkali	4.0	5.4	9.3	21.6	46.5	68.1	25.6	51.8	77.4	519	88.0	16.3	402
Egyptian	6.1	5.9	12.0	13.7	47.5	61.2	19.8	53.4	73.2	235	83.6	19.5	172
Albanian	1.1	10.0	11.2	17.9	44.8	62.7	19.1	54.9	73.9	65	84.9	11.7	48
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations													
Three or more	5.4	6.7	12.0	17.2	44.6	61.9	22.6	51.3	73.9	867	83.7	17.8	641
Two	1.2	12.3	13.5	28.1	34.9	63.0	29.3	47.2	76.5	63	(82.4)	(12.6)	48
None or one	5.5	3.3	8.8	18.5	45.2	63.7	24.0	48.5	72.5	74	87.9	13.0	53
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.2	8.3	16.5	19.0	37.1	56.1	27.3	45.4	72.6	213	77.2	11.9	155
Second	4.1	6.3	10.5	13.0	43.7	56.7	17.2	50.0	67.2	201	84.4	21.2	135
Middle	4.6	4.5	9.1	19.2	48.4	67.5	23.8	52.8	76.7	198	88.1	19.4	152
Fourth	2.4	7.5	9.9	19.9	48.1	68.0	22.3	55.6	77.9	192	87.3	18.0	149
Richest	5.8	7.3	13.1	18.9	43.7	62.6	24.7	51.0	75.8	200	82.7	15.4	152
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	5.7	6.4	12.1	17.1	42.9	60.0	22.8	49.3	72.1	612	83.2	17.3	442
Richest 40 percent	4.1	7.4	11.5	19.4	45.9	65.3	23.5	53.3	76.8	391	85.0	16.7	301

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 – Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁵² WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁵²

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Tables TM.4.1 and TM.4.1R.

Tables TM.4.2 and TM.4.2R show the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. The Tables also provide information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of Key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Tables TM.4.3 and TM.4.3R. In addition to the key services recommended within the WHO guidelines, the 2019–2020 MICS surveys in Kosovo also asked women whether they received the following services as part of their antenatal care package:

- An ultrasound scan
- Weight measurement
- Uterine height measurement
- Blood sugar analysis
- Update of 'Pregnancy Book'.

⁵² WHO. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/250796/9789241549912-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Provider of antenatal care ^A			Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care			
Total^{C,D}	99.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	635
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	235
Rural	99.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	400
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Lower secondary	98.9	0.5	0.6	100.0	99.4	174
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	208
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	211
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
20–34	99.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.8	515
35–49	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	98
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	99.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.8	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(98.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(98.1)	54
Material deprivations						
Three or more	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	276
One or two	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	180
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	179
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	98.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	154
Second	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	112
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	132
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	121
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a – Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

^C The categories 'Traditional birth attendant' and 'Other' are not shown because no cases were found.

^D The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total^A	0.3	4.7	94.4	63.9	0.6	0.3	96.6	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	635	1.2	632
Area															
Urban	0.0	3.1	96.1	66.6	0.8	0.0	96.8	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	235	1.2	234
Rural	0.5	5.6	93.4	62.3	0.4	0.5	96.5	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	400	1.2	398
Education															
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(*)	17
Lower secondary	0.6	7.8	90.7	57.6	1.0	0.6	95.1	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	174	1.2	173
Upper secondary	0.0	4.2	95.8	58.2	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	208	1.2	208
Higher	0.0	0.5	99.1	80.2	0.5	0.0	98.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	211	1.2	211
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(*)	22
20–34	0.2	4.1	95.1	64.6	0.5	0.2	97.9	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	515	1.2	514
35–49	1.0	8.7	89.4	61.3	0.9	1.0	90.4	4.0	3.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	98	1.4	96
Ethnicity of household head															
Albanian	0.2	3.8	95.3	65.4	0.7	0.2	97.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	553	1.2	551
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(1.9)	(16.2)	(81.9)	(28.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(88.1)	(7.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54	(1.6)	52

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Material deprivations															
Three or more	0.7	9.4	89.0	47.1	1.0	0.7	94.2	3.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	276	1.2	273
One or two	0.0	1.0	98.4	76.1	0.6	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	180	1.2	180
None	0.0	1.2	98.8	77.4	0.0	0.0	97.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	179	1.2	179
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.3	13.8	83.7	37.2	1.2	1.3	93.5	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	154	1.4	151
Second	0.0	2.9	97.1	61.9	0.0	0.0	95.7	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	112	1.2	112
Middle	0.0	0.7	97.8	71.5	1.4	0.0	98.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	132	1.2	132
Fourth	0.0	2.9	97.1	76.9	0.0	0.0	97.7	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	121	1.2	121
Richest	0.0	0.8	99.2	78.9	0.0	0.0	98.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	116	1.2	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b – Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c – Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and the percentage of women who had an ultrasound scan, had their weight measured, uterine height measured, had their blood sugar analysed and their pregnancy book updated, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:									Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	An ultrasound scan	Weight measured	Uterine height measured	Blood sugar analysis	Pregnancy book updated	
Total^A	91.0	91.6	93.9	84.0	99.7	82.9	66.5	60.8	62.2	635
Area										
Urban	89.5	92.4	92.7	82.3	100.0	85.1	68.5	69.3	60.7	235
Rural	91.9	91.1	94.6	85.0	99.5	81.6	65.3	55.8	63.0	400
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	84.2	84.6	89.0	73.7	99.4	78.2	58.6	52.6	58.9	174
Upper secondary	93.9	92.9	94.7	85.9	100.0	81.1	66.5	54.9	62.1	208
Higher	96.8	99.0	98.7	95.6	100.0	93.1	78.9	76.7	67.2	211
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20–34	91.7	92.7	94.6	86.0	99.8	83.8	69.2	61.3	63.4	515
35–49	87.9	86.6	88.9	75.9	99.0	81.7	57.2	63.9	51.9	98
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	92.6	92.9	94.5	86.2	99.8	84.0	67.4	61.6	60.6	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(71.1)	(73.3)	(84.4)	(54.7)	(98.1)	(62.7)	(40.4)	(46.9)	(58.7)	54
Material deprivations										
Three or more	85.5	85.8	88.9	75.4	99.3	75.3	59.0	53.3	59.9	276
One or two	95.3	95.3	97.6	89.7	100.0	86.8	65.5	63.9	64.3	180
None	95.1	96.7	97.8	91.5	100.0	90.7	79.1	69.3	63.5	179
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	79.5	78.9	85.8	63.7	98.7	65.7	55.5	44.3	55.2	154
Second	92.6	94.1	95.3	89.7	100.0	80.8	61.3	57.2	68.7	112
Middle	96.8	94.3	97.2	90.3	100.0	89.0	65.5	62.1	60.3	132
Fourth	91.5	96.1	95.7	87.1	100.0	91.7	72.8	70.0	63.0	121
Richest	97.5	98.1	97.6	95.1	100.0	91.8	80.6	75.2	66.4	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 – Content of antenatal care

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.1R: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Provider of antenatal care^A			Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care			
Total^C	97.4	0.5	2.0	100.0	98.0	302
Area						
Urban	98.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	152
Rural	96.0	1.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	150
Education						
None	95.9	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.9	76
Primary	96.2	1.8	2.0	100.0	98.0	88
Lower secondary	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	108
Upper secondary or higher	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	46
20–34	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	226
35–49	(93.9)	(0.0)	(6.1)	100.0	(93.9)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(96.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.9)	32
Has no functional difficulty	97.4	0.6	2.0	100.0	98.0	263
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	91.4	2.6	5.9	100.0	94.1	59
Ashkali	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	164
Egyptian	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	98.1	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Material deprivations						
Three or more	97.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	97.7	267
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
None or one	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	93.7	0.0	6.3	100.0	93.7	87
Second	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	61
Middle	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	67
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	40
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	47
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	96.4	0.7	2.9	100.0	97.1	215
Richest 40 percent	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a – Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.

^C The categories 'Traditional birth attendant' and 'Other' are not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.2R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Total^A	2.0	20.7	76.7	37.0	0.5	2.0	84.5	7.5	1.9	0.7	3.3	100.0	302	1.4	286
Area															
Urban	1.1	15.6	83.2	39.6	0.0	1.1	90.4	5.1	0.0	1.4	2.0	100.0	152	1.4	147
Rural	3.0	25.9	70.1	34.5	1.0	3.0	78.6	10.1	3.8	0.0	4.6	100.0	150	1.4	139
Education															
None	4.1	32.4	61.6	30.1	2.0	4.1	69.5	12.6	4.1	0.0	9.8	100.0	76	1.4	65
Primary	2.0	24.1	73.8	24.2	0.0	2.0	89.1	6.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	100.0	88	1.4	84
Lower secondary	1.2	13.6	85.3	47.5	0.0	1.2	89.9	4.7	2.4	1.3	0.6	100.0	108	1.2	107
Upper secondary or higher	(0.0)	(2.3)	(97.7)	(57.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(1.2)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth															
Less than 20	(0.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.7)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	46	(1.4)	46
20–34	1.9	20.0	77.4	36.0	0.7	1.9	85.5	6.5	1.7	0.3	4.1	100.0	226	1.4	212
35–49	(6.1)	(20.1)	(73.8)	(36.4)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(80.2)	(5.4)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	30	(1.8)	27
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(3.1)	(29.2)	(67.7)	(41.2)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(71.2)	(9.2)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(8.3)	100.0	32	(1.4)	28
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	19.9	77.5	36.8	0.6	2.0	86.4	6.9	1.2	0.8	2.7	100.0	263	1.4	251
Ethnicity of household head															
Roma	5.9	28.5	65.6	30.1	0.0	5.9	74.8	8.1	8.4	0.0	2.7	100.0	59	1.0	54
Ashkali	1.0	17.2	81.4	43.9	0.4	1.0	88.8	6.2	0.0	0.9	3.2	100.0	164	1.4	157
Egyptian	1.9	26.9	69.8	21.1	1.4	1.9	80.4	9.8	1.3	1.3	5.4	100.0	58	1.8	53
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1

Table TM.4.2R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months	DK/ Missing	Total			
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	6.3	28.1	63.9	23.5	1.7	6.3	73.8	13.3	2.6	1.7	2.3	100.0	87	1.8	79
Second	1.2	19.8	79.0	25.7	0.0	1.2	82.6	7.0	5.6	0.0	3.6	100.0	61	2.0	58
Middle	0.0	26.1	73.9	42.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	6.3	0.0	1.0	5.2	100.0	67	1.0	64
Fourth	(0.0)	(15.7)	(84.3)	(41.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.4)	100.0	40	(1.4)	38
Richest	(0.0)	(5.0)	(95.0)	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47	(1.2)	47
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	2.9	25.1	71.3	29.9	0.7	2.9	80.6	9.3	2.7	1.0	3.6	100.0	215	1.4	201
Richest 40 percent	0.0	10.0	90.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	94.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	87	1.4	85

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b – Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

² MICS indicator TM.5c – Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.4.3R: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and the percentage of women who had an ultrasound scan, had their weight measured, uterine height measured, had their blood sugar analysed and their pregnancy book updated, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:									Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	An ultrasound scan	Weight measured	Uterine height measured	Blood sugar analysis	Pregnancy book updated	
Total^A	84.9	82.4	89.2	74.0	97.3	64.2	45.3	39.6	53.6	302
Area										
Urban	86.6	87.6	92.9	78.3	98.9	65.6	52.1	40.1	46.0	152
Rural	83.1	77.2	85.4	69.7	95.7	62.7	38.4	39.0	61.2	150
Education										
None	75.8	77.1	84.8	67.3	94.2	46.6	35.9	32.7	51.4	76
Primary	86.4	87.8	88.8	77.7	98.0	66.9	37.6	41.4	47.5	88
Lower secondary	86.9	78.5	90.1	71.1	98.2	70.0	56.2	38.6	55.3	108
Upper secondary or higher	(95.7)	(94.3)	(97.7)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(80.6)	(52.2)	(53.2)	(69.3)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(94.3)	(87.8)	(93.7)	(84.2)	(100.0)	(62.9)	(53.3)	(34.9)	(68.2)	46
20–34	82.5	82.5	88.7	72.4	97.2	64.8	44.8	39.8	51.2	226
35–49	(87.9)	(73.2)	(86.1)	(70.3)	(93.9)	(61.6)	(36.8)	(44.9)	(48.4)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(82.7)	(72.3)	(82.0)	(67.2)	(94.8)	(60.4)	(40.1)	(40.3)	(54.9)	32
Has no functional difficulty	84.7	83.9	90.2	74.8	97.5	65.1	45.5	39.9	53.3	263
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	75.4	74.8	82.3	67.0	91.9	63.7	36.2	40.7	58.9	59
Ashkali	88.9	86.0	93.7	77.1	99.0	67.2	51.2	40.8	49.6	164
Egyptian	78.8	78.1	82.5	67.3	97.0	61.6	40.2	25.2	57.8	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	80.7	79.2	84.3	71.7	93.7	57.6	41.5	37.1	57.6	87
Second	87.6	83.7	90.9	73.5	98.8	53.1	30.1	39.1	42.3	61
Middle	90.9	82.2	89.4	80.3	98.1	72.2	56.2	39.0	58.4	67
Fourth	(76.6)	(87.3)	(92.7)	(73.9)	(100.0)	(69.7)	(50.7)	(40.8)	(57.0)	40
Richest	(87.2)	(82.7)	(92.7)	(69.9)	(98.6)	(74.4)	(51.7)	(44.5)	(50.7)	47
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	85.9	81.4	87.8	74.9	96.5	60.9	42.9	38.3	53.5	215
Richest 40 percent	82.3	84.8	92.7	71.8	99.2	72.2	51.3	42.8	53.6	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 – Content of antenatal care

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.5 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁵³

Tables TM.6.1 and TM.6.1R present the percent distribution of women age 15–49 years who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁴ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁵³ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵³, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Tables TM.6.2 and TM.6.2R present information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Tables TM.6.2 and TM.6.2R also show information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provide additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁵³ WHO, *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals: background document to the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2018. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272817/9789241514200-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁵⁴ Say, L. et al., 'Global Causes of Maternal Death: A WHO Systematic Analysis', *The Lancet Global Health*, vol. 2, no. 6, 2014, pp. 323–333. doi:10.1016/s2214-109x(14)70227-x

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Kosovo, 2019–2020

2020

	Place of delivery					Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other	Total		
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total ^A	95.0	4.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	635
Area							
Urban	91.5	7.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	235
Rural	97.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	400
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Lower secondary	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	174
Upper secondary	95.7	2.4	0.6	1.2	100.0	98.2	208
Higher	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	211
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
20–34	94.6	4.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	98.9	515
35–49	96.2	3.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	98
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
1–3 visits	(97.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	30
4+ visits	94.9	4.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	600
8+ visits	93.5	5.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	406
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	94.8	4.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(94.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(3.0)	100.0	(94.7)	54
Material deprivations							
Three or more	96.9	0.9	0.4	1.7	100.0	97.8	276
One or two	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	180
None	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	179
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	97.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	98.2	154
Second	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	112
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	132
Fourth	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	121
Richest	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 – Institutional deliveries^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Person assisting at delivery				Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			No attendant			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other ^A							
Total^B	87.5	12.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.5	22.2	9.1	31.4	635
Area										
Urban	88.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.3	6.5	33.8	235
Rural	86.7	12.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	99.2	19.3	10.7	29.9	400
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.3	11.5	30.9	174
Upper secondary	80.9	18.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	20.1	6.7	26.9	208
Higher	90.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	26.6	7.5	34.1	211
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20–34	86.8	12.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	99.4	20.2	9.1	29.2	515
35–49	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	34.6	8.8	43.3	98
Number of antenatal care visits										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
1–3 visits	(85.8)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	(97.5)	(7.6)	(15.2)	(22.8)	30
4+ visits	87.8	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	23.2	8.6	31.8	600
8+ visits	87.6	12.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	26.1	8.3	34.4	406
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	87.6	12.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	22.4	9.2	31.7	629
Public	87.0	12.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	20.7	8.8	29.4	604
Private	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(63.8)	(20.1)	(83.9)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	86.9	12.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	24.2	9.5	33.7	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(89.2)	(7.2)	(2.3)	(1.4)	100.0	(96.3)	(9.5)	(9.6)	(19.1)	54
Material deprivations										
Three or more	87.4	11.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	99.3	19.7	10.7	30.3	276
One or two	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.1	9.3	32.4	180
None	86.8	12.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	25.3	6.6	31.9	179
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	89.7	9.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	98.7	15.9	13.4	29.3	154
Second	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	10.3	29.3	112
Middle	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.9	9.1	31.0	132
Fourth	87.3	11.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	23.0	7.2	30.2	121
Richest	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	4.3	37.6	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 – Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 – Caesarean section

^A The categories 'Traditional birth attendant' and 'Relative/Friend' are not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.1R: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector					
Total^A	98.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	98.6	302
Area							
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	152
Rural	97.1	0.6	1.2	1.2	100.0	97.6	150
Education							
None	97.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	97.7	76
Primary	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	88
Lower secondary	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	108
Upper secondary or higher	(96.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.6)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(98.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	100.0	(98.2)	46
20–34	98.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.8	226
35–49	(97.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.1)	30
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
1–3 visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	63
4+ visits	98.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	100.0	98.5	232
8+ visits	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	112
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Has no functional difficulty	98.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	100.0	98.4	263
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	59
Ashkali	98.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	99.0	164
Egyptian	98.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.3	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	87
Second	97.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	100.0	97.0	61
Middle	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	67
Fourth	(96.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.8)	100.0	(98.2)	40
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	47
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	98.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	98.3	215
Richest 40 percent	98.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 – Institutional deliveries

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Person assisting at delivery						Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other ^A		No attendant	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ Missing							
Total ^B	87.1	12.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.0	9.4	11.1	20.5	302
Area											
Urban	87.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	8.4	13.4	21.8	152
Rural	87.0	11.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	10.5	8.7	19.2	150
Education											
None	85.0	13.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	10.6	11.5	22.1	76
Primary	91.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	4.3	22.2	26.6	88
Lower secondary	86.0	13.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	10.4	3.3	13.7	108
Upper secondary or higher	(82.2)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.6)	(19.0)	(5.9)	(24.9)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(87.5)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(5.3)	(14.5)	(19.7)	46
20–34	87.1	12.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	99.1	10.3	9.9	20.2	226
35–49	(86.1)	(11.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.1)	(9.5)	(14.6)	(24.2)	30
Number of antenatal care visits											
None	86.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1	15.7	0.0	15.7	6
1–3 visits	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	5.7	5.8	11.5	63
4+ visits	88.0	11.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	99.1	10.3	12.5	22.9	232
8+ visits	88.9	10.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	99.1	10.1	14.2	24.3	112
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Health facility	87.7	11.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	9.6	11.2	20.8	298
Public	87.7	12.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	9.3	11.3	20.6	297
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table TM.6.2R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Person assisting at delivery						Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other ^A		No attendant	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ Missing							
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(84.3)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(8.8)	(4.9)	(13.7)	32
Has no functional difficulty	87.5	11.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.9	9.8	12.1	21.9	263
Ethnicity of household head											
Roma	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.4	5.0	18.4	59
Ashkali	87.0	12.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.3	10.5	14.1	24.6	164
Egyptian	85.1	12.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	97.1	4.4	5.8	10.1	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	92.6	6.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	5.9	8.8	14.7	87
Second	89.3	9.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	12.5	10.2	22.6	61
Middle	77.4	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.9	17.7	29.6	67
Fourth	(78.4)	(19.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.9)	100.0	(97.4)	(7.7)	(16.4)	(24.1)	40
Richest	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(10.0)	(2.3)	(12.3)	47
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	86.9	12.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.2	9.6	12.0	21.6	215
Richest 40 percent	87.4	11.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	98.8	8.9	8.8	17.8	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.9 – Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2

² MICS indicator TM.10 – Caesarean section

^A The category 'Relative/Friend' is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.6 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80 percent of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{55,56}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{57,58,59} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{60,61} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{62,63}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data

⁵⁵ Katz, J. et al., 'Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9890, 2013, pp. 417–25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9

⁵⁶ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha, 'Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales', *PLOS Medicine*, vol. 13, no. 5, 2016. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069

⁵⁷ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser, 'Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes', *Epidemiologic Reviews*, vol. 32, no. 1, 2010, pp. 5–25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001

⁵⁸ Qian, M. et al., 'The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan', *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, vol. 21, no. 7, 2017, pp. 1512–1521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1

⁵⁹ Drake, A., and B. Walker, 'The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk', *Journal of Endocrinology*, vol. 180, no. 1, 2004, pp. 1–16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001

⁶⁰ Han, Z. et al. 2012, 'Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses', *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada*, vol. 34, no. 8, 2012, pp. 721–746. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3

⁶¹ Han, Z. et al., 'Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses', *International Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 40, no. 1, 2011, pp. 65–101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195

⁶² Periera, P. et al., 'Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis' *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, vol. 19, no. 5, 2017, pp. 497–505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228

⁶³ Zheng, W. et al., 'Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age', *Plos One*, vol. 11, no. 1, 2016. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241

from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶⁴ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶⁵ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2,500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Tables TM.7.1 and TM.7.1R therefore present only the percentage of children weighed at birth and the crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

⁶⁴ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. 'Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure', *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178–85. doi:PMC2624216

⁶⁵ UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total^C	63.7	35.8	99.5	635	2.5	3.4	6.0	632
Area								
Urban	55.9	43.6	99.4	235	3.7	4.4	8.2	234
Rural	68.3	31.2	99.5	400	1.8	2.9	4.7	398
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	64.9	34.5	99.4	174	0.5	3.9	4.4	173
Upper secondary	64.9	34.1	99.0	208	2.8	2.7	5.5	205
Higher	63.0	37.0	100.0	211	3.1	1.8	5.0	211
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20–34 years	62.8	36.8	99.5	515	2.6	3.7	6.3	513
35–49 years	69.7	29.6	99.3	98	2.9	1.4	4.4	97
Place of delivery								
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	64.1	35.4	99.5	629	2.6	3.2	5.8	626
Public	64.7	34.7	99.5	604	2.7	3.2	5.9	600
Private	(49.3)	(50.7)	(100.0)	26	(0.0)	(2.6)	(2.6)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	63.3	35.2	98.5	213	4.5	4.1	8.6	210
2–3	64.8	35.2	100.0	333	1.4	2.5	3.9	333
4–5	62.2	37.8	100.0	74	2.7	4.3	7.0	74
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	65.5	33.9	99.4	553	2.3	3.0	5.3	550
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(56.2)	(43.8)	(100.0)	54	(6.4)	(10.3)	(16.7)	54
Material deprivations								
Three or more	59.9	39.6	99.4	276	1.9	5.0	6.9	274
One or two	65.6	34.1	99.7	180	0.5	0.9	1.4	180
None	67.6	31.8	99.4	179	5.6	3.6	9.2	178
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	65.2	34.4	99.5	154	2.6	6.1	8.7	153
Second	60.6	39.4	100.0	112	1.9	5.8	7.7	112
Middle	63.5	35.1	98.6	132	0.7	1.1	1.8	130
Fourth	65.1	34.9	100.0	121	3.9	1.7	5.6	121
Richest	63.4	36.1	99.5	116	3.8	2.1	5.9	115

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 – Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

^C The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.7.1R: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	Total	
Total^C	51.5	43.5	96.9	302	4.3	4.4	8.7	287
Area								
Urban	49.1	48.2	97.6	152	3.4	3.5	6.9	148
Rural	54.0	38.7	96.2	150	5.3	5.3	10.6	139
Education								
None	54.0	35.5	93.6	76	8.7	5.8	14.5	68
Primary	58.0	37.8	95.9	88	2.6	3.5	6.2	84
Lower secondary	46.8	50.0	99.2	108	2.8	4.7	7.5	105
Upper secondary or higher	(42.8)	(57.2)	(100.0)	28	(4.5)	(2.7)	(7.2)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20 years	(65.4)	(32.4)	(100.0)	46	(19.0)	(3.3)	(22.3)	45
20–34 years	51.5	43.9	96.7	226	1.7	2.8	4.5	215
35–49 years	(30.1)	(57.5)	(93.9)	30	(0.0)	(19.1)	(19.1)	26
Birth order of most recent live birth								
1	58.1	41.2	99.3	67	7.4	8.2	15.6	67
2–3	48.6	50.0	100.0	129	4.7	1.5	6.2	127
4–5	60.7	31.8	92.5	72	1.2	2.3	3.6	67
6+	(30.2)	(48.0)	(89.9)	34	(2.4)	(13.8)	(16.2)	26
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	(38.3)	(50.2)	(96.9)	32	(0.0)	(8.6)	(8.6)	28
Has no functional difficulty	52.5	43.2	96.8	263	4.1	3.7	7.8	252
Ethnicity of household head								
Roma	50.3	42.5	100.0	59	4.0	9.4	13.3	55
Ashkali	50.4	44.4	95.7	164	5.2	2.7	8.0	156
Egyptian	56.7	42.5	99.2	58	2.4	2.5	5.0	57
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	55.9	35.8	95.6	87	2.9	4.5	7.4	80
Second	49.9	47.0	100.0	61	2.5	4.5	7.0	59
Middle	61.6	29.4	91.8	67	9.6	6.5	16.1	61
Fourth	(45.7)	(54.3)	(100.0)	40	(4.9)	(3.6)	(8.5)	40
Richest	(35.9)	(64.1)	(100.0)	47	(1.5)	(2.0)	(3.5)	47
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	56.0	36.9	95.7	215	4.8	5.1	9.9	200
Richest 40 percent	40.5	59.5	100.0	87	3.1	2.7	5.8	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 – Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birthweight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

^C The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

6.7 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶⁶ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁷, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁸.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

In Kosovo, post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns are provided by the health professionals in health facilities where birth occurred. There are usually no health checks for the mothers nor for the newborns after they are discharged from the health facilities. This practice is not regulated by policy or a programme which would require provision of postnatal health checks post discharge. The Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF, is implementing the Universal Progressive Home Visiting programme in 27 municipalities to further strengthen family-centred health systems and primary health capacities to improve health outcomes for mothers and young children. Tables TM.8.1 and TM.8.1R present the percent distribution of women age 15–49 years who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁶⁹ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.2R show the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Tables TM.8.2A and TM.8.2AR present the percentage distribution of newborns born in health facilities in the last two years who received their first PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility by timing of visit.

In Tables TM.8.3 and TM.8.3R, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the

⁶⁶ UNICEF, et al. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Mortality_Report_2017.pdf.

⁶⁷ Lawn, J. et al., 'Every Newborn: Progress, Priorities, and Potential beyond Survival', *The Lancet* 384, no. 9938 (2014): 189–205. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60496-7.

⁶⁸ WHO et al. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990–2015*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/194254/9789241565141_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

⁶⁹ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016–2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

facility or at home following birth. Table TM.8.3R for newborns from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities only shows the findings at the total level. Tables TM.8.3A and TM.8.3AR present information on newborns who received the first PNC visit within the first week following discharge from health facility.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁷⁰ Tables TM.8.4 and TM.8.4R present the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Tables TM.8.6 and TM.8.6R present indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7, TM.8.7R and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and PNC visits of the mother within one week of birth and are identical to Tables TM.8.2, TM.8.2R, TM.8.3 and TM.8.3R that presented the data collected for newborns. Table TM.8.8R on post-natal care visits within one week of birth for mothers living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is not shown in the report because the total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Tables TM.8.7A, TM.8.7AR, TM.8.8A and TM.8.8AR present information for PNC visits of the mother following discharge from health facility. Table TM.8.8AR for mothers living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities only shows the findings at the total level.

Tables TM.8.8 and TM.8.8A match Tables TM.8.3 and TM.8.3A, respectively, but now deal with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Tables TM.8.9 and TM.8.9R present the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2, TM.8.2R, TM.8.7 and TM.8.7R.

⁷⁰ WHO. *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2013. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/97603/9789241506649_eng.pdf?sequence=1.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Duration of stay in health facility									12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	Total		
Total^A	1.8	39.7	19.9	18.6	8.3	3.6	0.5	7.7	100.0	98.2	629
Area											
Urban	0.4	38.9	18.4	21.7	7.9	4.4	0.3	8.0	100.0	99.6	232
Rural	2.6	40.1	20.7	16.9	8.5	3.1	0.6	7.6	100.0	97.4	398
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Lower secondary	1.4	43.0	23.1	13.0	9.3	2.7	0.0	7.5	100.0	98.6	174
Upper secondary	1.3	41.5	19.9	18.5	7.2	2.1	1.1	8.4	100.0	98.7	204
Higher	2.4	37.5	18.1	20.2	9.1	6.4	0.4	5.9	100.0	97.6	211
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
20–34	1.8	40.3	19.7	17.7	8.8	3.9	0.6	7.4	100.0	98.2	510
35–49	2.3	35.4	20.1	22.7	7.4	2.8	0.0	9.4	100.0	97.7	97
Type of health facility											
Public	1.9	40.9	19.7	17.6	8.2	3.3	0.5	8.1	100.0	98.1	604
Private	(0.0)	(11.5)	(23.9)	(44.0)	(10.6)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	2.6	57.6	20.1	8.8	3.5	2.1	0.4	4.8	100.0	97.4	428
C-section	0.0	1.6	19.5	39.6	18.3	6.6	0.6	13.9	100.0	100.0	202
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	1.7	42.4	19.9	17.3	8.0	3.0	0.5	7.2	100.0	98.3	550
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(0.0)	(32.7)	(30.9)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	100.0	(100.0)	51

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Duration of stay in health facility									12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	Total		
Material deprivations											
Three or more	1.7	35.6	22.0	19.9	9.8	1.8	1.1	8.1	100.0	98.3	270
One or two	2.6	41.4	18.9	16.8	8.3	5.3	0.0	6.6	100.0	97.4	180
None	1.1	44.0	17.6	18.5	6.0	4.5	0.0	8.4	100.0	98.9	179
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.8	37.0	23.2	20.8	8.3	2.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	99.2	151
Second	4.2	39.7	15.8	20.4	4.9	4.4	1.0	9.7	100.0	95.8	109
Middle	1.6	41.4	26.2	11.7	10.7	2.3	0.6	5.5	100.0	98.4	132
Fourth	2.1	36.2	17.2	17.5	12.0	4.9	1.0	9.2	100.0	97.9	121
Richest	0.7	44.9	14.9	23.1	4.8	4.8	0.0	6.7	100.0	99.3	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 – Post-partum stay in health facility

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years and who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing			
Total^D	97.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	25.2	67.2	5.7	0.2	100.0	97.7	635
Sex of newborn											
Male	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	27.3	66.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	98.3	343
Female	96.7	0.4	0.0	1.7	22.8	68.8	6.0	0.3	100.0	97.1	292
Area											
Urban	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	30.1	62.6	6.1	0.4	100.0	97.4	235
Rural	97.6	0.3	0.0	1.9	22.4	70.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	97.9	400
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Lower secondary	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	16.9	72.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	98.8	174
Upper secondary	96.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	24.9	68.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.6	208
Higher	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	35.9	60.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	98.7	211
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
20–34	97.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	25.9	66.7	5.3	0.2	100.0	98.1	515
35–49	97.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	22.4	70.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	97.2	98
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Health facility	97.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	25.4	67.5	5.5	0.2	100.0	97.7	629
Public	97.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	25.3	67.3	5.7	0.2	100.0	97.6	604
Private	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.6)	(72.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	97.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	27.0	66.8	4.4	0.2	100.0	97.6	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(11.6)	(63.4)	(21.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	54

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/Missing			
Material deprivations											
Three or more	97.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	15.3	72.4	10.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	276
One or two	97.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	30.6	65.0	2.0	0.6	100.0	97.6	180
None	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	35.2	61.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	98.2	179
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	10.4	72.5	15.8	0.0	100.0	96.9	154
Second	95.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	24.0	68.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	112
Middle	99.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	31.1	65.3	1.5	0.8	100.0	99.3	132
Fourth	97.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	26.0	70.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.1	121
Richest	99.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	38.7	58.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 – Post-natal health check for the newborn

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^A above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

^D The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2A: Post-natal care visits for newborns following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit from any health provider after being discharged from the health facility, by timing of visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility ^A							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Within the first week following discharge				After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/Missing		
	Same day	1 day	2 days	3–6 days ^B					
Total^C	0.8	2.9	10.1	50.6	29.9	5.5	0.2	100.0	629
Sex of newborn									
Male	0.5	3.6	10.0	51.8	28.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	342
Female	1.2	2.1	10.2	49.2	31.4	5.5	0.4	100.0	287
Area									
Urban	0.0	4.1	11.8	53.0	25.2	5.5	0.4	100.0	232
Rural	1.2	2.3	9.1	49.3	32.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	398
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Lower secondary	0.6	1.1	4.8	50.1	33.1	10.4	0.0	100.0	174
Upper secondary	1.1	2.4	10.0	49.3	33.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	204
Higher	0.7	5.4	15.3	53.5	22.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	211
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
20–34	1.0	3.2	10.2	52.2	28.3	5.0	0.2	100.0	510
35–49	0.0	1.2	10.7	44.3	37.6	6.1	0.0	100.0	97
Place of delivery									
Health facility	0.8	2.9	10.1	50.6	29.9	5.5	0.2	100.0	629
Public	0.8	2.5	9.7	51.0	30.1	5.7	0.2	100.0	604
Private	(0.0)	(11.8)	(19.6)	(42.9)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	0.7	3.1	9.9	53.2	28.4	4.5	0.2	100.0	550
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Other ethnic groups	(1.5)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(38.7)	(35.3)	(19.3)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Material deprivations									
Three or more	1.2	1.7	7.3	46.7	33.1	10.0	0.0	100.0	270
One or two	0.0	2.5	10.9	57.3	26.7	2.0	0.6	100.0	180
None	0.9	5.2	13.5	49.9	28.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	179
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	1.0	4.5	44.3	35.1	15.1	0.0	100.0	151
Second	2.1	0.8	9.7	48.5	33.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	109
Middle	0.8	3.1	9.2	58.8	25.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	132
Fourth	0.6	2.4	12.1	55.1	27.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	121
Richest	0.7	7.9	16.6	46.9	26.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	116

^A The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

^B Includes 14 unweighted cases of newborns for whom the first PNC check was in the same week as discharge, for whom both the reported length of stay in the health facility and time of first PNC check is in weeks

^C The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years and who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns ^A : Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location				
Total^B	1.8	50.7	47.2	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	171
Sex of newborn								
Male	3.1	47.6	49.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98
Female	0.0	55.0	44.2	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	73
Area								
Urban	1.2	47.3	50.7	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	73
Rural	2.2	53.3	44.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	2
Lower secondary	(3.0)	(61.4)	(33.6)	(2.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	30
Upper secondary	3.6	60.0	36.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58
Higher	0.0	37.2	62.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79
Material deprivations								
Three or more	0.0	66.8	31.9	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	47
One or two	2.2	43.3	54.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59
None	2.7	45.6	51.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	18
Second	(0.0)	(77.7)	(20.2)	(2.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	30
Middle	(2.1)	(47.3)	(50.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	43
Fourth	(3.8)	(35.3)	(60.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	33
Richest	(1.8)	(42.0)	(56.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	47

^A The category 'Traditional birth attendant' is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristics 'Age at most recent live birth', 'Place of delivery', 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' and 'Ethnicity of household head' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3A: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility^A, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	
Total^{B,C}	0.7	59.3	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	405
Sex of newborn							
Male	1.3	59.3	39.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	225
Female	0.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	180
Area							
Urban	0.5	59.7	39.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	159
Rural	0.9	59.0	40.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	246
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	7
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	14
Lower secondary	0.9	70.3	28.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	98
Upper secondary	1.6	60.1	38.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	128
Higher	0.0	47.6	52.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	159
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	12
20–34	0.9	55.7	43.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	339
35–49	0.0	78.1	21.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	55
Place of delivery							
Health facility	0.7	59.3	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	405
Public	0.8	61.6	37.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	386
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	19
Material deprivations							
Three or more	0.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	154
One or two	1.0	54.3	44.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	127
None	1.4	49.0	49.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	124
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.0	80.8	19.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	75
Second	0.0	66.0	34.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67
Middle	0.9	53.5	45.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95
Fourth	1.5	53.3	45.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	85
Richest	1.0	47.0	52.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84

^A The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

^B The categories 'Other location' and 'Traditional birth attendant' are not shown because no cases were found.

^C The background characteristics 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' and 'Ethnicity of household head' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total^B	85.1	32.0	8.0	2.0	88.5	0.9	0.7	100.0	635
Sex of newborn									
Male	84.5	31.2	6.3	1.6	91.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	343
Female	85.8	33.0	10.0	2.4	85.3	1.4	0.9	100.0	292
Area									
Urban	83.8	31.7	6.3	0.3	90.7	0.9	1.8	100.0	235
Rural	85.8	32.2	9.0	2.9	87.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	400
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Lower secondary	84.5	31.2	4.5	3.8	89.5	1.3	0.9	100.0	174
Upper secondary	84.8	36.6	8.4	0.6	89.3	1.2	0.5	100.0	208
Higher	87.1	31.8	10.8	2.2	86.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	211
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
20–34	86.3	33.1	9.0	1.6	87.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	515
35–49	82.5	25.3	3.2	4.3	90.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	98
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Health facility	85.2	32.1	7.7	2.0	89.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	629
Public	85.1	32.2	7.5	1.7	89.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	604
Private	(88.1)	(31.1)	(12.0)	(8.7)	(79.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	84.8	34.6	3.3	2.1	93.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Other ethnic groups	(80.1)	(18.8)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	100.0	54
Material deprivations									
Three or more	82.7	30.7	8.8	0.9	88.2	0.9	1.2	100.0	276
One or two	82.6	30.7	9.1	1.5	88.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	180
None	91.3	35.4	5.6	4.1	88.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	179
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	81.3	34.1	4.4	1.2	91.3	1.0	2.1	100.0	154
Second	86.8	31.8	16.2	0.0	81.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	112
Middle	83.6	34.7	3.9	2.4	93.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Fourth	85.3	21.3	11.7	2.7	84.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	121
Richest	90.0	37.7	5.5	3.6	89.5	0.6	0.9	100.0	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 – Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 – Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 – Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed.

^B The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Breastfeeding								
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total ^A	84.0	73.7	81.9	58.9	85.0	62.1	55.7	93.2	635
Sex of newborn									
Male	83.7	74.0	80.6	60.4	84.1	63.4	54.8	94.0	343
Female	84.3	73.3	83.5	57.2	86.1	60.6	56.9	92.4	292
Area									
Urban	87.4	78.3	82.6	62.5	86.0	64.8	57.3	94.7	235
Rural	81.9	70.9	81.5	56.9	84.5	60.5	54.8	92.4	400
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	75.5	74.0	81.1	57.9	85.2	62.9	52.5	92.3	174
Upper secondary	87.0	72.5	79.8	58.6	83.2	55.8	58.9	93.0	208
Higher	87.8	73.6	84.9	59.4	87.0	67.9	53.9	94.4	211
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20–34	83.7	71.7	81.1	58.5	84.2	62.4	53.3	92.6	515
35–49	83.0	82.3	84.5	60.2	88.0	66.4	67.5	94.9	98
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	83.8	73.4	82.0	58.7	85.1	62.2	55.6	93.2	629
Public	83.1	72.6	81.6	57.9	84.7	61.9	54.7	92.9	604
Private	(100.0)	(93.1)	(91.3)	(79.0)	(95.3)	(67.5)	(76.1)	(100.0)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Breastfeeding								
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	82.5	71.2	81.4	58.3	84.7	60.9	53.7	92.5	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(93.0)	(91.3)	(83.6)	(61.9)	(83.6)	(59.5)	(65.2)	(97.8)	54
Material deprivations									
Three or more	83.9	72.0	78.3	60.6	81.8	56.9	54.2	92.1	276
One or two	86.3	74.3	86.0	54.2	89.0	72.2	53.1	96.1	180
None	81.8	75.6	83.5	61.0	86.0	59.7	60.8	92.1	179
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	81.6	71.3	77.9	58.7	80.7	53.3	52.9	94.4	154
Second	81.7	77.0	72.4	51.7	77.4	54.2	52.8	86.8	112
Middle	85.6	73.2	87.3	61.4	89.4	66.4	57.8	94.9	132
Fourth	84.3	70.6	88.0	57.6	88.9	75.7	54.2	95.0	121
Richest	87.3	77.2	84.0	64.7	89.2	62.2	61.7	94.1	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 – Post-natal signal care functions

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B								Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing	Total		
Total^D	90.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	7.3	52.8	38.7	0.3	100.0	91.1	635
Sex of newborn											
Male	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.3	51.8	39.3	0.3	100.0	91.5	343
Female	89.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	6.2	54.0	37.9	0.4	100.0	90.6	292
Area											
Urban	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.7	56.8	37.2	0.5	100.0	93.3	235
Rural	89.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.9	50.4	39.6	0.3	100.0	89.8	400
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Lower secondary	87.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	6.7	46.9	45.1	0.0	100.0	87.5	174
Upper secondary	93.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	5.5	53.8	38.6	1.1	100.0	93.8	208
Higher	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.6	62.1	26.8	0.0	100.0	92.7	211
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
20–34	91.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	7.8	52.7	38.4	0.2	100.0	92.0	515
35–49	84.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.5	54.1	38.2	1.1	100.0	84.2	98
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Health facility	90.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	7.4	52.9	38.7	0.3	100.0	91.0	629
Public	90.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	7.6	52.0	39.5	0.4	100.0	90.7	604
Private	(97.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(74.1)	(18.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.9)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	88.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	4.8	48.2	45.7	0.0	100.0	89.4	434
C-section	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	62.5	23.7	1.1	100.0	94.8	202
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	91.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	7.1	55.8	36.0	0.4	100.0	91.5	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(81.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(24.6)	(71.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.0)	54
Material deprivations											
Three or more	89.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	6.0	42.7	50.0	0.4	100.0	90.3	276
One or two	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	58.4	32.5	0.0	100.0	89.4	180
None	93.5	0.0	0.7	1.1	7.6	62.6	27.4	0.6	100.0	94.1	179
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	88.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	39.3	55.1	0.0	100.0	89.2	154
Second	91.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.2	51.8	39.9	0.0	100.0	91.4	112
Middle	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.4	53.6	36.1	0.0	100.0	90.3	132
Fourth	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.5	54.2	32.7	1.8	100.0	94.1	121
Richest	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.2	69.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	91.2	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 – Post-natal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^A above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

^D The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7A: Post-natal care visits for mothers following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit from any health provider after being discharged from the health facility, by timing of visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility ^A								Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Within the first week following discharge								
	Same day	1 day	2 days	3–6 days ^B	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total^C	1.0	3.0	3.2	20.8	32.8	38.7	0.3	100.0	629
Sex of newborn									
Male	1.3	3.6	2.9	20.8	31.7	39.5	0.3	100.0	342
Female	0.8	2.3	3.6	20.9	34.2	37.8	0.4	100.0	287
Area									
Urban	0.3	3.0	1.8	24.4	33.3	36.8	0.5	100.0	232
Rural	1.5	3.0	4.1	18.8	32.6	39.8	0.3	100.0	398
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Lower secondary	2.0	1.2	3.6	20.4	27.9	44.9	0.0	100.0	174
Upper secondary	0.4	2.5	3.5	17.3	36.0	39.3	1.1	100.0	204
Higher	1.1	5.6	3.3	25.5	37.7	26.8	0.0	100.0	211
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
20–34	0.9	3.1	3.8	19.6	33.8	38.5	0.2	100.0	510
35–49	2.1	1.9	1.1	28.4	27.6	37.8	1.1	100.0	97
Place of delivery									
Health facility	1.0	3.0	3.2	20.8	32.8	38.7	0.3	100.0	629
Public	1.1	2.8	3.4	20.2	32.6	39.5	0.4	100.0	604
Private	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(39.3)	(18.5)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	0.8	2.4	2.2	16.0	32.9	45.8	0.0	100.0	428
C-section	1.6	4.3	5.5	31.1	32.8	23.7	1.1	100.0	202
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	1.2	2.4	3.1	22.1	34.8	36.1	0.4	100.0	550
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Other ethnic groups	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.9)	(8.4)	(72.7)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Material deprivations									
Three or more	1.6	1.3	3.4	15.5	27.5	50.3	0.4	100.0	270
One or two	0.0	2.6	4.3	25.3	35.3	32.5	0.0	100.0	180
None	1.3	6.0	2.0	24.5	38.3	27.4	0.6	100.0	179
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.6	0.0	4.3	16.5	22.4	55.1	0.0	100.0	151
Second	1.8	0.7	3.3	16.6	37.0	40.5	0.0	100.0	109
Middle	0.8	3.4	5.0	16.5	38.2	36.1	0.0	100.0	132
Fourth	0.9	7.4	1.8	27.2	28.2	32.7	1.8	100.0	121
Richest	0.0	4.0	1.3	28.7	41.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	116

^A The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

^B Includes 7 unweighted cases of women for whom the first PNC check was in the same week as discharge, who reported both length of stay in the health facility and time of first PNC check is in weeks

^C The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years and who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Total	
Total^{A,B}	4.3	47.6	48.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	52
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	(8.4)	(46.3)	(45.3)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	26
C-section	(0.0)	(49.0)	(51.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	26

^A The categories 'Other location', 'Traditional birth attendant' and 'Other' are not shown because no cases were found.

^B The majority of background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.8A: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/nurse/midwife	Total	
Total^{A,B}	1.6	45.1	53.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	177
Sex of newborn							
Male	1.9	49.2	48.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98
Female	1.2	39.9	58.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	79
Area							
Urban	0.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	68
Rural	2.5	45.8	51.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	109
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	4
Lower secondary	(2.7)	(43.0)	(54.3)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	47
Upper secondary	(0.0)	(57.0)	(43.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	48
Higher	2.0	35.3	62.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	75
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	5
20–34	2.0	44.9	53.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	140
35–49	(0.0)	(41.4)	(58.6)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	32
Place of delivery							
Health facility	1.6	45.1	53.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	177
Public	1.7	48.0	50.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	166
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	11
Type of delivery							
Vaginal birth	2.4	46.1	51.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	91
C-section	0.6	44.0	55.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	86
Material deprivations							
Three or more	0.9	62.3	36.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	59
One or two	3.8	44.2	52.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58
None	0.0	29.2	70.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	60
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(5.3)	(73.2)	(21.5)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	34
Second	(3.9)	(47.6)	(48.5)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	24
Middle	(0.0)	(40.5)	(59.5)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	34
Fourth	(0.0)	(37.2)	(62.8)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	45
Richest	(0.0)	(32.2)	(67.8)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	39

^A The categories 'Other location' and 'Traditional birth attendant' are not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristics 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' and 'Ethnicity of household head' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total^A	97.7	91.1	89.3	0.4	635
Sex of newborn					
Male	98.3	91.5	90.1	0.3	343
Female	97.1	90.6	88.3	0.6	292
Area					
Urban	97.4	93.3	91.4	0.7	235
Rural	97.9	89.8	88.0	0.3	400
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	98.8	87.5	86.3	0.0	174
Upper secondary	96.6	93.8	90.4	0.0	208
Higher	98.7	92.7	92.2	0.8	211
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20–34	98.1	92.0	90.5	0.3	515
35–49	97.2	84.2	82.5	1.2	98
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	97.7	91.0	89.2	0.5	629
Public	97.6	90.7	88.8	0.5	604
Private	(100.0)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(0.0)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	97.7	89.4	87.3	0.2	434
C-section	97.8	94.8	93.5	0.9	202
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	97.6	91.5	89.6	0.5	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(100.0)	(84.0)	(84.0)	(0.0)	54
Material deprivations					
Three or more	97.5	90.3	88.2	0.4	276
One or two	97.6	89.4	87.6	0.6	180
None	98.2	94.1	92.7	0.4	179
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	96.9	89.2	86.8	0.7	154
Second	95.8	91.4	87.2	0.0	112
Middle	99.3	90.3	89.6	0.0	132
Fourth	97.1	94.1	92.1	0.9	121
Richest	99.4	91.2	91.2	0.6	116

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 – Post-natal health check for the newborn

² MICS indicator TM.20 – Post-natal health check for the mother

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have had a live birth in the last 2 years is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.1R: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Duration of stay in health facility										Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	DK/ Missing				
Total ^A	2.2	45.4	18.8	14.4	4.8	4.7	0.2	9.2	0.2	100.0	97.6	298	
Area													
Urban	4.0	50.6	17.4	10.2	2.9	6.6	0.5	7.3	0.3	100.0	95.6	151	
Rural	0.3	40.1	20.2	18.7	6.8	2.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	146	
Education													
None	0.6	40.6	15.2	18.3	6.9	8.1	0.9	8.7	0.7	100.0	98.7	74	
Primary	6.3	43.6	17.7	13.7	3.9	3.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	93.7	87	
Lower secondary	0.6	48.8	24.9	12.9	2.5	4.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	99.4	108	
Upper secondary or higher	(0.0)	(51.2)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(11.8)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	27	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(0.0)	(50.2)	(12.4)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	45	
20–34	3.0	43.9	20.3	13.9	6.5	5.8	0.0	6.4	0.2	100.0	96.8	223	
35–49	(0.0)	(49.3)	(17.7)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	29	
Type of delivery													
Vaginal birth	2.8	56.3	20.2	9.6	2.0	3.1	0.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	97.0	235	
C-section	0.0	4.5	13.5	32.5	15.4	10.9	1.1	22.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	63	
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(60.5)	(20.1)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	32	
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	43.2	18.7	15.5	5.2	4.7	0.3	9.6	0.2	100.0	97.3	259	
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	0.0	33.2	8.7	27.8	10.1	4.3	0.0	15.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	57	
Ashkali	3.8	46.3	22.3	9.1	3.4	6.5	0.4	7.9	0.3	100.0	95.9	163	
Egyptian	0.8	54.1	21.7	14.1	2.1	1.7	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	99.2	57	
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	

Table TM.8.1R: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Duration of stay in health facility										Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	DK/ Missing				
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.8	43.1	17.3	17.1	3.5	2.5	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	95.2	86	
Second	0.0	40.7	15.1	18.2	6.5	12.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	59	
Middle	2.8	41.5	14.3	14.8	10.0	3.7	1.1	11.1	0.8	100.0	96.4	66	
Fourth	(1.6)	(50.7)	(20.4)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.4)	40	
Richest	(0.0)	(56.9)	(31.3)	(6.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	47	
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	2.8	41.9	15.8	16.7	6.4	5.8	0.3	10.1	0.3	100.0	96.9	211	
Richest 40 percent	0.7	54.0	26.3	8.7	1.1	2.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	86	

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 – Post-partum stay in health facility

^A The background characteristics 'Type of health facility' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2R: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Total^D	97.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	15.8	66.4	15.9	0.2	100.0	97.4	302
Sex of newborn											
Male	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.2	71.3	16.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	169
Female	94.9	0.7	0.5	2.1	20.2	60.3	15.8	0.3	100.0	95.6	133
Area											
Urban	96.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	21.1	62.5	15.6	0.0	100.0	96.0	152
Rural	98.2	1.2	0.0	1.4	10.4	70.4	16.3	0.3	100.0	98.9	150
Education											
None	97.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	4.5	76.4	16.0	0.6	100.0	97.0	76
Primary	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.9	59.3	15.9	0.0	100.0	96.7	88
Lower secondary	99.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	14.0	65.6	18.9	0.0	100.0	99.3	108
Upper secondary or higher	(89.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.4)	(62.8)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.2)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(97.2)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.8)	(63.5)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.2)	46
20–34	96.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	17.4	67.2	13.3	0.2	100.0	97.1	226
35–49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(65.0)	(26.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(62.2)	(19.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Has no functional difficulty	96.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	16.1	66.8	15.1	0.2	100.0	97.0	263
Ethnicity of household head											
Roma	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	12.1	64.2	22.2	0.0	100.0	97.7	59
Ashkali	96.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	18.4	66.2	13.9	0.0	100.0	96.7	164
Egyptian	96.5	1.7	0.0	1.7	9.9	67.9	18.0	0.8	100.0	98.2	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1

Table TM.8.2R: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

IN ROSOV, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	63.8	17.1	0.5	100.0	99.2	87
Second	96.6	3.0	1.0	0.0	15.0	66.9	14.1	0.0	100.0	98.2	61
Middle	93.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.1	67.0	25.9	0.0	100.0	93.8	67
Fourth	(96.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(22.4)	(63.2)	(9.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.8)	40
Richest	(98.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.8)	(72.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.7)	47
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	96.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	13.6	65.7	19.0	0.2	100.0	97.2	215
Richest 40 percent	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	21.0	68.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	97.8	87

¹ **MICS indicator TM.13 – Post-natal health check for the newborn**

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^A above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

^D The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2AR: Post-natal care visits for newborns following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit from any health provider after being discharged from the health facility, by timing of visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020									
	PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility ^A								Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Within the first week following discharge								
	Same day	1 day	2 days	3–6 days ^B	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total ^C	0.5	1.5	6.5	40.6	35.2	15.6	0.2	100.0	298
Sex of newborn									
Male	0.5	0.4	7.2	39.1	37.2	15.6	0.0	100.0	167
Female	0.5	2.9	5.5	42.6	32.7	15.5	0.4	100.0	131
Area									
Urban	1.0	0.9	7.8	43.1	31.6	15.6	0.0	100.0	151
Rural	0.0	2.1	5.2	38.1	38.9	15.5	0.3	100.0	146
Education									
None	0.0	1.5	3.8	40.2	38.8	15.2	0.6	100.0	74
Primary	0.0	0.8	7.7	49.5	27.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	87
Lower secondary	0.6	0.9	8.7	32.7	38.1	19.0	0.0	100.0	108
Upper secondary or higher	(3.2)	(6.1)	(1.7)	(43.8)	(39.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(42.2)	(31.1)	(22.3)	(0.0)	100.0	45
20–34	0.7	2.0	7.8	42.4	33.9	13.0	0.2	100.0	223
35–49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(51.3)	(24.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Place of delivery									
Health facility	0.5	1.5	6.5	40.6	35.2	15.6	0.2	100.0	298
Public	0.5	1.5	6.2	40.7	35.3	15.6	0.2	100.0	297
Private	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(2.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(35.7)	(31.2)	(19.7)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	1.7	6.0	41.6	35.4	14.7	0.2	100.0	259
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	0.0	0.0	7.7	35.5	35.5	21.3	0.0	100.0	57
Ashkali	0.9	2.1	7.4	41.6	34.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	163
Egyptian	0.0	1.8	5.0	32.7	41.4	18.3	0.8	100.0	57
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	9.2	33.0	41.0	16.3	0.5	100.0	86
Second	1.1	0.0	4.4	38.8	41.2	14.6	0.0	100.0	59
Middle	0.0	2.5	1.4	38.2	33.0	24.9	0.0	100.0	66
Fourth	(0.0)	(5.3)	(17.8)	(46.9)	(20.6)	(9.4)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Richest	(1.9)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(55.0)	(32.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	0.3	0.8	5.4	36.3	38.5	18.5	0.2	100.0	211
Richest 40 percent	1.0	3.2	9.1	51.3	27.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	86

^A The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

^B Includes 14 unweighted cases of newborns for whom the first PNC check was in the same week as discharge, for whom both the reported length of stay in the health facility and time of first PNC check is in weeks

^C The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3R: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns ^A : Doctor/nurse/ midwife	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location				
Total^B	(1.4)	(80.3)	(15.4)	(2.9)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	53

^A The category 'Traditional birth attendant' is not shown because no cases were found.
^B Background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3AR: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility^A, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility ^B : Doctor/nurse/midwife	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location				
Total^C	1.2	87.8	10.6	0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	146
Sex of newborn								
Male	1.2	87.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	79
Female	1.1	87.7	10.1	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67
Area								
Urban	0.9	83.8	14.4	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	80
Rural	1.5	92.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66
Education								
None	(2.9)	(97.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	34
Primary	(0.0)	(89.8)	(8.9)	(1.4)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	50
Lower secondary	(0.0)	(88.8)	(11.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	46
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	15
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	1.1	91.9	6.3	0.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90
Richest 40 percent	1.3	81.2	17.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	56

^A The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

^B The category 'Traditional birth attendant' is not shown because no cases were found.

^C The background characteristics 'Age at most recent live birth', 'Place of delivery', 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)', 'Ethnicity of household head', 'Material deprivations' and 'Wealth index quintile' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total^B	80.5	33.2	12.2	1.9	84.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	302
Sex of newborn									
Male	79.6	28.3	12.6	1.0	85.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	169
Female	81.7	39.4	11.6	2.9	83.0	0.4	2.1	100.0	133
Area									
Urban	78.7	37.2	8.4	3.0	87.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	152
Rural	82.4	29.2	15.9	0.6	81.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	150
Education									
None	80.0	29.1	15.0	1.4	77.9	2.0	3.7	100.0	76
Primary	88.1	27.4	8.7	3.2	88.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Lower secondary	82.2	40.9	13.1	0.6	86.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
Upper secondary or higher	(53.5)	(34.5)	(9.0)	(3.6)	(84.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(76.5)	(48.8)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(87.6)	(0.0)	(6.6)	100.0	46
20–34	80.4	32.7	13.1	2.5	83.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	226
35–49	(87.9)	(12.4)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(82.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(91.0)	(27.6)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(83.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Has no functional difficulty	79.2	34.0	11.9	2.1	84.4	0.2	1.3	100.0	263
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	84.5	27.6	35.3	2.9	56.7	1.6	3.5	100.0	59
Ashkali	77.6	33.8	6.7	1.8	90.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	164
Egyptian	83.9	31.3	6.8	1.7	90.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.5	41.6	7.6	0.0	89.6	1.1	1.7	100.0	87
Second	76.2	26.2	13.4	3.4	83.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Middle	81.2	30.8	16.0	4.3	77.1	0.8	1.9	100.0	67
Fourth	(74.7)	(25.2)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(83.4)	(0.0)	(1.9)	100.0	40
Richest	(84.7)	(37.0)	(11.4)	(1.5)	(87.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	80.8	33.9	11.8	2.3	83.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	215
Richest 40 percent	80.1	31.5	13.0	0.8	85.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.14 – Newborns dried

² MICS indicator TM.15 – Skin-to-skin care

³ MICS indicator TM.16 – Delayed bathing

^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed.

^B The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6R: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Counselling or observation	Weight assessment			
			Counselling	Observation					
Total^A	83.6	75.2	74.0	60.3	79.6	56.7	48.7	90.1	302
Sex of newborn									
Male	85.2	76.3	77.0	63.1	84.6	52.8	48.4	93.9	169
Female	81.6	73.9	70.4	56.8	73.3	61.7	48.9	85.4	133
Area									
Urban	82.3	69.6	71.5	55.9	74.1	53.5	46.5	86.2	152
Rural	84.9	81.0	76.7	64.8	85.1	60.0	50.9	94.2	150
Education									
None	83.7	85.6	71.5	62.6	75.9	46.7	42.2	89.0	76
Primary	81.8	64.4	81.1	58.8	84.5	60.8	44.4	89.1	88
Lower secondary	85.8	78.1	74.2	63.7	82.8	58.8	59.6	93.2	108
Upper secondary or higher	(79.4)	(71.0)	(59.1)	(46.2)	(63.0)	(63.0)	(39.9)	(86.6)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(81.7)	(79.2)	(79.3)	(49.7)	(82.1)	(59.7)	(46.8)	(95.2)	46
20–34	84.9	74.3	74.4	63.2	80.8	56.3	49.1	89.7	226
35–49	(76.4)	(75.6)	(63.1)	(55.1)	(66.7)	(55.2)	(48.0)	(85.9)	30
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(70.5)	(72.8)	(68.2)	(48.7)	(73.1)	(44.6)	(35.8)	(81.5)	32
Has no functional difficulty	85.2	74.9	74.1	61.5	79.8	57.7	50.0	90.9	263
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	86.7	80.5	72.3	67.1	84.2	55.7	52.8	92.1	59
Ashkali	80.7	74.5	73.0	58.6	76.3	55.0	44.4	88.0	164
Egyptian	85.0	75.2	79.6	66.7	87.1	56.7	60.2	92.0	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TM.8.6R: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:						Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking	Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Counselling or observation	Weight assessment			
			Counselling	Observation					
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	79.9	78.1	69.7	61.4	76.6	55.2	53.1	88.1	87
Second	85.5	70.6	76.7	57.6	83.5	54.5	52.2	95.3	61
Middle	82.3	82.9	76.3	67.5	81.2	54.8	35.7	91.4	67
Fourth	(84.3)	(69.8)	(77.4)	(51.4)	(81.0)	(48.3)	(54.7)	(92.4)	40
Richest	(89.4)	(69.6)	(72.5)	(59.2)	(76.5)	(72.4)	(49.1)	(83.3)	47
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	82.2	77.5	73.8	62.3	80.0	54.9	47.4	91.2	215
Richest 40 percent	87.0	69.7	74.8	55.6	78.6	61.2	51.7	87.5	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.19 – Post-natal signal care functions

^A The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7R: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Total^D	86.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	29.2	63.1	0.2	100.0	86.3	302
Sex of newborn											
Male	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	31.4	60.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	169
Female	83.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	26.4	67.0	0.5	100.0	84.4	133
Area											
Urban	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	33.1	58.2	0.4	100.0	83.6	152
Rural	88.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	25.2	68.1	0.0	100.0	89.1	150
Education											
None	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	30.0	65.9	0.0	100.0	91.5	76
Primary	81.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	19.7	71.9	0.0	100.0	81.8	88
Lower secondary	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	36.8	56.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	108
Upper secondary or higher	(71.9)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(28.9)	(53.3)	(2.2)	100.0	(75.3)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(87.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(36.3)	(58.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.6)	46
20–34	86.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.2	30.0	61.1	0.3	100.0	87.2	226
35–49	(77.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(12.1)	(84.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(77.4)	30
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	84.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.8	25.8	69.9	0.0	100.0	84.7	239
C-section	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	42.0	36.9	1.0	100.0	92.5	63
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	(84.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(18.8)	(75.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.4)	32
Has no functional difficulty	86.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	31.2	60.6	0.2	100.0	87.1	263

Table TM.8.7R: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Ethnicity of household head											
Roma	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	15.5	77.4	1.1	100.0	87.7	59
Ashkali	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	34.1	56.6	0.0	100.0	85.8	164
Egyptian	81.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	30.9	65.7	0.0	100.0	82.8	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	19.1	72.5	0.0	100.0	80.3	87
Second	89.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	28.9	65.1	0.0	100.0	91.0	61
Middle	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	39.2	55.5	0.0	100.0	89.1	67
Fourth	(88.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(36.9)	(47.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.1)	40
Richest	(85.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(27.3)	(67.6)	(1.3)	100.0	(85.9)	47
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	85.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	28.1	65.1	0.0	100.0	86.1	215
Richest 40 percent	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	31.8	58.1	0.7	100.0	86.9	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 – Post-natal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^A above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery.

^D The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7AR: Post-natal care visits for mothers following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit from any health provider after being discharged from the health facility, by timing of visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility ^A							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Within the first week following discharge				After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	DK/Missing		
	Same day	1 day	2 days	3–6 days ^B					
Total^C	0.0	2.1	5.1	14.3	14.9	63.1	0.4	100.0	298
Sex of newborn									
Male	0.0	3.2	6.6	13.3	17.3	59.5	0.0	100.0	167
Female	0.0	0.7	3.3	15.6	11.8	67.7	0.9	100.0	131
Area									
Urban	0.0	2.9	6.7	18.6	12.6	58.4	0.8	100.0	151
Rural	0.0	1.3	3.5	9.9	17.3	68.0	0.0	100.0	146
Education									
None	0.0	0.0	9.0	20.8	4.3	65.1	0.7	100.0	74
Primary	0.0	6.2	2.3	6.6	13.3	71.6	0.0	100.0	87
Lower secondary	0.0	0.0	5.3	17.0	21.4	56.3	0.0	100.0	108
Upper secondary or higher	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(11.5)	(24.3)	(55.2)	(2.3)	100.0	27
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(22.5)	(14.5)	(58.1)	(0.0)	100.0	45
20–34	0.0	2.8	5.8	12.9	16.5	61.4	0.5	100.0	223
35–49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(3.1)	(84.4)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	0.0	0.0	3.2	13.3	13.1	70.1	0.2	100.0	235
C-section	0.0	10.1	12.3	18.0	21.7	36.9	1.0	100.0	63
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(6.4)	(12.5)	(75.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	2.4	5.2	15.7	15.6	60.6	0.4	100.0	259
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	0.0	0.0	3.9	7.2	11.0	76.7	1.1	100.0	57
Ashkali	0.0	3.9	6.8	18.3	14.1	56.6	0.3	100.0	163
Egyptian	0.0	0.0	1.7	10.7	20.8	66.8	0.0	100.0	57
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.6	11.5	72.2	0.0	100.0	86
Second	0.0	3.0	7.8	10.9	12.7	65.7	0.0	100.0	59
Middle	0.0	1.4	2.0	25.2	15.7	54.9	0.8	100.0	66
Fourth	(0.0)	(9.2)	(4.8)	(11.9)	(26.1)	(48.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Richest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(15.7)	(13.4)	(67.6)	(1.3)	100.0	47
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	0.0	1.3	5.9	14.5	13.1	65.0	0.3	100.0	211
Richest 40 percent	0.0	4.2	3.2	14.0	19.3	58.6	0.7	100.0	86

^A The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected).

^B Includes 7 unweighted cases of women for whom the first PNC check was in the same week as discharge, who reported both length of stay in the health facility and time of first PNC check is in weeks

^C The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8AR: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers			Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Total	
Total^{A,B}	(91.7)	(8.3)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	64

^A The categories 'Home', 'Other location', 'Traditional birth attendant' and 'Other' are not shown because no cases were found.

^B Background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.

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

Table TM.8.9R: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within 2 days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Newborns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and newborns	Neither mother nor newborn	
Total^A	97.4	86.3	85.9	2.2	302
Sex of newborn					
Male	98.8	87.8	87.4	0.8	169
Female	95.6	84.4	84.0	4.0	133
Area					
Urban	96.0	83.6	83.2	3.7	152
Rural	98.9	89.1	88.6	0.7	150
Education					
None	97.0	91.5	89.9	1.4	76
Primary	96.7	81.8	81.8	3.3	88
Lower secondary	99.3	89.0	89.0	0.7	108
Upper secondary or higher	(93.2)	(75.3)	(75.3)	(6.8)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	(97.2)	(87.6)	(87.6)	(2.8)	46
20–34	97.1	87.2	86.7	2.4	226
35–49	(100.0)	(77.4)	(77.4)	(0.0)	30
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	97.0	84.7	84.2	2.5	239
C-section	99.0	92.5	92.5	1.0	63
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	(100.0)	(84.4)	(84.4)	(0.0)	32
Has no functional difficulty	97.0	87.1	86.6	2.5	263
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	97.7	87.7	87.7	2.3	59
Ashkali	96.7	85.8	85.1	2.6	164
Egyptian	98.2	82.8	82.8	1.8	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	99.2	80.3	79.5	0.0	87
Second	98.2	91.0	91.0	1.8	61
Middle	93.8	89.1	88.3	5.4	67
Fourth	(96.8)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(3.2)	40
Richest	(98.7)	(85.9)	(85.9)	(1.3)	47
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	97.2	86.1	85.5	2.2	215
Richest 40 percent	97.8	86.9	86.9	2.2	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 – Post-natal health check for the newborn

² MICS indicator TM.20 – Post-natal health check for the mother

^A The background characteristics 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁷¹ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{71,72} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{71,72} The HIV module administered to women and men 15–49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Tables TM.11.1W, TM.11.1WR, TM.11.1M and TM.11.1MR.

Tables TM.11.1W, TM.11.1WR, TM.11.1M and TM.11.1MR also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Kosovo, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV and by supernatural means.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15–49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables TM.11.2W, TM.11.2WR, TM.11.2M and TM.11.2MR.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁷¹

The following questions were asked in 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement ‘I would be ashamed if someone in my family had

⁷¹ UNAIDS. *Global AIDS Monitoring 2018 – Indicators for monitoring the 2016 United Nations Political Declaration on Ending AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2017. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/2017-Global-AIDS-Monitoring_en.pdf.

⁷² UNAIDS et al. *Fast-Tracking Combination Prevention – Towards reducing new HIV infections to fewer than 500 000 by 2020*. Geneva: UNAIDS, 2015. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/20151019_JC2766_Fast-tracking_combination_prevention.pdf.

HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV. Tables TM.11.3W, TM.11.3WR, TM.11.3M and TM.11.3MR present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15–24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections.^{71,72} The next tables present specific information on this age group. Tables TM.11.6W, TM.11.6WR, TM.11.6M and TM.11.6MR summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV			
Total	85.7	73.7	61.7	56.1	64.3	30.7	66.2	34.9	43.3	14.2	10.8	5,275
Area												
Urban	88.3	78.6	67.1	62.2	67.2	34.7	72.2	40.4	51.9	17.4	13.9	2,240
Rural	83.7	70.0	57.7	51.6	62.1	27.7	61.8	30.9	37.0	11.9	8.5	3,035
Age												
15–24 ¹	90.5	77.1	62.9	56.8	71.8	37.5	71.6	36.4	49.7	15.1	10.5	1,751
15–19	88.8	75.0	60.9	55.3	71.0	40.1	68.4	35.0	47.5	14.5	9.6	976
15–17	86.3	71.0	60.1	53.5	68.8	40.0	66.9	33.5	46.6	12.6	8.3	546
18–19	92.0	80.0	61.9	57.6	73.8	40.4	70.3	37.0	48.6	16.9	11.3	429
20–24	92.6	79.8	65.5	58.8	72.8	34.3	75.6	38.1	52.5	15.9	11.7	776
25–29	92.2	79.5	66.7	60.6	72.4	38.3	76.9	46.0	53.1	20.7	15.6	740
30–39	83.5	73.1	62.5	57.3	61.0	30.5	66.6	38.2	43.8	15.4	12.4	1,283
40–49	78.8	67.3	57.0	52.0	54.3	19.1	54.2	25.1	30.7	9.0	7.4	1,500
Education												
None	18.2	12.6	8.3	6.5	11.5	0.9	6.5	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	117
Primary	50.8	40.7	31.7	28.0	30.8	6.1	22.9	12.5	10.4	1.5	0.9	155
Lower secondary	73.6	58.0	48.3	41.5	49.1	16.7	45.4	17.6	22.0	5.2	3.3	1,578
Upper secondary	92.1	80.0	65.1	60.0	69.5	35.0	71.2	35.8	46.6	13.9	10.6	1,817
Higher	98.6	89.6	77.7	72.3	80.4	44.1	89.5	55.5	66.7	25.7	20.2	1,608
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	81.7	70.3	59.2	53.9	58.7	25.3	61.0	31.1	37.4	12.2	9.9	3,359
Never married/in union	92.9	79.9	66.2	60.0	74.2	40.4	75.4	41.8	53.9	17.8	12.5	1,910
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV			
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	75.3	64.0	52.3	47.1	53.6	16.0	51.7	22.5	29.1	7.3	5.2	328
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	74.7	62.6	57.1	64.5	30.6	67.2	36.1	44.0	15.0	11.5	4,401
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	87.4	75.8	63.0	57.6	65.8	30.4	67.4	34.9	43.5	14.0	10.8	4,820
Serbian	94.4	73.3	70.1	60.7	68.6	56.0	88.0	58.7	72.2	30.9	20.7	168
Other ethnic groups	52.1	38.0	33.2	28.0	35.3	20.7	33.1	21.2	23.8	8.3	5.9	285
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations												
Three or more	80.2	66.9	55.6	50.0	58.2	26.3	57.9	28.0	35.2	10.6	7.6	2,281
One or two	87.5	75.1	62.0	55.7	65.3	31.9	68.6	36.7	44.5	15.6	11.7	1,595
None	92.5	83.0	71.2	66.4	73.1	36.5	77.0	44.3	55.3	18.5	15.1	1,399
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	70.4	54.7	45.7	39.1	51.1	19.0	45.2	19.8	23.1	7.5	4.9	1,007
Second	82.8	70.2	58.1	53.2	59.3	25.8	61.2	28.7	38.3	10.5	7.5	1,051
Middle	88.4	76.4	62.4	56.1	64.3	33.6	68.2	35.8	42.6	13.9	10.0	1,092
Fourth	91.2	80.3	65.6	60.9	68.6	36.0	73.3	40.4	49.0	16.8	13.1	1,052
Richest	94.7	85.6	75.6	70.2	77.3	38.3	81.7	49.1	62.4	22.0	18.3	1,073

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those 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 about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV				
Total	88.1	78.2	78.4	71.7	66.4	29.5	72.8	36.8	47.7	12.9	11.9	2,102
Area												
Urban	88.6	77.0	77.8	69.6	65.7	31.3	75.8	38.3	51.6	12.9	11.8	878
Rural	87.8	79.1	78.9	73.2	66.9	28.2	70.6	35.8	44.8	12.9	11.9	1,224
Age												
15–24 ¹	87.6	74.9	76.5	68.6	64.8	31.6	70.4	32.2	48.3	11.3	10.1	741
15–19	84.2	71.4	71.1	63.1	60.5	30.4	68.3	31.9	47.7	10.5	9.0	424
15–17	80.7	65.7	64.6	57.0	56.8	29.8	63.0	29.8	44.2	9.1	7.1	249
18–19	89.2	79.6	80.3	71.9	65.9	31.4	75.8	35.0	52.7	12.5	11.7	175
20–24	92.2	79.6	83.7	76.0	70.4	33.2	73.3	32.5	49.0	12.4	11.6	317
25–29	92.2	82.5	85.2	77.1	70.1	30.3	78.1	44.1	52.0	13.7	12.5	283
30–39	87.5	78.9	78.5	72.1	67.9	29.8	75.3	42.7	48.8	16.0	14.9	587
40–49	87.3	80.0	77.5	72.8	65.0	25.4	70.2	32.7	42.9	11.0	10.6	491
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(36.1)	(26.7)	(23.7)	(16.7)	(24.9)	(23.5)	(25.9)	(17.0)	(13.4)	(9.2)	(9.2)	42
Lower secondary	67.4	56.3	56.4	50.1	47.4	15.7	48.6	15.0	21.7	3.3	3.0	262
Upper secondary	89.7	77.3	78.9	70.3	64.1	29.2	70.2	34.3	44.6	11.2	10.2	1,121
Higher	98.0	92.7	90.8	87.0	81.2	36.3	90.4	51.5	65.7	20.0	18.5	666
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	86.7	78.6	76.9	71.4	65.7	26.4	71.3	36.8	44.6	12.6	11.9	1,086
Never married/in union	89.7	77.9	80.2	72.1	67.2	32.8	74.4	36.9	51.0	13.2	11.8	1,015
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TM.11.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV					
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	(71.8)	(61.5)	(63.7)	(59.4)	(53.9)	(14.8)	(53.8)	(7.3)	(18.4)		(2.6)	(2.6)	38
Has no functional difficulty	89.5	80.3	80.7	74.0	68.0	29.7	74.5	38.4	48.7		13.6	12.7	1,815
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	90.0	80.3	80.3	73.6	67.5	28.3	74.1	36.7	47.9		11.6	10.7	1,886
Serbian	96.2	86.3	92.3	84.0	86.0	64.2	91.8	57.2	77.8		42.6	39.7	83
Other ethnic groups	56.2	43.3	44.7	37.2	39.5	23.7	41.9	26.6	25.5		12.4	11.3	131
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations													
Three or more	84.6	72.2	72.7	65.0	62.8	27.4	66.2	30.8	39.6		10.6	9.8	957
One or two	89.9	81.5	80.3	74.2	66.0	27.9	73.8	38.9	48.7		13.1	11.8	617
None	92.5	85.4	86.7	81.0	73.5	35.1	83.5	45.3	61.1		16.7	15.7	529
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	74.2	60.4	61.4	53.1	52.3	22.1	50.9	23.0	27.7		6.6	6.0	426
Second	90.4	79.3	80.2	72.5	69.8	28.9	72.0	37.0	46.8		12.9	11.9	438
Middle	91.3	83.1	81.4	75.8	67.9	31.5	73.9	37.3	46.5		14.3	12.9	431
Fourth	90.6	84.3	82.7	78.9	69.3	29.2	81.3	40.5	55.5		12.3	11.9	413
Richest	94.6	84.8	87.2	78.9	73.1	36.2	87.0	47.1	63.1		18.7	17.0	394

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those 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 about HIV transmission

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kosovo, 2019–2020

Percentage of women who:									
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Number of women
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	53.0	43.8	44.9	60.4	32.1	31.8	24.4	38.6	5,275
Area									
Urban	52.6	44.0	43.0	60.4	30.6	28.4	21.0	38.5	2,240
Rural	53.2	43.7	46.3	60.5	33.1	34.4	26.9	38.7	3,035
Age group									
15–24	55.5	45.5	48.2	64.2	33.8	36.7	27.3	35.3	1,751
15–19	56.3	46.6	50.6	66.0	34.8	39.8	29.7	33.3	976
15–17	56.0	46.1	50.0	64.5	35.2	37.2	27.3	34.4	546
18–19	56.8	47.1	51.2	67.9	34.4	43.1	32.8	31.9	429
20–24	54.5	44.1	45.1	61.9	32.6	32.8	24.2	37.8	776
25–29	52.4	42.9	44.7	62.8	29.2	31.2	23.1	36.4	740
30–39	52.8	42.8	42.4	58.8	30.3	28.2	21.5	40.2	1,283
40–49	50.4	43.1	43.2	56.3	32.9	29.6	24.2	42.4	1,500
Education									
None	9.5	7.5	8.2	11.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	87.8	117
Primary	32.7	25.7	27.7	35.8	18.4	22.7	20.0	62.6	155
Lower secondary	45.4	37.0	40.5	51.6	28.5	27.9	22.7	47.2	1,578
Upper secondary	57.0	46.7	50.4	65.0	36.3	36.8	29.0	33.9	1,817
Higher	60.9	51.5	47.1	69.9	34.0	32.9	22.7	29.8	1,608
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	50.9	42.0	42.9	57.5	31.0	29.7	23.6	41.5	3,359
Never married/in union	56.8	47.1	48.4	65.7	34.0	35.6	25.8	33.8	1,910
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kosovo, 2019–2020

Percentage of women who:									
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			Number of women
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	51.7	42.0	44.8	58.8	29.6	31.7	25.7	39.9	328
Has no functional difficulty	52.7	43.6	44.2	60.1	31.9	31.2	23.9	39.1	4,401
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	53.6	44.1	45.6	61.4	32.4	32.1	24.6	37.7	4,820
Serbian	71.5	66.4	55.5	78.3	44.0	44.3	33.4	21.7	168
Other ethnic groups	30.2	25.1	26.2	34.1	18.9	19.3	15.0	64.4	285
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations									
Three or more	49.5	40.4	42.9	56.2	30.7	30.4	24.0	42.7	2,281
One or two	54.8	46.7	46.3	62.3	34.0	33.8	26.1	36.5	1,595
None	56.5	46.1	46.4	65.3	32.1	32.0	23.2	34.4	1,399
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	44.3	34.9	39.5	49.7	27.8	29.5	24.3	49.4	1,007
Second	52.9	45.0	45.1	59.3	34.0	33.5	25.1	39.7	1,051
Middle	53.8	43.7	47.5	61.9	32.7	32.4	25.2	36.9	1,092
Fourth	57.5	48.4	48.8	66.3	35.1	33.9	27.3	33.0	1,052
Richest	55.8	46.4	43.2	64.5	30.5	29.8	20.2	34.9	1,073

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Total	43.2	36.9	36.1	53.0	22.9	27.1	20.0	46.4	2,102
Area									
Urban	41.3	36.6	30.9	49.9	21.1	22.1	15.4	49.8	878
Rural	44.6	37.2	39.8	55.3	24.1	30.8	23.3	43.9	1,224
Age group									
15–24	41.8	35.0	39.0	53.7	21.9	29.9	23.0	45.4	741
15–19	45.0	37.9	42.0	56.2	25.1	32.3	24.0	43.5	424
15–17	44.6	39.0	43.1	56.3	26.6	33.4	24.0	43.3	249
18–19	45.5	36.2	40.5	56.1	22.9	30.8	24.1	43.9	175
20–24	37.6	31.3	35.0	50.4	17.6	26.6	21.7	47.8	317
25–29	40.0	35.5	31.4	49.5	21.0	25.7	17.1	50.5	283
30–39	41.6	34.7	30.5	50.7	19.2	22.6	15.9	48.8	587
40–49	49.1	43.3	40.9	56.8	29.8	29.2	21.9	42.7	491
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(9.1)	(7.2)	(9.9)	(11.5)	(5.5)	(7.8)	(6.2)	(83.4)	42
Lower secondary	35.4	31.3	31.3	40.8	23.8	26.0	21.6	58.7	262
Upper secondary	45.0	36.6	38.5	55.3	23.5	31.0	22.3	44.3	1,121
Higher	45.9	42.1	35.9	57.3	22.7	22.5	16.5	42.1	666
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	43.7	38.3	34.2	52.2	23.9	24.8	17.8	47.1	1,086
Never married/in union	42.7	35.5	38.1	54.0	21.8	29.6	22.3	45.7	1,015
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TM.11.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:		Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(38.4)	(32.8)	(36.9)	(43.0)	(26.7)	(37.9)	(31.8)	(57.0)	38
Has no functional difficulty	43.1	36.7	35.1	52.8	22.3	26.0	19.2	46.6	1,815
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	44.0	38.1	37.0	54.1	23.8	27.4	20.2	45.4	1,886
Serbian	55.6	35.4	38.7	67.8	15.7	36.2	25.0	32.2	83
Other ethnic groups	23.3	21.7	20.6	28.6	13.8	16.6	12.8	69.0	131
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations									
Three or more	40.9	35.3	36.4	50.5	22.5	28.2	22.1	48.5	957
One or two	42.3	36.2	35.7	53.5	22.1	27.1	18.5	46.1	617
None	48.4	40.9	35.8	57.0	24.4	25.2	17.8	42.9	529
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	35.7	31.4	33.8	44.5	21.7	26.3	20.4	54.2	426
Second	43.2	36.6	37.8	55.2	21.3	31.3	24.0	44.0	438
Middle	43.6	38.5	37.7	52.5	25.3	29.4	21.0	47.3	431
Fourth	46.2	38.7	38.2	58.1	22.6	27.0	19.8	41.7	413
Richest	47.8	39.8	32.6	55.1	23.6	21.1	14.2	44.5	394

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	71.3	60.3	78.9	83.4	74.6	67.7	34.1	78.2	4,520
Area									
Urban	66.8	54.3	74.0	84.3	75.5	69.2	29.7	77.3	1,979
Rural	74.7	64.9	82.7	82.6	73.9	66.5	37.6	78.9	2,541
Age									
15–24	67.6	56.6	77.8	87.2	71.6	62.5	20.9	77.9	1,584
15–19	69.2	57.1	79.8	88.4	68.7	61.5	19.9	78.5	866
15–17	71.1	58.6	80.3	86.4	66.7	60.9	20.9	78.7	472
18–19	67.1	55.3	79.1	90.9	71.1	62.3	18.8	78.2	395
20–24	65.6	56.0	75.5	85.7	75.1	63.6	22.0	77.3	718
25–29	61.2	53.0	70.1	85.0	77.4	73.8	26.0	75.4	683
30–39	71.6	59.6	77.6	81.8	75.7	70.9	37.3	76.9	1,071
40–49	81.7	70.0	86.5	78.6	75.9	68.2	53.7	81.3	1,182
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Primary	96.0	81.4	97.8	73.6	80.9	74.1	71.1	77.6	79
Lower secondary	86.6	77.4	91.0	76.6	75.0	66.0	54.4	81.6	1,162
Upper secondary	73.9	62.2	82.5	84.0	73.2	66.2	32.6	78.7	1,673
Higher	55.8	44.3	64.9	88.4	75.5	70.4	18.6	75.1	1,585
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	76.5	64.5	82.1	80.5	75.8	68.9	42.7	79.1	2,745
Never married/in union	63.2	53.8	73.8	87.8	72.7	65.7	20.9	76.9	1,775
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	83.5	71.7	88.6	83.5	79.9	75.3	50.7	84.7	247
Has no functional difficulty	70.5	59.7	78.1	83.0	75.2	68.0	34.7	77.7	3,801

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1.A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	71.6	60.6	79.3	83.2	74.6	67.1	34.1	78.8	4,211
Serbian	59.3	42.4	63.7	89.0	75.3	81.0	23.9	62.5	159
Other ethnic groups	73.3	71.7	82.6	81.6	73.8	70.5	45.2	79.9	148
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations									
Three or more	77.1	66.8	84.4	82.2	75.2	67.8	39.5	80.3	1,830
One or two	70.8	58.9	78.0	83.0	73.2	66.2	33.3	77.2	1,395
None	63.5	52.6	71.9	85.4	75.2	69.1	27.5	76.3	1,295
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	80.8	72.2	88.1	78.8	75.2	68.9	45.2	78.1	709
Second	75.2	66.5	83.5	83.6	75.3	66.4	37.7	81.8	870
Middle	73.8	61.9	79.9	83.8	74.8	67.6	35.5	79.0	966
Fourth	68.7	56.9	77.4	82.8	74.6	67.2	32.5	77.7	959
Richest	61.2	48.3	68.9	86.5	73.4	68.4	23.6	74.9	1,016

¹ **MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to 'No', and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Total^C	69.1	58.5	77.8	80.8	65.5	64.3	38.9	67.9	1,853
Area									
Urban	63.9	55.7	73.4	78.3	65.3	63.0	33.3	65.5	778
Rural	72.8	60.6	80.9	82.5	65.5	65.3	43.0	69.7	1,074
Age									
15–24	68.3	59.4	80.9	81.8	62.8	58.5	32.2	70.6	650
15–19	69.9	59.6	81.6	80.5	61.9	56.9	33.8	69.0	357
15–17	75.7	65.3	85.6	77.6	57.0	54.3	38.1	69.9	201
18–19	62.4	52.1	76.5	84.3	68.2	60.2	28.2	67.8	156
20–24	66.3	59.2	80.0	83.4	63.9	60.4	30.3	72.7	293
25–29	62.2	56.6	71.9	83.9	67.4	64.1	34.5	68.8	261
30–39	66.7	55.6	74.2	80.3	66.0	66.0	37.2	61.5	513
40–49	77.5	61.9	81.0	77.7	67.6	71.4	53.9	71.1	429
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	83.1	77.8	91.7	72.6	62.2	63.1	58.4	71.6	177
Upper secondary	73.9	62.8	83.3	77.4	66.5	63.1	43.7	68.0	1,006
Higher	57.3	46.0	65.1	88.3	64.2	66.4	25.0	66.7	653
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	72.4	60.1	78.3	80.0	66.8	68.7	46.4	67.7	942
Never married/in union	65.7	56.8	77.3	81.6	64.0	59.8	31.2	68.2	911

Table TM.11.3M: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	69.3	58.9	78.0	80.5	64.1	63.4	38.3	69.2	1,698
Serbian	55.8	37.6	62.9	86.9	83.8	77.0	27.6	35.8	80
Other ethnic groups	78.5	72.6	89.6	80.9	78.7	72.2	66.6	72.7	73
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Material deprivations									
Three or more	73.6	66.9	83.3	78.6	67.9	64.7	43.8	70.8	809
One or two	69.1	56.1	76.6	81.6	61.2	61.9	38.6	67.4	554
None	61.7	47.4	70.0	83.4	66.3	66.5	31.3	63.7	489
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	78.2	75.0	87.3	75.2	66.3	61.6	52.2	72.9	316
Second	72.4	61.3	82.3	77.9	69.7	69.5	42.9	67.6	396
Middle	72.0	55.0	78.6	83.3	64.2	62.0	44.4	71.7	394
Fourth	64.2	55.1	73.2	82.8	65.1	63.9	33.0	66.6	374
Richest	59.6	48.6	68.8	83.7	61.8	64.1	23.6	61.4	373

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to 'No', and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

^C The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have heard of AIDS is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who:		Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total^B	10.5	33.8	1,751	77.8	1,584
Area					
Urban	12.0	29.0	721	75.6	661
Rural	9.5	37.2	1,031	79.4	924
Age					
15–19	9.6	34.8	976	79.8	866
15–17	8.3	35.2	546	80.3	472
18–19	11.3	34.4	429	79.1	395
20–24	11.7	32.6	776	75.5	718
20–22	12.7	31.8	495	71.9	461
23–24	9.9	34.0	281	81.9	257
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	2
Lower secondary	3.4	19.7	162	88.3	103
Upper secondary	8.6	37.7	881	83.6	801
Higher	15.0	33.3	687	69.4	678
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	6.7	32.0	244	86.9	194
Never married/in union	11.2	34.2	1,506	76.6	1,390
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	10.5	34.2	1,605	77.6	1,488
Serbian	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	37
Other ethnic groups	6.6	20.7	110	79.5	60
Material deprivations					
Three or more	8.5	32.2	762	83.1	651
One or two	11.4	37.8	568	77.0	526
None	13.0	31.5	422	70.5	407
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	5.3	30.6	323	86.4	247
Second	9.0	37.8	354	80.2	318
Middle	9.4	32.1	394	78.1	362
Fourth	14.6	39.0	336	77.8	322
Richest	14.3	29.8	345	69.0	336

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

^B The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–24 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–24 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.11.6M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:		Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15– 24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total^B	10.1	21.9	741	80.9	650
Area					
Urban	11.1	18.8	317	75.2	286
Rural	9.4	24.2	424	85.4	364
Age					
15–19	9.0	25.1	424	81.6	357
15–17	7.1	26.6	249	85.6	201
18–19	11.7	22.9	175	76.5	156
20–24	11.6	17.6	317	80.0	293
20–22	7.7	20.6	182	81.2	170
23–24	16.9	13.5	135	78.3	123
Education					
None	–	–	0	–	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	8
Lower secondary	4.4	22.6	63	(91.8)	37
Upper secondary	9.6	23.6	453	85.8	397
Higher	12.9	19.0	212	69.1	209
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	(13.2)	(16.5)	38	(94.2)	29
Never married/in union	10.0	22.2	703	80.3	621
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	9.3	23.4	664	81.2	600
Serbian	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	15
Other ethnic groups	13.3	8.6	58	(89.8)	33
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Material deprivations					
Three or more	8.9	20.5	360	85.2	304
One or two	12.5	21.8	226	76.9	201
None	9.5	25.1	155	77.2	145
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	5.0	21.2	166	91.6	122
Second	10.9	19.2	158	81.6	143
Middle	14.2	22.2	144	80.3	130
Fourth	10.9	25.2	138	74.3	123
Richest	10.3	22.1	136	76.9	132

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3M for the two components.

^B The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–24 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–24 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.11.1WR: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV			
Total	45.0	32.6	28.1	22.2	32.3	11.3	25.3	12.0	13.9	3.9	2.3	1,493
Area												
Urban	45.3	33.8	28.4	22.6	32.2	11.4	27.1	12.6	15.7	3.7	2.3	798
Rural	44.7	31.1	27.8	21.7	32.4	11.1	23.3	11.3	11.8	4.0	2.4	695
Age												
15–24 ¹	48.3	31.3	27.7	18.9	35.4	15.2	28.7	14.9	18.2	5.5	2.7	608
15–19	47.9	30.1	26.8	18.5	36.4	15.2	29.1	14.4	20.6	6.0	3.2	347
15–17	46.8	29.6	26.8	18.9	39.2	16.7	29.0	12.9	20.0	7.9	4.3	195
18–19	49.3	30.7	26.8	18.0	32.8	13.2	29.3	16.4	21.4	3.5	1.8	152
20–24	48.9	33.0	28.9	19.4	34.0	15.2	28.1	15.6	15.0	4.9	1.9	261
25–29	43.8	33.7	27.0	22.1	30.1	11.8	21.9	8.8	13.0	2.7	2.7	214
30–39	41.1	33.2	27.8	24.2	30.4	7.0	23.2	10.0	9.2	3.6	2.3	358
40–49	44.0	33.5	29.9	26.3	29.9	8.2	23.6	10.7	11.4	1.7	1.5	312
Education												
None	21.1	15.4	13.2	11.6	15.4	3.1	6.6	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	342
Primary	34.1	23.0	23.4	18.3	24.2	6.9	16.3	6.7	7.2	1.4	1.1	333
Lower secondary	48.3	33.5	27.3	20.9	32.3	9.0	27.0	11.7	12.4	2.6	1.3	580
Upper secondary or higher	87.1	68.5	57.9	46.0	68.1	34.8	61.3	33.5	42.5	16.0	10.0	237
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	40.5	30.4	26.8	22.0	28.4	8.1	21.2	9.6	10.4	2.3	1.6	1,068
Never married/in union	57.2	38.4	31.8	22.9	42.8	19.5	36.2	18.2	23.1	7.9	4.2	418
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

Table TM.11.1WR: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV			
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	32.8	23.9	22.1	18.5	23.6	3.1	13.2	4.3	5.6	0.4	0.4	182
Has no functional difficulty	46.7	34.5	29.3	23.4	32.5	11.6	26.7	13.1	14.2	3.7	2.3	1,116
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	36.9	25.2	19.1	15.8	25.1	10.6	16.8	7.8	10.5	2.1	0.8	268
Ashkali	43.8	31.5	26.9	20.8	31.4	10.8	22.7	11.4	13.4	3.9	2.6	722
Egyptian	50.6	36.9	32.5	26.0	37.8	11.9	31.0	14.6	14.2	5.1	2.9	379
Albanian	52.0	41.7	40.3	32.3	35.4	14.1	40.6	16.1	23.0	4.3	2.2	117
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations												
Three or more	41.2	29.2	26.3	20.5	30.0	9.0	21.9	10.1	11.3	2.9	2.0	1,257
Two	58.8	45.3	29.8	25.4	38.4	20.5	31.4	19.6	20.7	8.3	3.3	103
None or one	70.4	54.4	43.8	35.5	49.7	25.4	52.9	23.6	33.4	9.5	5.2	133
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	23.5	14.9	16.1	10.7	17.0	4.6	9.6	4.3	4.3	0.9	0.5	281
Second	33.0	22.5	21.5	17.2	24.5	3.9	13.7	5.6	4.9	0.8	0.6	275
Middle	42.2	31.1	25.1	20.7	31.8	10.1	23.0	11.4	11.7	3.7	3.0	279
Fourth	52.7	38.2	36.5	28.9	37.5	14.0	30.3	13.0	16.9	4.8	3.2	320
Richest	67.8	51.3	37.9	30.6	46.9	21.1	45.1	23.1	28.2	8.1	3.9	338
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	32.9	22.8	20.9	16.2	24.4	6.2	15.4	7.1	7.0	1.8	1.4	835
Richest 40 percent	60.5	44.9	37.2	29.8	42.4	17.7	37.9	18.2	22.7	6.5	3.6	658

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those 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 about HIV transmission

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.1MR: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV				
Total	53.1	43.0	44.6	37.5	40.8	14.5	38.6	18.0	21.3	5.9	4.6	645
Area												
Urban	52.0	41.1	43.8	36.0	40.7	14.7	36.4	19.7	23.0	6.9	5.7	333
Rural	54.4	45.0	45.6	39.1	40.9	14.4	40.9	16.3	19.4	4.7	3.4	312
Age												
15–24 ¹	49.4	38.5	39.2	32.7	36.3	19.5	36.2	20.0	22.6	8.8	5.8	282
15–19	46.1	34.3	35.0	29.5	35.2	16.5	34.1	16.8	21.2	7.0	4.7	147
15–17	46.0	33.8	35.3	29.2	33.9	17.0	30.6	18.4	21.1	8.1	4.6	99
18–19	46.2	35.4	34.2	30.1	37.8	15.4	41.3	13.7	21.4	4.9	4.9	48
20–24	52.9	43.1	43.7	36.2	37.5	22.8	38.5	23.4	24.1	10.7	7.1	135
25–29	61.5	51.6	54.7	46.5	43.8	18.9	42.6	20.2	31.3	5.8	5.8	80
30–39	54.2	41.9	43.5	35.1	43.4	9.4	39.4	19.8	20.0	3.5	3.5	139
40–49	54.9	48.0	50.9	44.4	45.4	7.3	40.1	11.4	14.3	2.5	2.5	143
Education												
None	(15.6)	(8.0)	(9.4)	(6.6)	(9.4)	(2.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
Primary	32.2	22.3	26.9	19.6	27.7	6.5	20.4	10.8	13.0	1.3	0.6	108
Lower secondary	52.5	41.7	43.8	35.4	38.5	9.4	33.2	12.8	12.6	2.4	1.8	304
Upper secondary or higher	76.1	66.3	65.4	59.4	60.3	31.0	65.8	35.6	45.3	15.8	12.7	185
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	53.0	43.6	45.1	38.1	40.6	10.5	39.6	16.0	17.7	4.2	4.1	394
Never married/in union	53.4	42.0	43.9	36.5	41.1	20.8	36.9	21.3	26.9	8.4	5.4	251
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(41.0)	(33.4)	(34.1)	(26.6)	(33.3)	(8.9)	(32.0)	(7.7)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Has no functional difficulty	55.4	45.5	47.2	39.9	42.6	14.5	40.6	18.7	21.7	5.9	4.9	509

Table TM.11.1MR: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Hugging or shaking hands with someone with HIV	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV				
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	47.3	35.4	37.2	29.2	40.0	14.9	37.7	22.0	23.7	9.1	7.6	108
Ashkali	51.4	41.0	43.3	36.1	38.1	12.3	35.2	17.6	19.8	4.4	3.7	308
Egyptian	60.8	50.5	51.8	44.1	46.8	17.3	44.2	16.9	22.8	6.4	4.4	182
Albanian	(47.3)	(43.6)	(43.5)	(41.2)	(38.3)	(16.6)	(40.9)	(16.9)	(20.2)	(6.4)	(4.1)	44
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations												
Three or more	50.7	40.9	41.8	35.4	38.7	12.2	35.8	16.8	19.8	4.5	3.3	547
Two	(60.4)	(53.5)	(48.3)	(44.0)	(46.8)	(24.1)	(50.5)	(25.3)	(33.6)	(14.1)	(12.0)	48
None or one	73.2	55.9	71.9	54.7	57.3	30.7	57.2	25.0	25.8	13.2	11.2	50
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	26.6	19.7	21.0	15.7	22.2	4.3	16.8	5.7	8.1	2.7	2.0	114
Second	42.1	34.0	33.3	29.9	33.0	7.3	27.7	13.0	13.0	3.6	3.2	130
Middle	53.1	44.7	44.6	37.9	41.1	14.2	38.1	16.0	18.9	5.1	4.0	123
Fourth	68.7	51.3	58.8	45.9	50.6	17.3	51.0	22.9	30.1	3.8	1.8	139
Richest	69.8	60.6	60.6	53.9	53.2	27.4	54.4	29.9	33.2	13.4	11.4	139
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	41.0	33.2	33.3	28.2	32.4	8.7	27.8	11.7	13.4	3.8	3.1	367
Richest 40 percent	69.3	56.0	59.7	49.9	51.9	22.3	52.7	26.4	31.6	8.6	6.6	278

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those 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 about HIV transmission

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2WR: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	25.3	21.8	23.0	29.5	16.5	18.2	14.5	69.4	1,493
Area									
Urban	23.9	20.5	22.0	28.2	15.5	15.1	11.7	70.5	798
Rural	26.9	23.2	24.2	31.0	17.6	21.6	17.7	68.1	695
Age group									
15–24	25.9	21.9	25.0	32.0	16.2	18.6	14.2	67.0	608
15–19	28.4	25.0	28.3	34.6	18.9	21.1	16.5	64.3	347
15–17	29.1	26.0	28.5	35.4	19.4	20.6	15.7	64.6	195
18–19	27.4	23.9	28.1	33.6	18.2	21.7	17.6	63.9	152
20–24	22.7	17.6	20.6	28.5	12.6	15.4	11.0	70.6	261
25–29	26.7	23.9	23.1	29.5	18.7	21.6	18.2	69.7	214
30–39	24.5	21.1	21.2	27.0	16.7	17.0	14.3	72.7	358
40–49	24.1	20.8	21.2	27.4	15.3	16.2	12.7	70.1	312
Education									
None	13.2	12.1	11.8	14.1	10.0	9.6	8.4	84.6	342
Primary	19.9	16.2	17.2	21.6	13.0	14.3	12.4	77.5	333
Lower secondary	24.9	21.2	22.6	29.0	16.2	18.1	14.5	70.1	580
Upper secondary or higher	51.2	44.9	48.3	63.8	31.4	36.0	26.1	34.5	237
Missing	41.0	0.0	41.0	41.0	0.0	41.0	41.0	59.0	2
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	22.6	19.6	19.8	25.8	14.7	16.8	13.5	73.5	1,068
Never married/in union	32.5	27.7	31.6	39.2	21.3	21.9	17.2	60.0	418
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	23.1	18.6	18.4	24.7	14.6	16.6	13.1	74.8	182
Has no functional difficulty	25.0	21.5	22.8	29.2	16.3	18.0	14.5	69.4	1,116

Table TM.11.2WR: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:								Number of women
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	21.1	16.4	20.9	26.3	13.8	16.0	13.5	71.6	268
Ashkali	22.6	21.1	20.7	26.9	15.5	16.5	12.8	71.9	722
Egyptian	31.1	25.5	27.1	34.7	19.2	22.3	17.2	64.7	379
Albanian	31.0	24.2	27.4	33.9	18.2	18.7	16.6	66.1	117
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations									
Three or more	23.8	20.5	21.0	27.6	15.4	17.2	13.3	71.4	1,257
Two	29.1	25.4	32.1	36.3	19.9	16.8	15.2	63.7	103
None or one	37.0	30.7	35.1	42.1	23.6	28.3	25.1	54.8	133
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	13.8	11.4	14.0	16.2	10.1	12.9	11.2	83.8	281
Second	17.3	15.2	17.1	20.7	12.0	13.7	11.0	78.6	275
Middle	23.2	20.9	18.8	28.1	13.8	19.4	13.7	70.6	279
Fourth	33.9	28.4	29.4	37.3	22.3	21.3	17.4	62.7	320
Richest	35.0	30.1	32.8	41.4	22.1	22.3	17.8	55.3	338
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	18.1	15.8	16.6	21.7	12.0	15.3	12.0	77.7	835
Richest 40 percent	34.5	29.3	31.1	39.4	22.2	21.8	17.6	58.9	658

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.2MR: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Total	25.8	22.2	21.9	30.4	15.2	20.2	14.7	69.4	645
Area									
Urban	22.9	19.5	20.4	27.6	12.6	16.7	12.7	72.4	333
Rural	28.9	25.1	23.6	33.4	18.0	23.9	16.8	66.3	312
Age group									
15–24	22.6	18.2	19.6	27.0	12.3	18.4	14.1	73.0	282
15–19	18.8	15.8	18.3	22.4	11.9	14.9	12.2	77.6	147
15–17	18.0	13.2	19.7	21.6	10.9	15.7	13.7	78.4	99
18–19	20.3	21.2	15.4	23.9	14.0	13.3	9.0	76.1	48
20–24	26.7	20.8	21.1	32.0	12.7	22.2	16.2	68.0	135
25–29	25.9	20.5	18.3	29.0	13.9	17.1	10.9	69.9	80
30–39	28.1	23.9	23.9	32.5	17.3	22.9	17.4	67.5	139
40–49	29.9	29.4	26.6	36.0	19.6	22.8	15.3	64.0	143
Education									
None	(8.0)	(9.4)	(8.0)	(9.4)	(6.6)	(8.0)	(6.6)	(90.6)	48
Primary	12.9	16.0	12.2	17.9	10.4	15.6	10.5	82.1	108
Lower secondary	23.3	21.3	19.8	27.7	14.4	19.2	14.2	72.0	304
Upper secondary or higher	42.1	30.6	34.7	47.6	21.6	27.6	19.9	52.4	185
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	27.4	23.1	21.7	31.9	15.4	22.7	15.4	68.1	394
Never married/in union	23.4	20.8	22.2	28.1	15.0	16.2	13.5	71.6	251
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	(18.6)	(17.8)	(16.6)	(23.5)	(10.9)	(13.6)	(6.7)	(76.5)	37
Has no functional difficulty	27.8	24.3	22.8	32.6	16.3	21.5	15.4	67.2	509

Table TM.11.2MR: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	22.2	11.2	17.7	24.3	9.1	14.2	12.0	75.7	108
Ashkali	22.4	20.4	20.4	27.8	11.8	19.0	14.2	72.2	308
Egyptian	34.2	30.3	27.9	37.4	24.3	25.4	18.4	62.1	182
Albanian	(23.3)	(27.6)	(17.9)	(34.5)	(15.0)	(21.0)	(8.1)	(65.5)	44
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations									
Three or more	24.9	22.0	21.2	29.3	15.0	19.8	14.2	70.5	547
Two	(24.2)	(16.6)	(19.5)	(28.1)	(9.5)	(20.4)	(17.0)	(71.9)	48
None or one	37.3	29.4	32.2	44.9	22.5	24.9	17.4	55.1	50
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	18.1	17.1	18.5	21.9	13.0	14.5	12.6	78.1	114
Second	19.2	16.6	17.9	23.2	12.3	17.7	14.7	76.8	130
Middle	22.4	20.9	19.3	27.3	14.7	19.1	14.0	72.7	123
Fourth	35.3	30.7	27.1	39.9	20.1	24.7	15.4	59.5	139
Richest	31.8	24.3	25.7	37.5	15.3	23.7	16.3	62.5	139
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	20.0	18.2	18.6	24.2	13.3	17.2	13.8	75.8	367
Richest 40 percent	33.5	27.5	26.4	38.7	17.7	24.2	15.8	61.0	278
¹ MICS indicator TM.30 – Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV									
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.11.3WR: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Total	76.7	73.3	86.5	77.6	77.6	68.3	55.5	84.2	672
Area									
Urban	75.3	76.8	85.9	78.0	75.4	68.4	54.6	86.9	362
Rural	78.3	69.3	87.2	77.2	80.2	68.0	56.5	81.0	310
Age									
15–24	72.3	70.5	85.5	75.4	69.8	59.4	41.1	79.5	294
15–19	69.3	67.1	83.1	79.0	70.8	63.5	39.2	81.3	166
15–17	72.5	69.4	87.1	77.8	72.0	61.2	37.3	86.2	91
18–19	65.4	64.3	78.1	80.4	69.3	66.3	41.5	75.4	75
20–24	76.1	75.0	88.8	70.8	68.5	54.1	43.6	77.0	128
25–29	76.7	69.3	82.7	80.2	87.0	78.0	64.0	84.4	94
30–39	82.3	77.2	90.4	80.7	85.2	73.9	65.8	88.7	147
40–49	79.9	78.1	87.0	77.2	79.7	74.5	69.4	89.2	137
Education									
None	83.5	76.7	91.5	73.4	83.1	71.0	78.6	87.4	72
Primary	85.9	78.9	93.1	76.3	85.7	74.1	64.3	86.2	114
Lower secondary	81.5	79.4	90.4	74.2	76.9	68.8	60.9	86.6	280
Upper secondary or higher	62.6	60.8	75.7	84.3	72.1	63.3	35.2	78.6	206
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	82.2	77.0	90.6	76.7	81.4	72.3	68.1	87.7	433
Never married/in union	66.6	66.7	79.2	79.3	70.7	60.9	32.6	77.9	240
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	81.7	82.0	88.6	79.1	83.3	63.5	74.9	90.4	60
Has no functional difficulty	76.8	73.1	86.1	77.4	77.9	70.0	56.5	83.1	521

Table TM.11.3WR: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	68.2	73.2	78.7	72.7	82.5	74.5	57.4	85.1	99
Ashkali	78.9	76.8	88.7	78.3	79.4	68.8	62.4	85.4	316
Egyptian	75.1	68.7	85.5	76.8	72.9	64.4	48.2	79.8	192
Albanian	85.6	72.2	93.4	85.5	73.3	67.6	40.1	90.0	61
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations									
Three or more	79.7	74.8	88.1	77.5	79.0	69.8	57.2	84.0	518
Two	63.0	67.0	79.3	77.3	74.5	62.7	57.2	87.0	61
None or one	68.6	69.3	82.4	78.5	71.8	63.4	44.9	83.0	94
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.4	80.1	95.7	76.6	90.0	80.3	64.5	88.5	66
Second	82.0	82.6	92.3	78.7	80.0	67.5	68.4	89.9	91
Middle	78.1	68.8	85.3	76.6	81.5	70.0	58.8	79.6	118
Fourth	84.8	78.8	90.5	76.9	77.1	68.5	49.5	84.7	169
Richest	66.1	66.0	79.2	78.5	71.4	64.0	50.5	82.7	229
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	80.4	76.1	90.1	77.3	83.0	71.6	63.4	85.1	275
Richest 40 percent	74.1	71.4	84.0	77.8	73.8	65.9	50.0	83.5	398

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to 'No', and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.3MR: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Total^C	74.8	71.9	85.6	73.9	74.5	66.4	62.0	75.5	343
Area									
Urban	73.1	67.3	83.0	74.8	74.5	68.4	60.8	75.6	173
Rural	76.6	76.7	88.4	72.9	74.4	64.4	63.3	75.3	170
Age									
15–24	65.8	65.8	80.8	73.2	67.1	54.6	54.8	68.2	139
15–19	76.9	65.6	84.6	66.1	64.1	52.3	42.3	66.7	68
15–17	73.9	64.8	84.0	63.2	64.4	52.8	38.2	65.8	45
18–19	(83.1)	(67.4)	(85.9)	(72.0)	(63.6)	(51.5)	(50.8)	(68.7)	22
20–24	55.2	65.9	77.1	80.0	69.9	56.7	66.5	69.6	72
25–29	72.9	65.5	81.0	79.9	77.5	72.1	58.4	71.1	49
30–39	78.3	74.2	89.7	72.4	81.0	76.2	64.2	80.5	75
40–49	88.7	84.7	93.3	72.7	79.5	74.4	75.1	86.2	79
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	(83.8)	(85.1)	(94.6)	(77.1)	(83.5)	(76.8)	(74.0)	(86.7)	35
Lower secondary	82.4	82.3	93.9	66.6	76.3	68.5	64.0	77.2	160
Upper secondary or higher	63.1	57.3	73.3	81.8	70.2	60.2	56.0	69.8	141
Marital status									
Ever married/in union	79.6	78.0	90.0	73.3	78.9	72.7	68.9	78.3	209
Never married/in union	67.3	62.5	78.8	74.9	67.7	56.7	51.3	71.0	134

Table TM.11.3MR: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who have heard of AIDS and report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who:			Percentage of men who think people:			Percentage of men who:		Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV ^B	
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	62.4	60.7	78.8	77.7	80.4	75.3	62.7	62.8	51
Ashkali	76.7	74.8	86.7	73.1	74.1	68.4	65.7	77.9	158
Egyptian	76.5	72.1	86.1	73.3	71.3	58.4	60.1	77.3	111
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Material deprivations									
Three or more	76.0	74.0	87.4	72.4	76.5	66.6	61.8	75.0	277
Two	(67.2)	(65.6)	(73.2)	(75.3)	(53.4)	(49.0)	(69.9)	(69.4)	29
None or one	(71.5)	(61.1)	(82.5)	(83.9)	(75.4)	(78.4)	(57.5)	(83.2)	37
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(79.7)	(73.0)	(91.4)	(72.6)	(72.9)	(73.7)	(60.9)	(86.3)	30
Second	84.8	75.3	90.8	63.4	72.1	56.5	59.9	78.5	55
Middle	72.9	74.0	86.9	75.0	84.5	67.6	72.6	79.2	65
Fourth	73.7	71.6	87.5	72.4	74.3	71.4	50.5	65.7	96
Richest	70.0	68.6	78.3	81.0	69.7	64.0	67.9	77.4	97
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	78.6	74.3	89.2	70.3	77.7	64.8	65.6	80.4	150
Richest 40 percent	71.8	70.1	82.8	76.7	72.0	67.7	59.2	71.6	192

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 – Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive or think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who answered that they are HIV-positive have been recoded to 'No', and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

^C The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–49 years with functional difficulty who have heard of AIDS is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.11.6WR: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who:		Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of women age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total^B	2.7	16.2	608	85.5	294
Area					
Urban	2.1	16.6	317	83.9	163
Rural	3.3	15.8	292	87.7	131
Age					
15–19	3.2	18.9	347	83.1	166
15–17	4.3	19.4	195	87.1	91
18–19	1.8	18.2	152	78.1	75
20–24	1.9	12.6	261	88.8	128
20–22	1.3	15.2	159	89.0	75
23–24	3.0	8.6	102	88.5	52
Education					
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	49	(*)	2
Primary	0.0	7.3	95	(*)	26
Lower secondary	0.7	12.9	296	92.0	119
Upper secondary or higher	8.4	31.9	168	78.7	147
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	1.9	8.4	241	94.4	86
Never married/in union	3.1	21.4	366	81.9	208
Missing	(*)	(*)	2	–	0
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	0.5	16.3	129	73.5	53
Ashkali	3.5	14.3	276	88.8	130
Egyptian	2.6	18.3	157	85.3	85
Albanian	3.9	20.6	46	(94.3)	27
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	1	–	0
Material deprivations					
Three or more	2.6	15.2	496	87.8	217
Two	(0.0)	(21.8)	48	(*)	32
None or one	4.8	19.5	64	(80.6)	45
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	0.0	11.1	119	(90.9)	31
Second	0.9	9.5	96	(90.9)	31
Middle	5.3	13.4	108	(83.9)	48
Fourth	4.2	22.2	136	92.9	75
Richest	2.6	21.3	149	78.2	109
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	2.0	11.4	323	87.8	110
Richest 40 percent	3.4	21.7	285	84.2	184

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3WR for the two components.

^B The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–24 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of women age 18–24 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TM.11.6MR: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who:		Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	Number of men age 15–24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child			
Total^B	5.8	12.3	282	80.8	139
Area					
Urban	8.4	10.4	151	78.7	78
Rural	2.9	14.5	132	83.5	61
Age					
15–19	4.7	11.9	147	84.6	68
15–17	4.6	10.9	99	84.0	45
18–19	4.9	14.0	48	(85.9)	22
20–24	7.1	12.7	135	77.1	72
20–22	5.2	14.0	98	80.0	50
23–24	(12.1)	(9.5)	37	(*)	22
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	8	–	0
Primary	(0.0)	(2.5)	36	(*)	4
Lower secondary	1.4	9.9	131	94.9	54
Upper secondary or higher	13.6	19.4	108	71.6	81
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	5.6	7.9	68	(85.4)	32
Never married/in union	5.9	13.7	215	79.4	107
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	(9.9)	(14.7)	37	(*)	18
Ashkali	6.3	10.2	144	83.2	74
Egyptian	3.5	16.2	79	(78.3)	38
Albanian	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	7
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Material deprivations					
Three or more	3.7	11.6	235	83.2	102
Two	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	19
None or one	(12.7)	(22.6)	26	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	(0.0)	(7.1)	44	(*)	6
Second	5.3	7.3	60	(89.9)	25
Middle	1.4	12.5	53	(*)	22
Fourth	2.8	20.1	62	(85.5)	38
Richest	17.1	13.0	63	71.6	48
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	2.5	9.0	157	85.8	53
Richest 40 percent	10.0	16.5	125	77.7	87

¹ MICS indicator TM.29 – Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3MR for the two components.

^B The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 18–24 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of men age 18–24 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷³ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷⁴ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁵

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Tables TC.1.1 and TC.1.1R.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Kosovo National Immunisation Programme (See Table below) provides all the above mentioned vaccinations, except for the vaccines against pneumococcal bacteria/disease and rotavirus, with birth doses of BCG and hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTP, hepatitis B, and *haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of the Polio vaccine, revaccination doses of DTP and polio and one dose of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the dose of MMR, which is administered at 12 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are based on children age 24–35 months.

⁷³ WHO, 'Immunization Highlights 2015', 27 June 2016. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷⁴ WHO, 'WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization – Summary Tables', 22 August 2018. Accessed 23 August 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁵ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷⁴, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

2018 Immunisation calendar for Kosovo	
Age	Antigen
At birth	BCG Hepatitis B-0 (birth dose)
2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-1 (first dose) IPV-1 (first dose)
3 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-2 (second dose) IPV-2 (second dose)
4 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-3 (third dose) IPV-3 (third dose)
12 months of age	DTPr (first revaccination) bOPVr (first revaccination) MMR (first dose)

Children from Serbian communities are vaccinated according to the Immunisation Calendar presented in the table below.

Immunisation calendar for children from Serbian communities	
Age	Antigen
At birth	BCG HepB-1 (first dose) ⁷⁶
1 month of age	HepB-2 (second dose)
2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–IPV–Hib-1 (first dose)
3.5 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP –IPV–Hib-2 (second dose)
5 months of age (up to 6 months of age)	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–IPV–Hib-3 (third dose)
6 months of age	HepB-3 (third dose)
Second year (12–15 months of age)	MMR (first dose)
Second years (18–23 months of age)	DTPr (first revaccination) IPVr (first revaccination)

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are

⁷⁶ The labelling of HepB doses in the immunisation calendar for children from Serbian communities in Kosovo as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth.

based on information obtained from vaccination records at health facilities, vaccination cards kept at home and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. For calculation of immunisation indicators, data from health facilities were used as the first and the most credible source. If data from this source were available, other sources were not taken into account for the calculation of vaccination coverage for each individual dose. In cases where data from this source were not available, data from the vaccination card kept at home was used. Only in cases when data from health facility or the card kept at home were not available, the mother's/caretaker's report of vaccinations was used as the source.

In Tables TC.1.1, TC.1.1R, TC.1.2 and TC.1.2R, antigens included in the two Pentavalent vaccines are presented as individual antigens.

Tables TC.1.2A and TC.1.2AR present vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12–23 months by background characteristics, while Tables TC.1.2B and TC.1.2BR present vaccination coverage estimates among children age 24–35 months. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards or health facility records and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 12–23 months:					Children age 24–35 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:					Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (OPVr/IPVr, DTPr and MMR by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A		Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A		Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
	Health facility records	Home-based records				Health facility records	Home-based records			
Antigen										
BCG ^{1,C}	83.3	13.9	2.1	99.3	99.3	89.1	7.7	1.9	98.7	98.7
Within 1 day	53.0	5.0	1.9	59.8	59.8	50.8	1.7	1.7	54.2	54.2
Later	30.3	8.5	0.0	38.8	38.8	38.0	6.0	0.0	43.9	43.9
Polio ^D										
1	82.1	11.8	1.4	95.3	95.3	87.4	8.2	0.9	96.6	96.1
2	80.3	11.8	0.7	92.8	92.2	85.9	8.2	1.0	95.2	93.8
3 ²	77.0	12.3	0.7	90.0	86.5	84.2	8.8	0.0	93.0	89.1
OPV/IPVr	55.1	6.4	0.0	61.5	16.3	78.4	3.1	0.0	81.6	79.2
DTP										
1	80.8	13.3	2.0	96.1	96.1	88.0	7.9	0.3	96.2	95.6
2	78.7	13.6	0.8	93.1	92.8	86.4	7.9	0.0	94.4	93.0
3 ³	75.3	14.1	0.8	90.3	87.3	84.7	8.8	0.0	93.5	89.2
DTPr	52.3	9.7	0.0	62.0	15.7	76.1	5.2	0.0	81.3	79.5
HepB										
HepB at birth ^E	75.6	20.0	2.4	98.0	97.3	78.5	15.7	2.5	96.7	96.3
Within 1 day	47.2	10.9	1.9	60.0	60.0	43.1	9.4	2.5	55.0	55.0
Later	28.4	8.6	0.0	37.0	36.4	35.1	6.3	0.0	41.4	41.0
1	80.6	11.2	2.2	94.1	94.1	83.8	10.7	1.9	96.4	95.3
2	75.6	9.7	0.8	86.2	86.2	80.8	8.2	0.2	89.2	87.3
3 ^F	79.0	8.0	0.9	87.9	85.5	81.8	7.9	0.0	89.7	86.9
Completed HepB immunisation ^{4,F}	69.7	10.4	0.8	81.0	79.1	76.4	8.1	0.0	84.5	81.3
Hib										
1	81.0	12.4	0.8	94.3	94.3	84.5	8.2	0.7	93.4	92.9
2	79.2	12.4	0.8	92.5	92.5	83.3	8.7	0.2	92.2	90.9
3 ⁵	75.0	12.8	0.7	88.4	86.3	80.6	9.1	0.0	89.8	86.8
MMR ^{6,7,G}	62.1	8.1	1.9	72.2	21.5	81.8	7.5	2.2	91.4	89.7

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 12–23 months:					Children age 24–35 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:					Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (OPVr/IPVr, DTPr and MMR by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A					Vaccination records ^A				
	Health facility records	Home-based records	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Health facility records	Home-based records	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Fully vaccinated										
Basic antigens ^{B,H}	80.3	9.2	0.5	90.0	86.3	84.7	3.4	0.0	88.1	81.7
All antigens ^{B,I}	54.8	0.3	0.0	55.1	na	72.5	0.0	0.0	72.5	64.4
All antigens (excluding revaccines) ^J	60.5	2.3	0.5	63.2	na	75.6	2.9	0.0	78.6	71.4
No vaccinations	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Number of children	304	304	304	304	304	301	301	301	301	301

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunisation coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunisation coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunisation coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) immunisation coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunisation coverage

⁷ MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁸ TC.11a – Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4 and TC.5 refer to children age 12–23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.S1, TC.11a and TC.11b refer to children age 24–35 months

^C The BCG dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, 'Within 1 day' includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, information on the timing of the BCG vaccine was not collected. The calculation uses information on the timing of the Hepatitis B birth dose with the assumption that BCG was received on the same day. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^D According to the national immunisation schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Kosovo since 2016, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^E The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, 'Within 1 day' includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, 'Within 1 day' refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^F The HepB3 dose includes only those children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule. MICS indicator TC.4 on completed HepB immunisation includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

^G Measles and rubella are administered through the combined measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo.

^H Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles. In Kosovo, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months and kept for children age 24–35 months. Therefore, MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens refers to children age 24–35 months.

^I All antigens include: BCG, OPVr/IPVr, DTPr, HepB3, Hib3, and MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo.

^J 'All antigens (excluding revaccines)' includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and MMR

na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children age 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		Number of children age 12–23 months
	BCG ¹	Polio ^A			DTP			HepB at birth ^B	HepB				Hib			Basic antigens ^D	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
		IPV1	IPV2	IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³		1	2	3 ^C	Completed HepB immunisation ^{A,C}	1	2	3 ⁵					
Total	99.3	95.3	92.8	90.0	96.1	93.1	90.3	98.0	94.1	86.2	87.9	81.0	94.3	92.5	88.4	90.0	0.7	97.5	92.6	304
Sex																				
Male	99.2	95.9	94.1	91.8	97.1	94.4	92.1	98.3	95.9	86.4	90.4	81.3	95.8	94.4	90.7	91.8	0.8	97.9	93.5	155
Female	99.3	94.7	91.5	88.1	95.0	91.8	88.4	97.7	92.2	86.0	85.3	80.7	92.7	90.5	86.1	88.1	0.7	97.0	91.6	148
Area																				
Urban	99.1	95.0	92.0	86.0	96.2	92.0	86.0	95.6	96.1	84.1	83.4	75.6	93.0	92.0	86.0	86.0	0.9	97.3	87.8	113
Rural	99.4	95.5	93.3	92.3	96.0	93.8	92.8	99.4	92.9	87.5	90.8	84.1	95.0	92.8	89.9	92.3	0.6	97.6	95.4	191
Mother's education																				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Primary	100.0	94.4	93.3	90.4	94.4	93.3	90.4	97.1	93.4	83.9	90.4	80.1	94.4	92.0	89.1	90.4	0.0	98.5	92.7	79
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Upper secondary	97.9	94.7	90.7	87.0	96.0	90.7	87.0	97.9	91.3	83.4	83.1	77.2	94.0	90.7	87.0	87.0	2.1	97.7	94.4	103
Higher	100.0	96.5	95.5	93.1	97.0	96.0	93.6	98.5	96.5	90.4	92.6	86.2	95.2	95.1	90.8	93.1	0.0	97.3	94.0	109
Ethnicity of household head																				
Albanian	99.2	95.9	93.6	90.8	96.4	93.6	90.8	97.9	93.6	85.4	89.0	80.8	94.9	93.2	89.6	90.8	0.8	97.1	93.7	265
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17

Table TC.1.2A: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children age 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:																Percentage with:		Number of children age 12–23 months	
	BCG ¹	Polio ^A			DTP			HepB at birth ^B	HepB				Hib			Basic antigens ^D	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^E		Vaccination records seen ^F
		IPV1	IPV2	IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³		1	2	3 ^C	Completed HepB immunisation ^{4,C}	1	2	3 ⁵					
Material deprivations																				
Three or more	99.1	93.0	88.8	84.4	93.4	89.2	84.8	97.9	92.1	85.2	82.7	78.1	91.0	87.7	82.5	84.4	0.9	97.4	90.4	132
One or two	100.0	99.1	97.9	94.6	99.1	97.9	94.6	97.2	99.1	93.6	93.0	89.2	99.1	97.9	94.6	94.6	0.0	98.0	97.1	88
None	98.8	95.0	93.8	93.8	97.1	94.4	94.4	98.8	91.9	80.1	90.9	77.0	94.4	94.4	91.3	93.8	1.2	97.0	91.1	84
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	100.0	93.7	85.8	77.5	94.5	86.6	78.3	99.0	93.7	82.5	76.5	71.9	91.3	85.1	75.3	77.5	0.0	98.3	87.4	70
Second	97.8	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	97.8	92.2	91.1	(92.3)	89.4	90.5	90.5	90.5	92.2	2.2	96.0	94.9	56
Middle	100.0	99.2	99.2	98.0	99.2	99.2	98.0	97.7	97.6	95.2	93.7	88.6	99.2	99.2	96.3	98.0	0.0	98.3	95.0	70
Fourth	(100.0)	(98.6)	(98.6)	(96.4)	(98.6)	(98.6)	(96.4)	(98.6)	(96.3)	(87.2)	(95.8)	(86.0)	(98.6)	(98.6)	(96.4)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(98.6)	(94.2)	54
Richest	98.2	92.4	88.6	87.0	95.6	89.4	87.8	96.6	89.8	73.7	84.6	69.3	91.4	89.4	85.2	87.0	1.8	95.7	92.1	55

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunisation coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunisation coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunisation coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) immunisation coverage

^A According to the national immunisation schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Kosovo since 2016, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^B Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

^C The HepB3 dose includes only those children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule. MICS indicator TC.4 on completed HepB immunisation includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

^D Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles. In Kosovo, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months and kept for children age 24–35 months. Therefore, MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens refers to children age 24–35 months.

^E Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^F Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.1.2B: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children age 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:							Percentage with:		Number of children age 24–35 months
	Full vaccination							Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
	OPVr/IPVr	DTPr	MMR ^{1,2,A}	Basic antigens ^{3,B}	All antigens ^{4,C}	All antigens (excluding revaccines) ^D	No vaccinations			
Total	81.6	81.3	91.4	88.1	72.5	78.6	0.7	94.7	88.9	301
Sex										
Male	77.8	77.6	89.5	86.6	70.1	76.9	1.3	96.5	89.6	174
Female	86.7	86.2	94.1	90.2	75.8	80.8	0.0	92.3	87.8	127
Area										
Urban	74.5	75.1	87.9	85.1	64.5	74.2	0.9	96.1	87.2	118
Rural	86.1	85.3	93.7	90.0	77.7	81.4	0.7	93.8	89.9	183
Mother's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	83.0	83.0	92.9	87.7	75.6	78.3	0.0	92.4	83.4	102
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Upper secondary	85.0	84.8	91.4	88.3	75.8	79.6	2.4	96.0	92.3	92
Higher	83.7	82.9	94.1	92.1	72.7	83.2	0.0	97.5	94.0	89
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	87.1	86.4	92.2	90.2	78.2	81.7	0.8	95.6	90.9	269
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

Table TC.1.2B: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children age 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:							Percentage with:		Number of children age 24–35 months
	Full vaccination							Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
	OPVr/IPVr	DTPr	MMR ^{1,2,A}	Basic antigens ^{3,B}	All antigens ^{4,C}	All antigens (excluding revaccines) ^D	No vaccinations			
Material deprivations										
Three or more	77.7	76.5	88.9	84.2	69.0	75.0	0.8	92.0	83.8	135
One or two	80.5	81.3	91.9	87.4	67.3	74.8	0.0	96.4	94.7	80
None	88.6	88.6	95.0	95.0	82.8	87.7	1.4	97.5	91.4	86
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	70.8	69.0	84.1	78.5	62.9	68.5	0.0	88.3	78.3	64
Second	81.5	81.7	95.2	86.4	74.5	78.4	0.0	95.4	91.0	64
Middle	84.2	83.4	87.8	86.5	69.8	75.9	3.5	96.8	90.0	65
Fourth	87.0	88.2	97.2	97.2	77.0	83.6	0.0	95.2	94.0	54
Richest	85.8	85.8	94.3	94.3	80.2	88.7	0.0	98.5	92.3	54

¹ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunisation coverage

² MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

³ MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)

⁴ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)

^A Measles and rubella are administered through the combined measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo.

^B Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles. In Kosovo, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months and kept for children age 24–35 months. Therefore, MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens refers to children age 24–35 months.

^C All antigens include: BCG, OPVr/IPVr, DTPr, HepB3, Hib3 and MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo.

^D 'All antigens (excluding revaccines)' include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and MMR.

^E Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^F Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.1.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 12–23 months:					Children age 24–35 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:					Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (OPVr/IPVr, DTPr and MMR by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A		Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A		Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
	Health facility record	Home-based record				Health facility record	Home-based record			
Antigen	-	-								
BCG ^{1,C}	78.2	11.4	9.4	99.0	99.0	72.3	14.7	10.1	97.2	96.3
Within 1 day	54.4	3.6	6.1	64.1	64.1	45.3	2.8	7.1	55.2	55.2
Later	23.1	7.8	1.3	32.3	32.3	26.4	11.9	1.3	39.6	38.8
Polio ^D										
1	66.8	12.8	4.9	84.5	84.0	67.8	15.8	3.8	87.4	83.8
2	57.9	8.1	4.3	70.3	69.3	62.9	13.3	2.1	78.4	61.6
3 ²	49.5	6.8	1.7	58.0	53.0	54.7	10.8	1.4	66.9	47.3
OPV/IPVr	26.3	1.2	0.0	27.5	2.4	43.5	3.8	0.0	47.2	43.3
DTP										
1	67.0	11.5	4.5	83.0	82.5	66.8	16.4	7.3	90.5	87.8
2	58.1	9.5	1.5	69.2	68.2	61.8	14.4	3.2	79.5	62.9
3 ³	49.2	7.2	1.0	57.4	52.9	55.9	10.8	2.0	68.7	49.0
DTPr	25.7	1.2	0.6	27.5	2.5	42.0	7.9	0.6	50.5	46.0
HepB										
HepB at birth ^E	69.6	16.8	9.5	95.9	95.9	63.2	21.6	11.2	96.0	95.5
Within 1 day	48.4	9.3	6.7	64.5	64.5	37.7	13.7	7.9	59.3	59.3
Later	20.6	6.3	1.3	28.2	28.2	24.8	8.0	1.3	34.1	33.6
1	66.8	9.5	8.9	85.2	84.7	62.2	14.2	12.1	88.6	86.3
2	54.0	4.2	3.8	62.1	61.5	56.2	11.3	3.5	70.9	56.9
3 ^F	47.1	7.8	0.6	55.4	50.2	52.1	5.8	2.4	60.4	45.3
Completed HepB immunisation ^{4,F}	42.0	7.4	1.5	50.9	45.7	44.5	8.8	3.3	56.6	45.5
Hib										
1	65.9	11.7	2.7	80.3	79.9	64.5	14.4	3.6	82.5	80.9
2	55.4	8.4	1.4	65.2	64.7	57.0	13.0	2.6	72.5	59.1
3 ⁵	47.5	7.7	0.4	55.6	51.2	50.5	8.9	2.0	61.4	46.8
MMR ^{6,7,G}	34.9	4.2	4.5	43.6	13.3	54.1	12.4	5.2	71.7	70.5

Table TC.1.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 12–23 months:					Children age 24–35 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:					Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (OPVr/IPVr, DTPr and MMR by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A		Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records ^A		Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
	Health facility record	Home-based record				Health facility record	Home-based record			
Fully vaccinated										
Basic antigens ^{8,H}	51.0	4.3	0.0	55.3	49.3	52.9	6.3	0.0	59.2	34.3
All antigens ^{9,I}	21.4	0.0	0.0	21.4	na	36.5	1.1	0.0	37.5	17.6
All antigens (excluding revaccines) ^J	30.6	0.8	0.0	31.3	na	43.8	5.1	0.0	48.9	26.9
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Number of children	158	158	158	158	158	152	152	152	152	152

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunisation coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunisation coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunisation coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) immunisation coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunisation coverage

⁷ MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁸ TC.11a – Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)

⁹ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4 and TC.5 refer to children age 12–23 months; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.S1, TC.11a and TC.11b refer to children age 24–35 months

^C The BCG dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, 'Within 1 day' includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, information on the timing of the BCG vaccine was not collected. The calculation uses information on the timing of the Hepatitis B birth dose with the assumption that BCG was received on the same day. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^D According to the national immunisation schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Kosovo since 2016, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).

^E The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, 'Within 1 day' includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, 'Within 1 day' refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

^F The HepB3 dose includes only those children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule. MICS indicator TC.4 on completed HepB immunisation includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

^G Measles and rubella are administered through the combined measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo.

^H Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles. In Kosovo, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months and kept for children age 24–35 months. Therefore, MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens refers to children age 24–35 months.

^I All antigens include: BCG, OPVr/IPVr, DTPr, HepB3, Hib3 and MMR as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo.

^J 'All antigens (excluding revaccines)' includes: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3 and MMR.

na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2AR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children age 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020																				
	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		Number of children age 12–23 months
	BCG ¹	Polio ^A			DTP			HepB at birth ^B	HepB				Hib			Basic antigens ^D	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
		IPV1	IPV2	IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³		1	2	3 ^C	Completed HepB immunisation ^{4,C}	1	2	3 ⁵					
Total	99.0	84.5	70.3	58.0	83.0	69.2	57.4	95.9	85.2	62.1	55.4	50.9	80.3	65.2	55.6	55.3	0.6	91.0	80.9	158
Sex																				
Male	100.0	85.0	68.0	53.0	83.6	68.5	52.2	96.9	85.0	56.2	47.4	41.7	81.4	62.9	50.0	50.2	0.0	88.7	79.3	85
Female	97.8	84.0	72.9	63.9	82.3	70.0	63.4	94.8	85.5	68.8	64.4	61.4	79.1	67.9	62.2	61.2	1.3	93.6	82.7	73
Area																				
Urban	99.2	87.8	72.2	65.1	86.2	74.1	64.6	97.2	89.7	68.4	63.0	60.0	84.0	69.0	63.5	62.7	0.0	94.0	82.3	80
Rural	98.8	81.2	68.3	50.8	79.7	64.1	50.0	94.6	80.7	55.6	47.1	41.5	76.6	61.4	47.5	47.8	1.2	87.9	79.5	78
Mother's education																				
None	(98.0)	(76.3)	(63.4)	(52.2)	(71.8)	(54.0)	(44.8)	(93.0)	(80.9)	(52.7)	(46.7)	(40.9)	(63.0)	(53.6)	(44.8)	(44.8)	(2.0)	(81.6)	(68.5)	48
Primary	99.3	90.4	74.9	61.5	89.3	77.9	62.6	96.7	89.2	68.0	59.1	55.0	89.3	71.4	60.5	60.8	0.0	96.9	90.2	93
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Ethnicity of household head																				
Roma	(100.0)	(85.1)	(64.9)	(51.2)	(81.7)	(55.1)	(48.3)	(96.6)	(92.8)	(58.3)	(*)	(51.4)	(61.6)	(51.6)	(44.6)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(84.0)	(66.3)	24
Ashkali	98.3	87.6	76.4	61.6	85.2	77.1	61.3	94.0	87.0	69.2	60.2	55.9	85.9	72.3	60.2	59.5	1.0	91.9	83.2	93
Egyptian	(100.0)	(74.9)	(56.3)	(49.3)	(74.9)	(56.3)	(49.3)	(100.0)	(74.4)	(46.2)	(42.4)	(34.8)	(74.9)	(51.3)	(46.3)	(49.3)	(0.0)	(93.3)	(85.8)	32
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Material deprivations																				
Three or more	98.8	83.2	68.6	56.1	81.5	67.3	54.7	95.3	84.2	59.7	52.8	47.8	78.4	62.8	53.3	53.0	0.7	90.0	80.9	136
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

Table TC.1.2AR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children age 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:																	Percentage with:		Number of children age 12–23 months
	BCG ¹	Polio ^A			DTP			HepB at birth ^B	HepB				Hib			Basic antigens ^D	No vaccinations	Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
		IPV1	IPV2	IPV3 ²	1	2	3 ³		1	2	3 ^C	Completed HepB immunisation ^{A,C}	1	2	3 ⁵					
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	98.1	75.5	50.9	32.2	74.0	51.5	29.2	94.8	74.5	40.1	(30.1)	26.3	70.8	41.4	29.2	29.2	1.9	86.9	76.5	49
Second	(100.0)	(87.4)	(72.6)	(63.2)	(79.2)	(65.1)	(60.2)	(96.5)	(87.9)	(59.7)	(57.6)	(49.4)	(72.1)	(62.5)	(57.6)	(57.6)	(0.0)	(96.4)	(78.6)	37
Middle	(100.0)	(85.0)	(82.4)	(69.8)	(87.4)	(82.4)	(69.8)	(97.1)	(90.7)	(78.7)	(*)	(62.7)	(87.4)	(81.3)	(66.4)	(69.8)	(0.0)	(88.1)	(85.7)	28
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Wealth index																				
Poorest 60 percent	99.2	81.7	65.6	51.4	78.9	63.4	49.1	95.9	82.8	55.8	48.0	42.6	75.2	57.9	47.4	48.3	0.8	90.3	79.4	114
Richest 40 percent	(98.5)	(91.7)	(82.2)	(74.9)	(93.3)	(83.8)	(78.4)	(96.1)	(91.5)	(78.0)	(74.5)	(71.8)	(93.3)	(83.8)	(76.4)	(73.4)	(0.0)	(92.8)	(84.6)	45
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 – Tuberculosis immunisation coverage																				
² MICS indicator TC.2 – Polio immunisation coverage																				
³ MICS indicator TC.3 – Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1																				
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 – Hepatitis B immunisation coverage																				
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 – <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) immunisation coverage																				
^A According to the national immunisation schedule, the inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) has been administered in Kosovo since 2016, however, the cohort may include some cases of children who have received the oral polio vaccine (OPV).																				
^B Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing																				
^C The HepB3 dose includes only those children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule. MICS indicator TC.4 on completed HepB immunisation includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.																				
^D Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles. In Kosovo, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months and kept for children age 24–35 months. Therefore, MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens refers to children age 24–35 months																				
^E Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down; this includes health facility records.																				
^F Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).																				
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases																				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																				

Table TC.1.2BR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children age 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:							Percentage with:		Number of children age 24–35 months
	Full vaccination							Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
	OPVr/IPVr	DTPr	MMR ^{1,2,A}	Basic antigens ^{3,B}	All antigens ^{4,C}	All antigens (excluding revaccines) ^D	No vaccinations			
Total	47.2	50.5	71.7	59.2	37.5	48.9	0.4	81.3	69.3	152
Sex										
Male	46.7	51.3	76.5	64.7	38.2	53.8	0.0	83.3	67.0	78
Female	47.7	49.7	66.5	53.3	36.9	43.7	0.8	79.1	71.8	73
Area										
Urban	53.8	60.1	74.5	68.9	46.5	60.3	0.7	90.3	76.7	84
Rural	39.0	38.5	68.1	47.0	26.3	34.6	0.0	69.9	60.1	67
Mother's education										
None	(39.7)	(38.4)	(68.2)	(53.0)	(33.4)	(45.9)	(0.0)	(73.9)	(64.0)	42
Primary	51.3	56.2	75.4	62.5	40.6	51.9	0.6	82.0	71.1	96
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	(29.4)	(30.4)	(40.9)	(36.1)	(21.6)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(72.7)	(53.0)	28
Ashkali	51.5	56.7	82.7	67.2	41.4	54.7	0.7	82.7	74.2	87
Egyptian	(50.5)	(51.2)	(70.5)	(57.8)	(41.6)	(50.9)	(0.0)	(84.7)	(71.0)	26
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Material deprivations										
Three or more	48.0	51.6	72.0	58.5	38.6	49.1	0.4	80.1	69.2	139
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

Table TC.1.2BR: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children age 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:							Percentage with:		Number of children age 24–35 months
	Full vaccination							Vaccination records ^E	Vaccination records seen ^F	
	OPVr/IPVr	DTPr	MMR ^{1,2,A}	Basic antigens ^{3,B}	All antigens ^{4,C}	All antigens (excluding revaccines) ^D	No vaccinations			
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(31.8)	(30.4)	(65.7)	(42.5)	(23.0)	(36.8)	(0.0)	(70.7)	(60.7)	39
Second	(56.1)	(59.9)	(72.6)	(63.9)	(48.8)	(56.5)	(0.0)	(84.9)	(77.9)	47
Middle	(46.6)	(53.1)	(72.5)	(62.0)	(38.7)	(54.1)	(2.2)	(87.3)	(69.4)	27
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Richest	(58.6)	(59.4)	(76.9)	(76.9)	(45.3)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(87.2)	(72.2)	24
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	45.4	48.0	70.2	56.0	37.5	49.1	0.5	80.6	69.9	114
Richest 40 percent	(52.7)	(58.0)	(76.1)	(68.8)	(37.7)	(48.2)	(0.0)	(83.4)	(67.5)	38

¹ MICS indicator TC.8 – Rubella immunisation coverage

² MICS indicator TC.S1 – Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

³ MICS indicator TC.11a – Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)

⁴ MICS indicator TC.11b – Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)

^A Measles and rubella are administered through the combined measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo.

^B Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles. In Kosovo, MMR is received at age 12 months or later, and is therefore excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months and kept for children age 24–35 months. Therefore, MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens refers to children age 24–35 months.

^C All antigens include: BCG, OPVr/IPVr, DTPr, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo.

^D 'All antigens (excluding revaccines)' include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella and Measles.

^E Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down; this includes health facility records.

^F Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.2 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁷⁷

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Tables TC.4.1 and TC.1.4R present the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Tables TC.4.2 and TC.4.2R further present the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Tables TC.4.3 and TC.4.3R present the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Tables TC.4.4 and TC.4.4R present the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Tables TC.4.5 and TC.4.5R present the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Tables TC.4.6 and TC.4.6R present the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, ‘Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology’ for cooking, space heating and lighting. Tables TC.4.7 and TC.4.7R present the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

⁷⁷ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A			Other fuels for cooking and using ^C								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Other clean fuels and technologies ^B	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Other cookstove ^D	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total			
Total	29.0	4.4	0.4	62.7	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	25,129	33.8	25,088
Area												
Urban	49.2	4.9	0.6	43.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	10,490	54.9	10,459
Rural	14.5	4.0	0.3	76.9	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	14,639	18.8	14,630
Education of household head												
None	17.4	0.2	0.7	61.7	19.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	647	18.4	645
Primary	14.5	2.7	0.0	72.2	10.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,951	17.3	1,942
Lower secondary	15.8	3.9	0.1	75.8	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,167	19.8	6,159
Upper secondary	28.9	5.2	0.6	63.4	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,454	34.6	10,444
Higher	49.1	4.5	0.5	44.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,895	54.2	5,884
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	30.1	4.4	0.4	62.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,580	35.0	22,547
Serbian	27.5	1.5	0.0	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,061	29.1	1,060
Other ethnic groups	13.8	5.6	0.0	63.7	16.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,474	19.5	1,468
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	13

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A			Other fuels for cooking and using ^C								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Other clean fuels and technologies ^B	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Other cookstove ^D	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members		
Material deprivations												
Three or more	14.9	3.6	0.4	75.1	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,087	18.8	11,071
One or two	28.3	5.0	0.5	64.1	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,279	33.9	7,266
None	52.9	5.0	0.3	41.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	6,762	58.3	6,751
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.1	1.9	0.1	83.5	11.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	5,027	4.1	5,017
Second	6.3	2.0	0.2	87.4	2.6	1.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	5,022	8.5	5,018
Middle	14.6	4.4	0.4	79.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,027	19.4	5,020
Fourth	36.8	6.4	0.7	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,026	44.0	5,010
Richest	85.2	7.2	0.6	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,026	93.0	5,023

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

^A The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: solar cooker and liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol.

^B Other clean fuels and technologies include piped natural gas stoves and biogas stoves.

^C The category 'three stone stove/open fire' is not shown because no cases were found.

^D Other cookstoves include liquid fuel stoves not using alcohol/ethanol and other.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A :								Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Coal/Lignite	Wood	Other solid fuels ^B	Other fuel for cooking ^C	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total		
Total	33.8	0.9	64.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	65.9	25,129
Area										
Urban	54.7	0.6	44.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	44.9	10,490
Rural	18.7	1.1	79.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	81.0	14,639
Education of household head										
None	18.3	2.8	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.4	647
Primary	17.2	0.0	81.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	82.3	1,951
Lower secondary	19.8	0.7	79.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.9	6,167
Upper secondary	34.6	1.2	63.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	65.1	10,454
Higher	54.1	0.6	44.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	45.7	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	34.9	0.9	63.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	64.8	22,580
Serbian	29.0	0.0	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	70.9	1,061
Other ethnic groups	19.5	0.9	78.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	80.1	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Material deprivations										
Three or more	18.8	0.9	79.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.9	11,087
One or two	33.8	1.0	64.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	66.0	7,279
None	58.2	0.7	40.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	41.3	6,762
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.1	0.7	94.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	95.5	5,027
Second	8.5	0.8	89.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	90.8	5,022
Middle	19.4	1.1	79.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.4	5,027
Fourth	43.8	1.8	53.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	55.8	5,026
Richest	92.9	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.0	5,026

^A The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: alcohol/ethanol, animal dung/waste, garbage/plastic and sawdust.

^B Other solid fuels include charcoal, crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs and processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips.

^C Other fuels include gasoline/diesel, kerosene/paraffin and other.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and									Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
					In main house			Outdoors					
			Chimney	Fan	No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place	Total		
Total	66.0	25,129	65.3	1.8	77.3	21.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.6	16,580
Area													
Urban	44.9	10,490	44.7	1.2	78.9	20.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	4,705
Rural	81.1	14,639	80.1	2.2	76.6	21.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.8	11,875
Education of household head													
None	81.4	647	81.4	1.1	85.3	14.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	526
Primary	82.3	1,951	80.9	1.3	78.4	20.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	1,606
Lower secondary	80.1	6,167	79.0	1.9	77.5	20.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	4,937
Upper secondary	65.1	10,454	64.7	1.7	77.3	21.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.3	6,808
Higher	45.7	5,895	45.2	2.0	74.6	23.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.9	2,693
DK/Missing	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	64.8	22,580	64.3	1.7	77.1	21.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	14,641
Serbian	70.9	1,061	70.9	0.0	87.4	7.3	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	752
Other ethnic groups	80.1	1,474	78.3	3.4	72.4	25.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	1.9	1,181
Missing	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and								Total	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place			
Material deprivations													
Three or more	81.1	11,087	80.0	1.0	82.5	16.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	8,987
One or two	66.0	7,279	65.4	2.1	71.3	25.6	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.8	4,802
None	41.3	6,762	41.3	2.6	70.6	27.8	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.0	2,791
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	95.6	5,027	94.1	0.7	88.0	11.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	4,807
Second	91.0	5,022	89.7	0.8	80.3	17.8	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.4	4,572
Middle	80.4	5,027	80.0	2.3	74.8	24.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	4,043
Fourth	55.8	5,026	55.8	3.7	63.1	34.6	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	2,807
Richest	7.0	5,026	7.0	1.3	31.3	62.3	4.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	351

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on									Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :			Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :				No space heating in the household	Total			Number of household members
	Central heating	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Coal/Lignite	Wood	Other polluting fuels ^C	No response					
Total	21.1	4.8	0.1	0.9	72.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	25,129	25.9	25,124
Area												
Urban	29.4	10.0	0.0	0.6	58.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,490	39.4	10,485
Rural	15.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	82.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,639	16.2	14,639
Education of household head												
None	14.1	2.3	0.0	2.8	79.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647	16.4	647
Primary	11.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	87.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,951	12.8	1,951
Lower secondary	13.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	82.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,167	16.3	6,167
Upper secondary	19.5	4.5	0.1	1.2	73.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,454	24.1	10,450
Higher	36.4	8.0	0.1	0.8	54.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,895	44.5	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	22.8	4.6	0.1	1.0	70.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	22,580	27.5	22,576
Serbian	6.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,061	14.5	1,061
Other ethnic groups	5.5	4.7	0.0	0.9	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,474	10.2	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	13

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on									Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :			Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :				No space heating in the household	Total			Number of household members
	Central heating	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Coal/ Lignite	Wood	Other polluting fuels ^C	No response					
Material deprivations												
Three or more	6.8	4.0	0.0	1.0	87.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,087	10.8	11,083
One or two	22.8	4.2	0.2	0.8	71.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,279	27.1	7,279
None	42.6	6.6	0.0	0.9	48.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,762	49.3	6,762
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	98.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,027	0.8	5,027
Second	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.8	95.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,022	3.1	5,018
Middle	7.5	2.9	0.0	1.1	88.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,027	10.4	5,027
Fourth	24.9	6.4	0.3	1.4	65.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,026	31.6	5,026
Richest	71.3	12.1	0.0	0.6	14.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,026	83.5	5,026

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A For those living in households that are not using central heating, clean fuels not shown because no cases were found include biogas and alcohol/ethanol; polluting fuels not shown because no cases were found include gasoline/diesel, kerosene/paraffin, animal dung/waste, garbage/plastic and sawdust.

^B Other clean fuels for space heating include solar air heater, piped natural gas and liquified petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas.

^C Other polluting fuels for space heating include charcoal, crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs and processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating											
	Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional											
	Central heating	Electrical heater	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney								
Total	21.1	3.1	7.8	1.6	1.1	0.0	62.0	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,129		
Area																		
Urban	29.4	6.8	7.1	3.0	1.0	0.0	50.3	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,490		
Rural	15.1	0.5	8.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	70.4	0.6	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,639		
Education of household head																		
None	14.1	1.0	8.9	0.4	2.2	0.0	55.3	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	647		
Primary	11.2	0.9	8.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	70.1	0.5	6.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,951		
Lower secondary	13.0	1.7	7.1	1.6	1.4	0.0	71.5	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,167		
Upper secondary	19.5	3.1	8.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	64.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,454		
Higher	36.4	5.6	7.3	2.4	0.4	0.0	46.1	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,895		
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14		
Ethnicity of household head																		
Albanian	22.8	2.9	7.8	1.6	1.2	0.0	61.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,580		
Serbian	6.3	6.6	10.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	75.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,061		
Other ethnic groups	5.5	3.5	6.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	67.8	0.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,474		
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13		
Material deprivations																		
Three or more	6.8	2.5	7.7	1.5	1.7	0.0	74.2	0.4	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,087		
One or two	22.8	2.5	8.1	1.8	0.8	0.0	62.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,279		
None	42.6	4.8	7.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	41.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	6,762		
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.2	2.5	0.0	82.0	0.9	10.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,027		
Second	1.5	0.8	8.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	84.8	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,022		
Middle	7.5	1.8	8.7	1.1	2.0	0.0	78.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,027		
Fourth	24.9	3.8	12.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	55.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,026		
Richest	71.3	8.7	6.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,026		

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Kosovo, 2019–2020

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A										
	Clean fuels for lighting:						Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Polluting fuels for lighting ^B	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing				
Total	99.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,129	99.5	25,129
Area										
Urban	99.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,490	99.4	10,490
Rural	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,639	99.6	14,639
Education of household head										
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647	100.0	647
Primary	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,951	99.8	1,951
Lower secondary	99.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,167	99.4	6,167
Upper secondary	99.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,454	99.3	10,454
Higher	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,895	99.7	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	99.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,580	99.5	22,580
Serbian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,061	100.0	1,061
Other ethnic groups	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,474	99.1	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13
Material deprivations										
Three or more	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,087	99.3	11,087
One or two	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,279	99.9	7,279
None	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6,762	99.4	6,762
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	99.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,027	99.0	5,027
Second	99.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,022	99.2	5,022
Middle	99.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,027	99.5	5,027
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,026	99.8	5,026
Richest	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,026	99.9	5,026

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

^A No cases of the following were found: rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern, battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, gasoline lamp, kerosene or paraffin lamp, crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs, oil lamp and candle.

^B Polluting fuels for lighting include charcoal, wood and animal dung/waste.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	20.2	25,129
Area		
Urban	35.7	10,490
Rural	9.1	14,639
Education of household head		
None	9.3	647
Primary	10.2	1,951
Lower secondary	8.8	6,167
Upper secondary	19.1	10,454
Higher	38.8	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	21.4	22,580
Serbian	13.7	1,061
Other ethnic groups	7.6	1,474
Missing	(*)	13
Material deprivations		
Three or more	8.1	11,087
One or two	19.1	7,279
None	41.3	6,762
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.7	5,027
Second	1.4	5,022
Middle	5.0	5,027
Fourth	16.9	5,026
Richest	77.2	5,026
¹ MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table TC.4.1R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:							Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A		Other fuels for cooking and using ^B				Missing				
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	No food cooked in the household					
Total	6.4	1.4	0.1	71.3	20.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	7,039	7.9	7,001
Area											
Urban	10.3	2.1	0.0	70.3	17.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,786	12.4	3,776
Rural	2.0	0.5	0.1	72.5	23.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	3,252	2.5	3,225
Education of household head											
None	3.3	0.0	0.0	58.0	37.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	1,073	3.3	1,060
Primary	2.4	1.0	0.0	71.2	24.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,348	3.4	1,340
Lower secondary	7.0	1.7	0.0	73.0	18.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,229	8.6	3,225
Upper secondary or higher	12.1	2.2	0.2	78.0	6.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,335	14.4	1,321
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	28.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	55
Ethnicity of household head											
Roma	6.5	4.5	0.0	71.1	16.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,287	11.1	1,273
Ashkali	5.8	0.4	0.0	73.0	20.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,464	6.2	3,443
Egyptian	7.4	0.2	0.0	67.0	25.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,774	7.6	1,770
Albanian	7.1	4.0	0.7	77.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	480	11.1	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.9)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	23	(0.0)	23

Table TC.4.1R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:								Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)	
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using ^A		Other fuels for cooking and using ^B								
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total			Number of household members
Material deprivations											
Three or more	3.5	0.7	0.0	72.2	23.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	6,066	4.2	6,032
Two	26.5	5.8	0.0	66.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	420	32.3	420
None or one	23.2	5.5	0.4	64.8	4.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	553	28.9	550
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	0.1	0.0	42.0	56.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,408	0.3	1,388
Second	0.8	0.0	0.1	74.5	24.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,405	0.8	1,405
Middle	2.7	0.9	0.0	82.7	13.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,410	3.6	1,407
Fourth	3.3	0.3	0.0	89.7	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,408	3.6	1,398
Richest	25.2	5.6	0.2	67.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,408	30.9	1,404
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	1.3	0.3	0.0	66.4	31.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,223	1.6	4,199
Richest 40 percent	14.2	2.9	0.1	78.7	3.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,816	17.3	2,802

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

^A The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: solar cooker, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, and liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol.

^B The category 'three stone stove/open fire' is not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.2R: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A :										Number of household members
	Solid fuels for cooking					Other fuel for cooking ^C	No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	
	Clean fuels and technologies	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Other solid fuels ^B						
Total	7.8	2.9	1.0	87.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	91.6	7,039
Area											
Urban	12.4	2.2	0.5	83.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.3	3,786
Rural	2.5	3.7	1.5	91.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	96.5	3,252
Education of household head											
None	3.3	1.4	0.0	91.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	95.2	1,073
Primary	3.4	2.5	2.6	90.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.1	1,348
Lower secondary	8.6	3.8	0.7	86.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.2	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	14.3	2.5	0.7	81.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	84.7	1,335
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Ethnicity of household head											
Roma	11.0	7.8	3.0	76.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	87.9	1,287
Ashkali	6.2	2.9	0.4	89.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.2	3,464
Egyptian	7.6	0.2	0.4	90.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.2	1,774
Albanian	11.1	0.0	1.5	86.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.6	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(83.5)	23

Table TC.4.2R: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A :										
	Solid fuels for cooking						No food cooked in the household	Missing	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Other solid fuels ^B	Other fuel for cooking ^C					
Material deprivations											
Three or more	4.2	3.4	1.0	90.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.2	6,066
Two	32.3	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	420
None or one	28.7	0.0	1.7	68.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	70.0	553
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.3	2.4	0.8	92.2	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,408
Second	0.8	5.7	0.7	92.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,405
Middle	3.6	1.7	1.3	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	95.9	1,410
Fourth	3.6	3.6	1.4	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	95.7	1,408
Richest	30.8	1.1	0.7	67.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	68.9	1,408
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	1.6	3.3	0.9	92.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.7	4,223
Richest 40 percent	17.2	2.4	1.0	78.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	82.3	2,816

^A The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: alcohol/ethanol, kerosene/paraffin, animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips and sawdust.

^B Other solid fuels include crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs and garbage/plastic.

^C Other fuels include gasoline/diesel and other.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.3R: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and						Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:					
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		Outdoors	Total		
					No separate room	In a separate room	On veranda or covered porch			
Total	91.6	7,039	86.9	0.7	86.8	12.9	0.3	100.0	5.1	6,448
Area										
Urban	87.4	3,786	86.3	0.6	83.1	16.8	0.1	100.0	1.1	3,308
Rural	96.5	3,252	87.6	0.7	90.8	8.8	0.4	100.0	9.2	3,140
Education of household head										
None	95.2	1,073	88.7	0.1	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	6.8	1,021
Primary	96.1	1,348	87.9	1.4	90.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	8.5	1,295
Lower secondary	91.3	3,229	86.9	0.8	87.9	11.8	0.2	100.0	4.7	2,946
Upper secondary or higher	84.7	1,335	83.9	0.0	79.4	19.7	0.9	100.0	0.8	1,131
DK/Missing	100.0	55	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	55
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	87.9	1,287	81.1	0.5	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	7.8	1,131
Ashkali	93.2	3,464	91.1	0.5	84.5	15.0	0.5	100.0	2.3	3,229
Egyptian	92.2	1,774	83.8	1.3	88.0	11.9	0.1	100.0	9.1	1,635
Albanian	88.9	480	85.7	0.0	89.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	427
Other ethnic groups	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Missing	(83.5)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19

Table TC.4.3R: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members living in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and						Percentage of household members living in households cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:					
			Chimney	Fan	In main house		On veranda or covered porch	Total		
					No separate room	In a separate room				
Material deprivations										
Three or more	95.2	6,066	90.0	0.4	88.5	11.2	0.3	100.0	5.4	5,776
Two	67.7	420	65.0	2.4	78.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	4.0	284
None or one	70.0	553	69.2	2.3	68.2	31.8	0.0	100.0	0.6	387
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	98.2	1,408	85.3	0.5	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	13.2	1,383
Second	99.2	1,405	94.3	0.0	95.3	3.9	0.8	100.0	4.8	1,394
Middle	95.9	1,410	92.8	0.6	89.8	10.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	1,352
Fourth	95.7	1,408	93.3	0.7	78.8	20.9	0.3	100.0	2.6	1,348
Richest	68.9	1,408	68.8	1.6	68.8	31.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	970
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	97.8	4,223	90.8	0.4	93.7	6.1	0.3	100.0	7.1	4,129
Richest 40 percent	82.3	2,816	81.0	1.1	74.6	25.1	0.3	100.0	1.5	2,318
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table TC.4.4R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on							Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :		Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :				No space heating in the household				
	Central heating	Electricity	Coal/Lignite	Wood	Other polluting fuels	No response					
Total	2.0	0.8	3.0	92.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,039	2.8	7,031
Area											
Urban	2.5	1.2	1.8	93.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,786	3.7	3,786
Rural	1.3	0.3	4.2	91.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,252	1.7	3,245
Education of household head											
None	0.6	0.9	1.4	93.1	3.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,073	1.5	1,070
Primary	0.5	0.8	3.6	93.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,348	1.4	1,348
Lower secondary	2.0	0.9	2.9	93.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,229	2.9	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	4.6	0.5	3.8	89.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,335	5.1	1,331
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	0.0	55
Ethnicity of household head											
Roma	0.9	1.1	9.1	85.3	3.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,287	2.0	1,283
Ashkali	1.7	0.7	2.1	94.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,464	2.4	3,460
Egyptian	2.5	0.4	1.0	93.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,774	2.9	1,774
Albanian	4.2	2.2	0.0	93.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	480	6.4	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.9)	(25.6)	(16.5)	(0.0)	100.0	23	(0.0)	23

Table TC.4.4R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on							Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :		Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :				No space heating in the household				
	Central heating	Electricity	Coal/Lignite	Wood	Other polluting fuels	No response					
Material deprivations											
Three or more	0.7	0.9	3.4	93.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,066	1.6	6,059
Two	6.4	0.0	0.0	92.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	420	6.4	420
None or one	12.4	0.8	0.0	84.5	1.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	553	13.1	553
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.0	0.3	2.4	92.0	4.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,408	0.3	1,401
Second	0.0	0.0	2.8	96.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,405	0.0	1,405
Middle	0.5	1.7	2.9	93.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,410	2.3	1,410
Fourth	1.4	0.9	3.6	93.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408	2.3	1,408
Richest	7.8	1.2	3.1	87.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408	9.0	1,408
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 percent	0.2	0.7	2.7	94.1	2.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,223	0.8	4,216
Richest 40 percent	4.6	1.0	3.3	90.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,816	5.7	2,816

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A For household members living in households that are not using central heating, clean fuels not shown because no cases were found include the following: solar air heater, piped natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas, biogas and alcohol/ethanol; polluting fuels not shown because no cases were found include: animal dung/ waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips and sawdust.

^B Other polluting fuels for space heating include gasoline/diesel, kerosene/paraffin, charcoal, crop residue/grass/straw/shrub, garbage/plastic and other.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.5R: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members mainly using:														Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the house- hold	Missing	Total	Number of house- hold members
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating													
			Manufactured		Traditional				Manufactured		Traditional									
	Central heating	Electrical heating	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney								
Total	2.0	0.2	5.3	0.7	2.0	0.1	69.8	2.4	15.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,039				
Area																				
Urban	2.5	0.4	7.0	0.9	2.4	0.0	71.8	0.5	13.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,786				
Rural	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.4	1.6	0.1	67.4	4.7	18.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,252				
Education of household head																				
None	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.8	5.7	0.0	54.7	3.7	29.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,073				
Primary	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	68.8	3.6	19.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,348				
Lower secondary	2.0	0.3	7.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	70.8	2.3	13.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,229				
Upper secondary or higher	4.6	0.1	5.9	0.4	2.6	0.0	80.0	0.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,335				
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.8	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55				
Ethnicity of household head																				
Roma	0.9	0.4	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.0	74.9	3.4	12.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,287				
Ashkali	1.7	0.1	7.4	0.6	1.9	0.1	70.6	1.6	15.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,464				
Egyptian	2.5	0.2	3.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	63.5	3.1	21.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,774				
Albanian	4.2	1.0	4.2	1.5	2.6	0.0	75.3	2.4	8.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	480				
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12				
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(20.7)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	23				

Table TC.4.5R: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other	No space heating in the household	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Space heater						Cookstove for space heating											
	Central heating	Electrical heating	Manufactured		Traditional		Manufactured		Traditional									
			With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney								
Material deprivations																		
Three or more	0.7	0.2	3.7	0.8	2.1	0.1	69.9	2.6	17.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,066		
Two	6.4	0.0	20.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	67.0	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	420		
None or one	12.4	0.8	11.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	70.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	553		
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.3	40.5	4.7	44.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,408		
Second	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.0	70.3	3.9	21.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,405		
Middle	0.5	0.2	5.8	1.5	2.4	0.0	78.1	1.7	8.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,410		
Fourth	1.4	0.2	6.2	1.1	1.9	0.0	83.5	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408		
Richest	7.8	0.8	13.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	76.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408		
Wealth index																		
Poorest 60 percent	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.6	2.6	0.1	63.0	3.4	24.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,223		
Richest 40 percent	4.6	0.5	9.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	80.0	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,816		

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.6R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on ^A								Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting:						Number of household members			
	Electricity	Other clean fuels ^B	Polluting fuels for lighting ^C	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing		Total		
Total	98.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,039	98.9	7,035
Area										
Urban	99.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,786	99.4	3,783
Rural	98.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,252	98.2	3,252
Education of household head										
None	96.0	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,073	96.9	1,069
Primary	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,348	99.7	1,348
Lower secondary	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,229	98.7	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,335	99.9	1,335
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55	100.0	55
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	97.8	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,287	98.1	1,287
Ashkali	99.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,464	99.7	3,460
Egyptian	98.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,774	98.1	1,774
Albanian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	480	100.0	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Missing	(49.1)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	23	(49.1)	23
Material deprivations										
Three or more	98.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,066	98.8	6,062
Two	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	420	100.0	420
None or one	98.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	553	98.4	553
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	96.1	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,408	96.7	1,404
Second	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,405	99.0	1,405
Middle	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,410	99.4	1,410
Fourth	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408	99.5	1,408
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408	99.6	1,408
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	98.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,223	98.4	4,219
Richest 40 percent	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,816	99.6	2,816

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

^A No cases of the following were found: solar lantern, biogas lamp, gasoline lamp, kerosene or paraffin lamp, charcoal, crop residue/grass/straw/shrubs and oil lamp.

^B Other clean fuels for lighting include rechargeable flashlights, torches or lanterns and battery powered flashlights, torches or lanterns.

^C Polluting fuels for lighting include wood, animal dung/waste and candles.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.7R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	1.5	7,039
Area		
Urban	1.9	3,786
Rural	0.9	3,252
Education of household head		
None	1.5	1,073
Primary	1.4	1,348
Lower secondary	1.2	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	2.3	1,335
DK/Missing	0.0	55
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	1.9	1,287
Ashkali	0.5	3,464
Egyptian	2.2	1,774
Albanian	4.2	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	12
Missing	(0.0)	23
Material deprivations		
Three or more	0.6	6,066
Two	5.2	420
None or one	8.4	553
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.5	1,408
Second	0.0	1,405
Middle	0.5	1,410
Fourth	0.7	1,408
Richest	5.7	1,408
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	0.3	4,223
Richest 40 percent	3.2	2,816
¹ MICS indicator TC.18 – Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

7.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁷⁸ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁷⁹ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁰ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁸¹

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁸² Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{83,84} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{85,86} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

⁷⁸ Victora, C. et al., 'Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect', *The Lancet* vol. 387, no. 10017, 2016, pp. 475–490. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁷⁹ UNICEF, *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*, UNICEF, New York, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁰ Gossner, C. et al., 'The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety', *Environ Health Perspective* vol. 117, no. 12, 2009, pp. 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸¹ Bhutta, Z. et al., 'Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9890, 2013, pp.452–477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁸² WHO, *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*, Meeting Report, WHO Press, Geneva, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

⁸³ PAHO/WHO, *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*, Division of Health Promotion and Protection/Food and Nutrition Program, Washington, DC, USA, 2003.

⁸⁴ WHO, *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6–24 months of age*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2005. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁸⁵ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI, *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions*, WHO, Geneva, 2008.

⁸⁶ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO, *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, UNICEF, New York, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁸⁷	Notes on interpretation ⁸⁸	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁸⁹	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0–5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6–8 months) Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6–8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6–8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12–15 months (1 year) and 20–23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7

⁸⁷ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁸⁸ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁸⁹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁸⁷	Notes on interpretation ⁸⁸	Table
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁰ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to 'count' as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of 'minimum acceptable diet'. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁹¹ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Tables TC.7.1 and TC.7.1R are based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. They indicate the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

⁹⁰ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

⁹¹ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

Tables TC.7.2 and TC.7.2R present information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 (TC.7.3R – TC.7.6R for children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities) are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Tables TC.7.3 and TC.7.3R, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The tables also show continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

Tables TC.7.4 and TC.7.4R show the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Tables TC.7.5 and TC.7.5R. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.6R further look into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Tables TC.7.7 and TC.7.7R present the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁹² Tables TC.7.8 and TC.7.8R present the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

⁹² Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson, 'Clarifying Nipple confusion', *J Perinatol*, vol. 35, no.11, 2015, pp. 895–899. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total^A	94.5	32.1	77.7	635
Area				
Urban	95.2	36.0	78.9	235
Rural	94.1	29.9	77.0	400
Months since last birth				
0–11 months	95.2	28.0	76.0	318
12–23 months	93.8	36.3	79.5	317
Mother's education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	92.5	40.2	78.4	174
Upper secondary	94.3	28.7	78.0	208
Higher	97.1	27.3	77.2	211
Place of delivery				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	94.5	32.0	77.6	629
Public	94.7	32.1	77.7	604
Private	(89.2)	(30.2)	(74.7)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	95.3	38.2	87.6	434
C-Section	92.7	19.1	56.6	202
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	94.4	32.4	78.3	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(94.2)	(43.2)	(80.1)	54
Material deprivations				
Three or more	94.6	33.0	77.6	276
One or two	94.5	31.8	78.9	180
None	94.4	31.2	76.9	179
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	93.1	34.4	78.1	154
Second	93.1	29.1	72.5	112
Middle	94.7	40.1	83.5	132
Fourth	95.1	24.4	78.0	121
Richest	96.9	31.1	75.5	116

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The background characteristics 'Assistance at delivery' and 'Mother's functional difficulties' are not shown in the table because one of the two disaggregation categories per characteristic is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases ('Other/No attendant' and 'Has functional difficulty', respectively).

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total^B	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	31.0	0.5	1.3	0.6	36.5	1.4	0.1	38.0	635
Area													
Urban	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	34.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	38.3	0.3	0.0	38.6	235
Rural	6.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	28.9	0.7	1.5	0.9	35.4	2.0	0.2	37.7	400
Months since birth													
0–11 months	5.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	34.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	39.0	1.6	0.0	40.6	318
12–23 months	6.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	27.9	0.3	1.3	1.1	34.0	1.1	0.3	35.4	317
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	5.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	28.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	33.7	1.5	0.0	35.1	600
Never breastfed	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.1)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(85.4)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(87.9)	35
Place of delivery													
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	5.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	31.2	0.5	1.3	0.6	36.7	1.4	0.1	38.3	629
Public	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	30.3	0.5	1.4	0.6	35.1	1.5	0.1	36.7	604
Private	(25.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(51.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.3)	26
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Lower secondary	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	30.2	174
Upper secondary	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	35.0	1.9	0.4	37.3	208
Higher	6.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	47.2	1.8	0.0	49.0	211

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Kosovo, 2019–2020													
	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	30.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	35.1	0.5	0.2	35.8	553
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(5.2)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(25.5)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(29.8)	54
Material deprivations													
Three or more	5.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	24.5	0.3	2.1	0.6	29.3	1.4	0.0	30.7	276
One or two	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	39.4	0.0	0.5	39.9	180
None	8.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	35.8	0.7	1.5	1.0	44.7	2.8	0.0	47.4	179
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.6	3.0	0.0	26.8	1.3	0.0	28.1	154
Second	7.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	25.6	0.0	1.7	1.6	32.9	1.6	0.0	34.5	112
Middle	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.9	0.0	33.3	132
Fourth	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	42.0	1.5	0.7	44.2	121
Richest	10.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	41.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	51.7	1.7	0.0	53.4	116
^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and 'other'. Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.													
^B The background characteristics 'Assistance at delivery' and 'Mother's functional difficulties' are not shown in the table because one of the two disaggregation categories per characteristic is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases ('Other/No attendant' and 'Has functional difficulty', respectively).													
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–15 months		Children age 20–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total^A	29.2	44.7	148	43.8	94	33.5	99
Sex							
Male	27.0	43.8	84	39.6	55	(26.5)	50
Female	32.2	45.9	64	(49.8)	39	(40.4)	49
Area							
Urban	(33.4)	(47.3)	43	(50.5)	40	(38.9)	35
Rural	27.5	43.6	105	39.0	54	30.6	64
Mother's education							
None	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	2
Primary	(29.3)	(44.1)	44	(*)	23	(*)	22
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	1	(*)	1
Upper secondary	(27.9)	(48.3)	50	(43.8)	32	(37.8)	39
Higher	(36.8)	(45.5)	39	(54.2)	33	(35.4)	35
Material deprivations							
Three or more	21.6	39.2	68	(38.1)	47	(39.3)	40
One or two	(29.2)	(40.9)	44	(47.7)	28	(36.3)	30
None	(43.8)	(59.7)	36	(*)	19	(22.7)	29
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(29.5)	(47.9)	34	(39.9)	29	(*)	14
Second	(15.6)	(34.5)	25	(*)	12	(*)	22
Middle	(12.4)	(35.6)	32	(*)	20	(27.0)	24
Fourth	(45.6)	(53.2)	37	(*)	19	(*)	19
Richest	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	13	(*)	20

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.33 – Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

³ MICS indicator TC.34 – Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 – Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

^A The background characteristics 'Mother's functional difficulties', 'Ethnicity of household head' and 'Wealth index quintile' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0–35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0–23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	12.8	928	0.7	1.8	627
Sex					
Male	11.7	508	0.7	1.7	334
Female	14.0	420	0.7	1.9	293
Area					
Urban	13.4	347	0.7	1.5	229
Rural	12.0	581	0.7	1.8	398
Mother's education					
None	(16.3)	36	(*)	(*)	23
Primary	12.4	279	0.7	1.9	177
Lower secondary	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	15
Upper secondary	12.7	299	1.3	2.3	206
Higher	13.6	296	0.6	0.6	207
Mother's functional difficulties^A					
Has functional difficulty	(19.3)	41	(*)	(*)	19
Has no functional difficulty	12.7	878	0.7	1.6	601
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	13.1	814	0.7	2.0	545
Serbian	(11.0)	42	(*)	(*)	30
Other ethnic groups	16.9	72	(2.0)	(2.1)	52
Material deprivations					
Three or more	12.6	409	0.7	1.7	273
One or two	13.5	259	0.9	1.0	179
None	10.4	261	0.7	3.1	175
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	13.2	215	1.2	2.4	151
Second	11.2	172	0.7	0.7	108
Middle	12.0	198	1.4	1.9	133
Fourth	11.7	179	0.6	1.8	125
Richest	5.9	164	1.8	2.6	109
Mean	14.3	928	1.7	2.5	627

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 0–5 months		Children age 6–23 months		Children age 0–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total^A	29.2	148	46.8	479	42.6	627
Sex						
Male	27.0	84	43.9	250	39.7	334
Female	32.2	64	49.9	229	46.0	293
Area						
Urban	(33.4)	43	49.0	186	46.1	229
Rural	27.5	105	45.3	294	40.6	398
Mother's education						
None	(*)	5	(*)	18	(*)	23
Primary	(29.3)	44	48.0	132	43.3	177
Lower secondary	(*)	9	(*)	6	(*)	15
Upper secondary	(27.9)	50	43.4	156	39.6	206
Higher	(36.8)	39	47.4	167	45.3	207
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	30.8	129	46.3	416	42.7	545
Serbian	(*)	6	(*)	24	(*)	30
Other ethnic groups	(*)	13	(61.5)	40	(53.3)	52
Material deprivations						
Three or more	21.6	68	48.7	205	42.0	273
One or two	(29.2)	44	50.3	135	45.1	179
None	(43.8)	36	40.5	140	41.1	175
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(29.5)	34	53.3	117	48.0	151
Second	(15.6)	25	48.5	83	40.9	108
Middle	(12.4)	32	44.7	101	37.0	133
Fourth	(45.6)	37	48.1	88	47.4	125
Richest	(*)	20	37.5	89	38.4	109

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 – Age-appropriate breastfeeding^A The background characteristic 'Mother's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 0–23 months whose mothers have functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods						
Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Kosovo, 2019–2020						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6–8 months
Total	96.2	57	(100.0)	41	97.8	98
Sex						
Male	(96.0)	28	(100.0)	29	98.0	57
Female	(96.3)	29	(*)	12	(97.4)	41
Area						
Urban	(100.0)	26	(*)	18	(100.0)	44
Rural	(93.0)	31	(*)	22	95.9	54
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 – Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total ^D	48.8	71.8	37.4	226	40.6	84.9	30.2	76.0	253	44.5	78.7	33.6	479
Sex													
Male	48.6	72.3	40.1	111	33.6	80.4	24.7	74.6	139	40.3	76.8	31.5	250
Female	48.9	71.4	34.9	115	49.2	90.4	36.8	77.7	114	49.0	80.8	35.9	229
Area													
Urban	55.6	72.1	42.7	91	38.1	86.4	31.1	79.6	95	46.7	79.4	36.8	186
Rural	44.1	71.6	33.9	135	42.1	84.0	29.6	73.9	158	43.1	78.3	31.6	294
Age (in months)													
6–8	23.0	61.5	15.8	57	(21.1)	(94.2)	(21.1)	(92.0)	41	22.2	75.1	18.0	98
9–11	(39.2)	(74.1)	(33.4)	50	(19.3)	(96.6)	(19.3)	(100.0)	28	32.1	82.1	28.3	78
12–17	65.7	79.3	51.7	65	51.6	89.8	41.0	79.2	85	57.7	85.2	45.6	150
18–23	64.5	71.6	46.9	54	45.2	73.6	27.7	60.0	99	52.0	72.9	34.4	153
Mother's education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	44.0	74.3	37.3	65	42.9	91.8	35.1	81.6	68	43.4	83.3	36.2	132
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper secondary	49.5	67.4	34.9	68	41.3	79.7	35.7	71.6	88	44.9	74.4	35.3	156
Higher	58.6	73.1	44.2	79	39.5	84.0	23.1	77.8	88	48.5	78.8	33.1	167
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	51.1	73.3	40.3	193	38.2	87.0	30.6	77.6	223	44.2	80.6	35.1	416
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(23.2)	(79.5)	(19.2)	40

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Material deprivations													
Three or more	45.3	68.8	35.5	102	34.0	80.6	24.9	74.3	103	39.7	74.7	30.2	205
One or two	51.4	80.1	42.7	68	38.5	84.0	25.4	76.2	67	45.0	82.0	34.1	135
None	51.7	67.5	34.7	56	50.5	90.9	40.5	78.0	83	51.0	81.5	38.1	140
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	35.6	77.1	33.6	65	31.9	85.1	23.6	70.6	53	33.9	80.7	29.1	117
Second	(50.3)	(71.5)	(34.9)	40	(36.8)	(71.0)	(19.3)	(68.7)	43	43.3	71.2	26.9	83
Middle	(54.3)	(58.3)	(30.6)	45	45.1	87.4	36.8	80.1	56	49.2	74.4	34.0	101
Fourth	(55.6)	(76.0)	(44.5)	42	(43.6)	(85.0)	(30.1)	(76.2)	46	49.4	80.7	37.0	88
Richest	(56.4)	(75.1)	(48.2)	33	44.7	92.8	38.0	82.6	56	49.1	86.2	41.9	89

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6–8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9–23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6–23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6–23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

^D The background characteristic 'Mother's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 0–23 months whose mothers have functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0–23 months
Total^A	69.3	627
Sex		
Male	68.6	334
Female	70.0	293
Area		
Urban	72.5	229
Rural	67.4	398
Age (in months)		
0–5	50.4	148
6–11	71.3	176
12–23	77.3	304
Mother's education		
None	(*)	23
Primary	66.7	177
Lower secondary	(*)	15
Upper secondary	69.0	206
Higher	71.8	207
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	68.7	545
Serbian	(*)	30
Other ethnic groups	(64.1)	52
Material deprivations		
Three or more	71.6	273
One or two	67.7	179
None	67.3	175
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	67.2	151
Second	72.1	108
Middle	68.0	133
Fourth	65.5	125
Richest	75.2	109

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding

^A The background characteristic 'Mother's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 0–23 months whose mothers have functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.1R: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total^A	96.0	54.9	83.5	302
Area				
Urban	98.6	56.5	87.4	152
Rural	93.4	53.1	79.6	150
Months since last birth				
0–11 months	97.6	53.5	86.3	122
12–23 months	94.9	55.8	81.7	180
Mother's education				
None	92.0	51.8	78.2	76
Primary	99.5	54.7	87.4	88
Lower secondary	96.4	61.5	86.5	108
Upper secondary or higher	(94.2)	(37.8)	(73.5)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	97.0	63.1	90.4	239
C-Section	92.4	23.3	57.2	63
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(94.1)	(62.7)	(86.4)	32
Has no functional difficulty	96.1	53.1	82.8	263
Ethnicity of household head				
Roma	93.5	39.2	70.5	59
Ashkali	97.9	55.1	84.2	164
Egyptian	97.9	70.8	96.7	58
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.8	59.7	84.6	87
Second	96.2	48.0	72.4	61
Middle	93.5	52.5	85.0	67
Fourth	(95.9)	(51.1)	(85.3)	40
Richest	(100.0)	(61.4)	(92.4)	47
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	95.2	54.1	81.3	215
Richest 40 percent	98.1	56.6	89.1	87

¹ MICS indicator TC.30 – Children ever breastfed

² MICS indicator TC.31 – Early initiation of breastfeeding

^A The background characteristics 'Assistance at delivery', 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2R: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total^B	4.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	17.3	1.0	2.0	0.2	20.9	3.3	0.4	24.5	302
Area													
Urban	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.5	2.1	0.0	19.9	2.7	0.4	23.0	152
Rural	6.9	1.6	0.5	0.5	16.1	1.6	1.9	0.5	21.9	3.9	0.3	26.1	150
Months since birth													
0–11 months	6.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	15.5	0.7	2.8	0.6	21.5	3.7	0.0	25.2	122
12–23 months	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	18.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	20.5	3.0	0.6	24.1	180
Breastfeeding status													
Ever breastfed	4.0	2.1	0.3	0.2	15.6	1.1	2.1	0.2	18.6	3.4	0.2	22.2	290
Never breastfed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mother's education													
None	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	18.2	1.8	0.0	20.1	76
Primary	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.8	3.5	0.0	21.0	4.1	1.3	26.4	88
Lower secondary	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	14.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	19.3	3.0	0.0	22.3	108
Upper secondary or higher	(7.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(37.6)	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	32
Has no functional difficulty	5.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	17.2	0.9	2.0	0.3	21.3	3.4	0.4	25.2	263
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	14.2	2.3	1.3	0.0	18.6	2.7	1.3	0.0	31.8	5.2	1.1	38.1	59
Ashkali	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.7	2.3	0.0	19.4	2.7	0.0	22.1	164
Egyptian	3.1	2.9	0.0	1.2	11.0	0.8	2.5	1.2	11.0	4.1	0.8	15.9	58
Albanian	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	29.6	20
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1

Table TC.7.2R: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children who consumed:								Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine/ ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	6.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	2.4	3.0	0.0	20.4	4.4	0.0	24.8	87
Second	7.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	18.5	1.6	0.8	20.9	61
Middle	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	2.8	0.9	21.2	67
Fourth	(3.3)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(27.8)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(1.7)	(27.8)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(33.2)	40
Richest	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.6)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(26.2)	47
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	5.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	14.2	1.0	2.1	0.0	18.9	3.1	0.5	22.5	215
Richest 40 percent	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	25.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	25.7	3.8	0.0	29.5	87

^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and 'other'. Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

^B The background characteristics 'Assistance at delivery', 'Place of delivery' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3R: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–15 months		Children age 20–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total^A	17.0	39.9	49	72.8	65	(55.4)	41
Sex							
Male	(20.7)	(39.0)	26	(80.3)	36	(*)	17
Female	(12.7)	(41.1)	23	(63.1)	28	(50.4)	24
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.33 – Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator TC.34 – Continued breastfeeding at 1 year ⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 – Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
^A The majority of background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases. () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							

Table TC.7.4R: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0–35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0–23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median^A	22.8	437	0.6	1.9	286
Sex					
Male	19.7	236	0.6	1.8	158
Female	22.4	202	0.6	2.1	128
Area					
Urban	21.2	228	0.5	1.9	144
Rural	23.1	209	0.6	2.0	142
Mother's education					
None	20.0	115	0.6	2.3	73
Primary	23.7	265	0.6	2.4	169
Lower secondary	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	14
Upper secondary or higher	(21.1)	35	(0.0)	(0.6)	29
Mother's functional difficulties^B					
Has functional difficulty	(21.6)	41	(0.0)	(3.3)	29
Has no functional difficulty	21.7	387	0.6	2.0	249
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	19.7	86	0.5	0.6	57
Ashkali	19.9	242	0.6	2.5	155
Egyptian	21.0	82	0.5	2.4	56
Albanian	(12.7)	27	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	23.3	121	0.5	0.6	82
Second	17.4	105	0.7	3.9	57
Middle	17.8	88	0.5	2.0	61
Fourth	19.9	53	(1.0)	(1.1)	40
Richest	22.8	70	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	23.0	314	0.5	2.1	200
Richest 40 percent	20.7	124	1.1	1.2	86
Mean	18.9	437	1.0	2.3	286

¹ MICS indicator TC.36 – Duration of breastfeeding

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.5R: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children age 0–5 months		Children age 6–23 months		Children age 0–23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total^A	17.0	49	64.9	237	56.8	286
Sex						
Male	(20.7)	26	61.2	132	54.6	158
Female	(12.7)	23	69.5	105	59.4	128
Area						
Urban	(*)	20	66.8	124	59.8	144
Rural	(17.0)	28	62.9	114	53.7	142
Mother's education						
None	(*)	10	68.3	63	61.9	73
Primary	(21.7)	29	65.6	139	57.9	169
Lower secondary	(*)	2	(*)	12	(*)	14
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	7	(66.4)	22	(51.2)	29
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	4	(55.9)	24	(47.2)	29
Has no functional difficulty	(20.2)	41	65.4	208	58.0	249
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	(*)	16	(65.7)	41	48.8	57
Ashkali	(*)	19	65.7	136	60.5	155
Egyptian	(*)	10	63.5	47	54.5	56
Albanian	(*)	4	(*)	13	(*)	17
Missing	–	0	(*)	1	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	14	66.7	68	56.3	82
Second	(*)	12	(55.1)	45	49.5	57
Middle	(*)	12	(76.1)	49	62.8	61
Fourth	(*)	4	(54.1)	36	(52.7)	40
Richest	(*)	6	(69.3)	40	(62.5)	46
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	(14.6)	39	66.3	161	56.3	200
Richest 40 percent	(*)	10	62.1	76	57.9	86

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 – Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

² MICS indicator TC.37 – Age-appropriate breastfeeding

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table TC.7.6R: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6–8 months
Total^A	(93.0)	37	(*)	11	(92.4)	48
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 – Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						
^A Background characteristics are not shown in the table because of too few unweighted cases.						
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.7R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:				Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}	At least 2 milk feeds ³		Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total^D	26.3	65.4	22.5	157	11.6	74.0	7.7	51.3	81	21.3	68.3	17.5	237
Sex													
Male	34.4	69.2	28.6	83	(11.6)	(67.7)	(5.1)	(51.2)	49	26.0	68.7	20.0	132
Female	17.1	61.0	15.6	73	(11.6)	(83.4)	(11.6)	(51.6)	32	15.4	67.8	14.4	105
Area													
Urban	23.7	65.3	20.2	83	(11.9)	(77.1)	(9.4)	(54.3)	41	19.8	69.2	16.6	124
Rural	29.2	65.5	25.1	74	(11.3)	(70.8)	(6.0)	(48.2)	40	23.0	67.3	18.4	114
Age (in months)													
6–8	(18.3)	(70.6)	(15.5)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(16.0)	(77.3)	(13.8)	48
9–11	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(24.6)	(73.3)	(20.7)	31
12–17	22.6	56.3	19.9	67	(11.8)	(69.0)	(9.3)	(39.1)	28	19.5	60.0	16.8	95
18–23	(39.4)	(77.9)	(33.6)	32	(12.8)	(64.8)	(5.0)	(32.4)	31	26.5	71.5	19.6	63
Mother's education													
None	(27.1)	(55.0)	(21.6)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	20.8	58.2	14.7	63
Primary	25.3	70.5	23.8	94	(7.5)	(74.5)	(3.8)	(48.1)	45	19.5	71.8	17.3	139
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(40.5)	(80.4)	(30.4)	22
DK/Missing	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^E													
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(24.4)	(62.1)	(21.2)	24
Has no functional difficulty	26.8	67.6	22.4	138	11.2	73.2	7.8	49.6	70	21.5	69.5	17.5	208
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	(30.4)	(46.0)	(23.4)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(24.6)	(53.9)	(19.8)	41
Ashkali	25.4	69.7	22.1	89	(10.2)	(66.0)	(6.4)	(48.5)	46	20.2	68.4	16.7	136
Egyptian	(26.4)	(63.3)	(22.8)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	22.6	72.6	17.3	47
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table TC.7.7R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				Number of children age 6–23 months	All				Number of children age 6–23 months
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months		Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}			At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(27.6)	(75.1)	(22.1)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	20.9	68.7	16.1	68	
Second	(27.0)	(57.8)	(27.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(16.9)	(68.0)	(16.9)	45	
Middle	(25.1)	(63.0)	(21.8)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(20.4)	(65.3)	(16.6)	49	
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(24.9)	(63.7)	(19.4)	36	
Richest	(23.0)	(67.0)	(19.3)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(24.9)	(75.7)	(19.8)	40	
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	26.6	67.0	23.1	108	5.6	68.6	3.1	40.8	54	19.6	67.5	16.5	161	
Richest 40 percent	(25.7)	(61.9)	(21.1)	49	(23.4)	(84.7)	(16.9)	(72.1)	27	24.9	70.0	19.6	76	
¹ MICS indicator TC.39a – Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)														
² MICS indicator TC.39b – Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)														
³ MICS indicator TC.40 – Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children														
⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 – Minimum dietary diversity														
⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 – Minimum meal frequency														
^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.														
^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6–8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9–23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6–23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.														
^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6–23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.														
^D The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.														
^E The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.														
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases														
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														
'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator														

Table TC.7.8R: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0–23 months
Total^A	73.0	286
Sex		
Male	76.8	158
Female	68.3	128
Area		
Urban	73.7	144
Rural	72.2	142
Age (in months)		
0–5	61.4	49
6–11	68.4	79
12–23	78.8	158
Mother's education		
None	76.9	73
Primary	67.7	169
Lower secondary	(*)	14
Upper secondary or higher	(82.2)	29
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^B		
Has functional difficulty	(65.7)	29
Has no functional difficulty	73.8	249
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	72.8	57
Ashkali	77.4	155
Egyptian	61.8	56
Albanian	(*)	17
Missing	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	80.2	82
Second	67.2	57
Middle	72.1	61
Fourth	(71.8)	40
Richest	(69.3)	46
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	74.0	200
Richest 40 percent	70.5	86

¹ **MICS indicator TC.43 – Bottle feeding**

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.4 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.⁹³ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive often suffer recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition, meaning they showed little outward sign of their vulnerability.⁹⁴ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also contribute to the achievement of several other global goals, including the goal to end preventable newborn and child deaths.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under 5 should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.⁹⁵ Undernutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight*, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. The prevalence of wasting may shift seasonally in response to changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

⁹³ Black, R. et al, 'Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9890, 2013, pp. 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

⁹⁴ Black, R., et al, 'Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences', *The Lancet*, vol.371, no. 9608, 2008, pp.243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

⁹⁵ WHO, *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, WHO Press, Geneva, 2006.
http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.⁹⁶ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.1R show percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.1R. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, DQ.3.6 and DQ.3.4R, DQ.3.5R, DQ.3.6R in Appendices D1 and D2, respectively. The tables for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS show that a high proportion of children were excluded from analysis due to missing weight and/or height measurements: 15.3 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 20.1 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 20.1 percent for the weight-for-height indicator. A closer look at the data indicates that there is a pattern to the coverage by wealth, with higher proportions of children not being measured in the richest wealth quintile. Meanwhile, the percentages of children excluded from analysis due to other reasons, such as incomplete dates of birth and implausible measurements are fewer than 1 percent, respectively.

There is no evidence of heaping on age or out-transference of children under-5 that would affect to some extent the representativeness of the anthropometric results (Tables DQ.1.3–DQ.2.4). However, table DQ.3.7 shows some evidence of the measurers' tendency to round height/length measurements during the process.

Considering that up to 20 percent of children are excluded from analysis for nutrition indicators, it is recommended that findings presented in Table TC.8.1 for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS are interpreted with caution. The data quality tables for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 9.7 percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 11.5 percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 12.3 percent from the weight-for-height indicator. Table DQ.3.7R indicates a small measure of heaping for height/length measurements at digits 1 and 4, which similarly to the findings from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS, might indicate slight out-transference for digits 0 and 5.

⁹⁶ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 23 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	1.7	0.2	0.2	1,303	4.0	0.9	0.0	1,230	2.3	0.5	5.9	1.1	0.2	1,229
Sex														
Male	1.6	0.2	0.2	681	5.0	1.5	0.1	641	3.0	0.6	5.6	1.2	0.2	643
Female	1.7	0.2	0.2	621	2.9	0.2	0.0	588	1.5	0.5	6.2	1.0	0.3	586
Area														
Urban	1.2	0.6	0.3	485	4.3	0.5	0.0	455	1.4	0.3	7.0	1.6	0.4	456
Rural	2.0	0.0	0.1	817	3.8	1.1	0.0	775	2.8	0.6	5.2	0.8	0.1	773
Age (in months)														
0–5	4.5	1.2	0.0	128	2.2	0.0	0.3	125	6.7	2.2	2.9	0.0	-0.2	125
6–11	1.4	0.0	0.1	147	4.3	0.8	0.4	141	4.5	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	142
12–17	2.1	1.1	0.3	125	5.5	2.2	0.2	111	5.4	1.1	9.7	0.7	0.2	113
18–23	0.0	0.0	0.3	129	5.5	2.9	0.1	114	0.9	0.0	7.2	1.3	0.3	114
24–35	1.4	0.0	0.2	254	5.1	0.3	-0.1	221	1.7	0.6	9.3	1.9	0.4	221
36–47	0.5	0.0	0.2	232	2.1	0.4	-0.1	229	0.5	0.0	3.6	2.1	0.4	228
48–59	2.4	0.0	0.0	288	4.2	0.7	-0.2	288	0.4	0.0	6.2	0.9	0.2	286
Mother's education														
None	(6.0)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	58	(14.3)	(3.3)	(-0.9)	57	(6.2)	(2.0)	(7.7)	(1.3)	(0.2)	57
Primary	3.0	0.7	-0.1	419	6.3	0.8	-0.2	401	2.9	1.0	4.7	0.8	0.1	400
Lower secondary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	33	(7.2)	(2.4)	(0.0)	32	(2.7)	(0.0)	(21.5)	(8.7)	(0.5)	32
Upper secondary	0.9	0.0	0.2	430	1.9	0.3	0.0	398	2.0	0.3	6.9	1.5	0.3	398
Higher	0.5	0.0	0.4	363	1.8	1.1	0.4	342	1.1	0.0	4.4	0.2	0.3	343
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	1.8	1.8	0.1	78	5.2	0.0	-0.2	74	6.7	0.0	9.1	0.8	0.3	74
20–34	1.2	0.2	0.2	1,017	3.5	0.5	0.0	961	1.9	0.4	5.6	1.0	0.2	961
35–49	3.5	0.0	0.0	203	5.8	2.9	-0.1	190	2.5	1.3	6.2	1.8	0.1	189
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's functional difficulties ^B														
Has functional difficulty	1.7	0.0	0.0	65	3.2	1.2	-0.2	63	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.2	0.2	63
Has no functional difficulty	1.5	0.1	0.2	1,221	3.9	0.9	0.0	1,150	2.2	0.6	6.1	1.1	0.2	1,150

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Ethnicity of household head														
Albanian	1.1	0.0	0.2	1,129	3.0	0.8	0.1	1,064	1.7	0.3	5.8	0.9	0.2	1,062
Serbian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	56	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	53	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(3.3)	(0.1)	53
Other ethnic groups	7.9	2.5	-0.4	117	13.7	1.7	-0.8	113	8.5	2.4	5.8	2.4	0.1	114
Material deprivations														
Three or more	2.5	0.5	0.0	594	4.8	0.8	-0.2	570	3.5	0.9	4.8	1.0	0.1	568
One or two	1.0	0.0	0.2	376	3.8	0.3	0.0	351	1.3	0.0	7.1	1.4	0.2	352
None	1.0	0.0	0.4	333	2.7	1.6	0.3	309	1.0	0.4	6.5	1.0	0.4	309
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.1	0.9	-0.2	336	8.5	1.5	-0.5	327	3.9	1.2	4.5	0.6	0.1	325
Second	1.1	0.0	0.1	263	3.1	0.4	0.1	246	2.1	0.5	5.6	1.1	0.1	246
Middle	0.5	0.0	0.2	253	1.0	0.0	0.1	229	2.4	0.0	6.9	2.3	0.2	230
Fourth	1.6	0.0	0.3	247	3.3	1.5	0.2	236	1.7	0.5	5.8	0.0	0.3	236
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.5	203	1.9	0.6	0.4	192	0.1	0.0	7.6	2.0	0.5	192

¹ MICS indicator TC.44a – Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

² MICS indicator TC.44b – Underweight prevalence (severe)

³ MICS indicator TC.45a – Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b – Stunting prevalence (severe)

⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a – Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b – Wasting prevalence (severe)

⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a – Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2

⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b – Overweight prevalence (severe)

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D.1: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4–3.6.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.8.1R: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			- 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			- 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Total	7.1	1.3	-0.5	666	14.6	3.9	-0.8	652	2.6	0.5	2.8	0.7	0.0	646
Sex														
Male	7.4	1.9	-0.4	342	15.3	5.0	-0.8	337	3.5	1.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	334
Female	6.9	0.7	-0.5	323	13.9	2.7	-0.9	315	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	312
Area														
Urban	5.9	1.0	-0.4	330	13.7	3.1	-0.8	323	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	319
Rural	8.3	1.6	-0.5	335	15.5	4.7	-0.9	329	3.8	1.0	3.4	0.8	0.0	327
Age (in months)														
0–5	(16.9)	(2.6)	(-0.8)	44	(12.8)	(6.1)	(-0.8)	44	(4.1)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(-0.2)	44
6–11	8.5	2.3	-0.4	75	7.8	1.0	-0.3	72	5.0	3.6	1.4	1.4	-0.2	72
12–17	8.6	2.9	-0.7	87	26.7	10.9	-1.0	86	3.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	-0.3	86
18–23	3.2	0.0	-0.2	55	7.3	0.0	-0.6	53	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	53
24–35	6.7	1.9	-0.4	136	16.5	3.1	-1.0	130	1.8	0.0	3.9	0.7	0.1	128
36–47	6.7	0.7	-0.5	128	12.5	5.9	-0.9	127	2.5	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	125
48–59	4.8	0.0	-0.5	141	14.1	0.8	-0.9	140	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.1	138
Mother's education														
None	10.3	1.9	-0.7	185	19.0	6.8	-1.1	181	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.4	0.0	181
Primary	6.1	1.3	-0.5	399	13.7	2.4	-0.8	391	2.7	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	386
Lower secondary	(8.9)	(0.0)	(-0.5)	33	(18.5)	(8.9)	(-0.9)	33	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(3.7)	(0.1)	32
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	47	2.2	1.3	-0.1	45	2.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	45
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	9.1	2.4	-0.5	140	12.8	3.8	-0.9	138	2.1	0.0	2.9	1.5	0.0	135
20–34	5.4	0.5	-0.5	450	15.2	3.3	-0.8	439	2.5	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	436
35–49	14.5	4.1	-0.5	73	15.3	7.7	-0.8	72	3.6	2.1	6.0	1.4	0.0	72
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties ^B														
Has functional difficulty	5.5	2.2	-0.4	73	7.4	5.5	-0.7	72	1.9	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	69
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	1.2	-0.5	578	15.9	3.8	-0.8	565	2.7	0.5	2.6	0.8	0.0	563

Table TC.8.1R: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020														
	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Ethnicity of household head														
Roma	10.0	2.2	-0.5	124	23.6	6.2	-1.0	119	0.5	0.0	5.0	1.0	0.1	119
Ashkali	7.3	0.6	-0.5	371	13.5	4.1	-0.9	366	2.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	-0.1	361
Egyptian	4.3	2.0	-0.3	134	9.7	2.3	-0.6	132	3.8	2.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	132
Albanian	(4.1)	(1.2)	(-0.2)	35	(15.2)	(0.0)	(-0.5)	33	(4.3)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	33
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations														
Three or more	7.3	1.5	-0.5	598	15.4	4.2	-0.9	585	2.5	0.6	2.9	0.7	0.0	583
Two	(5.6)	(0.0)	(-0.5)	33	(4.8)	(0.0)	(-0.6)	35	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(-0.1)	32
None or one	(4.6)	(0.0)	(-0.1)	35	(10.6)	(2.4)	(-0.2)	32	(2.7)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(-0.1)	31
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	12.5	3.7	-0.6	170	22.5	8.5	-1.2	167	3.7	1.1	4.0	0.4	0.1	166
Second	5.4	0.3	-0.5	161	15.6	3.8	-0.9	158	0.8	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	158
Middle	10.1	1.4	-0.7	147	14.2	2.9	-0.9	146	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	146
Fourth	1.8	0.0	-0.3	89	10.6	1.2	-0.5	84	2.9	0.0	3.2	1.4	0.1	84
Richest	0.9	0.0	0.0	98	3.5	0.0	-0.2	97	2.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	0.1	92
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	9.4	1.8	-0.6	478	17.6	5.2	-1.0	471	2.6	0.7	2.3	0.3	-0.1	470
Richest 40 percent	1.3	0.0	-0.1	187	6.8	0.6	-0.3	181	2.4	0.0	4.1	1.7	0.1	176
¹ MICS indicator TC.44a – Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)														
² MICS indicator TC.44b – Underweight prevalence (severe)														
³ MICS indicator TC.45a – Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1														
⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b – Stunting prevalence (severe)														
⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a – Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b – Wasting prevalence (severe)														
⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a – Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b – Overweight prevalence (severe)														
A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D.2: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4R– 3.6R.														
B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.														
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases														
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

7.5 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.⁹⁷ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.⁹⁸ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey and presented in Tables TC.10.1 and TC.10.1R. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home. The findings are presented in Tables TC.10.2 and TC.10.2R.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.⁹⁹ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0–59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. This is presented in Tables TC.10.3 and TC.10.3R.

⁹⁷ Black, M. et al., 'Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course', *The Lancet*, vol. 389, no. 10064, 2016, pp. 77–90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al., 'The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress', *Pediatrics*, vol. 129, no. 1, 2011, pp.232–46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011–2663.

⁹⁸ Britto, P. et al., 'Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development', *The Lancet*, vol. 389, no. 10064, 2017, pp.91–102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer R. et al., 'The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty', *American Academy of Pediatrics*, vol. 1129, no. 1, 2012, pp.183–191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011–2953.

⁹⁹ Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky, 'Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study', *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, vol. 11, no. 10, 2006, pp. 1557–1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al., 'Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes', *Journal of Pediatric Psychology*, vol. 31, no. 6, 2006, pp. 540–551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

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, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2–4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	63.2	4.0	2.4	94.4	99.3	10.1	1.4	46.4	3.3	912
Sex										
Male	61.5	4.0	2.1	94.7	99.0	9.6	1.5	45.1	3.3	484
Female	65.2	4.0	2.8	94.1	99.6	10.6	1.4	47.9	3.4	428
Area										
Urban	75.1	4.3	1.8	96.9	98.9	13.4	1.7	59.2	3.7	366
Rural	55.3	3.7	2.8	92.8	99.5	7.9	1.3	37.8	3.0	546
Age										
2	60.9	4.0	3.5	94.2	99.8	11.7	1.4	46.7	3.4	301
3	62.5	4.0	0.7	93.8	99.5	8.9	1.4	45.7	3.3	292
4	66.0	4.0	3.0	95.2	98.5	9.6	1.4	46.7	3.2	319
Mother's education										
None	(30.6)	(2.7)	(7.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(15.4)	(1.9)	47
Primary	45.1	3.3	4.5	92.2	98.8	3.8	1.0	24.9	2.4	308
Lower secondary	(68.3)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(87.0)	(100.0)	(9.8)	(1.5)	(55.5)	(3.8)	22
Upper secondary	66.4	4.1	1.6	94.7	99.2	7.5	1.3	48.7	3.5	287
Higher	87.9	4.9	0.0	96.5	99.7	22.8	2.2	75.6	4.4	247
Father's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	(15.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(8.0)	(2.0)	28
Lower secondary	42.3	3.1	6.6	100.0	99.0	3.4	1.0	22.3	2.3	153
Upper secondary	65.0	4.1	1.8	100.0	99.0	7.6	1.4	47.4	3.4	418
Higher	81.3	4.6	0.9	100.0	99.7	22.4	2.1	64.9	4.0	245
Biological father not in the household	61.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.1	52.5	3.6	51

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

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, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2–4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(54.6)	(3.6)	(3.5)	(96.5)	(100.0)	(4.1)	(0.9)	(29.5)	(2.6)	32
Has no functional difficulty	63.5	4.0	2.4	94.4	99.2	10.3	1.5	47.0	3.3	880
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	63.7	4.0	2.3	93.9	99.4	9.0	1.4	46.9	3.3	809
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Other ethnic groups	44.3	3.2	4.8	98.4	97.9	5.4	1.4	23.3	2.4	75
Material deprivations										
Three or more	53.0	3.5	4.6	95.1	99.4	8.5	1.3	36.3	2.8	410
One or two	69.5	4.3	0.9	93.7	99.4	10.3	1.5	49.4	3.5	267
None	73.9	4.4	0.4	94.2	98.9	12.6	1.6	60.5	3.9	235
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	40.1	3.0	6.6	96.2	99.3	4.6	1.1	25.6	2.3	226
Second	65.9	4.0	1.1	91.2	100.0	9.4	1.4	44.4	3.3	189
Middle	68.5	4.2	1.4	95.5	99.6	11.9	1.5	51.3	3.5	181
Fourth	67.1	4.2	1.5	90.2	99.0	6.4	1.3	49.5	3.6	166
Richest	84.2	4.8	0.0	99.2	98.2	21.1	2.1	71.1	4.3	149

¹ MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member

² MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father

³ MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	27.3	8.9	29.6	90.2	51.0	61.3	1,539
Sex							
Male	25.3	8.1	27.5	89.7	51.5	60.9	818
Female	29.6	9.8	32.0	90.6	50.5	61.9	721
Area							
Urban	38.5	15.3	34.3	92.3	53.3	66.2	595
Rural	20.3	4.9	26.6	88.8	49.6	58.2	944
Age							
0–1	15.9	5.3	22.5	79.1	41.4	48.6	627
2–4	35.2	11.4	34.5	97.8	57.7	70.1	912
Mother's education							
None	2.2	0.0	36.1	89.4	35.5	55.1	70
Primary	11.2	1.1	24.1	90.3	41.4	53.3	484
Lower secondary	(23.5)	(2.1)	(23.2)	(85.5)	(56.8)	(64.7)	37
Upper secondary	24.9	5.4	27.0	87.8	52.1	58.0	494
Higher	51.4	23.0	37.8	93.1	62.1	74.2	453
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(9.3)	(3.0)	(22.4)	(96.5)	(58.5)	(67.8)	32
Has no functional difficulty	36.1	11.7	34.9	97.9	57.7	70.2	880
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	27.8	8.7	29.9	89.9	51.5	61.3	1,355
Serbian	(55.1)	(28.5)	(25.7)	(93.2)	(76.5)	(78.0)	57
Other ethnic groups	9.7	1.8	28.1	91.9	34.2	53.9	127

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Material deprivations							
Three or more	14.7	2.5	27.9	88.9	46.9	57.3	683
One or two	32.2	11.2	28.9	91.7	53.0	64.0	446
None	43.0	17.1	33.1	90.5	55.8	65.1	410
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.7	0.9	26.7	88.2	41.4	53.5	378
Second	19.3	3.5	24.9	91.6	55.1	63.0	298
Middle	31.3	8.1	34.6	90.9	49.8	62.8	314
Fourth	34.9	10.2	23.5	87.9	54.8	60.6	291
Richest	53.3	26.4	40.2	92.9	57.8	70.0	259
¹ MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books							
² MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	2.3	5.9	6.7	1,539
Sex				
Male	2.1	5.6	6.5	818
Female	2.5	6.1	6.9	721
Area				
Urban	2.6	6.7	7.3	595
Rural	2.1	5.4	6.3	944
Age				
0–1	1.9	5.7	6.0	627
2–4	2.5	6.0	7.1	912
Mother's education				
None	9.7	15.0	16.6	70
Primary	2.3	7.1	7.8	484
Lower secondary	(0.0)	(4.0)	(4.0)	37
Upper secondary	2.7	5.4	6.8	494
Higher	0.9	3.8	4.0	453
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	(3.3)	(8.6)	(8.6)	32
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	5.9	7.1	880
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	1.9	5.6	6.4	1,355
Serbian	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.4)	57
Other ethnic groups	6.5	11.1	11.9	127
Material deprivations				
Three or more	2.3	6.4	7.1	683
One or two	2.3	7.0	7.6	446
None	2.2	3.8	5.0	410
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.0	8.5	9.1	378
Second	1.5	4.9	5.2	298
Middle	2.3	6.3	7.5	314
Fourth	2.5	5.0	6.3	291
Richest	1.9	3.5	4.2	259

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.1R: Support for learning

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, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total^A	36.5	3.0	3.0	96.7	94.6	5.4	1.1	20.9	2.2	451
Sex										
Male	33.4	2.9	2.7	97.6	94.2	6.1	1.2	17.7	2.1	225
Female	39.6	3.1	3.2	95.7	95.0	4.8	1.1	24.1	2.3	226
Area										
Urban	32.8	2.8	3.0	95.5	90.8	2.0	0.9	18.6	2.1	231
Rural	40.4	3.1	3.0	97.9	98.7	9.1	1.4	23.2	2.3	220
Age										
2	38.3	3.0	3.9	97.3	93.1	4.0	1.1	24.1	2.3	152
3	35.7	3.0	3.0	99.1	97.0	6.6	1.1	22.2	2.3	143
4	35.6	2.9	2.1	93.8	93.9	5.8	1.1	16.5	2.0	156
Mother's education										
None	38.5	2.8	6.0	99.7	96.8	6.3	1.1	20.8	2.0	129
Primary	30.9	2.9	1.6	95.8	93.5	4.0	1.0	17.4	2.1	275
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Upper secondary or higher	(67.2)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(88.7)	(90.9)	(10.6)	(1.4)	(38.1)	(3.0)	26
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Father's education										
None	(27.0)	(2.5)	(5.0)	(100.0)	(90.9)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(18.7)	(1.9)	58
Primary	27.3	2.8	3.4	100.0	96.7	6.1	1.1	14.2	2.1	124
Lower secondary	40.7	3.1	2.4	100.0	97.4	6.2	1.3	23.3	2.3	180
Upper secondary or higher	51.2	3.5	3.0	100.0	97.0	8.1	1.2	28.9	2.4	73
Biological father not in the household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

Table TC.10.1R: Support for learning

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, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2–4 years
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	42.9	3.1	1.7	100.0	98.2	8.9	1.4	29.5	2.5	79
Ashkali	30.8	2.9	2.9	96.1	93.5	4.2	1.0	18.1	2.1	258
Egyptian	45.2	3.2	2.4	94.8	93.8	5.4	1.2	21.5	2.1	90
Albanian	(43.9)	(3.0)	(11.7)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(8.4)	(0.9)	(15.8)	(2.1)	21
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations										
Three or more	35.8	3.0	3.0	96.7	94.4	5.6	1.1	20.6	2.2	408
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
None or one	(61.9)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(93.2)	(94.5)	(6.7)	(1.1)	(28.5)	(3.0)	25
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	40.5	3.1	3.2	98.7	93.9	4.3	1.2	21.6	2.2	116
Second	30.3	2.8	2.7	95.0	92.7	6.1	1.1	17.4	2.2	115
Middle	33.6	2.7	4.1	99.4	99.1	5.9	1.1	20.8	2.1	94
Fourth	40.0	3.2	1.9	98.1	93.5	5.6	1.0	23.4	2.1	57
Richest	41.4	3.2	2.6	90.9	93.7	5.5	1.0	23.5	2.4	68
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	34.9	2.9	3.3	97.6	95.0	5.4	1.2	19.9	2.2	326
Richest 40 percent	40.8	3.2	2.3	94.2	93.6	5.6	1.0	23.5	2.2	125
¹ MICS indicator TC.49a – Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member										
² MICS Indicator TC.49b – Early stimulation and responsive care by father										
³ MICS Indicator TC.49c – Early stimulation and responsive care by mother										
A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.										
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table TC.10.2R: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total^A	4.0	0.8	24.7	86.5	43.0	50.4	737
Sex							
Male	4.0	0.8	22.8	85.4	44.7	51.5	383
Female	4.1	0.7	26.7	87.7	41.2	49.2	354
Area							
Urban	4.3	0.7	20.4	89.3	37.9	43.9	375
Rural	3.8	0.9	29.1	83.6	48.3	57.2	362
Age							
0–1	2.1	0.6	20.9	75.6	34.5	41.5	286
2–4	5.2	0.9	27.1	93.4	48.4	56.1	451
Mother's education							
None	2.1	0.0	27.5	87.3	42.5	51.6	202
Primary	3.3	1.0	21.5	87.2	41.9	48.9	443
Lower secondary	(8.9)	(0.0)	(50.4)	(73.4)	(54.3)	(58.1)	35
Upper secondary or higher	13.8	2.2	22.8	87.2	48.5	55.7	54
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	6.1	1.5	35.5	82.1	47.6	57.9	137
Ashkali	3.7	0.8	18.8	87.5	38.8	43.8	413
Egyptian	3.6	0.5	32.7	87.7	49.4	61.0	147
Albanian	(1.9)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(85.7)	(49.7)	(52.9)	38
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Table TC.10.2R: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Material deprivations							
Three or more	3.0	0.5	24.6	85.9	42.0	49.9	661
Two	(3.7)	(0.0)	(28.3)	(84.7)	(43.3)	(43.3)	38
None or one	(22.5)	(7.0)	(22.9)	(98.2)	(60.7)	(67.4)	38
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.7	0.0	33.7	81.1	50.1	58.7	198
Second	0.9	0.0	19.0	88.9	42.3	47.8	173
Middle	2.1	0.5	22.5	86.3	36.7	43.8	155
Fourth	6.9	1.9	23.1	90.6	40.1	51.0	97
Richest	12.9	2.8	21.8	89.0	42.9	48.7	114
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	1.6	0.1	25.6	85.2	43.6	50.7	526
Richest 40 percent	10.1	2.4	22.4	89.7	41.7	49.8	211

¹ MICS indicator TC.50 – Availability of children's books

² MICS indicator TC.51 – Availability of playthings

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.10.3R: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total^A	4.1	6.8	8.7	737
Sex				
Male	3.9	6.9	8.9	383
Female	4.4	6.6	8.5	354
Area				
Urban	3.4	5.5	6.8	375
Rural	4.9	8.1	10.7	362
Age				
0–1	2.6	3.5	4.6	286
2–4	5.1	8.8	11.3	451
Mother's education				
None	5.2	6.8	9.0	202
Primary	3.8	7.4	9.0	443
Lower secondary	(2.6)	(3.4)	(6.0)	35
Upper secondary or higher	3.7	3.4	7.1	54
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head				
Roma	4.5	6.9	9.0	137
Ashkali	4.0	6.1	8.0	413
Egyptian	5.4	8.3	10.9	147
Albanian	(0.0)	(7.8)	(7.8)	38
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Material deprivations				
Three or more	4.2	6.8	8.9	661
Two	(4.8)	(7.0)	(8.6)	38
None or one	(2.7)	(5.9)	(5.9)	38
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.1	7.3	11.6	198
Second	1.5	7.3	8.2	173
Middle	1.3	8.1	8.7	155
Fourth	7.0	7.0	9.5	97
Richest	2.5	3.0	3.6	114
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 percent	3.9	7.5	9.6	526
Richest 40 percent	4.6	4.8	6.3	211

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 – Inadequate supervision

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.6 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁰ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹⁰¹

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Kosovo. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains. The findings are presented in Tables TC.11.1 and TC.11.1R.

¹⁰⁰ UNICEF et al., *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, *The Lancet*, 2016. <https://www.thelancet.com/series/ECD2016>.

¹⁰¹ Shonkoff, J. and D. Phillips, *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC., 2000; UNICEF, *Early Moments Matter*, UNICEF, New York, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3–4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total^A	23.3	98.5	90.6	98.9	91.3	611
Sex						
Male	23.8	97.6	90.2	99.2	90.2	310
Female	22.8	99.4	91.1	98.6	92.3	300
Area						
Urban	26.4	98.6	92.1	98.8	92.1	248
Rural	21.2	98.4	89.6	99.0	90.7	363
Age						
3	18.5	97.9	88.9	98.6	89.3	292
4	27.7	99.0	92.2	99.2	93.0	319
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	47.1	99.2	91.1	99.7	92.7	92
Not attending	19.1	98.4	90.6	98.8	91.0	519
Mother's education						
None	(0.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	34
Primary	14.2	98.1	87.2	99.0	87.4	205
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Upper secondary	21.7	97.7	92.1	97.8	91.9	195
Higher	41.8	100.0	93.7	99.8	95.9	158
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	24.7	98.6	90.7	98.8	91.5	540
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	3.7	98.6	87.6	100.0	86.2	55
Material deprivations						
Three or more	16.6	97.9	92.1	98.5	90.4	274
One or two	26.7	98.8	90.5	99.3	90.6	187
None	31.5	99.2	88.2	99.2	93.8	149
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.7	97.1	92.6	99.1	90.0	163
Second	21.3	98.5	87.6	98.5	87.3	126
Middle	36.2	99.3	89.9	99.3	93.3	116
Fourth	22.0	98.3	91.0	97.9	91.9	112
Richest	35.3	100.0	91.8	100.0	95.3	95

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

^A The background characteristic 'Functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 3–4 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.11.1R: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3–4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total^A	7.4	98.7	84.3	94.2	81.8	300
Sex						
Male	6.1	98.8	81.0	94.1	77.9	147
Female	8.6	98.6	87.4	94.3	85.6	152
Area						
Urban	4.9	99.3	87.2	94.2	83.6	147
Rural	9.8	98.2	81.4	94.2	80.1	152
Age						
3	3.7	98.5	88.6	94.0	85.9	143
4	10.8	98.9	80.3	94.4	78.1	156
Mother's education						
None	8.3	98.8	83.8	90.1	83.3	87
Primary	6.1	99.0	86.3	95.7	83.0	178
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	9.7	100.0	85.6	90.1	81.2	51
Ashkali	6.1	98.8	86.6	93.5	83.1	171
Egyptian	7.8	97.3	82.0	98.3	80.9	64
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.8	100.0	83.0	93.0	80.7	77
Second	2.8	100.0	82.4	92.9	81.4	68
Middle	6.3	98.4	79.1	91.9	77.0	67
Fourth	(7.3)	(97.7)	(91.3)	(97.7)	(89.0)	44
Richest	(17.3)	(96.1)	(90.2)	(98.4)	(84.6)	44
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	5.4	99.5	81.6	92.6	79.8	212
Richest 40 percent	12.3	96.9	90.7	98.0	86.8	88

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 – Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

^A The background characteristics 'Attendance to early childhood education', 'Functional difficulties' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The education system in Kosovo

The education system in Kosovo is regulated by the Law on Pre-University Education (No.04/L-032). Pre-school and pre-university education are organized within the national framework for lifelong learning according to the ISCED 97 levels presented below and corresponding key stages in the Kosovo Curriculum Framework.

ISCED 0

Pre-School Education

- Children age 0 – <5 years
- Pre-primary education for children 5 – <6 years

ISCED 1

Primary Education (Grades 1–5)

- Children age 6 – 10 years

ISCED 2

Lower Secondary Education (Grades 6–9)

- Children age 11 – 14 years

ISCED 3

Upper Secondary Education (Grades 10–12)

- Children age 15 – 17 years

ISCED 5-8

Higher Education

Compulsory schooling starts at the age of six (6) – primary education – and ends upon the completion of ISCED level 2 – lower secondary education. Primary and lower secondary education is mandatory and free of charge and systemized within shared school infrastructure and management. The final three years of upper secondary education are not compulsory in Kosovo. At the upper secondary level, students can choose a vocational or an academic pathway. Higher education in Kosovo is organized in three levels: undergraduate, master, and doctoral studies.

It should be noted that children from Serbian communities follow the Serbian education curriculum.

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Kosovo, the early childhood education programmes are organized in public, private and community-based institutions. The programmes are delivered in two forms: preschool education for children age 0 – <5 years and pre-primary education for age 5 – <6 years which constitute preparatory classes for primary education.

Increased coverage of early childhood education constitutes one of the key national priorities for Kosovo as stipulated in the National Development Strategy 2017–2021, Kosovo Education Strategic Plan 2017–2021, the Strategy on the Rights of the Child and Action Plan (2019–2023).

Tables LN.1.1 and LN.1.1R show the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R are similar to Tables LN.1.1 and LN.1.1R, but look only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Kosovo, the school year begins in September.

Specifically, the tables present the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R utilise question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹⁰²). The official primary school entry age in Kosovo is age 6 years.

Additionally, Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R present parity indices in support of SDG indicator 4.5.1, specifically on the gender, wealth and area disaggregates of SDG indicator 4.2.2. Generally, when an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups.

Parity indices are also presented in Tables LN.2.8 and LN.2.8R (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school) and in Tables LN.4.1, LN.4.1R, LN.4.2 and LN.4.2R (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

¹⁰² The ratio is termed 'adjusted' since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending early childhood education, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36–59 months
Total^A	15.0	611
Sex		
Male	16.6	310
Female	13.4	300
Area		
Urban	25.5	248
Rural	7.9	363
Age (in months)		
36–47	12.2	292
48–59	17.6	319
Mother's education		
None	(3.1)	34
Primary	4.0	205
Lower secondary	(*)	18
Upper secondary	9.8	195
Higher	40.1	158
DK/Missing		
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	14.8	540
Serbian	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	9.3	55
Material deprivations		
Three or more	6.5	274
One or two	16.9	187
None	28.2	149
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.7	163
Second	5.8	126
Middle	16.3	116
Fourth	18.7	112
Richest	42.5	95

¹ **MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education**

^A The background characteristic 'Child's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 36–59 months with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total	68.3	15.5	16.2	100.0	83.8	403
Sex						
Male	67.9	13.9	18.2	100.0	81.8	219
Female	68.8	17.4	13.8	100.0	86.2	184
Area						
Urban	74.0	14.4	11.6	100.0	88.4	175
Rural	63.9	16.3	19.8	100.0	80.2	228
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Lower secondary	65.5	17.6	16.9	100.0	83.1	153
Upper secondary	74.0	15.5	10.5	100.0	89.5	128
Higher	71.5	11.4	17.1	100.0	82.9	85
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties^A						
Has functional difficulty	(62.0)	(14.3)	(23.7)	100.0	(76.3)	27
Has no functional difficulty	68.9	15.9	15.2	100.0	84.8	328
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	70.8	16.2	13.0	100.0	87.0	362
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Other ethnic groups	(54.3)	(12.6)	(33.1)	100.0	(66.9)	30
Material deprivations						
Three or more	62.4	16.0	21.6	100.0	78.4	208
One or two	69.9	15.7	14.4	100.0	85.6	89
None	78.6	14.2	7.2	100.0	92.8	106
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	54.0	15.6	30.4	100.0	69.6	98
Second	72.9	13.8	13.2	100.0	86.8	88
Middle	67.7	20.7	11.6	100.0	88.4	69
Fourth	72.4	9.6	18.0	100.0	82.0	75
Richest	78.1	18.5	3.5	100.0	96.5	74
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	1.01	1.25	0.76	na	1.05	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	0.69	0.84	8.79	na	0.72	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	0.86	1.13	1.70	na	0.91	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 – Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.1.1R: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending early childhood education, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36–59 months
Total	7.6	300
Sex		
Male	7.6	147
Female	7.5	152
Area		
Urban	8.7	147
Rural	6.5	152
Age (in months)		
36–47	6.3	143
48–59	8.7	156
Mother's education		
None	5.7	87
Primary	9.4	178
Lower secondary	(*)	14
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	19
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	3.1	51
Ashkali	7.7	171
Egyptian	11.1	64
Albanian	(*)	11
Missing	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	11.5	77
Second	7.3	68
Middle	3.7	67
Fourth	(6.6)	44
Richest	(7.9)	44
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	7.7	212
Richest 40 percent	7.3	88
¹ MICS indicator LN.1 – Attendance to early childhood education		
^A The background characteristics 'Child's functional difficulties' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.1.2R: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education			
Total^A	36.0	8.9	55.1	100.0	44.9	166
Sex						
Male	41.3	6.0	52.7	100.0	47.3	81
Female	31.1	11.5	57.4	100.0	42.6	85
Area						
Urban	32.7	9.1	58.2	100.0	41.8	84
Rural	39.5	8.6	51.9	100.0	48.1	82
Mother's education						
None	25.6	10.9	63.6	100.0	36.4	56
Primary	(39.1)	(3.6)	(57.2)	100.0	(42.8)	45
Lower secondary	42.5	11.2	46.3	100.0	53.7	54
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	(23.4)	(13.6)	(63.0)	100.0	(37.0)	37
Ashkali	41.1	4.1	54.7	100.0	45.3	90
Egyptian	(36.6)	(20.3)	(43.1)	100.0	(56.9)	27
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(18.5)	(3.1)	(78.4)	100.0	(21.6)	37
Second	(28.0)	(9.7)	(62.3)	100.0	(37.7)	40
Middle	(33.3)	(16.4)	(50.3)	100.0	(49.7)	36
Fourth	(65.9)	(2.7)	(31.4)	100.0	(68.6)	28
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	26.6	9.7	63.7	100.0	36.3	114
Richest 40 percent	56.8	7.0	36.2	100.0	63.8	52
Parity indices						
Sex						
Female/male ²	0.75	1.92	1.09	na	0.90	na
Wealth						
Poorest/Richest ³	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	na
Area						
Rural/Urban ⁴	1.21	0.95	0.89	na	1.15	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 – Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

² MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – organised learning (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – organised learning (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – organised learning (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The background characteristics 'Mother's functional difficulties' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Tables LN.2.1 and LN.2.1R show the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹⁰³.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Kosovo, children enter primary school at age 6 years, lower secondary at age 11 years and upper secondary school at age 15 years. There are 5 grades in primary school and 4 + 3 grades in secondary school (lower and upper secondary school levels respectively). In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 5. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 6 to grade 9 and in upper secondary as grade 10 to grade 12. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Tables LN.2.2 and LN.2.2R present the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

Tables LN.2.3 and LN.2.3R provide the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 10 years who are attending primary or lower secondary school¹⁰⁴, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Tables LN.2.4 and LN.2.4R¹⁰⁵ for children age 11 to 14 years.

In Tables LN.2.5 and LN.2.5R, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Tables LN.2.6 and LN.2.6R¹⁰⁶.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Tables LN.2.7 and LN.2.7R. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 13 to

¹⁰³ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹⁰⁴ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹⁰⁵ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹⁰⁶ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

15 years old, who completed primary education in Kosovo. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education.

Tables LN.2.7 and LN.2.7R also provide the 'effective' transition rate¹⁰⁷, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Tables LN.2.8 and LN.2.8R focus on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table also presents additional parity indices in support of SDG Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

The further from 1 a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. When an index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups.

¹⁰⁷ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total^A	87.7	396
Sex		
Male	87.2	207
Female	88.2	189
Area		
Urban	90.2	144
Rural	86.3	251
Mother's education		
None	(*)	18
Primary	(*)	22
Lower secondary	84.5	150
Upper secondary	89.5	136
Higher	100.0	70
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	89.2	357
Serbian	(*)	11
Other ethnic groups	(61.6)	27
Missing	(*)	1
Material deprivations		
Three or more	82.5	172
One or two	91.8	125
None	91.4	99
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	81.1	95
Second	90.9	73
Middle	87.8	93
Fourth	85.5	66
Richest	95.2	69

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness

^A The background characteristic 'Mother's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children attending first grade of primary school whose mothers have functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate),
Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total^A	87.9	399
Sex		
Male	87.3	203
Female	88.6	196
Area		
Urban	82.2	142
Rural	91.1	257
Mother's education		
None	(*)	25
Primary	(*)	14
Lower secondary	89.8	141
Upper secondary	91.1	139
Higher	88.9	80
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	92.9	352
Serbian	(*)	11
Other ethnic groups	(50.1)	34
Missing	(*)	1
Material deprivations		
Three or more	83.6	178
One or two	89.2	121
None	94.0	100
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	82.0	102
Second	86.2	74
Middle	88.0	90
Fourth	94.5	68
Richest	92.0	66
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education		
^A The background characteristic 'Mother's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children of primary school entry age whose mothers have functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	95.5	2.0	2.4	983	96.7	1.6	1.7	994	96.1	1.8	2.1	1,977
Area												
Urban	93.3	2.7	4.0	417	95.6	1.6	2.8	419	94.5	2.2	3.4	836
Rural	97.2	1.5	1.3	566	97.5	1.6	0.9	575	97.3	1.6	1.1	1,141
Age at beginning of school year												
6	87.3	9.1	3.7	203	88.6	7.5	3.9	196	87.9	8.3	3.8	399
7	98.1	0.7	1.2	200	97.8	0.0	2.2	199	98.0	0.4	1.7	398
8	96.9	0.0	3.1	183	98.8	0.6	0.6	204	97.9	0.3	1.8	387
9	98.0	0.0	2.0	198	99.3	0.0	0.7	198	98.7	0.0	1.3	396
10	97.8	0.0	2.2	200	98.8	0.0	1.2	196	98.3	0.0	1.7	396
Mother's education												
None	(65.4)	(3.0)	(31.6)	50	(81.5)	(6.3)	(12.2)	43	72.9	4.5	22.6	93
Primary	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	44	(89.5)	(0.0)	(10.5)	47	93.2	1.3	5.4	91
Lower secondary	96.4	1.5	2.1	393	97.6	1.0	1.4	420	97.0	1.2	1.7	813
Upper secondary	98.0	2.0	0.0	323	98.1	1.6	0.3	302	98.0	1.8	0.1	625
Higher	97.2	2.8	0.0	173	97.8	2.2	0.0	179	97.5	2.5	0.0	351
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	95.0	3.1	2.0	61	97.7	0.0	2.3	76	96.5	1.4	2.2	137
Has no functional difficulty	96.0	1.7	2.2	803	96.7	1.6	1.7	792	96.4	1.7	2.0	1,595
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	98.2	1.3	0.5	868	98.4	1.3	0.3	878	98.3	1.3	0.4	1,746
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	40	(91.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	70
Other ethnic groups	71.4	5.4	23.2	83	77.4	3.6	19.0	76	74.3	4.5	21.2	159
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Material deprivations												
Three or more	92.5	2.6	4.9	471	95.2	1.8	3.1	447	93.8	2.2	4.0	918
One or two	97.9	2.1	0.0	265	97.0	1.8	1.1	281	97.5	2.0	0.6	546
None	98.8	0.8	0.4	247	98.9	1.1	0.0	265	98.8	1.0	0.2	513
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	88.6	2.3	9.1	241	92.9	1.7	5.4	229	90.7	2.0	7.3	470
Second	96.9	2.6	0.5	199	97.8	1.2	1.0	223	97.4	1.9	0.8	422
Middle	97.5	2.5	0.0	178	95.7	3.2	1.1	196	96.5	2.9	0.6	374
Fourth	98.4	1.6	0.0	161	99.3	0.7	0.0	168	98.9	1.1	0.0	329
Richest	98.4	1.1	0.5	205	98.9	1.1	0.0	177	98.6	1.1	0.3	382

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘—’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	93.9	3.2	2.8	869	93.5	4.0	2.5	790	93.7	3.6	2.7	1,659
Area												
Urban	90.5	4.7	4.6	342	90.3	5.1	4.6	307	90.4	4.9	4.6	649
Rural	96.1	2.3	1.6	527	95.5	3.3	1.2	483	95.8	2.8	1.4	1,010
Age at beginning of school year												
11	86.1	12.4	1.1	205	85.2	11.4	3.3	195	85.7	11.9	2.2	400
12	98.4	1.3	0.3	204	94.5	4.1	1.4	191	96.5	2.7	0.8	395
13	96.9	0.0	3.1	229	97.9	0.0	2.1	187	97.4	0.0	2.6	416
14	93.9	0.0	6.1	231	96.2	0.6	3.2	216	95.0	0.3	4.7	447
Mother's education^B												
None	(65.8)	(0.0)	(34.2)	37	(55.7)	(28.0)	(16.4)	49	60.0	15.9	24.1	86
Primary	95.8	2.2	2.0	58	91.7	3.2	5.1	57	93.8	2.7	3.5	114
Lower secondary	93.7	4.0	2.3	450	97.1	2.1	0.8	418	95.3	3.1	1.6	868
Upper secondary	97.0	2.7	0.0	224	96.3	2.7	1.0	185	96.7	2.7	0.5	409
Higher	97.0	3.0	0.0	101	94.3	2.8	2.8	79	95.9	2.9	1.2	180
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	94.6	3.1	1.5	91	90.3	6.0	3.7	95	92.4	4.6	2.7	185
Has no functional difficulty	94.8	3.0	2.2	618	94.1	3.8	2.1	556	94.5	3.4	2.1	1,174
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	95.9	3.1	0.9	791	97.2	2.1	0.8	706	96.5	2.6	0.9	1,497
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Other ethnic groups	64.5	6.0	29.5	57	51.5	26.1	22.3	65	57.6	16.7	25.7	122
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Material deprivations												
Three or more	90.0	4.8	5.2	453	91.0	4.2	4.8	415	90.5	4.5	5.0	868
One or two	97.0	2.3	0.4	218	95.0	5.0	0.0	202	96.0	3.6	0.2	421
None	99.3	0.7	0.0	197	97.6	2.4	0.0	173	98.5	1.5	0.0	370
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	85.9	4.4	9.7	227	86.1	6.5	7.4	229	86.0	5.5	8.6	456
Second	94.5	4.4	1.1	199	96.8	2.9	0.4	166	95.5	3.7	0.8	366
Middle	97.3	2.7	0.0	141	95.8	4.2	0.0	125	96.6	3.4	0.0	266
Fourth	98.3	1.7	0.0	141	97.4	1.2	1.5	152	97.8	1.4	0.8	293
Richest	97.7	1.9	0.0	160	95.9	4.1	0.0	119	97.0	2.8	0.0	279

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b – Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b – Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	13.8	75.0	9.4	1.9	100.0	1,965	16.7	72.3	9.6	1.5	100.0	1,589
Sex												
Male	13.1	75.4	9.4	2.2	100.0	968	16.9	70.0	11.4	1.7	100.0	848
Female	14.4	74.6	9.4	1.6	100.0	997	16.4	74.9	7.4	1.3	100.0	742
Area												
Urban	12.5	75.7	9.2	2.5	100.0	823	14.9	74.7	8.3	2.1	100.0	620
Rural	14.7	74.4	9.5	1.4	100.0	1,141	17.8	70.7	10.4	1.1	100.0	969
Mother's education^A												
None	5.6	60.5	21.2	12.7	100.0	83	6.2	56.8	24.5	12.5	100.0	56
Primary	9.4	65.6	17.7	7.3	100.0	88	12.8	60.3	23.8	3.2	100.0	111
Lower secondary	13.8	74.8	10.1	1.3	100.0	821	15.6	74.2	9.1	1.1	100.0	842
Upper secondary	13.5	78.5	7.6	0.5	100.0	625	19.8	72.5	6.8	0.8	100.0	401
Higher	16.7	75.3	6.3	1.8	100.0	344	20.7	75.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	179
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	–	–	–	–	–	0
Grade												
1 (primary)	16.6	75.6	6.8	1.0	100.0	396	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	12.9	77.0	8.0	2.2	100.0	417	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	11.0	76.5	11.0	1.6	100.0	379	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	14.0	73.0	11.4	1.5	100.0	386	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	14.3	72.6	10.1	3.0	100.0	386	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.5	73.0	8.6	1.9	100.0	383
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.7	72.7	9.8	1.8	100.0	390
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.9	71.8	10.3	1.0	100.0	401
9 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	17.5	71.6	9.6	1.3	100.0	416
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	14.1	58.7	23.3	3.9	100.0	138	15.1	68.5	12.4	4.1	100.0	174
Has no functional difficulty	13.6	77.0	8.2	1.2	100.0	1,581	17.6	72.8	8.8	0.8	100.0	1,150

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school						Lower secondary school						Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total		
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	14.4	77.4	7.5	0.7	100.0	1,764	15.8	73.7	9.5	1.0	100.0	1,471	
Serbian	(0.0)	(55.1)	(39.1)	(5.7)	100.0	55	(64.2)	(35.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40	
Other ethnic groups	11.0	52.2	21.8	15.0	100.0	144	9.2	63.6	14.7	12.4	100.0	75	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	
Material deprivations													
Three or more	14.1	70.4	12.7	2.8	100.0	902	17.8	68.3	11.7	2.2	100.0	813	
One or two	12.9	76.9	8.1	2.0	100.0	548	13.4	76.9	8.4	1.3	100.0	412	
None	14.1	80.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	514	17.8	75.9	6.1	0.2	100.0	365	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	13.9	65.8	16.1	4.2	100.0	454	17.0	66.5	13.3	3.2	100.0	412	
Second	13.3	74.5	10.0	2.2	100.0	425	17.5	70.4	10.7	1.4	100.0	353	
Middle	14.9	75.9	8.0	1.1	100.0	375	16.8	71.9	10.1	1.2	100.0	258	
Fourth	12.1	82.7	5.0	0.3	100.0	330	13.0	79.9	6.5	0.6	100.0	277	
Richest	14.6	78.8	5.9	0.8	100.0	381	18.6	75.9	5.3	0.3	100.0	288	

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a – Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b – Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	83.5	5.3	0.1	10.8	728	90.4	1.5	0.0	8.1	694	86.8	3.5	0.1	9.5	1,422
Area															
Urban	81.1	5.2	0.3	12.6	302	89.8	1.7	0.0	8.5	263	85.2	3.6	0.2	10.7	565
Rural	85.1	5.4	0.0	9.5	426	90.7	1.4	0.0	7.9	431	87.9	3.4	0.0	8.7	857
Age at beginning of school year															
15	76.8	15.3	0.4	6.6	224	91.4	3.9	0.0	4.7	209	83.8	9.8	0.2	5.7	434
16	82.0	2.1	0.0	15.9	212	91.5	1.1	0.0	7.5	230	87.0	1.6	0.0	11.5	441
17	89.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	292	88.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	255	89.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	547
Mother's education^B															
None	(55.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(30.1)	33	(63.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(33.6)	30	59.4	8.9	0.0	31.7	62
Primary	(63.0)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(26.5)	37	(66.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	45	64.7	6.9	0.0	28.4	83
Lower secondary	82.5	6.5	0.2	10.8	367	94.0	1.7	0.0	4.2	324	87.9	4.2	0.1	7.7	691
Upper secondary	89.8	3.0	0.0	7.2	140	98.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	155	94.1	2.2	0.0	3.7	294
Higher	93.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	71	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	96.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	133
Mother's functional difficulties^C															
Has functional difficulty	64.6	9.0	0.0	26.5	60	85.6	3.3	0.0	11.1	68	75.7	6.0	0.0	18.3	129
Has no functional difficulty	85.8	5.8	0.0	7.8	412	93.4	1.6	0.0	5.0	388	89.5	3.8	0.0	6.4	801
Ethnicity of household head															
Albanian	86.3	5.1	0.1	8.1	657	94.6	1.1	0.0	4.3	616	90.3	3.2	0.1	6.3	1,273
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Other ethnic groups	38.4	8.5	0.0	53.1	48	(33.4)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(59.3)	50	35.8	7.9	0.0	56.3	98
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Material deprivations															
Three or more	75.3	6.5	0.3	17.2	338	84.4	2.2	0.0	13.4	333	79.8	4.4	0.1	15.3	672
One or two	86.8	5.5	0.0	7.7	216	94.1	1.1	0.0	4.8	216	90.4	3.3	0.0	6.3	432
None	95.1	2.7	0.0	2.1	173	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	145	96.8	1.7	0.0	1.5	318
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	64.4	10.7	0.0	24.9	175	76.2	2.4	0.0	21.4	162	70.1	6.7	0.0	23.2	337
Second	81.1	5.2	0.6	13.1	138	92.9	1.5	0.0	5.6	146	87.1	3.3	0.3	9.3	283
Middle	91.2	1.9	0.0	6.9	130	91.7	2.6	0.0	5.7	141	91.5	2.3	0.0	6.2	271
Fourth	92.1	2.9	0.0	3.5	150	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	113	93.9	1.6	0.0	3.6	263
Richest	93.4	4.4	0.0	2.2	135	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	133	95.9	2.5	0.0	1.6	268

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c – Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c – Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 13–15 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–22 years ^A
Total	97.1	396	98.4	1,297	98.4	368	91.6	447	96.4	1,645	87.2	1,296
Sex												
Male	90.9	200	98.1	685	99.0	185	96.4	231	95.8	852	87.9	643
Female	103.5	196	98.8	612	97.8	183	86.4	216	97.1	793	86.6	653
Area												
Urban	99.4	166	96.3	499	98.3	154	93.6	173	95.1	692	90.2	520
Rural	95.5	230	99.7	798	98.5	213	90.3	274	97.4	953	85.2	777
Mother's education^B												
None	(*)	16	85.2	67	(*)	22	(*)	24	na	na	na	na
Primary	(68.3)	29	99.2	92	(*)	21	(78.7)	36	na	na	na	na
Lower secondary	97.1	188	99.2	691	99.5	186	93.9	245	na	na	na	na
Upper secondary	94.1	118	99.6	299	99.1	91	95.5	95	na	na	na	na
Higher	(107.5)	44	98.5	146	(100.0)	48	105.0	47	na	na	na	na
DK/Missing	(*)	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(99.7)	33	99.1	161	(94.6)	38	(95.6)	47	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	95.1	309	98.9	857	98.9	281	97.7	285	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	100.1	355	99.6	1,172	99.5	348	95.2	406	98.4	1,518	90.1	1,182
Serbian	(*)	11	(100.0)	38	–	0	(*)	11	(*)	37	(*)	36
Other ethnic groups	(98.2)	30	81.6	86	(*)	20	(41.6)	30	60.6	89	37.8	78
Missing	–	0	(*)	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	(*)	1

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 13–15 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–22 years ^A
Material deprivations												
Three or more	91.8	199	97.0	668	97.0	192	87.7	236	93.4	773	80.8	569
One or two	102.9	106	99.7	331	100.0	99	98.0	113	98.7	506	89.8	389
None	102.1	91	100.0	298	100.0	76	93.4	98	99.6	366	95.0	338
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	89.7	99	95.2	349	94.4	104	85.3	129	87.3	357	70.9	248
Second	100.2	85	99.4	275	100.0	75	100.4	90	97.4	347	82.4	251
Middle	99.8	85	100.0	211	100.0	58	85.5	69	98.6	318	87.1	281
Fourth	103.2	56	99.0	226	100.0	65	79.2	86	100.0	309	96.4	266
Richest	96.0	72	100.0	237	100.0	67	111.7	74	100.0	315	98.6	249

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c – Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

^A Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	96.7	95.5	96.1	1.01	93.5	93.9	93.7	1.00	90.4	83.5	86.8	1.08
Area												
Urban	95.6	93.3	94.5	1.03	90.3	90.5	90.4	1.00	89.8	81.1	85.2	1.11
Rural	97.5	97.2	97.3	1.00	95.5	96.1	95.8	0.99	90.7	85.1	87.9	1.07
Mother's education^A												
None	(81.5)	(65.4)	72.9	(1.25)	(55.7)	(65.8)	60.0	(0.85)	(63.2)	(55.9)	59.4	(1.13)
Primary	(89.5)	(97.2)	93.2	(0.92)	91.7	95.8	93.8	0.96	(66.0)	(63.0)	64.7	(1.05)
Lower secondary	97.6	96.4	97.0	1.01	97.1	93.7	95.3	1.04	94.0	82.5	87.9	1.14
Upper secondary	98.1	98.0	98.0	1.00	96.3	97.0	96.7	0.99	98.0	89.8	94.1	1.09
Higher	97.8	97.2	97.5	1.01	94.3	97.0	95.9	0.97	100.0	93.8	96.7	1.07
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	–	–	–	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	97.7	95.0	96.5	1.03	90.3	94.6	92.4	0.95	85.6	64.6	75.7	1.33
Has no functional difficulty	96.7	96.0	96.4	1.01	94.1	94.8	94.5	0.99	93.4	85.8	89.5	1.09
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	98.4	98.2	98.3	1.00	97.2	95.9	96.5	1.01	94.6	86.3	90.3	1.10
Serbian	(95.3)	(*)	(91.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)
Other ethnic groups	77.4	71.4	74.3	1.08	51.5	64.5	57.6	0.80	(33.4)	38.4	35.8	(0.87)
Missing	–	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Material deprivations												
Three or more	95.2	92.5	93.8	1.03	91.0	90.0	90.5	1.01	84.4	75.3	79.8	1.12
One or two	97.0	97.9	97.5	0.99	95.0	97.0	96.0	0.98	94.1	86.8	90.4	1.08
None	98.9	98.8	98.8	1.00	97.6	99.3	98.5	0.98	98.7	95.1	96.8	1.04
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	92.9	88.6	90.7	1.05	86.1	85.9	86.0	1.00	76.2	64.4	70.1	1.18
Second	97.8	96.9	97.4	1.01	96.8	94.5	95.5	1.02	92.9	81.1	87.1	1.15
Middle	95.7	97.5	96.5	0.98	95.8	97.3	96.6	0.98	91.7	91.2	91.5	1.01
Fourth	99.3	98.4	98.9	1.01	97.4	98.3	97.8	0.99	96.3	92.1	93.9	1.05
Richest	98.9	98.4	98.6	1.00	95.9	97.7	97.0	0.98	98.5	93.4	95.9	1.05
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.94	0.90	0.92	na	0.90	0.88	0.89	na	0.77	0.69	0.73	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	1.02	1.04	1.03	na	1.06	1.06	1.06	na	1.01	1.05	1.03	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities/All other ethnic groups	0.71	0.70	0.71	na	(0.46)	(0.54)	0.49	na	(0.13)	(0.33)	0.23	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.1R: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	73.0	170
Sex		
Male	76.3	75
Female	70.4	95
Area		
Urban	75.4	81
Rural	70.9	89
Mother's education		
None	62.8	66
Primary	(83.8)	39
Lower secondary	74.7	58
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	6
Mother's functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	(77.3)	29
Has no functional difficulty	71.9	131
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	(45.8)	38
Ashkali	82.7	87
Egyptian	(74.9)	37
Albanian	(*)	5
Missing	(*)	3
Material deprivations		
Three or more	70.7	154
Two	86.8	6
None or one	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	68.3	54
Second	(71.9)	45
Middle	(62.5)	30
Fourth	(*)	23
Richest	(*)	19
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	68.2	128
Richest 40 percent	(87.8)	42

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 – School readiness

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.2R: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total^A	69.1	177
Sex		
Male	72.6	89
Female	65.6	88
Area		
Urban	68.1	97
Rural	70.4	80
Mother's education		
None	59.7	67
Primary	(70.0)	46
Lower secondary	78.9	55
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	9
Mother's functional difficulties^B		
Has functional difficulty	(61.0)	28
Has no functional difficulty	71.7	136
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	(59.7)	35
Ashkali	69.7	97
Egyptian	(71.6)	36
Albanian	(*)	6
Missing	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(69.7)	45
Second	(65.1)	46
Middle	(59.4)	34
Fourth	(67.8)	29
Richest	(92.7)	22
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	65.2	125
Richest 40 percent	78.8	51
¹ MICS indicator LN.4 – Net intake rate in primary education		
^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the number of children of primary school entry age in the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.		
^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.		
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.3R: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	85.5	2.0	12.5	440	82.6	3.2	14.0	421	84.1	2.6	13.2	861
Area												
Urban	84.2	1.5	14.2	242	78.2	3.3	18.5	222	81.3	2.4	16.2	464
Rural	87.1	2.5	10.4	199	87.6	3.0	9.0	199	87.3	2.8	9.7	397
Age at beginning of school year												
6	74.7	8.9	16.0	89	66.7	12.1	21.2	88	70.7	10.5	18.6	177
7	82.5	0.0	17.5	102	87.0	2.8	10.2	96	84.7	1.4	14.0	198
8	88.7	0.0	11.3	84	92.0	0.0	8.0	71	90.2	0.0	9.8	155
9	87.9	0.0	12.1	83	84.6	0.0	14.5	88	86.2	0.0	13.3	172
10	95.0	1.0	4.0	82	84.5	0.0	15.5	78	89.9	0.5	9.6	160
Mother's education												
None	84.2	0.8	15.0	166	82.6	2.9	14.4	146	83.5	1.8	14.7	312
Primary	84.0	3.2	12.6	138	80.0	4.4	15.6	123	82.1	3.8	14.0	260
Lower secondary	86.7	2.0	11.3	113	84.4	2.7	12.3	135	85.4	2.4	11.8	248
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(93.1)	(1.8)	(5.1)	41
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	88.4	3.1	8.5	51	80.7	5.4	13.9	70	83.9	4.5	11.6	120
Has no functional difficulty	86.4	2.0	11.5	352	82.8	3.0	13.9	319	84.7	2.5	12.7	671
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	79.5	4.5	15.9	78	80.7	6.1	12.3	86	80.1	5.4	14.0	164
Ashkali	84.0	1.2	14.7	236	80.5	1.9	17.7	208	82.3	1.5	16.1	444
Egyptian	89.7	2.3	7.9	99	87.8	1.6	10.7	101	88.7	2.0	9.3	200
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(88.2)	(8.5)	(3.3)	23	(94.3)	(4.1)	(1.6)	47
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

Table LN.2.3R: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or lower secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of primary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Material deprivations												
Three or more	84.0	2.2	13.7	396	81.5	3.4	14.9	390	82.7	2.8	14.3	786
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(95.7)	(0.0)	(4.3)	35
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	72.4	0.8	26.8	100	82.4	0.0	17.6	108	77.6	0.4	22.0	208
Second	90.1	1.8	8.0	113	75.7	2.8	20.6	100	83.3	2.3	14.0	213
Middle	81.0	5.1	13.5	87	76.9	5.9	17.2	100	78.8	5.6	15.5	187
Fourth	90.9	0.9	8.3	83	93.0	5.8	1.2	63	91.8	3.0	5.2	145
Richest	97.8	1.3	0.9	58	95.5	1.8	2.7	50	96.8	1.5	1.7	108
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	81.6	2.4	15.9	300	78.4	2.9	18.4	308	80.0	2.6	17.2	608
Richest 40 percent	93.7	1.0	5.2	141	94.1	4.0	1.8	112	93.9	2.4	3.7	253

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a – Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a – Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary education. Children who have completed primary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4R: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	64.4	15.0	20.6	315	62.9	16.2	20.9	288	63.7	15.6	20.7	603
Area												
Urban	61.3	14.6	24.1	169	52.9	19.2	27.9	128	57.7	16.6	25.8	298
Rural	68.1	15.4	16.5	145	71.0	13.8	15.2	160	69.6	14.6	15.8	305
Age at beginning of school year												
11	52.7	37.5	9.8	90	41.5	40.3	18.3	69	47.8	38.7	13.5	159
12	68.7	13.8	17.5	65	58.0	22.7	19.3	68	63.2	18.3	18.4	133
13	78.9	4.4	16.6	74	82.2	3.8	14.0	71	80.5	4.1	15.4	145
14	61.0	1.3	37.7	86	68.5	1.0	30.5	80	64.6	1.2	34.2	166
Mother's education^B												
None	46.7	20.3	33.0	132	52.4	22.5	25.1	112	49.3	21.3	29.4	244
Primary	81.5	14.6	3.8	63	70.5	13.8	15.7	83	75.3	14.2	10.5	146
Lower secondary	72.7	10.8	16.5	100	67.6	10.6	21.8	84	70.3	10.7	18.9	185
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(62.2)	(15.3)	(22.5)	42	48.1	17.2	34.7	65	53.6	16.4	30.0	107
Has no functional difficulty	67.7	15.9	16.3	217	68.1	16.1	15.8	179	67.9	16.0	16.1	396
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	64.8	14.0	21.2	51	(61.5)	(20.0)	(18.4)	47	63.2	16.9	19.9	98
Ashkali	53.7	17.7	28.6	159	62.4	13.4	24.2	148	57.9	15.6	26.5	307
Egyptian	80.3	10.5	9.1	85	63.9	18.0	18.1	75	72.6	14.0	13.4	160
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(72.8)	(19.4)	(7.8)	36
Other ethnic groups	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.2.4R: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:			Number of children of lower secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Material deprivations												
Three or more	60.9	16.1	23.0	278	61.2	16.5	22.3	263	61.0	16.3	22.6	540
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(91.1)	(6.4)	(2.5)	29
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(83.2)	(11.2)	(5.6)	33
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	38.0	13.3	48.7	72	43.4	18.5	38.1	61	40.5	15.7	43.9	133
Second	58.9	19.5	21.6	69	57.0	17.2	25.8	72	57.9	18.3	23.8	141
Middle	72.9	16.4	10.7	59	63.0	15.1	21.9	55	68.1	15.8	16.1	114
Fourth	80.0	8.8	11.2	61	77.1	16.6	6.3	69	78.5	12.9	8.6	130
Richest	80.0	16.9	3.1	54	(83.1)	(10.7)	(6.2)	31	81.1	14.6	4.2	85
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	55.5	16.3	28.2	200	54.3	17.0	28.7	188	54.9	16.7	28.4	388
Richest 40 percent	80.0	12.6	7.4	115	78.9	14.8	6.3	100	79.5	13.6	6.9	215

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b – Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b – Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary or higher education. Children who have completed lower secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.5R: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total	
Total	11.2	50.3	26.3	12.1	100.0	821	10.1	48.3	26.3	15.3	100.0	444
Sex												
Male	10.8	53.5	24.4	11.4	100.0	421	10.7	50.4	22.4	16.5	100.0	242
Female	11.7	47.0	28.4	12.9	100.0	400	9.4	45.8	31.0	13.9	100.0	203
Area												
Urban	13.3	50.6	24.2	11.9	100.0	429	8.0	46.3	28.2	17.4	100.0	204
Rural	8.9	50.0	28.6	12.4	100.0	392	11.9	50.0	24.7	13.4	100.0	240
Mother's education^A												
None	9.6	44.7	28.3	17.3	100.0	316	12.7	38.6	31.2	17.4	100.0	132
Primary	12.7	51.5	26.0	9.8	100.0	231	7.6	48.6	28.4	15.4	100.0	130
Lower secondary	11.5	53.8	25.3	9.4	100.0	235	11.1	53.7	21.6	13.6	100.0	152
Upper secondary or higher	(13.9)	(67.4)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Grade												
1 (primary)	8.4	56.0	27.1	8.5	100.0	170	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	15.1	50.6	22.7	11.5	100.0	199	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	14.7	47.9	28.2	9.3	100.0	155	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	8.6	46.8	30.2	14.3	100.0	155	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	7.6	49.9	24.4	18.1	100.0	142	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	47.0	23.4	22.9	100.0	129
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	16.1	44.2	26.7	13.0	100.0	105
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.0	53.6	28.1	11.3	100.0	106
9 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.4	48.6	27.8	12.3	100.0	104
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	10.9	46.1	25.5	17.5	100.0	122	8.4	41.7	35.4	14.5	100.0	63
Has no functional difficulty	11.8	51.5	25.8	11.0	100.0	631	10.5	51.9	24.2	13.4	100.0	312

Table LN.2.5R: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school						Lower secondary school						Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Total		
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	13.1	39.9	34.2	12.8	100.0	152	5.4	35.3	37.5	21.8	100.0	78	
Ashkali	9.5	54.2	24.6	11.7	100.0	411	10.1	49.9	24.5	15.5	100.0	194	
Egyptian	11.7	52.4	22.9	13.0	100.0	203	12.2	52.2	23.3	12.3	100.0	133	
Albanian	18.8	40.3	29.8	11.1	100.0	50	(13.4)	(52.1)	(22.1)	(12.3)	100.0	35	
Other ethnic groups	–	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	
Material deprivations													
Three or more	10.9	49.0	26.8	13.3	100.0	741	10.1	47.0	26.1	16.8	100.0	383	
Two	(10.9)	(71.3)	(17.8)	(0.0)	100.0	36	(8.8)	(53.1)	(29.8)	(8.4)	100.0	32	
None or one	(16.8)	(54.9)	(26.0)	(2.4)	100.0	44	(11.3)	(60.3)	(25.9)	(2.6)	100.0	29	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.7	44.0	31.3	20.0	100.0	182	6.7	38.0	27.9	27.3	100.0	64	
Second	12.9	49.6	21.1	16.4	100.0	205	7.8	47.1	27.9	17.2	100.0	96	
Middle	16.7	43.1	30.8	9.4	100.0	167	12.6	45.9	29.8	11.7	100.0	91	
Fourth	7.7	57.9	26.3	8.0	100.0	148	12.5	52.4	23.4	11.7	100.0	115	
Richest	14.9	62.0	21.4	1.6	100.0	119	9.2	54.9	23.3	12.6	100.0	78	
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	11.4	45.8	27.4	15.5	100.0	555	9.3	44.4	28.6	17.8	100.0	251	
Richest 40 percent	10.9	59.7	24.1	5.2	100.0	266	11.2	53.4	23.3	12.0	100.0	193	

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a – Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b – Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.6R: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	31.1	13.5	0.0	55.4	250	30.9	9.3	0.0	59.9	244	31.0	11.4	0.0	57.6	494
Area															
Urban	31.5	13.8	0.0	54.6	137	37.3	9.6	0.0	53.1	121	34.2	11.9	0.0	53.9	258
Rural	30.5	13.0	0.0	56.4	113	24.5	8.9	0.0	66.6	123	27.4	10.9	0.0	61.7	236
Age at beginning of school year															
15	25.3	33.6	0.0	41.1	65	26.3	21.4	0.0	52.3	85	25.8	26.7	0.0	47.4	150
16	36.1	10.7	0.0	53.2	82	30.4	3.8	0.0	65.8	69	33.5	7.5	0.0	59.0	152
17	30.7	2.9	0.0	66.4	103	35.6	2.0	0.0	62.4	90	33.0	2.5	0.0	64.5	192
Mother's education^B															
None	20.1	8.7	0.0	71.2	75	27.5	10.2	0.0	62.3	74	23.8	9.4	0.0	66.8	149
Primary	33.4	22.0	0.0	44.5	60	(32.7)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(51.6)	45	33.1	19.3	0.0	47.6	105
Lower secondary	39.1	15.6	0.0	45.3	80	38.5	10.7	0.0	50.8	62	38.8	13.5	0.0	47.7	141
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Mother's functional difficulties^C															
Has functional difficulty	(32.8)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(60.8)	34	(16.9)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(76.2)	35	24.8	6.6	0.0	68.6	68
Has no functional difficulty	32.8	18.2	0.0	49.0	147	41.5	11.3	0.0	47.1	120	36.7	15.1	0.0	48.2	267
Ethnicity of household head															
Roma	(30.2)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(46.9)	38	(37.7)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(53.9)	43	34.2	15.2	0.0	50.7	81
Ashkali	29.7	9.9	0.0	60.4	132	26.0	6.6	0.0	67.4	114	28.0	8.4	0.0	63.6	246
Egyptian	34.8	9.4	0.0	55.8	67	25.7	13.2	0.0	61.1	68	30.2	11.3	0.0	58.5	135
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(51.5)	(23.4)	(0.0)	(25.1)	31
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.2.6R: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year	Percentage of children:				Number of children of upper secondary school age at beginning of school year
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A		Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Material deprivations															
Three or more	27.6	14.2	0.0	58.1	221	26.9	8.7	0.0	64.4	207	27.3	11.6	0.0	61.1	428
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
None or one	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(59.8)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(35.1)	40
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(10.1)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(80.8)	47	17.1	8.8	0.0	74.1	50	13.7	9.0	0.0	77.4	97
Second	21.5	15.8	0.0	62.7	54	(20.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(64.8)	34	20.9	15.6	0.0	63.5	88
Middle	(27.1)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(58.5)	46	(14.9)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(73.3)	47	20.9	13.1	0.0	66.0	93
Fourth	40.6	19.3	0.0	40.2	53	40.1	3.7	0.0	56.2	65	40.3	10.7	0.0	49.0	118
Richest	54.3	8.1	0.0	37.6	51	(56.2)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(33.2)	48	55.2	9.3	0.0	35.5	98
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	19.6	13.2	0.0	67.2	146	17.1	11.5	0.0	71.4	131	18.4	12.4	0.0	69.2	277
Richest 40 percent	47.3	13.8	0.0	38.9	104	46.9	6.6	0.0	46.4	113	47.1	10.1	0.0	42.8	217

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c – Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c – Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed upper secondary school are excluded.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.7R: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 13–15 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–22 years ^A
Total	86.6	160	84.7	461	96.4	112	59.7	166	58.5	514	23.8	410
Sex												
Male	87.2	82	82.7	225	95.8	59	63.9	86	61.0	257	29.2	233
Female	86.0	78	86.6	236	97.0	53	55.2	80	55.9	258	16.8	177
Area												
Urban	85.2	82	82.9	236	(97.7)	44	48.9	83	57.9	274	20.6	228
Rural	88.1	77	86.6	225	95.6	68	70.4	83	59.1	240	27.9	183
Mother's education^B												
None	118.0	51	69.3	181	(95.5)	34	32.8	66	na	na	na	na
Primary	(77.7)	48	93.6	111	(98.0)	35	(87.9)	36	na	na	na	na
Lower secondary	(64.2)	50	95.8	143	(95.4)	39	63.2	55	na	na	na	na
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	10	(*)	20	(*)	4	(*)	8	na	na	na	na
DK/Missing	–	0	(*)	1	–	0	–	0	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties^C												
Has functional difficulty	(96.4)	25	77.8	82	(*)	19	(29.8)	30	na	na	na	na
Has no functional difficulty	87.8	118	86.8	292	96.8	80	74.3	96	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	(70.1)	28	85.8	80	(*)	17	(*)	20	54.5	85	22.1	85
Ashkali	84.1	78	81.8	227	96.7	48	37.6	100	53.4	260	20.5	195
Egyptian	(94.7)	44	88.2	121	(96.6)	41	(94.0)	39	66.9	133	29.1	102
Albanian	(*)	9	(88.3)	29	(*)	6	(*)	5	(72.9)	37	(32.9)	28
Other ethnic groups	–	0	(*)	2	–	0	(*)	1	–	0	–	0
Missing	(*)	1	(*)	1	–	0	–	0	–	0	–	0

Table LN.2.7R: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Number of children age 13–15 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Number of adolescents age 17–19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Number of youth age 20–22 years ^A
Material deprivations												
Three or more	82.4	149	82.9	413	95.8	96	53.0	152	53.5	436	20.3	337
Two	(*)	6	(*)	22	(*)	7	(*)	7	(78.7)	32	(31.5)	32
None or one	(*)	5	(100.0)	25	(*)	9	(*)	8	91.0	46	(46.7)	42
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(76.0)	31	64.9	93	(96.6)	22	(26.0)	36	27.4	95	6.7	80
Second	(86.0)	39	84.2	105	(92.3)	29	(56.2)	37	44.2	86	9.5	62
Middle	(56.9)	42	84.1	99	(*)	17	(53.3)	39	56.5	96	27.3	88
Fourth	(99.6)	31	95.2	96	(96.4)	28	(83.7)	35	72.5	120	27.8	77
Richest	(*)	18	98.8	67	100.0	16	(*)	19	81.0	118	40.0	103
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	72.3	111	78.1	297	95.6	68	45.5	112	42.7	276	15.3	230
Richest 40 percent	(119.5)	48	96.7	164	(97.7)	44	89.1	54	76.7	238	34.7	180

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a – Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

³ MICS indicator LN.9 – Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b – Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b – Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c – Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

^A Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'—' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.2.8R: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	82.6	85.5	84.1	0.97	62.9	64.4	63.7	0.98	30.9	31.1	31.0	0.99
Area												
Urban	78.2	84.2	81.3	0.93	52.9	61.3	57.7	0.86	37.3	31.5	34.2	1.18
Rural	87.6	87.1	87.3	1.01	71.0	68.1	69.6	1.04	24.5	30.5	27.4	0.80
Mother's education^A												
None	82.6	84.2	83.5	0.98	52.4	46.7	49.3	1.12	27.5	20.1	23.8	1.37
Primary	80.0	84.0	82.1	0.95	70.5	81.5	75.3	0.87	(32.7)	33.4	33.1	(0.98)
Lower secondary	84.4	86.7	85.4	0.97	67.6	72.7	70.3	0.93	38.5	39.1	38.8	0.98
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(93.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
DK/Missing	–	–	–	–	–	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	–	–	–
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	80.7	88.4	83.9	0.91	48.1	(62.2)	53.6	(0.77)	(16.9)	(32.8)	24.8	(0.52)
Has no functional difficulty	82.8	86.4	84.7	0.96	68.1	67.7	67.9	1.01	41.5	32.8	36.7	1.27
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	80.7	79.5	80.1	1.01	(61.5)	64.8	63.2	(0.95)	(37.7)	(30.2)	34.2	(1.25)
Ashkali	80.5	84.0	82.3	0.96	62.4	53.7	57.9	1.16	26.0	29.7	28.0	0.88
Egyptian	87.8	89.7	88.7	0.98	63.9	80.3	72.6	0.80	25.7	34.8	30.2	0.74
Albanian	(88.2)	(*)	(94.3)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(72.8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(51.5)	(*)
Other ethnic groups	–	–	–	–	(*)	–	(*)	–	–	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	(*)	(*)

Table LN.2.8R: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Material deprivations												
Three or more	81.5	84.0	82.7	0.97	61.2	60.9	61.0	1.01	26.9	27.6	27.3	0.97
Two	(*)	(*)	(95.7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(91.1)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
None or one	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(83.2)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(59.8)	(*)
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.4	72.4	77.6	1.14	43.4	38.0	40.5	1.14	17.1	(10.1)	13.7	(1.69)
Second	75.7	90.1	83.3	0.84	57.0	58.9	57.9	0.97	(20.0)	21.5	20.9	(0.93)
Middle	76.9	81.0	78.8	0.95	63.0	72.9	68.1	0.86	(14.9)	(27.1)	20.9	(0.55)
Fourth	93.0	90.9	91.8	1.02	77.1	80.0	78.5	0.96	40.1	40.6	40.3	0.99
Richest	95.5	97.8	96.8	0.98	(83.1)	80.0	81.1	(1.04)	(56.2)	54.3	55.2	(1.04)
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	78.4	81.6	80.0	0.96	54.3	55.5	54.9	0.98	17.1	19.6	18.4	0.87
Richest 40 percent	94.1	93.7	93.9	1.00	78.9	80.0	79.5	0.99	46.9	47.3	47.1	0.99
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	0.86	0.74	0.80	na	(0.52)	0.48	0.50	na	(0.30)	(0.19)	0.25	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	1.12	1.03	1.07	na	1.34	1.11	1.21	na	0.66	0.97	0.80	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

³ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – primary, lower and upper secondary attendance (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹⁰⁸ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹⁰⁹

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹¹⁰ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹¹¹ The establishment of a parents' council by each educational institution is regulated by the Law on Pre-University Education in Kosovo (No.04/L-032), with provisions on the councils' election and the parents' right to complain and demand quality teaching and education from the school directors, municipality or the MES.

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5–17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹¹²

Tables LN.3.1 and LN.3.1R present percentages of children age 7–14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

Tables LN.3.3 and LN.3.3R show the learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹⁰⁸ Gest, D. et al., 'Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices', *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, vol. 19, no. 2, 2004, pp.319–36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹⁰⁹ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan, 'Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes', *Educational Psychology*, vol. 74, no. 2, 2004, pp. 141–53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹¹⁰ Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman and S. Litwack, 'The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better', *Review of Educational Research*, vol. 77, no. 3, 2007, pp. 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹¹¹ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar, *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Queen's Printer, Nottingham, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹¹² Hattori, H., M. Cardoso and B. Ledoux, *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers. UNICEF, New York, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total^A	98.5	2,832	93.4	75.2	47.0	30.1	52.1	89.0	2,790
Sex									
Male	98.3	1,444	92.3	75.8	45.5	28.5	51.0	90.2	1,419
Female	98.8	1,388	94.6	74.6	48.6	31.7	53.3	87.7	1,371
Area									
Urban	98.0	1,156	95.7	80.3	40.6	27.3	51.2	90.1	1,133
Rural	98.8	1,676	91.9	71.8	51.5	31.9	52.7	88.3	1,657
Age at beginning of school year									
6	(100.0)	97	(91.8)	(77.0)	(42.3)	(27.0)	(57.4)	(84.8)	97
7	98.3	293	92.2	76.1	43.8	25.4	66.1	91.0	288
8	99.2	340	100.0	73.4	46.0	28.9	59.7	92.6	337
9	98.0	311	95.2	76.6	57.5	43.7	51.8	94.6	305
10	99.7	347	98.9	70.5	40.0	25.6	54.0	90.9	346
11	98.6	412	94.9	78.1	46.6	30.5	50.6	88.0	406
12	98.8	352	95.1	77.4	42.6	25.8	52.7	88.7	348
13	97.4	394	88.5	72.1	49.0	33.2	45.2	80.0	384
14	97.4	286	81.2	77.6	54.1	28.5	36.0	89.8	279
School attendance^B									
Preschool	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	100.0	1,352	96.7	73.5	45.6	30.1	56.4	91.4	1,352
Lower secondary	100.0	1,422	90.6	77.1	48.9	30.4	48.4	87.1	1,422
Upper secondary	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Out-of-school	0.0	42	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education									
None	(90.7)	121	(84.4)	(54.2)	(36.4)	(20.3)	(31.6)	(67.0)	110
Primary	93.9	164	91.8	63.8	42.4	16.9	48.9	88.1	154
Lower secondary	98.8	1,412	92.1	70.5	46.4	27.8	49.6	88.1	1,395
Upper secondary	100.0	771	96.2	83.7	46.1	33.0	57.5	93.0	771
Higher	98.7	365	96.2	86.7	56.8	41.2	58.0	91.1	360
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	95.1	242	85.7	78.0	56.4	35.5	46.3	88.0	230
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	2,590	94.1	75.0	46.2	29.6	52.7	89.1	2,559

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Mother's functional difficulties^C									
Has functional difficulty	98.3	322	89.8	68.6	48.1	27.5	45.6	77.8	317
Has no functional difficulty	98.6	2,365	94.0	75.6	46.7	30.0	53.2	90.5	2,331
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	99.5	2,583	93.3	76.3	49.0	31.3	51.3	89.1	2,569
Serbian	(*)	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59
Other ethnic groups	84.8	186	95.7	48.8	26.1	17.3	56.7	83.6	158
Missing	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations									
Three or more	97.0	1,413	92.5	74.1	44.1	27.1	46.2	86.5	1,370
One or two	100.0	729	93.8	73.1	45.6	27.7	59.1	90.7	729
None	100.0	691	95.0	79.6	54.3	38.6	56.6	92.1	691
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	96.1	713	93.9	73.5	45.7	26.4	45.8	83.5	685
Second	99.2	668	89.2	67.8	43.6	28.2	45.1	88.7	663
Middle	99.1	452	95.5	73.6	47.2	29.5	59.4	90.4	448
Fourth	99.1	509	94.7	79.3	51.0	32.7	56.8	92.3	504
Richest	100.0	490	95.4	84.9	49.4	35.5	59.1	92.5	490

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 – Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 – Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 – Effective participation in school management

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A The background characteristic 'School management' is not shown in the table because the number of children attending 'Public' and 'Public/Private' schools is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7–14 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school and have homework
Total	45.1	2,832	94.5	2,590	98.8	2,790	98.6	2,561	57.2	2,756
Sex										
Male	44.6	1,444	92.3	1,290	98.5	1,419	98.4	1,279	60.9	1,397
Female	45.6	1,388	96.8	1,300	99.1	1,371	98.9	1,282	53.4	1,359
Area										
Urban	54.3	1,156	95.0	1,059	99.3	1,133	98.3	1,044	57.1	1,125
Rural	38.8	1,676	94.2	1,531	98.4	1,657	98.9	1,517	57.3	1,631
Age at beginning of school year										
6	(32.5)	97	(95.7)	85	(100.0)	97	(100.0)	85	(93.9)	97
7	37.8	293	93.1	278	99.0	288	98.5	274	88.5	285
8	49.7	340	97.5	312	100.0	337	98.7	310	80.2	337
9	49.0	311	95.7	286	98.3	305	98.6	286	69.1	300
10	52.3	347	95.0	317	100.0	346	98.9	317	57.6	346
11	44.9	412	96.2	378	99.6	406	97.2	374	52.7	405
12	43.0	352	95.8	316	98.2	348	99.3	312	46.0	342
13	46.3	394	89.9	360	97.3	384	98.6	350	27.6	374
14	39.6	286	92.8	257	97.4	279	99.2	253	30.8	272
School attendance										
Preschool	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	5
Primary	46.2	1,352	96.4	1,250	99.4	1,352	99.0	1,250	75.3	1,344
Lower secondary	45.5	1,422	94.4	1,299	98.2	1,422	98.5	1,299	40.0	1,396
Upper secondary	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	10	(*)	7	(*)	10
Out-of-school	(*)	42	(*)	29	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education										
None	(14.2)	121	(85.8)	121	(93.9)	110	(97.2)	110	(62.9)	103
Primary	18.7	164	88.0	145	97.5	154	99.2	135	40.0	150
Lower secondary	35.0	1,412	94.9	1,290	98.7	1,395	98.8	1,287	53.0	1,377
Upper secondary	56.5	771	95.5	699	99.3	771	98.5	699	64.2	765
Higher	82.3	365	97.1	334	100.0	360	98.3	329	64.0	360

Table LN.3.3: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school and have homework
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	40.7	242	86.3	217	94.7	230	99.5	213	61.1	218
Has no functional difficulty	45.5	2,590	95.3	2,372	99.1	2,559	98.6	2,348	56.9	2,538
Mother's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	36.5	322	92.4	299	94.1	317	100.0	297	50.9	298
Has no functional difficulty	46.1	2,365	95.1	2,158	99.3	2,331	98.5	2,133	58.2	2,316
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	46.5	2,583	95.8	2,368	98.7	2,569	99.3	2,361	56.9	2,535
Serbian	(*)	59	(*)	53	(*)	59	(*)	53	(*)	59
Other ethnic groups	15.5	186	80.1	165	100.0	158	86.2	143	58.9	158
Missing	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4
Material deprivations										
Three or more	37.1	1,413	93.0	1,306	98.3	1,370	98.3	1,277	55.9	1,347
One or two	43.9	729	95.8	668	98.7	729	99.0	668	62.6	720
None	62.7	691	96.5	616	99.8	691	99.0	616	54.1	689
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	26.1	713	93.3	662	98.5	685	98.1	643	54.9	674
Second	37.9	668	93.2	612	97.5	663	98.4	611	52.4	646
Middle	47.7	452	95.5	413	100.0	448	99.6	409	63.8	448
Fourth	56.0	509	95.9	466	99.7	504	99.2	461	58.2	503
Richest	68.9	490	96.0	437	98.8	490	98.3	437	59.6	484

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.19 – Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 – School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.1R: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total^A	83.0	1,158	89.6	49.2	29.3	16.8	44.2	87.4	961
Sex									
Male	84.1	626	89.9	52.6	29.5	14.9	45.2	87.7	526
Female	81.7	532	89.2	45.2	29.1	19.2	42.9	87.1	434
Area									
Urban	79.2	572	92.2	44.4	25.2	10.2	39.5	89.1	453
Rural	86.7	586	87.3	53.5	33.0	22.7	48.3	85.8	508
Age at beginning of school year									
6	(56.8)	73	80.8	46.3	12.2	0.0	54.2	79.5	42
7	73.6	163	90.5	47.9	20.4	8.3	52.3	95.8	120
8	89.7	126	(94.7)	(52.5)	(33.7)	(8.1)	(61.3)	(91.5)	113
9	85.2	150	93.0	53.5	37.5	25.2	51.5	91.2	128
10	(82.2)	102	(92.7)	(49.3)	(29.7)	(17.1)	(44.2)	(92.9)	84
11	93.4	173	85.5	51.2	27.7	25.6	41.9	82.8	161
12	(86.2)	105	(93.7)	(40.6)	(13.5)	(7.3)	(43.7)	(85.6)	91
13	86.4	137	(89.0)	(47.9)	(37.5)	(14.1)	(36.8)	(83.8)	118
14	80.9	129	(83.0)	(49.1)	(38.2)	(30.4)	(15.4)	(80.0)	104
School attendance^B									
Primary	100.0	573	93.0	48.0	27.9	14.1	51.0	91.0	573
Lower secondary	100.0	385	84.4	51.0	31.1	20.6	33.7	82.1	385
Upper secondary	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Out-of-school	0.0	197	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education									
None	79.2	455	85.9	46.7	29.0	15.8	42.2	87.2	360
Primary	79.7	341	94.5	45.7	25.3	12.1	44.9	85.8	272
Lower secondary	89.7	310	90.1	52.2	31.4	21.2	44.5	88.0	278
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	64.7	155	(76.5)	(40.6)	(25.0)	(17.5)	(38.5)	(91.7)	100
Has no functional difficulty	85.8	1,002	91.1	50.2	29.8	16.8	44.8	86.9	860
Mother's functional difficulties^C									
Has functional difficulty	80.4	190	85.6	61.6	42.1	22.9	48.0	96.2	153
Has no functional difficulty	83.2	919	90.3	45.7	26.3	15.4	42.7	86.7	765

Table LN.3.1R: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	85.4	183	97.5	55.3	23.3	11.8	39.6	92.4	157
Ashkali	77.8	580	90.8	44.5	29.4	14.1	45.6	84.7	451
Egyptian	87.5	316	80.7	52.3	33.0	25.3	46.2	89.6	277
Albanian	(97.4)	70	(97.8)	(52.4)	(27.9)	(14.5)	(34.9)	(82.9)	69
Missing	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Material deprivations									
Three or more	81.4	1,055	89.2	48.2	29.0	15.5	42.2	87.1	859
Two	(*)	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
None or one	(100.0)	52	(95.8)	(60.3)	(31.2)	(31.2)	(68.3)	(92.1)	52
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	73.2	293	87.4	45.3	22.3	12.5	41.2	87.0	214
Second	79.6	280	85.8	40.4	21.2	7.4	45.5	85.9	223
Middle	80.7	223	90.6	46.4	35.4	23.6	44.4	81.2	180
Fourth	91.6	211	94.2	54.7	30.6	19.9	38.7	93.8	193
Richest	99.6	150	91.1	64.4	42.3	25.1	53.3	89.5	150
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	77.6	796	87.7	43.8	25.8	13.9	43.7	84.9	618
Richest 40 percent	94.9	361	92.8	58.9	35.7	22.2	45.0	91.9	343

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 – Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 – Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 – Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 – Effective participation in school management

⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 – Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A The background characteristic 'School management' is not shown in the table because the number of children attending 'Public' and 'Public/Private' schools is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7–14 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.3R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school and have homework
Total	8.1	1,158	71.6	1,024	97.2	961	90.3	878	49.3	934
Sex										
Male	8.4	626	71.3	547	98.1	526	91.9	478	53.2	517
Female	7.8	532	71.9	477	96.2	434	88.3	400	44.6	418
Area										
Urban	7.8	572	68.7	519	99.4	453	91.7	427	47.7	450
Rural	8.4	586	74.6	506	95.3	508	88.9	451	50.8	484
Age at beginning of school year										
6	(0.0)	73	(*)	67	(*)	42	(*)	39	(*)	42
7	11.6	163	(72.2)	137	99.0	120	(90.9)	109	95.8	119
8	8.6	126	74.5	125	(100.0)	113	(87.9)	112	(67.1)	113
9	7.4	150	71.6	123	93.5	128	91.7	111	62.3	119
10	(8.5)	102	(81.0)	94	(97.8)	84	(88.3)	79	(46.2)	82
11	5.3	173	76.6	152	95.6	161	93.5	140	44.6	154
12	(9.8)	105	(74.7)	85	(94.6)	91	(93.2)	76	(32.5)	86
13	16.0	137	(69.3)	134	(97.3)	118	(80.4)	116	(20.9)	115
14	2.1	129	(66.4)	108	(100.0)	104	(96.8)	96	(14.7)	104
School attendance										
Primary	8.4	573	82.7	516	98.0	573	90.0	516	65.2	562
Lower secondary	11.3	385	79.1	359	96.1	385	90.6	359	25.6	370
Upper secondary	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	3
Out-of-school	0.6	197	(13.8)	147	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table LN.3.3R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school and have homework
Mother's education										
None	3.6	455	64.7	376	95.0	360	90.6	316	42.3	342
Primary	10.4	341	70.9	312	100.0	272	90.1	253	52.3	272
Lower secondary	7.5	310	78.8	286	96.9	278	90.2	261	51.7	270
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	51	(*)	50	(*)	50	(*)	49	(*)	50
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	4.7	155	(57.2)	135	(93.7)	100	(95.2)	88	(48.6)	94
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	1,002	73.8	889	97.7	860	89.7	789	49.4	840
Mother's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	9.7	190	68.6	176	95.3	153	84.6	143	46.4	145
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	919	72.2	804	97.5	765	92.0	694	50.4	746
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	8.3	183	68.3	155	100.0	157	46.0	129	63.9	157
Ashkali	4.9	580	67.4	503	97.0	451	96.2	420	48.1	438
Egyptian	12.2	316	77.0	298	96.7	277	100.0	263	40.9	267
Albanian	(16.7)	70	(85.3)	61	(94.3)	69	(100.0)	59	(60.0)	65
Missing	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7	(*)	7
Material deprivations										
Three or more	7.4	1,055	70.0	929	96.9	859	90.0	783	49.0	832
Two	(*)	50	(*)	48	(*)	50	(*)	48	(*)	50
None or one	(25.9)	52	(*)	47	(100.0)	52	(*)	47	(55.2)	52
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.5	293	68.5	234	94.5	214	89.8	188	52.7	203
Second	3.6	280	62.0	246	97.4	223	91.1	200	44.3	217
Middle	12.1	223	67.9	202	95.1	180	91.6	160	48.1	171
Fourth	10.9	211	77.6	199	100.0	193	85.0	186	47.6	193
Richest	17.7	150	90.2	143	100.0	150	94.9	143	55.8	150

Table LN.3.3R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7–14 years who have homework and percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home among children who attend school, and percentage of children who receive help with homework among those who have homework, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school and have homework
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	5.6	796	66.0	682	95.7	618	90.8	548	48.3	591
Richest 40 percent	13.7	361	82.9	342	100.0	343	89.3	329	51.1	343

¹ MICS indicator LN.18 – Availability of books at home

² MICS indicator LN.19 – Reading habit at home

³ MICS indicator LN.20 – School and home languages

⁴ MICS indicator LN.21 – Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

8.4 FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

The ability to read and understand a simple text is one of the most fundamental skills a child can learn. Yet in many countries, students enrolled in school for as many as 6 years are unable to read and understand simple texts, as shown for instance by regional assessments such as the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE), the Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (PASEC) and the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ).¹¹³ Acquiring literacy in the early grades of primary is crucial because doing so becomes more difficult in later grades, for those who are lagging behind.¹¹⁴

A strong foundation in basic numeracy skills during the early grades is crucial for success in mathematics in the later years. Mathematics is a skill very much in demand and most competitive jobs require some level of skill in mathematics. Early mathematical knowledge is a primary predictor of later academic achievement and future success in mathematics is related to an early and strong conceptual foundation.¹¹⁵

There are a number of existing tools for measuring learning outcomes¹¹⁶ with each approach having their own strengths and limitations as well as varying levels of applicability to household surveys such as MICS. For some international assessments, it may just be too late: 'Even though international testing programs like PISA and TIMSS are steadily increasing their coverage to also cover developing countries, (...) much of the divergence in test scores happens before the points in the educational trajectories of children where they are tested by international assessments', according to longitudinal surveys like the Young Lives Study.¹¹⁷ National assessments such as the Early Grade Reading Assessment, which happens earlier and is more context specific, will however be less appropriate for cross-country analysis; although it may be possible to compare children who do not complete an exercise (zero scores) set at a level which reflects each national target for children by a certain age or grade. Additionally, it is recognized that some assessments only capture children in school. However, given that many children do not attend school, further data on these out-of-school children is needed and these can be adequately captured in household surveys.

¹¹³ CONFEMEN. *PASEC 2014 Education system performance in Francophone sub-Saharan Africa. Competencies and learning factors in primary education*. Dakar: CONFEMEN, 2015. http://www.pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Rapport_Pasec2014_GB_webv2.pdf;

Makuwa, D. and J. Maarse, 'The Impact of Large-Scale International Assessments: A Case Study of How the Ministry of Education in Namibia Used SACMEQ Assessments to Improve Learning Outcomes', *Research in Comparative and International Education* 8, no. 3 (2013): 349–58. doi:10.2304/rcie.2013.8.3.349.;

Spaull, N., 'Poverty & Privilege: Primary School Inequality in South Africa', *International Journal of Educational Development* 33, no. 5 (2013): 436–47. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2012.09.009.

¹¹⁴ Stanovich, K., 'Matthew Effects in Reading: Some Consequences of Individual Differences in the Acquisition of Literacy', *Reading Research Quarterly* 21, no. 4 (1986): 360–407. doi:10.1598/rrq.21.4.1.

¹¹⁵ Duncan, G., 'School Readiness and Later Achievement', *Developmental Psychology* 43, no. 6 (2007): 1428–446. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.43.6.1428.

¹¹⁶ LMTF. *Toward Universal Learning. A Global Framework for Measuring Learning. Report No. 2 of the Learning Metrics Task Force*. Montreal and Washington: UNESCO Institute for Statistics and Center for Universal Education at the Brookings Institution. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/LMTFReport2ES_final.pdf;

Buckner, E. and R. Hatch. *Literacy Data: More, but not always better*. Washington: Education Policy and Data Center, 2014. <https://www.epdc.org/epdc-data-points/literacy-data-more-not-always-better-part-1-2>;

Wagner, D. *Smaller, Quicker Cheaper – Improving Learning Assessments for Developing Countries*. Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2011. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002136/213663e.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ Singh, A. *Emergence and evolution of learning gaps across countries: Linked panel evidence from Ethiopia, India, Peru and Vietnam*. Oxford: Young Lives, 2014. http://www.younglives.org.uk/files/YL-WP124_Singh_learning%20gaps.pdf.

Kosovo participated for the first time in the PISA international assessment in 2015 and then in 2018. In both rounds, Kosovo was ranked third from the bottom, recording some of the lowest average scores among all of the countries tested.

This module was administered using the Reading and Numbers Book in Albanian and Serbian languages, as the two main languages of instruction in Kosovo. The Turkish and Bosnian languages were also developed, however they were not administered due to no cases found of children attending school with these languages of instruction.

Tables LN.4.1A, LN.4.1AR, LN.4.2A and LN.4.2AR present percentages of girls and boys age 7–14 years who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively, by age, location, region, wealth index quintile and other disaggregation. Tables LN.4.1B, LN.4.1BR, LN.4.2B and LN.4.2BR present the same information for all children. These MICS indicators are designed and developed for both national policy development and SDG reporting for SDG4.1.1(a): Proportion of children in grade 2/3 achieving a minimum proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

Table LN.4.1A: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Total	78.7	66.3	47.2	41.0	1,290	80.4	67.5	47.7	41.7	1,300
Area										
Urban	78.3	69.5	49.2	43.6	526	85.1	73.8	49.7	45.4	533
Rural	79.0	64.0	45.8	39.2	764	77.2	63.1	46.4	39.2	767
Age at beginning of school year										
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46
7–8	44.4	41.8	31.2	26.1	289	57.1	47.7	25.4	24.5	300
7	38.4	34.7	27.3	21.3	137	51.6	40.7	18.8	16.8	141
8	49.8	48.2	34.6	30.5	152	61.9	53.9	31.3	31.3	159
9	77.9	64.0	50.0	41.0	135	85.6	79.5	51.8	49.8	151
10	89.9	71.0	63.1	57.3	160	91.5	85.0	65.3	55.1	157
11	93.1	87.9	63.4	56.8	181	85.0	70.7	54.3	44.4	197
12	98.5	83.0	53.4	50.9	172	93.5	65.8	51.1	40.6	144
13	91.2	77.1	48.0	39.3	187	94.1	76.1	56.2	49.7	173
14	96.6	67.0	42.6	33.5	125	98.3	80.9	62.3	54.2	132
School attendance										
Preschool education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	–	–	–	–	0
Primary	61.0	51.1	39.8	34.1	595	68.1	62.0	40.6	37.8	655
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Grade 2–3	43.4	40.7	29.7	24.7	292	59.4	49.9	28.5	27.6	304
Grade 2	33.6	27.8	23.1	16.6	126	53.2	47.7	21.6	19.6	137
Grade 3	50.8	50.5	34.7	30.8	166	64.5	51.6	34.1	34.1	167
Grade 4	83.8	70.1	54.5	46.2	135	83.3	76.6	52.0	50.0	150
Grade 5	89.2	68.7	58.6	52.4	128	87.7	87.1	64.3	56.3	158
Lower secondary	96.0	81.4	54.3	48.0	671	93.4	74.3	55.7	46.2	628
Grade 6	93.5	86.2	67.5	59.6	198	89.4	70.0	46.6	38.0	194
Grade 7	95.4	86.1	55.8	54.0	168	(90.2)	(69.2)	(60.1)	(47.1)	114
Grade 8	96.4	82.7	43.8	39.1	174	94.6	75.7	52.4	43.8	174
Grade 9	100.0	66.6	46.4	34.5	131	100.0	82.4	68.4	59.3	145
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	–	–	–	–	0
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72
Primary	(79.1)	(64.5)	(44.2)	(30.8)	71	(58.8)	(43.3)	(30.6)	(24.8)	74
Lower secondary	78.3	66.4	45.8	40.6	656	81.0	66.8	50.7	42.3	634
Upper secondary	82.3	67.8	51.2	46.3	339	83.5	70.2	47.7	45.1	361
Higher	89.0	73.3	57.6	48.1	176	85.5	76.0	52.0	48.6	159

Table LN.4.1A: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020										
	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(76.0)	(55.0)	(31.0)	(25.4)	93	(74.4)	(58.3)	(36.2)	(33.5)	124
Has no functional difficulty	78.9	67.1	48.5	42.2	1,197	81.1	68.5	49.0	42.6	1,176
Mother's functional difficulties^A										
Has functional difficulty	79.1	66.4	44.5	40.9	133	77.0	71.5	40.7	36.9	165
Has no functional difficulty	77.8	65.3	47.0	40.6	1,088	80.6	66.8	47.8	41.7	1,070
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	80.7	68.3	47.7	42.2	1,181	81.7	69.1	49.1	42.5	1,187
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(47.8)	(37.2)	(32.8)	(19.3)	80	(59.1)	(44.6)	(23.1)	(23.1)	85
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations										
Three or more	75.0	60.7	42.2	36.1	616	79.5	64.7	43.4	37.7	690
One or two	78.2	66.8	46.5	42.1	354	83.7	75.4	52.6	46.4	314
None	86.4	76.4	57.6	49.2	320	79.1	65.7	52.6	46.3	296
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	68.7	51.8	36.0	30.7	313	77.1	65.8	39.2	33.0	349
Second	84.6	68.3	46.5	40.5	288	80.5	65.4	50.4	43.2	324
Middle	75.7	68.6	51.4	46.4	208	81.2	70.3	49.6	42.0	205
Fourth	85.2	74.2	59.2	52.5	227	79.1	66.0	50.0	46.8	239
Richest	81.1	72.6	47.6	39.7	255	87.5	73.3	54.4	48.9	182
Parity indices										
Wealth										
Poorest/Richest	0.85	0.71	0.76	0.77	na	0.88	0.90	0.72	0.68	na
Area										
Rural/Urban	1.01	0.92	0.93	0.90	na	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.86	na
Child's functional difficulties										
Difficulties/No difficulties	(0.96)	(0.82)	(0.64)	(0.60)	na	(0.92)	(0.85)	(0.74)	(0.79)	na
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities/All other ethnic groups	(0.39)	(0.48)	(0.58)	(0.38)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.1B: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4}	79.6	66.9	47.5	41.4	1.02	0.5	2,590
Area							
Urban	81.7	71.6	49.5	44.5	1.04	1.2	1,059
Rural	78.1	63.6	46.1	39.2	1.00	0.1	1,531
Age at beginning of school year							
6	(17.5)	(13.0)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(*)	(0.0)	85
7–8 ²	50.8	44.8	28.2	25.3	0.94	0.7	590
7	45.1	37.8	23.0	19.0	0.79	1.5	278
8	56.0	51.1	32.9	30.9	1.03	0.0	312
9	82.0	72.2	50.9	45.6	1.22	0.0	286
10	90.7	77.9	64.2	56.2	0.96	0.0	317
11	88.8	78.9	58.6	50.4	0.78	0.7	378
12	96.2	75.2	52.4	46.2	0.80	1.7	316
13	92.6	76.6	51.9	44.3	1.26	0.0	360
14	97.5	74.2	52.7	44.1	1.62	0.8	257
School attendance							
Preschool education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	5
Primary	64.7	56.8	40.2	36.1	1.11	0.0	1,250
Grade 1	(12.5)	(4.9)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(*)	(0.0)	82
Grade 2–3 ³	51.5	45.4	29.1	26.2	1.12	0.0	596
Grade 2	43.8	38.2	22.3	18.2	1.18	0.0	263
Grade 3	57.7	51.1	34.4	32.5	1.11	0.0	333
Grade 4	83.5	73.5	53.1	48.2	1.08	0.0	285
Grade 5	88.4	78.8	61.7	54.6	1.07	0.0	286
Lower secondary	94.8	78.0	55.0	47.1	0.96	0.4	1,299
Grade 6	91.5	78.2	57.1	48.9	0.64	0.7	391
Grade 7	93.3	79.2	57.6	51.2	(0.87)	0.4	282
Grade 8	95.5	79.2	48.1	41.4	1.12	0.0	349
Grade 9	100.0	74.9	58.0	47.5	1.72	0.7	276
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	7
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Mother's education							
None	(50.9)	(52.2)	(20.0)	(13.5)	(*)	(3.4)	121
Primary	68.7	53.7	37.2	27.7	(0.80)	3.6	145
Lower secondary	79.6	66.6	48.2	41.4	1.04	0.0	1,290
Upper secondary	83.0	69.0	49.4	45.6	0.97	0.0	699
Higher	87.4	74.6	54.9	48.4	1.01	1.4	334
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	75.1	56.9	33.9	30.0	(1.32)	0.0	217
Has no functional difficulty	80.0	67.8	48.7	42.4	1.01	0.6	2,372
Mother's functional difficulties^A							
Has functional difficulty	78.0	69.3	42.4	38.7	0.90	0.0	299
Has no functional difficulty	79.2	66.0	47.4	41.1	1.03	0.6	2,158

Table LN.4.1B: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	81.2	68.7	48.4	42.4	1.01	0.2	2,368
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Other ethnic groups	53.6	41.0	27.8	21.3	(1.20)	5.0	165
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	4
Material deprivations							
Three or more	77.4	62.8	42.8	36.9	1.04	0.6	1,306
One or two	80.8	70.8	49.4	44.1	1.10	0.2	668
None	82.9	71.3	55.2	47.8	0.94	0.7	616
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.1	59.2	37.7	31.9	1.08	0.6	662
Second	82.4	66.8	48.5	41.9	1.07	0.0	612
Middle	78.4	69.4	50.5	44.2	0.91	1.0	413
Fourth	82.1	70.0	54.5	49.6	0.89	0.2	466
Richest	83.8	72.9	50.4	43.5	1.23	1.0	437
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.87	0.81	0.75	0.73	na	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.96	0.89	0.93	0.88	na	na	na
Child's functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.94	0.84	0.70	0.71	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities/All other ethnic groups	(0.55)	(0.54)	(0.48)	(0.43)	na	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22a – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7–14)							
² MICS indicator LN.22b – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)							
³ MICS indicator LN.22c – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1							
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.							
na: not applicable							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
"—" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator							

Table LN.4.2A: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total	90.6	92.6	64.7	57.2	45.7	1,290	86.3	89.0	63.6	49.2	38.8	1,300
Area												
Urban	93.4	96.1	70.2	64.0	53.1	526	85.7	88.6	66.4	53.7	44.5	533
Rural	88.6	90.1	60.9	52.5	40.7	764	86.7	89.2	61.7	46.0	34.8	767
Age at beginning of school year												
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46
7–8	79.0	82.9	49.7	40.9	26.3	289	70.8	73.8	46.9	37.9	22.4	300
7	72.8	79.0	38.7	26.5	13.2	137	49.0	57.4	36.9	27.2	12.9	141
8	84.5	86.5	59.7	53.8	38.0	152	90.0	88.3	55.8	47.4	30.9	159
9	93.3	99.4	79.5	57.3	53.8	135	97.4	100.0	79.4	56.5	50.4	151
10	91.2	93.5	67.4	66.4	53.4	160	98.0	97.1	75.8	65.6	55.1	157
11	94.8	98.4	78.9	65.0	56.1	181	93.3	95.3	76.1	56.1	44.0	197
12	97.1	98.0	74.4	69.5	60.4	172	92.8	91.8	63.9	42.7	37.4	144
13	96.2	95.8	57.8	59.0	45.9	187	92.8	96.9	64.7	49.8	41.4	173
14	100.0	97.6	70.1	63.5	45.6	125	92.1	98.8	66.3	56.0	45.5	132
School attendance												
Preschool	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	–	–	–	–	–	0
Primary	84.4	87.0	59.1	49.4	38.3	595	79.4	81.9	59.3	46.8	34.6	655
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Grade 2–3	81.3	84.9	51.7	40.4	27.8	292	74.0	75.6	49.9	38.7	23.4	304
Grade 2	67.2	76.3	38.1	25.2	16.3	126	53.4	63.2	44.4	28.4	14.7	137
Grade 3	92.0	91.5	62.0	51.9	36.4	166	90.8	85.7	54.3	47.1	30.6	167
Grade 4	93.2	100.0	76.7	55.8	48.8	135	93.2	98.5	79.0	53.1	45.9	150
Grade 5	93.3	91.5	72.7	71.5	60.3	128	97.1	94.9	74.8	67.7	54.5	158
Lower secondary	97.4	98.9	71.7	65.6	53.9	671	95.0	97.9	69.9	53.0	44.2	628
Grade 6	92.8	98.8	77.7	60.0	51.8	198	96.2	96.5	76.4	58.1	49.9	194
Grade 7	98.1	99.4	74.9	74.7	65.6	168	(95.8)	(99.2)	(67.7)	(36.4)	(30.1)	114
Grade 8	100.0	97.8	57.8	59.4	44.3	174	94.0	97.0	65.0	58.0	48.4	174
Grade 9	100.0	100.0	76.8	70.5	54.9	131	93.9	100.0	68.7	53.3	42.8	145
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	–	–	–	–	–	0
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	72
Primary	(92.0)	(85.2)	(54.6)	(45.9)	(35.5)	71	(85.4)	(88.2)	(40.2)	(47.9)	(26.7)	74
Lower secondary	90.0	92.6	60.7	54.9	40.9	656	87.6	90.8	64.6	48.9	38.9	634
Upper secondary	93.0	95.1	70.7	57.3	48.5	339	84.5	87.4	66.2	48.6	39.6	361
Higher	95.8	97.7	80.0	77.3	66.4	176	88.8	92.7	74.0	65.1	54.3	159

Table LN.4.2A: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(92.8)	(87.1)	(52.2)	(53.8)	(38.2)	93	(77.7)	(77.4)	(54.9)	(37.3)	(29.7)	124
Has no functional difficulty	90.4	93.0	65.6	57.4	46.3	1,197	87.2	90.2	64.5	50.4	39.7	1,176
Mother's functional difficulties^A												
Has functional difficulty	92.8	98.2	62.4	52.4	39.3	133	88.8	89.8	53.2	36.6	26.3	165
Has no functional difficulty	90.1	91.7	65.1	57.5	46.4	1,088	85.3	88.3	64.1	50.6	39.7	1,070
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	91.4	93.9	65.9	57.8	46.3	1,181	88.5	90.9	65.6	52.2	41.9	1,187
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	(77.4)	(73.7)	(44.9)	(34.9)	(29.1)	80	(56.1)	(61.0)	(28.8)	(15.3)	(0.0)	85
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations												
Three or more	89.2	90.1	59.1	49.2	38.0	616	86.6	87.9	60.9	45.9	37.0	690
One or two	88.2	91.4	63.2	56.2	45.9	354	84.8	88.9	67.0	53.2	43.7	314
None	95.8	98.6	77.1	73.6	60.5	320	87.2	91.5	66.3	52.4	37.8	296
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	84.7	84.5	48.9	38.1	28.2	313	81.5	86.5	56.3	42.8	34.6	349
Second	92.9	93.8	65.7	57.9	46.9	288	89.9	89.4	66.5	48.2	38.6	324
Middle	90.7	96.7	66.0	60.1	47.0	208	82.4	86.1	65.4	49.0	40.5	205
Fourth	92.7	94.2	74.6	62.4	52.7	227	91.1	94.1	59.9	50.6	34.0	239
Richest	93.1	96.1	73.0	72.8	58.6	255	87.2	89.4	75.4	61.2	51.5	182
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest	0.91	0.88	0.67	0.52	0.48	na	0.94	0.97	0.75	0.70	0.67	na
Area												
Rural/Urban	0.95	0.94	0.87	0.82	0.77	na	1.01	1.01	0.93	0.86	0.78	na
Child's functional difficulties												
Difficulties/No difficulties	(1.03)	(0.94)	(0.80)	(0.94)	(0.82)	na	(0.89)	(0.86)	(0.85)	(0.74)	(0.75)	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities/All other ethnic groups	(0.77)	(0.70)	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.38)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na

^A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.2B: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total						Number of children age 7–14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total ^{1,4}	88.4	90.8	64.1	53.2	42.2	0.85	2,590
Area							
Urban	89.5	92.3	68.3	58.8	48.7	0.84	1,059
Rural	87.7	89.7	61.3	49.2	37.7	0.86	1,531
Age at beginning of school year							
6	(37.8)	(41.1)	(15.9)	(14.9)	(10.0)	(*)	85
7–8 ²	74.8	78.3	48.3	39.4	24.3	0.85	590
7	60.7	68.1	37.8	26.9	13.0	0.97	278
8	87.3	87.4	57.7	50.5	34.3	0.81	312
9	95.4	99.7	79.5	56.9	52.0	0.94	286
10	94.6	95.3	71.6	66.0	54.3	1.03	317
11	94.0	96.8	77.5	60.4	49.8	0.78	378
12	95.2	95.2	69.7	57.3	50.0	0.62	316
13	94.6	96.3	61.1	54.6	43.8	0.90	360
14	95.9	98.2	68.1	59.7	45.6	1.00	257
School attendance							
Preschool	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	5
Primary	81.8	84.3	59.2	48.0	36.3	0.90	1,250
Grade 1	(25.1)	(31.3)	(4.0)	(12.8)	(4.0)	(*)	82
Grade 2–3 ³	77.6	80.1	50.8	39.5	25.6	0.84	596
Grade 2	60.0	69.5	41.4	26.9	15.5	0.90	263
Grade 3	91.4	88.6	58.1	49.5	33.5	0.84	333
Grade 4	93.2	99.2	77.9	54.4	47.3	0.94	285
Grade 5	95.4	93.4	73.9	69.4	57.1	0.90	286
Lower secondary	96.2	98.4	70.8	59.5	49.2	0.82	1,299
Grade 6	94.5	97.7	77.0	59.1	50.8	0.96	391
Grade 7	97.2	99.3	72.0	59.2	51.3	(0.46)	282
Grade 8	97.0	97.4	61.4	58.7	46.4	1.09	349
Grade 9	96.8	100.0	72.6	61.5	48.5	0.78	276
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	7
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Mother's education							
None	(71.7)	(70.3)	(39.8)	(24.9)	(19.6)	(*)	121
Primary	88.6	86.7	47.2	46.9	31.0	(0.75)	145
Lower secondary	88.8	91.7	62.7	51.9	39.9	0.95	1,290
Upper secondary	88.6	91.1	68.4	52.8	43.9	0.82	699
Higher	92.4	95.3	77.2	71.5	60.7	0.82	334
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	84.2	81.6	53.7	44.4	33.3	(0.78)	217
Has no functional difficulty	88.8	91.6	65.1	54.0	43.0	0.86	2,372
Mother's functional difficulties ^A							
Has functional difficulty	90.6	93.5	57.3	43.7	32.1	0.67	299
Has no functional difficulty	87.7	90.0	64.6	54.0	43.1	0.86	2,158

Table LN.4.2B: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	89.9	92.4	65.7	55.0	44.1	0.91	2,368
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Other ethnic groups	66.4	67.1	36.7	24.8	14.1	(0.00)	165
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	4
Material deprivations							
Three or more	87.8	88.9	60.0	47.5	37.4	0.97	1,306
One or two	86.6	90.2	65.0	54.8	44.8	0.95	668
None	91.7	95.2	71.9	63.4	49.6	0.63	616
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	83.0	85.6	52.8	40.6	31.6	1.23	662
Second	91.3	91.5	66.1	52.8	42.5	0.82	612
Middle	86.6	91.4	65.7	54.6	43.8	0.86	413
Fourth	91.9	94.2	67.0	56.3	43.1	0.64	466
Richest	90.6	93.3	74.0	68.0	55.6	0.88	437
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.92	0.92	0.71	0.60	0.57	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.98	0.97	0.90	0.84	0.77	na	na
Child's functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	0.95	0.89	0.83	0.82	0.77	na	na
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities/All other ethnic groups	(0.69)	(0.65)	(0.43)	(0.29)	(0.18)	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22d – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7–14)							
² MICS indicator LN.22e – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)							
³ MICS indicator LN.22f – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1							
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
A The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.							
na: not applicable							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
"–" denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator							

Table LN.4.1AR: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Total^A	44.2	36.1	24.3	15.0	547	50.9	38.4	28.4	21.8	477
Area										
Urban	45.2	32.8	26.4	16.8	289	52.8	38.6	29.2	20.2	230
Rural	42.9	39.8	21.9	13.1	258	49.2	38.1	27.7	23.3	248
Age at beginning of school year										
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
7–8	9.9	7.0	5.0	5.0	149	(25.5)	(17.7)	(14.2)	(14.2)	113
7	(13.7)	(10.1)	(6.7)	(6.7)	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54
8	(5.1)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.9)	66	(34.9)	(21.3)	(14.6)	(14.6)	59
9	(40.4)	(30.7)	(28.3)	(22.0)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60
11	(52.1)	(46.8)	(38.1)	(22.8)	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
13	(77.6)	(46.0)	(32.6)	(20.6)	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	61
School attendance										
Primary	29.5	23.9	18.4	14.0	266	40.3	35.7	30.3	24.0	251
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Grade 2–3	12.8	10.5	8.5	8.5	144	(30.3)	(26.3)	(20.5)	(20.5)	99
Grade 2	(11.0)	(7.9)	(4.5)	(4.5)	86	(15.9)	(15.9)	(12.4)	(12.4)	52
Grade 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47
Grade 4	(46.2)	(53.7)	(35.5)	(27.1)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	62
Grade 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Lower secondary	67.1	59.5	38.6	21.2	212	77.3	58.3	39.2	28.6	147
Grade 6	(58.2)	(51.8)	(35.1)	(17.3)	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Grade 7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Grade 8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Grade 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Upper secondary	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	–	–	–	–	0
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	69	(33.8)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	77

Table LN.4.1AR: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Mother's education										
None	40.4	30.6	21.0	14.2	201	47.6	35.2	29.3	16.0	175
Primary	34.4	24.6	22.1	12.2	153	42.9	38.0	30.9	26.2	159
Lower secondary	56.3	46.9	25.5	15.7	163	67.7	44.2	24.0	23.4	123
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Child's functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60
Has no functional difficulty	46.3	37.9	25.7	16.0	472	50.7	38.6	28.6	21.0	417
Mother's functional difficulties^B										
Has functional difficulty	(63.2)	(40.0)	(23.5)	(15.8)	81	(56.0)	(39.4)	(27.4)	(24.4)	95
Has no functional difficulty	40.8	35.1	24.6	15.1	444	49.1	37.7	29.7	21.7	360
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	(50.1)	(21.2)	(9.7)	(4.3)	80	(42.6)	(15.3)	(19.7)	(9.5)	75
Ashkali	34.2	30.6	23.3	13.9	272	45.1	32.5	22.9	15.1	231
Egyptian	62.1	54.0	36.4	23.3	153	62.5	56.6	41.4	37.3	145
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	–	–	–	–	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(39.3)	(26.3)	(16.8)	(7.7)	110	(28.7)	(30.5)	(17.4)	(8.6)	124
Second	(39.7)	(30.8)	(19.3)	(11.7)	138	(35.1)	(20.7)	(19.4)	(15.4)	108
Middle	(40.8)	(35.8)	(23.1)	(8.4)	105	(70.6)	(55.1)	(31.3)	(25.0)	97
Fourth	(51.8)	(46.7)	(26.0)	(23.2)	103	(78.0)	(52.1)	(44.8)	(44.8)	96
Richest	(52.1)	(44.2)	(40.3)	(27.6)	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	39.9	30.9	19.7	9.5	353	43.1	34.5	22.2	15.7	329
Richest 40 percent	51.9	45.5	32.7	25.2	194	68.1	46.9	42.3	35.4	148

Table LN.4.1AR: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male					Female				
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				Three literal	Two inferential		
Parity indices										
Wealth										
Poorest/Richest	(0.75)	(0.60)	(0.42)	(0.28)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na
Area										
Rural/Urban	0.95	1.21	0.83	0.78	na	0.93	0.99	0.95	1.15	na
Child's functional difficulties										
Difficulties/No difficulties	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na
<p>^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 7–14 years in the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.</p> <p>^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.</p> <p>na: not applicable</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases</p> <p>(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases</p> <p>'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator</p>										

Table LN.4.1BR: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Total^{1,4,A}	47.3	37.1	26.2	18.2	1.45	1.5	1,024
Area							
Urban	48.6	35.4	27.7	18.3	1.21	1.2	519
Rural	46.0	39.0	24.7	18.1	1.78	1.8	506
Age at beginning of school year							
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	67
7–8 ²	16.6	11.6	9.0	9.0	(2.83)	2.8	261
7	(14.3)	(11.6)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(*)	(*)	137
8	19.2	11.6	8.5	8.5	(4.98)	5.0	125
9	44.1	38.2	34.6	31.2	(*)	(*)	123
10	(54.6)	(43.9)	(31.6)	(18.7)	(*)	(*)	94
11	57.1	46.8	33.9	23.6	(*)	(*)	152
12	(72.5)	(64.9)	(35.5)	(16.8)	(*)	(*)	85
13	(78.8)	(53.6)	(37.7)	(28.6)	(*)	(*)	134
14	(71.2)	(59.0)	(36.7)	(17.2)	(*)	(*)	108
School attendance							
Primary	34.8	29.6	24.2	18.9	1.71	1.7	516
Grade 1	(3.6)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(*)	(*)	62
Grade 2–3 ³	20.0	16.9	13.4	13.4	(2.43)	2.4	244
Grade 2	12.9	10.9	7.5	7.5	(2.75)	2.7	138
Grade 3	(29.3)	(24.8)	(21.1)	(21.1)	(*)	(*)	105
Grade 4	(54.3)	(45.1)	(31.4)	(23.9)	(*)	(*)	115
Grade 5	(70.4)	(63.0)	(58.3)	(38.9)	(*)	(*)	94
Lower secondary	71.2	59.0	38.9	24.2	1.35	1.3	359
Grade 6	(55.6)	(56.1)	(36.2)	(20.7)	(*)	(*)	140
Grade 7	(82.1)	(70.9)	(34.9)	(26.6)	(*)	(*)	75
Grade 8	(86.9)	(57.6)	(42.9)	(29.9)	(*)	(*)	86
Grade 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	–	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	(32.1)	(9.1)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(*)	(*)	147
Mother's education							
None	43.8	32.8	24.8	15.0	1.12	1.1	376
Primary	38.7	31.5	26.6	19.3	2.16	2.2	312
Lower secondary	61.2	45.7	24.9	19.0	1.50	1.5	286
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(40.3)	(30.0)	(20.6)	(17.0)	(*)	(*)	135
Has no functional difficulty	48.4	38.2	27.1	18.4	1.31	1.3	889
Mother's functional difficulties^B							
Has functional difficulty	59.3	39.7	25.6	20.5	(1.54)	1.5	176
Has no functional difficulty	44.5	36.2	26.9	18.0	1.44	1.4	804

Table LN.4.1BR: Reading skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total						
	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Percentage of children for whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	Number of children age 7–14 years
		Three literal	Two inferential				
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	46.5	18.4	14.5	6.8	(2.22)	2.2	155
Ashkali	39.2	31.5	23.1	14.5	1.09	1.1	503
Egyptian	62.3	55.3	38.8	30.1	1.60	1.6	298
Albanian	(43.8)	(38.5)	(23.0)	(21.8)	(*)	(*)	61
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	–	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.7	28.6	17.1	8.1	(1.12)	1.1	234
Second	37.7	26.4	19.4	13.3	(1.33)	1.3	246
Middle	55.1	45.0	27.1	16.4	(2.97)	3.0	202
Fourth	64.4	49.3	35.0	33.6	(1.93)	1.9	199
Richest	51.4	41.8	39.3	24.2	(0.67)	0.7	143
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	41.4	32.6	20.9	12.4	1.66	1.7	682
Richest 40 percent	59.0	46.1	36.8	29.6	1.40	1.4	342
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.65	0.68	0.44	0.34	na	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.95	1.10	0.89	0.99	na	na	na
Child's functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	(0.83)	(0.79)	(0.76)	(0.92)	na	na	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22a – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age 7–14)

² MICS indicator LN.22b – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, age for grade 2/3)

³ MICS indicator LN.22c – Foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1

⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1

⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d – Parity indices – reading, age 7–14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 7–14 years in the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.2AR: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Total^A	61.6	67.3	33.3	22.3	17.2	547	49.8	54.5	22.1	14.8	8.4	477
Area												
Urban	62.5	73.0	33.5	23.0	17.6	289	50.4	49.5	15.5	13.0	7.1	230
Rural	60.5	60.9	33.0	21.4	16.7	258	49.1	59.1	28.3	16.6	9.5	248
Age at beginning of school year												
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
7–8	24.5	47.8	12.2	7.6	7.6	149	(22.5)	(25.6)	(13.9)	(12.9)	(6.3)	113
7	(23.0)	(59.7)	(14.5)	(12.8)	(12.8)	83	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54
8	(26.4)	(32.7)	(9.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)	66	(34.5)	(37.7)	(16.7)	(18.3)	(12.0)	59
9	(65.7)	(59.1)	(38.3)	(20.9)	(16.6)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60
11	(87.6)	(76.8)	(35.0)	(29.1)	(15.8)	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
13	(77.5)	(89.1)	(38.9)	(29.2)	(17.8)	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	61
School attendance												
Primary	50.2	53.2	28.1	17.0	15.4	266	45.1	52.1	22.4	14.4	9.4	251
Grade 1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Grade 2–3	35.9	48.9	19.8	13.8	13.2	144	(34.9)	(44.1)	(15.2)	(11.4)	(3.9)	99
Grade 2	(23.1)	(34.8)	(11.0)	(9.4)	(8.5)	86	(7.0)	(24.8)	(7.3)	(10.8)	(0.0)	52
Grade 3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47
Grade 4	(88.5)	(72.4)	(40.5)	(13.4)	(10.8)	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	62
Grade 5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Lower secondary	90.1	91.0	50.6	35.2	25.0	212	79.8	74.9	32.4	21.8	11.1	147
Grade 6	(84.8)	(84.0)	(47.8)	(31.6)	(19.2)	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Grade 7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Grade 8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Grade 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Upper secondary	–	–	–	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	–	–	–	–	–	0
Out-of-school	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	69	(6.5)	(22.0)	(2.4)	(0.8)	(0.0)	77

Table LN.4.2AR: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Mother's education												
None	54.4	56.7	30.8	12.3	12.3	201	44.4	42.0	21.2	13.9	6.0	175
Primary	51.7	70.3	25.9	22.6	18.3	153	49.1	54.0	13.3	12.5	8.2	159
Lower secondary	73.3	73.8	39.5	29.3	17.9	163	60.0	72.3	32.4	14.9	11.8	123
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60
Has no functional difficulty	66.2	68.3	34.7	24.5	19.1	472	50.6	55.6	23.7	16.8	9.4	417
Mother's functional difficulties^B												
Has functional difficulty	(57.5)	(62.6)	(26.9)	(14.4)	(10.4)	81	(53.8)	(59.5)	(31.6)	(13.1)	(9.9)	95
Has no functional difficulty	61.8	66.8	34.3	23.0	18.1	444	46.9	52.1	19.8	15.7	8.5	360
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	(38.4)	(51.0)	(24.1)	(16.1)	(11.9)	80	(44.2)	(64.5)	(12.7)	(9.3)	(6.3)	75
Ashkali	58.3	63.8	26.4	14.5	10.9	272	42.0	41.5	15.0	12.7	7.0	231
Egyptian	77.4	80.2	48.5	32.4	24.9	153	58.9	64.9	33.1	17.0	8.3	145
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	–	–	–	–	–	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(56.0)	(55.1)	(26.5)	(13.5)	(9.2)	110	(32.7)	(38.1)	(7.0)	(5.2)	(1.6)	124
Second	(50.1)	(57.1)	(30.2)	(15.1)	(13.2)	138	(26.9)	(35.0)	(16.1)	(4.5)	(4.5)	108
Middle	(50.8)	(69.4)	(29.7)	(24.1)	(16.7)	105	(58.5)	(63.7)	(44.9)	(31.2)	(16.5)	97
Fourth	(75.6)	(84.2)	(44.1)	(35.3)	(29.4)	103	(80.5)	(82.0)	(23.7)	(14.6)	(12.6)	96
Richest	(82.3)	(76.0)	(38.1)	(26.8)	(19.6)	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	52.1	60.1	28.9	17.3	13.0	353	38.4	44.6	21.1	12.6	6.9	329
Richest 40 percent	78.7	80.3	41.3	31.3	24.8	194	74.9	76.3	24.3	19.8	11.5	148

Table LN.4.2AR: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years, by sex)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Male						Female					
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest	(0.68)	(0.73)	(0.69)	(0.50)	(0.47)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na
Area												
Rural/Urban	0.97	0.83	0.98	0.93	0.95	na	0.97	1.19	1.82	1.28	1.34	na
Child's functional difficulties												
Difficulties/No difficulties	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 7–14 years in the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'—' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table LN.4.2BR: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total						Number of children age 7–14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Total ^{1,4,A}	56.1	61.3	28.1	18.8	13.1	0.49	1,024
Area							
Urban	57.2	62.6	25.5	18.6	12.9	0.40	519
Rural	54.9	60.0	30.7	19.0	13.2	0.57	506
Age at beginning of school year							
6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	67
7–8 ²	23.6	38.2	13.0	9.9	7.0	(0.83)	261
7	(17.6)	(41.1)	(13.1)	(10.6)	(7.8)	0.0	137
8	30.2	35.1	12.8	9.2	6.2	(12.32)	125
9	60.7	64.9	36.1	18.6	14.6	(*)	123
10	(57.0)	(63.9)	(42.2)	(25.4)	(24.4)	(*)	94
11	83.4	73.9	31.4	24.0	12.0	(*)	152
12	(76.9)	(89.5)	(45.7)	(32.6)	(27.5)	(*)	85
13	(81.4)	(85.1)	(36.9)	(19.9)	(11.7)	(*)	134
14	(75.3)	(77.3)	(30.4)	(26.2)	(16.0)	(*)	108
School attendance							
Primary	47.7	52.7	25.3	15.8	12.5	0.61	516
Grade 1	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(*)	62
Grade 2–3 ³	35.4	46.9	18.0	12.8	9.4	(0.29)	244
Grade 2	17.1	31.0	9.6	9.9	5.3	(0.00)	138
Grade 3	(59.6)	(67.8)	(29.0)	(16.5)	(14.8)	(*)	105
Grade 4	(72.3)	(67.7)	(34.5)	(14.7)	(11.6)	(*)	115
Grade 5	(81.0)	(84.4)	(49.4)	(35.6)	(30.1)	(*)	94
Lower secondary	85.9	84.4	43.2	29.7	19.3	0.44	359
Grade 6	(83.6)	(80.4)	(46.7)	(30.7)	(17.5)	(*)	140
Grade 7	(91.3)	(88.9)	(45.5)	(53.2)	(32.1)	(*)	75
Grade 8	(90.4)	(91.8)	(37.6)	(13.0)	(9.3)	(*)	86
Grade 9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	58
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Out-of-school	(11.8)	(34.5)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(*)	147
Mother's education							
None	49.8	49.8	26.3	13.0	9.4	0.49	376
Primary	50.4	62.0	19.5	17.4	13.1	0.45	312
Lower secondary	67.6	73.2	36.4	23.1	15.3	0.66	286
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(37.5)	(54.4)	(18.5)	(5.2)	(3.3)	(*)	135
Has no functional difficulty	58.9	62.4	29.5	20.9	14.6	0.49	889
Mother's functional difficulties ^B							
Has functional difficulty	55.5	60.9	29.4	13.7	10.1	(0.95)	176
Has no functional difficulty	55.1	60.2	27.8	19.7	13.8	0.47	804

Table LN.4.2BR: Numeracy skills (children age 7–14 years)

Percentage of children aged 7–14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Total				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3,5,6,7}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7–14 years
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:						
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	41.2	57.5	18.6	12.8	9.2	(0.53)	155
Ashkali	50.8	53.5	21.2	13.7	9.1	0.64	503
Egyptian	68.4	72.7	41.0	24.9	16.8	0.33	298
Albanian	(74.9)	(78.0)	(44.9)	(44.0)	(34.6)	(*)	61
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	43.7	46.1	16.2	9.1	5.2	(0.18)	234
Second	39.9	47.4	24.0	10.4	9.4	(0.34)	246
Middle	54.5	66.7	37.0	27.5	16.6	(0.99)	202
Fourth	77.9	83.1	34.3	25.3	21.3	(0.43)	199
Richest	75.8	72.3	33.5	27.7	15.9	(*)	143
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	45.5	52.6	25.1	15.0	10.1	0.54	682
Richest 40 percent	77.1	78.6	33.9	26.3	19.0	0.46	342
Parity indices							
Wealth							
Poorest/Richest ⁵	0.58	0.64	0.48	0.33	0.33	na	na
Area							
Rural/Urban ⁶	0.96	0.96	1.20	1.03	1.02	na	na
Child's functional difficulties							
Difficulties/No difficulties ⁷	(0.64)	(0.87)	(0.63)	(0.25)	(0.23)	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22d – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age 7–14)							
² MICS indicator LN.22e – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)							
³ MICS indicator LN.22f – Foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3); SDG indicator 4.1.1							
⁴ MICS indicator LN.11a – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (gender); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁵ MICS indicator LN.11b – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (wealth); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁶ MICS indicator LN.11c – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (area); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
⁷ MICS indicator LN.11d – Parity indices – numeracy, age 7–14 (functioning); SDG indicator 4.5.1							
^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 7–14 years in the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.							
^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.							
na: not applicable							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							
'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator							

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. 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.¹¹⁸ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Birth registration in Kosovo is currently regulated by the law on Civil Status Registers and the law on Family, promulgated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) with respect to UNMIK regulations 2005/21 and 2006/07. A birth certificate is required to access healthcare, education and employment, social welfare and pensions, property registration, and a range of other services. All births occurring at the University Clinical Centre of Kosovo main and regional hospitals can be registered free of charge within the hospital facilities. In June 2015, the Civil Registration Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs promoted free birth registration and late registration by removing the expiry date that would have triggered fees or penalties for many registration services.¹¹⁹

Tables PR.1.1 and PR.1.1R present the percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered. The percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births is **80.9 percent** for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and **61.7 percent** for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS.¹²⁰ The percentages are not shown in the Tables PR.1.1 and PR.1.1R because there were too few cases of children whose births had not been registered per disaggregation categories.

¹¹⁸ UNICEF. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. New York: UNICEF, 2013. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Birth_Registration_11_Dec_13.pdf.

¹¹⁹ UNICEF. *Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women in Kosovo*. Prishtina: UNICEF, 2017

¹²⁰ The figure for children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered^A, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Total	62.2	26.7	9.1	98.1	1,539
Sex					
Male	62.5	26.3	9.2	98.1	818
Female	61.9	27.1	9.1	98.1	721
Area					
Urban	64.4	30.0	4.3	98.7	595
Rural	60.9	24.6	12.2	97.7	944
Age (in months)					
0–11	67.8	17.7	11.2	96.7	324
12–23	61.8	25.6	9.5	96.8	304
24–35	63.4	28.3	7.0	98.7	301
36–47	61.1	28.4	9.1	98.7	292
48–59	57.0	33.7	8.7	99.4	319
Mother's education					
None	49.8	31.2	15.1	96.2	70
Primary	52.3	29.6	14.5	96.3	484
Lower secondary	(69.4)	(10.8)	(19.8)	(100.0)	37
Upper secondary	66.6	24.8	7.6	98.9	494
Higher	69.5	26.2	3.3	99.1	453
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years) ^B					
Has functional difficulty	(54.0)	(28.2)	(14.3)	(96.5)	32
Has no functional difficulty	60.7	30.3	8.1	99.0	880
Mother's functional difficulties ^C					
Has functional difficulty	62.8	30.1	5.6	98.5	73
Has no functional difficulty	62.2	26.5	9.4	98.1	1,446
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	61.7	26.8	9.6	98.1	1,355
Serbian	(76.2)	(21.0)	(2.9)	(100.0)	57
Other ethnic groups	62.2	28.1	6.8	97.2	127
Material deprivations					
Three or more	58.3	27.5	11.1	96.9	683
One or two	66.4	23.1	9.5	98.9	446
None	64.3	29.2	5.5	99.0	410
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	53.8	28.0	13.9	95.7	378
Second	60.8	26.7	11.0	98.5	298
Middle	63.0	25.5	9.9	98.3	314
Fourth	69.9	21.8	7.0	98.7	291
Richest	66.9	31.6	1.5	100.0	259

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 – Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A The percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births is **80.9 percent**. It is not shown in the table because the number of children without birth registration is fewer than 25 unweighted cases for disaggregates.

^B Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.1.1R: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered^A, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	Number of children
	Seen	Not seen			
Total^B	53.9	31.2	10.4	95.5	737
Sex					
Male	51.9	30.7	12.2	94.8	383
Female	56.0	31.8	8.4	96.2	354
Area					
Urban	62.7	27.0	7.6	97.4	375
Rural	44.7	35.5	13.3	93.5	362
Age (in months)					
0–11	51.6	29.3	9.3	90.2	128
12–23	55.9	27.9	11.8	95.6	158
24–35	52.7	33.4	10.6	96.6	152
36–47	48.9	36.6	9.7	95.3	143
48–59	59.3	29.0	10.5	98.7	156
Mother's education					
None	61.0	25.2	9.4	95.6	202
Primary	49.9	34.5	11.2	95.7	443
Lower secondary	(70.2)	(27.2)	(0.0)	(97.4)	35
Upper secondary or higher	50.9	30.1	12.4	93.5	54
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties^C					
Has functional difficulty	42.1	41.1	13.8	97.0	76
Has no functional difficulty	55.6	30.1	10.0	95.7	646
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	47.2	33.3	12.8	93.3	137
Ashkali	58.8	32.3	6.5	97.5	413
Egyptian	50.5	26.0	14.4	90.9	147
Albanian	(41.6)	(29.0)	(27.7)	(98.3)	38
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Material deprivations					
Three or more	54.3	31.6	9.4	95.3	661
Two	(50.7)	(33.0)	(11.6)	(95.3)	38
None or one	(49.0)	(22.6)	(26.7)	(98.2)	38
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	48.2	33.3	10.4	92.0	198
Second	58.4	27.1	12.3	97.7	173
Middle	52.3	31.0	9.5	92.7	155
Fourth	52.4	38.6	7.3	98.3	97
Richest	60.2	27.6	11.6	99.4	114
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	52.8	30.6	10.7	94.1	526
Richest 40 percent	56.6	32.7	9.6	98.9	211

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 – Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A The percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births is **61.7 percent** and is based on 25–49 unweighted cases. It is not shown in the table because the number of children without birth registration is fewer than 25 unweighted cases for disaggregates.

^B The background characteristic 'Child's functional difficulties' is not shown in the table because the number of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty is fewer than 25 unweighted cases (children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years).

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies¹²¹ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child age 5–17 years were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1, PR.2.1R, PR.2.2 and PR.2.2R present the results.

¹²¹ Straus, M. and M. Paschall, 'Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts', *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, vol. 18, no. 5, 2009, pp. 459–83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland, 'A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment', *School Psychology Review*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1987, pp. 156–68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al., 'Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?', *Child Abuse & Neglect*, vol. 29, no. 5, 2005, pp. 513–32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	23.9	68.7	29.9	5.7	71.6	4,789
Sex						
Male	22.4	71.5	32.3	6.0	74.3	2,488
Female	25.5	65.6	27.3	5.4	68.6	2,301
Area						
Urban	21.5	72.7	28.2	5.5	74.6	1,956
Rural	25.5	65.9	31.1	5.9	69.4	2,833
Age						
1–2	27.0	62.3	31.8	3.7	65.6	605
3–4	20.2	74.4	40.7	8.0	77.8	611
5–9	22.7	71.1	35.2	6.9	74.6	1,713
10–14	25.2	66.6	20.9	4.4	68.7	1,861
Mother's education						
None	10.4	84.7	43.2	13.5	86.9	228
Primary	28.4	61.8	33.9	8.3	65.2	585
Lower secondary	23.4	67.4	31.6	6.8	70.7	1,716
Upper secondary	24.7	70.1	27.6	3.9	72.7	1,399
Higher	23.9	69.4	24.0	2.5	71.7	862
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	15.0	79.1	35.4	6.8	81.5	333
Has no functional difficulty	24.0	69.0	29.4	5.8	71.9	4,153
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	19.8	71.7	30.0	7.9	74.3	422
Has no functional difficulty	24.1	68.6	30.2	5.5	71.5	4,191
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	25.2	67.0	28.5	5.1	69.9	4,305
Serbian	7.9	85.1	43.6	5.5	88.7	127
Other ethnic groups	13.0	83.1	42.4	13.5	85.5	355
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations						
Three or more	23.3	69.2	31.9	6.4	72.1	2,347
One or two	21.6	71.8	29.8	6.3	74.8	1,272
None	27.4	64.3	26.0	3.7	67.0	1,170
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	23.0	68.9	34.3	8.5	72.4	1,224
Second	22.2	71.9	32.3	7.0	74.1	1,053
Middle	21.9	71.1	29.3	4.9	73.1	874
Fourth	26.0	65.3	28.8	3.9	69.2	847
Richest	27.3	65.0	21.8	2.5	67.7	791

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	14.1	2,182
Sex		
Male	(*)	14
Female	14.2	2,168
Area		
Urban	9.1	917
Rural	17.8	1,265
Age		
<25	16.5	94
25–34	13.7	867
35–49	14.1	1,121
50+	16.4	100
Education		
None	54.2	68
Primary	25.9	226
Lower secondary	17.6	742
Upper secondary	9.2	656
Higher	4.6	490
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	20.2	161
Has no functional difficulty	13.6	1,902
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	13.2	1,974
Serbian	11.6	72
Other ethnic groups	29.1	135
Missing	(*)	1
Material deprivations		
Three or more	17.3	1,023
One or two	14.5	590
None	8.0	568
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	23.6	495
Second	18.8	461
Middle	11.1	418
Fourth	8.9	403
Richest	5.6	404

^A The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.1R: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^A		
Total	16.4	75.4	45.5	12.9	79.6	2,096
Sex						
Male	14.8	78.4	46.7	12.2	81.2	1,097
Female	18.1	72.0	44.2	13.6	77.9	999
Area						
Urban	13.7	78.3	47.2	11.4	83.1	1,059
Rural	19.2	72.3	43.9	14.4	76.0	1,037
Age						
1–2	23.5	64.5	43.4	7.5	69.6	310
3–4	11.2	84.3	49.7	11.9	87.7	300
5–9	12.2	80.2	49.8	14.6	86.6	794
10–14	20.3	70.8	39.8	13.7	72.7	693
Mother's education						
None	16.6	76.7	47.6	13.8	79.7	739
Primary	14.8	74.7	48.3	14.3	81.9	785
Lower secondary	19.3	72.3	38.8	10.6	74.7	464
Upper secondary or higher	14.6	84.0	40.1	6.2	84.0	107
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–14 years)^B						
Has functional difficulty	19.5	77.8	43.8	18.5	78.5	241
Has no functional difficulty	15.3	76.7	46.2	12.4	81.3	1,697
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	23.3	67.7	40.9	12.9	70.9	284
Has no functional difficulty	14.9	76.9	46.6	12.8	81.5	1,745
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	14.1	81.7	57.9	18.4	83.7	389
Ashkali	15.0	74.9	46.4	14.2	81.0	1,092
Egyptian	21.8	70.3	32.1	4.6	72.6	483
Albanian	12.8	83.7	54.9	16.9	86.2	122
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Material deprivations						
Three or more	16.0	75.9	46.6	13.5	80.4	1,892
Two	17.4	70.6	35.5	8.9	73.8	103
None or one	23.5	69.9	35.9	4.7	71.7	101
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	16.5	72.7	51.4	16.1	78.0	531
Second	13.9	75.9	51.7	14.2	83.7	507
Middle	17.0	78.7	43.0	16.3	80.7	410
Fourth	15.9	76.5	39.2	8.4	78.6	348
Richest	20.2	73.4	35.6	5.4	75.5	301
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	15.7	75.5	49.1	15.5	80.7	1,447
Richest 40 percent	17.9	75.1	37.5	7.0	77.1	649

¹ MICS indicator PR.2 – Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

^A Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

^B Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2R: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	31.1	771
Sex		
Male	(*)	15
Female	30.8	756
Area		
Urban	27.9	403
Rural	34.5	369
Age		
<25	30.4	143
25–34	32.7	314
35–49	30.1	287
50+	(25.7)	28
Education		
None	41.3	230
Primary	30.8	292
Lower secondary	23.7	192
Upper secondary or higher	15.6	57
DK/Missing	(*)	1
Functional difficulties^A		
Has functional difficulty	37.5	106
Has no functional difficulty	30.0	631
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	38.1	129
Ashkali	29.3	400
Egyptian	31.2	183
Albanian	26.7	57
Missing	(*)	3
Material deprivations		
Three or more	31.6	682
Two	(39.6)	43
None or one	15.0	47
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	47.2	174
Second	34.3	167
Middle	26.1	149
Fourth	23.9	145
Richest	19.4	136
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	36.4	490
Richest 40 percent	21.7	281

^A The disaggregate of Functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: 'States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development'.

In 2019, the Law on Child Protection (No.06/L-084) was adopted by the Kosovo Assembly. The law guarantees the protection of children against all forms of physical and mental violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect or any other form that endangers the life, safety, health, education, development of children. It addresses the prohibition of all forms of child labour in line with the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards and intends to regulate monitoring of child labour, and ensure the welfare and child security in the workplace. Elimination of the worst forms of children labour also constitutes one of the key priorities within the Strategy of the Rights of the Child and Action Plan (2019–2023).

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5–17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{122,123,124}

Tables PR.3.1 and PR.3.1R present children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5–11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12–14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15–17: 43 hours or more

Tables PR.3.2 and PR.3.2R present children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.¹²⁵

- i. age 5–11 years and age 12–14 years: 21 hours or more
- ii. age 15–17 years: No limit to number of hours

¹²² 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

¹²³ UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

¹²⁴ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5–17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5–17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

¹²⁵ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to ‘take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.’ The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two measures of the indicator are presently in use, the first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying as child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Tables PR.3.3 and PR.3.3R present both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Tables PR.3.4 and PR.3.4R present the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	5.5	2,430	14.7	3.5	1,145	20.8	0.6	1,189
Sex								
Male	7.2	1,237	21.0	6.5	612	31.7	1.1	641
Female	3.7	1,193	7.4	0.0	532	8.0	0.0	547
Area								
Urban	3.9	1,070	8.6	1.3	408	13.6	0.2	482
Rural	6.7	1,359	18.0	4.7	737	25.7	0.8	707
School attendance								
Attending ^A	5.1	2,301	15.0	3.6	1,117	21.0	0.4	1,091
Not attending	12.4	128	(*)	(*)	27	18.7	2.4	98
Mother's education^B								
None	(11.8)	118	(*)	(*)	53	(26.2)	(0.0)	67
Primary	(13.6)	116	(21.7)	(11.7)	82	(11.0)	(0.0)	86
Lower secondary	4.7	1,072	16.2	4.0	619	22.0	0.6	639
Upper secondary	4.2	743	12.5	1.4	265	21.6	1.2	282
Higher	5.7	381	11.2	1.3	125	16.3	0.0	115
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	1.9	194	(20.3)	(1.6)	107	14.9	0.0	114
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	2,235	14.1	3.7	1,038	21.4	0.7	1,075
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	5.0	173	15.1	0.0	188	20.3	0.0	108
Has no functional difficulty	5.3	2,196	14.8	4.5	858	21.5	0.6	848
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	4.5	2,182	14.6	3.7	1,049	19.5	0.7	1,070
Serbian	(28.7)	61	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	34
Other ethnic groups	9.7	187	(19.2)	(0.0)	75	(21.7)	(0.0)	84
Missing	–	0	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	0

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Material deprivations								
Three or more	5.4	1,165	11.6	1.8	641	17.5	0.6	577
One or two	6.1	672	17.5	6.1	244	21.3	0.7	367
None	4.9	592	19.7	5.3	260	27.8	0.4	245
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	7.8	595	8.9	1.6	333	17.2	1.6	299
Second	4.6	511	15.1	6.1	297	26.0	0.5	231
Middle	5.5	468	15.9	2.9	156	20.7	0.0	224
Fourth	3.3	437	18.2	1.6	191	25.6	0.5	200
Richest	5.5	419	20.1	5.1	168	16.2	0.0	234

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household choresPercentage of children age 5–14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 5–11 years	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	Number of children age 12–14 years
Total	53.2	0.9	2,430	71.4	4.7	1,145
Sex						
Male	48.4	0.6	1,237	65.7	3.2	612
Female	58.1	1.3	1,193	78.0	6.4	532
Area						
Urban	59.3	0.7	1,070	79.3	1.4	408
Rural	48.4	1.1	1,359	67.1	6.5	737
School attendance						
Attending ^B	54.4	0.9	2,301	72.3	4.2	1,117
Not attending	30.7	0.7	128	(*)	(*)	27
Mother's education						
None	(57.5)	(0.0)	118	(*)	(*)	53
Primary	(39.9)	(1.6)	116	(74.1)	(7.4)	82
Lower secondary	53.4	1.1	1,072	69.1	5.3	619
Upper secondary	52.1	1.0	743	78.5	1.9	265
Higher	57.5	0.3	381	75.0	0.0	125
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	56.5	3.2	194	(73.3)	(7.2)	107
Has no functional difficulty	52.9	0.7	2,235	71.3	4.4	1,038
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	70.7	3.1	173	65.7	10.4	188
Has no functional difficulty	52.1	0.8	2,196	72.9	3.4	858
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	52.4	1.0	2,182	71.0	4.5	1,049
Serbian	(64.3)	(2.1)	61	(*)	(*)	17
Other ethnic groups	58.8	0.0	187	(69.7)	(9.4)	75
Missing	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations						
Three or more	53.3	0.9	1,165	72.5	7.0	641
One or two	54.8	1.2	672	67.2	2.0	244
None	51.2	0.6	592	73.0	1.6	260
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	53.0	0.8	595	70.2	11.4	333
Second	52.9	0.5	511	72.5	2.2	297
Middle	51.9	1.4	468	69.1	2.3	156
Fourth	51.8	1.2	437	68.5	1.2	191
Richest	56.6	0.8	419	77.5	1.9	168

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5–11 and 12–14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15–17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	9.8	3.8	44.3	1.6	5.3	4,763
Sex						
Male	14.6	5.5	40.2	1.1	6.4	2,491
Female	4.5	1.9	48.8	2.2	4.1	2,272
Area						
Urban	5.9	2.5	48.9	0.7	3.2	1,959
Rural	12.5	4.7	41.1	2.2	6.8	2,803
Age						
5–11	2.1	5.5	53.2	0.9	6.4	2,430
12–14	14.7	3.5	71.4	4.7	8.0	1,145
15–17	20.8	0.6	na	na	0.6	1,189
School attendance						
Attending ^B	9.8	3.6	45.7	1.5	5.0	4,509
Not attending	8.6	7.2	19.4	3.2	10.3	254
Mother's education^C						
None	11.3	5.9	39.8	4.2	10.1	238
Primary	10.2	8.9	37.7	2.8	11.7	285
Lower secondary	11.4	3.4	42.9	1.9	5.2	2,329
Upper secondary	8.1	3.0	46.1	1.0	4.0	1,290
Higher	6.4	3.7	50.4	0.2	4.0	621
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	10.6	1.3	45.4	3.4	4.7	415
Has no functional difficulty	9.7	4.0	44.2	1.4	5.4	4,348
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	15.6	1.8	52.4	5.3	7.2	469
Has no functional difficulty	8.6	4.1	45.3	1.2	5.2	3,902
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	9.6	3.3	43.9	1.6	4.8	4,301
Serbian	(18.2)	(17.0)	(49.9)	(1.1)	(18.2)	112
Other ethnic groups	9.9	5.2	46.9	2.0	7.3	347
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations						
Three or more	8.5	3.3	45.5	2.3	5.5	2,382
One or two	10.1	4.6	41.5	1.0	5.6	1,283
None	12.1	4.0	44.9	0.7	4.6	1,097
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.9	4.6	44.8	3.5	7.9	1,226
Second	11.4	4.1	46.7	0.9	5.0	1,040
Middle	8.7	3.6	41.3	1.2	4.8	848
Fourth	12.3	2.2	43.1	0.9	3.2	828
Richest	9.1	3.9	44.8	0.8	4.6	821

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold											
Total	3.8	1.6	1.9	0.5	2.6	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	5.6	9.3	4,763
Sex													
Male	5.5	1.1	3.1	0.9	4.3	4.3	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	9.1	13.1	2,491
Female	1.9	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.8	5.2	2,272
Area													
Urban	2.5	0.7	1.2	0.2	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	3.8	5.4	1,959
Rural	4.7	2.2	2.3	0.8	3.0	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	6.9	12.0	2,803
Age													
5–11	5.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.4	6.7	2,430
12–14	3.5	4.7	1.6	0.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	7.2	13.5	1,145
15–17	0.6	na	5.1	1.3	5.2	4.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.9	10.5	10.7	1,189
School attendance													
Attending ^B	3.6	1.5	1.8	0.5	2.3	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	5.3	8.9	4,509
Not attending	7.2	3.2	3.3	2.0	8.2	8.4	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.1	11.1	15.9	254
Mother's education^C													
None	5.9	4.2	5.6	0.0	11.1	8.9	1.8	1.8	0.0	5.5	11.1	15.4	238
Primary	8.9	2.8	4.8	1.6	4.6	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.9	3.4	9.1	18.0	285
Lower secondary	3.4	1.9	1.6	0.8	2.6	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	6.5	10.3	2,329
Upper secondary	3.0	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.9	6.3	1,290
Higher	3.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.4	621
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	1.3	3.4	1.8	0.3	4.0	4.9	3.4	2.5	1.4	2.2	6.4	10.1	415
Has no functional difficulty	4.0	1.4	1.9	0.6	2.5	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	5.5	9.2	4,348
Mother's functional difficulties^D													
Has functional difficulty	1.8	5.3	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.6	11.9	469
Has no functional difficulty	4.1	1.2	1.8	0.3	2.5	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	5.4	9.0	3,902

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold											
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	3.3	1.6	1.6	0.6	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	5.3	8.7	4,301
Serbian	(17.0)	(1.1)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(24.7)	112
Other ethnic groups	5.2	2.0	4.1	0.2	7.9	6.8	2.0	1.6	0.4	4.9	9.5	11.6	347
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations													
Three or more	3.3	2.3	2.0	0.6	2.9	3.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.8	5.5	9.3	2,382
One or two	4.6	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	5.0	9.7	1,283
None	4.0	0.7	1.9	0.2	3.1	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	6.5	8.9	1,097
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.6	3.5	2.8	0.8	3.6	4.3	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.9	7.0	11.8	1,226
Second	4.1	0.9	2.1	1.1	3.2	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	6.3	10.4	1,040
Middle	3.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.7	8.9	848
Fourth	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	6.0	828
Richest	3.9	0.8	1.8	0.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	6.2	7.9	821

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.1R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	7.9	1,072	4.8	1.7	415	11.7	5.2	472
Sex								
Male	9.4	569	5.6	3.2	217	18.6	9.9	247
Female	6.2	503	4.0	0.0	198	4.1	0.0	225
Area								
Urban	6.4	541	4.5	0.5	207	14.3	4.4	251
Rural	9.5	531	5.2	2.8	209	8.7	6.0	221
School attendance								
Attending ^A	8.5	791	5.0	0.3	348	11.4	1.6	204
Not attending	6.3	281	(*)	(*)	67	11.9	7.9	268
Mother's education^B								
None	8.6	395	4.9	1.4	167	11.1	2.7	162
Primary	8.8	321	(5.1)	(0.0)	96	12.8	3.6	144
Lower secondary	7.0	310	5.4	3.6	128	13.0	9.7	145
Upper secondary or higher	(1.9)	46	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	19
DK/Missing	(*)	1	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	8.6	165	(*)	(*)	53	(19.2)	(6.3)	95
Has no functional difficulty	7.8	907	4.2	1.9	362	9.8	4.9	377
Mother's functional difficulties^C								
Has functional difficulty	15.1	152	(11.7)	(0.0)	68	(12.2)	(6.8)	85
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	888	2.9	2.1	320	10.2	6.2	298
Ethnicity of household head								
Roma	5.4	231	(*)	(*)	54	(8.7)	(0.0)	60
Ashkali	8.2	550	3.9	0.0	191	14.7	7.5	259
Egyptian	11.1	215	8.0	2.3	145	9.4	2.6	125
Albanian	(1.2)	71	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	25
Other ethnic groups	–	0	–	–	0	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	3	–	–	0

Table PR.3.1R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Material deprivations								
Three or more	8.3	965	5.2	1.8	383	11.3	4.9	424
Two	(*)	53	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	17
None or one	(3.0)	55	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	31
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.0	272	(4.3)	(6.2)	94	(15.8)	(4.8)	90
Second	11.3	267	(5.4)	(0.0)	88	(5.3)	(3.9)	109
Middle	4.8	204	(6.2)	(0.0)	84	(18.9)	(6.2)	96
Fourth	5.3	179	(3.5)	(0.0)	93	(5.8)	(8.6)	116
Richest	9.2	151	(5.0)	(1.9)	56	(16.8)	(0.0)	62
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 percent	8.3	742	5.3	2.2	266	12.9	4.9	294
Richest 40 percent	7.1	330	4.0	0.7	149	9.6	5.6	178

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.3.2R: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5–14 years by involvement in household chores^A during the previous week, by age groups, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	58.4	0.5	1,072	74.1	3.9	415
Sex						
Male	58.0	0.5	569	67.0	3.1	217
Female	58.8	0.4	503	81.9	4.8	198
Area						
Urban	60.4	0.4	541	77.3	5.6	207
Rural	56.4	0.6	531	71.0	2.3	209
School attendance						
Attending ^B	62.2	0.4	791	75.0	2.5	348
Not attending	47.7	0.7	281	(*)	(*)	67
Mother's education						
None	53.2	0.0	395	76.4	5.6	167
Primary	64.1	1.5	321	(73.5)	(5.6)	96
Lower secondary	59.4	0.0	310	71.8	1.2	128
Upper secondary or higher	(57.3)	(0.0)	46	(*)	(*)	24
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	0
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	68.3	1.2	165	(*)	(*)	53
Has no functional difficulty	56.6	0.3	907	73.0	3.8	362
Mother's functional difficulties^C						
Has functional difficulty	66.5	0.0	152	(70.3)	(11.1)	68
Has no functional difficulty	57.2	0.6	888	74.1	2.5	320
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	67.8	0.3	231	(*)	(*)	54
Ashkali	58.4	0.6	550	85.4	3.4	191
Egyptian	51.4	0.6	215	53.6	6.7	145
Albanian	(46.0)	(0.0)	71	(*)	(*)	23
Missing	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	3
Material deprivations						
Three or more	58.2	0.5	965	74.4	4.2	383
Two	(*)	(*)	53	(*)	(*)	17
None or one	(66.6)	(0.0)	55	61.9	0.0	15
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	55.5	0.7	272	(79.8)	(0.7)	94
Second	58.7	0.8	267	(74.5)	(7.6)	88
Middle	75.7	0.0	204	(79.8)	(4.6)	84
Fourth	51.8	0.6	179	(67.6)	(1.7)	93
Richest	47.7	0.0	151	(66.2)	(6.1)	56
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	62.2	0.5	742	78.1	4.2	266
Richest 40 percent	49.9	0.3	330	67.1	3.4	149

^A Note that the threshold of number of hours was changed during MICS6 implementation, due to a change in the SDG indicator definition: From 28 to 21 hours for both children age 5–11 and 12–14 years. In the new definition, there is no longer a maximum number of hours for chores of children age 15–17 years.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.3.3R: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ^{1,A}	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	4.3	5.9	47.7	1.1	6.9	1,959
Sex						
Male	5.7	8.2	46.1	0.9	8.9	1,033
Female	2.7	3.4	49.4	1.3	4.6	926
Area						
Urban	5.5	4.7	48.7	1.3	6.0	998
Rural	3.1	7.2	46.6	0.8	7.8	961
Age						
5–11	0.9	7.9	58.4	0.5	8.2	1,072
12–14	4.8	1.7	74.1	3.9	5.6	415
15–17	11.7	5.2	na	na	5.2	472
School attendance						
Attending ^B	3.7	5.3	56.1	0.9	6.2	1,343
Not attending	5.6	7.2	29.3	1.5	8.4	616
Mother's education^C						
None	3.7	5.6	46.7	1.3	6.9	723
Primary	5.5	6.0	49.3	1.9	7.5	561
Lower secondary	4.6	6.9	47.3	0.3	7.2	583
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	1.8	49.3	0.0	1.8	88
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	8.1	6.4	49.9	1.4	7.2	313
Has no functional difficulty	3.6	5.8	47.2	1.0	6.8	1,646
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	8.5	9.4	48.9	2.5	11.9	305
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	5.6	49.5	0.9	6.3	1,507
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	3.2	4.6	59.0	0.2	4.8	345
Ashkali	4.8	6.4	48.4	1.0	7.2	1,000
Egyptian	5.0	6.3	38.8	2.2	8.5	485
Albanian	0.9	1.6	42.0	0.0	1.6	119
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.1	6.1	47.8	1.2	7.2	1,772
Two	(0.0)	(3.1)	(48.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	87
None or one	12.2	5.2	45.4	0.0	5.2	100
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.2	7.0	49.5	0.6	7.5	455
Second	2.8	7.4	48.0	1.9	8.8	463
Middle	6.3	4.1	57.7	1.0	5.1	384
Fourth	2.6	5.0	40.1	0.7	5.7	388
Richest	6.8	5.6	40.6	1.3	6.8	269
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	4.3	6.3	51.4	1.2	7.3	1,302
Richest 40 percent	4.3	5.2	40.3	0.9	6.1	657

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 – Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

Communities in Russia, 2019–2020														
	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5–17 years	
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work			
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold												
Total	5.9	1.1	4.0	0.8	4.1	4.1	1.8	1.5	0.4	2.3	6.8	9.9	1,959	
Sex														
Male	8.2	0.9	6.7	1.4	6.3	6.0	2.7	2.8	0.3	4.1	10.4	13.4	1,033	
Female	3.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.7	6.1	926	
Area														
Urban	4.7	1.3	3.3	0.5	3.2	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	5.9	9.3	998	
Rural	7.2	0.8	4.8	1.1	5.0	4.8	3.0	2.8	0.8	3.3	7.7	10.6	961	
Age														
5–11	7.9	0.5	2.0	0.7	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.0	4.0	8.3	1,072	
12–14	1.7	3.9	3.0	0.5	1.7	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.6	9.5	415	
15–17	5.2	na	9.4	1.0	9.9	9.6	3.8	3.3	0.6	6.6	14.1	14.1	472	
School attendance														
Attending ^B	5.3	0.9	3.0	0.6	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	5.1	8.5	1,343	
Not attending	7.2	1.5	6.1	1.1	5.4	7.4	3.3	2.5	0.5	5.6	10.4	13.1	616	
Mother's education^C														
None	5.6	1.3	3.7	0.3	3.5	4.6	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.0	7.0	10.2	723	
Primary	6.0	1.9	3.1	0.5	4.1	4.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	5.9	10.2	561	
Lower secondary	6.9	0.3	5.8	1.7	5.2	4.1	1.5	2.0	0.5	3.7	8.2	10.7	583	
Upper secondary or higher	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	88	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Child's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	6.4	1.4	4.7	1.9	7.8	8.8	3.9	2.4	0.0	6.4	10.8	12.8	313	
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	1.0	3.9	0.5	3.4	3.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.5	6.0	9.4	1,646	
Mother's functional difficulties^D														
Has functional difficulty	9.4	2.5	4.8	0.7	6.0	7.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	3.2	9.1	15.6	305	
Has no functional difficulty	5.6	0.9	3.7	0.6	3.4	3.3	1.7	1.3	0.2	2.0	6.1	8.7	1,507	

Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or are working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions											Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^A	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Percentage of children engaged in:		Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold											
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	4.6	0.2	4.3	0.3	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	2.1	4.3	6.6	345
Ashkali	6.4	1.0	5.0	1.2	4.6	5.7	2.3	2.2	0.3	3.3	8.2	10.7	1,000
Egyptian	6.3	2.2	2.9	0.4	4.6	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	6.7	12.1	485
Albanian	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	119
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Material deprivations													
Three or more	6.1	1.2	4.3	0.8	4.0	4.2	1.7	1.7	0.4	2.5	7.0	10.3	1,772
Two	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	87
None or one	5.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	8.3	6.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	10.0	100
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	7.0	0.6	5.8	1.3	5.1	5.5	2.1	1.6	0.0	4.4	9.6	11.5	455
Second	7.4	1.9	4.6	1.7	5.7	5.1	2.4	2.3	1.0	1.4	6.9	10.9	463
Middle	4.1	1.0	4.6	0.3	5.1	5.1	1.5	1.3	0.0	3.5	7.2	10.2	384
Fourth	5.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.4	4.1	6.7	388
Richest	5.6	1.3	1.7	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	9.9	269
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	6.3	1.2	5.0	1.1	5.3	5.2	2.0	1.7	0.4	3.0	8.0	10.9	1,302
Richest 40 percent	5.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	4.4	8.0	657

^A The definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions. This is a change over previously defined MICS6 indicator. This column presents a definition comparable to the previous indicator. The SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3R.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹²⁶ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹²⁷

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{128,129} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19 years.

Tables PR.4.1W, PR.4.1WR, PR.4.1M and PR.4.1MR present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years and the percentage of adolescent girls and boys aged 15–19 years who are currently married.

Tables PR.4.2W, PR.4.2WR, PR.4.2M and PR.4.2MR present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 years by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 years across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Tables PR.4.3 and PR.4.3R present the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

¹²⁶ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

¹²⁷ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf>;

Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11–124.

¹²⁸ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage, 'Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia', *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. 52, no. 5, 2013, pp. 552–558. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹²⁹ Nour, N., 'Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa', *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, vol. 12, no. 11, 2006, pp. 1644–1649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	<u>Women age 15–49 years</u>		<u>Women age 20–49 years</u>			<u>Women age 20–24 years</u>			<u>Women age 15–19 years</u>	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15–19 years
Total	1.1	5,275	1.2	8.8	4,299	0.8	4.0	776	3.9	976
Area										
Urban	1.5	2,240	1.5	7.6	1,856	1.2	2.4	336	3.8	385
Rural	0.8	3,035	1.0	9.7	2,444	0.5	5.2	440	3.9	591
Age										
15–19	0.6	976	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.9	976
15–17	1.1	546	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	546
18–19	0.0	429	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.0	429
20–24	0.8	776	0.8	4.0	776	0.8	4.0	776	na	na
25–29	0.7	740	0.7	7.5	740	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	1.9	653	1.9	8.6	653	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	1.0	630	1.0	9.9	630	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	1.6	752	1.6	10.0	752	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	1.2	749	1.2	12.8	749	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
None	12.8	117	10.6	41.0	112	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	4
Primary	2.9	155	3.0	21.1	148	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	7
Lower secondary	2.1	1,578	2.1	12.8	1,483	4.1	19.3	67	15.9	95
Upper secondary	0.0	1,817	0.0	8.1	1,143	0.0	5.7	206	2.7	675
Higher	0.2	1,608	0.3	1.2	1,413	0.0	0.2	493	0.0	194
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	2.7	328	2.8	18.4	321	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7
Has no functional difficulty	1.0	4,401	1.1	8.0	3,979	0.8	4.1	768	6.1	422

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	<u>Women age 15–49 years</u>		<u>Women age 20–49 years</u>			<u>Women age 20–24 years</u>			<u>Women age 15–19 years</u>	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15–19 years
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	0.6	4,820	0.7	7.1	3,926	0.0	2.8	711	2.5	894
Serbian	1.9	168	2.1	12.6	152	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	8.9	285	8.8	35.1	219	(14.3)	(24.2)	44	23.5	65
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	–	–	0	–	0
Material deprivations										
Three or more	1.8	2,281	2.0	11.7	1,820	1.7	7.2	301	5.7	461
One or two	0.6	1,595	0.8	7.6	1,300	0.5	2.0	273	2.1	294
None	0.4	1,399	0.4	5.6	1,179	0.0	1.9	202	2.4	220
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.0	1,007	3.3	16.0	798	4.4	13.5	115	7.9	208
Second	0.7	1,051	0.9	9.8	849	0.0	4.4	152	2.1	202
Middle	0.9	1,092	0.9	7.5	876	0.7	3.4	177	4.3	216
Fourth	0.5	1,052	0.6	6.3	888	0.0	1.7	172	2.1	163
Richest	0.3	1,073	0.4	4.9	888	0.0	0.0	159	2.2	185

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Men age 15–49 years		Men age 20–49 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15–19 years
Total	0.3	2,102	0.3	2.2	1,678	0.7	1.6	317	0.0	424
Area										
Urban	0.1	878	0.2	2.2	686	0.0	2.2	125	0.0	193
Rural	0.4	1,224	0.5	2.1	992	1.2	1.2	192	0.0	231
Age										
15–19	0.0	424	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	424
15–17	0.0	249	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	249
18–19	0.0	175	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	175
20–24	0.7	317	0.7	1.6	317	0.7	1.6	317	na	na
25–29	0.4	283	0.4	1.3	283	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	0.0	313	0.0	1.8	313	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	0.0	274	0.0	3.5	274	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	0.4	258	0.4	1.7	258	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	0.5	234	0.5	3.6	234	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
None	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	11	–	–	0	–	0
Primary	(2.8)	42	(3.5)	(15.3)	33	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	8
Lower secondary	1.2	262	1.5	7.0	212	(*)	(*)	13	(0.0)	50
Upper secondary	0.1	1,121	0.1	1.4	812	0.0	0.7	143	0.0	310
Higher	0.0	666	0.0	0.8	611	0.0	0.0	157	0.0	56
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	38	(0.0)	(2.0)	34	–	–	0	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	0.3	1,815	0.3	2.2	1,644	0.7	1.6	317	0.0	171

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Men age 15–49 years		Men age 20–49 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15–19 years
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	0.1	1,886	0.1	1.4	1,506	0.0	0.0	285	0.0	380
Serbian	0.0	83	0.0	0.0	75	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	8
Other ethnic groups	2.6	131	3.5	15.3	96	(*)	(*)	23	(0.0)	35
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	0	(*)	1
Material deprivations										
Three or more	0.6	957	0.8	3.5	736	1.6	2.4	139	0.0	220
One or two	0.0	617	0.0	1.5	488	0.0	0.0	97	0.0	129
None	0.0	529	0.0	0.8	454	0.0	2.0	81	0.0	74
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.0	426	1.4	5.4	316	4.0	5.9	56	0.0	110
Second	0.3	438	0.3	2.9	350	0.0	0.0	70	0.0	87
Middle	0.0	431	0.0	0.7	350	0.0	0.0	63	0.0	81
Fourth	0.0	413	0.0	1.1	341	0.0	2.5	66	0.0	72
Richest	0.0	394	0.0	1.0	321	0.0	0.0	62	0.0	74

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 – Young men age 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	1.5	2,240	7.6	1,856	0.8	3,035	9.7	2,444	1.1	5,275	8.8	4,299
Age												
15–19	1.6	385	na	na	0.0	591	na	na	0.6	976	na	na
15–17	2.9	204	na	na	0.0	343	na	na	1.1	546	na	na
18–19	0.0	181	na	na	0.0	248	na	na	0.0	429	na	na
20–24	1.2	336	2.4	336	0.5	440	5.2	440	0.8	776	4.0	776
25–29	0.6	325	5.9	325	0.7	415	8.7	415	0.7	740	7.5	740
30–34	2.9	285	9.8	285	1.1	368	7.7	368	1.9	653	8.6	653
35–39	1.2	272	8.8	272	0.8	358	10.7	358	1.0	630	9.9	630
40–44	2.1	330	9.4	330	1.2	422	10.5	422	1.6	752	10.0	752
45–49	0.9	307	9.8	307	1.5	441	14.9	441	1.2	749	12.8	749

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years
Total	0.1	878	2.2	686	0.4	1,224	2.1	992	0.3	2,102	2.2	1,678
Age												
15–19	0.0	193	na	na	0.0	231	na	na	0.0	424	na	na
15–17	0.0	106	na	na	0.0	144	na	na	0.0	249	na	na
18–19	0.0	87	na	na	0.0	88	na	na	0.0	175	na	na
20–24	0.0	125	2.2	125	1.2	192	1.2	192	0.7	317	1.6	317
25–29	0.0	110	0.0	110	0.6	172	2.1	172	0.4	283	1.3	283
30–34	0.0	126	2.8	126	0.0	187	1.1	187	0.0	313	1.8	313
35–39	0.0	111	4.5	111	0.0	163	2.8	163	0.0	274	3.5	274
40–44	1.0	115	3.1	115	0.0	143	0.7	143	0.4	258	1.7	258
45–49	0.0	99	0.7	99	0.9	135	5.8	135	0.5	234	3.6	234

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15–19 and 20–24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–19 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 15–19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20–24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total		Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total^A	(3.7)	(60.0)	(20.1)	(12.0)	(4.3)	100.0	38	5.4	49.8	39.0	5.3	0.5	100.0	197
Area														
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	5.5	45.4	43.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	67
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	5.3	52.1	36.8	5.0	0.8	100.0	131
Education														
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(6.8)	(33.9)	(43.8)	(12.5)	(3.0)	100.0	35
Upper secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	2.8	47.4	43.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	93
Higher	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	7.1	59.7	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Material deprivations														
Three or more	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26	5.2	45.1	42.2	6.4	1.2	100.0	90
One or two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	1.6	61.1	34.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	57
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(10.0)	(45.4)	(39.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(5.1)	(49.4)	(37.7)	(5.7)	(2.2)	100.0	49
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(2.8)	(40.9)	(51.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(5.3)	(58.2)	(31.1)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(6.2)	(44.5)	(42.7)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(8.0)	(59.4)	(29.7)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	29

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a – Spousal age difference (among women age 15–19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b – Spousal age difference (among women age 20–24)

^A The background characteristics 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' and 'Ethnicity of household head' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.4.1WR: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Women age 15–49 years		Women age 20–49 years			Women age 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15–19 years
Total	10.2	1,493	11.8	38.3	1,146	7.3	30.9	261	18.9	347
Area										
Urban	9.4	798	11.2	33.6	621	6.0	30.3	139	16.4	178
Rural	11.2	695	12.5	43.7	525	8.8	31.7	122	21.5	170
Age										
15–19	4.9	347	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.9	347
15–17	4.0	195	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.7	195
18–19	6.0	152	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.9	152
20–24	7.3	261	7.3	30.9	261	7.3	30.9	261	na	na
25–29	14.4	214	14.4	42.2	214	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	14.8	173	14.8	37.9	173	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	12.6	185	12.6	45.6	185	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	13.3	182	13.3	38.6	182	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	9.5	130	9.5	35.9	130	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
None	17.0	342	16.9	46.8	321	(14.3)	(53.6)	28	(*)	21
Primary	13.7	333	14.5	45.2	289	(14.7)	(47.0)	50	(35.2)	45
Lower secondary	8.1	580	9.5	35.5	406	6.4	30.2	123	17.5	173
Upper secondary or higher	0.3	237	0.5	10.2	129	0.0	8.7	61	9.2	108
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	0	100.0	1
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	15.8	182	16.3	51.8	176	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	6
Has no functional difficulty	10.4	1,116	11.0	35.8	970	6.8	29.4	248	26.2	146

Table PR.4.1WR: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Women age 15–49 years		Women age 20–49 years			Women age 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15–19 years
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	13.4	268	14.8	44.2	208	11.6	32.4	69	21.3	59
Ashkali	10.4	722	12.0	37.9	554	5.4	37.2	109	21.9	167
Egyptian	8.3	379	9.9	36.7	288	6.9	23.4	66	12.5	91
Albanian	7.7	117	9.4	31.3	89	(*)	(*)	17	(17.8)	28
Other ethnic groups	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3	–	–	0	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	0	–	0
Material deprivations										
Three or more	11.1	1,257	12.7	39.0	966	7.6	32.5	206	20.6	291
Two	5.4	103	6.6	36.3	73	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	30
None or one	5.9	133	7.3	33.2	107	(4.8)	(17.8)	38	(5.6)	26
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	15.2	281	17.1	50.4	214	(11.4)	(48.8)	52	27.0	67
Second	13.1	275	15.4	45.1	222	(10.3)	(39.4)	44	(16.6)	53
Middle	12.5	279	14.0	42.8	215	(14.0)	(41.4)	44	27.0	64
Fourth	5.9	320	6.6	28.8	237	0.0	9.9	53	15.2	83
Richest	5.9	338	7.4	27.2	258	3.7	21.6	69	11.0	80
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	13.6	835	15.5	46.1	651	11.9	43.5	139	24.1	184
Richest 40 percent	5.9	658	7.0	28.0	495	2.1	16.5	122	13.1	163

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 – Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.4.1MR: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Men age 15–49 years		Men age 20–49 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15–19 years
Total	1.6	645	1.7	14.5	498	0.7	10.2	135	3.8	147
Area										
Urban	0.6	333	0.7	12.8	264	0.0	12.5	81	3.0	70
Rural	2.6	312	2.7	16.4	234	1.6	6.8	54	4.6	78
Age										
15–19	1.2	147	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	147
15–17	0.9	99	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	99
18–19	1.8	48	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	48
20–24	0.7	135	0.7	10.2	135	0.7	10.2	135	na	na
25–29	2.4	80	2.4	14.1	80	na	na	na	na	na
30–34	2.8	63	2.8	12.6	63	na	na	na	na	na
35–39	3.6	77	3.6	14.3	77	na	na	na	na	na
40–44	0.0	69	0.0	19.3	69	na	na	na	na	na
45–49	1.3	74	1.3	20.2	74	na	na	na	na	na
Education										
None	(6.0)	48	(6.2)	(20.4)	46	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	1
Primary	3.2	108	2.7	19.0	94	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	14
Lower secondary	1.2	304	1.3	16.6	228	1.6	13.9	55	3.5	76
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	185	0.0	5.5	130	0.0	1.3	53	2.1	55
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(4.9)	37	(4.9)	(22.9)	37	(*)	(*)	9	–	0
Has no functional difficulty	1.4	509	1.4	13.8	461	0.7	9.8	126	7.4	48
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	2.3	108	1.8	16.8	88	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	20
Ashkali	0.9	308	0.8	14.5	230	0.0	10.7	66	4.9	78
Egyptian	1.6	182	2.1	13.4	141	(0.0)	(7.7)	38	(0.0)	41
Albanian	(4.2)	44	(4.8)	(13.7)	38	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	6
Other ethnic groups	(*)	1	–	–	0	–	–	0	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1	–	–	0	(*)	1

Table PR.4.1MR: Child marriage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Men age 15–49 years		Men age 20–49 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15–19 years
Material deprivations										
Three or more	1.6	547	1.8	14.6	420	0.8	8.6	108	3.8	126
Two	(0.0)	48	(0.0)	(10.1)	41	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	6
None or one	3.2	50	(2.0)	(18.2)	36	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.3	114	5.6	23.9	88	(*)	(*)	18	(3.4)	26
Second	1.4	130	0.9	20.2	96	(*)	(*)	25	(7.7)	34
Middle	2.1	123	2.6	13.5	99	(0.0)	(4.9)	29	(*)	24
Fourth	0.0	139	0.0	3.3	104	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	(3.4)	35
Richest	0.6	139	0.0	13.6	111	(0.0)	(15.0)	36	(3.3)	27
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	2.5	367	2.9	19.0	282	1.2	11.6	72	4.2	85
Richest 40 percent	0.3	278	0.0	8.6	216	0.0	8.6	63	3.3	62

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a – Child marriage (before age 15)

² MICS indicator PR.4b – Child marriage (before age 18)

³ MICS indicator PR.5 – Young men age 15–19 years currently married or in union

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table PR.4.2WR: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	9.4	798	33.6	621	11.2	695	43.7	525	10.2	1,493	38.3	1,146
Age												
15–19	2.9	178	na	na	7.0	170	na	na	4.9	347	na	na
15–17	2.1	95	na	na	5.9	101	na	na	4.0	195	na	na
18–19	3.8	83	na	na	8.6	69	na	na	6.0	152	na	na
20–24	6.0	139	30.3	139	8.8	122	31.7	122	7.3	261	30.9	261
25–29	12.9	114	33.4	114	16.1	101	52.2	101	14.4	214	42.2	214
30–34	16.4	90	36.3	90	13.0	84	39.6	84	14.8	173	37.9	173
35–39	15.0	95	41.1	95	10.0	90	50.4	90	12.6	185	45.6	185
40–44	10.2	112	31.0	112	18.2	70	50.8	70	13.3	182	38.6	182
45–49	8.9	71	31.3	71	10.3	59	41.3	59	9.5	130	35.9	130

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.2MR: Trends in child marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49 years
Total	0.6	333	12.8	264	2.6	312	16.4	234	1.6	645	14.5	498
Age												
15–19	0.0	70	na	na	2.3	78	na	na	1.2	147	na	na
15–17	(0.0)	46	na	na	1.7	53	na	na	0.9	99	na	na
18–19	(*)	23	na	na	(3.6)	25	na	na	1.8	48	na	na
20–24	0.0	81	12.5	81	1.6	54	6.8	54	0.7	135	10.2	135
25–29	(4.5)	43	(14.6)	43	(0.0)	38	(13.7)	38	2.4	80	14.1	80
30–34	(0.0)	29	(2.5)	29	(5.2)	34	(20.9)	34	2.8	63	12.6	63
35–39	(0.0)	32	(0.0)	32	(6.3)	44	(24.8)	44	3.6	77	14.3	77
40–44	(0.0)	40	(23.3)	40	(0.0)	29	(13.8)	29	0.0	69	19.3	69
45–49	(0.0)	40	(19.1)	40	(2.7)	35	(21.4)	35	1.3	74	20.2	74

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.3R: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15–19 and 20–24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15–19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20–24 years whose husband or partner is ^A :				Total	Number of women age 20–24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Husband/ Partner's age unknown			Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older ²		
Total^B	7.8	68.3	17.0	5.3	1.5	100.0	66	25.3	47.7	20.2	6.8	100.0	157
Area													
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29	25.2	46.8	21.7	6.3	100.0	86
Rural	(8.8)	(63.5)	(20.6)	(4.4)	(2.7)	100.0	36	25.5	48.8	18.4	7.3	100.0	71
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(35.5)	(37.9)	(18.8)	(7.9)	100.0	37
Lower secondary	(8.8)	(66.0)	(17.5)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	30	22.7	54.5	14.5	8.3	100.0	79
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	–	–	–	–	–	0
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(22.1)	(40.5)	(35.2)	(2.2)	100.0	40
Ashkali	(5.2)	(78.5)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	37	27.0	53.6	11.7	7.7	100.0	78
Egyptian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(28.9)	(41.4)	(21.3)	(8.4)	100.0	32
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	(28.8)	(45.8)	(12.4)	(13.0)	100.0	47
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(22.2)	(28.4)	(37.2)	(12.1)	100.0	31
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(12.0)	(54.8)	(33.2)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(26.6)	(59.3)	(11.7)	(2.5)	100.0	28
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	(8.9)	(74.7)	(13.9)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	44	22.4	43.0	25.2	9.3	100.0	106
Richest 40 percent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(31.3)	(57.6)	(9.7)	(1.4)	100.0	51

¹ MICS indicator PR.7a – Spousal age difference (among women age 15–19)

² MICS indicator PR.7b – Spousal age difference (among women age 20–24)

^A The category 'Husband/Partner's age unknown' is not shown because no cases were found.

^B The background characteristics 'Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)' and 'Material deprivations' are not shown in the table due to the low number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

9.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.¹³⁰

Tables PR.7.1W, PR.7.1WR, PR.7.1M and PR.7.1MR present data for women and men on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

¹³⁰ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: UN. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	20.6	44.5	18.7	4.6	11.7	100.0	65.0	31.9	48.0	12.5	2.2	5.5	100.0	79.8	5.7	5,275
Area																
Urban	22.6	47.4	18.7	4.7	6.6	100.0	69.8	34.8	49.6	10.1	1.9	3.6	100.0	84.3	5.4	2,240
Rural	19.1	42.4	18.7	4.5	15.4	100.0	61.4	29.7	46.8	14.3	2.4	6.8	100.0	76.5	6.0	3,035
Age																
15–19	18.6	46.3	22.0	4.9	8.1	100.0	64.7	36.2	44.8	11.6	1.8	5.6	100.0	80.7	6.0	976
15–17	16.0	45.8	23.4	6.0	8.8	100.0	61.5	32.8	46.0	13.7	2.1	5.4	100.0	78.3	7.4	546
18–19	21.9	46.9	20.3	3.6	7.3	100.0	68.8	40.5	43.3	9.1	1.3	5.8	100.0	83.8	4.2	429
20–24	21.9	43.2	22.3	4.6	8.0	100.0	64.8	37.5	42.4	13.0	2.4	4.7	100.0	79.8	5.9	776
25–29	23.0	40.6	19.5	5.1	11.8	100.0	63.6	34.1	44.6	15.7	1.6	3.9	100.0	78.7	6.0	740
30–34	20.4	43.4	17.8	4.9	13.6	100.0	63.7	28.2	50.8	11.4	3.6	6.0	100.0	78.9	6.7	653
35–39	17.1	49.9	14.6	4.4	14.0	100.0	67.0	23.8	53.7	13.2	2.9	6.3	100.0	77.5	5.8	630
40–44	21.2	42.5	17.4	5.3	13.7	100.0	63.6	31.0	49.8	12.1	1.7	5.3	100.0	80.9	6.4	752
45–49	21.8	45.8	15.4	2.8	14.2	100.0	67.5	29.2	52.1	10.5	1.6	6.6	100.0	81.2	3.5	749
Education																
None	10.2	34.6	17.9	19.4	17.9	100.0	44.8	14.2	47.2	22.8	10.9	5.0	100.0	61.4	20.2	117
Primary	21.7	30.5	20.8	7.4	19.5	100.0	51.7	21.8	53.3	16.3	1.9	6.7	100.0	74.4	9.2	155
Lower secondary	16.3	43.7	17.3	4.6	18.2	100.0	59.9	23.5	52.2	14.1	2.3	7.9	100.0	75.7	5.8	1,578
Upper secondary	18.8	46.2	19.9	4.8	10.4	100.0	64.9	31.3	47.8	12.7	2.4	5.9	100.0	79.0	6.2	1,817
Higher	27.5	45.4	18.6	3.0	5.5	100.0	72.8	43.0	43.6	9.6	1.3	2.5	100.0	86.6	3.8	1,608
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	21.1	36.3	19.2	9.2	14.2	100.0	57.5	25.2	46.3	17.2	6.2	5.1	100.0	71.5	12.1	328
Has no functional difficulty	21.1	44.9	18.1	4.1	11.8	100.0	66.0	32.3	48.3	12.0	1.9	5.5	100.0	80.6	5.1	4,401

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	21.5	44.6	18.2	4.2	11.6	100.0	65.9	32.8	47.8	11.9	1.8	5.6	100.0	80.5	5.2	4,820
Serbian	15.0	45.0	23.8	2.3	13.9	100.0	60.0	30.5	45.6	15.7	5.1	3.2	100.0	76.1	6.6	168
Other ethnic groups	8.9	43.1	23.9	13.0	11.1	100.0	51.7	17.3	52.4	19.9	6.7	3.8	100.0	69.3	14.4	285
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations																
Three or more	16.9	43.6	20.6	6.0	13.0	100.0	60.3	25.9	51.1	15.0	2.4	5.6	100.0	76.8	7.0	2,281
One or two	21.2	45.4	17.8	3.5	12.0	100.0	66.6	33.6	46.5	12.0	1.9	6.0	100.0	80.0	4.7	1,595
None	25.9	44.9	16.6	3.5	9.2	100.0	70.7	39.8	44.6	9.0	2.1	4.5	100.0	84.4	4.9	1,399
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	15.8	39.2	20.0	8.1	16.7	100.0	54.9	21.7	51.4	18.0	3.2	5.7	100.0	72.9	9.2	1,007
Second	17.8	45.1	18.9	5.0	13.2	100.0	62.9	28.4	48.7	13.1	2.7	7.1	100.0	77.1	6.6	1,051
Middle	18.1	45.6	19.1	3.5	13.6	100.0	63.6	29.8	47.9	12.7	1.7	7.8	100.0	77.6	4.7	1,092
Fourth	24.9	44.8	18.3	2.8	9.1	100.0	69.6	35.8	49.0	9.7	2.1	3.4	100.0	84.7	4.2	1,052
Richest	26.0	47.4	17.2	3.6	5.9	100.0	73.3	43.2	43.1	9.2	1.3	3.2	100.0	86.3	4.2	1,073

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	57.3	37.5	4.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	94.8	66.3	30.9	2.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.2	0.7	2,102
Area																
Urban	54.7	39.7	4.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	94.4	68.0	29.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.7	0.6	878
Rural	59.2	35.9	4.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	95.1	65.2	31.7	2.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	96.8	0.7	1,224
Age																
15–19	49.4	45.5	4.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	94.9	62.7	34.1	2.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	96.8	0.4	424
15–17	48.5	45.9	5.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.4	60.6	35.4	3.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	95.9	0.5	249
18–19	50.7	44.8	4.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.5	65.7	32.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.3	175
20–24	60.2	34.8	4.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	94.7	73.3	24.0	2.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.0	0.3	317
25–29	57.1	37.8	3.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	94.9	65.5	31.6	2.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	97.2	1.3	283
30–34	58.1	36.4	4.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	94.6	65.8	31.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.9	1.0	313
35–39	62.1	32.2	5.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.3	65.3	32.9	1.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.5	274
40–44	60.0	34.9	4.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.9	67.9	29.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.5	258
45–49	58.4	36.9	3.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.3	65.0	32.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	0.8	234
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(35.6)	(37.9)	(24.0)	(2.5)	0.0	100.0	(73.5)	(46.3)	(46.8)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.1)	(2.5)	42
Lower secondary	48.5	44.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	57.7	38.0	3.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.8	0.8	262
Upper secondary	56.3	38.6	4.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	94.8	65.9	31.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.0	0.7	1,121
Higher	64.0	32.8	2.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	96.8	71.7	26.5	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.2	0.5	666
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	(49.7)	(42.8)	(4.8)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(92.4)	(46.1)	(51.2)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.3)	(2.7)	38
Has no functional difficulty	58.7	36.2	4.4	0.6	0.2	100.0	94.9	67.6	29.8	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.3	0.7	1,815

Table PR.7.1M: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	60.0	35.8	3.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	95.8	68.5	29.0	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.5	0.7	1,886
Serbian	24.6	63.5	10.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	88.1	26.4	67.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	0.0	83
Other ethnic groups	40.2	45.2	13.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	84.7	61.8	33.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	1.2	131
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations																
Three or more	52.5	41.4	5.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	93.9	62.2	34.6	2.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.7	0.9	957
One or two	57.2	37.1	5.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	67.5	29.8	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.1	0.5	617
None	66.2	31.0	2.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	97.2	72.5	25.5	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.0	0.6	529
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	51.2	42.1	5.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	93.2	60.3	35.8	3.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.1	1.1	426
Second	52.0	41.3	5.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	93.0	59.5	37.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.6	0.6	438
Middle	58.9	35.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	70.6	27.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	97.7	0.3	431
Fourth	63.1	32.8	3.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	95.9	71.0	26.1	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.2	0.6	413
Richest	62.0	35.4	1.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	97.4	70.9	27.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.4	0.9	394

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.7.1WR: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Total	10.3	37.8	24.0	10.7	17.2	100.0	47.9	16.1	48.7	22.5	5.1	7.6	100.0	64.5	12.1	1,493
Area																
Urban	10.2	39.5	24.7	11.0	14.6	100.0	49.4	16.6	48.6	21.8	5.2	7.8	100.0	64.8	11.9	798
Rural	10.5	35.8	23.1	10.5	20.1	100.0	46.2	15.5	48.8	23.3	4.9	7.4	100.0	64.3	12.3	695
Age																
15–19	13.2	35.1	26.5	10.0	15.2	100.0	48.2	22.6	42.1	23.9	4.4	7.0	100.0	64.6	11.0	347
15–17	13.2	33.6	24.6	11.8	16.8	100.0	46.8	17.1	47.0	23.7	3.1	9.2	100.0	64.1	12.1	195
18–19	13.1	37.1	29.0	7.8	13.1	100.0	49.9	29.8	35.8	24.2	6.1	4.1	100.0	65.2	9.7	152
20–24	8.0	36.6	27.6	8.1	19.7	100.0	44.5	15.5	48.3	26.0	3.7	6.5	100.0	63.6	10.1	261
25–29	10.7	32.6	22.1	14.8	19.9	100.0	42.8	12.5	44.6	28.9	8.7	5.3	100.0	56.6	16.9	214
30–34	13.7	34.6	20.8	16.7	14.1	100.0	48.4	12.7	50.8	19.6	8.5	8.4	100.0	63.5	18.4	173
35–39	8.1	46.4	22.2	10.5	12.7	100.0	54.5	13.1	55.6	20.2	5.0	6.1	100.0	68.7	12.5	185
40–44	7.7	38.6	23.1	7.5	23.1	100.0	45.6	13.4	54.3	18.5	1.2	12.7	100.0	66.7	7.4	182
45–49	9.3	46.5	21.2	8.1	15.0	100.0	55.7	18.3	53.6	14.2	4.6	9.4	100.0	71.9	8.8	130
Education																
None	7.6	39.7	19.2	13.9	19.6	100.0	47.0	10.6	51.6	20.0	7.7	10.1	100.0	61.7	16.6	342
Primary	7.5	37.3	25.8	12.6	16.9	100.0	44.5	11.9	47.4	28.6	6.1	5.9	100.0	59.0	13.3	333
Lower secondary	11.0	35.9	23.6	10.5	19.0	100.0	46.7	16.9	48.9	22.3	3.8	8.1	100.0	65.6	11.7	580
Upper secondary or higher	16.5	40.6	28.8	4.4	9.7	100.0	57.1	27.6	45.9	18.2	3.1	5.2	100.0	73.5	5.1	237
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	7.2	39.0	22.7	9.9	21.2	100.0	46.2	14.7	45.1	25.2	5.9	9.1	100.0	59.8	13.5	182
Has no functional difficulty	10.4	38.3	24.1	10.7	16.6	100.0	48.4	16.2	49.6	21.9	5.3	7.1	100.0	65.4	11.9	1,116

Table PR.7.1WR: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:						Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total			
Ethnicity of household head																
Roma	6.9	33.9	28.6	10.8	19.8	100.0	40.7	10.4	54.0	24.9	5.7	5.0	100.0	64.2	13.9	268
Ashkali	8.5	35.4	23.4	11.8	20.8	100.0	43.7	14.7	45.6	24.0	5.6	10.1	100.0	59.9	12.5	722
Egyptian	13.1	44.2	21.8	9.3	11.6	100.0	57.1	20.2	52.8	17.7	3.8	5.6	100.0	72.8	10.6	379
Albanian	17.9	41.0	23.8	9.2	8.0	100.0	58.9	23.4	43.4	23.1	4.6	5.6	100.0	66.8	11.1	117
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations																
Three or more	9.0	37.4	24.7	11.6	17.3	100.0	46.2	13.9	50.7	22.5	5.5	7.4	100.0	64.3	13.0	1,257
Two	13.3	44.3	20.2	3.1	19.1	100.0	57.6	23.9	35.4	30.1	2.4	8.2	100.0	59.2	3.6	103
None or one	20.5	36.4	20.3	8.5	14.3	100.0	56.4	31.0	40.4	16.5	3.1	9.1	100.0	70.8	9.9	133
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	8.3	35.0	27.5	11.2	18.0	100.0	43.3	12.8	48.5	23.0	7.4	8.2	100.0	61.4	13.9	281
Second	8.2	29.3	28.6	14.5	19.4	100.0	37.5	10.0	40.9	33.6	7.1	8.5	100.0	50.9	16.7	275
Middle	9.1	36.3	21.5	15.1	18.0	100.0	45.0	13.7	53.4	24.3	4.5	4.2	100.0	66.4	15.0	279
Fourth	10.3	40.4	24.0	9.2	16.1	100.0	50.7	17.2	53.8	15.5	5.0	8.4	100.0	71.0	11.1	320
Richest	14.9	45.8	19.3	5.1	14.9	100.0	60.1	24.8	46.6	18.3	2.0	8.4	100.0	70.6	5.5	338
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	8.5	33.5	25.9	13.6	18.5	100.0	42.0	12.2	47.6	26.9	6.3	7.0	100.0	59.6	15.1	835
Richest 40 percent	12.6	43.2	21.6	7.1	15.5	100.0	55.5	21.1	50.1	16.9	3.5	8.4	100.0	70.8	8.2	658

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.7.1MR: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel: ^A				Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Total			
Total	38.6	45.5	13.5	2.1	0.3	100.0	84.0	48.4	46.5	5.1	100.0	94.8	2.1	645
Area														
Urban	32.7	47.8	16.3	2.6	0.6	100.0	80.5	45.9	48.2	5.9	100.0	93.9	2.6	333
Rural	44.9	42.9	10.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	87.8	51.2	44.6	4.2	100.0	95.8	1.7	312
Age														
15–19	37.8	46.9	13.3	0.6	1.4	100.0	84.7	50.2	43.5	6.3	100.0	93.3	0.6	147
15–17	36.5	50.3	10.1	0.9	2.1	100.0	86.9	45.7	48.1	6.1	100.0	93.9	0.9	99
18–19	40.3	39.9	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.2	59.4	33.8	6.8	100.0	92.0	0.0	48
20–24	37.1	46.7	14.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	83.8	51.7	46.6	1.7	100.0	98.3	1.6	135
25–29	31.7	51.3	12.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	83.0	43.9	51.1	5.0	100.0	95.0	4.7	80
30–34	43.9	44.0	9.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	87.8	47.5	45.6	6.9	100.0	93.1	2.9	63
35–39	38.3	37.3	21.1	3.3	0.0	100.0	75.7	39.5	50.4	10.1	100.0	89.9	3.3	77
40–44	38.5	45.3	12.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	83.8	47.1	48.2	4.7	100.0	95.3	3.8	69
45–49	46.1	43.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	55.3	42.4	2.4	100.0	97.6	0.0	74
Education														
None	(44.4)	(41.3)	(12.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.7)	(49.8)	(43.0)	(7.1)	100.0	(92.9)	(1.4)	48
Primary	28.3	44.1	20.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	72.4	36.1	55.6	8.3	100.0	91.2	6.7	108
Lower secondary	39.3	43.3	15.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	82.6	50.1	44.1	5.8	100.0	94.2	1.9	304
Upper secondary or higher	41.9	50.9	6.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	92.9	52.5	46.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	0.0	185
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(35.1)	(24.3)	(20.5)	(20.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(59.4)	(48.8)	(49.4)	(1.8)	100.0	(98.2)	(20.1)	37
Has no functional difficulty	39.2	46.1	13.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	48.9	45.9	5.1	100.0	94.8	1.1	509

Table PR.7.1MR: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel: ^A				Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Total			
Ethnicity of household head														
Roma	34.8	49.5	13.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	84.4	40.9	51.0	8.1	100.0	91.9	1.8	108
Ashkali	37.9	43.7	15.0	3.3	0.2	100.0	81.5	50.4	45.2	4.3	100.0	95.5	3.3	308
Egyptian	43.5	45.8	9.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	89.4	46.2	48.8	5.0	100.0	95.0	0.0	182
Albanian	(34.4)	(45.5)	(15.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(79.9)	(65.7)	(33.3)	(1.0)	100.0	(99.0)	(4.2)	44
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations														
Three or more	37.5	44.9	14.9	2.4	0.4	100.0	82.3	47.8	46.5	5.7	100.0	94.2	2.4	547
Two	(38.5)	(52.3)	(9.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(90.8)	(50.2)	(46.1)	(3.7)	100.0	(96.3)	(0.0)	48
None or one	50.7	45.5	2.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	53.5	46.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	1.8	50
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	41.1	39.9	16.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	80.9	44.1	46.1	9.8	100.0	90.2	3.1	114
Second	41.8	34.7	20.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	76.5	54.1	41.1	4.8	100.0	95.2	2.9	130
Middle	31.8	47.2	18.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	79.1	43.7	50.4	5.9	100.0	93.6	1.5	123
Fourth	36.4	52.3	8.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	88.7	45.9	49.0	5.1	100.0	94.9	2.7	139
Richest	41.8	51.7	4.9	0.6	1.0	100.0	93.4	53.4	45.9	0.6	100.0	99.4	0.6	139
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 percent	38.2	40.5	18.6	2.5	0.2	100.0	78.7	47.5	45.7	6.7	100.0	93.1	2.5	367
Richest 40 percent	39.1	52.0	6.8	1.7	0.5	100.0	91.1	49.7	47.5	2.9	100.0	97.1	1.7	278

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 – Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

^A The categories 'Very unsafe' and 'Never home alone after dark' are not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15–49 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Tables PR.8.1W and PR.8.1WR for women and in Tables PR.8.1M and PR.8.1MR for men.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	11.4	19.3	9.0	5.8	3.1	24.7	5,275
Area							
Urban	7.5	14.2	5.6	3.7	1.5	17.7	2,240
Rural	14.3	23.1	11.5	7.3	4.3	29.9	3,035
Age							
15–19	5.8	13.7	5.8	3.2	2.7	19.5	976
15–17	5.4	15.4	6.4	4.1	3.1	20.7	546
18–19	6.3	11.4	5.0	2.0	2.2	17.9	429
20–24	4.1	12.7	4.3	2.0	1.3	14.9	776
25–29	6.3	10.8	5.4	2.9	1.6	15.0	740
30–34	10.2	17.6	9.8	5.0	2.7	22.8	653
35–39	16.5	23.2	9.5	6.6	4.7	30.2	630
40–44	19.7	29.3	13.8	10.0	3.4	35.2	752
45–49	19.9	30.1	15.4	11.6	5.7	37.7	749
Education							
None	41.5	60.9	41.9	35.2	17.7	65.8	117
Primary	40.6	49.7	29.5	19.8	19.7	60.0	155
Lower secondary	21.0	31.7	15.6	10.8	5.0	40.6	1,578
Upper secondary	7.2	14.8	5.8	2.7	1.6	19.6	1,817
Higher	1.9	6.3	1.8	0.8	0.3	8.4	1,608
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	15.6	24.2	11.9	7.8	4.0	30.3	3,233
Formerly married/in union	17.0	23.5	11.2	10.5	3.8	30.1	126
Never married/in union	4.1	10.8	3.9	2.0	1.6	14.7	1,910
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	25.7	33.3	21.6	12.8	6.5	41.6	328
Has no functional difficulty	11.1	18.7	8.4	5.4	2.9	23.9	4,401
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	11.1	18.1	8.2	5.2	2.7	23.6	4,820
Serbian	3.1	16.4	6.5	0.5	1.9	19.4	168
Other ethnic groups	21.5	41.1	23.6	18.6	11.3	46.6	285
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations							
Three or more	15.9	24.7	12.4	7.7	4.5	31.1	2,281
One or two	8.8	18.0	8.0	5.0	2.5	23.1	1,595
None	7.2	11.9	4.6	3.5	1.5	16.0	1,399
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.4	32.8	18.0	11.7	7.9	40.5	1,007
Second	13.7	21.9	12.0	7.3	3.4	29.4	1,051
Middle	8.5	17.4	7.0	4.7	2.0	21.7	1,092
Fourth	8.0	16.5	6.3	4.1	1.7	20.9	1,052
Richest	4.4	8.8	2.2	1.5	0.9	12.0	1,073

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.8.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	5.0	6.4	4.4	3.5	1.3	12.2	2,102
Area							
Urban	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.6	1.3	10.2	878
Rural	5.3	7.4	5.0	3.5	1.3	13.7	1,224
Age							
15–19	5.9	8.9	5.3	5.1	2.0	14.7	424
15–17	6.4	9.6	7.1	5.7	3.2	16.6	249
18–19	5.2	7.9	2.8	4.3	0.4	12.2	175
20–24	3.9	8.0	3.7	4.2	1.7	12.0	317
25–29	5.1	6.6	4.2	1.8	0.7	12.6	283
30–34	4.8	5.1	4.3	2.5	0.5	11.2	313
35–39	5.1	4.3	3.2	3.1	1.1	9.9	274
40–44	4.6	6.3	3.0	1.9	2.4	10.9	258
45–49	5.8	4.0	7.3	5.5	0.4	13.3	234
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(19.3)	(23.2)	(9.8)	(16.1)	(6.2)	(34.8)	42
Lower secondary	8.0	7.9	8.1	6.1	3.3	16.9	262
Upper secondary	5.3	7.2	4.3	3.6	1.2	13.6	1,121
Higher	2.1	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.4	6.3	666
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.0	11.7	1,062
Formerly married/in union	(4.3)	(17.9)	(12.8)	(12.5)	(2.5)	(25.4)	24
Never married/in union	4.4	7.5	4.5	3.7	1.6	12.5	1,015
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(12.0)	(9.2)	(10.0)	(6.2)	(2.6)	(20.4)	38
Has no functional difficulty	4.7	5.9	3.9	3.2	1.0	11.5	1,815
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.3	11.3	1,886
Serbian	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	83
Other ethnic groups	12.5	12.5	8.8	7.4	1.7	24.1	131
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations							
Three or more	6.0	7.8	5.9	4.8	2.1	15.2	957
One or two	5.0	6.6	3.9	2.8	0.7	11.6	617
None	3.4	3.8	2.3	2.2	0.7	7.6	529
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.4	9.4	8.7	6.9	2.1	19.7	426
Second	6.1	7.4	3.8	3.6	1.3	13.2	438
Middle	3.9	6.9	6.1	4.6	1.6	12.9	431
Fourth	3.5	5.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.5	413
Richest	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.4	0.4	6.4	394
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table PR.8.1WR: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of women
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	30.3	48.6	30.5	26.9	13.7	57.1	1,493
Area							
Urban	30.0	46.7	28.9	23.9	10.5	53.6	798
Rural	30.7	50.8	32.4	30.2	17.5	61.1	695
Age							
15–19	24.3	46.9	26.4	21.4	12.5	55.9	347
15–17	24.6	45.1	26.1	19.6	12.6	56.6	195
18–19	23.9	49.1	26.9	23.8	12.3	55.0	152
20–24	30.2	47.8	28.2	20.8	9.8	52.9	261
25–29	30.6	45.4	34.3	27.2	12.4	56.2	214
30–34	25.3	43.2	24.8	31.1	13.4	53.0	173
35–39	36.6	58.3	39.1	31.2	19.9	65.0	185
40–44	36.2	50.5	33.0	34.9	13.4	61.2	182
45–49	35.7	51.1	31.8	30.1	19.2	58.9	130
Education							
None	43.0	58.5	42.2	40.3	23.7	67.2	342
Primary	34.6	57.5	35.0	32.0	14.4	65.8	333
Lower secondary	28.4	48.5	30.0	24.5	12.0	59.1	580
Upper secondary or higher	10.5	21.9	8.5	5.9	2.7	25.3	237
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	34.2	53.0	35.1	32.4	15.4	61.6	1,004
Formerly married/in union	32.8	50.6	29.0	23.2	16.4	59.3	65
Never married/in union	21.0	38.6	20.1	14.5	9.4	46.9	418
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	38.1	58.5	37.8	33.3	18.0	68.3	182
Has no functional difficulty	30.0	47.6	30.1	27.1	13.2	55.4	1,116
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	32.4	48.9	30.8	27.5	15.1	58.8	268
Ashkali	31.6	51.2	34.0	29.2	13.9	60.4	722
Egyptian	27.2	46.2	27.2	24.5	13.6	53.0	379
Albanian	28.2	41.2	20.0	17.9	10.7	46.7	117
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations							
Three or more	31.8	50.2	32.3	28.1	14.4	59.5	1,257
Two	25.3	42.4	23.2	24.5	8.9	46.7	103
None or one	20.4	38.3	19.0	17.3	11.3	42.4	133
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	45.7	65.7	48.8	42.3	27.2	77.0	281
Second	28.8	48.5	32.2	29.6	15.5	60.3	275
Middle	31.9	48.8	30.9	27.1	13.7	56.7	279
Fourth	25.4	43.4	20.3	20.4	7.5	51.6	320
Richest	22.1	39.4	23.2	17.7	7.0	43.6	338
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	35.5	54.4	37.4	33.1	18.8	64.7	835
Richest 40 percent	23.7	41.3	21.8	19.0	7.2	47.5	658

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.8.1MR: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						Number of men
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	
Total	11.7	14.4	8.6	10.1	4.8	25.5	645
Area							
Urban	12.3	14.5	9.3	9.5	5.4	23.7	333
Rural	11.0	14.4	7.9	10.6	4.1	27.6	312
Age							
15–19	16.2	22.6	11.6	9.0	6.3	35.1	147
15–17	15.6	22.5	11.2	9.9	4.8	34.6	99
18–19	17.4	22.9	12.5	7.3	9.5	36.0	48
20–24	11.4	13.1	6.9	10.3	3.9	22.6	135
25–29	13.2	10.8	9.0	9.4	5.9	21.6	80
30–34	14.3	12.7	10.9	12.8	8.7	33.2	63
35–39	11.8	21.2	9.6	14.1	2.3	30.6	77
40–44	6.9	9.4	5.1	10.3	4.8	18.8	69
45–49	3.5	3.6	5.8	5.5	1.3	10.9	74
Education							
None	(8.3)	(11.3)	(9.9)	(18.8)	(3.5)	(26.8)	48
Primary	18.1	23.5	13.7	22.0	9.5	43.5	108
Lower secondary	11.9	15.6	9.2	8.1	5.1	25.2	304
Upper secondary or higher	8.3	7.8	4.4	4.0	2.0	15.3	185
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	9.5	12.6	7.7	10.9	3.5	23.1	369
Formerly married/in union	(29.5)	(17.6)	(11.8)	(11.2)	(5.4)	(40.8)	25
Never married/in union	13.1	16.8	9.6	8.8	6.6	27.7	251
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	(13.1)	(10.7)	(1.8)	(17.8)	(4.4)	(30.2)	37
Has no functional difficulty	10.8	13.1	8.6	9.5	4.8	23.4	509
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	14.9	22.8	14.0	16.1	6.8	36.4	108
Ashkali	10.4	14.2	7.7	8.4	4.6	22.9	308
Egyptian	13.1	10.7	7.9	9.8	5.1	25.0	182
Albanian	(5.2)	(9.5)	(5.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(16.7)	44
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations							
Three or more	11.9	14.9	9.5	10.8	5.3	26.5	547
Two	(11.2)	(8.7)	(3.3)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(16.2)	48
None or one	9.2	14.9	4.2	7.4	3.5	23.6	50
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.0	20.2	11.3	13.8	5.5	32.2	114
Second	15.0	16.3	7.4	11.1	4.2	28.1	130
Middle	8.9	12.9	11.8	11.2	3.3	28.5	123
Fourth	10.3	11.5	7.8	6.6	5.6	19.9	139
Richest	9.6	12.1	5.6	8.5	5.3	20.8	139
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	13.0	16.4	10.1	12.0	4.3	29.5	367
Richest 40 percent	10.0	11.8	6.7	7.5	5.5	20.3	278
¹ MICS indicator PR.15 – Attitudes towards domestic violence							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹³¹. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹³²

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹³³

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Tables WS.1.1 and WS.1.1R. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹³⁴.

Tables WS 1.2 and WS.1.2R show the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Tables WS.1.3 and WS.1.3R present the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Tables WS 1.4 and WS.1.4R show the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Tables WS.1.5 and WS.1.5R show the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Tables WS.1.6 and WS.1.6 present the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1–10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11–100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Tables WS.1.7 and WS.1.7R show the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household

¹³¹ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹³² WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹³³ 'Home', JMP. Accessed 6 September September 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹³⁴ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Tables WS.1.8 and WS.1.8R show the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for ‘safely managed’ drinking water services.

Tables WS.1.9 and WS.1.9R present the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water														Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources ^B								Unimproved sources							
	Piped water					Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other	Missing			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole											
Total	57.9	0.3	0.8	5.2	3.0	13.9	7.2	10.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.4	25,129
Area																
Urban	73.5	0.1	0.3	2.7	0.4	3.1	4.1	15.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	10,490
Rural	46.8	0.4	1.1	7.0	4.8	21.7	9.4	6.3	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.5	14,639
Education of household head																
None	65.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.4	15.8	1.3	7.0	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	647
Primary	53.1	0.1	0.9	7.7	4.8	16.7	6.9	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,951
Lower secondary	57.1	0.5	1.0	5.7	3.8	17.0	6.8	5.8	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.8	6,167
Upper secondary	57.1	0.2	0.7	5.1	2.3	14.6	8.4	10.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.5	10,454
Higher	61.1	0.3	0.7	4.1	2.9	8.3	6.0	15.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.7	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	57.9	0.2	0.7	4.6	3.2	14.2	7.2	10.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.3	22,580
Serbian	41.6	1.1	2.2	12.6	1.2	19.8	14.0	6.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,061
Other ethnic groups	70.3	0.4	0.3	9.2	0.7	6.4	2.7	8.3	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Material deprivations																
Three or more	61.9	0.4	0.9	5.8	2.7	14.7	6.2	5.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	11,087
One or two	55.2	0.1	0.7	5.8	3.3	15.5	8.7	9.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	7,279
None	54.3	0.3	0.6	3.5	3.0	11.0	7.0	18.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	98.5	6,762
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	58.9	0.7	0.5	6.1	3.4	17.6	6.3	3.4	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.9	5,027
Second	60.2	0.0	1.4	4.9	2.9	16.3	8.3	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.9	5,022
Middle	58.3	0.2	0.5	6.2	3.5	16.2	7.1	6.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.2	5,027
Fourth	56.5	0.4	1.0	6.0	3.4	12.9	7.5	11.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	5,026
Richest	55.7	0.0	0.4	2.7	1.5	6.8	6.6	25.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	5,026

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

^B The categories 'Rainwater collection', 'Tanker truck' and 'Cart with small tank' are not shown because no cases were found.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	84.6	7.4	6.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	92.1	25,129
Area											
Urban	92.5	2.6	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.1	10,490
Rural	79.0	10.9	7.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	89.9	14,639
Education of household head											
None	86.5	5.4	3.0	0.8	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	647
Primary	82.4	10.1	6.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	1,951
Lower secondary	84.2	6.3	7.1	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	90.5	6,167
Upper secondary	83.4	9.2	5.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.7	10,454
Higher	87.9	4.7	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	92.5	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	85.4	6.5	6.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.9	22,580
Serbian	66.8	27.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	1,061
Other ethnic groups	85.8	7.4	5.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.2	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Material deprivations											
Three or more	84.3	7.3	6.1	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.6	11,087
One or two	83.5	9.3	6.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	7,279
None	86.4	5.7	6.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	92.1	6,762
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	83.5	7.2	5.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	90.7	5,027
Second	83.0	9.2	5.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.2	5,022
Middle	84.2	7.5	6.6	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	91.7	5,027
Fourth	83.5	9.2	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	5,026
Richest	89.0	4.0	6.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.1	5,026

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	14.3	25,129	6.6	75.5	0.3	0.1	17.5	100.0	3,581
Area									
Urban	7.5	10,490	2.7	92.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	786
Rural	19.1	14,639	7.7	70.7	0.4	0.2	21.0	100.0	2,795
Education of household head									
None	10.1	647	16.8	82.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	65
Primary	16.9	1,951	10.8	67.9	0.0	0.0	21.3	100.0	329
Lower secondary	14.3	6,167	5.7	76.9	0.0	0.0	17.5	100.0	884
Upper secondary	15.6	10,454	6.2	74.8	0.6	0.3	18.2	100.0	1,628
Higher	11.4	5,895	5.4	78.9	0.0	0.0	15.7	100.0	670
DK/Missing	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Source of drinking water									
Improved	13.9	24,715	6.7	75.7	0.3	0.1	17.2	100.0	3,445
Unimproved	27.9	385	5.2	83.8	0.0	0.0	11.0	100.0	108
Missing	(100.0)	28	(0.0)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.9)	100.0	28
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	13.4	22,580	6.9	73.9	0.3	0.1	18.8	100.0	3,034
Serbian	33.2	1,061	4.6	80.5	0.0	0.0	14.9	100.0	352
Other ethnic groups	12.9	1,474	6.5	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Missing	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Material deprivations									
Three or more	14.0	11,087	8.1	74.0	0.7	0.3	17.0	100.0	1,553
One or two	15.8	7,279	5.7	77.5	0.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	1,149
None	13.0	6,762	5.1	75.5	0.0	0.0	19.4	100.0	879
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	14.1	5,027	9.1	66.1	0.0	0.6	24.2	100.0	709
Second	15.5	5,022	10.2	70.4	0.0	0.0	19.4	100.0	780
Middle	14.7	5,027	3.9	83.2	0.0	0.0	12.9	100.0	738
Fourth	16.2	5,026	4.1	77.7	1.2	0.0	16.9	100.0	817
Richest	10.7	5,026	5.8	81.1	0.0	0.0	13.0	100.0	538

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Missing		
Total	94.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	2,955
Area							
Urban	96.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	747
Rural	93.0	4.1	1.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	2,207
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Lower secondary	90.8	6.8	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	581
Upper secondary	93.8	3.4	1.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,572
Higher	96.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	683
Age							
0–9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
0–14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
15–19	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84
18–19	(95.6)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	71
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
25–49	92.6	4.5	1.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	1,763
50+	95.2	2.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	909
Sex							
Male	93.8	3.5	1.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	2,707
Female	96.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	247
Source of drinking water							
Improved	94.3	3.3	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	2,853
Unimproved	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	93.1	3.9	1.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	2,465
Serbian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299
Other ethnic groups	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Material deprivations							
Three or more	91.1	4.9	0.7	0.0	3.4	100.0	1,289
One or two	96.3	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	957
None	96.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	709
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	89.6	6.6	0.6	0.0	3.2	100.0	537
Second	90.5	5.9	0.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	629
Middle	97.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	643
Fourth	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	678
Richest	94.8	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	468

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	75.9	25,129	86.2	0.4	5.3	6.2	2.0	100.0	5,988
Area									
Urban	76.7	10,490	89.3	0.3	3.9	3.7	2.8	100.0	2,388
Rural	75.3	14,639	84.0	0.5	6.1	7.8	1.4	100.0	3,601
Education of household head									
None	66.5	647	93.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	217
Primary	76.2	1,951	85.0	0.6	7.2	4.7	2.6	100.0	464
Lower secondary	72.2	6,167	85.3	0.2	4.8	7.9	1.8	100.0	1,705
Upper secondary	77.3	10,454	85.5	0.5	5.4	5.8	2.8	100.0	2,337
Higher	78.2	5,895	87.7	0.6	5.0	6.1	0.6	100.0	1,260
DK/Missing	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Source of drinking water									
Improved	76.0	24,715	86.4	0.4	5.1	6.1	2.0	100.0	5,899
Unimproved	76.9	385	70.2	0.0	16.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	89
Missing	(0.0)	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	76.4	22,580	85.2	0.5	5.4	6.7	2.1	100.0	5,260
Serbian	69.1	1,061	93.1	0.0	5.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	328
Other ethnic groups	72.9	1,474	93.3	0.0	2.5	2.8	1.4	100.0	400
Missing	(*)	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations									
Three or more	69.2	11,087	84.9	0.5	5.7	6.9	2.0	100.0	3,401
One or two	76.7	7,279	88.9	0.5	4.0	4.7	1.9	100.0	1,692
None	86.0	6,762	85.9	0.0	5.9	6.2	1.9	100.0	896
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	64.9	5,027	84.1	0.3	6.7	6.5	2.3	100.0	1,760
Second	69.4	5,022	87.5	0.0	4.7	6.5	1.3	100.0	1,516
Middle	75.1	5,027	86.9	0.9	4.2	6.5	1.6	100.0	1,245
Fourth	82.9	5,026	85.9	0.0	5.3	5.3	3.5	100.0	842
Richest	87.2	5,026	87.5	1.4	4.7	5.1	1.2	100.0	624

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	79.5	12.2	6.4	1.9	100.0	20.5	5,409
Area							
Urban	94.9	3.6	1.1	0.4	100.0	5.1	2,286
Rural	68.3	18.5	10.3	2.9	100.0	31.7	3,123
Education of household head							
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Primary	76.2	14.5	8.2	1.1	100.0	23.8	424
Lower secondary	83.4	9.7	5.3	1.5	100.0	16.6	1,374
Upper secondary	75.4	14.9	7.3	2.5	100.0	24.6	2,171
Higher	81.6	10.7	6.0	1.7	100.0	18.4	1,336
DKMissing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	79.7	12.2	6.3	1.9	100.0	20.3	5,371
Piped water	87.8	9.4	2.4	0.4	100.0	12.2	3,561
Piped into dwelling	89.4	8.1	2.3	0.2	100.0	10.6	3,354
Piped into yard/plot	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Piped to neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Piped to public tap/standpipe	64.0	31.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	36.0	173
Tube well/Borehole	69.2	21.2	9.6	0.0	100.0	30.8	212
Protected well or spring	50.2	23.0	19.0	7.8	100.0	49.8	1,098
Bottled water	90.9	4.1	4.6	0.4	100.0	9.1	500
Unimproved sources	57.4	20.8	21.8	0.0	100.0	42.6	38
Unprotected well or spring	57.4	20.8	21.8	0.0	100.0	42.6	38
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	80.4	11.8	5.8	1.9	100.0	19.6	4,803
Serbian	62.6	19.0	14.4	4.0	100.0	37.4	288
Other ethnic groups	80.6	11.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	19.4	318
Material deprivations							
Three or more	77.3	12.6	8.0	2.2	100.0	22.7	2,378
One or two	78.5	13.5	6.6	1.4	100.0	21.5	1,607
None	84.4	10.2	3.5	1.9	100.0	15.6	1,423
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.1	12.3	12.3	2.3	100.0	26.9	1,095
Second	78.7	15.8	4.0	1.4	100.0	21.3	1,144
Middle	76.2	13.7	8.1	2.1	100.0	23.8	1,119
Fourth	79.5	13.5	4.6	2.3	100.0	20.5	1,044
Richest	91.1	5.0	2.6	1.3	100.0	8.9	1,007

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 – Faecal contamination of source water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	76.9	13.1	7.9	2.0	100.0	23.1	5,862
Area							
Urban	91.9	5.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	8.1	2,491
Rural	65.8	18.6	12.1	3.5	100.0	34.2	3,371
Education of household head							
None	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.6	99
Primary	77.2	6.4	13.6	2.9	100.0	22.8	473
Lower secondary	75.3	14.0	8.7	2.0	100.0	24.7	1,491
Upper secondary	75.1	15.8	7.1	2.0	100.0	24.9	2,384
Higher	80.8	9.9	7.3	2.0	100.0	19.2	1,411
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	77.0	13.2	7.8	2.1	100.0	23.0	5,801
Piped water	83.1	11.5	4.2	1.2	100.0	16.9	3,852
Piped into dwelling	86.6	9.5	3.4	0.5	100.0	13.4	3,459
Piped into yard/plot	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Piped to neighbour	(25.6)	(25.9)	(29.5)	(19.0)	100.0	(74.4)	49
Piped to public tap/standpipe	55.6	31.7	9.5	3.1	100.0	44.4	325
Tube well/Borehole	70.4	20.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	29.6	204
Protected well or spring	53.7	21.1	19.3	5.9	100.0	46.3	1,260
Bottled water	91.9	2.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	8.1	485
Unimproved sources	68.5	10.3	21.2	0.0	100.0	31.5	61
Unprotected well or spring	55.5	14.6	29.9	0.0	100.0	44.5	43
Surface water or other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	78.7	12.1	7.1	2.1	100.0	21.3	5,210
Serbian	44.9	25.2	25.8	4.0	100.0	55.1	278
Other ethnic groups	75.4	18.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	24.6	374
Material deprivations							
Three or more	73.4	15.4	9.4	1.8	100.0	26.6	2,554
One or two	75.6	12.8	9.8	1.8	100.0	24.4	1,734
None	84.0	9.8	3.5	2.7	100.0	16.0	1,574
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	70.1	16.2	12.0	1.8	100.0	29.9	1,175
Second	70.3	18.5	8.4	2.7	100.0	29.7	1,206
Middle	77.1	11.2	9.1	2.6	100.0	22.9	1,252
Fourth	79.4	12.5	6.1	2.0	100.0	20.6	1,125
Richest	88.5	6.9	3.6	1.0	100.0	11.5	1,104

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 – Faecal contamination of household drinking water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water ^A									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources				Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Total	79.7	77.0	91.7	5,371	57.4	87.7	87.4	38	54.6	5,409
Area										
Urban	94.8	77.0	97.9	2,280	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	70.1	2,286
Rural	68.5	77.1	87.2	3,092	(49.4)	(85.4)	(100.0)	32	43.3	3,123
Education of household head										
None	100.0	94.0	100.0	100	–	–	–	0	94.0	100
Primary	76.0	73.3	92.3	421	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	43.7	424
Lower secondary	83.5	71.5	89.8	1,365	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	51.7	1,374
Upper secondary	75.6	79.7	91.9	2,149	(52.4)	(79.0)	(78.4)	22	55.3	2,171
Higher	81.8	78.3	92.9	1,333	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	57.3	1,336
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	–	–	0	(*)	4
Main source of drinking water^A										
Improved sources	79.7	77.0	91.7	5,371	na	na	na	na	55.0	5,371
Piped water	87.8	70.3	94.7	3,561	na	na	na	na	58.8	3,561
Piped into dwelling	89.4	69.7	100.0	3,354	na	na	na	na	62.2	3,354
Piped into yard/plot	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	na	na	na	na	(*)	19
Piped to neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	na	na	na	na	(*)	15
Piped to public tap/standpipe	64.0	77.6	0.0	173	na	na	na	na	0.0	173
Tube well/Borehole	69.2	92.9	96.4	212	na	na	na	na	62.7	212
Protected well or spring	50.2	88.9	79.5	1,098	na	na	na	na	29.3	1,098
Bottled water	90.9	92.1	95.2	500	na	na	na	na	80.9	500
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	57.4	87.7	87.4	38	0.0	38
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	57.4	87.7	87.4	38	0.0	38

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	80.6	77.1	92.5	4,765	57.4	87.7	87.4	38	56.2	4,803
Serbian	62.6	79.4	71.2	288	—	—	—	0	26.5	288
Other ethnic groups	80.6	74.2	98.5	318	—	—	—	0	55.5	318
Material deprivations										
Three or more	77.4	69.7	93.4	2,348	(70.6)	(84.9)	(84.5)	31	48.8	2,378
One or two	78.7	79.5	88.5	1,603	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	53.5	1,607
None	84.6	86.3	92.5	1,420	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	65.6	1,423
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	73.3	66.3	91.3	1,087	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	42.4	1,095
Second	78.4	70.5	92.2	1,130	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	48.2	1,144
Middle	76.4	76.3	87.7	1,109	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	48.1	1,119
Fourth	79.5	82.9	93.1	1,044	—	—	—	0	59.2	1,044
Richest	91.7	90.7	94.7	1,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	77.7	1,007

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 – Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Water treatment method used in the household ^A							Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other		
Total	87.5	4.0	5.1	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.6	11.8	25,129
Area									
Urban	90.4	5.4	1.1	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.3	9.2	10,490
Rural	85.4	3.1	8.0	0.2	2.9	0.3	0.8	13.6	14,639
Education of household head									
None	94.5	2.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	647
Primary	90.6	2.6	3.2	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	9.4	1,951
Lower secondary	88.4	3.0	5.6	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.5	10.8	6,167
Upper secondary	86.4	5.0	5.4	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.7	12.8	10,454
Higher	86.8	4.0	4.8	0.0	3.7	0.7	0.7	12.3	5,895
DKMissing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Source of drinking water									
Improved	87.7	4.0	5.0	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.6	11.6	24,715
Unimproved	76.4	6.9	13.8	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	22.2	385
Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	87.4	4.1	5.0	0.1	3.1	0.3	0.4	12.0	22,580
Serbian	80.0	2.7	14.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.9	16.3	1,061
Other ethnic groups	94.0	3.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	5.3	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Material deprivations									
Three or more	88.8	5.2	4.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	10.5	11,087
One or two	86.7	3.6	6.8	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.7	12.5	7,279
None	86.3	2.5	4.5	0.1	6.4	0.1	0.6	13.1	6,762
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.9	4.1	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	9.2	5,027
Second	89.3	3.6	4.9	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.4	10.1	5,022
Middle	84.6	4.2	7.3	0.3	3.0	0.5	1.0	14.2	5,027
Fourth	85.8	5.6	5.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.2	13.8	5,026
Richest	88.0	2.6	3.3	0.1	5.7	0.2	0.6	11.5	5,026

^A The category 'Solar disinfection' is not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.1R: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water													Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources						
	Piped water				Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water ^A	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Other	Missing	Total		
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe											
Total^B	69.3	1.3	1.2	6.8	0.2	9.7	1.9	8.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	7,039
Area															
Urban	66.5	1.2	0.9	12.4	0.0	5.7	0.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,786
Rural	72.5	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.4	14.5	3.4	4.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	3,252
Education of household head															
None	62.1	3.1	1.7	9.0	0.0	9.0	1.1	13.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.0	1,073
Primary	70.9	1.3	0.5	5.2	0.8	9.8	3.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,348
Lower secondary	69.2	0.6	1.4	7.3	0.1	11.5	0.9	7.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	74.2	1.0	0.8	5.5	0.0	6.1	3.8	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,335
DK/Missing	52.6	21.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Ethnicity of household head															
Roma	85.5	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,287
Ashkali	59.2	0.9	1.5	11.5	0.1	11.9	2.6	11.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,464
Egyptian	75.8	1.7	0.4	3.2	0.7	11.6	1.2	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,774
Albanian	74.5	2.0	1.4	3.0	0.0	12.1	2.4	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Missing	(49.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(83.5)	23
Material deprivations															
Three or more	69.7	1.4	1.4	7.6	0.1	10.4	1.8	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.1	6,066
Two	61.9	1.3	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.3	1.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	420
None or one	70.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.4	3.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	553
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	67.4	5.6	3.7	6.1	0.4	11.2	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	1,408
Second	68.7	0.2	1.0	9.7	0.0	12.9	3.3	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,405
Middle	67.1	0.0	1.2	4.6	0.0	10.5	2.3	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	1,410
Fourth	73.3	0.2	0.2	10.6	0.0	6.8	0.3	6.5	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.8	1,408
Richest	70.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.6	7.3	1.7	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,408
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	67.7	1.9	1.9	6.8	0.1	11.5	2.4	6.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	4,223
Richest 40 percent	71.6	0.4	0.1	6.7	0.3	7.1	1.0	11.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.9	2,816

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 – Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

^B The categories 'Rainwater collection', 'Tanker truck', 'Cart with small tank', 'Surface water' are not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.2R: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	87.7	6.9	4.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.7	7,039
Area										
Urban	84.3	9.1	6.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	3,786
Rural	91.7	4.4	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	3,252
Education of household head										
None	88.7	6.7	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.3	1,073
Primary	88.7	10.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1,348
Lower secondary	86.7	6.0	5.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.7	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	88.3	6.5	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	1,335
DK/Missing	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	98.2	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,287
Ashkali	80.1	11.2	7.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	3,464
Egyptian	94.3	3.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	1,774
Albanian	91.3	5.7	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Missing	(74.8)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(83.5)	23
Material deprivations										
Three or more	86.9	7.6	4.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	6,066
Two	91.7	4.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	420
None or one	94.3	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	96.1	553
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	86.1	7.8	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	1,408
Second	85.2	10.0	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	1,405
Middle	89.6	4.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	94.3	1,410
Fourth	86.2	6.3	5.4	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	1,408
Richest	91.7	5.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	1,408
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	87.0	7.5	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.5	4,223
Richest 40 percent	88.9	6.0	3.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	2,816

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.3R: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	11.7	7,039	11.2	70.7	0.0	1.8	16.4	100.0	827
Area									
Urban	15.7	3,786	8.4	81.1	0.0	2.5	8.0	100.0	593
Rural	7.2	3,252	18.2	44.3	0.0	0.0	37.6	100.0	234
Education of household head									
None	10.7	1,073	0.0	86.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	115
Primary	11.3	1,348	8.7	59.1	0.0	0.0	32.2	100.0	153
Lower secondary	12.4	3,229	15.2	67.4	0.0	3.7	13.7	100.0	402
Upper secondary or higher	11.5	1,335	9.7	80.5	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	154
DK/Missing	5.6	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Source of drinking water									
Improved	11.5	6,980	11.5	71.5	0.0	1.9	15.1	100.0	803
Unimproved	35.1	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Missing	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	1.8	1,287	23.8	53.9	0.0	0.0	22.3	100.0	23
Ashkali	19.4	3,464	11.1	71.3	0.0	2.2	15.4	100.0	671
Egyptian	5.0	1,774	7.1	83.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	88
Albanian	8.1	480	(16.3)	(51.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.9)	100.0	39
Other ethnic groups	(*)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Missing	(25.2)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Material deprivations									
Three or more	12.5	6,066	12.1	72.4	0.0	0.0	15.4	100.0	760
Two	8.3	420	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	35
None or one	5.7	553	(0.0)	(88.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.9)	100.0	32
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.6	1,408	22.8	60.6	0.0	0.0	16.6	100.0	177
Second	14.4	1,405	6.3	82.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	202
Middle	10.4	1,410	14.9	57.0	0.0	0.0	28.1	100.0	147
Fourth	13.0	1,408	9.4	71.5	0.0	0.0	19.1	100.0	184
Richest	8.3	1,408	0.0	81.2	0.0	12.7	6.1	100.0	117
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	12.5	4,223	14.3	68.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	526
Richest 40 percent	10.7	2,816	5.7	75.3	0.0	5.0	14.0	100.0	301

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

— denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.4R: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	From 31 mins to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Total	
Total^A	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	691
Area						
Urban	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	545
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
Education						
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
Primary	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Lower secondary	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	249
Upper secondary or higher	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Age						
0–9	–	–	–	–	–	0
0–14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	32
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
20–24	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	62
25–49	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
50+	(84.0)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	82
Sex						
Male	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	599
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Source of drinking water						
Improved	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	682
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Ashkali	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	568
Egyptian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
Middle	92.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
Fourth	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	433
Richest 40 percent	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	258

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.5R: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	57.9	7,039	80.0	3.4	5.6	6.4	4.7	100.0	2,952
Area									
Urban	60.3	3,786	86.5	2.5	0.5	5.5	5.0	100.0	1,498
Rural	55.2	3,252	73.3	4.3	10.8	7.3	4.4	100.0	1,454
Education of household head									
None	57.2	1,073	89.4	2.4	1.3	4.9	2.0	100.0	455
Primary	53.5	1,348	78.7	7.5	6.0	2.3	5.5	100.0	621
Lower secondary	57.3	3,229	76.6	3.1	7.8	7.9	4.5	100.0	1,378
Upper secondary or higher	64.6	1,335	82.9	0.0	3.0	9.2	5.0	100.0	473
DK/Missing	55.6	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Source of drinking water									
Improved	57.6	6,980	80.0	3.4	5.6	6.4	4.7	100.0	2,952
Unimproved	100.0	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Missing	(*)	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	58.3	1,287	76.6	3.9	0.3	12.4	6.8	100.0	531
Ashkali	53.1	3,464	81.0	2.5	5.2	6.6	4.7	100.0	1,624
Egyptian	65.1	1,774	82.1	4.0	9.5	0.2	4.1	100.0	620
Albanian	65.5	480	71.0	8.1	12.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	165
Other ethnic groups	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Missing	(46.3)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Material deprivations									
Three or more	56.0	6,066	79.6	3.4	5.4	6.5	5.2	100.0	2,666
Two	70.5	420	83.4	8.0	2.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	124
None or one	70.1	553	83.4	0.0	10.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	162
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	45.1	1,408	84.5	1.7	8.4	2.9	2.5	100.0	774
Second	56.5	1,405	66.0	5.5	6.6	13.4	8.4	100.0	611
Middle	51.5	1,410	85.0	5.0	2.3	4.9	2.7	100.0	674
Fourth	62.6	1,408	79.4	1.9	5.0	5.8	8.0	100.0	526
Richest	73.9	1,408	85.2	2.7	4.8	5.6	1.7	100.0	367
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	51.0	4,223	79.2	3.9	5.9	6.7	4.3	100.0	2,058
Richest 40 percent	68.3	2,816	81.8	2.2	4.9	5.7	5.4	100.0	894

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 – Availability of drinking water

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.6R: Quality of source drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	90.0	6.8	1.5	1.8	100.0	10.0	1,786
Area							
Urban	94.0	3.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	6.0	849
Rural	86.3	9.5	0.8	3.4	100.0	13.7	937
Education of household head							
None	84.0	6.5	7.8	1.6	100.0	16.0	295
Primary	94.5	3.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	5.5	357
Lower secondary	88.6	9.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	11.4	725
Upper secondary or higher	92.2	4.7	0.9	2.3	100.0	7.8	383
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	27
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	90.7	6.9	1.3	1.1	100.0	9.3	1,759
Piped water	92.6	6.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	7.4	1,466
Piped into dwelling	93.3	6.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	6.7	1,375
Piped into yard/plot	82.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.7	57
Piped to neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Piped to public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Protected well or spring	67.0	13.9	15.2	3.9	100.0	33.0	152
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	136
Unimproved sources	(39.4)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(48.5)	100.0	(60.6)	27
Unprotected well or spring	(39.4)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(48.5)	100.0	(60.6)	27
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	341
Ashkali	91.5	4.5	2.9	1.0	100.0	8.5	784
Egyptian	84.1	11.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	15.9	516
Albanian	86.1	11.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	13.9	129
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Material deprivations							
Three or more	89.7	7.1	1.7	1.5	100.0	10.3	1,558
Two	90.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	9.9	88
None or one	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	139
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	85.1	11.6	0.9	2.4	100.0	14.9	381
Second	82.2	11.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	17.8	345
Middle	97.3	1.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	2.7	396
Fourth	91.5	4.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	8.5	376
Richest	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	288
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	88.5	7.8	2.3	1.3	100.0	11.5	1,121
Richest 40 percent	92.4	5.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	7.6	664

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 – Faecal contamination of source water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the source drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7R: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution and percentage of household population at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Kosovo, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1– 10 per 100 mL)	High (11– 100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	84.3	10.5	3.7	1.5	100.0	15.7	1,861
Area							
Urban	85.9	11.1	2.3	0.7	100.0	14.1	951
Rural	82.7	9.9	5.2	2.2	100.0	17.3	910
Education of household head							
None	85.9	7.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	14.1	280
Primary	91.9	4.6	0.0	3.5	100.0	8.1	372
Lower secondary	82.5	12.0	4.9	0.6	100.0	17.5	766
Upper secondary or higher	78.9	15.3	3.3	2.5	100.0	21.1	418
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	25
Main source of drinking water^A							
Improved sources	84.5	10.4	3.6	1.5	100.0	15.5	1,835
Piped water	86.1	10.1	2.8	1.1	100.0	13.9	1,558
Piped into dwelling	90.7	4.8	3.2	1.3	100.0	9.3	1,337
Piped into yard/plot	81.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	56
Piped to neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Piped to public tap/standpipe	(43.9)	(56.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(56.1)	148
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Protected well or spring	56.5	24.0	15.5	4.0	100.0	43.5	146
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	126
Unimproved sources	(74.6)	(13.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.4)	26
Unprotected well or spring	(74.6)	(13.0)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.4)	26
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	2.7	325
Ashkali	81.2	14.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	18.8	892
Egyptian	80.4	9.8	6.1	3.7	100.0	19.6	503
Albanian	87.3	10.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	12.7	127
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Material deprivations							
Three or more	83.6	11.1	4.2	1.1	100.0	16.4	1,642
Two	87.3	2.4	0.0	10.3	100.0	12.7	84
None or one	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	135
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	87.3	5.9	3.9	3.0	100.0	12.7	373
Second	70.1	20.0	9.4	0.4	100.0	29.9	408
Middle	96.1	2.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	3.9	379
Fourth	78.3	15.9	3.8	2.0	100.0	21.7	422
Richest	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	278
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	84.1	9.7	4.6	1.6	100.0	15.9	1,161
Richest 40 percent	84.7	11.8	2.3	1.2	100.0	15.3	700

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 – Faecal contamination of household drinking water

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8R: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

Communities in Rescove, 2010 - 2020

	Main source of drinking water ^A								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Total	90.7	57.3	95.9	1,759	(39.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	48.7	1,786
Area										
Urban	94.0	60.4	97.2	849	–	–	–	0	53.8	849
Rural	87.7	54.5	94.6	910	(39.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	44.0	937
Education of household head										
None	85.4	57.9	98.4	290	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	47.5	295
Primary	94.5	48.5	95.3	357	–	–	–	0	43.0	357
Lower secondary	89.5	58.2	95.0	706	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	49.0	725
Upper secondary or higher	92.9	65.7	95.7	379	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	55.7	383
DK/Missing	(100.0)	(28.8)	(100.0)	27	–	–	–	0	(28.8)	27
Main source of drinking water ^A										
Improved sources	90.7	57.3	95.9	1,759	na	na	na	na	49.4	1,759
Piped water	92.6	53.1	98.3	1,466	na	na	na	na	48.9	1,466
Piped into dwelling	93.3	52.6	100.0	1,375	na	na	na	na	50.5	1,375
Piped into yard/plot	82.3	55.0	100.0	57	na	na	na	na	37.3	57
Piped to neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	na	na	na	na	(*)	19
Piped to public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	na	na	na	na	(*)	15
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	na	na	na	na	(*)	4
Protected well or spring	67.0	79.4	74.6	152	na	na	na	na	36.7	152
Bottled water	100.0	77.4	93.3	136	na	na	na	na	70.7	136
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	(39.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	(0.0)	27
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	(39.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	(0.0)	27

Table WS.1.8R: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Main source of drinking water ^a								Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources		
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	96.2	67.2	100.0	341	–	–	–	0	64.8	341
Ashkali	92.4	47.4	93.9	769	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	39.7	784
Egyptian	84.8	62.1	96.2	508	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	49.0	516
Albanian	88.3	74.0	94.4	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	60.7	129
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	–	–	–	0	(*)	9
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	–	–	–	0	(*)	6
Material deprivations										
Three or more	90.6	54.9	96.3	1,531	(39.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	27	46.9	1,558
Two	90.1	61.7	89.7	88	–	–	–	0	41.5	88
None or one	92.3	81.3	94.9	139	–	–	–	0	73.6	139
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	86.7	43.8	97.1	365	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	36.4	381
Second	82.2	54.2	95.0	345	–	–	–	0	39.7	345
Middle	97.3	61.6	97.6	396	–	–	–	0	60.1	396
Fourth	93.5	47.9	97.4	364	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	40.2	376
Richest	93.4	84.2	91.0	288	–	–	–	0	71.1	288
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	89.1	53.4	96.6	1,106	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	45.8	1,121
Richest 40 percent	93.5	63.9	94.6	653	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	53.6	664

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 – Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table WS.1.9R: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Water treatment method used in the household ^A							Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other		
Total	89.2	5.5	3.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	9.9	7,039
Area									
Urban	91.7	5.3	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	7.7	3,786
Rural	86.3	5.7	6.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	12.4	3,252
Education of household head									
None	91.6	2.7	3.5	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.0	7.6	1,073
Primary	87.3	6.2	5.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	11.2	1,348
Lower secondary	88.6	6.4	4.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.2	10.6	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	90.8	4.9	2.6	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	8.9	1,335
DK/Missing	90.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55
Source of drinking water									
Improved	89.3	5.5	3.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	9.8	6,980
Unimproved	83.4	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	55
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	93.5	4.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	5.3	1,287
Ashkali	87.4	5.8	5.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.8	3,464
Egyptian	88.8	5.5	4.6	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.3	10.1	1,774
Albanian	92.2	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.8	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Material deprivations									
Three or more	88.6	6.1	4.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	10.4	6,066
Two	93.8	0.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	420
None or one	93.0	3.1	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	7.0	553
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.3	5.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.3	1,408
Second	84.8	7.6	5.9	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.0	14.6	1,405
Middle	85.2	7.9	4.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	12.6	1,410
Fourth	91.5	5.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.8	1,408
Richest	94.4	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	1,408
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	86.8	6.9	4.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.1	12.1	4,223
Richest 40 percent	92.9	3.4	2.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	6.4	2,816

^A The category 'Solar disinfection' is not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10.2 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹³⁵, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹³⁶.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Tables WS.3.1 and WS.3.1R show the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Tables WS.3.2 and WS.3.2R present the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service, and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Tables WS.3.3 and WS.3.3R show the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'. The 2019–2020 MICS surveys in Kosovo did not ask specifically about removal by a service provider to treatment plants because the treatment plants available in Kosovo cover a very small proportion of the population.

Tables WS.3.4 and WS.3.4R summarise the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating

¹³⁵ Cairncross, S. et al., 'Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea', *International Journal of Epidemiology*, vol. 39, no. Suppl. 1, 2010, pp. 193–205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹³⁶ WHO, *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015–2020*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹³⁷. Tables WS.3.6 and WS.3.6R summarise the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for ‘basic’ drinking water and sanitation services. The percentage of the household population meeting the criteria for basic handwashing services is not presented since the 2019–2020 MICS surveys in Kosovo did not include the ‘Handwashing’ module.

¹³⁷ WHO, UNICEF and JMP, *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.*, WHO Press, Geneva, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/258617/9789241512893-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where									
Total ^A	85.4	3.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	8.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.5	25,129
Area													
Urban	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.0	10,490
Rural	76.2	6.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	14.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	84.5	14,639
Education of household head													
None	84.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	647
Primary	79.3	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.6	1,951
Lower secondary	79.7	4.7	0.8	0.1	1.0	12.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	86.2	6,167
Upper secondary	86.6	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	8.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.2	10,454
Higher	91.2	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.3	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	86.9	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.5	0.2	0.1	na	0.0	100.0	91.2	23,959
In plot/yard	56.7	6.1	4.5	0.3	13.0	14.0	4.6	0.8	na	0.0	100.0	80.6	1,127
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
No facility/BushField	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	0.0	9
No response	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(0.0)	28
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	86.2	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.6	22,580
Serbian	78.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.4	2.2	2.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	93.5	1,061
Other ethnic groups	78.4	8.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	8.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where									
Material deprivations													
Three or more	82.4	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.9	11,087
One or two	85.4	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	8.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.8	7,279
None	90.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	93.0	6,762
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	72.4	6.6	1.6	0.4	1.8	15.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	82.8	5,027
Second	83.6	3.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	10.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	88.7	5,022
Middle	87.7	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.8	5,027
Fourth	86.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.6	5,026
Richest	96.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.9	5,026

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1

^A The categories 'Ventilated improved pit latrine' and 'Bucket' are not shown because no cases were found.

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Total	89.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,129
Area												
Urban	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,490
Rural	83.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,639
Education of household head												
None	89.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
Primary	85.1	1.1	0.0	0.5	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,951
Lower secondary	84.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,167
Upper secondary	90.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,454
Higher	95.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	90.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	23,959
In plot/yard	73.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	17.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	1,127
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	100.0	6
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	9
No response	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	28
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	89.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	9.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,580
Serbian	91.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,061
Other ethnic groups	87.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by			Public facility	Shared by			Public facility				
	Not shared ¹	5	More		5	More						
		households or less	than 5 households		households or less	than 5 households						
Material deprivations												
Three or more	87.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	10.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,087
One or two	90.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,279
None	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	6,762
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	79.9	2.5	0.0	0.4	16.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,027
Second	87.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,022
Middle	91.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,027
Fourth	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,026
Richest	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,026

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Kosovo 2019–2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks							Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities							Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ^{1,A}	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Total	20.8	10.5	10.5	1.0	1.0	31.6	2.3	0.6	4.4	9.1	0.3	0.1	6.6	1.2	100.0	56.6	20.9	22.5	1,274
Area																			
Urban	31.7	12.9	15.7	4.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.6	19.7	31.7	85
Rural	20.0	10.3	10.2	0.8	1.1	31.6	2.5	0.7	4.4	9.7	0.3	0.1	7.0	1.3	100.0	57.1	21.0	21.9	1,189
Education of household head																			
None	(11.7)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(67.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(67.1)	(4.9)	(28.0)	34
Primary	15.3	1.9	4.8	2.4	4.4	54.6	0.0	1.2	8.0	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.5	14.6	20.9	142
Lower secondary	22.9	15.4	10.0	1.0	0.3	20.7	2.5	0.0	2.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	100.0	52.8	24.0	23.2	396
Upper secondary	20.6	10.8	10.5	0.0	0.0	33.3	3.1	1.3	2.1	9.3	0.5	0.0	6.5	1.9	100.0	57.8	20.3	21.9	470
Higher	22.3	8.2	15.8	2.2	0.0	27.5	2.2	0.0	10.6	4.9	0.0	0.7	3.0	2.6	100.0	54.1	22.9	23.0	232
Type of sanitation facility																			
Flush to septic tank	26.7	13.5	13.6	1.3	1.3	40.6	3.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	57.1	14.8	28.0	990
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	19.8	40.8	1.2	0.6	29.5	5.3	100.0	54.6	42.1	3.4	283
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	17.7	10.0	1.7	0.0	53.6	11.1	100.0	82.4	11.8	5.8	136
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	21.6	69.1	0.8	1.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	29.0	69.9	1.1	148
Ethnicity of household head																			
Albanian	23.9	13.8	10.8	1.1	0.8	31.6	3.0	0.8	2.5	2.8	0.2	0.0	6.9	1.6	100.0	59.4	15.1	25.5	968
Serbian	2.2	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	19.8	52.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	35.6	62.2	2.2	161
Other ethnic groups	20.3	0.0	9.0	1.2	3.8	52.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.8	1.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	60.8	13.9	25.2	144

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Kosovo 2019–2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks							Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities							Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ^{1,A}	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Material deprivations																			
Three or more	19.6	9.2	10.7	1.0	0.8	29.1	2.8	0.2	6.0	10.2	0.5	0.2	9.7	0.0	100.0	56.8	22.3	20.9	696
One or two	21.7	11.9	9.3	0.0	1.6	29.8	2.6	0.0	3.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.9	100.0	56.0	20.7	23.3	387
None	23.1	12.6	12.5	3.1	0.6	44.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.0	16.1	26.9	191
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	16.5	11.2	9.0	1.3	1.1	25.2	2.1	0.3	5.4	17.5	0.2	0.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	53.7	28.0	18.3	503
Second	16.0	8.7	15.4	0.0	0.4	24.4	5.1	0.0	11.3	10.8	0.9	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	27.2	16.4	255
Middle	24.1	17.5	3.4	0.0	3.2	48.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.2	3.4	30.4	199
Fourth	26.0	8.4	14.6	0.3	0.0	35.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.1	100.0	59.0	15.0	26.0	246
Richest	41.0	0.0	10.1	7.2	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	17.3	41.0	71

¹ MICS indicator WS.S1 – Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (indicator corresponds to MICS indicator WS.10; SDG indicator 6.2.1)

^A MICS indicator WS.S1 'Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities', corresponds to MICS indicator WS.10; SDG indicator 6.2.1. It differs from the standard MICS indicator in that it does not include removal of excreta by a service provider to treatment plants.
na: not applicable
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ^{1,A}						
Total	2.9	1.1	1.1	85.5	9.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,129
Area									
Urban	0.4	0.2	0.3	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,490
Rural	4.6	1.7	1.8	76.4	15.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	14,639
Education of household head									
None	3.5	0.3	1.5	84.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	647
Primary	4.7	1.1	1.5	79.3	13.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,951
Lower secondary	3.4	1.5	1.5	79.8	13.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,167
Upper secondary	2.6	0.9	1.0	86.7	8.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,454
Higher	2.1	0.9	0.9	91.3	4.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	2.5	0.6	1.1	86.3	9.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,580
Serbian	5.4	9.4	0.3	78.3	6.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,061
Other ethnic groups	5.9	1.4	2.5	79.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Material deprivations									
Three or more	3.6	1.4	1.3	82.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,087
One or two	3.0	1.1	1.2	85.5	9.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,279
None	1.6	0.5	0.8	90.2	6.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	6,762
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.4	2.8	1.8	72.8	17.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,027
Second	2.9	1.4	0.8	83.6	11.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,022
Middle	2.6	0.1	1.2	87.8	8.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,027
Fourth	2.9	0.7	1.3	86.7	8.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,026
Richest	0.6	0.2	0.6	96.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,026

¹ MICS indicator WS.S2 – Removal of excreta for treatment off-site (indicator corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1)

^A MICS indicator WS.S2 'Removal of excreta for treatment off-site', corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1. It differs from the standard MICS indicator in that it does not include removal of excreta by a service provider to treatment plants.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population using:												Basic drinking water and sanitation service	Number of household members
	Drinking water						Sanitation							
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Missing	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total		
Total	92.1	6.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	89.7	0.8	9.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	83.1	25,129
Area														
Urban	95.1	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.8	10,490
Rural	89.9	7.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	83.5	1.0	15.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	75.4	14,639
Education of household head														
None	91.9	3.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	0.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	647
Primary	92.5	6.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.1	1.6	13.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	77.9	1,951
Lower secondary	90.5	7.3	2.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	84.8	1.4	13.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	77.3	6,167
Upper secondary	92.7	5.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	90.5	0.6	8.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	84.7	10,454
Higher	92.5	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.1	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.9	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head														
Albanian	91.9	6.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	89.9	0.7	9.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	83.0	22,580
Serbian	94.7	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.6	1.9	6.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.1	1,061
Other ethnic groups	93.2	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	87.3	1.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.1	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Material deprivations														
Three or more	91.6	6.3	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	87.6	1.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.5	11,087
One or two	92.8	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	0.8	9.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.2	7,279
None	92.1	6.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	93.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	86.0	6,762
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	90.7	6.2	2.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	79.9	2.9	17.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	73.1	5,027
Second	92.2	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	87.8	0.8	11.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	81.6	5,022
Middle	91.7	6.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	91.5	0.3	8.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	84.3	5,027
Fourth	92.7	6.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.6	0.0	8.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	85.1	5,026
Richest	93.1	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.1	5,026

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.1R: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where									
Total^A	81.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	11.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	87.9	7,039
Area													
Urban	94.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	3,786
Rural	65.8	10.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	19.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	78.7	3,252
Education of household head													
None	78.5	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	13.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	84.3	1,073
Primary	75.2	7.6	2.8	0.0	1.2	11.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	86.9	1,348
Lower secondary	80.8	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	12.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	90.5	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	1,335
DK/Missing	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	72.4	55
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	83.7	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.2	0.2	na	0.0	100.0	89.5	6,210
In plot/yard	62.7	4.3	5.4	0.0	5.7	19.3	2.3	0.4	na	0.0	100.0	78.0	785
Elsewhere	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	20
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	0.0	19
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	86.7	3.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	4.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.4	1,287
Ashkali	93.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.0	3,464
Egyptian	53.6	14.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	28.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.5	1,774
Albanian	84.0	3.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Missing	(37.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(37.2)	23

Table WS.3.1R: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by type of sanitation facility used by the household, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab	Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	DK where									
Material deprivations													
Three or more	80.9	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.7	11.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.7	6,066
Two	85.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	420
None or one	80.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	88.0	553
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	71.2	5.1	2.9	0.0	0.4	16.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	79.6	1,408
Second	83.0	5.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.4	1,405
Middle	83.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.2	1,410
Fourth	83.3	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	1,408
Richest	85.0	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	1,408
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	79.2	5.1	1.6	0.1	1.1	11.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	87.1	4,223
Richest 40 percent	84.1	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.2	2,816
¹ MICS indicator WS.8 – Use of improved sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 3.8.1													
A The categories 'Ventilated improved pit latrine' and 'Bucket' are not shown because no cases were found.													
na: not applicable													
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table WS.3.2R: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by 5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	Not shared	Shared by 5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility				
Total	84.9	2.9	0.0	0.1	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,039
Area												
Urban	93.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,786
Rural	75.2	3.4	0.0	0.1	18.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,252
Education of household head												
None	81.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,073
Primary	82.7	4.0	0.0	0.2	10.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,348
Lower secondary	83.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	93.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,335
DK/Missing	67.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	55
Location of sanitation facility												
In dwelling	88.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	6,210
In plot/yard	64.7	13.0	0.0	0.4	18.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	na	0.0	100.0	785
Elsewhere	(34.3)	(65.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	100.0	20
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	100.0	19
No response	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Ethnicity of household head												
Roma	87.8	5.4	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,287
Ashkali	92.6	2.3	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,464
Egyptian	68.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	28.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,774
Albanian	86.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Missing	(37.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	23

Table WS.3.2R: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Public facility	Not shared	Shared by		Public facility				
		5 households or less	More than 5 households			5 households or less	More than 5 households					
Material deprivations												
Three or more	84.3	3.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,066
Two	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	420
None or one	87.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	553
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	69.2	10.2	0.0	0.2	15.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,408
Second	87.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,405
Middle	89.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,410
Fourth	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408
Richest	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 percent	82.1	4.8	0.0	0.2	11.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,223
Richest 40 percent	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,816

¹ MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.3R: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks						Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities					Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ^{1,A}	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied					
Total^B	20.2	2.9	15.3	0.8	33.6	2.2	0.8	3.6	15.1	1.2	4.2	100.0	46.6	30.4	23.1	475
Area																
Urban	(39.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(0.0)	(12.1)	100.0	(28.2)	(32.0)	(39.7)	56
Rural	17.6	3.3	17.4	1.0	36.0	2.5	0.9	4.0	12.8	1.3	3.2	100.0	49.0	30.2	20.8	419
Education of household head																
None	6.9	0.0	34.5	6.7	42.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.7	40.7	13.6	60
Primary	10.2	0.0	20.6	0.0	32.5	1.7	0.6	6.8	17.2	0.0	10.4	100.0	51.4	37.8	10.8	158
Lower secondary	25.4	6.9	8.8	0.0	32.2	0.0	1.4	3.1	19.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	42.2	28.2	29.6	202
Upper secondary or higher	44.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	33.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	6.7	100.0	49.5	6.3	44.2	55
Type of sanitation facility																
Flush to septic tank	26.9	3.9	20.4	1.1	44.8	2.9	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	51.6	20.4	28.0	357
Latrines and other improved	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	14.3	60.6	4.8	17.1	100.0	31.4	60.6	8.0	118
Flush to pit latrine	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	0.0	68.1	7.7	19.0	100.0	19.0	68.1	12.9	73
Pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(37.9)	(48.3)	(0.0)	(13.8)	100.0	(51.7)	(48.3)	(0.0)	45
Ethnicity of household head																
Roma	0.0	10.0	17.9	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	20.3	25.8	0.0	7.4	100.0	56.2	43.8	0.0	83
Ashkali	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	8.5	0.0	100.0	55.8	29.8	14.5	67
Egyptian	28.9	1.2	18.7	0.0	34.8	3.4	1.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	42.9	27.3	29.8	301
Albanian	(38.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(15.3)	100.0	(33.5)	(24.3)	(42.2)	24

Table WS.3.3R: Emptying and removal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks						Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities					Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ^{1,A}	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied					
Material deprivations																
Three or more	17.8	2.5	16.5	1.0	31.8	1.8	0.9	4.1	17.3	1.4	4.9	100.0	45.1	33.8	21.0	414
Two	(19.8)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(61.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(70.3)	(9.9)	(19.8)	21
None or one	45.3	8.9	5.6	0.0	37.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.1	5.6	45.3	40
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	22.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	43.7	33.9	22.4	118
Second	8.1	2.0	21.4	0.0	34.3	5.3	2.8	0.0	20.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	41.6	41.9	16.5	101
Middle	13.3	7.5	11.8	3.6	30.7	0.0	0.0	15.2	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.4	29.8	16.8	111
Fourth	12.5	0.0	41.3	0.0	38.0	6.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.6	41.3	14.0	60
Richest	46.5	4.3	4.7	0.0	39.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0	48.9	4.7	46.5	84
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 percent	14.9	3.1	13.3	1.2	31.5	1.6	0.9	5.1	21.6	1.7	5.0	100.0	46.3	35.0	18.7	331
Richest 40 percent	32.3	2.5	19.9	0.0	38.6	3.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	47.1	19.9	33.0	144
¹ MICS indicator WS.S1 – Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities (indicator corresponds to MICS indicator WS.10; SDG indicator 6.2.1)																
^A MICS indicator WS.S1 'Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities', corresponds to MICS indicator WS.10; SDG indicator 6.2.1. It differs from the standard MICS indicator in that it does not include removal of excreta by a service provider to treatment plants.																
^B The category 'Other' is not shown because no cases were found.																
na: not applicable																
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases																

Table WS.3.4R: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site ^{1,A}						
Total	3.1	2.1	1.6	81.2	11.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,039
Area									
Urban	0.4	0.5	0.6	94.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,786
Rural	6.3	3.9	2.7	65.8	20.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,252
Education of household head									
None	2.5	2.3	0.8	78.8	14.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	1,073
Primary	6.0	4.4	1.3	75.2	12.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,348
Lower secondary	2.6	1.8	1.9	80.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	2.0	0.3	1.8	90.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,335
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.4	22.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	55
Ethnicity of household head									
Roma	3.6	2.8	0.0	86.9	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,287
Ashkali	1.1	0.6	0.3	93.1	4.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,464
Egyptian	7.3	4.6	5.1	53.6	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,774
Albanian	1.7	1.2	2.1	84.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.2)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	23
Material deprivations									
Three or more	3.1	2.3	1.4	80.9	11.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,066
Two	3.5	0.5	1.0	85.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	420
None or one	3.6	0.4	3.3	80.7	11.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	553
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	3.7	2.8	1.9	71.2	19.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,408
Second	3.0	3.0	1.2	83.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,405
Middle	4.2	2.3	1.3	83.3	8.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,410
Fourth	1.9	1.8	0.6	83.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408
Richest	2.9	0.3	2.8	85.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,408
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 percent	3.6	2.7	1.5	79.2	12.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,223
Richest 40 percent	2.4	1.0	1.7	84.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,816

¹ MICS indicator WS.S2 – Removal of excreta for treatment off-site (indicator corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1)

^A MICS indicator WS.S2 'Removal of excreta for treatment off-site', corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1. It differs from the standard MICS indicator in that it does not include removal of excreta by a service provider to treatment plants.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6R: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population using:											Basic drinking water and sanitation service	Number of household members
	Drinking water ^A					Sanitation							
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Missing	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total		
Total	94.7	4.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	84.9	3.0	11.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	80.2	7,039
Area													
Urban	93.5	6.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.3	2.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.8	3,786
Rural	96.1	2.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	75.2	3.5	20.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	72.5	3,252
Education of household head													
None	95.3	3.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	81.6	2.7	14.4	0.9	0.3	100.0	77.3	1,073
Primary	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	4.3	12.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	81.7	1,348
Lower secondary	92.7	5.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	83.7	3.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.3	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	94.7	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.6	1.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.5	1,335
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.9	4.5	22.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	67.9	55
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	5.6	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.3	1,287
Ashkali	91.2	7.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.6	2.4	4.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	84.6	3,464
Egyptian	97.3	1.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	68.0	2.5	29.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.7	1,774
Albanian	97.0	2.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	86.7	2.3	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Missing	(83.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(37.2)	(0.0)	(46.3)	(0.0)	(16.5)	100.0	(37.2)	23
Material deprivations													
Three or more	94.5	4.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	84.3	3.4	11.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	79.4	6,066
Two	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.3	420
None or one	96.1	3.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	87.3	0.7	11.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	84.0	553

Table WS.3.6R: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household population using:											Basic drinking water and sanitation service	Number of household members
	Drinking water ^A					Sanitation							
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Unimproved	Missing	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total		
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	93.9	4.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	69.2	10.4	19.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	65.0	1,408
Second	95.2	4.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	87.3	3.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	1,405
Middle	94.3	5.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	89.7	1.5	8.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	84.2	1,410
Fourth	92.5	5.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	87.6	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.8	1,408
Richest	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	1,408
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	94.5	4.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	82.1	5.0	12.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	77.2	4,223
Richest 40 percent	95.0	3.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	89.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	2,816

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 – Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

² MICS indicator WS.9 – Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^A The category 'Surface water' is not shown because no cases were found.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

10.3 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹³⁸

Tables WS.4.1 and WS.4.1R show the percentage of women and girls age 15–49 years who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Tables WS.4.2 and WS.4.2R show the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

¹³⁸ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli, 'Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda', *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Total	3.2	95.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.2	98.5	97.8	5,020
Area										
Urban	2.0	96.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.0	98.8	98.0	2,136
Rural	4.1	95.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	98.2	97.6	2,885
Age										
15–19	1.9	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	99.4	99.4	968
15–17	1.4	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.5	540
18–19	2.5	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1	428
20–24	2.5	96.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	99.0	98.2	767
25–29	2.8	96.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	98.5	98.0	711
30–39	3.7	95.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	98.5	97.6	1,241
40–49	4.5	94.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	97.5	96.5	1,333
Education										
None	13.2	86.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6	108
Primary	6.2	90.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	97.3	94.4	131
Lower secondary	4.7	94.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	97.5	96.8	1,454
Upper secondary	2.5	96.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.3	98.9	98.3	1,761
Higher	1.8	97.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	99.2	98.5	1,566
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.5	93.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	96.9	95.9	289
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	95.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	98.4	97.7	4,191

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/No materials	DK/ Missing	Total				
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	3.0	96.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.2	98.5	97.8	4,586
Serbian	5.4	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	158
Other ethnic groups	6.4	92.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	97.5	96.7	274
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations										
Three or more	4.6	94.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	99.0	97.9	97.1	2,152
One or two	2.4	96.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	98.6	97.9	1,521
None	2.0	97.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	99.2	98.6	1,348
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.1	91.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	97.4	96.5	941
Second	3.3	95.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0	99.3	98.2	97.7	998
Middle	2.5	96.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	99.2	98.5	97.9	1,041
Fourth	1.8	97.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	99.0	98.2	1,007
Richest	1.7	97.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	99.2	98.5	1,034

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 – Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons, cloth or menstrual cup.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	10.5	5,020
Area		
Urban	10.8	2,136
Rural	10.2	2,885
Age		
15–19	13.7	968
20–24	11.6	767
25–29	8.2	711
30–39	9.5	1,241
40–49	9.6	1,333
Education		
None	13.4	108
Primary	15.2	131
Lower secondary	10.6	1,454
Upper secondary	10.1	1,761
Higher	10.1	1,566
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	21.0	289
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	4,191
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	10.2	4,586
Serbian	12.1	158
Other ethnic groups	14.7	274
Missing	(*)	2
Material deprivations		
Three or more	11.8	2,152
One or two	9.4	1,521
None	9.5	1,348
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	13.7	941
Second	10.6	998
Middle	8.9	1,041
Fourth	9.0	1,007
Richest	10.5	1,034
¹ MICS indicator WS.13 – Exclusion from activities during menstruation		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

Table WS.4.1R: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/ No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
Total	7.4	90.0	0.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	97.8	96.6	95.4	1,420
Area										
Urban	7.1	90.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	97.6	96.3	763
Rural	7.8	88.9	0.8	2.4	0.2	100.0	97.5	95.5	94.4	657
Age										
15–19	7.6	91.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	96.9	96.9	339
15–17	3.5	95.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	97.1	97.1	189
18–19	12.6	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.7	96.7	150
20–24	6.3	91.2	0.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	96.0	94.7	254
25–29	6.2	93.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	97.7	204
30–39	5.0	91.4	0.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.6	95.7	93.9	350
40–49	12.5	82.2	0.6	4.3	0.4	100.0	95.3	97.4	94.3	271
Education										
None	12.7	82.4	0.9	3.6	0.3	100.0	96.0	93.5	91.8	322
Primary	6.5	91.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.7	98.1	96.8	320
Lower secondary	5.3	92.4	0.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	96.9	95.6	545
Upper secondary or higher	6.5	93.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	98.5	97.9	232
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	12.6	85.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	95.3	93.1	165
Has no functional difficulty	7.3	89.8	0.4	2.3	0.1	100.0	97.6	96.8	95.4	1,065

Table WS.4.1R: Menstrual hygiene management

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by use of materials during last menstruation, percentage using appropriate materials, percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home and percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of women by use of materials during last menstruation						Percentage of women using appropriate materials for menstrual management during last menstruation	Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage of women using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Appropriate materials ^A									
	Reusable	Not reusable	DK whether reusable/ Missing	Other/ No materials	DK/Missing	Total				
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	9.6	87.6	0.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	95.3	93.9	259
Ashkali	8.3	88.3	0.0	3.2	0.2	100.0	96.6	95.6	93.9	687
Egyptian	5.8	92.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	99.1	98.2	356
Albanian	2.4	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1	111
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations										
Three or more	7.9	89.4	0.4	2.2	0.1	100.0	97.8	96.5	95.2	1,189
Two	10.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101
None or one	1.1	95.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	95.7	93.7	130
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.1	84.3	1.3	4.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	92.7	91.3	265
Second	8.7	88.0	0.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	97.4	96.6	94.4	262
Middle	11.8	86.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	97.7	96.8	263
Fourth	2.9	95.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	98.3	97.2	310
Richest	5.0	93.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	97.5	96.7	320
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	10.2	86.3	0.6	2.7	0.1	100.0	97.2	95.7	94.1	790
Richest 40 percent	4.0	94.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	97.9	96.9	630

¹ MICS indicator WS.12 – Menstrual hygiene management

^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons, cloth or menstrual cup.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4.2R: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	17.5	1,420
Area		
Urban	18.1	763
Rural	16.9	657
Age		
15–19	20.4	339
20–24	19.4	254
25–29	13.6	204
30–39	16.4	350
40–49	16.5	271
Education		
None	17.5	322
Primary	15.2	320
Lower secondary	17.5	545
Upper secondary or higher	20.6	232
Missing	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	20.2	165
Has no functional difficulty	16.1	1,065
Ethnicity of household head		
Roma	25.4	259
Ashkali	16.9	687
Egyptian	13.6	356
Albanian	15.9	111
Other ethnic groups	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	4
Material deprivations		
Three or more	18.3	1,189
Two	14.2	101
None or one	12.7	130
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	19.4	265
Second	15.1	262
Middle	18.3	263
Fourth	19.9	310
Richest	15.1	320
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	17.6	790
Richest 40 percent	17.4	630

¹ MICS indicator WS.13 – Exclusion from activities during menstruation

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities¹³⁹ outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1, EQ.1.1R, EQ.1.2 and EQ.1.2R present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Tables EQ.1.3 and EQ.1.3R present the percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Tables EQ.1.4 and EQ.1.4R are a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

¹³⁹ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations. Accessed 31 August 2018. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html>.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	3.5	912
Sex										
Male	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.1	4.2	484
Female	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	2.6	428
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.8	366
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.9	4.0	546
Age										
2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.8	301
3	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	4.2	292
4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	2.5	319
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.5	92
Not attending	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	3.5	519
Mother's education										
None	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(4.3)	47
Primary	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.7	3.2	308
Lower secondary	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	22
Upper secondary	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	5.2	287
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.7	247
Mother's functional difficulties^C										
Has functional difficulty	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.0	3.2	8.1	54
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	3.2	844
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.1	3.4	809
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Other ethnic groups	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.4	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	5.7	75
Material deprivations										
Three or more	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.3	4.5	410
One or two	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.9	267
None	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	3.5	235
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	4.6	226
Second	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.5	1.8	6.2	189
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.2	181
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.5	166
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	149

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2–4 years are defined as having responded 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot at all' to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category 'A lot more' is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:														Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Total	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.9	5.4	2.1	8.7	4,763	
Sex																
Male	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.5	5.4	1.7	7.8	2,491	
Female	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	5.5	2.6	9.7	2,272	
Area																
Urban	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.3	6.1	2.3	9.4	1,959	
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.0	1.9	8.2	2,803	
Age																
5–9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	5.3	3.1	9.6	1,713	
10–14	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	4.8	1.5	7.4	1,861	
15–17	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.9	6.7	1.6	9.6	1,189	
School attendance																
Attending ^B	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.8	5.1	2.0	8.2	4,509	
Not attending	1.1	0.8	4.5	3.5	3.1	5.7	3.9	3.7	4.3	2.8	3.5	11.2	4.0	17.8	254	
Mother's education^C																
None	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	3.2	0.4	1.8	0.9	3.9	1.1	0.0	5.4	1.1	13.5	238	
Primary	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	4.7	1.9	2.6	5.9	6.4	10.6	285	
Lower secondary	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	5.3	1.7	8.3	2,329	
Upper secondary	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	6.0	2.8	9.7	1,290	
Higher	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	5.6	621	
Mother's functional difficulties^D																
Has functional difficulty	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	3.7	0.8	2.4	7.1	4.4	16.5	469	
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	5.4	2.0	8.1	3,902	

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Ethnicity of household head															
Albanian	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	5.5	2.1	8.3	4,301
Serbian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(2.3)	(4.1)	112
Other ethnic groups	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	2.2	2.5	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.7	3.6	5.1	2.2	15.5	347
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations															
Three or more	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.6	6.4	2.8	10.8	2,382
One or two	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	6.0	2.1	8.0	1,283
None	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.5	5.0	1,097
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	3.4	1.3	2.4	6.4	2.9	12.7	1,226
Second	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	5.7	1.8	7.9	1,040
Middle	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	6.6	2.8	9.2	848
Fourth	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.6	1.3	6.3	828
Richest	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.2	5.8	821

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 years are defined as having responded 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot at all' to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category 'Daily' is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices^A, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 2–17 years who:			Number of children age 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses and contact lenses ^B	Number of children age 2–17 years who wear glasses and contact lenses ^B
	Wear glasses and contact lenses ^B	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking			
Total	6.6	0.2	0.3	5,675	0.9	376
Sex						
Male	5.2	0.1	0.4	2,974	0.7	155
Female	8.2	0.4	0.1	2,700	1.0	221
Area						
Urban	8.7	0.1	0.6	2,325	0.5	202
Rural	5.2	0.4	0.1	3,349	1.4	174
Age						
2–4	1.9	0.1	0.6	912	(*)	17
5–9	5.0	0.2	0.4	1,713	(1.1)	86
10–14	8.6	0.4	0.2	1,861	0.8	161
15–17	9.4	0.2	0.2	1,189	0.0	111
Mother's education^C						
None	2.0	1.4	0.0	285	(*)	6
Primary	2.9	1.4	0.7	592	(*)	17
Lower secondary	6.3	0.0	0.3	2,352	0.9	148
Upper secondary	7.4	0.0	0.3	1,578	0.0	117
Higher	10.2	0.1	0.4	868	0.0	88
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	5.8	0.6	0.6	523	(*)	30
Has no functional difficulty	6.6	0.2	0.2	4,746	0.7	311
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	6.8	0.2	0.3	5,110	0.7	348
Serbian	10.6	0.0	0.0	139	(*)	15
Other ethnic groups	3.1	0.4	0.2	421	(*)	13
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	5.8	0.2	0.5	2,792	1.4	162
One or two	6.9	0.1	0.0	1,551	1.1	107
None	8.1	0.5	0.3	1,332	0.0	107
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.1	0.1	0.3	1,453	(*)	46
Second	6.8	0.4	0.5	1,229	(2.9)	84
Middle	6.8	0.1	0.0	1,029	(0.0)	70
Fourth	8.3	0.0	0.2	994	(0.0)	83
Richest	9.6	0.7	0.4	970	0.0	94

^A The columns 'Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance' and 'Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid' are not shown in the table because the total number of children using equipment or receiving assistance and those using a hearing aid are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Use of contact lenses was only asked for children age 5–17 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

– denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4, 5–17 and 2–17 years with functional difficulty, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years	Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years	Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2–17 years
Total	3.5	912	8.7	4,763	7.9	5,675
Sex						
Male	4.2	484	7.8	2,491	7.2	2,974
Female	2.6	428	9.7	2,272	8.6	2,700
Area						
Urban	2.8	366	9.4	1,959	8.4	2,325
Rural	4.0	546	8.2	2,803	7.5	3,349
Mother's education^A						
None	(4.3)	47	13.5	238	12.0	285
Primary	3.2	308	10.6	285	6.7	592
Lower secondary	(3.5)	22	8.3	2,329	8.3	2,352
Upper secondary	5.2	287	9.7	1,290	8.8	1,578
Higher	1.7	247	5.6	621	4.5	868
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	8.1	54	16.5	469	15.7	523
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	844	8.1	3,902	7.3	4,746
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	3.4	809	8.3	4,301	7.5	5,110
Serbian	(*)	27	(4.1)	112	3.3	139
Other ethnic groups	5.7	75	15.5	347	13.8	421
Missing	–	0	(*)	4	(*)	4
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.5	410	10.8	2,382	9.9	2,792
One or two	1.9	267	8.0	1,283	6.9	1,551
None	3.5	235	5.0	1,097	4.7	1,332
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.6	226	12.7	1,226	11.5	1,453
Second	6.2	189	7.9	1,040	7.6	1,229
Middle	2.2	181	9.2	848	7.9	1,029
Fourth	1.5	166	6.3	828	5.5	994
Richest	2.2	149	5.8	821	5.2	970

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

'–' denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.1.1R: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.7	5.1	451
Sex										
Male	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	5.3	2.4	0.0	1.1	8.9	225
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.2	226
Area										
Urban	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	231
Rural	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.0	1.4	6.5	220
Age										
2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	4.9	0.5	0.0	2.1	7.6	152
3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	143
4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	156
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Not attending	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	277
Mother's education										
None	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	129
Primary	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	4.9	275
Lower secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Upper secondary or higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's functional difficulties^C										
Has functional difficulty	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	1.4	9.9	48
Has no functional difficulty	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	4.5	397
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	79
Ashkali	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	258
Egyptian	0.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.5	90
Albanian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	21
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations										
Three or more	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	3.3	1.3	0.0	0.8	5.4	408
Two	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
None or one	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	6.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	116
Second	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.7	115
Middle	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	94
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	1.2	4.7	57
Richest	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.2	68
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.5	5.7	326
Richest 40 percent	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	1.3	3.4	125

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2–4 years are defined as having responded 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot at all' to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category 'A lot more' is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2R: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	0.3	1.8	2.7	2.4	6.3	3.5	16.0	1,959
Sex															
Male	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.1	0.1	1.5	4.2	0.3	6.9	3.5	15.6	1,033
Female	0.8	0.5	3.3	0.9	2.3	1.0	2.3	0.6	2.2	1.1	4.8	5.7	3.4	16.4	926
Area															
Urban	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.5	3.1	5.6	2.2	15.1	998
Rural	0.7	1.1	3.7	0.9	2.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	3.2	3.0	1.7	7.1	4.8	16.9	961
Age															
5–9	0.7	0.7	3.3	0.5	1.2	1.8	3.3	0.1	2.2	4.5	1.9	4.4	3.5	17.7	794
10–14	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	6.9	2.6	11.2	693
15–17	1.6	0.6	2.1	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.2	3.3	3.1	6.1	8.8	4.5	20.1	472
School attendance															
Attending ^B	0.6	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	5.5	2.8	12.3	1,343
Not attending	1.6	0.9	3.1	1.5	3.2	1.5	3.1	0.9	3.7	6.1	4.9	8.1	4.9	23.9	616
Mother's education^C															
None	0.7	0.4	3.7	0.8	1.6	1.7	2.6	0.4	2.0	2.8	3.8	6.4	4.2	16.0	723
Primary	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.0	1.8	5.0	1.2	5.0	2.4	16.7	561
Lower secondary	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	7.6	3.9	15.7	583
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.6	9.7	88
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's functional difficulties^D															
Has functional difficulty	2.6	0.9	7.6	2.6	3.7	5.5	8.9	0.2	2.7	3.7	2.8	12.5	8.9	27.5	305
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.4	2.6	2.6	4.7	2.5	13.2	1,507

Table EQ.1.2R: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years who have functional difficulty, by domain, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communica- tion	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Ethnicity of household head															
Roma	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.6	6.0	5.9	15.1	345
Ashkali	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	3.5	2.3	8.2	3.5	18.3	1,000
Egyptian	0.4	2.0	5.3	1.4	2.7	3.7	6.7	0.6	2.4	3.7	2.4	3.9	2.3	14.2	485
Albanian	2.2	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.0	6.5	119
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Material deprivations															
Three or more	0.8	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.4	0.4	1.8	3.0	2.5	6.8	3.8	16.7	1,772
Two	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	87
None or one	3.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	10.2	100
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.0	1.6	5.2	0.8	2.1	2.9	5.4	0.8	0.7	3.0	2.2	6.8	5.9	18.3	455
Second	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.5	3.5	2.4	3.2	0.6	3.2	3.2	1.6	7.8	3.9	11.7	463
Middle	1.2	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	6.6	3.6	5.7	4.4	25.8	384
Fourth	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.5	7.6	1.5	14.6	388
Richest	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	7.3	269
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 percent	0.9	0.6	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	3.2	0.5	2.3	4.1	2.4	6.8	4.8	18.2	1,302
Richest 40 percent	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	5.4	0.9	11.6	657

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 years are defined as having responded 'A lot of difficulty' or 'Cannot at all' to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category 'Daily' is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Includes attendance to early childhood education

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.3R: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of assistive devices^A, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 2–17 years who:			Number of children age 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses and contact lenses ^B	Number of children age 2–17 years who wear glasses and contact lenses ^B
	Wear glasses and contact lenses ^B	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking			
Total	3.1	0.0	0.1	2,410	(3.6)	75
Sex						
Male	2.7	0.0	0.2	1,259	(*)	34
Female	3.6	0.1	0.0	1,151	(*)	41
Area						
Urban	4.0	0.0	0.1	1,229	(*)	49
Rural	2.3	0.1	0.1	1,181	(*)	27
Age						
2–4	0.7	0.2	0.2	451	(*)	3
5–9	1.0	0.0	0.2	794	(*)	8
10–14	5.2	0.0	0.0	693	(*)	36
15–17	5.9	0.0	0.1	472	(*)	28
Mother's education^C						
None	3.3	0.1	0.0	853	(*)	29
Primary	3.3	0.0	0.2	836	(*)	27
Lower secondary	2.2	0.0	0.2	604	(*)	14
Upper secondary or higher	5.2	0.0	0.0	114	(*)	6
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	–	0
Mother's functional difficulties^D						
Has functional difficulty	3.5	0.0	0.3	353	(*)	12
Has no functional difficulty	3.0	0.0	0.1	1,904	(*)	58
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	4.2	0.0	0.0	425	(*)	18
Ashkali	2.0	0.1	0.1	1,259	(*)	25
Egyptian	3.1	0.0	0.3	576	(*)	18
Albanian	7.7	0.0	0.0	140	(*)	11
Other ethnic groups	39.4	0.0	0.0	2	(*)	1
Missing	29.1	0.0	0.0	10	(*)	3
Material deprivations						
Three or more	3.1	0.0	0.1	2,180	(4.0)	68
Two	4.7	0.0	0.0	105	(*)	5
None or one	2.3	0.0	0.5	125	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.3	0.0	0.0	571	(*)	2
Second	5.8	0.0	0.2	579	(*)	34
Middle	3.3	0.2	0.3	478	(*)	16
Fourth	2.5	0.0	0.0	445	(*)	11
Richest	3.8	0.0	0.2	337	(*)	13
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	3.1	0.0	0.1	1,628	(*)	51
Richest 40 percent	3.1	0.0	0.1	782	(*)	24

^A The columns 'Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance' and 'Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid' are not shown in the table because the total number of children using equipment or receiving assistance and those using a hearing aid are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Use of contact lenses was only asked for children age 5–17 years.

^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^D The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.1.4R: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4, 5–17 and 2–17 years with functional difficulty, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years	Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years	Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2–17 years
Total	5.1	451	16.0	1,959	13.9	2,410
Sex						
Male	8.9	225	15.6	1,033	14.4	1,259
Female	1.2	226	16.4	926	13.4	1,151
Area						
Urban	3.7	231	15.1	998	12.9	1,229
Rural	6.5	220	16.9	961	15.0	1,181
Mother's education^A						
None	5.8	129	16.0	723	14.4	853
Primary	4.9	275	16.7	561	12.8	836
Lower secondary	9.3	21	15.7	583	15.5	604
Upper secondary or higher	(0.0)	26	9.7	88	7.5	114
DK/Missing	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties^B						
Has functional difficulty	9.9	48	27.5	305	25.1	353
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	397	13.2	1,507	11.4	1,904
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	7.9	79	15.1	345	13.8	425
Ashkali	4.0	258	18.3	1,000	15.4	1,259
Egyptian	4.5	90	14.2	485	12.7	576
Albanian	(6.8)	21	6.5	119	6.5	140
Other ethnic groups	–	0	(*)	2	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	7	(*)	10
Material deprivations						
Three or more	5.4	408	16.7	1,772	14.6	2,180
Two	(*)	18	(7.8)	87	7.3	105
None or one	(0.0)	25	10.2	100	8.1	125
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	9.0	116	18.3	455	16.4	571
Second	3.7	115	11.7	463	10.1	579
Middle	4.2	94	25.8	384	21.5	478
Fourth	4.7	57	14.6	388	13.3	445
Richest	2.2	68	7.3	269	6.3	337
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	5.7	326	18.2	1,302	15.7	1,628
Richest 40 percent	3.4	125	11.6	657	10.3	782

¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 – Children with functional difficulty

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's functional difficulties is shown only for respondents to the Adult Functioning module, i.e. individually interviewed women age 18–49 years and men age 18–49 years in selected households.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁴⁰

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as ‘free economic help’ and includes various social protection schemes. The social protection system in Kosovo consists of the following social schemes: the Social Assistance Scheme, the Special Needs / People with disabilities Scheme, the War Veteran and their relatives Scheme, Basic Pension Scheme and Contribution Pensions Scheme, Work Disability Pension Scheme, Trepça Pensions Scheme, Families of Children with Disabilities Scheme, Pensions of Kosovo Protection Corps Scheme, and Pensions of Kosovo Security Forces Scheme.¹⁴¹ The scheme for financial support for families with children with disabilities/special needs represents the only scheme that is dedicated entirely to children.

In order to be eligible for social assistance, all family members must be habitually residing in Kosovo and the families must fall within one of the following two categories:

- **Category I:** families in which all the members are dependent and not working; and
- **Category II:** families in which one family member is able to work and is registered as unemployed with the Employment Offices of the MLSW, at least one child younger than five (5) years or an orphan younger than fifteen (15) years under the family’s full-time care, and all the other family members are dependent.¹⁴²

While there is a Law on Health Insurance which stipulates the public health insurance scheme, implementation of the Law has not yet started. Hence, health insurance schemes are usually privately purchased or obtained through the employer. Tables EQ.2.1W, EQ.2.1WR, EQ.2.1M and EQ.2.1MR present the percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2, EQ.2.2R, EQ.2.3 and EQ.2.3R further elaborate the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5–17 years separately.

Tables EQ.2.4 and EQ.2.4R present the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Tables EQ.2.5 and EQ.2.5R, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5–24 years. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of

¹⁴⁰ UNICEF, *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam: A methodological report*, UNICEF, New York, 2016.

<http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTg0MDcvMTkvMjAvMzcvMzAvNzQ0L1ZpZXRUZW1fUmVwb3J0X1BpbG90X1Rlc3RpbmdfU1BfTW9kdWxlX0RlY2VtYmVvYXZlMTZfRkl0QUwUERGII1d&sha=3df47c3a17992c8f>

¹⁴¹ KAS, *Social Welfare Statistics Q4 2019*, Prishtina, 2019, <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/5452/social-welfare-statistics-in-q4-2019.pdf>

¹⁴² <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2460>

children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shocks.¹⁴³ Tables EQ.2.6 and EQ.2.6R present the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Tables EQ.2.7 and EQ.2.7R present the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

¹⁴³ UNAIDS, UNICEF, and WHO. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS*. Geneva: UNAIDS/WHO Press, 2014. http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/GARPR_2014_guidelines_en_0.pdf.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	6.8	5,275	54.8	12.6	33.0	356
Area						
Urban	8.1	2,240	63.1	19.9	18.1	181
Rural	5.8	3,035	46.3	5.0	48.4	175
Age						
15–19	4.2	976	(43.5)	(15.9)	(38.4)	41
20–24	7.0	776	68.4	9.2	22.4	54
25–29	10.2	740	56.2	10.9	35.4	76
30–34	10.7	653	43.2	17.7	39.2	70
35–39	6.5	630	(56.4)	(13.3)	(30.3)	41
40–44	4.7	752	(62.6)	(9.8)	(27.7)	35
45–49	5.4	749	(57.3)	(10.0)	(34.2)	40
Education						
None	0.0	117	–	–	–	0
Primary	0.0	155	–	–	–	0
Lower secondary	2.2	1,578	(49.4)	(11.4)	(39.2)	35
Upper secondary	6.6	1,817	43.3	7.5	48.6	121
Higher	12.5	1,608	62.7	15.8	22.6	201
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	6.8	3,359	49.1	13.4	38.6	227
Never married/in union	6.7	1,910	64.8	11.2	23.3	128
Missing	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	6.1	328	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Has no functional difficulty	7.2	4,401	57.0	12.7	31.1	315
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	3.9	4,820	64.1	23.2	13.9	190
Serbian	93.3	168	44.7	0.0	55.3	157
Other ethnic groups	3.0	285	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.5	2,281	42.9	8.4	48.6	102
One or two	7.7	1,595	56.8	8.0	34.5	122
None	9.4	1,399	62.2	20.1	19.5	132
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.3	1,007	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Second	5.6	1,051	(44.1)	(1.3)	(54.6)	59
Middle	5.5	1,092	56.9	0.8	42.3	60
Fourth	7.5	1,052	54.9	12.9	32.4	79
Richest	12.6	1,073	60.7	23.1	17.2	136

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a – Health insurance coverage

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of men covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	12.0	2,102	70.1	11.4	17.5	253
Area						
Urban	13.2	878	72.8	20.2	5.8	116
Rural	11.2	1,224	67.9	4.0	27.5	137
Age						
15–19	9.7	424	(54.7)	(26.2)	(10.1)	41
20–24	9.6	317	(68.3)	(16.3)	(15.4)	30
25–29	12.1	283	(75.2)	(6.2)	(18.5)	34
30–34	12.9	313	(55.4)	(9.0)	(39.2)	40
35–39	15.3	274	(74.9)	(11.1)	(14.0)	42
40–44	15.1	258	(79.4)	(1.6)	(19.0)	39
45–49	11.0	234	(92.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	26
Education						
None	(*)	11	–	–	–	0
Primary	(2.6)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Lower secondary	5.2	262	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Upper secondary	12.7	1,121	66.6	10.4	22.2	142
Higher	14.3	666	73.3	14.8	11.9	95
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	12.8	1,086	74.3	9.2	17.5	139
Never married/in union	11.2	1,015	65.0	14.2	17.5	114
Missing	(*)	1	–	–	–	0
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(3.0)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	13.4	1,815	71.8	10.2	17.8	243
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	8.8	1,886	80.3	16.2	1.4	166
Serbian	97.7	83	49.4	1.8	50.6	81
Other ethnic groups	4.1	131	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Missing	(*)	2	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	9.1	957	64.2	8.0	26.5	87
One or two	11.9	617	73.2	11.1	16.6	73
None	17.4	529	73.3	15.0	9.7	92
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.2	426	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Second	11.0	438	(62.0)	(7.5)	(28.1)	48
Middle	10.1	431	(72.4)	(11.1)	(16.5)	44
Fourth	17.1	413	65.1	10.9	24.9	71
Richest	17.3	394	78.9	17.2	1.3	68

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a – Health insurance coverage

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5–17 years	Among children age 5–17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children age 5–17 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	3.6	4,763	31.1	13.4	55.0	171
Area						
Urban	3.6	1,959	(43.6)	(27.1)	(29.3)	70
Rural	3.6	2,803	(22.3)	(3.9)	(72.9)	101
Age						
5–9	4.3	1,713	(27.8)	(17.7)	(53.3)	73
10–14	3.1	1,861	(*)	(*)	(*)	58
15–17	3.4	1,189	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
School attendance						
Attending ^A	3.6	4,509	32.5	12.8	54.2	164
Not attending	2.9	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Mother's education^B						
None	0.0	238	–	–	–	0
Primary	0.9	285	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	0.7	2,329	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Upper secondary	6.5	1,290	(35.5)	(6.5)	(56.9)	84
Higher	11.2	621	(33.7)	(25.2)	(41.1)	70
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	1.8	415	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Has no functional difficulty	3.8	4,348	31.3	12.3	55.9	164
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	1.3	4,301	(15.4)	(35.8)	(48.8)	57
Serbian	(95.3)	112	(41.7)	(0.0)	(58.3)	107
Other ethnic groups	2.3	347	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Missing	(*)	4	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	3.1	2,382	(22.2)	(5.8)	(72.0)	74
One or two	3.2	1,283	(*)	(*)	(*)	41
None	5.2	1,097	(41.7)	(19.6)	(37.1)	57
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.0	1,226	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Second	3.8	1,040	(*)	(*)	(*)	40
Middle	4.0	848	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Fourth	2.4	828	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Richest	7.9	821	(46.6)	(25.7)	(27.8)	65

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b – Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	5.6	1,539	29.3	15.7	55.0	86
Area						
Urban	7.2	595	(34.6)	(26.7)	(38.7)	43
Rural	4.6	944	(24.0)	(4.8)	(71.2)	43
Age						
0–11 months	4.1	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
12–23 months	9.7	304	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
24–35 months	6.0	301	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
36–47 months	5.2	292	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
48–59 months	3.2	319	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Mother's education						
None	0.0	70	–	–	–	0
Primary	0.3	484	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Lower secondary	(2.6)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Upper secondary	5.0	494	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Higher	12.9	453	(34.8)	(19.5)	(45.7)	59
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	(2.2)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	4.8	880	(38.2)	(17.2)	(44.6)	42
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	2.3	1,355	(8.3)	(43.0)	(48.7)	31
Serbian	(92.0)	57	(42.6)	(0.0)	(57.4)	53
Other ethnic groups	1.2	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations						
Three or more	3.7	683	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
One or two	7.1	446	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
None	7.0	410	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	0.5	378	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Second	9.0	298	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Middle	1.7	314	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Fourth	7.9	291	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Richest	11.2	259	(*)	(*)	(*)	29

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c – Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	99.6	55.1	5,124
Sex of household head			
Male	99.7	54.4	4,548
Female	99.3	60.8	576
Area			
Urban	99.3	48.9	2,288
Rural	99.9	60.0	2,836
Age of household head			
15–19	(*)	(*)	5
20–24	(93.7)	(33.7)	42
25–49	99.8	47.8	1,972
50+	99.6	60.1	3,106
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	70.0	83
With no orphans	99.6	54.8	5,041
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	99.8	53.4	4,563
Serbian	99.4	71.7	276
Other ethnic groups	97.9	66.3	282
Missing	(*)	(*)	3
Material deprivations			
Three or more	99.7	62.8	2,285
One or two	99.6	53.6	1,428
None	99.5	44.1	1,412
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	99.3	70.4	1,010
Second	99.6	60.4	989
Middle	99.8	53.2	1,003
Fourth	99.8	51.0	1,026
Richest	99.7	41.7	1,096
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:				Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
	Social assistance	Disability pension	Old age pension	Any other external assistance program			
Total	7.9	5.9	35.7	7.9	50.6	49.4	25,129
Sex of household head							
Male	7.7	5.9	35.6	7.5	50.2	49.8	23,148
Female	10.8	5.1	36.9	12.4	54.6	45.4	1,981
Area							
Urban	6.9	4.6	33.4	4.7	44.9	55.1	10,490
Rural	8.6	6.8	37.4	10.2	54.6	45.4	14,639
Education household head							
None	22.5	12.2	54.6	4.8	79.5	20.5	647
Primary	16.1	6.7	64.0	10.6	83.8	16.2	1,951
Lower secondary	11.7	7.3	39.2	10.3	59.8	40.2	6,167
Upper secondary	6.3	5.2	29.5	7.8	43.5	56.5	10,454
Higher	2.4	4.5	31.6	5.0	39.2	60.8	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	6.1	5.7	35.5	7.8	49.3	50.7	22,580
Serbian	14.6	7.2	46.4	16.2	61.0	39.0	1,061
Other ethnic groups	30.3	7.4	31.4	4.5	62.7	37.3	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Material deprivations							
Three or more	15.3	7.9	32.0	9.7	55.1	44.9	11,087
One or two	3.1	4.4	39.9	7.9	49.8	50.2	7,279
None	1.0	4.1	37.2	5.0	43.8	56.2	6,762
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	25.0	10.2	27.6	10.3	60.2	39.8	5,027
Second	8.3	6.2	35.0	9.7	52.1	47.9	5,022
Middle	4.8	5.6	36.7	7.6	49.0	51.0	5,027
Fourth	1.1	4.5	41.8	7.5	49.5	50.5	5,026
Richest	0.3	2.8	37.4	4.4	41.9	58.1	5,026

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 – Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Social assistance	Disability pension	Old age pension	Any other external assistance program	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	15.9	7.7	30.0	9.4	54.4	45.6	2,000
Sex of household head							
Male	15.6	7.7	29.3	9.1	53.6	46.4	1,775
Female	17.8	7.9	35.4	12.1	60.8	39.2	225
Area							
Urban	15.8	7.9	27.8	6.7	51.4	48.6	649
Rural	15.9	7.7	31.0	10.7	55.8	44.2	1,350
Age of household head							
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
25–29	(33.0)	(8.9)	(6.5)	(13.1)	(49.7)	(50.3)	38
30–34	34.9	4.1	10.7	2.0	46.9	53.1	100
35–39	29.4	2.4	20.9	10.2	56.3	43.7	181
40–44	21.8	8.1	19.2	13.8	52.1	47.9	245
45–49	17.7	8.6	17.7	12.5	45.3	54.7	279
50–59	11.3	8.2	10.7	9.0	35.1	64.9	516
60–69	9.0	11.6	42.5	8.3	61.7	38.3	367
70+	5.9	5.3	93.5	6.9	98.3	1.7	253
Education of household head							
None	26.9	15.8	40.8	2.5	71.5	28.5	83
Primary	24.1	6.1	52.1	9.4	79.2	20.8	220
Lower secondary	17.1	7.5	30.6	11.7	57.9	42.1	680
Upper secondary	13.5	7.6	21.7	9.8	45.2	54.8	807
Higher	7.9	7.9	32.2	3.6	45.6	54.4	210
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	13.3	7.6	29.6	10.2	53.0	47.0	1,688
Serbian	24.4	9.5	43.8	8.4	66.9	33.1	123
Other ethnic groups	33.9	7.6	24.8	3.8	59.1	40.9	186
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations							
Three or more	17.5	8.4	28.4	10.1	55.2	44.8	1,668
One or two	8.0	4.8	38.4	6.3	50.9	49.1	293
None	(2.8)	(3.2)	(34.9)	(4.6)	(45.5)	(54.5)	39
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	23.1	9.3	27.9	9.3	58.6	41.4	1,010
Second	8.4	6.2	32.1	9.6	50.1	49.9	989

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 – External economic support to the poorest households

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:				Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Social assistance	Disability pension	Old age pension	Any other external assistance program			
Total	12.1	4.7	33.2	8.3	51.2	48.8	7,279
Sex of household head							
Male	11.8	4.9	33.4	7.9	51.1	48.9	6,775
Female	16.4	2.6	31.2	13.3	52.5	47.5	504
Area							
Urban	12.2	3.5	29.6	4.6	44.8	55.2	2,929
Rural	12.1	5.5	35.6	10.8	55.5	44.5	4,350
Age of household head							
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
25–29	31.8	7.0	11.5	6.2	49.6	50.4	95
30–34	26.6	2.7	11.5	4.0	41.2	58.8	470
35–39	18.9	1.2	22.8	6.7	45.5	54.5	1,011
40–44	13.2	4.9	22.4	10.7	43.9	56.1	1,362
45–49	13.4	7.0	21.2	9.4	41.4	58.6	1,140
50–59	7.1	4.1	16.2	9.4	33.6	66.4	1,217
60–69	6.4	7.2	49.7	6.2	61.8	38.2	1,096
70+	4.1	4.1	95.7	8.6	98.7	1.3	868
Education of household head							
None	40.8	7.6	46.3	2.4	80.5	19.5	208
Primary	27.0	5.3	54.0	12.1	84.4	15.6	610
Lower secondary	17.0	6.6	36.5	10.1	60.5	39.5	1,953
Upper secondary	8.5	4.1	28.3	8.2	43.8	56.2	3,025
Higher	3.0	2.8	28.5	5.1	36.0	64.0	1,482
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	9.2	4.6	33.7	8.0	49.5	50.5	6,455
Serbian	14.6	1.7	37.0	20.4	50.8	49.2	255
Other ethnic groups	45.0	7.7	26.2	5.7	70.9	29.1	566
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations							
Three or more	22.3	6.5	28.1	10.1	56.7	43.3	3,472
One or two	3.9	3.2	39.8	7.7	49.4	50.6	2,008
None	1.6	3.0	35.8	5.4	42.4	57.6	1,799
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	34.2	8.2	21.9	10.8	62.0	38.0	1,809
Second	10.4	5.2	34.1	10.5	53.0	47.0	1,494
Middle	6.6	4.0	35.5	7.5	47.8	52.2	1,359
Fourth	1.1	3.2	44.7	7.9	51.3	48.7	1,296
Richest	0.4	1.6	34.2	3.5	37.6	62.4	1,321

¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 – Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.1WR: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	4.1	1,493	36.2	5.8	56.7	61
Area						
Urban	1.0	798	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Rural	7.7	695	31.9	6.7	60.0	54
Age						
15–19	4.3	347	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
20–24	5.6	261	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
25–29	5.1	214	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
30–34	2.4	173	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
35–39	3.3	185	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
40–44	2.5	182	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
45–49	4.7	130	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education						
None	3.7	342	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	2.9	333	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower secondary	3.9	580	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Upper secondary or higher	7.1	237	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
DK/Missing	(*)	2	–	–	–	0
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	3.7	1,068	(17.4)	(7.3)	(73.4)	39
Never married/in union	5.3	418	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Missing	(*)	6	–	–	–	0
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	4.9	182	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Has no functional difficulty	4.0	1,116	(30.3)	(8.1)	(59.9)	44
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	19.2	268	(31.8)	(5.5)	(61.2)	51
Ashkali	0.9	722	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Egyptian	0.2	379	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Albanian	0.7	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Other ethnic groups	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	4	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.4	1,257	32.7	5.2	60.8	55
Two	1.2	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
None or one	3.7	133	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.9	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Second	2.3	275	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Middle	5.9	279	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	4.7	320	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Richest	2.1	338	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	4.7	835	(25.1)	(7.3)	(65.7)	39
Richest 40 percent	3.4	658	(*)	(*)	(*)	22

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a – Health insurance coverage

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.1MR: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of men covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	5.7	645	(52.5)	(22.3)	(25.1)	37
Area						
Urban	5.0	333	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Rural	6.3	312	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Age						
15–19	2.4	147	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
20–24	11.1	135	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
25–29	12.1	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
30–34	3.3	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
35–39	2.8	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
40–44	2.2	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
45–49	3.5	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Education						
None	(0.0)	48	–	–	–	0
Primary	2.5	108	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	3.3	304	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Upper secondary or higher	12.9	185	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	5.6	394	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Never married/in union	5.8	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	37	–	–	–	0
Has no functional difficulty	6.7	509	(56.6)	(16.3)	(27.1)	34
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	11.1	108	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Ashkali	6.7	308	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Egyptian	1.2	182	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Albanian	(3.9)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Other ethnic groups	(*)	1	–	–	–	0
Missing	(*)	2	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.2	547	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Two	(19.5)	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
None or one	8.3	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.2	114	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Second	1.3	130	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Middle	6.7	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Fourth	6.4	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Richest	10.9	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	3.4	367	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Richest 40 percent	8.7	278	(*)	(*)	(*)	24

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a – Health insurance coverage

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.2R: Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5–17 years	Among children age 5–17 years covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children age 5–17 years covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	3.8	1,959	(27.6)	(0.0)	(72.4)	74
Area						
Urban	1.0	998	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Rural	6.6	961	(*)	(*)	(*)	64
Age						
5–9	4.0	794	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
10–14	3.6	693	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
15–17	3.6	472	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
School attendance						
Attending ^A	4.9	1,343	(*)	(*)	(*)	66
Not attending	1.4	616	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Mother's education^B						
None	4.5	723	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Primary	4.5	561	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Lower secondary	2.7	583	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	88	–	–	–	0
DK/Missing	(*)	3	–	–	–	0
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	0.8	313	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	4.4	1,646	(*)	(*)	(*)	72
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	19.3	345	(*)	(*)	(*)	67
Ashkali	0.7	1,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Egyptian	0.0	485	–	–	–	0
Albanian	0.0	119	–	–	–	0
Other ethnic groups	(*)	2	–	–	–	0
Missing	(*)	7	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.2	1,772	(27.6)	(0.0)	(72.4)	74
Two	(0.0)	87	–	–	–	0
None or one	0.0	100	–	–	–	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.8	455	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Second	2.7	463	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Middle	4.5	384	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Fourth	4.0	388	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Richest	0.9	269	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	4.3	1,302	(*)	(*)	(*)	56
Richest 40 percent	2.8	657	(*)	(*)	(*)	18

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b – Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17)

^A Includes attendance to early childhood education

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.3R: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Health insurance through employer	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	4.0	737	(8.1)	(14.4)	(77.4)	29
Area						
Urban	1.2	375	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Rural	6.9	362	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Age						
0–11 months	4.9	128	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
12–23 months	3.2	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
24–35 months	4.3	152	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
36–47 months	1.8	143	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
48–59 months	5.8	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Mother's education						
None	3.2	202	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary	2.4	443	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Lower secondary	(30.6)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Upper secondary or higher	2.6	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	(*)	2	–	–	–	0
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	3.8	428	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head						
Roma	20.3	137	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Ashkali	0.0	413	–	–	–	0
Egyptian	1.2	147	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Albanian	(0.0)	38	–	–	–	0
Missing	(*)	3	–	–	–	0
Material deprivations						
Three or more	4.1	661	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Two	(6.3)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
None or one	(0.0)	38	–	–	–	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.4	198	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Second	1.7	173	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Middle	10.6	155	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	2.1	97	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Richest	2.8	114	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	4.6	526	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Richest 40 percent	2.5	211	(*)	(*)	(*)	5

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c – Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

^A Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.4R: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	Number of households
Total	99.4	73.4	1,221
Sex of household head			
Male	99.4	72.5	1,103
Female	99.2	82.0	118
Area			
Urban	99.4	74.0	668
Rural	99.4	72.7	553
Age of household head			
15–19	(*)	(*)	3
20–24	(100.0)	(76.5)	38
25–49	99.4	74.2	635
50+	99.5	72.5	545
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	83.6	72
With no orphans	99.4	72.8	1,149
Ethnicity of household head			
Roma	99.3	74.5	223
Ashkali	99.2	78.5	570
Egyptian	100.0	65.3	332
Albanian	100.0	71.5	89
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	3
Missing	(*)	(*)	5
Material deprivations			
Three or more	99.5	77.0	1,042
Two	98.9	61.5	77
None or one	99.1	45.7	102
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	99.5	78.4	252
Second	99.1	82.9	230
Middle	99.2	77.9	231
Fourth	99.3	71.6	247
Richest	100.0	58.1	261
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 percent	99.2	79.7	713
Richest 40 percent	99.7	64.7	508
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			

Table EQ.2.5R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Number of household members
	Social assistance	Disability pension	Old age pension	Any other external assistance program	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	41.8	9.8	18.5	5.7	63.6	36.4	7,039
Sex of household head							
Male	41.3	9.8	17.7	5.7	62.5	37.5	6,508
Female	48.5	9.8	27.9	5.3	76.6	23.4	531
Area							
Urban	41.7	10.2	18.9	5.4	63.9	36.1	3,786
Rural	41.9	9.3	18.0	6.0	63.3	36.7	3,252
Education household head							
None	59.2	8.6	17.3	2.2	77.8	22.2	1,073
Primary	55.4	6.9	15.4	4.4	69.9	30.1	1,348
Lower secondary	39.9	12.5	15.8	6.7	60.7	39.3	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	18.8	7.1	28.3	7.1	52.1	47.9	1,335
DK/Missing	43.4	9.2	39.3	5.6	80.1	19.9	55
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	46.7	9.6	15.2	7.2	64.2	35.8	1,287
Ashkali	47.7	8.7	17.2	5.6	66.3	33.7	3,464
Egyptian	29.6	12.0	20.6	5.4	57.4	42.6	1,774
Albanian	31.7	10.8	29.9	3.6	66.8	33.2	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Missing	(54.1)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.8)	(37.2)	23
Material deprivations							
Three or more	46.8	10.0	17.2	6.1	67.1	32.9	6,066
Two	17.1	8.3	25.1	1.5	44.6	55.4	420
None or one	5.9	9.4	27.5	3.6	39.5	60.5	553
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	58.5	10.7	7.4	4.7	70.3	29.7	1,408
Second	56.7	15.0	15.0	6.3	74.3	25.7	1,405
Middle	48.4	7.9	15.8	10.0	68.4	31.6	1,410
Fourth	31.4	6.3	26.2	4.6	58.8	41.2	1,408
Richest	14.1	9.1	28.2	2.6	46.3	53.7	1,408
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	54.5	11.2	12.7	7.0	71.0	29.0	4,223
Richest 40 percent	22.8	7.7	27.2	3.6	52.5	47.5	2,816
¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 – Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table EQ.2.6R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two wealth quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two wealth quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:						Number of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles
	Social assistance	Disability pension	Old age pension	Any other external assistance program	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total^A	53.3	10.5	12.2	4.6	68.5	31.5	482
Sex of household head							
Male	53.2	10.8	11.0	4.4	67.8	32.2	432
Female	54.0	7.5	22.9	6.0	75.3	24.7	50
Area							
Urban	58.2	9.9	10.9	4.7	71.6	28.4	229
Rural	48.8	11.0	13.4	4.4	65.7	34.3	252
Age of household head							
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
25–29	(60.5)	(3.2)	(3.2)	(5.2)	(60.5)	(39.5)	29
30–34	66.4	1.5	2.5	3.6	72.9	27.1	64
35–39	71.8	9.9	6.9	3.2	78.8	21.2	70
40–44	53.2	9.1	5.9	8.1	65.8	34.2	64
45–49	46.5	11.0	5.5	8.1	59.7	40.3	64
50–59	42.7	22.0	4.5	4.3	57.7	42.3	84
60–69	45.3	14.6	35.7	0.7	75.5	24.5	59
70+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Education of household head							
None	64.5	9.8	13.3	0.7	77.6	22.4	112
Primary	59.2	6.8	10.5	3.4	69.0	31.0	126
Lower secondary	48.3	13.5	10.8	4.4	64.3	35.7	193
Upper secondary or higher	(32.8)	(10.5)	(21.6)	(14.9)	(63.1)	(36.9)	46
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	56.3	8.2	10.2	4.8	67.6	32.4	98
Ashkali	61.1	9.1	13.5	4.9	74.4	25.6	237
Egyptian	36.3	15.4	10.7	4.5	56.3	43.7	118
Albanian	(50.2)	(6.3)	(17.3)	(1.6)	(73.8)	(26.2)	26
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	54.9	9.0	9.5	4.4	68.6	31.4	252
Second	51.6	12.0	15.3	4.7	68.5	31.5	230
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	53.3	10.5	12.2	4.6	68.5	31.5	482

¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 – External economic support to the poorest households

^A The background characteristic 'Material deprivations' is not shown in the table because the categories 'Two' and 'None or one' are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

‘–’ denotes 0 unweighted case in the denominator

Table EQ.2.7R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:					No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
	Social assistance	Disability pension	Old age pension	Any other external assistance program	Any social transfers or benefits ¹		
Total	51.3	8.7	14.1	6.6	68.4	31.6	2,993
Sex of household head							
Male	50.6	8.7	13.6	6.7	67.4	32.6	2,799
Female	62.4	9.3	21.7	5.5	83.5	16.5	194
Area							
Urban	51.8	9.4	14.7	6.9	69.9	30.1	1,553
Rural	50.8	8.0	13.5	6.4	66.8	33.2	1,441
Age of household head							
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
20–24	(77.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(82.4)	(17.6)	53
25–29	67.4	4.7	1.7	17.9	68.7	31.3	168
30–34	71.1	0.6	2.6	1.9	74.9	25.1	368
35–39	60.0	6.1	9.8	3.2	69.7	30.3	528
40–44	52.3	7.9	8.3	7.9	64.3	35.7	504
45–49	33.7	13.1	14.4	7.9	56.1	43.9	429
50–59	42.8	17.4	3.2	8.8	57.5	42.5	457
60–69	45.7	10.0	38.8	5.3	82.9	17.1	389
70+	23.6	4.5	94.2	6.4	100.0	0.0	94
Education of household head							
None	67.4	7.8	11.1	2.3	81.1	18.9	494
Primary	61.9	6.9	10.3	4.9	72.4	27.6	678
Lower secondary	49.1	11.2	12.4	8.0	65.5	34.5	1,360
Upper secondary or higher	24.0	4.9	27.4	10.1	56.4	43.6	445
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	56.3	9.8	10.9	9.9	69.9	30.1	549
Ashkali	55.7	7.3	13.6	6.0	70.7	29.3	1,568
Egyptian	39.6	10.8	15.1	6.2	61.1	38.9	694
Albanian	41.6	11.3	26.0	4.4	72.8	27.2	169
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Material deprivations							
Three or more	55.5	8.8	13.5	7.0	71.8	28.2	2,684
Two	23.9	4.7	19.1	1.9	42.7	57.3	140
None or one	7.8	10.8	20.2	4.5	35.2	64.8	169
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	62.8	10.2	4.5	4.7	71.5	28.5	715
Second	64.9	12.7	11.4	6.5	79.5	20.5	682
Middle	58.5	5.9	12.8	13.2	74.0	26.0	623
Fourth	36.8	4.8	23.5	4.6	61.1	38.9	535
Richest	19.0	9.1	24.3	3.1	47.0	53.0	438
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	62.2	9.7	9.4	7.9	75.0	25.0	2,019
Richest 40 percent	28.8	6.7	23.9	3.9	54.8	45.2	974
¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 – Children in the households that received any type of social transfers							
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1W, EQ.3.1WR, EQ.3.1M and EQ.3.1MR show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	2.2	5.8	0.5	3.3	2.2	0.7	3.3	12.6	87.4	5,275
Area										
Urban	2.9	6.7	0.5	3.6	2.3	0.8	4.0	14.4	85.6	2,240
Rural	1.7	5.1	0.4	3.1	2.2	0.6	2.8	11.2	88.8	3,035
Age										
15–19	1.8	8.3	0.7	5.2	1.7	0.4	4.5	15.7	84.3	976
15–17	2.2	7.9	1.0	5.2	1.5	0.7	5.0	15.9	84.1	546
18–19	1.3	8.8	0.4	5.2	2.0	0.0	3.8	15.6	84.4	429
20–24	2.2	7.2	0.8	2.6	2.7	0.7	3.5	13.3	86.7	776
25–29	2.7	5.8	0.1	1.9	2.7	0.9	3.9	11.9	88.1	740
30–34	3.0	5.6	1.0	3.0	3.3	1.1	2.5	13.7	86.3	653
35–39	2.6	4.6	0.0	3.2	2.2	0.5	2.8	12.8	87.2	630
40–44	2.2	4.1	0.6	3.1	1.7	0.8	3.2	10.7	89.3	752
45–49	1.4	3.8	0.0	3.3	1.5	0.8	2.4	9.1	90.9	749
Education										
None	8.4	7.7	0.0	7.3	3.0	0.8	2.3	19.6	80.4	117
Primary	2.7	5.0	0.5	5.2	4.0	1.8	3.5	17.4	82.6	155
Lower secondary	2.4	4.1	0.4	2.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	10.3	89.7	1,578
Upper secondary	1.5	4.7	0.3	2.9	1.4	0.5	3.3	10.5	89.5	1,817
Higher	2.4	8.5	0.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	4.5	16.2	83.8	1,608
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	5.0	9.9	0.3	6.7	3.7	2.9	5.9	22.4	77.6	328
Has no functional difficulty	2.0	5.2	0.4	2.8	2.2	0.5	2.9	11.4	88.6	4,401
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	1.7	5.9	0.5	3.2	2.2	0.7	3.2	12.2	87.8	4,820
Serbian	1.8	1.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	10.9	89.1	168
Other ethnic groups	10.6	6.6	0.0	5.4	3.4	0.7	3.6	19.5	80.5	285
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations										
Three or more	3.1	5.7	0.7	3.8	2.7	0.7	3.8	14.3	85.7	2,281
One or two	1.8	6.2	0.3	2.9	2.0	0.7	2.8	11.4	88.6	1,595
None	1.3	5.4	0.2	2.9	1.7	0.7	3.1	11.1	88.9	1,399
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.0	6.6	0.8	4.4	3.0	1.0	3.6	15.8	84.2	1,007
Second	2.1	5.0	0.6	3.3	2.7	0.7	3.4	12.7	87.3	1,051
Middle	2.0	5.0	0.2	2.8	1.4	0.6	2.9	11.3	88.7	1,092
Fourth	1.8	6.1	0.3	3.1	1.9	0.7	3.0	11.6	88.4	1,052
Richest	1.3	6.2	0.4	3.0	2.1	0.5	3.7	11.7	88.3	1,073

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	3.4	0.5	0.2	2.0	2.6	0.9	3.1	10.2	89.8	2,102
Area										
Urban	3.7	0.3	0.4	1.8	3.1	0.9	2.9	11.0	89.0	878
Rural	3.3	0.6	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.9	3.2	9.6	90.4	1,224
Age										
15–19	2.6	0.8	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.4	1.4	8.1	91.9	424
15–17	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.4	0.7	1.8	8.8	91.2	249
18–19	1.4	0.3	0.8	2.2	3.6	0.0	1.0	7.2	92.8	175
20–24	6.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	2.5	0.5	2.6	11.9	88.1	317
25–29	2.2	0.5	0.0	3.1	3.8	1.4	4.3	13.3	86.7	283
30–34	3.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	3.2	1.2	4.0	11.4	88.6	313
35–39	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.6	0.2	3.0	7.9	92.1	274
40–44	2.9	0.6	0.0	1.8	2.4	1.0	3.8	9.7	90.3	258
45–49	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	2.3	3.3	9.4	90.6	234
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary	(33.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(5.4)	(1.5)	(7.1)	(38.5)	(61.5)	42
Lower secondary	4.9	0.6	0.0	2.6	1.2	0.4	4.1	11.3	88.7	262
Upper secondary	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.3	0.9	2.6	8.5	91.5	1,121
Higher	1.6	0.5	0.1	2.5	3.3	1.1	3.2	10.7	89.3	666
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(9.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(7.3)	(3.7)	(22.5)	(77.5)	38
Has no functional difficulty	3.3	0.4	0.2	1.9	2.8	0.8	3.2	10.1	89.9	1,815
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	2.2	0.3	0.2	1.9	2.3	1.0	2.4	8.8	91.2	1,886
Serbian	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	1.6	10.3	15.6	84.4	83
Other ethnic groups	19.4	3.5	0.0	3.8	3.6	0.0	6.8	25.3	74.7	131
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations										
Three or more	4.8	1.0	0.1	2.0	3.0	1.2	3.1	11.6	88.4	957
One or two	2.9	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.5	0.5	2.5	8.7	91.3	617
None	1.7	0.1	0.4	2.2	2.0	0.9	3.7	9.4	90.6	529
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.5	1.5	0.3	2.6	2.5	0.8	3.7	13.7	86.3	426
Second	3.2	0.5	0.0	2.1	3.3	1.8	3.2	10.8	89.2	438
Middle	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.7	2.1	9.6	90.4	431
Fourth	1.8	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.8	0.5	4.1	8.5	91.5	413
Richest	1.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.2	8.1	91.9	394

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.3.1WR: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	9.4	7.6	0.6	4.8	3.2	1.3	3.0	18.3	81.7	1,493
Area										
Urban	10.5	8.8	0.4	4.3	3.2	0.7	3.0	17.7	82.3	798
Rural	8.1	6.1	0.8	5.3	3.2	2.0	3.1	18.9	81.1	695
Age										
15–19	13.2	10.0	1.5	6.2	4.7	1.5	2.8	24.3	75.7	347
15–17	12.4	9.5	1.5	4.1	3.2	1.1	1.1	20.9	79.1	195
18–19	14.1	10.7	1.5	8.9	6.7	2.0	4.9	28.7	71.3	152
20–24	11.2	7.3	0.6	3.7	3.9	1.0	3.6	18.5	81.5	261
25–29	4.5	8.9	0.4	4.6	2.9	0.0	3.0	13.8	86.2	214
30–34	12.8	14.6	0.4	6.4	4.7	1.7	4.5	25.6	74.4	173
35–39	5.0	1.9	0.5	3.9	1.5	1.4	2.4	10.7	89.3	185
40–44	7.4	5.1	0.0	3.6	1.2	2.0	3.0	16.0	84.0	182
45–49	8.2	1.5	0.0	4.1	1.5	1.9	1.7	13.2	86.8	130
Education										
None	7.7	8.5	0.3	5.2	3.1	1.6	1.7	16.0	84.0	342
Primary	10.8	9.9	1.0	6.2	3.7	1.9	4.0	21.4	78.6	333
Lower secondary	7.4	5.2	0.9	3.4	2.7	0.9	3.1	16.3	83.7	580
Upper secondary or higher	14.1	8.7	0.0	5.5	4.0	0.9	3.4	21.4	78.6	237
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.3	5.0	0.0	4.5	1.0	4.1	2.8	15.6	84.4	182
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	7.6	0.6	4.9	3.6	0.9	3.4	18.2	81.8	1,116
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	15.9	10.1	1.1	4.0	4.5	1.2	4.3	25.3	74.7	268
Ashkali	9.6	8.5	0.5	4.0	3.3	1.1	2.5	18.0	82.0	722
Egyptian	5.9	3.5	0.7	6.4	2.0	1.7	3.9	15.3	84.7	379
Albanian	3.8	9.6	0.0	6.4	4.0	0.7	1.3	12.7	87.3	117
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Material deprivations										
Three or more	9.9	7.8	0.7	4.5	3.3	1.3	3.3	18.5	81.5	1,257
Two	3.3	6.7	0.0	5.1	2.2	1.9	3.2	15.3	84.7	103
None or one	8.9	6.0	0.5	6.8	3.0	1.2	0.5	18.2	81.8	133
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	10.1	8.0	0.7	5.4	2.1	1.7	4.2	18.7	81.3	281
Second	12.0	10.1	1.2	5.6	3.6	1.7	4.1	22.3	77.7	275
Middle	8.0	10.7	0.6	5.2	5.2	1.5	2.1	19.9	80.1	279
Fourth	8.2	6.3	0.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.2	15.2	84.8	320
Richest	8.9	3.7	0.2	4.8	3.0	0.5	2.7	16.3	83.7	338
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	10.0	9.6	0.8	5.4	3.6	1.6	3.5	20.3	79.7	835
Richest 40 percent	8.6	5.0	0.4	4.0	2.7	0.9	2.5	15.7	84.3	658

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.3.1MR: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:								Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Sexual orientation	Age	Religion or belief	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	15.6	1.9	0.5	3.3	5.2	1.1	3.8	20.5	79.5	645
Area										
Urban	15.8	1.4	0.3	3.1	4.6	1.3	3.6	21.3	78.7	333
Rural	15.5	2.3	0.6	3.6	5.8	0.8	3.9	19.7	80.3	312
Age										
15–19	15.5	2.4	0.0	4.1	4.2	1.0	2.9	20.3	79.7	147
15–17	13.3	2.6	0.0	5.1	4.0	0.0	4.3	18.9	81.1	99
18–19	19.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.7	3.1	0.0	23.0	77.0	48
20–24	14.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	4.2	1.2	4.7	17.7	82.3	135
25–29	17.6	2.1	1.2	1.9	6.2	1.1	4.1	22.7	77.3	80
30–34	17.9	3.4	1.7	8.5	10.0	1.0	4.2	22.8	77.2	63
35–39	18.9	1.6	0.0	2.5	4.4	0.0	2.5	22.4	77.6	77
40–44	12.8	1.3	0.0	2.7	3.8	0.0	2.1	19.4	80.6	69
45–49	12.9	0.0	1.3	3.2	5.8	2.9	6.0	21.3	78.7	74
Education										
None	(13.7)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(5.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(84.3)	48
Primary	19.6	2.5	1.0	5.4	11.6	2.8	3.0	26.1	73.9	108
Lower secondary	15.3	2.6	0.3	3.5	3.6	0.5	4.1	20.6	79.4	304
Upper secondary or higher	14.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	4.9	1.2	4.6	18.4	81.6	185
Functional difficulties (age 18–49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(18.8)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(10.3)	(7.6)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(24.1)	(75.9)	37
Has no functional difficulty	15.9	1.8	0.4	2.5	5.2	1.1	3.7	20.6	79.4	509
Ethnicity of household head										
Roma	21.2	3.4	0.0	6.8	10.7	3.0	7.5	27.5	72.5	108
Ashkali	15.0	1.1	0.3	2.9	4.4	0.9	2.7	20.0	80.0	308
Egyptian	14.6	2.1	1.1	2.4	3.9	0.5	3.1	18.1	81.9	182
Albanian	(9.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(14.3)	(85.7)	44
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Material deprivations										
Three or more	16.7	2.1	0.5	3.8	5.8	1.2	3.3	21.6	78.4	547
Two	(7.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(11.6)	(88.4)	48
None or one	12.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	7.2	17.5	82.5	50
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	21.6	2.9	0.0	7.6	4.4	2.0	1.1	23.5	76.5	114
Second	6.7	1.5	0.7	2.4	4.9	0.0	3.2	10.2	89.8	130
Middle	26.4	3.4	0.9	5.4	5.1	1.9	4.0	31.4	68.6	123
Fourth	13.3	1.0	0.0	1.3	7.7	0.9	3.9	21.3	78.7	139
Richest	11.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.5	0.6	6.2	17.5	82.5	139
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 percent	17.9	2.6	0.5	5.0	4.8	1.3	2.8	21.4	78.6	367
Richest 40 percent	12.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	5.6	0.8	5.1	19.4	80.6	278

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 – Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.4 MATERIAL DEPRIVATION

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS included a module about material deprivation. The set of questions on material deprivation were included with the aim of supplementing the wealth index calculation, estimating material deprivation and presenting material deprivation as a background characteristic, as well as to provide comparable data from the MICS with the biggest social survey in the EU, the EU-SILC. In addition to the questions on material deprivation, respondents were also asked about housing deprivation as well as data about problems with their main dwelling.

‘Material deprivation refers to a state of economic strain and durables, defined as the enforced inability (rather than the choice not to do so) to pay unexpected expenses, afford a one-week annual holiday away from home, a meal involving meat, chicken or fish every second day, the adequate heating of a dwelling, durable goods like a washing machine, colour television, telephone or car, being confronted with payment arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments).

The material deprivation rate is an indicator in the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey (EU-SILC) that expresses the inability to afford certain items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life. The indicator distinguishes between individuals who cannot afford a certain good or service, and those who do not have this good or service for another reason, e.g. because they do not want or do not need it.

The indicator adopted by the Social Protection Committee (SPC) measures the percentage of the population that cannot afford at least three of the following nine items:

- to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills;
- to keep their home adequately warm;
- to face unexpected expenses;
- to eat meat or proteins regularly;
- to go on holiday;
- a television set;
- a washing machine;
- a car;
- a telephone.

The **severe material deprivation rate** is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least four of the abovementioned items, while the ‘Extreme material deprivation rate’ is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least five of the nine items.

The **persistent material deprivation rate** is defined as the enforced inability to pay for at least three (material deprivation) or four (severe material deprivation) of the above-mentioned items in the current year and at least two out of the preceding three years. Its calculation requires a longitudinal instrument, through which the individuals are followed over four years.’

Source: Eurostat: Statistics explained – Glossary: Material deprivation¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Material_deprivation

Tables EQ.5.1 and EQ.5.1R present the percentage of household members living in households deprived of different housing deprivation items.

Tables EQ.5.2 and EQ.5.2R present the percentage of household members living in households deprived in different dimensions, while Tables EQ.5.3 and EQ.5.3R present the percentage of household members with problems with their dwelling or the environment they live in.

Table EQ.5.1: Housing deprivation

Percentage of household members living in households deprived of different housing deprivation items, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household members living in households deprived of different housing deprivation items			Percentage of household members living in households with a leaking roof, no bath/shower and no indoor toilet, or a dwelling considered too dark ¹	Number of household members
	Leaking roof	No bath/shower and no indoor toilet	Dwelling considered too dark		
Total	15.9	1.6	14.2	25.5	25,129
Area					
Urban	14.5	0.9	14.6	24.8	10,490
Rural	16.9	2.1	14.0	25.9	14,639
At least one child age <18 years					
Household without children age <18 years	15.1	1.5	13.3	24.8	6,349
Household with at least one child age <18 years	16.2	1.6	14.5	25.7	18,780
Number of children <18 years in the household					
0	15.1	1.5	13.3	24.8	6,349
1	14.8	1.5	15.9	25.1	4,840
2	16.3	1.4	12.8	24.7	5,749
3+	17.0	1.8	14.9	26.8	8,191
Education of household head					
None	24.4	3.5	20.1	38.4	647
Primary	21.4	2.6	18.2	33.6	1,951
Lower secondary	20.9	2.7	18.9	33.0	6,167
Upper secondary	15.1	1.3	13.5	24.3	10,454
Higher	9.4	0.4	8.6	15.4	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	14.2	1.4	13.1	23.3	22,580
Serbian	31.7	2.4	21.3	42.7	1,061
Other ethnic groups	31.1	4.1	26.7	47.3	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Material deprivations					
Three or more	26.6	3.1	22.0	39.6	11,087
One or two	11.4	0.5	10.7	19.6	7,279
None	3.2	0.3	5.2	8.6	6,762
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	41.8	6.5	32.4	57.7	5,027
Second	19.9	1.1	17.8	33.2	5,022
Middle	10.4	0.2	8.6	17.6	5,027
Fourth	4.3	0.1	6.9	10.8	5,026
Richest	3.2	0.0	5.4	8.1	5,026

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S1 – Housing deprivation rate

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.5.2: Material deprivation

Percentage of household members living in households deprived in different dimensions, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household members living in households that cannot afford different items									Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least three dimensions ¹	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least four dimensions ²	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least five dimensions ³	Number of household members
	Pay the rent, mortgage or utility bills	Keep home adequately warm	Face unexpected expenses	Eat meat or proteins regularly	Go on holiday	Television set	Washing machine	Car, truck or van	Telephone (landline and mobile)				
Total	40.2	23.8	43.4	39.7	57.0	0.7	1.9	20.7	0.1	44.1	30.2	16.3	25,129
Area													
Urban	38.0	21.8	39.8	36.6	49.4	0.7	1.8	24.1	0.1	41.0	28.2	16.2	10,490
Rural	41.7	25.3	45.9	42.0	62.4	0.7	2.0	18.2	0.1	46.4	31.6	16.3	14,639
At least one child age <5 years													
Household without children age <5 years	39.6	23.1	44.4	40.1	56.8	0.6	1.4	22.0	0.1	44.6	30.3	16.4	16,280
Household with at least one child age <5 years	41.3	25.1	41.6	39.1	57.4	0.9	2.9	18.3	0.1	43.3	30.0	16.0	8,848
Number of children age <5 years in the household													
0	39.6	23.1	44.4	40.1	56.8	0.6	1.4	22.0	0.1	44.6	30.3	16.4	16,280
1	40.5	24.7	43.0	38.9	56.9	0.7	2.5	18.4	0.2	43.5	30.0	15.2	5,760
2	43.5	25.5	40.2	38.9	58.8	0.7	2.6	18.7	0.0	44.2	30.0	16.5	2,358
3+	40.9	27.2	35.1	40.8	56.0	3.7	6.7	15.7	0.0	38.7	30.1	20.3	731
At least one child age <18 years													
Household without children age <18 years	35.0	22.2	42.5	37.4	52.2	0.6	1.5	21.5	0.3	41.4	27.1	14.6	6,349
Household with at least one child age <18 years	41.9	24.4	43.7	40.5	58.6	0.8	2.1	20.4	0.1	45.0	31.2	16.8	18,780
Number of children <18 years in the household													
0	35.0	22.2	42.5	37.4	52.2	0.6	1.5	21.5	0.3	41.4	27.1	14.6	6,349
1	38.9	24.2	41.3	37.2	55.9	0.5	1.4	18.7	0.1	42.6	28.4	15.0	4,840
2	39.0	20.6	40.7	36.5	54.3	0.3	1.1	19.3	0.0	41.4	27.8	13.2	5,749
3+	45.8	27.2	47.2	45.3	63.2	1.2	3.1	22.2	0.1	49.0	35.3	20.5	8,191
At least one adolescent age 10–19 years													
Household without adolescents age 10–19 years	36.7	22.2	39.4	35.6	52.6	0.7	1.8	18.8	0.2	39.8	26.5	14.0	10,810
Household with at least one adolescent age 10–19 years	42.8	25.1	46.4	42.8	60.3	0.7	2.0	22.1	0.0	47.4	32.9	18.0	14,318

Table EQ.5.2: Material deprivation

Percentage of household members living in households deprived in different dimensions, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household members living in households that cannot afford different items									Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least three dimensions ¹	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least four dimensions ²	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least five dimensions ³	Number of household members
	Pay the rent, mortgage or utility bills	Keep home adequately warm	Face unexpected expenses	Eat meat or proteins regularly	Go on holiday	Television set	Washing machine	Car, truck or van	Telephone (landline and mobile)				
Education of household head													
None	50.0	36.6	66.0	51.5	75.6	2.0	10.3	46.1	1.9	64.1	54.9	34.6	647
Primary	45.8	32.1	56.9	53.5	72.2	0.7	6.3	26.0	0.0	56.0	42.6	25.7	1,951
Lower secondary	50.3	32.3	55.8	48.3	71.3	1.3	2.6	27.8	0.2	57.2	42.0	24.3	6,167
Upper secondary	39.9	21.8	41.8	38.9	56.6	0.7	1.2	19.0	0.0	43.4	28.0	14.4	10,454
Higher	27.2	14.5	26.3	26.3	35.6	0.0	0.1	11.7	0.0	25.5	15.0	6.2	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	38.8	23.5	42.1	39.6	55.3	0.6	1.3	19.1	0.0	42.9	29.2	15.2	22,580
Serbian	48.2	11.7	39.5	22.9	59.7	0.7	2.7	16.6	0.3	37.8	22.2	6.9	1,061
Other ethnic groups	55.6	38.0	65.2	54.8	81.2	2.8	11.2	48.2	1.2	67.9	51.7	39.4	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	72.2	53.8	88.6	80.1	95.4	3.4	9.4	59.6	0.6	94.3	82.2	58.2	5,027
Second	56.1	33.5	64.8	54.8	85.2	0.0	0.2	24.0	0.0	70.2	45.3	16.8	5,022
Middle	38.9	20.7	36.0	37.4	59.9	0.1	0.1	10.8	0.0	36.6	17.0	4.3	5,027
Fourth	23.8	8.4	21.5	18.1	34.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	16.8	6.0	1.9	5,026
Richest	9.9	2.8	6.0	8.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.1	5,026
¹ MICS indicator EQ.S2 – Material deprivation rate													
² MICS indicator EQ.S3 – Severe material deprivation rate													
³ MICS indicator EQ.S4 – Extreme material deprivation rate													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table EQ.5.3: Problems with dwelling and environment

Percentage of household members by problems with dwelling and the environment they live in, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Problems with the dwelling			Problems related to the place where the household lives			Number of household members
	Leaking roof	Damp walls, floors or foundation	Rot in window frames or floor	Noise ¹	Environment	Crime	
Total	15.9	32.8	22.4	14.9	33.9	5.2	25,129
Area							
Urban	14.5	28.2	20.2	23.4	49.1	7.7	10,490
Rural	16.9	36.1	23.9	8.8	22.9	3.4	14,639
Education of household head							
None	24.4	47.5	37.2	13.5	36.4	10.4	647
Primary	21.4	46.6	34.4	9.7	31.0	5.3	1,951
Lower secondary	20.9	41.1	27.9	10.9	27.5	5.9	6,167
Upper secondary	15.1	32.4	20.7	14.4	33.8	4.0	10,454
Higher	9.4	18.6	13.9	21.6	41.3	5.9	5,895
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	14.2	30.9	20.6	14.9	33.6	4.2	22,580
Serbian	31.7	44.6	35.6	13.7	23.7	10.3	1,061
Other ethnic groups	31.1	52.4	40.7	16.0	45.4	16.4	1,474
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Material deprivations							
Three or more	26.6	49.9	36.5	14.6	34.0	5.9	11,087
One or two	11.4	26.1	16.1	16.4	34.3	4.3	7,279
None	3.2	11.9	5.9	13.7	33.1	5.1	6,762
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	41.8	70.2	54.5	12.2	29.7	5.4	5,027
Second	19.9	44.4	30.4	11.7	30.7	5.0	5,022
Middle	10.4	23.9	14.5	14.6	31.4	5.7	5,027
Fourth	4.3	16.0	8.8	14.1	34.0	3.8	5,026
Richest	3.2	9.4	3.7	21.6	43.5	6.0	5,026

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S5 – Noise pollution

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.5.1R: Housing deprivation

Percentage of household members living in households deprived of different housing deprivation items, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household members living in households deprived of different housing deprivation items			Percentage of household members living in households with a leaking roof, no bath/shower and no indoor toilet, or a dwelling considered too dark ¹	Number of household members
	Leaking roof	No bath/shower and no indoor toilet	Dwelling considered too dark		
Total	39.6	6.1	33.5	56.7	7,039
Area					
Urban	37.8	3.7	34.9	57.2	3,786
Rural	41.6	8.8	32.0	56.1	3,252
At least one child age <18 years					
Household without children age <18 years	39.2	3.4	30.8	53.0	757
Household with at least one child age <18 years	39.6	6.4	33.9	57.2	6,282
Number of children <18 years in the household					
0	39.2	3.4	30.8	53.0	757
1	34.6	5.0	30.9	50.6	778
2	38.8	4.7	32.7	55.0	1,233
3+	40.7	7.1	34.7	59.0	4,271
Education of household head					
None	42.4	5.5	40.4	64.4	1,073
Primary	45.3	11.6	32.1	61.1	1,348
Lower secondary	40.0	5.7	33.0	54.9	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	30.8	1.2	30.7	50.5	1,335
DK/Missing	32.1	21.3	35.1	57.1	55
Ethnicity of household head					
Roma	41.3	6.8	29.2	57.6	1,287
Ashkali	38.7	4.7	37.0	58.3	3,464
Egyptian	41.3	8.3	32.5	55.7	1,774
Albanian	33.0	5.9	24.4	46.7	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Missing	(34.4)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(34.4)	23
Material deprivations					
Three or more	43.4	6.9	36.8	61.9	6,066
Two	20.7	0.0	12.0	27.9	420
None or one	11.7	1.5	13.7	22.1	553
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	68.5	23.8	49.7	84.5	1,408
Second	45.1	5.6	42.8	69.0	1,405
Middle	38.1	0.9	34.9	55.6	1,410
Fourth	29.9	0.0	24.6	45.3	1,408
Richest	16.1	0.0	15.7	29.3	1,408
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 percent	50.6	10.1	42.5	69.7	4,223
Richest 40 percent	23.0	0.0	20.1	37.3	2,816

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S1 – Housing deprivation rate

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.5.2R: Material deprivation

Percentage of household members living in households deprived in different dimensions, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household members living in households that cannot afford different items									Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least three dimensions ¹	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least four dimensions ²	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least five dimensions ³	Number of household members
	Pay the rent, mortgage or utility bills	Keep home adequately warm	Face unexpected expenses	Eat meat or proteins regularly	Go on holiday	Television set	Washing machine	Car, truck or van	Telephone (landline and mobile)				
Total	69.2	56.7	84.2	71.4	88.7	2.9	11.6	62.5	2.9	86.2	75.6	58.3	7,039
Area													
Urban	66.3	58.6	83.9	69.4	87.9	3.4	9.2	62.6	2.1	84.8	74.2	58.0	3,786
Rural	72.5	54.5	84.5	73.7	89.7	2.3	14.4	62.4	3.8	87.8	77.2	58.6	3,252
At least one child age <5 years													
Household without children age <5 years	64.0	50.7	82.0	67.9	87.1	2.2	8.1	59.1	2.3	82.1	70.8	51.2	3,032
Household with at least one child age <5 years	73.1	61.2	85.9	74.0	90.0	3.4	14.3	65.1	3.3	89.3	79.2	63.6	4,007
Number of children <5 years in the household													
0	64.0	50.7	82.0	67.9	87.1	2.2	8.1	59.1	2.3	82.1	70.8	51.2	3,032
1	75.2	59.6	86.4	75.6	89.5	4.4	12.7	63.3	4.6	89.0	80.1	65.3	2,204
2	69.1	65.2	87.0	77.9	90.2	1.9	15.1	75.3	1.1	92.0	81.5	65.8	1,212
3+	73.5	59.5	81.5	60.0	91.5	3.0	18.5	51.1	3.1	84.7	71.0	52.9	590
At least one child age <18 years													
Household without children age <18 years	58.2	49.2	78.2	62.8	79.3	2.9	9.5	58.3	4.6	75.9	68.9	46.9	757
Household with at least one child age <18 years	70.5	57.6	84.9	72.4	89.9	2.9	11.9	63.0	2.7	87.4	76.4	59.7	6,282
Number of children <18 years in the household													
0	58.2	49.2	78.2	62.8	79.3	2.9	9.5	58.3	4.6	75.9	68.9	46.9	757
1	64.7	47.3	81.8	65.1	83.7	3.2	10.8	57.5	1.0	81.3	64.9	50.3	778
2	64.3	56.6	82.5	67.4	86.2	2.9	11.3	58.4	1.9	83.2	70.7	52.8	1,233
3+	73.4	59.8	86.2	75.2	92.0	2.9	12.2	65.4	3.2	89.8	80.1	63.3	4,271
At least one adolescent age 10–19 years													
Household without adolescents age 10–19 years	67.0	55.6	82.9	69.8	85.4	2.6	14.5	63.5	4.1	84.5	74.3	55.6	2,101
Household with at least one adolescent age 10–19 years	70.1	57.2	84.7	72.1	90.2	3.0	10.4	62.1	2.4	86.9	76.1	59.4	4,938

Table EQ.5.2R: Material deprivation

Percentage of household members living in households deprived in different dimensions, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household members living in households that cannot afford different items									Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least three dimensions ¹	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least four dimensions ²	Percentage of household members living in households deprived in at least five dimensions ³	Number of household members
	Pay the rent, mortgage or utility bills	Keep home adequately warm	Face unexpected expenses	Eat meat or proteins regularly	Go on holiday	Television set	Washing machine	Car, truck or van	Telephone (landline and mobile)				
Education of household head													
None	75.6	60.5	88.3	76.3	91.2	2.9	18.4	73.8	8.4	92.0	82.0	70.6	1,073
Primary	70.7	60.3	92.2	78.6	95.6	3.8	14.5	71.6	4.4	93.8	85.8	65.8	1,348
Lower secondary	70.6	60.1	84.1	72.6	89.1	3.1	10.2	59.9	1.2	86.4	76.8	58.2	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	59.7	41.8	72.9	57.1	79.1	1.6	6.0	50.3	1.0	73.3	57.4	41.3	1,335
DK/Missing	54.4	55.0	84.7	75.5	80.6	0.0	24.7	68.8	5.6	84.7	68.8	49.7	55
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	72.4	54.1	81.9	69.0	85.6	1.8	15.3	66.5	4.4	85.3	75.0	59.0	1,287
Ashkali	67.7	60.6	88.3	71.8	91.8	2.6	11.9	64.8	3.3	89.5	78.5	60.1	3,464
Egyptian	71.1	51.6	79.8	72.2	86.8	3.5	10.2	55.4	1.6	82.1	70.0	55.6	1,774
Albanian	66.1	54.4	78.9	75.7	83.7	5.6	5.3	60.7	0.4	82.3	78.6	55.1	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Missing	(49.1)	(62.8)	(62.8)	(8.7)	(62.8)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(83.5)	(0.0)	(62.8)	(62.8)	(37.2)	23
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	87.0	75.5	98.2	95.3	98.9	7.4	40.9	90.1	13.2	99.7	99.2	92.4	1,408
Second	82.2	67.5	97.9	88.6	96.6	5.6	13.1	89.1	0.8	99.7	97.0	87.6	1,405
Middle	74.7	69.3	89.8	82.5	96.0	0.3	2.1	71.7	0.3	97.8	92.8	70.2	1,410
Fourth	64.2	48.6	88.5	62.5	93.2	1.3	1.6	48.3	0.3	93.3	70.5	36.8	1,408
Richest	37.8	22.5	46.6	28.0	59.0	0.0	0.4	13.4	0.0	40.3	18.4	4.4	1,408
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	81.3	70.8	95.3	88.8	97.2	4.4	18.7	83.6	4.7	99.1	96.3	83.4	4,223
Richest 40 percent	51.0	35.6	67.6	45.3	76.1	0.6	1.0	30.8	0.1	66.8	44.4	20.6	2,816

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S2 – Material deprivation rate² MICS indicator EQ.S3 – Severe material deprivation rate³ MICS indicator EQ.S4 – Extreme material deprivation rate

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.5.3R: Problems with dwelling and environment

Percentage of household members by problems with dwelling and the environment they live in, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Problems with the dwelling			Problems related to the place where the household lives			Number of household members
	Leaking roof	Damp walls, floors or foundation	Rot in window frames or floor	Noise ¹	Environment	Crime	
Total	39.6	69.5	51.0	19.0	47.5	10.9	7,039
Area							
Urban	37.8	66.2	46.4	24.9	51.9	13.4	3,786
Rural	41.6	73.3	56.4	12.0	42.4	7.9	3,252
Education of household head							
None	42.4	75.5	65.1	15.7	47.1	15.7	1,073
Primary	45.3	72.7	59.7	18.4	48.7	10.7	1,348
Lower secondary	40.0	72.1	50.0	19.3	47.1	9.4	3,229
Upper secondary or higher	30.8	55.1	33.0	21.3	47.7	10.5	1,335
DK/Missing	32.1	69.5	58.8	20.1	50.3	14.7	55
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	41.3	66.8	52.3	24.2	50.8	18.8	1,287
Ashkali	38.7	71.7	49.0	19.5	49.3	10.5	3,464
Egyptian	41.3	68.2	55.8	13.0	41.5	4.5	1,774
Albanian	33.0	66.6	47.2	23.2	49.1	13.7	480
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Missing	(34.4)	(55.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(29.4)	(20.7)	23
Material deprivations							
Three or more	43.4	74.2	57.1	18.4	47.7	11.0	6,066
Two	20.7	52.3	11.3	25.4	50.1	10.0	420
None or one	11.7	30.6	14.2	20.6	43.9	10.2	553
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	68.5	86.2	85.6	13.5	44.2	10.3	1,408
Second	45.1	82.4	61.0	22.3	50.4	15.0	1,405
Middle	38.1	76.5	56.5	18.8	49.4	8.1	1,410
Fourth	29.9	66.8	40.2	20.2	46.9	9.4	1,408
Richest	16.1	35.7	11.6	20.1	46.8	11.6	1,408
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	50.6	81.7	67.7	18.2	48.0	11.1	4,223
Richest 40 percent	23.0	51.2	25.9	20.2	46.8	10.5	2,816

¹ MICS indicator EQ.S5 – Noise pollution

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

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this Appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

A.1 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE 2019–2020 KOSOVO MICS SAMPLE

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, and for urban and rural areas. Urban and rural areas in each of the seven regions: Gjakova, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Prishtina and Ferizaj were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Kosovo MICS conducted in 2013–2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2011 Kosovo Census of Population and Housing. Since the Northern municipalities with majority Serbian population were not part of this sampling frame, the 2008 alternative sampling frame was also considered for this exercise. Therefore, the sampling frame for the 2019–2020 MICS is a combination of both the 2011 Census and 2008 alternative sampling frame. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the 4,626 enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Kosovo from the 2011 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, Census 2011 and the 2008 alternative sampling frame						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2011 Census and the 2008 alternative sampling frame)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	4,626	1,315	3,311	309,411	135,462	173,949
Region						
Gjakova	461	123	338	31,416	11,879	19,537
Gjilan	540	125	415	33,082	13,139	19,943
Mitrovica	748	202	546	43,981	20,089	23,892
Peja	458	120	338	30,356	12,458	17,898
Prizren	732	196	536	52,436	20,172	32,264
Prishtina	1,208	428	780	87,045	46,133	40,912
Ferizaj	479	121	358	31,095	11,592	19,503

The overall sample size for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS was calculated as 6,480 households. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]},$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from the previous MICS

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based

$AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

The MICS sample size spreadsheet was used to estimate the sample size requirements for selected indicators, including the following: Child labour participation (with a 2013 estimate of 10 percent, and calculated sample size of 4,959 households, 15 percent RME for the national level); early childhood education (with a 2013 estimate of 14 percent and calculated sample size of 8,322 households, 15 percent RME for the national level); and currently using a contraceptive method among married/in union women age 15–49 years (as trial calculations for regions, with a 2013 estimate of 66 percent and a sample size calculation of 2,406 households, 5 percent RME per region).

As can be seen from the previous calculations, various sample size estimates can be obtained when the base indicator is changed. In addition, urban/rural level sample size estimates also give various alternatives. Therefore, in order to ensure having a sufficient number of observations for estimates of the main indicators for certain sub-populations, such as women age 15–49 years, children age 0–4 years and children age 12–23 months, some further calculations were also performed. For instance, it is desired to have a minimum of about 200 children age 12–23 months in the sample for each domain.

Based on the calculation of sample size for various indicators, and in order to have a sufficient number of observations for the basic sub-groups, as well as to ensure effective quality control and sufficient resources, it was proposed to have a sample size of 3,000 households for rural areas and a sample size of 3,380 households for urban areas.

The number of households selected per cluster for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that a total of 324 sample clusters would need to be selected at the national level. The total sample was allocated unequally among regions, as the Prishtina region has a maximum sample size of 1,880 households, and Ferizaj and Peja regions have 640 households each as the minimum sample size. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the census frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the sample clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	324	170	154	6,480	3,400	3,080
Region						
Gjakova	34	16	18	360	320	680
Gjilan	34	16	18	360	320	680
Mitrovica	44	24	20	400	480	880
Pec	32	16	16	320	320	640
Prizren	54	26	28	560	520	1,080
Prishtina	94	58	36	720	1,160	1,880
Ferizaj	32	14	18	360	280	640

A.1.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2011 Census frame (and the 2008 alternative sampling frame). The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the seven regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.1.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Listing of households was essential, considering that the last household enumeration took place in preparation for the 2011 Census. Therefore, the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) decided to list households in each sample PSU to select the MICS sample of households.

KAS recruited the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. The listing training lasted four days, from 27 to 30 May 2019, in the KAS premises. The training consisted of both theoretical and practical aspects of the listing operation. The first part of the training (1.5 days) focused on an introduction to the Kosovo MICS, the aim of the mapping and household listing operation, the responsibilities of the listing staff, and the listing procedures. During the second part (2.5 days) of the training, a pilot survey was conducted in urban and rural clusters in the Prishtina region. Thirty-four clusters were selected for the pilot survey, including 14 rural, 7 semi-urban, and 14 urban clusters that were not part of the MICS main sample.

The listing exercise commenced on 31 May 2019 and was completed at the end of September 2019. Fifteen teams conducted the listing in the selected enumeration areas. Each team was comprised of a mapper and a lister supervised by 5 supervisors. The MICS Field Coordinator (KAS), GIS and Listing Expert (KAS) and the MICS Sampling Expert and Methodologist (KAS), UNICEF MICS Consultant and UNICEF M&E Officer closely monitored the field process to ensure the quality of listing. Following completion of the listing exercise, KAS staff responsible for survey sampling and methodology conducted a random selection of 20 households in each selected enumeration area.

For the purpose of the household listing operation, the MICS listing form template was updated with additional information, such as the Census number of each structure on EA maps; ethnicity of head of household, and number of household members. The update of the templates was requested by KAS in preparation for the 2021 Kosovo Census.

Fourteen sample EAs with more than 300 households each were considered to be too large for complete listing. In order to achieve good quality and reduce the required time for the listing process, only a randomly selected part (segment) of each of these EAs was subject to listing after a segmentation process. The boundaries of the segments were defined in the field considering the configuration of the map for each EA, by dividing the EAs into parts/segments of approximately equal sizes (based on the estimated number of dwellings). For 14 such large EAs, one segment was randomly selected, and within the boundaries of the segment, all occupied households were listed. During the listing operation, fewer than 20 households were listed in 3 sample rural EAs. All households listed in these 3 EAs were selected for the sample, bringing the final sample size to 6,457 households.

A.1.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the KAS, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁴⁵

During the selection of EAs for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS a total of 13 EAs were selected for both surveys, hence a separate a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn for each survey from those EAs.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁴⁵ All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁴⁵ Due to the need to have at least one household with a blank water quality test in each cluster, when the household originally selected for blank testing was not found or refused participation in the survey, another household from the remaining four was randomly selected for the blank test.

A.1.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, different sampling fractions were used in each region since the number of households in the Census frame varies by region. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

¹⁴⁵ Available here: 'MICS6 TOOLS' Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 31 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and children under-5) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and children under-5) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5–17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.259607 and 3.154782 in the 324 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5–17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

A.2 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE 2019–2020 ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO MICS SAMPLE

The primary objective of the sample design for the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, and for urban and rural areas. The sample was stratified by enumeration areas (EAs) with more than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households as self-selected EAs, with a selection probability of 1, and those with less than 50 households. The EAs with less than 10 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were excluded from the frame. In designing the sample for the 2019–2020 Kosovo Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS conducted in 2013–2014, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2011 Kosovo Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the 80 EAs defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.2.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The sample size for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS was calculated as about 1,420 households. A special type of sampling frame was required to cover this subpopulation as outlined below:

According to the 2011 Kosovo Census, there were only 6,308 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in Kosovo, or about 2 percent of all households. A Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian household is defined as a household with at least one person from the Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian ethnic groups. In order to examine the geographic distribution of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, staff of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) tabulated the total number of households with at least one person from these ethnic groups by EA. A total of 667 EAs were identified with at least one Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian household, but about half of these (338 EAs) had only one to three Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian households. The EAs were sorted in reverse order of the number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households. It was found that 169 EAs have 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, and these EAs account for 75.7 percent of all the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in Kosovo.

It was decided that it would be both cost-effective and analytically appropriate to limit the MICS for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian populations to the EAs with 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households. Four EAs have more than 100 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, and another 18 EAs have between 50 and 99 households with persons of these ethnic groups. There are 147 EAs with between 10 and 49 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households.

Some of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian population identified in the 2011 Kosovo Census may have moved since that time, given a potentially higher migration rate for this population group as they find opportunities in other areas in Kosovo or countries in the region. Therefore, the current number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the sample EAs will only be known following a new listing of households to identify those with at least one Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian household member.

In order to provide a good level of precision for the key maternal and child health indicators for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian population, it is recommended to have a sample size of about 1,400 households for these ethnic groups given that the mobility since the 2013–2014 MICS may be higher. The sampling strategy is similar to that used for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS. At the first stage, a sample of 80 EAs were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) from the frame of EAs with 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian

households, where the measure of size was based on the number of households with persons of these ethnic groups in the frame. Following a new listing to identify the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the sample EAs, 20 of these households would be selected in each EA at the second sampling stage. For EAs with less than 20 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, all of the households would be selected for interview. With a sample of 80 EAs selected at the first stage, the final sample size was estimated to be about 1,420 households.

Based on the selection of 80 sample EAs with PPS, the EAs with 50 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were selected in the sample with a probability of 1. Since there are 22 EAs selected with certainty in the frame, a sample of 58 additional sample EAs was selected from the remainder of the frame with PPS. The first and second stage selection procedures were similar to those described in section A.1 for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS.

A.2.2 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Since the sampling frame (the 2011 Census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample EAs prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in the enumeration areas. They also asked if there was anyone from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian ethnic groups living in the household to ascertain the total number from which the 20 households should be randomly selected. A separate 4-day listing training, including a pilot in both urban and rural areas, was conducted in May 2019 according to the recommended MICS procedures. A total of 5 supervisors, 15 enumerators and 15 mappers were responsible for the listing exercise to cover the 80 EAs during the period of May – September 2019. See Section A.1.3 of this Appendix for more information on the listing operation.

Two sample EAs with more than 300 households were too large for complete listing. In order to achieve good quality and reduce the required time for the listing process, only a randomly selected part (segment) of the EA was subject to listing after a segmentation process. The boundaries of the segments were defined in the field considering the configuration of the map for each EA, by dividing the EAs into parts/segments of approximately equal sizes (based on the estimated number of dwellings). For two such large EAs, one segment was randomly selected, and within the boundaries of the segment, all occupied households were listed. One of the two EAs was selected for both samples (the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo sample and the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS sample), so the total number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the cluster before segmentation was not known. During the listing operation, one sample EA had no Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, and 25 sample EAs had fewer than 20 households (14 urban EAs and 11 rural EAs). All households listed in these 25 sample EAs were selected for the sample, bringing the final sample size to 1,419 households.

A.2.3 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at KAS, where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. If there were less than 20 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households listed in a specific sample EA, all were selected directly and thus there are clusters with

less than 20 sample households. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁴⁶

During the selection of EAs for the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS a total of 13 EAs were selected for both surveys, hence a separate systematic sample of 20 households was drawn for each survey from those EAs.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁴⁶ All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.¹⁴⁶ Due to the need to have at least one household with a blank water quality test in each cluster, when the household originally selected for blank testing was not found or refused participation in the survey, another household from the remaining four was randomly selected for the blank test.

A.2.4 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS sample is not self-weighting. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}; \text{ this value is 1 for the 22 self-representing PSUs, selected with a probability of 1}$$

$$n_h = \text{number of sample PSUs selected in stratum } h$$

¹⁴⁶ Available here: ‘MICS6 TOOLS’ Home – UNICEF MICS. Accessed 31 August 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

M_{hi} =	number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h
M_h =	total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h
p_{2hi} =	proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$
$p_{3hi} =$	$\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$, (number of sample households in the cluster can be less than 20 if the total number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households listed is less than 20)
M'_{hi} =	number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

If the PSU is self-representing (i.e. with more than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households) then the first stage selection probability (p_{1hi}) is equal to 1. In those cases where less than or equal to 20 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were listed in selected PSUs, then the last stage selection probability (p_{3hi}) is also equal to 1.

Since the number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and children under-5) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and children under-5) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1R in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men

in the stratum was obtained from the 50 percent subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5–17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5–17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.279918 and 3.568950 in the 79 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, men, under-5s, 5–17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Steering Committee

Avni Kastrati	Director of Department of Social Statistics, KAS
Besnik Berisha	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW)
Dashamir Berxulli	Vice-Rector for International Affairs, University of Prishtina 'Hasan Prishtina'
Isa Krasniqi	Chief Executive Officer, KAS
Murat Sahin	Head of Office, UNICEF
Mustafa Grainca	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Finance
Naser Ramadani	Director, National Institute of Public Health (NIPH)
Nasrin Pourghazian	Counsellor, Head of Reform Cooperation, Embassy of Sweden
Rrustem Musa	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health (MoH)
Sarah Olmstead	Country Director, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
Shyqiri Bytyqi	Minister, Ministry of Education and Science (MES)
Ulrika Richardson	UN Development Coordinator, UNKT
Vedat Sagonjeva	Director, Office for Strategic Planning (OSP), OPM
Visare Mujko Nimani	Programme Specialist, UNFPA

Technical Committee and Technical Feedback

Adnan Ahmeti	Senior Strategic Planning Officer, OSP, OPM
Afrim Ibrahim	Child Protection Officer, UNICEF
Aliriza Arënlui	Ethical Focal Point for MICS, Professor, University of Prishtina 'Hasan Prishtina'
Arjeta Gjokolli	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF
Arta Haliti	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Avni Kastrati	Director of the Department of Social Statistics, KAS
Bekim Canolli	Head of Methodology and IT Department, KAS
Burbuqe Nushi-Latifi	Coordinator, Centre for Water Monitoring, NIPH
Dafina Mucaj	Health and Nutrition Officer, UNICEF
Dafina Zuna	Communication Officer, UNICEF
Donjeta Kelmendi	Executive Director, Coalition of NGOs for Child Protection – KOMF
Dren Rexha	Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF
Edita Goranci Haxhiu	Acting Chief of Immunisation, NIPH
Enver Mekolli	Director, Educational Management Information System (EMIS), MES
Ivana Milosavljević	Programme Officer, UNICEF
Kaltrina Kelmendi	Ethical Focal Point for MICS, Professor, University of Prishtina 'Hasan Prishtina'
Kozeta Imami	Education Specialist, UNICEF
Linda Sanaja	Technical Project Analyst, UN Women
Merita Koçinaj-Berisha	Chief of Social Medicine Department, NIPH
Merita Vuthaj	Chief of Division for Mother, Child and Reproductive Health, MoH
Qendresa Ibra Zariqi	Senior Officer for Child Rights, OGG, OPM
Sanije Uka	Head of Population Statistics Section, KAS
Servete Muriqi	Senior Officer for Survey Methodology, KAS
Shqipe Bruqi	Statistics Senior Officer, MES
Teuta Halimi	Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF
Teuta Pozhegu	Programme Associate, UNICEF
Valdete Navakazi	Senior Officer for Social Statistics, KAS
Vlorian Molliqaj	Executive Director, Action for Mothers and Children
Ylfete Ramosaj	Senior Officer for Statistics, MLSW
Zarife Miftari	Programme Specialist, UNFPA

KAS Survey Team

Arijeta Sojeva	MICS Methodologist
Avni Kastrati	Survey Coordinator
Burim Limolli	MICS Data Processing and Central Menu Supervisor
Drita Gjonbalaj	MICS Methodologist
Elvira Tahiri	Data Processing Staff
Idriz Hoxha	Data Processing Coordinator / Computer Programmer
Idriz Shala	MICS GIS and Listing Expert
Mentor Shala	Data Processing Coordinator / Computer Programmer
Sanije Ukaj	MICS Methodologist
Servete Muriqi	MICS Sampling Expert and Methodologist
Shpetim Bullatovci	MICS Methodologist
Valdete Navakazi	MICS Fieldwork Coordinator and Methodologist
Vjollca Berisha	Data Processing Staff

UNICEF Kosovo Survey Team

Arjeta Gjickolli	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Arta Haliti	National MICS Consultant
Donat Rexha	MICS Fieldwork Consultant
Fiona Kelmendi	Monitoring Officer
Liridon Zekaj	MICS Monitoring Consultant
Miloš Slavković	MICS Administrative Associate
Teuta Halimi	Child Rights Monitoring Specialist
Teuta Pozhegu	Programme Associate

Listing Team

Supervisors	Listers	Mappers
Burim Gashi	Ajshe Sahitaj	Amire Krasniqi
Dragan Arsić	Anita Dina	Besfort Mema
Labinot Kelmendi	Arlinda Emini	Donjeta Qatani
Leutrim Krasniqi	Bernhard Duraku	Egzona Berisha Duraku
Premtim Asllani	Edonite Bytyqi	Faruk Foniqi
	Festina Dema	Gojart Zyberaj
	Floriana Oshlani	Ibadete Krasniqi Sogojeva
	Liridona Zymberi	Kosovare Hyseni
	Mimoza Muharremaj Krasniqi	Kujtim Stolliaqi
	Miranda Sejdiu	Labinot Sahitaj
	Nehar Aliu	Mirsad Bektashi
	Rina Berisha	Myrvete Zymberi
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	Valeriana Makolli	Trim Gjigolli

Field Supervisors		Measurers
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Blendi Kelmendi		Defrim Sahitaj
Emrah Cermjani		Donjeta Qatani
Fatbardh Berisha		Enis Berisha
Larglinda Selmani		Irfan Krivošić
Leutrim Shahini		Manushaqe Maxhuni
Nazim Gashi		Mergita Hoti
Saranda Keqekolla		Ridvan Marevci
Valtrim Hasani		Vilson Dragusha
Vladimir Radenković		
Interviewers		
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Aleksandra Milojević	Dea Gerdovci	Marigona Berisha
Anita Salihu	Donjeta Arifi	Marigona Matoshi
Antigona Emini	Dražena Nikšić	Naser Galica
Arbenita Hoti	Edita Bllaca	Nevena Knežević
Arbesë Bajrami	Edona Ferati Breznica	Petrit Salihu
Ardit Hoti	Edonë Cakaj	Rrita Deri
Arlind Sadiku	Ejona Neziri	Shemsije Bytyqi
Arta Berisha	Elmedinë Maliqi	Sibel Safçi
Arta Podvorica-Bujupi	Emine Alshiqi	Sibora Shala
Atdhe Rexhepi	Ermal Sadikaj	Tamara Jakšić
Bekim Ahmeti	Fatmir Zymberi	Valbona Uka-Krasniqi
Blerta Bajrami	Liridona Agushi	
UNICEF Global and Regional Team		
Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz	Sampling Expert	
Ana Abdelbasit	Household Survey Specialist	
Attila Hancioğlu	Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters	
Bo Robert Beshanski-Pedersen	Household Survey Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters	
David Megill	Sampling Expert	
Eduard Bonet Porqueras	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF ECARO	
Glen Heller	Data Processing Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters	
Ivana Bjelić	Data Processing Specialist	
Lars Osterwalder	WASH Consultant	
Munkzuul Zookhuu	Data Processing Specialist	
Robert Bain	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (WASH), UNICEF Headquarters	
Siraj Mahmudlu	Child Rights Monitoring Manager, UNICEF ECARO	
Sofija Ockoljić	Survey Specialist, UNICEF ECARO	
Tatjana Karaulac	Survey Specialist, UNICEF ECARO	
Tijana Šukilović	Data Processing Specialist	
Tom Slaymaker	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (WASH), UNICEF Headquarters	
Turgay Ünalán	Household Survey Specialist, UNICEF Headquarters	
Yadigar Coşkun	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Data Processing), UNICEF Headquarters	

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95 percent confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95 percent confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95 percent of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 6.3 and SPSS Version 24 Complex Samples module have been used. A separate complex sample plan was used for the sample of the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS to take care of self-representing EAs and higher sampling fractions, given that the population of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo is relatively small and therefore such sampling fractions are high.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1) and for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3). Results for the 2019 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are presented for the national level (Table SE.1R), for urban and other areas (Tables SE.2R and SE.3R).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

C.1 ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE 2019–2020 KOSOVO MICS

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.934	0.967	25,129	5,124	0.999	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	11	2.800	0.261	na	na	na	na	5	16
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	15	3.423	0.232	na	na	na	na	8	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	16	3.510	0.218	na	na	na	na	9	23
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.3	0.077	0.034	na	na	na	na	2.1	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	13	2.867	0.214	na	na	na	na	8	19
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.019	0.005	0.265	1.072	1.035	776	783	0.009	0.029
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.667	0.011	0.016	1.708	1.307	3,233	3,228	0.645	0.689
Contraceptive prevalence rate: any modern method	–	0.094	0.006	0.059	1.180	1.086	3,233	3,228	0.083	0.105
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.125	0.007	0.057	1.120	1.058	2,428	2,431	0.110	0.139
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.944	0.010	0.010	1.146	1.070	635	617	0.924	0.964
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.003	0.003	1.025	1.012	635	617	0.990	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.314	0.019	0.059	0.980	0.990	635	617	0.277	0.351
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	TC.1	0.993	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.064	304	294	0.992	0.993
Polio immunisation coverage	TC.2	0.900	0.015	0.017	0.765	0.875	304	294	0.869	0.930
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	TC.3	0.903	0.015	0.017	0.764	0.874	304	294	0.873	0.933
Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	TC.4	0.810	0.018	0.022	0.628	0.793	304	294	0.774	0.846
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) immunisation coverage	TC.5	0.884	0.016	0.018	0.728	0.853	304	294	0.853	0.916
Rubella immunisation coverage	TC.8	0.914	0.012	0.013	0.512	0.716	301	302	0.891	0.937
Measles immunisation coverage	TC.S1	0.914	0.012	0.013	0.512	0.716	301	302	0.891	0.937
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.725	0.023	0.032	0.808	0.899	301	302	0.679	0.771
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens excluding revaccines)	–	0.786	0.023	0.029	0.925	0.962	301	302	0.740	0.831

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.202	0.010	0.048	2.937	1.714	25,129	5,124	0.183	0.222
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.321	0.021	0.066	1.258	1.122	635	617	0.279	0.364
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.292	0.023	0.078	0.360	0.600	148	145	0.247	0.338
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.017	0.004	0.225	1.118	1.057	1,303	1,296	0.009	0.024
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.040	0.007	0.176	1.574	1.255	1,230	1,224	0.026	0.054
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.023	0.005	0.202	1.155	1.074	1,229	1,223	0.013	0.032
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.059	0.007	0.113	0.980	0.990	1,229	1,223	0.046	0.072
Early child development index	TC.53	0.913	0.011	0.012	1.007	1.004	611	621	0.890	0.935
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.150	0.014	0.090	0.894	0.945	611	621	0.123	0.177
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.838	0.018	0.021	0.907	0.952	403	398	0.802	0.873
School readiness	LN.3	0.877	0.017	0.019	1.015	1.008	396	389	0.843	0.910
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.879	0.018	0.020	1.124	1.060	399	389	0.844	0.914
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.262	0.024	0.091	0.852	0.923	596	290	0.214	0.310
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.256	0.018	0.072	0.517	0.719	596	290	0.219	0.292
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.961	0.009	0.009	3.778	1.944	1,977	1,946	0.944	0.978
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.021	0.007	0.318	4.158	2.039	1,977	1,946	0.008	0.034
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.984	0.007	0.007	3.447	1.857	1,297	1,251	0.971	0.997
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.937	0.013	0.014	4.572	2.138	1,659	1,620	0.911	0.963
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.027	0.008	0.319	4.508	2.123	1,659	1,620	0.010	0.044
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.964	0.007	0.007	2.384	1.544	1,645	1,622	0.950	0.978
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5c	0.868	0.015	0.018	2.806	1.675	1,422	1,381	0.838	0.899
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age	LN.6c	0.095	0.013	0.137	2.724	1.650	1,422	1,381	0.069	0.121
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.872	0.012	0.014	1.759	1.326	1,296	1,288	0.847	0.897
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.981	0.004	0.004	1.142	1.068	1,539	1,539	0.973	0.988
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.716	0.012	0.017	2.221	1.490	4,789	2,940	0.691	0.740
Child labour	PR.3	0.053	0.007	0.126	2.115	1.454	4,763	2,381	0.040	0.067
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.008	0.003	0.360	0.836	0.915	776	783	0.002	0.014
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.040	0.007	0.168	0.923	0.961	776	783	0.027	0.054
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.650	0.009	0.013	1.772	1.331	5,275	5,275	0.632	0.667
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.948	0.007	0.007	1.873	1.368	2,102	2,102	0.935	0.961

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.921	0.006	0.007	2.709	25,129	5,124	0.908	0.933
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.546	0.020	0.036	1.673	5,409	1,089	0.507	0.585
	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.905	0.008	0.009	4.231	25,129	5,124	0.889	0.922
	Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.897	0.009	0.010	4.087	25,129	5,124	0.880	0.915
	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.S2 ^A	0.011	0.002	0.156	1.449	25,129	5,124	0.008	0.015
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.079	0.007	0.086	2.093	5,675	3,304	0.065	0.092
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.506	0.010	0.019	1.980	25,129	5,124	0.486	0.525
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.126	0.005	0.042	1.358	5,275	5,275	0.115	0.136
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.102	0.009	0.086	1.768	2,102	2,102	0.084	0.119
^A Corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1. na: not applicable										

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

									Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.323	1.150	10,490	2,596	0.998	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	3.909	0.375	na	na	na	na	3	18
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	14	5.126	0.368	na	na	na	na	4	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	15	5.162	0.356	na	na	na	na	4	25
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.0	0.116	0.058	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	13	5.534	0.429	na	na	na	na	2	24
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.012	0.005	0.395	0.693	0.832	336	364	0.003	0.022
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.678	0.017	0.024	1.792	1.339	1,326	1,436	0.645	0.711
Contraceptive prevalence rate: any modern method	–	0.111	0.009	0.083	1.225	1.107	1,326	1,436	0.092	0.129
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.145	0.012	0.081	1.202	1.096	1,011	1,095	0.122	0.168
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.961	0.016	0.017	1.672	1.293	235	248	0.929	0.993
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	235	248	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.338	0.029	0.085	0.905	0.951	235	248	0.281	0.395
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	TC.1	0.991	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.047	113	125	0.991	0.992
Polio immunisation coverage	TC.2	0.860	0.023	0.026	0.522	0.723	113	125	0.815	0.905
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	TC.3	0.860	0.023	0.026	0.522	0.723	113	125	0.815	0.905
Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	TC.4	0.756	0.024	0.032	0.394	0.628	113	125	0.708	0.805
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunisation coverage	TC.5	0.860	0.023	0.026	0.522	0.723	113	125	0.815	0.905
Rubella immunisation coverage	TC.8	0.879	0.022	0.026	0.589	0.767	118	125	0.834	0.924
Measles immunisation coverage	TC.S1	0.879	0.022	0.026	0.589	0.767	118	125	0.834	0.924
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.645	0.036	0.055	0.684	0.827	118	125	0.574	0.717
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens excluding revaccines)	–	0.742	0.041	0.055	1.095	1.047	118	125	0.659	0.824
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.357	0.019	0.053	4.003	2.001	10,490	2,596	0.319	0.395
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.360	0.034	0.093	1.214	1.102	235	248	0.293	0.427
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.334)	(0.025)	(0.073)	(0.122)	(0.349)	43	46	(0.285)	(0.383)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.012	0.005	0.437	1.197	1.094	485	523	0.001	0.022
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.043	0.013	0.316	2.188	1.479	455	492	0.016	0.070

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.014	0.005	0.380	0.992	0.996	456	493	0.003	0.024
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.070	0.014	0.193	1.386	1.177	456	493	0.043	0.098
Early child development index	TC.53	0.921	0.016	0.017	0.925	0.962	248	273	0.889	0.952
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.255	0.020	0.079	0.582	0.763	248	273	0.214	0.295
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.884	0.022	0.025	0.924	0.961	175	195	0.839	0.928
School readiness	LN.3	0.902	0.025	0.028	1.202	1.096	144	169	0.851	0.952
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.822	0.039	0.047	1.656	1.287	142	163	0.744	0.899
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.945	0.018	0.019	5.764	2.401	836	940	0.909	0.980
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.034	0.014	0.421	5.865	2.422	836	940	0.005	0.063
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.963	0.016	0.017	3.993	1.998	499	540	0.931	0.996
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.904	0.030	0.033	7.382	2.717	649	717	0.844	0.964
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.046	0.020	0.433	6.475	2.545	649	717	0.006	0.086
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.951	0.013	0.014	2.912	1.707	692	767	0.924	0.977
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5c	0.852	0.028	0.033	3.930	1.983	565	620	0.795	0.908
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age	LN.6c	0.107	0.025	0.231	3.953	1.988	565	620	0.058	0.156
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.902	0.014	0.015	1.310	1.145	520	596	0.874	0.930
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.987	0.005	0.005	1.037	1.019	595	645	0.978	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.746	0.017	0.022	1.953	1.398	1,956	1,319	0.713	0.780
Child labour	PR.3	0.032	0.009	0.278	2.778	1.667	1,959	1,094	0.014	0.049
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.012	0.005	0.395	0.693	0.832	336	364	0.003	0.022
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.024	0.007	0.280	0.708	0.841	336	364	0.011	0.038
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.698	0.013	0.018	1.812	1.346	2,240	2,409	0.673	0.723
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.944	0.013	0.013	2.803	1.674	878	916	0.918	0.969
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.951	0.006	0.007	2.170	1.473	10,490	2,596	0.939	0.963
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.701	0.024	0.035	1.546	1.243	2,286	544	0.652	0.750
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.990	0.003	0.003	2.025	1.423	10,490	2,596	0.984	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.985	0.003	0.003	1.661	1.289	10,490	2,596	0.979	0.991
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.S2 ^A	0.003	0.001	0.488	1.598	1.264	10,490	2,596	0.000	0.005

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

									Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.084	0.011	0.134	2.446	1.564	2,325	1,492	0.061	0.106
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.449	0.014	0.031	2.005	1.416	10,490	2,596	0.421	0.477
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.144	0.009	0.060	1.445	1.202	2,240	2,409	0.127	0.161
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.110	0.015	0.136	2.094	1.447	878	916	0.080	0.140

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1.

na: not applicable

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

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.576	0.759	14,639	2,528	0.999	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	11	3.866	0.354	na	na	na	na	3	19
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	15	4.582	0.299	na	na	na	na	6	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	4.745	0.276	na	na	na	na	8	27
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.5	0.103	0.041	na	na	na	na	2.3	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	14	2.982	0.216	na	na	na	na	8	20
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.025	0.008	0.332	1.163	1.079	440	419	0.008	0.041
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.659	0.014	0.022	1.643	1.282	1,907	1,792	0.630	0.688
Contraceptive prevalence rate: any modern method	–	0.082	0.007	0.084	1.124	1.060	1,907	1,792	0.069	0.096
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.110	0.009	0.079	1.040	1.020	1,418	1,336	0.093	0.127
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.934	0.013	0.014	0.965	0.982	400	369	0.909	0.960
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.992	0.004	0.005	0.967	0.984	400	369	0.983	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.299	0.024	0.081	1.034	1.017	400	369	0.251	0.348
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	TC.1	0.994	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.067	191	169	0.993	0.994
Polio immunisation coverage	TC.2	0.923	0.020	0.021	0.900	0.949	191	169	0.884	0.962
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	TC.3	0.928	0.019	0.020	0.908	0.953	191	169	0.890	0.966
Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	TC.4	0.841	0.024	0.029	0.740	0.860	191	169	0.793	0.890
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunisation coverage	TC.5	0.899	0.021	0.023	0.811	0.901	191	169	0.857	0.941
Rubella immunisation coverage	TC.8	0.937	0.012	0.013	0.449	0.670	183	177	0.912	0.961
Measles immunisation coverage	TC.S1	0.937	0.012	0.013	0.449	0.670	183	177	0.912	0.961
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.777	0.028	0.036	0.814	0.902	183	177	0.720	0.833
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens excluding revaccines)	–	0.814	0.026	0.032	0.808	0.899	183	177	0.761	0.867
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.091	0.009	0.094	2.265	1.505	14,639	2,528	0.074	0.109
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.299	0.026	0.088	1.202	1.096	400	369	0.246	0.351
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.275	0.031	0.111	0.458	0.676	105	99	0.214	0.336
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.020	0.005	0.264	1.080	1.039	817	773	0.009	0.030
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.038	0.008	0.203	1.204	1.097	775	732	0.023	0.054

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.028	0.007	0.237	1.171	1.082	773	730	0.015	0.041
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.052	0.007	0.136	0.742	0.862	773	730	0.038	0.066
Early child development index	TC.53	0.907	0.016	0.018	1.040	1.020	363	348	0.875	0.939
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.079	0.017	0.209	1.305	1.143	363	348	0.046	0.112
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.802	0.027	0.033	0.904	0.951	228	203	0.749	0.856
School readiness	LN.3	0.863	0.022	0.026	0.898	0.948	251	220	0.818	0.907
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.911	0.015	0.016	0.619	0.787	257	226	0.881	0.941
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.973	0.006	0.006	1.423	1.193	1,141	1,006	0.961	0.986
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.011	0.004	0.361	1.439	1.200	1,141	1,006	0.003	0.019
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.040	1.020	798	711	0.993	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.958	0.008	0.008	1.305	1.142	1,010	903	0.943	0.973
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.014	0.005	0.333	1.438	1.199	1,010	903	0.005	0.024
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.974	0.008	0.008	1.939	1.393	953	855	0.959	0.989
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5c	0.879	0.017	0.020	2.112	1.453	857	761	0.845	0.914
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age	LN.6c	0.087	0.014	0.164	1.938	1.392	857	761	0.058	0.115
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.852	0.018	0.021	1.791	1.338	777	692	0.816	0.888
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.977	0.005	0.005	1.131	1.063	944	894	0.966	0.987
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.694	0.017	0.025	2.278	1.509	2,833	1,621	0.660	0.729
Child labour	PR.3	0.068	0.010	0.140	1.850	1.360	2,803	1,287	0.049	0.087
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.005	0.004	0.712	1.104	1.051	440	419	0.000	0.013
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.052	0.011	0.203	0.949	0.974	440	419	0.031	0.073
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.614	0.012	0.020	1.754	1.324	3,035	2,866	0.590	0.638
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.951	0.007	0.007	1.166	1.080	1,224	1,186	0.937	0.964
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.899	0.010	0.011	2.548	1.596	14,639	2,528	0.880	0.918
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.433	0.027	0.062	1.592	1.262	3,123	545	0.379	0.486
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.845	0.014	0.017	4.022	2.005	14,639	2,528	0.816	0.874
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.835	0.015	0.018	3.919	1.980	14,639	2,528	0.806	0.864
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.S2 ^A	0.018	0.003	0.165	1.246	1.116	14,639	2,528	0.012	0.024

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Kosovo, 2019–2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.075	0.008	0.112	1.836	1.355	3,349	1,812	0.058	0.092
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.546	0.014	0.025	1.885	1.373	14,639	2,528	0.519	0.573
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.112	0.007	0.060	1.282	1.132	3,035	2,866	0.099	0.126
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.096	0.011	0.110	1.513	1.230	1,224	1,186	0.075	0.117
^ Corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1. na: not applicable										

C.2 ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE 2019–2020 ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO MICS

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.732	0.855	7,039	1,221	0.993	0.999
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	21	8.192	0.386	na	na	na	na	5	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	26	7.697	0.299	na	na	na	na	10	41
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	27	7.618	0.277	na	na	na	na	12	43
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.6	0.207	0.058	na	na	na	na	3.2	4.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	78	12.522	0.161	na	na	na	na	53	103
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.164	0.016	0.100	0.489	0.699	261	252	0.131	0.197
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.621	0.016	0.026	1.088	1.043	1,004	991	0.588	0.653
Contraceptive prevalence rate: any modern method	–	0.126	0.009	0.074	0.794	0.891	1,004	991	0.108	0.145
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.171	0.011	0.064	0.636	0.798	742	744	0.149	0.193
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.767	0.018	0.023	0.482	0.694	302	280	0.732	0.802
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.990	0.004	0.004	0.390	0.625	302	280	0.983	0.998
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.205	0.015	0.074	0.398	0.631	302	280	0.175	0.236
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	TC.1	0.990	0.003	0.003	0.183	0.428	158	156	0.983	0.997
Polio immunisation coverage	TC.2	0.580	0.024	0.041	0.367	0.606	158	156	0.532	0.628
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	TC.3	0.574	0.024	0.041	0.355	0.596	158	156	0.527	0.621
Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	TC.4	0.509	0.023	0.046	0.336	0.580	158	156	0.462	0.555
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) immunisation coverage	TC.5	0.556	0.026	0.046	0.414	0.643	158	156	0.505	0.608
Rubella immunisation coverage	TC.8	0.717	0.017	0.024	0.218	0.467	152	150	0.682	0.751
Measles immunisation coverage	TC.S1	0.717	0.017	0.024	0.218	0.467	152	150	0.682	0.751
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.375	0.019	0.051	0.233	0.482	152	150	0.337	0.414
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens excluding revaccines)	–	0.489	0.026	0.054	0.411	0.641	152	150	0.436	0.541
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.015	0.003	0.175	0.558	0.747	7,039	1,221	0.010	0.020

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.549	0.025	0.045	0.679	0.824	302	280	0.499	0.598
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.170	0.022	0.127	0.175	0.418	49	54	0.126	0.213
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.071	0.009	0.129	0.844	0.919	666	668	0.053	0.089
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.146	0.012	0.080	0.718	0.847	652	656	0.122	0.169
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.026	0.005	0.184	0.576	0.759	646	650	0.016	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.028	0.006	0.211	0.822	0.906	646	650	0.016	0.039
Early child development index	TC.53	0.818	0.014	0.018	0.417	0.646	300	302	0.790	0.847
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.076	0.019	0.257	1.629	1.276	300	302	0.037	0.114
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.449	0.026	0.058	0.423	0.650	166	155	0.397	0.501
School readiness	LN.3	0.730	0.023	0.032	0.470	0.686	170	176	0.684	0.776
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.691	0.024	0.035	0.496	0.704	177	178	0.642	0.740
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.134	0.038	0.283	1.186	1.089	244	97	0.058	0.210
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.094	0.019	0.198	0.392	0.626	244	97	0.057	0.131
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.841	0.015	0.018	1.435	1.198	861	823	0.810	0.871
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.132	0.015	0.115	1.645	1.283	861	823	0.102	0.163
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.847	0.015	0.017	0.754	0.868	461	462	0.818	0.876
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.637	0.018	0.028	0.800	0.894	603	599	0.602	0.672
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.207	0.014	0.068	0.717	0.847	603	599	0.179	0.235
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.585	0.022	0.038	1.062	1.031	514	511	0.540	0.630
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5c	0.310	0.019	0.061	0.843	0.918	494	504	0.272	0.348
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age	LN.6c	0.576	0.021	0.036	0.869	0.932	494	504	0.535	0.617
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.238	0.017	0.073	0.652	0.807	410	390	0.204	0.273
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.955	0.008	0.008	1.001	1.000	737	737	0.939	0.970
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.796	0.013	0.016	1.243	1.115	2,096	1,178	0.770	0.822
Child labour	PR.3	0.069	0.008	0.120	0.826	0.909	1,959	771	0.052	0.086
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.073	0.009	0.117	0.271	0.521	261	252	0.056	0.090
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.309	0.020	0.066	0.485	0.697	261	252	0.269	0.350
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.479	0.013	0.027	0.981	0.991	1,493	1,493	0.454	0.505
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.840	0.010	0.012	0.508	0.713	645	645	0.820	0.861

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

2010-2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.947	0.011	0.012	2.931	1.712	7,039	1,221	0.925	0.969
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.487	0.028	0.058	1.001	1.000	1,786	317	0.431	0.543
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.879	0.019	0.021	3.991	1.998	7,039	1,221	0.842	0.917
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.849	0.019	0.022	3.307	1.819	7,039	1,221	0.812	0.887
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.S2 ^A	0.016	0.005	0.293	1.656	1.287	7,039	1,221	0.006	0.025
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.139	0.012	0.088	1.545	1.243	2,410	1,223	0.115	0.164
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.636	0.013	0.021	0.960	0.980	7,039	1,221	0.609	0.663
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.183	0.011	0.061	1.232	1.110	1,493	1,493	0.161	0.205
Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.205	0.014	0.070	0.807	0.898	645	645	0.177	0.234

^A Corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1.

na: not applicable

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

2010-2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.910	0.954	3,786	642	0.995	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	32	14.132	0.441	na	na	na	na	4	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	34	13.646	0.404	na	na	na	na	6	61
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	34	13.646	0.404	na	na	na	na	6	61
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.4	0.347	0.102	na	na	na	na	2.7	4.1
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	71	18.276	0.257	na	na	na	na	35	108
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.143	0.025	0.177	0.643	0.802	139	124	0.092	0.193
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.636	0.020	0.032	0.849	0.921	533	487	0.596	0.676
Contraceptive prevalence rate: any modern method	–	0.112	0.014	0.122	0.921	0.960	533	487	0.085	0.140
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.152	0.015	0.098	0.639	0.799	394	369	0.122	0.182
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.832	0.013	0.016	0.148	0.385	152	125	0.807	0.858
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.189	0.435	152	125	0.994	1.000
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.218	0.011	0.049	0.083	0.288	152	125	0.197	0.240
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	TC.1	0.992	0.007	0.007	0.352	0.593	80	65	0.978	1.000
Polio immunisation coverage	TC.2	0.651	0.019	0.030	0.105	0.325	80	65	0.613	0.690
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	TC.3	0.646	0.019	0.030	0.105	0.324	80	65	0.608	0.685
Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	TC.4	0.415	0.043	0.104	0.692	0.832	78	91	0.329	0.501
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) immunisation coverage	TC.5	0.635	0.019	0.031	0.105	0.324	80	65	0.596	0.674
Rubella immunisation coverage	TC.8	0.745	0.012	0.016	0.052	0.228	84	74	0.722	0.768
Measles immunisation coverage	TC.S1	0.745	0.012	0.016	0.052	0.228	84	74	0.722	0.768
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.465	0.012	0.025	0.040	0.201	84	74	0.442	0.489
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens excluding revaccines)	–	0.603	0.011	0.018	0.036	0.188	84	74	0.581	0.624
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.019	0.004	0.192	0.467	0.684	3,786	642	0.012	0.027
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.565	0.018	0.032	0.161	0.401	152	125	0.530	0.601
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	23	(*)	(*)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.059	0.013	0.215	0.841	0.917	330	291	0.034	0.084
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.137	0.020	0.144	0.928	0.963	323	286	0.097	0.176

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.013	0.004	0.294	0.313	0.559	319	282	0.005	0.020
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.021	0.006	0.273	0.447	0.669	319	282	0.010	0.032
Early child development index	TC.53	0.836	0.024	0.029	0.546	0.739	147	131	0.788	0.884
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.087	0.026	0.298	1.100	1.049	147	131	0.035	0.139
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.418	0.020	0.048	0.116	0.340	84	72	0.378	0.457
School readiness	LN.3	0.754	0.040	0.053	0.690	0.831	81	81	0.674	0.834
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.681	0.027	0.040	0.312	0.559	97	92	0.626	0.735
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.813	0.023	0.028	1.418	1.191	464	411	0.767	0.859
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.162	0.022	0.136	1.474	1.214	464	411	0.118	0.207
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.829	0.020	0.025	0.641	0.800	236	220	0.788	0.870
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.577	0.021	0.037	0.501	0.708	298	275	0.534	0.619
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.258	0.016	0.063	0.378	0.615	298	275	0.225	0.290
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.579	0.034	0.058	1.187	1.090	274	257	0.511	0.646
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5c	0.342	0.029	0.085	0.924	0.961	258	249	0.285	0.400
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age	LN.6c	0.539	0.030	0.055	0.887	0.942	258	249	0.479	0.598
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.206	0.019	0.093	0.453	0.673	228	202	0.168	0.245
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.974	0.007	0.007	0.633	0.796	375	332	0.960	0.988
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.831	0.020	0.024	1.594	1.263	1,059	544	0.791	0.872
Child labour	PR.3	0.060	0.013	0.210	1.063	1.031	998	379	0.035	0.085
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.060	0.010	0.172	0.234	0.483	139	124	0.039	0.081
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.303	0.027	0.089	0.425	0.652	139	124	0.249	0.357
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.494	0.018	0.036	0.932	0.965	798	742	0.459	0.530
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.805	0.013	0.017	0.350	0.592	333	303	0.778	0.832
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.935	0.016	0.017	2.703	1.644	3,786	642	0.902	0.967
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.538	0.033	0.061	0.649	0.806	849	153	0.473	0.604
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.959	0.013	0.014	2.763	1.662	3,786	642	0.933	0.985
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.933	0.014	0.015	1.980	1.407	3,786	642	0.905	0.961
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.S2 ^A	0.006	0.003	0.593	1.323	1.150	3,786	642	0.000	0.013

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.129	0.020	0.158	2.161	1,229	584	0.088	0.170
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.639	0.020	0.032	1.161	3,786	642	0.598	0.680
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.177	0.016	0.091	1.331	798	742	0.145	0.210
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.213	0.013	0.061	0.304	333	303	0.187	0.239
^A Corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1. na: not applicable (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.994	0.003	0.003	0.677	0.823	3,252	579	0.989	0.999
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	5.589	0.538	na	na	na	na	<1	22
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.3	18	6.297	0.354	na	na	na	na	5	30
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	21	6.743	0.318	na	na	na	na	8	35
Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.8	0.269	0.071	na	na	na	na	3.3	4.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women)	TM.1	85	18.812	0.222	na	na	na	na	47	122
Early childbearing	TM.2	0.188	0.020	0.106	0.334	0.578	122	128	0.148	0.228
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.603	0.026	0.042	1.377	1.174	471	504	0.552	0.655
Contraceptive prevalence rate: any modern method	–	0.142	0.013	0.091	0.697	0.835	471	504	0.116	0.168
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.192	0.017	0.088	0.682	0.826	349	375	0.158	0.226
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.701	0.032	0.046	0.773	0.879	150	155	0.636	0.766
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.983	0.007	0.008	0.515	0.717	150	155	0.968	0.998
Caesarean section	TM.10	0.192	0.029	0.151	0.829	0.910	150	155	0.134	0.250
Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development										
Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	TC.1	0.988	0.001	0.001	0.007	0.085	78	91	0.986	0.990
Polio immunisation coverage	TC.2	0.508	0.047	0.092	0.780	0.883	78	91	0.415	0.601
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunisation coverage	TC.3	0.500	0.046	0.091	0.751	0.867	78	91	0.408	0.591
Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	TC.4	0.415	0.043	0.104	0.692	0.832	78	91	0.329	0.501
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b (Hib) immunisation coverage	TC.5	0.475	0.050	0.105	0.892	0.944	78	91	0.376	0.575
Rubella immunisation coverage	TC.8	0.681	0.037	0.055	0.479	0.692	67	76	0.607	0.756
Measles immunisation coverage	TC.S1	0.681	0.037	0.055	0.479	0.692	67	76	0.607	0.756
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.263	0.044	0.167	0.742	0.862	67	76	0.175	0.350
Full immunisation coverage (all antigens excluding revaccines)	–	0.346	0.062	0.178	1.264	1.124	67	76	0.223	0.470
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.009	0.003	0.374	0.762	0.873	3,252	579	0.002	0.016
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.531	0.046	0.087	1.315	1.147	150	155	0.439	0.624
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.170)	(0.037)	(0.217)	(0.288)	(0.536)	28	31	(0.096)	(0.243)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.083	0.014	0.164	0.917	0.957	335	377	0.056	0.110
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.155	0.013	0.083	0.462	0.679	329	370	0.129	0.181

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.038	0.009	0.236	0.809	0.899	327	368	0.020	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.034	0.010	0.290	1.095	1.046	327	368	0.014	0.054
Early child development index	TC.53	0.801	0.016	0.020	0.280	0.529	152	171	0.768	0.833
Learn										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.065	0.029	0.450	2.377	1.542	152	171	0.006	0.123
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.481	0.049	0.101	0.773	0.879	82	83	0.384	0.578
School readiness	LN.3	0.709	0.025	0.035	0.281	0.530	89	95	0.659	0.758
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.704	0.043	0.061	0.752	0.867	80	86	0.618	0.790
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.873	0.019	0.022	1.351	1.162	397	412	0.835	0.911
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.097	0.020	0.202	1.802	1.342	397	412	0.058	0.136
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.866	0.021	0.024	0.879	0.937	225	242	0.824	0.907
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.696	0.027	0.039	1.097	1.047	305	324	0.642	0.750
Out-of-school rate for youth of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.158	0.022	0.139	1.164	1.079	305	324	0.114	0.202
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.591	0.029	0.049	0.881	0.939	240	254	0.533	0.649
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	LN.5c	0.274	0.024	0.088	0.736	0.858	236	255	0.226	0.322
Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age	LN.6c	0.617	0.028	0.046	0.872	0.934	236	255	0.560	0.674
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.279	0.032	0.115	0.957	0.978	183	188	0.214	0.343
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.935	0.013	0.014	1.116	1.056	362	405	0.909	0.961
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.760	0.016	0.021	0.919	0.958	1,037	634	0.728	0.793
Child labour	PR.3	0.078	0.011	0.139	0.639	0.799	961	392	0.057	0.100
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.088	0.014	0.155	0.294	0.542	122	128	0.061	0.115
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.317	0.031	0.097	0.557	0.746	122	128	0.255	0.379
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.462	0.019	0.041	1.077	1.038	695	751	0.424	0.500
Safety (men)	PR.14	0.878	0.016	0.018	0.785	0.886	312	342	0.847	0.910
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.961	0.015	0.016	3.418	1.849	3,252	579	0.931	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.440	0.043	0.099	1.251	1.119	937	164	0.353	0.527
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.787	0.037	0.047	4.617	2.149	3,252	579	0.713	0.860
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.752	0.036	0.048	4.078	2.019	3,252	579	0.679	0.824
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.S2 ^A	0.027	0.009	0.348	1.930	1.389	3,252	579	0.008	0.046

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deft</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Equitable chance in life										
	Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.150	0.014	0.091	0.927	1,181	639	0.122	0.177
	Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.633	0.017	0.027	0.714	3,252	579	0.599	0.667
	Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.189	0.015	0.079	1.102	695	751	0.159	0.219
	Discrimination (men)	EQ.7	0.197	0.026	0.132	1.459	312	342	0.145	0.249
^a Corresponds to MICS indicator WS.11; SDG indicator 6.2.1. na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE 2019–2020 KOSOVO MICS

D.1.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Kosovo, 2019–2020

Males			Females		Males			Females	
Number		Percent	Number	Percent	Number		Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	213	1.7	179	1.4	45	153	1.2	183	1.4
1	178	1.4	185	1.5	46	173	1.4	178	1.4
2	200	1.6	164	1.3	47	136	1.1	180	1.4
3	176	1.4	169	1.3	48	139	1.1	155	1.2
4	185	1.5	192	1.5	49	143	1.2	151	1.2
5	205	1.6	203	1.6	50	143	1.1	164	1.3
6	231	1.9	187	1.5	51	137	1.1	181	1.4
7	191	1.5	209	1.6	52	137	1.1	159	1.3
8	184	1.5	201	1.6	53	137	1.1	157	1.2
9	200	1.6	198	1.6	54	137	1.1	148	1.2
10	188	1.5	212	1.7	55	132	1.1	137	1.1
11	205	1.6	177	1.4	56	137	1.1	134	1.1
12	206	1.7	190	1.5	57	115	0.9	141	1.1
13	207	1.7	191	1.5	58	141	1.1	115	0.9
14	238	1.9	212	1.7	59	127	1.0	136	1.1
15	224	1.8	219	1.7	60	119	1.0	112	0.9
16	224	1.8	215	1.7	61	100	0.8	100	0.8
17	276	2.2	249	2.0	62	87	0.7	105	0.8
18	269	2.2	261	2.1	63	114	0.9	103	0.8
19	297	2.4	292	2.3	64	102	0.8	98	0.8
20	242	1.9	195	1.5	65	101	0.8	108	0.9
21	219	1.8	259	2.0	66	75	0.6	87	0.7
22	197	1.6	215	1.7	67	87	0.7	108	0.8
23	213	1.7	188	1.5	68	60	0.5	74	0.6
24	227	1.8	190	1.5	69	72	0.6	76	0.6
25	185	1.5	206	1.6	70	69	0.6	78	0.6
26	190	1.5	174	1.4	71	54	0.4	66	0.5
27	200	1.6	189	1.5	72	61	0.5	85	0.7
28	182	1.5	192	1.5	73	69	0.6	60	0.5
29	175	1.4	190	1.5	74	43	0.3	68	0.5
30	184	1.5	179	1.4	75	44	0.3	57	0.4
31	182	1.5	168	1.3	76	42	0.3	49	0.4
32	180	1.4	152	1.2	77	31	0.3	48	0.4
33	168	1.4	153	1.2	78	47	0.4	42	0.3
34	160	1.3	162	1.3	79	46	0.4	34	0.3
35	151	1.2	165	1.3	80	33	0.3	46	0.4
36	154	1.2	153	1.2	81	19	0.2	25	0.2
37	158	1.3	131	1.0	82	22	0.2	31	0.2
38	157	1.3	123	1.0	83	18	0.1	19	0.1
39	154	1.2	178	1.4	84	25	0.2	31	0.2
40	145	1.2	174	1.4	85+	60	0.5	93	0.7
41	166	1.3	173	1.4					
42	151	1.2	165	1.3	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	161	1.3	195	1.5					
44	168	1.4	183	1.4	Total	12,452	100.0	12,676	100.0

^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10–54 years, interviewed women age 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household population of women age 10–54 years	Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	981	na	na	na
15–19	1,236	990	18.5	80.1
20–24	1,047	785	14.7	75.0
25–29	951	750	14.0	78.8
30–34	813	662	12.4	81.4
35–39	750	637	11.9	84.9
40–44	890	762	14.3	85.6
45–49	848	761	14.2	89.7
50–54	810	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	6,535	5,347	100.0	81.8
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0.79	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.95	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10–54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household population of men age 10–54 years				Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households	Interviewed men age 15–49 years		
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10–14	1,044	509	na	na	na
15–19	1,289	627	430	20.1	68.6
20–24	1,098	524	326	15.2	62.1
25–29	932	464	291	13.6	62.7
30–34	873	461	315	14.7	68.2
35–39	774	414	280	13.1	67.7
40–44	791	381	258	12.1	67.8
45–49	745	339	238	11.1	70.1
50–54	691	340	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	6,501	3,210	2,137	100.0	66.6
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	0.81	0.81	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.93	1.00	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0–7 years, children age 0–4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household population of children 0–7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	392	335	21.1	85.6
1	363	313	19.7	86.4
2	364	311	19.6	85.6
3	345	301	18.9	87.4
4	377	329	20.7	87.5
5	408	na	na	na
6	418	na	na	na
7	400	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	1,839	1,590	100.0	86.5
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.00	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.08	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5–17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5– 17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	337	na	na	na	na
4	354	na	na	na	na
5	398	8.4	205	8.5	89.4
6	399	8.2	201	8.3	89.5
7	379	6.8	164	6.8	88.7
8	369	6.5	155	6.4	87.1
9	397	6.9	159	6.6	85.1
10	392	6.8	165	6.8	88.9
11	364	6.4	156	6.5	89.6
12	388	6.6	161	6.7	89.8
13	382	6.6	165	6.8	92.2
14	433	8.7	208	8.6	87.8
15	406	8.7	203	8.4	85.5
16	424	9.3	220	9.1	86.6
17	508	10.2	253	10.5	91.4
18	507	na	na	na	na
19	568	na	na	na	na
20	428	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	5,239	100.0	2,417	100.0	88.6
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.89	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.05	1.22	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.94	1.01	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.00	na	na	na	na

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

na: not applicable

D.1.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/ DK/Missing		
Total	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	25,129
Area							
Urban	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,490
Rural	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	14,639
Age							
0–4	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,839
5–14	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,035
15–24	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,670
25–49	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,366
50–64	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,858
65–84	96.8	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,208
85+	84.5	10.7	0.0	4.1	0.7	100.0	153

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/ DK/Missing		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,275
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,240
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,035
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	976
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	776
25–29	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	740
30–34	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	653
35–39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	630
40–44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	752
45–49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	749

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/ DK/Missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,102
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	878
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,224
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
30–34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
35–39	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	274
40–44	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	258
45–49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)											
Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Kosovo, 2019–2020											
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/ DK/Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/ DK/Missing	Total	
Total	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,078	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,600
Area											
Urban	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,275	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,047
Rural	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,802	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,552

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)							
Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kosovo, 2019–2020							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only			
Total		99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,539
Area							
Urban		99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	595
Rural		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	944
Age							
0		99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	324
1		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
2		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	301
3		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	292
4		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	319

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years)							
Percent distribution of selected children age 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Kosovo, 2019–2020							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of selected children age 5–17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,381
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,002
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,379
Age							
5–9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	873
10–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	838
15–17	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	670

D.1.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	25.1	22.9	5,124	91.2	83.8	1,287	0.4	481	533
Area									
Urban	25.5	22.3	2,288	87.1	81.1	584	0.4	232	273
Rural	24.8	23.4	2,836	94.6	86.1	704	0.4	249	260

^A The target was to perform at least one blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) in each cluster. The blank test was assigned to one of the five households selected for water quality testing. If this household refused or was not found, the supervisor randomly assigned the blank test to one of the remaining four households. More than one blank test was performed in clusters where the household originally selected for blank testing was revisited and successfully interviewed.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	3.3	3,365
Only month missing	1.9	3,365
Both month and year missing	1.2	3,365
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.4	3,365

^A Includes 'Don't know' responses

Table DQ.3.3M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	6.1	1,087
Only month missing	5.1	1,087
Both month and year missing	0.9	1,087
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.2	1,087

^A Includes 'Don't know' responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	84.7	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	15.3	1,539
Age (in months)								
<6	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.2	148
6–11	83.4	15.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.6	176
12–23	83.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	16.3	304
24–35	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	301
36–47	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.5	292
48–59	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	319

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	79.9	19.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	20.1	1,539
Age (in months)								
<6	84.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	15.5	148
6–11	80.2	19.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.8	176
12–23	74.4	24.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	25.6	304
24–35	73.3	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.7	301
36–47	78.5	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.5	292
48–59	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	319

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	79.9	0.2	4.8	15.0	0.2	100.0	20.1	1,539
Age (in months)								
<6	84.5	0.6	2.3	12.6	0.0	100.0	15.5	148
6–11	80.9	0.0	3.2	15.9	0.0	100.0	19.1	176
12–23	74.8	0.0	8.8	15.9	0.6	100.0	25.2	304
24–35	73.3	0.0	11.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	26.7	301
36–47	78.2	0.3	1.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	21.8	292
48–59	89.7	0.4	0.3	9.4	0.3	100.0	10.3	319

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,305	100.0	1,309	100.0
Digit				
0	117	9.0	120	9.2
1	144	11.0	132	10.1
2	137	10.5	134	10.2
3	154	11.8	127	9.7
4	128	9.8	137	10.5
5	117	9.0	147	11.2
6	122	9.4	165	12.6
7	128	9.8	107	8.2
8	132	10.1	114	8.7
9	126	9.6	125	9.6

Table DQ.3.8: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7–14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7–9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of children with:						Number of selected children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7–14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7–9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total		For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
Total	90.9	2.5	2.1	3.4	1.1	100.0	1,310	0.5	1.0	1,192	37.1	438
Area												
Urban	89.8	3.1	1.8	4.4	0.9	100.0	551	1.0	0.0	494	28.5	202
Rural	91.8	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.1	100.0	760	0.2	1.7	697	44.6	236
Age												
7	91.9	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.3	100.0	162	0.0	5.4	149	50.6	149
8	93.0	3.5	1.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	154	1.0	0.7	143	37.3	143
9	93.3	1.5	3.6	1.0	0.7	100.0	157	0.0	0.6	147	23.3	147
10	91.5	1.0	0.9	5.6	1.0	100.0	163	0.0	0.0	149	na	na
11	92.9	1.2	1.5	3.9	0.5	100.0	154	0.9	0.0	143	na	na
12	90.5	2.1	2.2	3.4	1.7	100.0	158	0.8	0.0	143	na	na
13	87.7	4.3	2.6	3.9	1.5	100.0	161	1.0	1.5	141	na	na
14	87.8	4.3	2.6	4.9	0.4	100.0	201	0.6	0.0	177	na	na
na: not applicable												

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	62.2	26.7	10.8	0.3	100.0	70.0	1,539
Area							
Urban	64.4	30.0	5.5	0.1	100.0	68.2	595
Rural	60.9	24.6	14.2	0.3	100.0	71.2	944
Age (in months)							
0–5	70.6	13.0	15.2	1.2	100.0	84.4	148
6–11	65.4	21.6	12.9	0.0	100.0	75.2	176
12–23	61.8	25.6	12.6	0.0	100.0	70.7	304
24–35	63.4	28.3	8.3	0.0	100.0	69.2	301
36–47	61.1	28.4	10.1	0.3	100.0	68.2	292
48–59	57.0	33.7	8.9	0.4	100.0	62.8	319

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records at home and in health facility

Percent distribution of children age 0–35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Child does not have vaccination records at home		Child has vaccination records at home			Total	Child has vaccination records at health facility			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer in the health facility and/or at home $(1+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100$	Number of children age 0–35 months
	Had vaccination records at home previously	Never had vaccination records at home	Seen by the interviewer at home (1)	Not seen by the interviewer at home (2)	Other/Missing		Seen by the interviewer at health facility (3)	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility (4)	Other/Missing			
Total	1.9	1.7	91.6	4.6	0.1	100.0	87.3	1.8	10.9	100.0	98.1	928
Area												
Urban	1.1	2.6	88.2	8.1	0.0	100.0	85.7	2.7	11.7	100.0	96.1	347
Rural	2.4	1.1	93.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	88.2	1.3	10.4	100.0	99.3	581
Age (in months)												
0–5	0.7	4.0	92.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	81.7	1.1	17.1	100.0	100.0	148
6–11	0.0	1.6	94.1	3.7	0.6	100.0	90.9	3.0	6.1	100.0	96.4	176
12–23	1.8	0.7	92.6	4.9	0.0	100.0	84.5	1.6	13.8	100.0	98.2	304
24–35	3.7	1.6	88.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	90.7	1.7	7.7	100.0	98.1	301

D.1.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Currently attending															Higher than secondary	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3–24 years
			Primary					Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school									
			Grade					Grade				Grade									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
Age at beginning of school year																					
3	86.5	13.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	355		
4	69.1	29.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	390		
5	16.2	68.3	15.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	403		
6	3.8	8.3	75.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	399		
7	1.7	0.4	6.7	80.6	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	398		
8	1.8	0.3	0.7	8.6	74.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	387		
9	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	10.5	71.3	14.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	396		
10	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	11.1	70.8	15.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	396		
11	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	9.7	69.8	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	400		
12	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	8.3	71.8	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	395		
13	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	9.2	69.1	17.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416		
14	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	9.2	66.5	16.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	447		
15	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.2	68.0	15.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434		
16	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	11.5	63.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	441		
17	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	11.0	63.9	2.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	547		
18	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.1	0.8	36.3	0.0	100.0	539		
19	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	43.4	0.0	100.0	560		
20	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	44.3	0.0	100.0	447		
21	60.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	39.6	0.0	100.0	464		
22	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	31.3	0.2	100.0	385		
23	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	100.0	420		
24 ^A	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	100.0	302		

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3–24 years at the time of interview.

D.1.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	4,430	4,151	1.07	4,265	4,038	1.06	165	113	1.46	5,275
Age										
15–19	10	10	0.99	10	9	1.10	0	1	0.00	976
20–24	102	87	1.17	100	86	1.16	2	1	1.89	776
25–29	410	370	1.11	401	365	1.10	9	5	1.69	740
30–34	655	732	0.90	648	723	0.90	7	9	0.78	653
35–39	885	777	1.14	863	762	1.13	22	15	1.51	630
40–44	1,128	1,032	1.09	1,080	999	1.08	49	33	1.47	752
45–49	1,239	1,143	1.08	1,164	1,095	1.06	75	49	1.55	749

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	8,304	278	8,582	99.6	89.9	99.3	105.6	145.7	106.7	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	318	4	322	99.6	100.0	99.6	132.8	63.7	131.7	na	na	na
1	315	1	315	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	0.0	96.4	100.0	13.6	98.6
2	312	6	318	99.5	100.0	99.6	138.0	192.3	138.9	100.4	210.9	101.4
3	306	5	311	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.0	126.3	107.3	97.5	71.8	97.0
4	317	8	325	99.6	100.0	99.6	91.4	122.7	92.1	95.9	139.9	96.6
5	354	6	360	99.6	100.0	99.6	104.3	85.5	104.0	102.2	100.2	102.2
6	376	5	381	99.6	100.0	99.6	123.9	308.8	125.2	107.4	83.6	107.0
7	346	5	351	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	219.0	96.2	98.2	78.2	97.9
8	328	8	337	99.6	100.0	99.6	92.4	193.2	94.0	97.9	203.2	99.1
9	325	3	328	99.6	100.0	99.6	107.6	48.8	106.8	12.2	2.5	11.8
10+	5,007	227	5,234	99.6	87.7	99.1	104.2	148.8	105.8	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0–4	1,567	24	1,591	99.7	100.0	99.7	111.6	116.3	111.6	na	na	na
5–9	1,730	27	1,757	99.7	100.0	99.7	104.5	149.2	105.0	na	na	na
10–14	1,682	44	1,726	99.8	98.8	99.8	103.2	121.1	103.7	na	na	na
15–19	1,733	55	1,789	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.8	258.8	105.6	na	na	na
20+	1,591	128	1,720	98.9	78.6	97.4	106.8	128.3	108.3	na	na	na

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	3	7	20	20	39
1	2	2	1	1	8
2	1	0	0	0	2
3	6	5	1	1	18
4	0	0	0	0	2
5	1	2	3	3	8
6	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	2	2	4
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	3	0	0	0	7
11	0	0	1	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	2	2	4
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	1	0	0	3
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	17	17	30	30	98
Percent early neonatal ^A	75.0	92.8	85.0	85.0	79.4
^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)					

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	17	17	30	30	98
1	0	1	4	4	8
2	2	0	0	0	4
3	0	1	3	3	3
4	1	1	0	0	2
5	0	0	1	1	2
6	0	2	0	0	5
7	0	1	2	2	6
8	1	1	0	0	2
9	1	0	2	2	4
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	1
16	1	0	1	1	3
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	22	25	42	42	135
Percent neonatal ^B	77.4	69.0	71.7	71.7	72.7
^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days					
^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					

D.2 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE 2019–2020 ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO MICS

D.2.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1R: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

2020											
Males			Females								
Number		Percent	Number		Percent	Males		Females			
						Number		Percent	Number	Percent	
Age					Age						
0	81	2.3	65	1.9	45	43	1.2	43	1.2		
1	99	2.8	92	2.6	46	37	1.0	29	0.8		
2	89	2.5	85	2.4	47	42	1.2	31	0.9		
3	89	2.5	77	2.2	48	35	1.0	27	0.8		
4	90	2.5	102	2.9	49	26	0.7	24	0.7		
5	79	2.2	105	3.0	50	25	0.7	33	0.9		
6	87	2.5	66	1.9	51	24	0.7	29	0.8		
7	94	2.6	102	2.9	52	27	0.8	28	0.8		
8	90	2.5	77	2.2	53	27	0.8	32	0.9		
9	100	2.8	81	2.3	54	29	0.8	34	1.0		
10	67	1.9	82	2.3	55	16	0.5	19	0.5		
11	92	2.6	79	2.3	56	23	0.7	29	0.8		
12	73	2.1	65	1.9	57	20	0.6	23	0.7		
13	72	2.0	66	1.9	58	32	0.9	23	0.6		
14	81	2.3	80	2.3	59	26	0.7	23	0.7		
15	75	2.1	83	2.4	60	33	0.9	21	0.6		
16	72	2.0	75	2.1	61	22	0.6	26	0.7		
17	102	2.9	78	2.2	62	17	0.5	19	0.5		
18	75	2.1	94	2.7	63	12	0.3	21	0.6		
19	75	2.1	83	2.4	64	18	0.5	14	0.4		
20	102	2.9	68	1.9	65	25	0.7	18	0.5		
21	82	2.3	55	1.6	66	9	0.3	19	0.5		
22	65	1.8	64	1.8	67	13	0.4	9	0.3		
23	69	2.0	61	1.8	68	9	0.3	22	0.6		
24	55	1.6	62	1.8	69	9	0.3	9	0.3		
25	43	1.2	52	1.5	70	8	0.2	14	0.4		
26	41	1.2	38	1.1	71	11	0.3	7	0.2		
27	36	1.0	47	1.3	72	4	0.1	9	0.3		
28	47	1.3	74	2.1	73	4	0.1	9	0.3		
29	47	1.3	38	1.1	74	5	0.1	5	0.2		
30	41	1.2	36	1.0	75	2	0.1	4	0.1		
31	39	1.1	30	0.9	76	5	0.1	6	0.2		
32	60	1.7	45	1.3	77	3	0.1	3	0.1		
33	44	1.2	55	1.6	78	2	0.1	4	0.1		
34	34	1.0	34	1.0	79	3	0.1	7	0.2		
35	38	1.1	40	1.1	80	3	0.1	4	0.1		
36	44	1.2	39	1.1	81	3	0.1	0	0.0		
37	35	1.0	52	1.5	82	2	0.1	2	0.1		
38	36	1.0	31	0.9	83	1	0.0	1	0.0		
39	46	1.3	38	1.1	84	0	0.0	6	0.2		
40	43	1.2	26	0.7	85+	10	0.3	8	0.2		
41	33	0.9	43	1.2							
42	42	1.2	41	1.2	DK/Missing					0	0.0
43	36	1.0	46	1.3							
44	35	1.0	51	1.5	Total					3 541	100.0
										3 498	100.0

Table DQ.1.2WR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10–54 years, interviewed women age 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household population of women age 10–54 years	Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	373	na	na	na
15–19	413	350	23.2	84.7
20–24	310	265	17.6	85.5
25–29	250	216	14.3	86.3
30–34	199	175	11.6	88.0
35–39	199	188	12.4	94.4
40–44	207	184	12.2	88.5
45–49	153	132	8.7	86.2
50–54	156	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	1,732	1,510	100.0	87.2
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0.90	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	1.02	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.2MR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10–54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household population of men age 10–54 years		Interviewed men age 15– 49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10–14	386	201	na	na	na
15–19	399	193	149	22.9	77.3
20–24	373	186	136	20.9	72.8
25–29	214	115	80	12.4	70.1
30–34	219	101	64	9.9	63.9
35–39	198	98	77	11.9	78.9
40–44	189	92	69	10.6	74.4
45–49	183	91	75	11.5	82.2
50–54	131	66	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	1,775	875	650	100.0	74.3
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	0.97	1.04	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.71	0.72	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.3R: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0–7 years, children age 0–4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Household population of children 0–7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	146	137	17.4	94.3
1	191	170	21.4	88.8
2	173	162	20.5	93.6
3	166	155	19.5	93.0
4	192	168	21.2	87.3
5	184	na	na	na
6	153	na	na	na
7	196	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	869	792	100.0	91.1
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.91	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.96	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4R: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5–17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5–17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	164	na	na	na	na
4	166	na	na	na	na
5	172	9.7	79	10.2	96.0
6	155	7.1	54	6.9	88.9
7	181	10.2	78	10.0	89.9
8	159	7.1	54	6.9	89.3
9	168	7.0	59	7.6	100.0
10	140	5.9	46	5.9	92.8
11	171	7.3	60	7.7	97.3
12	139	6.0	47	6.1	93.9
13	134	5.7	43	5.6	89.6
14	160	8.2	65	8.3	93.3
15	155	7.8	61	7.8	92.1
16	142	7.6	53	6.9	82.4
17	182	10.4	78	10.0	88.7
18	159	na	na	na	na
19	159	na	na	na	na
20	155	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	2,058	100.0	777	100.0	91.8
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.97	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.86	0.70	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.97	0.95	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.87	na	na	na	na

^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'

na: not applicable

D.2.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1R: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK Missing		
Total	97.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	7,039
Area							
Urban	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,786
Rural	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,252
Age							
0–4	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	869
5–14	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,640
15–24	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,495
25–49	97.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,012
50–64	96.0	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	723
65–84	90.2	7.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	100.0	282
85+	74.9	9.2	0.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	18

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2WR: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK Missing		
Total	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,493
Area							
Urban	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	798
Rural	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	695
Age							
15–19	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	347
20–24	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	261
25–29	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	214
30–34	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
35–39	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
40–44	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
45–49	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	130

Table DQ.2.2MR: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK Missing		
Total	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	645
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	333
Rural	98.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	312
Age							
15–19	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
20–24	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	135
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
30–34	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	63
35–39	97.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	77
40–44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
45–49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74

Table DQ.2.3R: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of most recent live births
	Date of first live birth					Number of first live births	Date of last live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other/DK/Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other/DK Missing	Total	
Total	97.1	2.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	971	99.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	841
Area											
Urban	98.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	523	99.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	449
Rural	95.5	4.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	448	99.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	392

Table DQ.2.4R: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	375
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	362
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156

Table DQ.2.5R: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of selected children age 5–17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing	Total	
Total	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	771
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	367
Age							
5–9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	322
10–14	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	258
15–17	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	191

D.2.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.2R: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percentage of households:			Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	27.8	26.6	1,221	95.8	91.3	339	0.0	126	134
Area									
Urban	26.3	24.9	668	94.5	85.8	176	0.0	64	69
Rural	29.6	28.7	553	97.2	97.2	164	0.0	62	65

^A The target was to perform at least one blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) in each cluster. The blank test was assigned to one of the five households selected for water quality testing. If this household refused or was not found, the supervisor randomly assigned the blank test to one of the remaining four households. More than one blank test was performed in clusters where the household originally selected for blank testing was revisited and successfully interviewed.

Table DQ.3.3WR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	20.1	1,075
Only month missing	11.2	1,075
Both month and year missing	8.5	1,075
Age at first marriage/union missing	1.3	1,075

^A Includes 'Don't know' responses

Table DQ.3.3MR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)

Percentage of men age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent with missing/ incomplete information ^A	Number of men
Ever married (age 15–49 years)		
Date of first marriage/union missing	13.6	394
Only month missing	11.8	394
Both month and year missing	1.8	394
Age at first marriage/union missing	0.1	394

^A Includes 'Don't know' responses

Table DQ.3.4R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	90.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.7	737
Age (in months)								
<6	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	49
6–11	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	79
12–23	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	158
24–35	89.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	10.6	152
36–47	89.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	10.4	143
48–59	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.8	156

Table DQ.3.5R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	88.5	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	11.5	737
Age (in months)								
<6	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.7	49
6–11	91.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	8.6	79
12–23	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.3	158
24–35	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.5	152
36–47	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	143
48–59	89.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	10.2	156

Table DQ.3.6R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	87.7	0.5	2.1	9.0	0.9	100.0	12.3	737
Age (in months)								
<6	90.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	9.7	49
6–11	91.4	0.0	1.3	5.0	2.2	100.0	8.6	79
12–23	87.7	0.0	2.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	12.3	158
24–35	84.2	0.7	5.2	9.3	0.5	100.0	15.8	152
36–47	87.3	0.8	2.3	8.9	0.8	100.0	12.7	143
48–59	88.6	0.7	0.0	9.0	1.7	100.0	11.4	156

Table DQ.3.7R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	668	100.0	671	100.0
Digit				
0	64	9.5	42	6.2
1	83	12.4	75	11.1
2	75	11.2	60	8.9
3	57	8.5	64	9.6
4	80	12.0	81	12.1
5	63	9.4	55	8.2
6	64	9.6	86	12.8
7	56	8.4	67	9.9
8	57	8.6	67	10.0
9	70	10.4	74	11.1

Table DQ.3.8R: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7–14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7–9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Percent distribution of children with:						Number of selected children age 7–14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7–14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7–9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total		For whom the reading book was not available in appropriate language	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
Total	89.6	3.2	1.1	4.9	1.2	100.0	448	3.4	7.0	401	71.7	168
Area												
Urban	91.9	2.0	0.2	5.4	0.6	100.0	230	4.1	6.9	212	74.3	99
Rural	87.3	4.6	2.1	4.3	1.8	100.0	217	2.6	7.1	190	68.1	69
Age												
7	89.0	7.7	0.0	2.4	0.9	100.0	78	2.4	19.1	69	76.4	69
8	91.0	0.0	0.7	6.9	1.4	100.0	53	5.7	15.3	49	72.1	49
9	85.5	0.0	1.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	59	2.7	5.5	51	65.0	51
10	95.4	0.0	1.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	45	1.2	0.0	43	na	na
11	90.5	4.2	1.5	1.3	2.6	100.0	59	0.0	1.8	54	na	na
12	88.1	9.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	47	7.4	6.1	41	na	na
13	91.4	3.8	2.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	43	0.0	0.0	39	na	na
14	88.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	3.6	100.0	63	7.6	2.1	56	na	na
na: not applicable												

D.2.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.3R: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Total	53.9	31.2	14.9	0.1	100.0	63.3	737
Area							
Urban	62.7	27.0	10.0	0.2	100.0	69.9	375
Rural	44.7	35.5	19.8	0.0	100.0	55.7	362
Age (in months)							
0–5	51.2	25.2	23.5	0.0	100.0	67.0	49
6–11	51.9	31.8	16.3	0.0	100.0	62.0	79
12–23	55.9	27.9	16.2	0.0	100.0	66.7	158
24–35	52.7	33.4	13.9	0.0	100.0	61.2	152
36–47	48.9	36.6	14.0	0.5	100.0	57.2	143
48–59	59.3	29.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	67.2	156

Table DQ.4.4R: Observation of vaccination records at home and in health facility

Percent distribution of children age 0–35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Child does not have vaccination records at home		Child has vaccination records at home		Other/ Missing	Total	Child has vaccination records at health facility			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer in the health facility and/or at home (1+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children age 0–35 months
	Had vaccination records at home previously	Never had vaccination records at home	Seen by the interviewer at home (1)	Not seen by the interviewer at home (2)			Seen by the interviewer at health facility (3)	Not seen by the interviewer at health facility (4)	Other/ Missing			
Total	7.9	2.9	78.7	10.3	0.2	100.0	78.3	1.0	20.8	100.0	97.2	437
Area												
Urban	2.8	3.3	82.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	0.8	17.4	100.0	96.2	228
Rural	13.4	2.4	74.2	9.6	0.5	100.0	74.5	1.1	24.4	100.0	98.2	209
Age (in months)												
0–5	2.5	2.4	90.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	68.1	3.3	28.6	100.0	100.0	49
6–11	4.0	0.0	84.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	83.0	1.2	15.9	100.0	95.8	79
12–23	5.8	3.1	80.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	81.2	0.5	18.3	100.0	96.9	158
24–35	13.8	4.2	69.3	11.9	0.7	100.0	76.0	0.6	23.4	100.0	97.3	152

D.2.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1R: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Currently attending																	Total	Number of household members age 3–24 years
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary						Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			Higher than secondary	DK/ Missing		
			Grade						Grade				Grade						
			1	2	3	4	5	DK/ Missing	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Age at beginning of school year																			
3	92.1	6.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
4	78.3	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	191
5	55.1	36.0	7.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
6	18.8	10.5	53.9	15.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
7	14.0	1.4	23.2	50.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
8	9.8	0.0	3.4	29.1	47.8	8.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
9	13.3	0.0	3.1	10.3	25.4	42.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	172
10	11.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	4.6	29.3	44.4	0.0	5.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
11	13.5	0.0	1.1	1.0	4.1	10.6	21.8	0.0	38.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
12	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.6	14.7	0.0	22.7	34.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
13	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6	0.0	13.2	19.3	39.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
14	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.4	6.0	18.0	30.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
15	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.1	19.2	21.5	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
16	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	5.7	9.7	20.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
17	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.2	9.4	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	192
18	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	168
19	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	3.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	154
20	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	154
21	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	139
22	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	118
23	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	128
24 ^A	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	88

^A Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3–24 years at the time of interview.

D.2.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	1,842	1,781	1.03	1,743	1,720	1.01	99	61	1.62	1,493
Age										
15–19	24	21	1.15	22	20	1.09	2	1	2.23	347
20–24	141	150	0.94	131	150	0.87	10	1	14.25	261
25–29	286	290	0.98	277	287	0.96	9	3	2.81	214
30–34	328	254	1.29	321	247	1.30	7	7	0.98	173
35–39	370	371	1.00	356	355	1.00	14	15	0.95	185
40–44	391	416	0.94	367	402	0.91	24	14	1.75	182
45–49	301	279	1.08	269	259	1.04	32	20	1.61	130

Table DQ.6.2R: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	3,463	160	3,623	98.5	68.9	97.2	101.3	161.9	103.4	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	124	1	125	99.3	100.0	99.3	116.5	0.0	114.5	na	na	na
1	180	4	185	100.0	75.1	99.4	125.2	170.6	126.1	130.1	157.2	130.6
2	153	5	158	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.2	521.1	119.3	92.7	69.5	91.8
3	150	9	159	98.4	100.0	98.5	112.2	1,092.0	122.2	94.7	260.7	98.1
4	164	2	167	99.5	100.0	99.6	89.5	54.3	88.9	103.1	36.3	100.7
5	169	3	172	99.2	61.6	98.5	75.6	211.1	77.0	114.1	96.8	113.7
6	131	4	136	99.4	68.6	98.5	125.9	151.0	126.7	75.4	181.0	76.8
7	179	2	181	99.0	100.0	99.0	83.1	77.5	83.1	131.3	31.4	127.7
8	142	6	148	99.6	100.0	99.6	112.0	35.2	107.2	79.5	260.8	81.8
9	177	3	180	99.5	100.0	99.5	131.5	55.8	129.7	17.4	4.6	16.7
10+	1,892	121	2,013	97.7	62.0	95.6	97.5	165.3	100.6	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0–4	773	21	794	99.5	94.8	99.4	110.9	279.7	113.4	na	na	na
5–9	798	18	816	99.3	85.8	99.0	101.9	80.6	101.3	na	na	na
10–14	644	24	668	98.3	86.9	97.9	97.6	244.8	100.7	na	na	na
15–19	623	25	648	98.1	62.9	96.8	96.9	92.6	96.7	na	na	na
20+	625	72	697	96.6	53.2	92.1	98.0	180.1	104.2	na	na	na

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3R: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	10	2	3	3	16
1	1	1	6	6	8
2	1	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	2	2	2
4	1	0	0	0	1
5	0	3	0	0	4
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	3	2	1	1	7
8	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	2	0	0	3
11	0	0	1	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	1	1	2
15	0	0	4	4	4
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	2
21	2	0	0	0	3
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	17	9	17	17	52
Percent early neonatal ^A	72.5	59.1	64.4	64.4	58.6
^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)					

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0–6), divided by deaths during the first month (0–30 days)

Table DQ.6.4R: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2019–2020

RUSVD, 2019–2020

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^A	17	9	17	17	52
1	0	3	2	2	7
2	2	1	0	0	5
3	1	0	1	1	1
4	0	0	1	1	2
5	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	2	0	0	4
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	1	1	1
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	1	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	21	15	20	20	74
Percent neonatal ^B	82.2	64.7	84.0	84.0	70.5

^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days

^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E 2019–2020 KOSOVO MICS AND 2019–2020 ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO MICS QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are presented in Appendix E:

- Household Questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Individual Men
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5–17

English versions of the MICS6 Questionnaires were customised and translated into Albanian and Serbian for the 2019–2020 MICS surveys. Data collection was conducted using the Albanian and Serbian versions, also presented in Appendix E.

The Reading and Numbers Book is presented only once, in the section with English questionnaires. The reading assignments in Albanian, Serbian, Turkish and Bosnian were included in separate books during fieldwork. In this report, they are presented jointly, in one book, in Appendix E.1.6.1.

E.1 ENGLISH QUESTIONNAIRES

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL				HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____		
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____		
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		HH7. Region: GJAKOVË 1 GJILAN 2 MITROVICË 3 PEJË 4 PRIZREN 5 PRISHTINË 6 FERIZAJ 7		
HH6. Area:	URBAN 1 RURAL 2			
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?	YES 1 NO 2			
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.				HH11. Record the time. HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Kosovo Agency of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. This interview usually takes about 15 minutes. Following this, I may ask to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you do not wish to answer a question or stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?				
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2		1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇨ HH46		
HH46. Result of Household Questionnaire interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 03 REFUSED 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 05 DWELLING DESTROYED 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND 07 OTHER (specify) 96			
HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview: NAME _____		To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed		To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER
WOMEN AGE 15-49		HH48	_____	HH53
If household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: MEN AGE 15-49		HH49	_____	HH54
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5		HH50	_____	HH55
CHILDREN AGE 5-17		HH51	_____	HH56
		HH52	_____	ZERO 0 ONE 1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS																			HL
<p>First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, <u>make sure to probe</u> for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.</p> <p>Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: <input type="checkbox"/></p>																			
HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to (name of the head of household)?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO <input type="checkbox"/> Next Line	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO <input type="checkbox"/> HL16 8 DK <input type="checkbox"/> HL16	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO <input type="checkbox"/> HL15	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME MUNICIPALITY 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO <input type="checkbox"/> HL20 8 DK <input type="checkbox"/> HL20	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO <input type="checkbox"/> HL19	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME MUNICIPALITY 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caretaker of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.	
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER			
01		0_1	1 2				01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2				02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2				03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2				04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2				05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2				06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2				07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2				08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
09			1 2				09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
10			1 2				10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
11			1 2				11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
12			1 2				12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
13			1 2				13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
14			1 2				14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
15			1 2				15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
* Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:		01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW				05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER				09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE				13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK					

EDUCATION 1														ED									
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <i>all</i> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ Next Line		ED4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school preschool education? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL ∅ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ∅ ED7						ED6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			ED6A. Check ED5. Level of education 4 or 8 ∅ Go to ED7 Level of education 1, 2 or 3 ∅ Continue with ED6B. ED6B. Is the highest level of education that (<i>name</i>) has <u>attended</u> part of the old or the new school system? 1 OLD 2 NEW 8 DK			ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ Next Line		ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or preschool education? 1 YES 2 NO ∅ Next Line		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL						GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	O	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION 2											ED	
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.		ED9. At any time during the current school year (2019/2020) did (<i>name</i>) attend school or preschool education?		ED10. During this current school year (2019/2020), which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) attending?		ED11. Is (he/she) attending a public school? <i>If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.</i> 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 3 PRIVATE 4 PUBLIC-PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the previous school year (2018/2019) did (<i>name</i>) attend school or preschool education? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED16. During that previous school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) attend? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPPER SECONDARY 4 HIGHER 8 DK			
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES	NO	DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
02			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
03			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
04			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
05			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
06			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
07			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
08			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
09			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
10			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
11			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
12			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
13			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
14			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
15			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong?	ALBANIAN..... 01 SERBIAN 02 TURK 03 BOSNIAN..... 04 ROMA 05 ASHKALI 06 EGYPTIAN 07 GORAN 08 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC2A. How many rooms are available to the household?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ____	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ____	
HC3A. <i>Dwelling type.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the type of dwelling.</i>	HOUSE DETACHED HOUSE..... 1 SEMI-DETACHED OR TERRACED HOUSE 2 APARTMENT IN BUILDING WITH LESS THAN 10 DWELLINGS 3 IN A BUILDING WITH 10 OR MORE DWELLINGS 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH / SAND11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS.....21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR LAMINATE.....31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS.....32 CERAMIC TILES.....33 CEMENT34 CARPET35 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF 11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>THATCH 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT 21</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD 24</p> <p>NYLON 25</p> <p>TENT MATERIAL 26</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN 31</p> <p>WOOD 32</p> <p>CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 34</p> <p>CEMENT 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</p> <p>CLAY TILES 37</p> <p>ASBESTOS SHEETING 38</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>TENT MATERIAL 27</p> <p>WOOD WITH MUD 28</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>BRICKS 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>PLASTER 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC7A. Does your household have a fixed telephone line?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ HC7</p>
<p>HC7A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?</p>	<p>DON'T WANT ONE 1</p> <p>WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2</p> <p>OTHER REASON 3</p>	

HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[C] A bed?	BED1 2	
[D] A table and chairs?	TABLE AND CHAIRS1 2	
[E] A wardrobe?	WARDROBE.....1 2	
[F] A sofa?	SOFA1 2	
[G] A cupboard?	CUPBOARD.....1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity? <i>If 'Yes', probe: Is your household connected to the grid or does it have another source of energy?</i>	YES, INTERCONNECTED GRID 1 YES, OFF-GRID (GENERATOR/ISOLATED SYSTEM) 2 NO..... 3	3 ⇒ HC9ZA
HC9A. Does your household have a television?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ HC9C
HC9A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD ITYES..... 2 OTHER REASON 3	1 ⇒ HC9D 2 ⇒ HC9D 3 ⇒ HC9D
HC9C. Does your household have a Plasma/LCD/LED television?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC9D. Does your household have a washing machine?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ HC9
HC9D1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	

HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR1 2	
[E] A vacuum cleaner?	VACUM CLEANER1 2	
[F] An electric stove?	ELECTRIC STOVE.....1 2	
[G] A water heater?	WATER HEATER.....1 2	
[H] A clothes dryer?	CLOTHES DRYER1 2	
[I] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER1 2	
[J] A jacuzzi tub?	JACUZZI TUB1 2	
[K] A dish washer?	DISH WASHER1 2	
[L] An air cleaner?	AIR CLEANER1 2	
[M] A solar panel?	SOLAR PANEL1 2	
HC9ZA. Is there a shower unit or a bathtub in your dwelling?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC9ZB. Could you tell me if your household replaces furniture, such as a bed, sofa, dresser or cupboard when worn out or damaged?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ HC10
HC9ZB1. Is this because you don't want to replace them, you would like to do it but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART..... 1 2	
HC10E. Does any member of your household own a car, truck or van?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ HC11
HC10E1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ HC12

HC11A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ HC13
HC12A1. Is this because you don't want one, you would like one but cannot afford it, or is there some other reason?	DON'T WANT ONE 1 WOULD LIKE ONE BUT CANNOT AFFORD IT 2 OTHER REASON 3	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'.</i> <i>If 'Temporary housing (no rent)' record '3'.</i> <i>For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN 1 RENT 2 TEMPORARY HOUSING (NO RENT) 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	1 ⇒ HC14A1 2 ⇒ HC14A2 3 ⇒ HC14A2 6 ⇒ HC14A2
HC14A1. Besides this dwelling, do you or someone living in this household own another dwelling?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14A2. Do you or someone living in this household own any dwelling?		
HC14B. Is your dwelling too dark, meaning is there not enough daylight coming through the windows?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14C. Do you have any of the following problems with your dwelling: [A] A leaking roof? [B] Damp walls, floors or foundation? [C] Rot in window frames or floor?	YES NO LEAKING ROOF 1 2 DAMPNESS 1 2 ROT 1 2	
HC14D. Do you have any of the following problems related to the place where you live: [A] Too much noise in your dwelling from neighbours or from outside, such as from traffic, business, factory, etc.? [B] Pollution, grime or other environmental problems in the local area, such as smoke, dust, unpleasant smells or polluted water? [C] Crime, violence and vandalism in the local area?	YES NO NOISE 1 2 ENVIRONMENT 1 2 CRIME 1 2	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC17

<p>HC16. How many hectares or ares of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>(1 Hectares = 100 Ares)</i></p> <p>Record the response as 'HH.AA' (H for Hectares, A for Ares)</p> <p>If 95 hectares or more, record '95.00'.</p> <p>If less than 1 are, record '00.00'.</p> <p>If unknown, record '98.00'.</p>	<p>HEKTARES/ARES _ _ . _ _</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HA ARE</p> <p>DK.....98.00</p>	
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, poultry or beehives?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HC19</p>
<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Turkey?</p> <p>[I] Beehives?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p> <p><i>If 95 or more, record '95'.</i></p> <p><i>If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS..... _ _</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE..... _ _</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES _ _</p> <p>GOATS _ _</p> <p>SHEEP _ _</p> <p>CHICKENS _ _</p> <p>PIGS..... _ _</p> <p>TURKEY _ _</p> <p>BEEHIVES _ _</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p> <p><i>If "No", probe to determine whether any member of the household has a bank card.</i></p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	

MATERIAL DEPRIVATION		MD
MD1. I would like to ask you about the quality of living conditions of this household. Are you the person in the household who is responsible for this dwelling, that is, the person who pays any utility bills, rent, mortgage, etc.?	YES.....1 NO2	1 ⇒ MD5
MD2. Would you please tell me the name of the person in the household who is responsible for this dwelling? <i>Record the line number (HL1) of the person in the household who is responsible for the dwelling.</i> <i>Record '98' if the respondent does not know the name. Record '99' if the respondent does not want to give the name.</i>	NAME OF ADDITIONAL RESPONDENT _____ LINE NUMBER __ __ DK NAME.....98 DOES NOT WANT TO GIVE NAME99	98 ⇒ MD5 99 ⇒ MD5
MD3. Is it possible to now also speak to (<i>name of additional respondent</i>)? <i>If "No" continue completing the module with the same respondent.</i>	YES.....1 NO2	2 ⇒ MD5
MD4. Record whether the additional respondent has given consent to answer the questions from the module after you have informed him/her on the anonymity and confidentiality of the information thus obtained. <i>If permission is given, continue with additional respondent for the remaining questions in the module.</i> <i>If permission is not given, continue with the original respondent for the rest of the questionnaire.</i>	YES.....1 NO2	
MD5. Check HC14.	OWNS DWELLING (HC14=1)1 RENTS DWELLING (HC14=2)2 TEMPORARY HOUSING (HC14=3).....3 OTHER (HC14=6).....4	2 ⇒ MD7A 3 ⇒ MD8 4 ⇒ MD8
MD6. Does your household currently have a mortgage on this dwelling?	YES.....1 NO2	1 ⇒ MD7B 2 ⇒ MD8

MD7A. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay rent <u>on time</u> for this dwelling due to financial difficulties?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
MD7B. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay mortgage repayment for this dwelling <u>on time</u> due to financial difficulties?		
MD8. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay utility bills <u>on time</u> for this dwelling due to financial difficulties? <i>Probe: By utility bills I mean for heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.</i>	YES.....1 NO2 NO UTILITY BILLS.....7 DK8	
MD9. Check MD6. Does the household have a mortgage?	YES (MD6=1)1 NO (MD6=2 OR BLANK)2	1 ⇨ MD10A 2 ⇨ MD10B
MD10A. Besides the mortgage repayment on the dwelling, in the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay hire purchase instalments or other loan payments <u>on time</u> due to financial difficulties? MD10B. In the past year, that is since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>), has your household been unable to pay hire purchase instalments or other loan payments <u>on time</u> due to financial difficulties? <i>If "No", check whether the household has any hire purchase instalments or other loan payments.</i>	YES.....1 NO2 NO SUCH INSTALMENTS OR LOANS.....7 DK8	
MD11. Can your entire household afford to go for a week's annual holiday, away from home? <i>Staying in a second dwelling owned by a household member (weekend cottage, etc.), or with friends or relatives should be included.</i>	YES.....1 NO2	
MD12. Can your household afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish every second day? <i>Vegetarian equivalent should be included.</i>	YES.....1 NO2	
MD13. Can your household afford an unexpected required expense of 100 euro and pay through its own resources?	YES.....1 NO2	
MD14. Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?	YES.....1 NO2	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS		ST
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ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	[B] DISABILITY PENSION	[D] OLD AGE PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [B]	YES..... 1 NO 2 ☺ [D]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [X]	YES (specify) 1 NO..... 2 ☺ End
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [B] DK 8 ☺ [B]	YES..... 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [D] DK 8 ☺ [D]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [X] DK 8 ☺ [X]	YES..... 1 ☺ ST4 NO..... 2 ☺ End DK..... 8 ☺ End
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record ‘1’ and record ‘00’ in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record ‘1’ and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record ‘2’ and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO ... 1 ____ ☺ [B] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [B] DK 998 ☺ [B]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 ____ ☺ [D] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [D] DK 998 ☺ [D]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 ____ ☺ [X] YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ [X] DK 998 ☺ [X]	MONTHS AGO ... 1 ____ ☺ End YEARS AGO 2 ____ ☺ End DK 998 ☺ End

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. In your household, what type of cookstove is <u>mainly</u> used for <u>cooking</u> ?	ELECTRIC STOVE 01	01 ⇒ EU5
	SOLAR COOKER..... 02	02 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 03	03 ⇒ EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE..... 04	04 ⇒ EU5
	BIOGAS STOVE 05	05 ⇒ EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 06	06 ⇒ EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 08	
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 09	09 ⇒ EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	96 ⇒ EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇒ EU6
EU2. Does this cookstove have a chimney?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU3. Does this cookstove have a fan?	YES..... 1	
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL..... 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE..... 04	
	CHARCOAL 05	
	WOOD..... 06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS..... 07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS..... 09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 10	
	SAWDUST 11	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
EU5. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? <i>If in main house, probe to determine if cooking is done in a separate room.</i> <i>If outdoors, probe to determine if cooking is done on veranda, covered porch, or open air.</i>	IN MAIN HOUSE NO SEPARATE ROOM..... 1	
	IN A SEPARATE ROOM 2	
	IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 3	
	OUTDOORS OPEN AIR 4	
	ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH..... 5	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	

EU6. What does your household <u>mainly</u> use for <u>space heating</u> when needed?	CENTRAL HEATING 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE 05 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 06 ELECTRICAL HEATERS (AIR CONDITIONERS, EL. RADIATORS, CONVECTORS, ELECTRIC THERMAL STORAGE HEATERS, ETC.) 07 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇒ EU8 06 ⇒ EU8 07 ⇒ EU8 96 ⇒ EU8 97 ⇒ EU9
EU7. Does this heater have a chimney?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i>	SOLAR AIR HEATER 01 ELECTRICITY 02 PIPED NATURAL GAS 03 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS 04 BIOGAS 05 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 06 GASOLINE / DIESEL 07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 08 COAL / LIGNITE 09 CHARCOAL 10 WOOD 11 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS 12 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 13 PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS 14 GARBAGE / PLASTIC 15 SAWDUST 16 DK 98 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

EU9. At night, what does your household <u>mainly</u> use to <u>light</u> the household?	ELECTRICITY.....	01	
	SOLAR LANTERN.....	02	
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	03	
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN.....	04	
	BIOGAS LAMP	05	
	GASOLINE LAMP	06	
	KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP	07	
	CHARCOAL	08	
	WOOD	09	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS	10	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE	11	
	OIL LAMP.....	12	
	CANDLE	13	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96	
	NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD	97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING11 11 ⇨WS7</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 12 ⇨WS7</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 13 ⇨WS3</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 14 ⇨WS3</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21 21 ⇨WS3</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31 31 ⇨WS3</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL32 32 ⇨WS3</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41 41 ⇨WS3</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING42 42 ⇨WS3</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51 51 ⇨WS3</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK.....61 61 ⇨WS4</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71 71 ⇨WS4</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81 81 ⇨WS3</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER91</p> <p>OTHER (specify)96 96 ⇨WS3</p>	
	<p>WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i></p> <p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING11 11 ⇨WS7</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 12 ⇨WS7</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL.....31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING.....41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING42</p> <p>RAINWATER.....51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK.....61 61 ⇨WS4</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71 71 ⇨WS4</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>OTHER (specify)96</p>	

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT000 NUMBER OF MINUTES__ __ __ DK998	000 ⇨ WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER__ __	
WS6. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES__ __ DK98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT2 DK8	2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9
WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇨ WS11 8 ⇨ WS11
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOILA ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DKZ	

<p>WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE.....13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN.....14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE.....18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB.....22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.....23</p> <p>BUCKET.....41</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14</p> <p>14 ⇒WS14</p> <p>18 ⇒WS14</p> <p>41 ⇒WS14</p> <p>95 ⇒End</p> <p>96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED.....1</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED.....4</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14</p> <p>8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER BURIED IN A COVERED PIT.....2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT.....4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE.....5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....6</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING.....1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE.....3</p>	
<p>WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC).....1</p> <p>SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒End</p>
<p>WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10).....0</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS.....10</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	

HH13. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOUR AND MINUTES ____ : ____																																																			
HH14. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3																																																			
HH15. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3 ROMANI 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6																																																			
HH16. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 01 ALBANIAN 02 SERBIAN 03 TURKISH 04 BOSNIAN 05 ROMANI 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96																																																			
HH17. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3																																																			
HH18. <i>Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:</i>	NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ____	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27																																																		
HH19. <i>List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.</i>																																																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HH20. <i>Rank number</i></th> <th>HH21. <i>Line number from HL1</i></th> <th>HH22. <i>Name from HL2</i></th> <th>HH23. <i>Sex from HL4</i></th> <th>HH24. <i>Age from HL6</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th>RANK</th> <th>LINE</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>M F</th> <th>AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>__ __</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>__ __</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			HH20. <i>Rank number</i>	HH21. <i>Line number from HL1</i>	HH22. <i>Name from HL2</i>	HH23. <i>Sex from HL4</i>	HH24. <i>Age from HL6</i>	RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE	1	__ __		1 2	__ __	2	__ __		1 2	__ __	3	__ __		1 2	__ __	4	__ __		1 2	__ __	5	__ __		1 2	__ __	6	__ __		1 2	__ __	7	__ __		1 2	__ __	8	__ __		1 2	__ __
HH20. <i>Rank number</i>	HH21. <i>Line number from HL1</i>	HH22. <i>Name from HL2</i>	HH23. <i>Sex from HL4</i>	HH24. <i>Age from HL6</i>																																																
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8	__ __		1 2	__ __																																																

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER _

LINE NUMBER _ _

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household):
Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE _ _

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49.....1
NO2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-171
NO2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-172

2 ⇒ HH34

<p>HH33. As part of the survey we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.</p>		
<p>HH34. Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men?</p>	<p>YES, HH8=11</p> <p>NO, HH8=2.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH40</p>
<p>HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-491</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH40</p>
<p>HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.</p>		
<p>HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-171</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH40</p>
<p>HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901</p> <p>NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH40</p>
<p>HH39. As part of the survey we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.</p> <p>For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p> <p>May we interview (<i>name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17</i>) later?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		
<p>HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH42</p>
<p>HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.</p>		
<p>HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, HH9=11</p> <p>NO, HH9=2.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HH45</p>
<p>HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE for this household</p>		

<p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p>	<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</p>
<p>HH45. Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview), • Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47, • Fill the questions HH48 – HH52, • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then • Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household. <p><i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

CONTACT INFORMATION PANEL		CI
CI1. Cluster number: 	CI2. Household number: 	
CI3. Respondent's name and line number: NAME _____	CI4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
CI5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	CI6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	

<p>CI7. As part of this survey we are asking households that have participated, whether they are willing to provide contact details that will, in the future, allow the Kosovo Agency of Statistics to contact the households in order to collect data that will be used to assess how the situation of children, families and households changes over time. In the event that your household is selected for these future activities, would you be willing to provide a telephone number so that we can contact the household?</p>	
YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
<p>CI8A. Could you please tell me the name of the contact person in the household?</p> <p><i>Record the name, surname and line number of the household member that has been indicated as the contact person.</i></p>	NAME, SURNAME AND LINE NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON:
<p>CI8B. Could you please tell me the telephone number of the contact person?</p> <p><i>Record the telephone number of the household member that has been indicated as the contact person in CI8A.</i></p>	TELEPHONE NUMBER OF CONTACT PERSON:

<p>CI9. Results of the contact information form.</p> <p><i>Record whether the contact information form has been administered.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2
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WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES.....1 NO.....2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN..... 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. <i>Record the time:</i>	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. <i>Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.</i>	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER..... 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER..... 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE..... 8	
WQ13. <i>Label sample H-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i>		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED IT A ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	

<p>WQ17. What source was this water collected from?</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL.....32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42</p> <p>RAINWATER51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK71</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER91</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i></p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO</p> <p>WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL.....2</p> <p>WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3</p> <p>UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇒ WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected.</p> <p><i>Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i></p>	<p>SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1</p> <p>SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ22</p>

<p>WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.</p> <p>Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</p> <p>Record whether the sample is available.</p>	<p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Record the time.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __</p>	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.

WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	____ / ____ / <u>20</u> ____	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
WQ26. <u>Household</u> water test (100ml): Record 3-digit count of colonies. If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' If it is not possible to read results, record '991' If the results are lost, record '992'	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <u>Source</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <u>Blank</u> water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	⇒ WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

[illegible]**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**[illegible]

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	

<p>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</p>		<p>WM7. Record the time:</p> <p>HOURS : MINUTES</p> <p>_____ : _____</p>
<p>WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2</p>	<p>1 ⇒WM9B</p> <p>2 ⇒WM9A</p>
<p>WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Kosovo Agency of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	<p>WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?</p>	
<p>YES1</p> <p>NO / NOT ASKED2</p>	<p>1 ⇒WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module</p> <p>2 ⇒WM17</p>	

<p>WM17. Result of woman's interview.</p> <p>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</p>	<p>COMPLETED.....01</p> <p>NOT AT HOME02</p> <p>REFUSED.....03</p> <p>PARTLY COMPLETED04</p> <p>INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>)05</p> <p>NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>AGE 15-1706</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>
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WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=3 OR 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ WB15 2 ⇨ WB14
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
WB5. Have you ever attended school or preschool education?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	PRESCHOOL 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	000 ⇨ WB14
WB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
WB7A. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=4 1 WB6=1, 2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨ WB8 2 ⇨ WB7B
WB7B. Is the highest level of school you have attended part of the old or the new school system?	OLD 1 NEW 2 DK 3	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB9. At any time during the current school year (2019/2020) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10. During this current school year (2019/2020), which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	
WB11. At any time during the previous school year (2018/2019) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WB13

WB12. During that previous school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY3 __ __ HIGHER4 __ __	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=3 OR 4 1 WB6=1 OR 2 2	1 ⇨ WB15
WB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
WB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨ WB18
WB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city or in a village? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, or a village, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	CITY 1 VILLAGE 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/VILLAGE 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
WB17. Before you moved here, which municipality did you live in? <i>If unable to determine the exact municipality, show the respondent the list of municipalities and if necessary read it out loud and then record the respective code.</i>	MUNICIPALITY __ __ OUTSIDE OF KOSOVO (specify) 96	
WB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
WB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (specify) X	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE..... _ _	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE..... _ _	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD..... _ _	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD..... _ _	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM..... _ _	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ End

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY **BH**

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.

Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTIPLE	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1)</i> <i>Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)?</i> <i>Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>	BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	Next Birth	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth


BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins?	BH3. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) a boy or a girl?	BH4. In what month and year was (<i>name of birth</i>) born? <i>Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?</i>			BH5. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) still alive?	BH6. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i>	BH7. Is (<i>name of birth</i>) living with you?	BH8. <i>Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.</i>	BH9. How old was (<i>name of birth</i>) when (he/she) died? <i>If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (<i>name of birth</i>)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years</i>		BH10. Were there any other live births between (<i>name of previous birth</i>) and (<i>name of birth</i>), including any children who died after birth?	
		S M	B G	Day	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N	
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒BH10	DAYS1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS3	___	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth	
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (<i>name of last birth listed</i>)?								YES..... 1 NO..... 2				1 ⇒Record birth(s) in Birth History		

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇒ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN																											
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=11 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2	2 ⇒ End																											
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MN19																											
MN3. Whom did you see? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFEB OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X																												
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</i>	WEEKS1 ____ MONTHS2 <u>0</u> ____ DK998																												
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK98																												
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Was your blood pressure measured?</td> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Did you give a urine sample?</td> <td>URINE SAMPLE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Did you give a blood sample?</td> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Did you have an ultrasound?</td> <td>ULTRASOUND..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Was your weight measured?</td> <td>WEIGHT 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Was your uterine height measured?</td> <td>UTERINE HEIGHT 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Did you have a blood sugar analysis?</td> <td>BLOOD SUGAR..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Was your pregnancy book updated?</td> <td>PREGNANCY BOOK 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1	2	[B] Did you give a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1	2	[C] Did you give a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1	2	[D] Did you have an ultrasound?	ULTRASOUND..... 1	2	[E] Was your weight measured?	WEIGHT 1	2	[F] Was your uterine height measured?	UTERINE HEIGHT 1	2	[G] Did you have a blood sugar analysis?	BLOOD SUGAR..... 1	2	[H] Was your pregnancy book updated?	PREGNANCY BOOK 1	2	
	YES	NO																											
[A] Was your blood pressure measured?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1	2																											
[B] Did you give a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1	2																											
[C] Did you give a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1	2																											
[D] Did you have an ultrasound?	ULTRASOUND..... 1	2																											
[E] Was your weight measured?	WEIGHT 1	2																											
[F] Was your uterine height measured?	UTERINE HEIGHT 1	2																											
[G] Did you have a blood sugar analysis?	BLOOD SUGAR..... 1	2																											
[H] Was your pregnancy book updated?	PREGNANCY BOOK 1	2																											

<p>MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe: Anyone else?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR.....A</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NO ONE..... Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME..... 11</p> <p>OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL/REGIONAL 21</p> <p>MATERNITY/ FAMILY</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY</p> <p>CLINIC.....24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL 31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC 32</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL</p> <p>(<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE..... 76</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section?</p> <p>That is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary: Was it before or after your labour pains started?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS.....1</p> <p>AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	

<p>MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p> 	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i></p> <p><i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR000</p> <p>HOURS1 ____</p> <p>DAYS2 ____</p> <p>NEVER BATHED997</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN32. When (name) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE2 AVERAGE3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE4 VERY SMALL5</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>MN33. Was (name) weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN35</p>

MN34. How much did <i>(name)</i> weigh? <i>If a letter of discharge, child health book or pregnancy book are available, record weight from the document.</i>	FROM DOCUMENTATION... 1 (KG) ____ . ____ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) ____ . ____ DK99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of <i>(name)</i> ?	YES1 NO2	
MN36. Did you ever breastfeed <i>(name)</i> ?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. How long after birth did you first put <i>(name)</i> to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was <i>(name)</i> given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ End
MN39A. What was <i>(name)</i> given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.</i> MN39B. In the first three days after delivery, what was <i>(name)</i> given to drink? <i>Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>'Not given anything to drink' (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.</i>	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)A PLAIN WATERB SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATERC SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTIONE FRUIT JUICEF INFANT FORMULAG TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONSH PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINKY	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK2</p>	2 ⇒ End
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 761</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 962</p>	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (name).</p> <p>You have said that you gave birth in (name or type of facility in MN20). How long did you stay there after the delivery?</p> <p>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</p>	<p>HOURS1 ____</p> <p>DAYS2 ____</p> <p>WEEKS3 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (name)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (name), checking the cord, or seeing if (name) is ok.</p> <p>Before you left the (name or type of facility in MN20), did anyone check on (name)'s health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p> <p>Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (name or type or facility in MN20)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	
<p>PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (name or type of facility in MN20).</p> <p>Did anyone check on (name)'s health after you left (name or type of facility in MN20)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN17</p>
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED2</p>	2 ⇒ PN11

<p>PN8. You have already said that <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on <i>(name)</i>'s health after delivery, for example examining <i>(name)</i>, checking the cord, or seeing if <i>(name)</i> is ok.</p> <p>After the delivery was over and before <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> left you, did <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> check on <i>(name)</i>'s health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN9. And did <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN10. After the <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> left you, did anyone check on the health of <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on <i>(name)</i>'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining <i>(name)</i>, checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok.</p> <p>After <i>(name)</i> was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE.....1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 __ __</p> <p>DAYS.....2 __ __</p> <p>WEEKS3 __ __</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>PN14. Who checked on <i>(name)</i>'s health at that time?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTORA</p> <p>NURSE / MIDWIFEB</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIENDH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	

<p>PN15. Where did this check take place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S HOME.....11</p> <p>OTHER HOME.....12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PUBLIC HOSPITAL/REGIONAL21</p> <p>MATERNITY/ FAMILY</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE22</p> <p>OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY</p> <p>CLINIC24</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31</p> <p>PRIVATE CLINIC.....32</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL</p> <p>(specify) _____ 36</p> <p>DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE76</p> <p>OTHER (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO F RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇒PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen?</p> <p>PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>HOURS1 ____</p> <p>DAYS.....2 ____</p> <p>WEEKS3 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTORA NURSE / MIDWIFEB OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE / FRIENDH OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X																	
PN24. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME.....11 OTHER HOME.....12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR PUBLIC HOSPITAL/REGIONAL21 MATERNITY/ FAMILY HEALTH CENTRE22 OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY CLINIC24 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31 PRIVATE CLINIC.....32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36 DK PUBLIC OR PRIVATE76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96																	
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (name)'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (name)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	EXAMINE THE CORD.....	1	2	8	TAKE TEMPERATURE	1	2	8	COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
EXAMINE THE CORD.....	1	2	8															
TAKE TEMPERATURE	1	2	8															
COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING.....	1	2	8															
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇒PN28																
PN27. Observe (name)'s breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8									
	YES	NO	DK															
OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8															
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1..... 1 NO, MN33=22 DK, MN33=83	1 ⇒PN29A 2 ⇒PN29B 3 ⇒PN29C																

<p>PN29A. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. After that, was <i>(name)</i> weighed again by a health care provider within two days?</p> <p>PN29B. You mentioned that <i>(name)</i> was not weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p> <p>PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if <i>(name)</i> was weighed at birth. Was <i>(name)</i> weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	
<p>PN30. During the first two days after <i>(name)</i>'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ CP3
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? <i>Probe: By this I mean any means of avoiding pregnancy.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CP4
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i>	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD..... C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H DIAPHRAGM..... I FOAM / JELLY J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L WITHDRAWAL M PATCH..... N OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 ____ YEARS 2 ____ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX..... A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC..... I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK..... Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒ End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i> <i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 ____ WEEKS AGO 2 ____ MONTHS AGO 3 ____ YEARS AGO 4 ____ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED..... 995	 993 ⇒ End 994 ⇒ End 995 ⇒ End
UN15. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒ End
UN16. Due to your last menstruation, were there any social activities, school or work days that you did not attend?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY 8	
UN17. During your last menstrual period were you able to wash and change in privacy while at home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
UN18. Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons, cloth or menstrual cups?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
UN19. Were the materials reusable?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
DV

DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

YES NO DK

[A] If she goes out without telling him?

GOES OUT WITHOUT

TELLING 1 2 8

[B] If she neglects the children?

NEGLECTS CHILDREN..... 1 2 8

[C] If she argues with him?

ARGUES WITH HIM 1 2 8

[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?

REFUSES SEX..... 1 2 8

[E] If she burns the food?

BURNS FOOD 1 2 8

VICTIMISATION		VT																																
<p>VT20. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about your personal safety and discrimination</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1</p> <p>SAFE 2</p> <p>UNSAFE 3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE 1</p> <p>SAFE 2</p> <p>UNSAFE 3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE..... 4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7</p>																																	
<p>VT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin?</p> <p>[B] Sex?</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation?</p> <p>[D] Age?</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief?</p> <p>[F] Disability?</p> <p>[X] For any other reason?</p>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>SEX</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>AGE.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RELIGION / BELIEF</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>DISABILITY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>OTHER REASON.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		YES	NO	DK	ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION.....	1	2	8	SEX	1	2	8	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1	2	8	AGE.....	1	2	8	RELIGION / BELIEF	1	2	8	DISABILITY	1	2	8	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	
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MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	3 ⇒MA5
MA2. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK.....98	⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER ..2 NO.....3	3 ⇒End
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	2 ⇒End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=11 NO, MA7=22	1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. Check WB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ End
AF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
AF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
AF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
AF5. Check AF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, AF2=1 1 NO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing? AF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
AF7. Check AF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, AF3=1 1 NO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing? AF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
AF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
AF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
AF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
AF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End
HA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA3A. Can people get the HIV/AIDS virus by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is infected with HIV/AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">YES NO DK</div> DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HA30
HA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

HA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
HA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

WM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
WM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3	
WM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3 ROMANI 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 01 ALBANIAN 02 SERBIAN 03 TURKISH 04 BOSNIAN 05 ROMANI 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
WM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

☐ No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Showcard for question WB14

Albanian

1. Fëmija lexon librin.
2. Kjo verë ka qenë me shumë reshje.
3. Prindërit duhet të kujdesen për fëmijët.
4. Aktiviteti bujqësor është punë e vështirë.

Bosnian

1. Dijete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o djeci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Serbian (Cyrillic)

1. Дете чита књигу.
2. Ово лето је било врло кишовито.
3. Родитељи морају да брину о деци.
4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Serbian (Latin)

1. Dete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo leto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o deci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Turkish

1. Çocuk kitabı okur.
2. Bu yaz çok yağmurlu geçti.
3. Veliler çocuklarına bakmakla yükümlüdürler.
4. Tarımcılık faaliyeti zor bir iştir.

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	

<p>Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.</p>		MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Kosovo Agency of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. This interview usually takes about 15 minutes. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17	

MWM17. Result of man's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
MWB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5= 3 OR 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. Have you ever attended school or preschool education?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. What is the highest level and grade or year of school you have attended?	PRESCHOOL 000 PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	000 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. Did you complete that (grade/year)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MWB7A. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6= 4 1 MWB6=1, 2 OR 3 2	1 ⇒ MWB8 2 ⇒ MWB7B
MWB7B. Is the highest level of school you have attended part of the old or the new school system?	OLD 1 NEW 2 DK 8	
MWB8. Check MWB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-24 1 AGE 25-49 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB9. At any time during the current school year (2019/2020) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
MWB10. During this current school year (2019/2020), which level and grade or year are you <u>attending</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	
MWB11. At any time during the previous school year (2018/2019) did you attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB12. During that previous school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year did you <u>attend</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 __ __ LOWER SECONDARY 2 __ __ UPPER SECONDARY 3 __ __ HIGHER 4 __ __	

MWB13. Check MWB6: Highest level of school attended:	MWB6=3 OR 4 1 MW6=1 OR 2 2	1 ⇒MWB15
MWB14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE..... 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
MWB15. How long have you been continuously living in (name of current city or village of residence)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS..... ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇒MWB18
MWB16. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city or in a village? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city or in a village, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	CITY..... 1 VILLAGE..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/VILLAGE 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MWB17. Before you moved here, which municipality did you live in? <i>If unable to determine the exact municipality, show the respondent the list of municipalities and if necessary read it out loud and then record the respective code.</i>	MUNICIPALITY..... OUTSIDE OF KOSOVO (specify) 96	
MWB18. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒End
MWB19. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (specify) X	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. Now I would like to ask about all the children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman? <i>This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
MCM2. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM5
MCM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
MCM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
MCM5. Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
MCM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
MCM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
MCM8. Have you ever fathered a son or daughter who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking:</i> I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MCM11
MCM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
MCM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
MCM11. Sum answers to MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 and MCM10.	SUM _ _	
MCM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have fathered (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) live births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MCM14

MCM13. Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM12 is 'Yes'.		
MCM14. Check MCM11: How many live births fathered?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=000 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM11=011 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM11=02 OR MORE2	0 ⇒ End 1 ⇒ MCM18A
MCM15. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ MCM17
MCM16. In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN _ _	
MCM17. How old were you when your first child was born?	AGE IN YEARS..... _ _	⇒ MCM18B
MCM18A. In what month and year was the child you have fathered born? MCM18B. In what month and year was the last of these (<i>total number in MCM11</i>) children you have fathered born even if he or she has died? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH _ _ YEAR _ _ _ _	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
MDV

MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:

		YES	NO	DK
[A] If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8
[B] If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8
[C] If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM.....	1	2	8
[D] If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8
[E] If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8

VICTIMISATION		MVT
<p>MVT20. <i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i> Now I would like to ask you some questions about your personal safety and discrimination.</p> <p>Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p> <p>How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE.....1</p> <p>SAFE.....2</p> <p>UNSAFE3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7</p>	
<p>MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE.....1</p> <p>SAFE.....2</p> <p>UNSAFE3</p> <p>VERY UNSAFE4</p> <p>NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK7</p>	
<p>MVT22. In the past 12 months, have you <u>personally</u> felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of the following grounds?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>[A] Ethnic or immigration origin? ETHNIC / IMMIGRATION 1 2 8</p> <p>[B] Sex? SEX..... 1 2 8</p> <p>[C] Sexual orientation? SEXUAL ORIENTATION..... 1 2 8</p> <p>[D] Age? AGE 1 2 8</p> <p>[E] Religion or belief? RELIGION / BELIEF 1 2 8</p> <p>[F] Disability? DISABILITY 1 2 8</p> <p>[X] For any other reason? OTHER REASON 1 2 8</p>	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION..... 3	1 ⇨ MMA7 2 ⇨ MMA7
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER 2 NO..... 3	3 ⇨ End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨ End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨ MMA11A 2 ⇨ MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner)? MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

ADULT FUNCTIONING		MAF
MAF1. Check MWB4: Age of respondent?	AGE 15-17 YEARS 1 AGE 18-49 YEARS 2	1 ⇒ End
MAF2. Do you use glasses or contact lenses? <i>Include the use of glasses for reading.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF3. Do you use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
MAF4. I will now ask you about difficulties you may have doing a number of different activities. For each activity there are four possible answers. You may say that you have 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember, the four possible answers are: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that you cannot do the activity at all.		
MAF5. Check MAF2: Respondent uses glasses or contact lenses?	YES, MAF2=1 1 NO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. When using your glasses or contact lenses, do you have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
MAF6B. Do you have difficulty seeing?	CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
MAF7. Check MAF3: Respondent uses a hearing aid?	YES, MAF3=1 1 NO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. When using your hearing aid(s), do you have difficulty hearing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	
MAF8B. Do you have difficulty hearing?	CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
MAF9. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL 4	
MAF10. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
MAF11. Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
MAF12. Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 	2 ⇒ End
MHA2. HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA3. Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
HA3A. Can people get the HIV/AIDS virus by hugging or shaking hands with a person who is infected with HIV/AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA5. Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA6. Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA7. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA8. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: [A] During pregnancy? [B] During delivery? [C] By breastfeeding?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">YES NO DK</div> DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
MHA9. Check MHA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MHA30
MHA10. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
MHA30. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MHA31. Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA32. Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA33. Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA34. Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA35. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
MHA36. Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES 1 NO 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV 7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	

MWM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES : ..	
MWM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
MWM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3	
MWM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3 ROMANI 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
MWM14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 01 ALBANIAN 02 SERBIAN 03 TURKISH 04 BOSNIAN 05 ROMANI 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
MWM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
MWM16. <i>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes</i> ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household. <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No</i> ⇒ Go to MWM17 in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	

Showcard for question MWB14

Albanian

1. Fëmija lexon librin.
2. Kjo verë ka qenë me shumë reshje.
3. Prindërit duhet të kujdesen për fëmijët.
4. Aktiviteti bujqësor është punë e vështirë.

Bosnian

1. Dijete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o djeci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Serbian (Cyrillic)

1. Дете чита књигу.
2. Ово лето је било врло кишовито.
3. Родитељи морају да брину о деци.
4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Serbian (Latin)

1. Dete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo leto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o deci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Turkish

1. Çocuk kitabı okur.
2. Bu yaz çok yağmurlu geçti.
3. Veliler çocuklarına bakmakla yükümlüdürler.
4. Tarımcılık faaliyeti zor bir iştir.

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.*

UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ UF10B 2 ⇨ UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from Kosovo Agency of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 15 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ UF17	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) 96
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UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
<p>UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name)'s Birth Certificate, Child Immunisation Card, Child Health Booklet, or any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.</p> <p><i>If the child is age 3 or 4 years, do not ask for immunisation records.</i></p>		
<p>UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i></p> <p><i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i></p>	<p>DATE OF BIRTH</p> <p>DAY __ __</p> <p>DK DAY98</p> <p>MONTH..... __ __</p> <p>YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> __ __</p>	
<p>UB2. How old is (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i></p>	<p>AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __</p>	
<p>UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 42</p>	1 ⇒ UB9
<p>UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH471</p> <p>NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH472</p>	2 ⇒ UB6
<p>UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending preschool education in the current school year?</p>	<p>YES, ED10=01</p> <p>NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2</p>	1 ⇒ UB8B 2 ⇒ UB9
<p>UB6. Has (name) ever attended preschool education?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	2 ⇒ UB9
<p>UB7. At any time since September, did (he/she) attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	1 ⇒ UB8A 2 ⇒ UB9
<p>UB8A. Does (he/she) currently attend (programmes mentioned in UB6)?</p> <p>UB8B. You have mentioned that (name) has attended preschool education this school year. Does (he/she) currently attend this programme?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO2</p>	

UB9. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ End
UB10. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE.....D OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does (<i>name</i>) have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1 YES, NOT SEEN2 NO3 DK8	1 ⇒ <i>End</i> 2 ⇒ <i>End</i>
BR2. Has (<i>name</i>)’s birth been registered with the office of civil registration?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	1 ⇒ <i>End</i>
BR3. Do you know how to register (<i>name</i>)’s birth?	YES.....1 NO2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with:	<div style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</div> [A] Homemade toys, such as rag dolls, rag balls, cars, or other toys made at home? <div> HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8 </div>	
[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?	<div> TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8 </div>	
[C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, or leaves?	<div> HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8 </div>	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):		
[A] Left alone for more than an hour?	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR..... ____	
[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour?	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____	
<i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i>		
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End

<p>EC5. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (name):</p> <p><i>If 'Yes', ask:</i> Who engaged in this activity with (name)?</p> <p><i>A foster/step mother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i></p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p> <p><i>'No one' cannot be recorded if any household member age 15 and above engaged in activity with child.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books or looked at picture books with (name)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (name)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to or with (name), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (name) outside the home?</p> <p>[E] Played with (name)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things for or with (name)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
	MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE																																	
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NAMED	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 2 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ End</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of (name). Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of (name)'s development.</p> <p>Can (name) identify or name at least ten letters of the alphabet?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Can (name) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Does (name) know the name and recognize the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. Can (name) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>																																				

EC10. Is <i>(name)</i> sometimes too sick to play?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC11. Does <i>(name)</i> follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC12. When given something to do, is <i>(name)</i> able to do it independently?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC13. Does <i>(name)</i> get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC14. Does <i>(name)</i> kick, bite, or hit other children or adults?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC15. Does <i>(name)</i> get distracted easily?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) <u>in the past month</u> . <div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. [C] Shook (him/her). [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2 EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2 SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the questionnaire for children age 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (<i>name</i>) may have. Does (<i>name</i>) wear glasses?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (<i>name</i>) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (<i>name</i>) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (<i>name</i>) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
UCF6. Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?	YES, UCF2=1 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. When wearing (his/her) glasses, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing? UCF7B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, UCF3=1 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? UCF9B. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, UCF4=1 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇒ UCF14 2 ⇒ UCF14 3 ⇒ UCF14 4 ⇒ UCF14

UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty picking up small objects with (his/her) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (him/her)?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	
UCF19. The next question has five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after the question. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (<i>name</i>) kick, bite or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE 5	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	2 ⇒ End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
BD3. Is (<i>name</i>) still being breastfed?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
BD3A. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1.....1 AGE 22	2 ⇒ End
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or night, did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?</u>	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
BD5. Did (<i>name</i>) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution, such as <u>Nelit, Rehidromiks, Quidral, Hidraton, Humana Elektrolyt, Orosal 65</u> , yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	
BD6. Did (<i>name</i>) <u>drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements (such as AD3, PROTON) or any medicines</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	YES.....1 NO2 DK8	

<p>BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or the night.</p> <p>Please include liquids consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>Did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>) yesterday during the day or the night:</p>	<div>YES NO DK</div>				
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	
[B] Juice or juice drinks?	JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8	
[C] Clear soup?	CLEAR SOUP	1	2	8	
[D] Infant formula, such as Bebelak, Hipp, Aptamil, Nan, Humana?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ∇ BD7[E]	8 ∇ BD7[E]	
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink infant formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA DK.....8				
[E] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ∇ BD7[P]	8 ∇ BD7[P]	
[E1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK DK.....8				
[P] Tea?	TEA	1	2	8	
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ∇ BD8	8 ∇ BD8	
[X1] Record all other liquids mentioned.	(Specify) _____				

<p>BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or the night. Please include foods consumed outside of your home.</p> <p>- Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>If 'Yes' ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else?</i> <i>Record answers using the food groups below.</i></p> <p>- What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? <i>Repeat this string of questions, recording in the food groups, until the respondent tells you that the child went to sleep until the next morning.</i></p>				
<p><i>For each food group not mentioned after completing the above ask:</i></p> <p>Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or the night</p>				
		YES	NO	DK
<p>[A] Yogurt made from animal milk? <i>Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[E] or BD7[X], depending on milk content.</i></p>	YOGURT	1	2 ∅ BD8[B]	8 ∅ BD8[B]
<p>[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>			
<p>[B] Any fortified baby food made from grains, such as Hipp Lino, Frutek?</p>	FORTIFIED BABY FOOD	1	2	8
<p>[C] Bread, rice, noodles, polenta, porridge, or other foods made from grains?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
<p>[D] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?</p>	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH	1	2	8
<p>[E] White potatoes, or any other foods made from roots that are white inside?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
<p>[F] Spinach, broccoli or any other dark green, leafy vegetables?</p>	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
<p>[G] Raw sour cherries, dry or fresh apricots and ripe melon that is orange inside?</p>	SOUR CHERRIES, APRICOTS, MELONS	1	2	8
<p>[H] Any other fruits or vegetables, such as bananas, apples, grapes, watermelon, cucumber, peach, beetroot, cabbage?</p>	OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES	1	2	8
<p>[I] Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?</p>	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
<p>[J] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck or sausages made from these meats?</p>	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
<p>[K] Eggs?</p>	EGGS	1	2	8
<p>[L] Fish or shellfish, either fresh or dried?</p>	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
<p>[M] Beans, peas, lentils or nuts, including any foods made from these?</p>	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8
<p>[N] Cheese or other food made from animal milk?</p>	CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK	1	2	8
<p>[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?</p>	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ∅ BD9	8 ∅ BD9

[X1] Record all other solid, semi-solid, or soft food that do not fit food groups above.	(Specify) _____	
<p>BD9. How many times did (<i>name</i>) eat any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?</p> <p><i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i></p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES__</p> <p>DK8</p>	

IMMUNISATION										IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4..... 2						2 ⇒ End		
IM2. Do you have a Child Immunisation Card, Child Health Booklet, immunisation record from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S)..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT..... 4						1 ⇒ IM5 3 ⇒ IM5		
IM3. Did you ever have a Child Immunisation Card, Child Health Booklet or immunisation record from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES..... 1 NO 2								
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒ IM11		
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 3 NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN..... 4						4 ⇒ IM11		
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		<div>DATE OF IMMUNISATION</div> <div> <div>DAY</div> <div>MONTH</div> <div>YEAR</div> </div>								
BCG	BCG					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0			
OPV/IPV R	OPV/IPVR					2	0			
DTP 1	DTP1					2	0			
DTP 2	DTP2					2	0			
DTP 3	DTP3					2	0			
DTP R	DTPR					2	0			
Hepatitis B (at birth)	HepB0					2	0			

Hepatitis B 1	HepB1					2	0			
Hepatitis B 2	HepB2					2	0			
Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0			
Haemophilus Influenzae type b1	Hib1					2	0			
Haemophilus Influenzae type b2	Hib2					2	0			
Haemophilus Influenzae type b3	Hib3					2	0			
DTP1 + HepB1 + Hib1						2	0			
DTP2 + HepB2 + Hib2						2	0			
DTP3 + HepB3 + Hib3						2	0			
DTP1 + IPV1 + Hib1						2	0			
DTP2 + IPV2 + Hib2						2	0			
DTP3 + IPV3 + Hib3						2	0			
MMR	MMR					2	0			
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to MMR) recorded?		YES..... 1							1 ⇒ IM28	
		NO 2								
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during campaigns or immunisation weeks?		YES..... 1							2 ⇒ IM28	
		NO 2								
		DK 8							8 ⇒ IM28	
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column. When <u>finished</u> , go to IM28.									⇒ IM28	
IM11. Has (name) ever received any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign or immunisation weeks?		YES..... 1							2 ⇒ IM28	
		NO 2								
		DK 8							8 ⇒ IM28	
IM14. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?		YES..... 1								
		NO 2								
		DK 8								
IM15A. Did (name) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination – that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B disease? Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time or in		YES..... 1							2 ⇒ IM16A	
		NO 2								
		DK 8							8 ⇒ IM16A	

<i>combination with the Polio, DTP and Hib vaccines.</i>		
IM15B. Did (name) receive the first Hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours after birth?	YES, WITHIN 24 HOURS..... 1 YES, BUT NOT WITHIN 24 HOURS..... 2 NO 3 DK 8	
IM15C. How many times did (name) receive the Hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _	
IM16A. Has (name) ever received any vaccination drops in the mouth or injections to protect (him/her) from child paralysis/polio? <i>Probe by indicating that the Polio vaccine is sometimes given at the same time or in combination with the DTP, Hepatitis B and Hib vaccines.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒IM20A 8⇒IM20A
IM16B. How many times did (name) receive Polio in the mouth of Polio injection?	NUMBER OF TIMES _	
IM20A. Has (name) ever received a DTP vaccination – that is, an injection in the upper arm to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, or diphtheria? <i>Probe by indicating that the DTP vaccine is sometimes given at the same time or in combination with the Polio, Hepatitis B and Hib vaccines.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒IM21A 8⇒IM21A
IM20B. How many times did (name) receive the DTP vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _	
IM21A. Has (name) ever received a Hib vaccine – that is, an injection in the upper arm to prevent him/her from getting Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that the Hib vaccine is sometimes given at the same time or in combination with the Polio, DTP and Hepatitis B vaccines.</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	2⇒IM26 8⇒IM26
IM21B. How many times did (name) receive Hib vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES _	
IM26. Has (name) ever received a MMR vaccine – that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 12 months or older – to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	
IM28. Issue a <i>QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY</i> for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire		

UF11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
UF12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH.....1 ALBANIAN2 SERBIAN.....3	
UF13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH.....1 ALBANIAN2 SERBIAN.....3 ROMANI.....4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
UF14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH.....01 ALBANIN02 SERBIAN.....03 TURKISH.....04 BOSNIAN05 ROMANI.....06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)96	
UF15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED.....3	
<p>UF16. <i>Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE FORM for this child and complete the Information Panel on that Form.</i></p> <p><i>Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of <u>another</u> child age 0-4 living in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of a child age 5-17 selected for Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 in this household?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

[illegible]**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**[illegible]

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	

ANTHROPOMETRY		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	KILOGRAMS (KG)..... ____ . ____ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 99.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum?	YES 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDERESSED TO THE MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i> AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: <i>Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.</i>	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ____ . ____ CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED 999.5 OTHER (specify) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP 2	
AN13. Today's date: Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		
AN14. Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Next Child
AN15. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

[illegible]

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE

**FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS
AT HEALTH FACILITY**
2019–2020 Kosovo MICS

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		HF
<i>This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child.</i>		
HF1. Cluster number: <div style="text-align: right;">_____</div>	HF2. Household number: <div style="text-align: right;">_____</div>	
HF3. Child's name, surname and line number: NAME _____	HF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name, surname and line number: NAME _____	
HF4A. Father's name, surname and line number: <i>(record "00" for line number if father is not listed in HL)</i> NAME _____	HF6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
HF9. Child's day, month and year of birth: Copy from UB2 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE <div style="text-align: right;">____ / ____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> ____</div>	HF10. Write the name of health facility: <div style="text-align: right;">_____</div>	⇒HF11
HF5. Name and number of field staff recording at facility: NAME _____		
HF7. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: <div style="text-align: right;">____ / ____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> ____</div>	HF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES <div style="text-align: right;">____ : ____</div>

HF15. Result of health facility visit:	<div style="text-align: right;"> RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED 01 NOT COPIED <i>(specify)</i> 02 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY <i>(specify)</i> 03 OTHER <i>(specify)</i> 96 </div>
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IMMUNIZATION											HF
HF11. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card:				____ / ____ / <u>20</u> ____							
HF12. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. (b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.				DATE OF IMMUNIZATION							
				DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG	BCG					2	0				
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0				
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0				
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0				
Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					2	0				
Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					2	0				
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0				
OPV/IPV R	OPV/IPVR					2	0				
DTP 1	DTP1					2	0				
DTP 2	DTP2					2	0				
DTP 3	DTP3					2	0				
DPT R	DTPR					2	0				
Hepatitis B (at birth)	HepB0					2	0				
Hepatitis B 1	HepB1					2	0				
Hepatitis B 2	HepB2					2	0				
Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0				
Haemophilus Influenzae type b 1	Hib1					2	0				
Haemophilus Influenzae type b 2	Hib2					2	0				
Haemophilus Influenzae type b 3	Hib3					2	0				
DTP1 + HepB1 + Hib1						2	0				
DTP2 + HepB2 + Hib2						2	0				
DTP3 + HepB3 + Hib3						2	0				
DTP1 + IPV1 + Hib1						2	0				
DTP2 + IPV2 + Hib2						2	0				
DTP3 + IPV3 + Hib3						2	0				
MMR	MMR					2	0				
HF14. Record the time.				HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____						⇒HF15	

DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

*Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caretaker identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.*

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from Kosovo Agency of Statistics. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview will take about 15 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview will take about 15 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. May I start now?	
YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒FS17	

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME 02 REFUSED..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17 06 OTHER (specify) _____ 96
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CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47.....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47.....2	1⇒CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH YEAR	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
CB4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or preschool education?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CB11
CB5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever attended?	PRESCHOOL.....000 PRIMARY.....1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 HIGHER.....4	000⇒CB7
CB6. Did (he/she) ever complete that (grade/year)?	YES1 NO2	
CB7. At any time during the current school year (2019/2020) did (<i>name</i>) attend school or preschool education?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CB9
CB8. During this current school year (2019/2020), which level and grade or year is (<i>name</i>) <u>attending</u> ?	PRESCHOOL.....000 PRIMARY.....1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 HIGHER.....4	
CB9. At any time during the previous school year (2018/2019) did (<i>name</i>) attend school or preschool education?	YES1 NO2	2⇒CB11
CB10. During that previous school year (2018/2019), which level and grade or year did (<i>name</i>) <u>attend</u> ?	PRESCHOOL.....000 PRIMARY.....1 LOWER SECONDARY2 UPPER SECONDARY3 HIGHER.....4	
CB11. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES1 NO2	2⇒End
CB12. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER.....B OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE ...D OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS.....1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY.....1 2</p>	
<p>CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CL7</p>
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS..... _ _</p>	
<p>CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is <i>(name)</i> exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p>																									
<p>CL7. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ <i>CL9</i></p>																								
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on fetching water for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>																									
<p>CL9. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ <i>CL11</i></p>																								
<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did <i>(name)</i> spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last <i>(day of the week)</i>?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS _ _</p>																									
<p>CL11. Since last <i>(day of the week)</i>, did <i>(name)</i> do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>COOKING</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD	1	2	COOKING	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2	
	YES	NO																								
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OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS	1	2																								
<p>CL12. Check <i>CL11</i>, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ <i>End</i></p>																								

<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i></p>	NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __	
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CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇒ End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) <u>in the past month</u> . <div style="text-align: right;">YES NO</div> [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1 2 [C] Shook (him/her). SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her). SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 [F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit him/her over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2		
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caretaker of any other children under age 5?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES1 NO2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (name) may have. Does (name) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (name) use a hearing aid?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (name) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all. <i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i> Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (name) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (he/she) cannot at all?		
FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?	YES, FCF1=1 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF6A 2 ⇒ FCF6B
FCF6A. When wearing (his/her) glasses or contact lenses, does (name) have difficulty seeing? FCF6B. Does (name) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?	YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF8A 2 ⇒ FCF8B
FCF8A. When using (his/her) hearing aid(s), does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music? FCF8B. Does (name) have difficulty hearing sounds like peoples' voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?	YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇒ FCF14
FCF10. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (name) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? <i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field. <i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i>	SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇒ FCF12 4 ⇒ FCF12

<p>FCF11. Without (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p> <p><i>Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒ FCF16</p> <p>4 ⇒ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. With (his/her) equipment or assistance, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FCF16</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF16</p> <p>3 ⇒ FCF16</p> <p>4 ⇒ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 1 football field.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒ FCF16</p> <p>4 ⇒ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> That would be about the length of 5 football fields.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (himself/herself)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. When (<i>name</i>) speaks, does (he/she) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty learning things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty remembering things?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (he/she) enjoys doing?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty accepting changes in (his/her) routine?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty controlling (his/her) behaviour?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. Does (<i>name</i>) have difficulty making friends?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question.</p> <p>I would like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very anxious, nervous or worried.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I would also like to know how often (<i>name</i>) seems very sad or depressed.</p> <p>Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
PR2. At the end of this interview I will ask you if I can talk to (name). If (he/she) is close, can you please ask (him/her) to stay here. If (name) is not with you at the moment could I ask that you now arrange for (him/her) to return? If that is not possible, we will later discuss a convenient time for me to call back.		
PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check CB7: Did the child attend any school? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=1..... 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help (name) with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. Does (name)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as a parents' council and school council?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (name)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (name)'s school?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;">YES NO DK</div> PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES 1 2 8 SCHOOL BUDGET 1 2 8	
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school grade report or performance card for (name)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

PR11. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to <i>(name)</i> 's school for any of the following reasons?	<div>YES NO DK</div>	
[A] A school celebration or a sport event?	CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT 1 2 8	
[B] To discuss <i>(name)</i> 's progress with (his/her) teachers?	TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL									
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒ End 2 3 ⇒ End									
<p>FL1. Now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself) and about reading, and then ask (him/her) to complete a few reading and number activities.</p> <p>These are not school tests and the results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or the school.</p> <p>You will not benefit directly from participating and I am not trained to tell you how well (name) has performed.</p> <p>The activities are to help us find out how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers so that improvements can be made.</p> <p>This will take about 20 minutes. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.</p>											
May I talk to (name)?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒ FL28									
FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES __ : __										
<p>FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself.</p> <p>Could you tell me a little bit about yourself?</p> <p><i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal consent:</i></p> <p>Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from Kosovo Agency of Statistics. I am part of a team trying to find out how children are learning to read and to use numbers. We are also talking to some of the children about this and asking them to do some reading and number activities. (Your mother/Name of caretaker) has said that you can decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. You do not have to do anything that you do not want to do. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or you do not want to continue that is alright.</p>											
Are you ready to get started?	YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇒ FL28									
<p>FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You are not alone with the child unless they are at least visible to an adult known to the child.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an Icebreaker.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty while you can see which page is open.</p>											
<p>FL5. Remember you can ask me a question at any time if there is something you do not understand. You can ask me to stop at any time.</p>											
<p>FL6. First we are going to talk about reading.</p> <p>[A] Do you read books at home?</p> <p>[B] Does someone read to you at home?</p>	<table style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>READS BOOKS AT HOME.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>READ TO AT HOME</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	READS BOOKS AT HOME.....	1	2	READ TO AT HOME	1	2	
	YES	NO									
READS BOOKS AT HOME.....	1	2									
READ TO AT HOME	1	2									

FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	ALBANIAN.....02 SERBIAN03 TURKISH04 BOSNIAN.....05 ROMANI06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK98	
FL8. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or preschool education? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇒FL9A
FL8A. Check CB4: Did the child ever attend school or preschool education? <i>Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB4 was not asked.</i>	YES, CB4/ED4=11 NO, CB4/ED4=2 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇒FL9B
FL8B. Check FL7: Is READING & NUMBERS BOOK available in the language spoken at home?	YES, FL7=02, 03, 04 OR 05.....1 NO, FL7=06, 96 OR 98.....2	1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL23
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? <i>Probe if necessary and name the listed languages.</i>	ALBANIAN.....2 SERBIAN3 TURKISH4 BOSNIAN.....5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK8	2 ⇒FL10A 3 ⇒FL10A 4 ⇒FL10A 5 ⇒FL10A 6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23
FL10A. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL9A/B</i>). Would you like to start reading the story? FL10B. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Language recorded in FL7</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒FL23
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS1 AGE 10-14 YEARS2	1 ⇒FL13
FL12. Check CB7: In the current school year, did the child attend school or preschool education? <i>Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for child if CB7 was not asked.</i>	YES, CB7/ED9=11 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇒FL19
FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK. <i>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</i> Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>Tom is a cat. Reks is a dog. Tom is 5. Reks is 6.</i>		
FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒FL23
FL15. Once the reading is done, ask: How old is Tomi?	TOM IS 5 YEARS OLD1 OTHER ANSWERS2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS.....3	1 ⇒FL17

FL16. Say: Tom is 5 years old. <i>and go to FL23.</i>								⇒FL23
FL17. Here is another question: Who is older: Tom or Reks?	REKS IS OLDER (THAN TOM) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS..... 3							1 ⇒FL19
FL18. Say: Reks is older than Tom. Reks is 6 and Tom is 5. <i>and go to FL23.</i>								⇒FL23
FL19. Turn the page to reveal the reading passage. Thank you. Now I want you to try this. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go onto the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Agimi	is	in	class	two.	One	day,	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Agimi	was	going	home	from	school.	He	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	saw	some	white	flowers	on	the	way.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	The	flowers	were	near	a	grape	farm.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	Agimi	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for	
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
	his	mother.	Agimi	ran	fast	across	the	
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell	
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
	down	near	an	apple	tree.	Agimi	started	
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63		
He	gave	Agimi	many	flowers.	Agimi	was		
64	65	66	67	68	69	70		
very	happy.							
71	72							
FL20. Results of the child's reading.	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED NUMBER ____ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED NUMBER ____							
FL21. How well did the child read the story?	THE CHILD READ AT LEAST ONE WORD CORRECTLY 1							2 ⇒FL23 3 ⇒FL23
	THE CHILD DID NOT READ ANY WORD CORRECTLY 2							
	THE CHILD DID NOT TRY TO READ THE STORY 3							

<p>FL22. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read.</p> <p><i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i></p> <p><i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i></p> <p>[A] What class is Agimi in?</p> <p>[B] What did Agimi see on the way home?</p> <p>[C] Why did Agimi start crying?</p> <p>[D] Where did Agimi fall (down)?</p> <p>[E] Why was Agimi happy?</p>	<p>CORRECT ((AGIMI IS) IN CLASS TWO) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (HE SAW SOME FLOWERS) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT ((AGIMI FELL DOWN) NEAR AN APPLE TREE) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p> <p>CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS / BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER) 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3</p>	
<p>FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page.</p> <p>Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is.</p> <p><i>Point to the first number and say:</i> Start here.</p> <p><i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, mark the number as 'No Attempt', point to the next number and say:</i> What is this number?</p> <p><i>If the child does not attempt to read 2 consecutive numbers, say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>12</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>30</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>48</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>74</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p> <p>731</p> <p>CORRECT 1</p> <p>INCORRECT 2</p> <p>NO ATTEMPT 3</p>	

FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12 and 30)?	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. <i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers.</i> <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers.</i> <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', no attempt, for remaining pairs and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 CORRECT (7)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 11 & 24 CORRECT (24)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 58 & 49 CORRECT (58)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 65 & 67 CORRECT (67)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 146 & 154 CORRECT (154)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. <i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum.</i> <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition.</i> <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', no attempt, for remaining sums and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 CORRECT (5)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 8 + 6 CORRECT (14)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 7 + 3 CORRECT (10)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 13 + 6 CORRECT (19)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 12 + 24 CORRECT (36)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (3)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇒ FL26B 3 ⇒ FL26B
FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇒ FL26C
FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		

FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and ____. <i>Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?</i>	CORRECT (20)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	2 ⇒ FL26E 3 ⇒ FL26E
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇒ FL27
FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?	YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (<i>pointing to the missing number</i>). <i>Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question.</i> <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', no attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question.</i> <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', no attempt, for remaining patterns and say: Thank you. That is ok.</i>	5, 6, 7, ____ CORRECT (8)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 2, 4, 6, ____ CORRECT (8)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3 5, 8, 11, ____ CORRECT (14)..... 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT..... 3	

FL28. Result of interview with child. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 MOTHER / CARETAKER REFUSED..... 03 CHILD REFUSED 04 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 05 INCAPACITATED 06 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
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FS11. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES ____ : ____	
FS12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3	
FS13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	ENGLISH 1 ALBANIAN 2 SERBIAN 3 ROMANI 4 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. <i>Native language of the Respondent.</i>	ENGLISH 01 ALBANIAN 02 SERBIAN 03 TURKISH 04 BOSNIAN 05 ROMANI 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 96	
FS15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS16. <i>Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</i> <i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i> <i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS	

Tom is a cat. Reks is a dog. Tom is 5. Reks is 6.



Agimi is in class two. One day, Agimi was going home from school. He saw some white flowers on the way. The flowers were near a grape farm. Agimi wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Agimi ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near an apple tree. Agimi started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Agimi many flowers. Agimi was very happy.

Tomi është një maçok. Reksi është një qen.

Tomi është 5 vjeçar. Reksi është 6 vjeçar.



Agimi është në klasën e dytë. Një ditë, Agimi po kthehej në shtëpi nga shkolla. Rrugës ai pa disa lule të bardha. Lulet ishin pranë kopshtit me rrush. Agimi kishte dëshirë të këpuste disa lule për nënën e tij. Agimi vrapoi me nxitim në kopsht për të këputur lulet. Ai u rrëzua pranë një druri të mollës. Agimi filloi të qante. Kopshtari e pa dhe iu afrua. Ai i dha Agimit shumë lule. Agimi ishte shumë i gëzuar.

Том је мачак. Рекс је пас. Том има 5 година.
Рекс има 6 година.



Марко иде у други разред. Једног дана Марко се враћао кући из школе. На путу до куће видео је црвено цвеће. Цвеће је било у близини воћњака. Марко је желео да убере неколико цветова за своју мајку. Марко је потрчао кроз воћњак како би убрао цвеће. Пао је поред стабла јабуке. Марко је почео да плаче. Човек га је видео и пришао. Дао је Марку неколико цветова. Марко је био веома срећан.

Tom bir kedidir. Rex bir köpektir.
Tom 5 yaşında. Rex 6 yaşında.



Caner ikinci sınıf öğrencisidir. Bir gün, Caner okuldan eve dönüyordu. Yolda yürürken beyaz çiçekler gördü Çiçekler üzüm bahçesinin yanındaydı. Caner, annesi için çiçek toplamak istedi. Caner çiçekleri toplamak için bahçeye koştu. Koşarken bir elma ağacının yanına düştü. Caner ağlamaya başladı. Komşu onu gördü ve ona yaklaştı. Caner birçok çiçek verdi. Caner çok mutluydu.

Tom je mačak. Reks je pas.
Tom ima 5 godina. Reks ima 6 godina.



Musa ide u drugi razred. Jednog dana Musa se vraćao kući iz škole. Hodajući putem ugledao je crveno cvijeće. Cvijeće je bilo u blizini voćnjaka. Musa je htio da ubere cvijeće za svoju majku. Musa je brzo potrčao preko polja kako bi ubrao cvijeće. Pao je u blizini jabukovog drveta. Musa je počeo plakati. Čovjek ga je ugledao i prišao mu. On je Musi dao mnogo cvijeća. Musa je bio veoma sretan.

9

12

30

48

74

731

7

5

11

24

58

49

65

67

146

154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$8 + 6 =$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 _ 4



5 10 15 —



5 6 7 —

14 15 — 17

20 — 40 50

2 4 6 _

5 8 11 —

E.2 ALBANIAN QUESTIONNAIRES

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR EKONOMINË FAMILJARE				HH
HH1. Numri i grupimit: _____		HH2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____		
HH3. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____		HH4. Emri dhe numri i mbikëqyrësit: EMRI _____		
HH5. Dita / Muaji / Viti i intervistës: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		HH7. Regjioni: GJAKOVË 1 GJILAN 2 MITROVICË 3 PEJË 4 PRIZREN 5 PRISHTINË 6 FERIZAJ 7		
HH6. Zona:	URBANE 1 RURALE 2			
HH8. A është përzgjedhur Ekonomia Familjare për Pyetësin për Meshkuj?	PO 1 JO 2			
HH9. A është përzgjedhur Ekonomia Familjare për Testimin e Cilësisë së Ujit?	PO 1 JO 2	HH10. A është përzgjedhur Ekonomia Familjare për testim me ujë steril/të kontrolluar?	PO 1 JO 2	

Kontrolloni që respondentit të jetë anëtar i mirëinformuar i ekonomisë familjare dhe që të jetë së paku 18 vjeç para se të vazhdoni me intervistën. Mund të intervistoni një fëmijë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare vetëm në rast se nuk ka anëtarë të rritur të ekonomisë familjare apo nëse të gjithë anëtarët e rritur të ekonomisë familjare janë të paaftë. Ju nuk mund të intervistoni një fëmijë nën moshën 15 vjeçare.

HH11. Shënoni kohën.
ORA : MINUTAT
_____ : _____

HH12. Përshendetje, unë jam (**emri yt**). Ne jemi nga Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Jemi duke e bërë një anketë për gjendjen e fëmijëve, familjeve dhe ekonomive familjare. Do të doja të flisja me ju për këto tema. Intervista zakonisht zgjat rreth 15 minuta. Pas kësaj, ndoshta do të kërkoj të realizoj intervista shtesë me ju ose me anëtarët tjerë të ekonomisë suaj familjare. Të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?

PO..... 1	1 ⇨ Lista E Anëtarëve Të Ekonomisë Familjare
JO / NUK ËSHTË PYETUR..... 2	2 ⇨ HH46

HH46. Rezultati i intervistës së Pyetësit për Ekonomi Familjare: Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.	E PËRFUNDUAR 01
	ASNJË ANËTAR I EKONOMISË FAMILJARE OSE RESPONDENT KOMPETENT 02
	NUK ISHTE NË SHTËPI NË KOHËN E VIZITËS 02
	TË GJITHË ANËTARËT E EKONOMISË FAMILJARE KANË MUNGUAR PËR NJË PERIUDHË TË GJATË KOHORE 03
	E REFUZUAR..... 04
	SHTËPIA/BANESA E ZBRAZËT OSE ADRESA NUK ËSHTË E BANUESHME 05
	SHTËPIA/BANESA E SHKATËRRUAR 06
	NUK ËSHTË GJETUR SHTËPIA/BANESA 07
TJETËR (specifiko) _____ 96	

HH47. Emri dhe numri i rreshtit i respondentit të Pyetësit për Ekonomi Familjare:

EMRI _____

ANËTARË TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE

FEMRA TË MOSHËS 15-49 VJEÇARE

Nëse Ekonomia Familjare është përzgjedhur për Pyetësin për Meshkuj:
MESHKUJ TË MOSHËS 15-49 VJEÇARE

FËMIJË NËN MOSHËN 5 VJEÇARE

FËMIJË TË MOSHËS 5-17 VJEÇARE

Të plotësohet pasi që Pyetësi për Ekonomi Familjare të jetë përfunduar

NUMRI I PËRGJITHSHËM

HH48 _____

HH49 _____

HH50 _____

HH51 _____

HH52 _____

Të plotësohet pasi që të gjithë pyetësit të jenë përfunduar

NUMRI I KOMPLETUAR

HH53 _____

HH54 _____

HH55 _____

HH56 ZERO 0
NJË 1

LISTA E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE

HL

Së pari plotësoni HL2-HL4 vertikalisht për të gjithë anëtarët e ekonomisë familjare, duke filluar me kryefamiljarin. Pasi që HL2-HL4 të plotësohen për të gjithë anëtarët, sigurohuni të pyetni për anëtarë të tjerë: Ata që nuk janë në shtëpi për momentin, ndonjë foshnje apo fëmijë të vegjël dhe të tjerë që mund të mos jenë pjesë e familjes (si psh shërbëtorë, miq) por që zakonisht jetojnë në ekonomi familjare.

Më pas, parashtroni pyetjet HL5-HL20 për secilin anëtar veçmas. Nëse përdoren pyetësorë shtesë, shënoni në këtë kuti:..... ☐

HL1. Numri i rreshtit	HL2. Së pari, ju lutem më thoni emrin e secilit person që zakonisht jeton këtu, duke filluar me kryefamiljarin. Pyetni për anëtarë të tjerë të ekonomisë familjare.	HL3. Cila është marrëdhënia e (emri) me (emri i kryefamiljarit)?	HL4. A është (emri) mashkull apo femër?	HL5. Cila është data e lindjes e (emri)?	HL6. Sa vjeç është (emri)? Regjistroni vitet e mbushura. Nëse mosha është 95 vjeçare ose më shumë, shënoni '95'.	HL8. Rrethoni numrin e rreshtit nëse është femër dhe është e moshës 15-49 vjeçare.	HL9. Rrethoni numrin e rreshtit nëse është mashkull, është i moshës 15-49 vjeçare, dhe HH8 është PO.	HL10. Rrethoni i numrin e rreshtit nëse mosha është 0-4 vjeçare.	HL11. Mosha 0-17 vjeçare?	HL12. A është nëna biologjike e (emri) e gjallë?	HL13. A jeton nëna biologjike e (emri) në këtë ekonomi familjare?	HL14. Shënoni numrin e rreshtit të nënës dhe kaloni në HL16.	HL15. Ku jeton nëna biologjike e (emri)? 1 JASHTË VENDIT 2 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TË NJETË 3 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TJETËR 4 NË NJË INSTITUCION TË KËTU VENDI 8 ND	HL16. A është babai biologjik i (emri) i gjallë?	HL17. A jeton babai biologjik i (emri) në këtë ekonomi familjare?	HL18. Shënoni numrin e rreshtit të babait dhe kaloni në HL20.	HL19. Ku jeton babai biologjik i (emri)? 1 JASHTË VENDIT 2 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TË NJETË 3 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TJETËR 4 NË NJË INSTITUCION TË KËTU VENDI 8 ND	HL20. Kopjoni numrin e rreshtit të nënës nga HL14. Nëse është i zbrazët, pyetni: Kush është kujdestari kryesor i (emri)? Nëse 'Askush' për fëmijë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare, shënoni '90'.
RRESHTI	EMRI	MARRËDHËNIA*	M F	MUAJI	VITI	MOSHA	F 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	P J	P J ND	P J	NËNA		P J ND	P J	BABAI	
01		01	1 2				01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
02			1 2				02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
03			1 2				03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
04			1 2				04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
05			1 2				05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
06			1 2				06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
07			1 2				07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
08			1 2				08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8
* Kodet për HL3: Marrëdhënia me kryefamiljarin:		01 KRYEFAMILJARI 02 BASHKËSHORT / PARTNER 03 I BIRI / E BIJA 04 DHËNDRI / NUSJA		05 FËMIJA I DJALIT / VAJZËS 06 PRINDI 07 VJEHRRI / VJEHRRA 08 VËLLAU / MOTRA		09 BURRI I MOTRËS / GRUAJA E VËLLAUT/ MOTRA E BURRIT/GRUAS, VËLLAU I BURRIT/GRUAS 10 AXHA / DAJA / TEZJA / HALLA 11 FËMIJA I VËLLAUT / MOTRËS 12 I AFËRM TJETËR		13 I ADOPTUAR / FËMIJË NË STREHM FAMILJAR / FËMIJË I PARTNERIT 14 SHËRBËTOR (JETON NË EKONOMI FAMILJARE) 96 TJETËR (NUK ËSHTË I AFËRM) 98 ND										

LISTA E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE

HL

Së pari plotësoni HL2-HL4 vertikalisht për të gjithë anëtarët e ekonomisë familjare, duke filluar me kryefamiljarin. Pasi që HL2-HL4 të plotësohen për të gjithë anëtarët, sigurohuni të pyetni për anëtarë të tjerë: Ata që nuk janë në shtëpi për momentin, ndonjë foshnje apo fëmijë të vegjël dhe të tjerë që mund të mos jenë pjesë e familjes (si psh shërbëtorë, miq) por që zakonisht jetojnë në ekonomi familjare.

Më pas, parashtroni pyetjet HL5-HL20 për secilin anëtar veçmas. Nëse përdoren pyetësorë shtesë, shënoni në këtë kuti:..... ☐

HL1. Numri i rreshtit	HL2. Së pari, ju lutem më thoni emrin e secilit person që zakonisht jeton këtu, duke filluar me kryefamiljarin. Pyetni për anëtarë të tjerë të ekonomisë familjare.	HL3. Cila është marrëdhënia e (emri) me (emri i kryefamiljarit)?	HL4. A është (emri) mashkull apo femër? 1 MASHKULL 2 FEMER	HL5. Cila është data e lindjes e (emri)? 98 ND 9998 ND	HL6. Sa vjeç është (emri)? Regjistroni vitet e mbushura. Nëse moshë është 95 vjeçare ose më shumë, shënoni '95'.	HL8. Rrethoni numrin e rreshtit nëse është femër dhe është e moshës 15-49 vjeçare.	HL9. Rrethoni numrin e rreshtit nëse është mashkull, është i moshës 15-49 vjeçare, dhe HH8 është PO.	HL10. Rrethoni i numrin e rreshtit nëse moshë është 0-4 vjeçare.	HL11. Moshë 0-17 vjeçare?	HL12. A është nëna biologjike e (emri) e gjallë?	HL13. A jeton nëna biologjike e (emri) në këtë ekonomi familjare?	HL14. Shënoni numrin e rreshtit të nënës dhe kaloni në HL16.	HL15. Ku jeton nëna biologjike e (emri)? 1 JASHTË VENDIT 2 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TË NJETJË 3 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TJETËR 4 NË NJË INSTITUCION TË KËTU VENDI 8 ND	HL16. A është babai biologjik i (emri) i gjallë?	HL17. A jeton babai biologjik i (emri) në këtë ekonomi familjare?	HL18. Shënoni numrin e rreshtit të babait dhe kaloni në HL20.	HL19. Ku jeton babai biologjik i (emri)? 1 JASHTË VENDIT 2 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TË NJETJË 3 NË NJË EKONOMI TJETËR FAMILJARE NË KOMUNË TJETËR 4 NË NJË INSTITUCION TË KËTU VENDI 8 ND	HL20. Kopjoni numrin e rreshtit të nënës nga HL14. Nëse është i zbrazët, pyetni: Kush është kujdestari kryesor i (emri)? Nëse 'Askush' për fëmijë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare, shënoni '90'.	
RRESHTI	EMRI	MARRËDHËNIA*	M F	MUAJI	VITI	MOSHA	F 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	P J	P J ND	P J	NËNA		P J ND	P J	BABAI		
09		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __	__	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __ __	__	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __ __	__	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __ __	__	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __ __	__	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __ __	__	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__	__ __ __ __	__	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
* Kodet për HL3: Marrëdhënia me kryefamiljarin:		01 KRYEFAMILJARI 02 BASHKËSHORT / PARTNER 03 I BIRI / E BIJA 04 DHËNDRI / NUSJA		05 FËMIJA I DJALIT / VAJZËS 06 PRINDI 07 VJEHRRI / VJEHRRA 08 VËLLAU / MOTRA		09 BURRI I MOTRËS / GRUAJA E VËLLAUT/ MOTRA E BURRIT/GRUAS, VËLLAU I BURRIT/GRUAS 10 AXHA / DAJA / TEZJA / HALLA 11 FËMIJA I VËLLAUT / MOTRËS 12 I AFËRM TJETËR							13 I ADOPTUAR / FËMIJË NË STREHM FAMILJAR / FËMIJË I PARTNERIT 14 SHËRBËTOR (JETON NË EKONOMI FAMILJARE) 96 TJETËR (NUK ËSHTË I AFËRM) 98 ND						

ARSIMIMI 1														ED									
ED1. Numri i rreshtit	ED2. Emri dhe moshë. Kopjoni emrat dhe moshat e të gjithë anëtarëve të ekonomisë familjare nga HL2 dhe HL6 më poshtë dhe në faqën tjetër të modulit.		ED3. Moshë 3 vjeçare ose më shumë? 1 PO 2 JO ☹ Rreshti i radhës	ED4. A ka vijuar (emri) ndonjëherë shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor? 1 PO 2 JO ☹ Rreshti i radhës	ED5. Cili është niveli dhe klasa/viti më i lartë i shkollimit që e ka vijuar (emri) ndonjëherë? NIVELI: 0 PARASHKOLLOR ☹ ED7 1 FILLOR 2 I MESËM I ULËT 3 I MESËM I LARTË 4 I LARTË 8 ND KLASA/VITI: 98 ND ☹ ED7							ED6. A e ka përfunduar ndonjëherë (emri) atë (klasë/vit)? 1 PO 2 JO 8 ND	ED6A. Kontrolloni ED5. Niveli i shkollimit 4 ose 8 ☹ Kaloni në ED7 Niveli i shkollimit 1, 2 ose 3 ☹ Vazhdoni me ED6B. ED6B. Niveli më i lartë që ka vijuar (emri), a është pjesë e sistemit të shkollimit të vjetër apo të ri? 1 I VJETËR 2 I RI 8 ND			ED7. Moshë 3-24 vjeçare? 1 PO 2 JO ☹ Rreshti i radhës	ED8. Kontrolloni ED4: A ka vijuar ndonjëherë shkollën ose arsimin parashkollor? 1 PO 2 JO ☹ Rreshti i radhës						
RRESHTI	EMRI	MOSHA	PO	JO	PO	JO	NIVELI					KLASA/VITI	PO	JO	ND	V	R	ND	PO	JO	PO	JO	
01		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

ARSHIMI 2										ED		
ED1. Numri i rreshtit	ED2. Emri dhe mosh.		ED9. Në cilendo kohë gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), a e ka vijuar (emri) shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?		ED10. Gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), cilin nivel dhe klasë/vit është duke e vijuar (emri)?		ED11. A është duke e vijuar (ai/ajo) një shkollë publike? Nëse "Po", shënoni '1'. Nëse "Jo", provoni të mësoni dhe shënoni se kush e kontrollon dhe menaxhon shkollën.		ED15. Në cilendo kohë gjatë vitit shkollor paraprak (2018/2019), a e ka vijuar (emri) shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?		ED16. Gjatë vitit shkollor paraprak (2018/2019), cilin nivel dhe klasë/ vit e ka vijuar (emri)?	
			1 PO 2 JO		NIVELI: 0 PARASHKOLLOR 1 FILLOR 2 I MESËM I ULËT 3 I MESËM I LARTË 4 I LARTË 8 ND	KLASA/VITI: 98 ND			1 PO 2 JO		NIVELI: 0 PARASHKOLLOR 1 FILLOR 2 I MESËM I ULËT 3 I MESËM I LARTË 4 I LARTË 8 ND	KLASA/VITI: 98 ND
RRESHTI	EMRI	MOSHA	PO	JO	NIVELI	KLASA/VITI	AUTORITETI	PO	JO	ND	NIVELI	KLASA/VITI
01			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
02			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
03			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
04			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
05			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
06			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
07			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
08			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
09			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
10			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
11			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
12			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
13			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
14			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	
15			1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8		1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	

KARAKTERISTIKAT E EKONOMISË FAMILJARE		HC
HC2. Cilit grup etnik i përket (<i>emri i kryefamiljarit nga HL2</i>)?	SHQIPTAR 01 SERB 02 TURK 03 BOSHNJAK 04 ROM 05 ASHKALI 06 EGJIPTIAN 07 GORAN 08 TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) 96	
HC2A. Sa dhoma ka në dispozicion ekonomia juaj familjare?	NUMRI I DHOMAVE _ _	
HC3. Sa dhoma përdoren zakonisht për fjetje nga anëtarët e kësaj ekonomie familjare?	NUMRI I DHOMAVE _ _	
HC3A. Lloji i shtëpisë/banesës. <i>Shënoni vëzhgimin.</i> <i>Nëse vëzhgimi nuk është i mundshëm, pyeteni respondentin që ta përcaktoni llojin e banesës.</i>	SHTËPI SHTËPI E NDARË 1 GJYSMË E NDARË OSE E BASHKANGJITUR 2 APARTAMENT NË NJË NDËRTESE ME MË PAK SE 10 BANESA 3 NË NJË NDËRTESE ME MË SHUMË SE 10 BANESA 4 TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) 6	
HC4. Materiali kryesor i dyshemesë së shtëpisë/banesës. <i>Shënoni vëzhgimin.</i> <i>Nëse vëzhgimi nuk është i mundshëm, pyeteni respondentin që ta përcaktoni materialin e dyshemesë.</i>	DYSHEME NATYRORE TOKË / RËRË 11 DYSHEME E PAPËRPUNUAR DËRRASA DRURI 21 DYSHEME E PËRFUNDUAR PARKET OSE LAMINAT 31 LINOLEUM 32 PLLAKA QERAMIKE 33 BETON 34 TEPISON 35 TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Materiali kryesor i çatisë.</p> <p><i>Shënoni vëzhgimin.</i></p>	<p>PA ÇATI 11</p> <p>ÇATI NATYRORE</p> <p>KASHTË..... 12</p> <p>ÇATI E PAPËRPUNUAR</p> <p>PJESË MATERIALESH 21</p> <p>DËRRASA (DRURI) 23</p> <p>KARTON 24</p> <p>NAJLLON 25</p> <p>MATERIAL TENDE 26</p> <p>ÇATI E PËRFUNDUAR</p> <p>METAL / TENEQE..... 31</p> <p>DRU..... 32</p> <p>PLLAKE TË METALIT / SELANIT 33</p> <p>PLLAKE QERAMIKE 34</p> <p>BETON..... 35</p> <p>TEGOLA 36</p> <p>TJEGULLA 37</p> <p>PLLAKE AZBESTI..... 38</p> <p>TJETËR (specifiko) 96</p>	
<p>HC6. Materiali kryesor i mureve të jashtme.</p> <p><i>Shënoni vëzhgimin.</i></p>	<p>MURE NATYRORE</p> <p>BALTË 13</p> <p>MURE TË PAPËRPUNUARA</p> <p>GURË ME BALTË 22</p> <p>QERPIÇ I PASUVATUAR..... 23</p> <p>PLLAKE TË LESONITIT 24</p> <p>KARTON 25</p> <p>DRU I RIPËRDORUR 26</p> <p>MATERIAL TENDE 27</p> <p>DËRRASA ME BALTË..... 28</p> <p>MURE TË PËRFUNDUARA</p> <p>BETON..... 31</p> <p>GURË ME GËLQERE / ÇIMENTO 32</p> <p>TULLA / BLLOKE TË KUQ 33</p> <p>BLLOKE ÇIMENTOJE..... 34</p> <p>QERPIÇ I MBULUAR..... 35</p> <p>DËRRASA DRURI / PLLAKE GURI..... 36</p> <p>SUVATIM/FASADË 37</p> <p>TJETËR (specifiko) 96</p>	
<p>HC7A. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare një linjë telefonike fikse?</p>	<p>PO..... 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ HC7</p>
<p>HC7A1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi, dëshironi por nuk mund ta përballoni atë, ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?</p>	<p>NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1</p> <p>DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK</p> <p>MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2</p> <p>TJETËR ARSYE..... 3</p>	

HC7. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare:	PO JO	
[C] Një shtrat?	SHTRAT 1 2	
[D] Një tavolinë dhe karrika?	TAVOLINË DHE KARRIKA 1 2	
[E] Një dollap për rroba?	DOLLAP PËR RROBA 1 2	
[F] Një kauq?	KAUQ 1 2	
[G] Një dollap për enë (kuzhinë)?	DOLLAP PËR ENË (KUZHINË)..... 1 2	
HC8. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare rrymë elektrike? <i>Nëse 'Po', verifikoni: A është shtëpia/banesa e juaj e lidhur në rrjet ose a ka ndonjë burim tjetër energjie?</i>	PO, E KYÇUR NË RRJET ELEKTRIK 1 PO, POR PA KYÇJE NË RRJET ELEKTRIK (GJENERATOR/SISTEM I IZOLUAR)..... 2 JO 3	3 ⇒ HC9ZA
HC9A. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare një televizor?	PO..... 1 JO 2	1 ⇒ HC9C
HC9A1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi, dëshironi por nuk mund ta përballoni ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?	NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1 DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2 TJETËR ARSYE 3	1 ⇒ HC9D 2 ⇒ HC9D 3 ⇒ HC9D
HC9C. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare një televizor Plasma/LCD/LED?	PO..... 1 JO 2	
HC9D. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare një makinë për larjen e rrobave (lavatriqe)?	PO..... 1 JO 2	1 ⇒ HC9
HC9D1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi, do të dëshironit por nuk mund ta përballoni ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?	NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1 DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2 TJETËR ARSYE 3	

HC9. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare:	PO	JO	
[B] Një frigorifer?	FRIGORIFER..... 1	2	
[E] Një fshisë elektrike?	FSHISË ELEKTRIKE..... 1	2	
[F] Një shporet elektrik?	SHPORET ELEKTRIK..... 1	2	
[G] Një bojler?	BOJLER 1	2	
[H] Një makinë për terjen e teshave (tharrëse rrobash)?	NJË THARRËSE RROBASH..... 1	2	
[I] Një kondicionier (klime)?	NJË KONDICIONIER (KLIMË)..... 1	2	
[J] Një xhakuzzi?	NJË XHAKUZZI 1	2	
[K] Një makinë për larjen e enëve?	NJË MAKINË E ENËVE..... 1	2	
[L] Një pastrues ajri?	NJË PASTRUES AJRI..... 1	2	
[M] Një panel solar?	PANEL SOLAR..... 1	2	
HC9ZA. A ka dush kabinë ose vaskë (“kadë”) në banesën/shtëpinë tuaj?	PO..... 1 JO 2		
HC9ZB. A mund të më thoni nëse ekonomia juaj familjare i ndërron mobilet, si një shtrat, divan, tavolinë ose dollap kur ato vjetërsohen ose dëmtohen?	PO..... 1 JO 2		1 ⇒ HC10
HC9ZB1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi ti zëvendësoni ato, do të dëshironit por nuk mund ta përballoni ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?	NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1 DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2 TJETËR ARSYE 3		
HC10. A posedon ndonjë anëtar i ekonomisë suaj familjare:	PO	JO	
[C] Një motoçikletë ose skuter?	MOTOÇIKLETË / SKUTER 1	2	
[D] Një karrocë që tërheqet nga kafshët?	KARROCË PËR KAFSHËT 1	2	
HC10E. A ka ndonjë anëtarë i ekonomisë suaj familjare një veturë, kamion ose furgon?	PO..... 1 JO 2		1 ⇒ HC11
HC10E1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi, do të dëshironit por nuk mund ta përballoni ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?	NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1 DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2 TJETËR ARSYE 3		
HC11. A ka ndonjëri nga anëtarët e ekonomisë suaj familjare kompjuter ose tablet?	PO..... 1 JO 2		1 ⇒ HC12

HC11A1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi, do të dëshironit por nuk mund ta përballoni ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?	NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1 DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2 TJETËR ARSYE 3	
HC12. A ka ndonjëri nga anëtarët e ekonomisë suaj familjare telefon mobil?	PO 1 JO 2	1 ⇒ HC13
HC12A1. A është kjo sepse ju nuk dëshironi, do të dëshironit por nuk mund ta përballoni ose ka ndonjë arsye tjetër?	NUK DËSHIRONI NJË 1 DO TË DËSHIRONIT NJË POR NUK MUND TA PËRBALLONI ATË 2 TJETËR ARSYE 3	
HC13. A ka ekonomia juaj familjare qasje në internet në shtëpi?	PO 1 JO 2	
HC14. A është kjo shtëpi/banesë në pronësinë tuaj apo të ndonjërit që jeton në këtë ekonomi familjare? <i>Nëse 'Jo', pyetni: A e keni me qira këtë shtëpi/banesë nga dikush që nuk jeton në këtë ekonomi familjare?</i> <i>Nëse 'Me qira nga dikush tjetër', rrethoni '2'.</i> <i>Nëse 'Strehim i përkohshëm' rrethoni '3'.</i> <i>Për përgjigje të tjera, rrethoni '6' dhe specifikoni.</i>	NË PRONËSI 1 ME QIRA 2 STREHIM I PËRKOHSHËM (NUK PAGUAN QIRA) 3 TJETËR (specifikoni) 6	1 ⇒ HC14A1 2 ⇒ HC14A2 3 ⇒ HC14A2 6 ⇒ HC14A2
HC14A1. Përveç kësaj shtëpie/banese, a keni ju ose dikush që jeton në këtë familje një shtëpi/banesë tjetër?	PO 1 JO 2	
HC14A2. A e posedoni ju a po dikush tjetër në këtë ekonomi familjare ndonjë shtëpi/banesë?		
HC14B. A është shtëpia/banesa e juaj shumë e errët, domethënë nuk ka dritë të mjaftueshme që vjen përmes dritareve?	PO 1 JO 2	
HC14C. A keni ndonjë nga problemet e mëposhtme me shtëpinë/banesën tuaj:	PO JO	
[A] Një çati/kulm që rrjedh?	ÇATI QË RRJEDH 1 2	
[B] Muret, katet ose themelet me lagështi?	LAGËSHTI 1 2	
[C] Dëmtime në kornizat e dritareve ose dyshemesë?	DËMTIME 1 2	

<p>HC14D. A keni ndonjë nga problemet e mëposhtme në vendin ku jetoni?</p> <p>[A] Shumë zhurmë në shtëpinë/banesën tuaj nga fqinjët ose nga jashtë, si nga trafiku, biznesi, fabrika, etj?</p> <p>[B] Ndotja ose probleme të tjera mjedisore në zonën lokale, si tym, pluhur, erë të pakëndshme ose ujë të ndotur?</p> <p>[C] Krim, dhunë dhe vandalizëm në zonën lokale?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">PO JO</p> <p>ZHURMË 1 2</p> <p>MJEDISI 1 2</p> <p>KRIM 1 2</p>	
<p>HC15. A ka ndonjë anëtar i kësaj ekonomie familjare tokë në pronësi e cila mund të shfrytëzohet për bujqësi?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HC17</p>
<p>HC16. Sa hektarë ose ari tokë bujqësore posedojnë anëtarët e kësaj ekonomie familjare?</p> <p><i>(1 Hektarë = 100 Ari)</i></p> <p><i>Shënoni përgjigjen si "HH.AA" (H për hektarë, A për Ari).</i></p> <p><i>Nëse është 95 hektarë apo më shumë, shënoni "95.00".</i></p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se 1 ari, shënoni "00.00".</i></p> <p><i>Nëse nuk e din, shënoni "98.00".</i></p>	<p>HEKTARË/ARI HA ARI</p> <p>ND 98.00</p>	
<p>HC17. A ka kjo ekonomi familjare bagëti, kope, kafshë të tjera të fermës, shpezë ose bletë?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HC19</p>

<p>HC18. Sa prej kafshëve të mëposhtme ka kjo ekonomi familjare?</p> <p>[A] Lopë qumështore ose dema?</p> <p>[B] Gjedhe të tjera?</p> <p>[C] Kuaj, gomarë ose mushka?</p> <p>[D] Dhi?</p> <p>[E] Dele?</p> <p>[F] Pula?</p> <p>[G] Derra?</p> <p>[H] Gjela deti (qura)?</p> <p>[I] Koshere bletësh?</p> <p><i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i> <i>Nëse 95 ose më shumë, shënoni '95'.</i> <i>Nëse e panjohur, shënoni '98'.</i></p>	<p>LOPË QUMËSHTORE OSE DEMA.....__ __</p> <p>GJEDHE TË TJERA.....__ __</p> <p>KUAJ, GOMARË OSE MUSHKA.....__ __</p> <p>DHI.....__ __</p> <p>DELE.....__ __</p> <p>PULA__ __</p> <p>DERRA__ __</p> <p>GJELA DETI (QURA).....__ __</p> <p>KOSHERE BLETËSH.....__ __</p>	
<p>HC19. A ka ndonjë anëtar i kësaj ekonomie familjare një llogari bankare?</p> <p><i>Nëse "Jo", pyeteni nëse ndonjë anëtar i ekonomisë familjare ka një kartelë bankare.</i></p>	<p>PO..... 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	

DEPRIVIMI MATERIAL		MD
<p>MD1. Do të doja t'ju bëjë disa pyetje mbi kushtet të cilat tregojnë për kualitetin e jetës së ekonomisë familjare.</p> <p>A jeni ju personi në ekonominë familjare që është përgjegjës për shtëpi/banesë, domethënë personi që paguan, faturat për shërbime komunale, qiranë, kredinë etj?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	1 ⇒ MD5
<p>MD2. A mund të më tregoni emrin e personit përgjegjës për shtëpinë/banesën?</p> <p><i>Shënoni numrin e rreshtit (HL1) të personit në ekonominë familjare që është përgjegjës për shtëpinë/banesën.</i></p> <p><i>Shënoni '98' nëse deklaruesi nuk e din emrin.</i></p> <p><i>Shënoni '99' nëse deklaruesi nuk dëshiron të japë emrin.</i></p>	<p>EMRI I RESPONDENTIT TJETËR</p> <p>_____</p> <p>NUMRI I RRESHTIT ____</p> <p>ND EMRIN 98</p> <p>NUK E DEKLARON EMRIN 99</p>	<p>98 ⇒ MD5</p> <p>99 ⇒ MD5</p>
<p>MD3. A është e mundur tani të bisedojmë me (<i>emri i respondentit tjetër</i>)?</p> <p><i>Nëse 'Jo', ju lutem vazhdoni intervistën me respondentin e njëjtë.</i></p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	
<p>MD4. Shënoni (regjistroni) nëse respondenti tjetër është i/e gatshëm/e për t'u përgjigjur në pyetjet nga moduli, pasi që ta keni informuar atë mbi anonimitetin dhe konfidencialitetin e informacionit që merret përmes anketës.</p> <p><i>Nëse pëlqimi është dhënë, vazhdoni me respondentin tjetër për pyetjet tjera në këtë modulë.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse pëlqimi nuk është dhënë, vazhdoni me respondentin origjinal për pjesën e mbetur të pyetësorit.</i></p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	
<p>MD5. Kontrolllo HC14.</p>	<p>SHTËPIA/BANESA NË PRONËSI (HC14=1) 1</p> <p>SHTËPIA/BANESA ME QIRA (HC14=2) 2</p> <p>STEHIM I PËRKOHSHËM (HC14=3) 3</p> <p>TJETËR (HC14=6) 4</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MD7A</p> <p>3 ⇒ MD8</p> <p>4 ⇒ MD8</p>
<p>MD6. A ka aktualisht ekonomia juaj familjare kredi hipotekare për këtë shtëpi/banesë?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ MD7B</p> <p>2 ⇒ MD8</p>

<p>MD7A. Gjatë vitit të fundit, që është prej (<i>muaji i intervistës</i>) (<i>viti i intervistës minus 1</i>) a ka qenë e pamundur për ekonominë tuaj familjare të paguajë qiranë <u>në kohë</u> për këtë shtëpi/banesë për shkak të vështirësive financiare?</p> <p>MD7B. Gjatë vitit të fundit, që është prej (<i>muaji i intervistës</i>) (<i>viti i intervistës minus 1</i>) a ka qenë e pamundur për ekonominë tuaj familjare të paguajë <u>në kohë</u> kreditin hipotekare për këtë shtëpi/banesë për shkak të vështirësive financiare?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>ND 8</p>	
<p>MD8. Gjatë vitit të fundit, që është prej (<i>muaji i intervistës</i>) (<i>viti i intervistës minus 1</i>) a ka qenë e pamundur për ekonominë tuaj familjare të paguaj faturat komunale <u>në kohë</u> për këtë shtëpi/banesë për shkak të vështirësive financiare?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni: Me fatura komunale nënkuptoj faturat për nxemje, energji elektrike, gaz, ujë etj.</i></p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>NUK KA FATURA KOMUNALE 7</p> <p>ND 8</p>	
<p>MD9. Kontrolloni MD6: A ka ekonomia familjare hipotekë për shtëpinë/ banesën?</p>	<p>PO (MD6=1) 1</p> <p>JO (MD6=2 OSE ZBRAZËT)..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ MD10A</p> <p>2 ⇨ MD10B</p>
<p>MD10A. Përveç pagesës së kredisë hipotekare për këtë shtëpi/banesë, gjatë vitit të fundit, që është prej (<i>muaji i intervistës</i>) (<i>viti i intervistës minus 1</i>), a ka qenë e pamundur për ekonominë tuaj familjare të paguaj këstin e kredisë ose mjeteve tjera të huazuara <u>në kohë</u> për shkak të vështirësive financiare?</p> <p>MD10B. Gjatë vitit të fundit, që është prej (<i>muaji i intervistës</i>) (<i>viti i intervistës minus 1</i>), a ka qenë e pamundur për ekonominë tuaj familjare të paguaj mjete të huazuara apo ndonjë pagesë të kredisë <u>në kohë</u> për shkak të vështirësive financiare?</p> <p><i>Nëse "Jo" kontrolloni nëse ekonomia familjare ka kredi ose mjete te tjera të huazuara (që nuk kanë të bëjnë me blerjen e shtëpisë/banesës kryesore).</i></p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>NUK KA KREDI OSE MJETE TË HUAZUARA..... 7</p> <p>ND 8</p>	
<p>MD11. A mund ta përballoj e gjithë ekonomia juaj familjare të shkojnë diku në pushim vjetor për një javë, larg shtëpisë?</p> <p><i>Duhet përfshirë edhe qëndrimin në shtëpinë/banesën tjetër që ekonomia familjare e posedon (shtëpi vikendi etj) ose qëndrim tek miqtë ose kushërinjtë.</i></p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	
<p>MD12. A mund të përballojë ekonomia juaj familjare çdo të dytën ditë një shujtë/racion me mish, mish pule, peshk?</p> <p><i>Ekivalenti vegjetarian do të duhej të përfshihej.</i></p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	

MD13. A mund të përballojë ekonomia juaj familjare shpenzimin e papritur financiar prej 100 EURO nga buxheti familjar (vetanak)?	PO..... 1 JO 2	
MD14. A mund t'i përballojë ekonomia juaj familjare shpenzimet për ngrohje te mjaftueshme të shtëpisë/banesës?	PO..... 1 JO 2	

TRANSFERET SOCIALE				ST
ST1. Do të dëshiroja t'ju pyesja për programe të ndryshme të ndihmës së jashtme ekonomike, të cilat iu ofrohen ekonomive familjare. Me ndihmë të jashtme e kam fjalën për mbështetjen që vjen nga shteti ose organizatat joqeveritare, siç janë organizatat fetare, të bamirësisë, ose organizatat brenda komunitetit. Këtu përjashtohen ndihmat nga familja, të afërmit e tjerë, miqtë ose fqinjët.				
	[A] ASISTENCË SOCIALE	[B] PENSIONI I AFTËSISË SË KUFIZUAR	[D] PENSIONI I MOSHËS SË SHTYER	[X] NDONJË PROGRAM TJETËR I NDIHMËS SË JASHTME
ST2. A keni dëgjuar për (<i>emri i programit</i>)?	PO 1 JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[B]</div>	PO..... 1 JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[D]</div>	PO 1 JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[X]</div>	PO (<i>specifiko</i>) 1 JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">Fund</div>
ST3. A ka marrë ekonomia juaj familjare ose ndonjë anëtar i ekonomisë suaj familjare ndihmë përmes (<i>emri i programit</i>)?	PO 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">ST4</div> JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[B]</div> ND 8 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[B]</div>	PO..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">ST4</div> JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[D]</div> ND 8 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[D]</div>	PO 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">ST4</div> JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[X]</div> ND 8 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[X]</div>	PO 1 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">ST4</div> JO 2 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">Fund</div> ND 8 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">Fund</div>
ST4. Kur ka qenë <u>hera e fundit</u> që ekonomia juaj familjare ose dikush në ekonominë tuaj familjare ka marrë ndihmë përmes (<i>emri i programit</i>)? <i>Nëse më pak se një muaj, regjistroni “1” dhe shënoni “00” në Muaj.</i> <i>Nëse më pak se 12 muaj, regjistroni “1” dhe shënoni atë në Muaj.</i> <i>Nëse 1 vit/12 muaj ose më shumë, regjistroni “2” dhe shënoni atë në Vite.</i>	MUAJ MË PARË.1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[B]</div> VITE MË PARË ..2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[B]</div> ND 998 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[B]</div>	MUAJ MË PARË.1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[D]</div> VITE MË PARË...2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[D]</div> ND 998 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[D]</div>	MUAJ MË PARË.1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[X]</div> VITE MË PARË ..2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[X]</div> ND 998 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">[X]</div>	MUAJ MË PARË.1 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">Fund</div> VITE MË PARË ..2 ____ <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">Fund</div> ND 998 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="text-align: right;">Fund</div>

PËRDORIMI I ENERGJISË NË EKONOMI FAMILJARE		EU
EU1. Në ekonominë tuaj familjare, çfarë lloj shporeti përdoret <u>kryesisht</u> për <u>gatim/përgatitje të ushqimit</u> ?	SHPORET ELEKTRIK 01	01 ⇒EU5
	SHPORET SOLAR..... 02	02 ⇒EU5
	SHPORET ME GAZ TË LËNGSHËM TË NAFTËS (LPG) / SHPORET ME GAZ 03	03 ⇒EU5
	SHPORET ME GAZ NATYROR NGA GAZSJELLËSI 04	04 ⇒EU5
	SHPORET ME BIOGAZ 05	05 ⇒EU5
	SHPORET ME LËNDË DJEGËSE TË LËNGSHME..... 06	06 ⇒EU4
	SHPORET I PRODHUAR NË FABRIKË ME LËNDË DJEGËSE TË NGURTA 07	
	SHPORET TRADICIONAL ME LËNDË DJEGËSE TË NGURTA 08	
	SAÇ / ZJARR I HAPUR 09	09 ⇒EU4
	TJETËR (specifiko)..... 96	96 ⇒EU4
	NUK PËRGATITET USHQIM NË SHTËPI 97	97 ⇒EU6
EU2. A ka ky shporet oxhak?	PO 1	
	JO..... 2	
	ND 8	
EU3. A ka ky shporet ventilator?	PO 1	
	JO..... 2	
	ND 8	
EU4. Çfarë lloj lënde djegëse ose burimi të energjisë përdoret në këtë shporet? <i>Nëse më shumë se një, rrethoni burimin kryesor të energjisë për këtë shporet.</i>	ALKOHOL / ETANOL 01	
	GASOLINË / NAFTË 02	
	VAJGUR / PARAFIN 03	
	QYMYR / LINJIT 04	
	QYMYR DRURI 05	
	DRU 06	
	MBETJE TË KORRJEVE / BARI / KASHTË / SHKURRE..... 07	
	PLEH KAFSHËSH / MBETJE..... 08	
	PELETA OSE ASHKLA DRURI 09	
	MBETURINA / PLLASTIKË 10	
	TALLASH / PLUHUR DRURI (SHLAK) NGA SHARRA 11	
	TJETËR (specifiko)..... 96	
EU5. A bëhet zakonisht gatimi/përgatitja e ushqimit në shtëpi, në një ndërtesë të veçantë, apo në ambiente të jashtme? <i>Nëse në shtëpinë kryesore, provoni të mësoni nëse bëhet në dhomë të veçantë.</i> <i>Nëse jashtë, provoni të mësoni nëse përgatitja bëhet në verandë, terasë të mbuluar ose në vend të hapur.</i>	NË SHTËPIN KRYESORE NUK KA DHOMË TË VEÇANTË 1	
	NË DHOMË TË VEÇANTË 2	
	NË NDËRTESE TË VEÇANTË 3	
	JASHTË NË VEND TË HAPUR..... 4	
	NË VERANDË OSE TERASË TË MBULUAR... 5	
	TJETËR (specifiko)..... 6	

<p>EU6. Çka përdorë <u>kryesisht</u> ekonomia juaj familjare për <u>ngrohje të hapësirës</u>, kur nevojitet?</p>	<p>NGROHJE QENDRORE..... 01</p> <p>PAJISJE NGROHËSE E</p> <p>PRODHUAR NË FABRIKË 02</p> <p>PAJISJE NGROHËSE TRADICIONALE 03</p> <p>SHPORET I PRODHUAR NË FABRIKË 04</p> <p>SHPORET TRADICIONAL 05</p> <p>SAÇ / ZJARR TË HAPUR..... 06</p> <p>NGROHËS ELEKTRIK (KONDICIONER, RADIATORË, KONVEKTOR, TERMO-METULLA DHE TË NGJASHME) 07</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)..... 96</p> <p>NUK KA NGROHJE TË HAPËSIRËS NË EKONOMI FAMILJARE..... 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>07 ⇒EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. A ka ky ngrohës oxhak?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>ND 8</p>	
<p>EU8. Çfarë lloj lënde djegëse dhe burimi të energjisë përdoret në këtë pajisje për ngrohje?</p> <p><i>Nëse më shumë se një, shënoni burimin kryesor të energjisë për këtë pajisje ngrohëse.</i></p>	<p>NGROHËS AJRI SOLAR 01</p> <p>RRYMË ELEKTRIKE 02</p> <p>GAZ NATYROR NGA GAZSJELLËSI 03</p> <p>GAZ TË LËNGSHËM TË NAFTËS (LPG)/ GAZ PËR PËRGATITJE TË USHQIMIT..... 04</p> <p>BIOGAZ 05</p> <p>ALKOHOL / ETANOL 06</p> <p>GAZOLINË / NAFTË 07</p> <p>VAJGUR / PARAFIN 08</p> <p>QYMYR / LINJIT 09</p> <p>QYMYR DRURI 10</p> <p>DRU 11</p> <p>MBETJE TË KORRJEVE / BARI / KASHTË / SHKURRE 12</p> <p>PLEH KAFSHËSH / MBETJE..... 13</p> <p>PELETA OSE ASHKLA DRURI 14</p> <p>MBETURINA / PLLASTIKË 15</p> <p>TALLASH / PLUHUR DRURI NGA SHARRA ... 16</p> <p>ND 98</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)..... 96</p>	

EU9. Çka përdor <u>kryesisht</u> ekonomia juaj familjare për <u>ndriçim</u> gjatë natës?	RRYMË ELEKTRIKE	01
	LLAMBË SOLARE	02
	LLAMBË DORE, PISHTAR OSE FENER QË RIMBUSHET	03
	LLAMBË DORE, PISHTAR OSE FENER ME BATERI	04
	LLAMBË ME BIOGAZ	05
	LLAMBË ME GAZOLINË	06
	LLAMBË ME VAJGUR OSE PARAFIN	07
	QYMYR	08
	DRU	09
	MBETJE TË KORRJEVE / BARI / KASHTË / SHKURRE	10
	PLEH KAFSHËSH / MBETJE.....	11
	LLAMBË ME VAJ.....	12
	QIRI	13
	TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>).....	96
	NUK KA NDRIÇIM NË EKONOMI FAMILJARE.....	97

UJI DHE KANALIZIMI		WS
<p>WS1. Cili është burimi kryesor i ujit të pijshëm për anëtarët e ekonomisë suaj familjare?</p> <p><i>Nëse është e paqartë, tentoni të identifikoni vendin nga i cili anëtarët e kësaj ekonomie familjare më së shpeshti marrin ujin e pijshëm (pika ku merret uji).</i></p>	<p>UJË NGA UJËSJELLËSI</p> <p>UJËSJELLËS NË SHTËPI11 11 ⇨WS7</p> <p>UJËSJELLËS NË OBORR / NGASTËR.....12 12 ⇨WS7</p> <p>UJËSJELLËS TE FQINJI13 13 ⇨WS3</p> <p>RUBINET PUBLIK14 14 ⇨WS3</p> <p>PUS GYPI / SHPIMI / POMPË21 21 ⇨WS3</p> <p>PUS I GËRMUAR</p> <p>PUS I MBROJTUR31 31 ⇨WS3</p> <p>PUS I PAMBROJTUR32 32 ⇨WS3</p> <p>UJË NGA BURIMI</p> <p>BURIM I MBROJTUR41 41 ⇨WS3</p> <p>BURIM I PAMBROJTUR42 42 ⇨WS3</p> <p>UJË I MBLEDHUR NGA SHIU51 51 ⇨WS3</p> <p>KAMION-CISTERNË61 61 ⇨WS4</p> <p>KARROCË ME REZERVOAR / CISTERNË TË VOGËL71 71 ⇨WS4</p> <p>UJË SIPËRFAQËSOR (LUM, DIGË, LIQEN, PELLG, PËRRUA, KANAL, KANAL I UJITJES)81 81 ⇨WS3</p> <p>UJË I PAKETUAR</p> <p>UJË NË SHISHE/BALON91</p> <p>TJETËR (specifiko)96 96 ⇨WS3</p>	

<p>WS2. Cili është burimi <u>kryesor</u> i ujit të përdorur nga ekonomia juaj familjare për qëllime të tjera si gatimi/përgatitja e ushqimit dhe larja e duarve?</p> <p><i>Nëse është e paqartë, tentoni të identifikoni vendin nga i cili anëtarët e kësaj ekonomie familjare më së shpeshti marrin ujin për qëllime të tjera.</i></p>	<p>UJË NGA UJËSJELLËSI</p> <p>UJËSJELLËS NË SHTËPI11</p> <p>UJËSJELLËS NË OBORR / NGASTËR.....12</p> <p>UJËSJELLËS TE FQINJI13</p> <p>RUBINET PUBLIK / POMPË.....14</p> <p>PUS GYPI / SHPIMI21</p> <p>PUS I GËRMUAR</p> <p>PUS I MBROJTUR31</p> <p>PUS I PAMBROJTUR.....32</p> <p>UJË NGA BURIMI</p> <p>BURIM I MBROJTUR41</p> <p>BURIM I PAMBROJTUR42</p> <p>UJË I MBLEDHUR NGA SHIU51</p> <p>KAMION-CISTERNË61</p> <p>KARROCË ME REZERVOAR / CISTERNË TË VOGËL71</p> <p>UJË SIPËRFAQËSOR (LUM, DIGË, LIQEN, PELLG, PËRRUA, KANAL, KANAL I UJITJES).....81</p> <p>TJETËR (specifiko)96</p>	<p>11 ⇨WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨WS7</p> <p>61 ⇨WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨WS4</p>
<p>WS3. Ku gjendet ai burim i ujit?</p>	<p>NË SHTËPINË E VET1</p> <p>NË OBORRIN / NGASTRËN E VET2</p> <p>DIKU TJETËR.....3</p>	<p>1 ⇨WS7</p> <p>2 ⇨WS7</p>
<p>WS4. Sa kohë iu duhet anëtarëve të ekonomisë tuaj familjare për të shkuar atje, për të marrë ujë, dhe për t'u kthyer?</p>	<p>ANËTARËT NUK E MARRIN.....000</p> <p>MINUTAT _ _ _</p> <p>ND998</p>	<p>000 ⇨WS7</p>
<p>WS5. Kush shkon zakonisht te ky burim për të marrë ujë për ekonominë tuaj familjare?</p> <p><i>Shënoni emrin e personit dhe kopjoni numrin e rreshtit të këtij personi nga moduli i listës së anëtarëve të ekonomisë familjare.</i></p>	<p>EMRI.....</p> <p>NUMRI I RRESHTIT _ _</p>	
<p>WS6. Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, sa herë ka marrë ujë ky person?</p>	<p>NUMRI I RASTEVE _ _</p> <p>ND98</p>	
<p>WS7. Gjatë muajit të kaluar, a ka pasur ndonjë rast kur ekonomia juaj familjare nuk kishte sasi të mjaftueshme të ujit të pijshëm?</p>	<p>PO, SË PAKU NJËHERË1</p> <p>JO, GJITHNJË KA PASUR MJAFTUESHËM.....2</p> <p>ND8</p>	<p>2 ⇨WS9</p> <p>8 ⇨WS9</p>
<p>WS8. Cila ka qenë arsyeja kryesore që nuk keni pasur sasi të mjaftueshme të ujit kur ishte e nevojshme?</p>	<p>UJI JO NË DISPOZICION NGA BURIMI1</p> <p>UJI SHUMË I SHTRENTJË.....2</p> <p>BURIMI I PA QASSHËM.....3</p> <p>TJETËR (specifiko)6</p> <p>ND8</p>	

WS9. Ju apo dikush nga anëtarët e ekonomisë familjare, a i bëni diçka ujit për ta bërë më të sigurt për pije?	PO1 JO2 ND8	2 ⇒ WS11 8 ⇒ WS11
WS10. Çka bëni zakonisht për ta bërë ujin më të sigurt për pije? <i>Pyetni:</i> Diçka tjetër? <i>Regjistroni të gjitha metodat e përmendura.</i>	E VLOJA I SHTOJ ZBARDHUES / KLOR.....B E KULLOJ ME LECKËC PËRDORI FILTËR (KERAMIKË, RËRË, KOMPOZIT, ETJ)D DEZINFEKTIM SOLAR.....E E LË TË QËNDROJË DHE TË QETËSOHETF TJETËR (specifiko).....X NDZ	
WS11. Çfarë lloj WC/tualeti përdorin zakonisht anëtarët e ekonomisë suaj familjare? <i>Nëse “shpërllahet” ose “hidhet uji”, pyetni:</i> Ku shkon uji? <i>Nëse nuk është e mundur të përcaktohet, kërkon leje për ta parë tualetin.</i>	SHPËRLAHET / I HIDHET UJI UJI SHKON NË KANALIZIM ME GYPA.....11 UJI SHKON NË REZERVOAR SEPTIK.....12 UJI SHKON NË GROPË (NEVOJTORE)13 UJI SHKON NË KANAL TË HAPUR.....14 NUK E DI KU SHKON UJI (PANJOHUR)18 NEVOJTORE GROPË NEVOJTORE GROPË ME VENTILIM21 NEVOJTORE GROPË ME PLLAKË.....22 NEVOJTORE GROPË PA PLLAKË / GROPË E HAPUR.....23 KOVË.....41 NUK KA TUALET / KAÇUBE / FUSHË.....95 TJETËR (specifiko).....96	11 ⇒ WS14 14 ⇒ WS14 18 ⇒ WS14 41 ⇒ WS14 95 ⇒ Fund 96 ⇒ WS14
WS12. A është zbrazur ndonjëherë (<i>përgjigja nga WS11</i>) i/e juaj?	PO, ËSHTË ZBRAZUR.....1 JO, NUK ËSHTË ZBRAZUR ASNJËHERË4 ND8	4 ⇒ WS14 8 ⇒ WS14
WS13. Herën e fundit që ishte zbrazur, ku ishte zbrazur përmbajtja? <i>Pyetni:</i> A ishte zbrazur nga ndonjë ofrues i shërbimeve të tilla?	E ZBRAZUR NGA OFRUESI I SHËRBIMEVE E GROPOSUR NË GROPË TË MBULUAR2 NUK E DI KU3 E ZBRAZUR NGA EKONOMIA FAMILJARE E GROPOSUR NË GROPË TË MBULUAR4 E GROPOSUR NË GROPË TË PA MBULUAR, NË TOKË TË HAPUR, NË UJË OSE DIKU TJETËR.....5 TJETËR (specifiko).....6 ND8	
WS14. Ku gjendet kjo WC/tualet?	NË SHTËPINË E VET1 NË OBORRIN / NGASTRËN E VET2 DIKU TJETËR.....3	

WS15. A e ndani këtë WC/tualet me të tjerë që nuk janë anëtarë të ekonomisë suaj familjare?	PO1 JO2	2 ⇒ Fund
WS16. A e ndani këtë WC/tualet vetëm me anëtarët e ekonomive familjare tjera që i njihni, apo tualeti është i hapur për përdorim nga publiku i gjerë?	NDAHET ME EKONOMI FAMILJARE QË I NJOHIN (JO PUBLIKE)1 NDAHET ME PUBLIKUN E GJERË2	2 ⇒ Fund
WS17. Sa ekonomi familjare gjithsej e përdorin këtë WC/tualet, duke përfshirë ekonominë tuaj familjare?	NUMRI I EKONOMIVE FAMILJARE (NËSE MË PAK SE 10)..... 0 ____ DHJETË OSE MË SHUMË EKONOMI FAMILJARE10 ND98	

HH13. Shënoni kohën.	ORA DHE MINUTAT : ____	
HH14. Gjuha e pyetësorit.	ANGLEZE1 SHQIPE2 SERBE3	
HH15. Gjuha e intervistës.	ANGLEZE1 SHQIPE2 SERBE3 ROME4 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 6	
HH16. Gjuha amtare e respondentit.	ANGLEZE01 SHQIPE02 SERBE03 TURKE04 BOSHNJAKE05 ROME06 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 96	
HH17. A është përdorur një përkthyes për ndonjë pjesë të këtij pyetësori?	PO, PËR TË GJITHË PYETËSORIN.....1 PO, PËR NJË PJESË TË PYETËSORIT2 JO, NUK ËSHTË PËRDORUR.....3	
HH18. Kontrolloni HL6 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE dhe shënoni numrin e përgjithshëm të fëmijëve të moshës 5-17 vjeçare:	ASNJË FËMIJË.....0 1 FËMIJË.....1 2 OSE MË SHUMË FËMIJË (NUMRI)..... ____	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27

HH19. Shënoni më poshtë çdo fëmijë të moshës 5-17 vjeçare sipas renditjes në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE. Mos i përfshini anëtarët tjerë të Ekonomisë Familjare që nuk janë të moshës 5-17 vjeçare. Shënoni numrin e rreshtit, emrin, gjininë dhe moshën për secilin fëmijë.

HH20. Numri rendor	HH21. Numri i rreshtit nga HL1	HH22. Emri nga HL2	HH23. Gjinia nga HL4		HH24. Moshë nga HL6
RENDITJA	RRESHTI	EMRI	M	F	MOSHA
1	— —		1	2	— — —
2	— —		1	2	— — —
3	— —		1	2	— — —
4	— —		1	2	— — —
5	— —		1	2	— — —
6	— —		1	2	— — —
7	— —		1	2	— — —
8	— —		1	2	— — —

HH25. Kontrolloni shifrën e fundit të numrit të ekonomisë familjare (HH2) nga TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR EKONOMINË FAMILJARE. Ky është numri i rreshtit ku duhet të shkoni në tabelën më poshtë.

Kontrolloni numrin e përgjithshëm të fëmijëve të moshës 5-17 vjeçare në HH18 më lartë. Ky është numri i kolonës ku duhet të shkoni në tabelën më poshtë.

Gjeni kutinë ku takohen rreshti dhe kolona dhe regjistroni numrin që paraqitet në kuti. Ky është numri rendor (HH20) i fëmijës së përzgjedhur.

SHIFRA E FUNDIT E NUMRIT TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE (NGA HH2)	NUMRI I PËRGJITHSHËM I FËMIJËVE TË KUALIFIKUESHËM NË EKONOMINË FAMILJARE (NGA HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Shënoni numrin rendor (HH20), numrin e rreshtit (HH21), emrin (HH22) dhe moshën (HH24) të fëmijës së përzgjedhur.

NUMRI RENDOR.....

NUMRI I RRESHTIT

EMRI

MOSHA

HH27. (Kur HH18=1 ose kur ka vetëm një fëmijë të moshës 5-17 vjeçare në ekonominë familjare): Shënoni numrin rendor si “1” dhe shënoni numrin e rreshtit (HL1), emrin (HL2) dhe moshën (HL6) e këtij fëmije nga LISTA E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE.

HH28. Lëshoni një PYETËSOR PËR FËMIJË TË MOSHËS 5-17 VJEÇARE, që do të realizohet me nënën /kujdestarin e fëmijës.		
HH29. Kontrolloni HL8 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A ka ndonjë femër të moshës 15-49 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË FEMËR E MOSHËS 15-49 VJEÇARE 1 JO 2	2⇒HH34
HH30. Lëshoni nga një PYETËSOR INDIVIDUAL PËR FEMRA për secilën femër të moshës 15-49 vjeçare.		
HH31. Kontrolloni HL6 dhe HL8 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A ka ndonjë vajzë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË VAJZË E MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE 1 JO 2	2⇒HH34
HH32. Kontrolloni HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A nevojitet pëlqimi për intervistimin e së paku një vajzë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË VAJZË E MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE ME HL20≠90..... 1 JO, HL20=90 PËR TË GJITHA VAJZAT E MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE..... 2	2⇒HH34
<p>HH33. Në kuadër të kësaj ankete, ne gjithashtu jemi duke i intervistuar femrat e moshës 15-49 vjeçare. Ne kërkojmë leje nga secili person që e intervistojmë. Këto intervista i zhvillon një intervistuese e gjinisë femërore.</p> <p>Për vajzat e moshës 15-17 vjeçare duhet patjetër të marrim edhe leje nga një person i rritur për t'i intervistuar ato. Siç është përmendur paraprakisht, të gjitha informacionet që i marrim do të mbesin konfidenciale dhe anonime.</p> <p>A mund ta/t'i intervistojmë më vonë (<i>emri/emrat e femrës/femrave të moshës 15-17 vjeçare</i>)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Po' për të gjitha vajzat e moshës 15-17 vjeçare ⇒ Vazhdoni me HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Jo' për së paku një vajzë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare dhe 'Po' për së paku për një vajzë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare ⇒ Shënoni '06' në WM17 (si dhe në UF17 dhe FS17, nëse vlen) në pyetësorët individual për të cilët nuk është dhënë pëlqimi nga personi i rritur. Pastaj vazhdoni me HH34.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Jo' për të gjitha vajzat e moshës 15-17 vjeçare ⇒ Shënoni '06' në WM17 (si dhe në UF17 dhe FS17, nëse vlen) në të gjithë pyetësorët individual për të cilët nuk është dhënë pëlqimi nga personi i rritur. Pastaj vazhdoni me HH34.</p>		
HH34. Kontrolloni HH8 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR EKONOMINË FAMILJARE: A është përzgjedhur ekonomia familjare për Pyetësorin për Meshkuj?	PO, HH8=1 1 JO, HH8=2 2	2⇒HH40
HH35. Kontrolloni HL9 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A ka ndonjë mashkull të moshës 15-49 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË MASHKULL I MOSHËS 15-49 VJEÇARE..... 1 JO 2	2⇒HH40
HH36. Lëshoni nga një PYETËSOR INDIVIDUAL PËR MESHKUJ për secilin mashkull të moshës 15-49 vjeçare.		
HH37. Kontrolloni HL6 dhe HL8 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A ka ndonjë djalë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË DJALË I MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE 1 JO 2	2⇒HH40
HH38. Kontrolloni HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A nevojitet pëlqimi për intervistimin e së paku një djali të moshës 15-17 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË DJALË I MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE ME HL20≠90..... 1 JO, HL20=90 PËR TË GJITHË DJEMTË E MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE..... 2	2⇒HH40

HH39. Në kuadër të kësaj ankete, ne jemi duke i intervistuar edhe meshkujt e moshës 15-49 vjeçare. Ne kërkojmë leje nga secili person që e intervistojmë. Këto intervista i zhvillon një intervistues i gjinisë mashkullore.

Për djemtë e moshës 15-17 vjeçare duhet patjetër të marrim edhe leje nga një person i rritur për t'i intervistuar ata. Siç është përmendur paraprakisht, të gjitha informacionet që i marrim do të mbesin konfidenciale dhe anonime.

A mund ta/t'i intervistojmë më vonë (*emri/emrat e mashkullit/mashkujve të moshës 15-17 vjeçare*)?

- ☐ 'Po' për të gjithë djemtë e moshës 15-17 vjeçare ⇒ Vazhdoni me HH40.
- ☐ 'Jo' për së paku një djalë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare dhe 'Po' për së paku për një djalë të moshës 15-17 vjeçare ⇒ Shënoni '06' në MWM17 (si dhe në UF17 dhe FS17, nëse vlen) në pyetësorët individual për të cilët nuk është dhënë pëlqimi nga personi i rritur. Pastaj vazhdoni me HH40.
- ☐ 'Jo' për të gjithë djemtë e moshës 15-17 vjeçare ⇒ Shënoni '06' në MWM17 (si dhe në UF17 dhe FS17, nëse vlen) në të gjithë pyetësorët individual për të cilët nuk është dhënë pëlqimi nga personi i rritur. Pastaj vazhdoni me HH40.

HH40. Kontrolloni HL10 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A ka ndonjë fëmijë të moshës 0-4 vjeçare?	PO, SË PAKU NJË.....1 JO.....2	2⇒HH42
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HH41. Lëshoni nga një PYETËSOR PËR FËMIJËT NËN PESË VJEÇ për secilin fëmijë të moshës 0-4 vjeçare.

HH42. Kontrolloni HH9 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A është përzgjedhur ekonomia familjare për Pyetësorin për Testimin e Cilësisë së Ujit?	PO, HH9=11 JO, HH9=22	2⇒HH45
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HH43. Lëshoni një PYETËSOR PËR TESTIMIN E CILËSISË SË UJIT për këtë ekonomi familjare.

HH44. Në kuadër të kësaj ankete në jemi gjithashtu duke e testuar cilësinë e ujit të pijshëm. Ne do të dëshironim ta bënim një test të thjeshtë të ujit tuaj të pijshëm. Një kolegë vjen për t'i mbledhur mostrat e ujit. A mund ta bëjmë këtë test? <i>Nëse respondentit kërkon t'i mësojë rezultatet, shpjegoni se rezultatet nuk ndahen me ekonomi individuale familjare, por do t'iu japin autoriteteve lokale.</i>	PO, LEJA ËSHTË DHËNË1 JO, LEJA NUK ËSHTË DHËNË2	2⇒Shënoni '02' në WQ31 në PYETËSOR PËR TESTIMIN E CILËSISË SË UJIT
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HH45. Tani kthehuni në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR EKONOMINË FAMILJARE dhe,

- Shënoni '01' në pyetjen HH46 (Rezultati i intervistës me Ekonominë Familjare),
- Shënoni emrin dhe numrin e rreshtit (nga LISTA E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE) të Respondentit të intervistës së Pyetësorit për Ekonomi Familjare në HH47,
- Plotësoni pyetjet HH48 – HH52,
- Falenderoni respondentin për bashkëpunimin e tij/saj dhe pastaj
- Vazhdoni me realizimin e pyetësorëve të mbetur individual në këtë ekonomi familjare.

Nëse nuk ka pyetësorë tjerë individual dhe nuk ka PYETËSOR PËR TESTIMIN E CILËSISË SË UJIT që duhet të realizohen në këtë ekonomi familjare, falenderoni respondentin për bashkëpunimin e tij/saj dhe vazhdoni në ekonominë tjetër familjare që u është përcaktuar nga mbikëqyresi juaj.

VËREJTJET E INTERVISTUESIT**VËREJTJET E MBIKËQYRËSIT**

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE KONTAKTUESE		CI
CI1. Numri i grupimit: _____	CI2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____	
CI3. Emri dhe numri i respondentit: EMRI _____	CI4. Emri dhe numri i mbikëqyrësit: EMRI _____	
CI5. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	CI6. Dita / Muaji / Viti i intervistës: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	

<p>CI7. Si pjesë e këtij hulumtimi ne jemi duke i pyetur ekonomitë familjare pjesëmarrëse nëse janë të gatshme të na ofrojnë informatat kontaktuese që do t'i mundësonin Agjencisë së Statistikave të Kosovës t'i kontaktojnë këto ekonomi familjare për të mbledhur të dhëna në të ardhmen dhe për të vlerësuar ndryshimet në situatën e fëmijëve, familjeve dhe ekonomive familjare me kalimin e kohës. Në rast se ekonomia familjare e juaj është përzgjedhur për këto aktivitete të ardhshme, a do të dëshironit të na ofronit një numër telefoni, në mënyrë që të mund të kontaktojmë ekonominë e juaj familjare?</p>	
PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ Fund
<p>CI8A. Ju lutem a mund të ma tregoni emrin e personit kontaktues në ekonominë familjare?</p> <p><i>Shënoni emrin, mbiemrin dhe numrin e rreshtit të anëtarit të ekonomisë familjare që është përcaktuar si personi i kontaktit.</i></p>	EMRI, MBIEMRI DHE NUMRI I RRESHTIT I PERSONIT KONTAKTUES: _____
<p>CI8B. Ju lutem a mund të ma tregoni numrin e telefonit të personit kontaktues?</p> <p><i>Shënoni numrin e telefonit të anëtarit të ekonomisë familjare që është përcaktuar si personi i kontaktit ne CI8A.</i></p>	NUMRI I TELEFONIT I PERSONIT KONTAKTUES _____
<p>CI9. Rezultati i formës për informatat kontaktuese.</p> <p><i>Regjistroni nëse forma e informatave kontaktuese është zbatuar.</i></p>	PO 1 JO 2

TABLO INFORMATIVE E TESTIMIT TË CILËSISË SË UJIT		WQ
WQ1. Numri i grupimit: _____	WQ2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____	
WQ3. Emri dhe numri i personit që bën matjen: EMRI _____	WQ4. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	
WQ5. Dita / Muaji / Viti: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____		
WQ6. Kontrolloni HH10 në Tablon e Informatave për Ekonominë Familjare në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A është përzgjedhur ekonomia familjare për testim me ujë steril/të kontrolluar?	PO1 JO2	
WQ7. Emri i respondentit të Pyetësit për Testim të Cilësisë së Ujit: EMRI _____		
WQ8. Kontrolloni HH44. A është dhënë leja për ta testuar ujin?	PO, ËSHTË DHËNË LEJA 1 JO, NUK ËSHTË DHËNË LEJA 2	1 ⇨ WQ10 2 ⇨ WQ31
WQ31. Rezultati i Pyetësit për Testim të Cilësisë së Ujit. Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.	I PËRFUNDUAR01 NUK ËSHTË DHËNË LEJA02 NUK ËSHTË DHËNË GOTA ME UJË03 PJESËRISHT I PËRFUNDUAR04 TJETËR (specifiko) _____ 96	

TESTIMI I CILËSISË SË UJIT		
WQ10. Shënoni kohën:	ORA: ____ ____ MINUTAT: ____ ____	
WQ11. Ju lutem, a mund të më jepni një gotë me ujë, të cilin anëtarët e ekonomisë suaj familjare e pijnë zakonisht?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 dhe shënoni '03'
WQ12. Vëzhgoni dhe shënoni nëse uji është mbledhur drejtpërdrejtë nga burimi apo nga ndonjë enë/rezervoar i/e veçantë.	DREJTPËRDREJTË NGA BURIMI 1 ENË/REZERVOAR I MBULUAR 2 ENË/REZERVOAR I PAMBULUAR 3 NË PAMUNDËSI TË VËZHGOHET 8	
WQ13. Shënoni mostrën si H-XXX-YY , ku XXX është numri i grupimit (WQ1) dhe YY është numri i ekonomisë familjare (WQ2).		
WQ14. A i keni bërë ju ose ndonjë anëtar tjetër i kësaj ekonomie familjare diçka këtij uji për ta bërë më të sigurt për pije?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. Çka i është bërë ujit për ta bërë më të sigurt për pije? Pyetni: Diçka tjetër? Rrethoni të gjitha metodat e përmendura.	ËSHTË VLUAR A I ËSHTË SHTUAR ZBARDHUES/KLOR B ËSHTË KULLUAR ME LECKË C ËSHTË PËRDORUR FILTËR UJI (KERAMIKË, RËRË, KOMPOZIT, ETJ.) D DEZINFEKTIMI SOLAR E ËSHTË LËNË TË QËNDROJË DHE TË QETËSOHET F TJETËR (specifiko) X ND Z	

WQ17. Nga çfarë burimi është marrë ky ujë?	UJË NGA UJËSJELLËSI UJËSJELLËS NË SHTËPI 11 UJËSJELLËS NË OBORR / NGASTËR..... 12 UJËSJELLËS TE FQINJI..... 13 RUBINET PUBLIK / POMPË..... 14 PUS GYPI / SHPIMI 21 PUS I GËRMUAR PUS I MBROJTUR..... 31 PUS I PAMBROJTUR..... 32 UJË NGA BURIMI BURIM I MBROJTUR 41 BURIM I PAMBROJTUR 42 UJË I MBLEDHUR NGA SHIU 51 KAMION-CISTERNË..... 61 KARROÇË ME REZERVOAR / CISTERNË TË VOGËL 71 UJË SIPËRFAQËSOR (LUM, DIGË, LIQEN, PELLG, PËRRUA, KANAL, KANAL I UJITJES)..... 81 UJË I PAKETUAR UJË NË SHISHE/BALON..... 91 TJETËR (specifiko) 96	
WQ18. A mund të më tregoni ju lutem burimin e gotës së ujit të pijshëm në mënyrë që ta marr një mostër nga aty poashtu? <i>Nëse 'Jo' pyetni për të kuptuar pse kjo nuk është e mundshme?</i>	PO, ËSHTË TREGUAR 1 JO BURIMI I UJIT NUK ISHTE FUNKSIONAL 2 BURIMI I UJIT TEPËR LARG..... 3 QASJA NË BURIM E PAMUNDUR..... 4 NUK E DI KU GJENDET BURIMI..... 5 TJETËR ARSYE (specifiko) 6	2 ⇒ WQ20 3 ⇒ WQ20 4 ⇒ WQ20 5 ⇒ WQ20 6 ⇒ WQ20
WQ19. Shënoni a është mbledhur mostra e ujit nga burimi. <i>Shënoni mostrën si S-XXX-YY, ku XXX është numri i grupimit (WQ1) dhe YY është numri i ekonomisë familjare (WQ2).</i>	ËSHTË MBLEDHUR UJI NGA BURIMI 1 NUK ËSHTË MBLEDHUR UJI NGA BURIMI (specifiko) 2	
WQ20. Kontrolloni WQ6: A është përzgjedhur ekonomia familjare për testim me ujë steril/të kontrolluar?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ WQ22
WQ21. Nxjerreni mostrën e ujit steril/mineral që e keni marrë nga mbikëqyrësi. <i>Shënojeni si B-XXX-YY, ku XXX është numri i grupimit (WQ1) dhe YY është numri i ekonomisë familjare (WQ2).</i> <i>Shënoni nëse mostra ka qenë në dispozicion apo jo.</i>	MOSTRA E UJIT STERIL NË DISPOZICION..... 1 MOSTRA E UJIT STERIL JO NË DISPOZICION (specifiko) 2	
WQ22. Zhvilloni testin brenda 30 minutave nga mbledhja e mostrës. Regjistroni rezultatet pas një periudhe 24-48 orëshe të inkubacionit.		
WQ23. Shënoni kohën.	ORA DHE MINUTAT :	

REZULTAT E TESTIMIT TË KUALITETIT TË UJIT

Pas 24-48 orësh të inkubacionit rezultatet e testeve të cilësisë së ujit duhet të regjistrohen

WQ24. <i>Dita / Muaji / Viti i regjistrimit të rezultateve të testit:</i>	_____ / _____ / <u>2 0</u> _____	
WQ25. <i>Regjistroni kohën:</i>	ORËT DHE MINUTAT : _____	
WQ26. <i>Testi (100ml) i ujit të <u>Ekonomisë familjare</u>:</i> <i>Regjistroni numrin 3-shifror për numrimin e kolonive.</i> <i>Nëse If 101 ose më shumë koloni janë numëruar, shënoni '101'</i> <i>Nëse nuk është e mundur të lexohen rezultatet, shënoni, '991'</i> <i>Nëse rezultatet janë humbur, shënoni '992'</i>	NUMRI I KOLONIVE TË KALTRA _____	
WQ26A. <i>Kontrolloni WQ19: A është marrë mostra e ujit burimor?</i>	PO, WQ19=1 1 JO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. <i>Testi (100 ml) i ujit <u>burimor</u>:</i>	NUMRI I KOLONIVE TË KALTRA _____	
WQ28. <i>Kontrolloni WQ21: A ka qenë në dispozicion mostra e ujit steril?</i>	PO, WQ21=1 1 JO, WQ21=2 OSE ZBRAZËT 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <i>Testi (100 ml) i ujit <u>steril</u>:</i>	NUMRI I KOLONIVE TË KALTRA _____	⇒ WQ31

VËREJTJET E PERSONIT QË BËN MATJEN

[illegible]

VËREJTJET E MBIKËQYRËSIT

[illegible]

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR FEMRËN		WM
WM1. Numri i grupimit: _____	WM2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____	
WM3. Emri i femrës dhe numri i rreshtit të saj: EMRI _____	WM4. Emri dhe numri i mbikëqyrësit: EMRI _____	
WM5. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	WM6. Dita / Muaji / Viti i intervistës: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	

<p>Kontrolloni moshën e femrës në HL6 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE NË PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: Nëse është e moshës 15-17 vjeçare, verifikoni në HH33 që është marrë pëlqimi i personit të rritur për intervistim ose që pëlqimi nuk është i nevojshëm (HL20=90). Nëse pëlqimi është i nevojshëm, por nuk është marrë, atëherë intervista nuk duhet të fillohet dhe duhet të shënohet '06' në WM17.</p>		WM7. Shënoni kohën: ORA : MINUTAT _____ : _____	
WM8. Kontrolloni pyetësorët e përfunduar në këtë ekonomi familjare: A e keni intervistuar ju ose ndonjë anëtar tjetër i ekipit tuaj këtë respondente për ndonjë pyetësor tjetër?	PO, ËSHTË INTERVISTUAR.....1 JO, ËSHTË INTERVISTA E PARË2	1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A	
WM9A. Përshendetje, unë jam (emri yt). Ne jemi nga Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Jemi duke e bërë një anketë për gjendjen e fëmijëve, familjeve dhe ekonomive familjare. Do të doja të flisja me ju për shëndetin tuaj dhe tema të tjera. Intervista zakonisht zgjat rreth 20 minuta. Ne gjithashtu jemi duke i intervistuar nënat në lidhje me fëmijët e tyre. Të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?	WM9B. Tani do të doja të flisja me ju më detajisht për shëndetin tuaj dhe tema të tjera. Intervista do të zgjatë rreth 20 minuta. Përsëri, të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?		
PO.....1 JO / NUK ËSHTË PYETUR.....2	1 ⇨ Moduli i HISTORIKUT TË FEMRËS 2 ⇨ WM17		

WM17. Rezultati i intervistës për femrën. Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.	E PËRFUNDUAR.....01 NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI.....02 E REFUZUAR.....03 PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR04 E PAAFTË (<i>specifiko</i>)05 NUK KA PËLQIM NGA PËRSONI I RITUR PËR RESPONDENTEN E MOSHËS 15-17.....06 TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>).....96
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HISTORIKU I FEMRËS		WB
WB1. Kontrolloni numrin e rreshtit të respondentes (WM3) në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR FEMRËN dhe të respondentit në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE (HH47): A është kjo respondente po ashtu respondente e Pyetësorit të Ekonomisë Familjare ?	PO, RESPONDENTI ËSHTË I NJËJTË, WM3=HH471 JO, RESPONDENTI NUK ËSHTË I NJËJTË, WM3≠HH472	2 ⇨ WB3
WB2. Kontrolloni ED5 në Modulin e ARSIMIMIT në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE për këtë respondente: Niveli më i lartë i shkollimit i vijuar:	ED5=3 OSE 41 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 OSE E ZBRAZËT2	1 ⇨ WB15 2 ⇨ WB14
WB3. Në cilin muaj dhe vit jeni lindur?	DATA E LINDJES MUAJI__ __ ND MUAJIN.....98 VITI__ __ __ __ ND VITIN.....9998	
WB4. Sa vjeçare jeni? <i>Pyetni: Sa vjeçare keni qenë në ditëlindjen tuaj të fundit?</i> <i>Nëse përgjigjet në WB3 dhe WB4 nuk përputhen, pyetni më tutje dhe korrigjoni. Mosha duhet të shënohet.</i>	MOSHA (NË VITE TË MBUSHURA)__ __	
WB5. A e keni vijuar ndonjëherë shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?	PO1 JO2	2 ⇨ WB14
WB6. Cili është niveli dhe klasa/ viti më i lartë i arsimit që e keni vijuar ndonjëherë?	PARASHKOLLOR000 FILLOR1 __ __ I MESËM I ULËT2 __ __ I MESËM I LARTË.....3 __ __ I LARTË.....4 __ __	000 ⇨ WB14
WB7. A e keni përfunduar atë (klasë/vit)?	PO1 JO2	
WB7A. Kontrolloni WB6: Niveli më i lartë i arsimit i vijuar:	WB6= 4.....1 WB6=1, 2 OR 32	1 ⇨ WB8 2 ⇨ WB7B
WB7B. Niveli arsimor më i lartë që keni vijuar, a është pjesë e sistemit të shkollimit të vjetër apo të ri?	I VJETËR1 I RI.....2 ND8	
WB8. Kontrolloni WB4: Mosha e respondentes:	MOSHA 15-24.....1 MOSHA 25-49.....2	2 ⇨ WB13
WB9. Në cilëndo kohë gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), a e keni vijuar arsimin?	PO1 JO2	2 ⇨ WB11
WB10. Gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), cilin nivel dhe klasë/vit jeni duke e <u>vijuar</u> ?	FILLOR1 __ __ I MESËM I ULËT2 __ __ I MESËM I LARTË.....3 __ __ I LARTË.....4 __ __	
WB11. Në cilëndo kohë gjatë vitit paraprak shkollor (2018/2019), a e keni vijuar arsimin?	PO1 JO2	2 ⇨ WB13

WB12. Gjatë vitit shkollor paraprak (2018/2019), cilin nivel dhe klasë/vit e keni <u>vijuar</u> ?	FILLOR 1 ____ I MESËM I ULËT 2 ____ I MESËM I LARTË..... 3 ____ I LARTË..... 4 ____	
WB13. Kontrolloni WB6: Niveli më i lartë i arsimit të vijuar:	WB6= 3 OSE 4 1 WB6=1 OSE 2 2	1 ⇒WB15
WB14. Tani do të doja që ju të ma lexoni këtë fjali. <i>Tregojani respondentet fjalinë në kartelë.</i> <i>Nëse respondentja nuk mund të lexojë tërë fjalinë, pyetni:</i> A mund të ma lexoni një pjesë të fjalisë?	NUK MUND TË LEXOJË FARE 1 NË GJENDJE TË LEXOJË VETËM PJESË TË FJALISË 2 NË GJENDJE TË LEXOJË TËRË FJALINË 3 NUK KA FJALI NË GJUHËN E KËRKUAR / NË BRAILLE (specifiko gjuhën) 4	
WB15. Qe sa kohë jeni duke jetuar në vazhdimësi në (emri i qytetit apo fshatit ku jeton aktualisht)? <i>Nëse më pak se një vit, shënoni '00' vite.</i>	VITE ____ GJITHNJË / NGA LINDJA 95	95 ⇒WB18
WB16. Para se të shpërnguleni këtu, a keni jetuar në qytet apo në fshat? <i>Pyetni më tutje për të identifikuar llojin e vendbanimit.</i> <u>Nëse nuk mundeni të përcaktoni a është vendi qytet apo fshat, shënoni emrin e vendit dhe përkohësisht shënoni '5' deri sa të mësoni kategorinë e përshtatshme për përgjigje.</u> _____ (Emri i vendit)	QYTET 1 FSHAT..... 3 NUK MUND TA PËRCAKTOJË NËSE ËSHTË QYTET/FSHAT 5 ND / NUK I KUJTOHET 8	
WB17. Para se të shpërnguleni këtu, në cilën komunë keni jetuar? <i>Nëse respondentit nuk është në gjendje të përcaktojë komunën saktë, i tregoni respondentit listën e komunave dhe nëse është e nevojshme e lexoni me zë të lartë dhe pastaj e regjistroni kodin përkatës.</i>	KOMUNA..... ____ JASHTË KOSOVËS (specifiko) 96	
WB18. A jeni e siguruar nga ndonjë sigurim shëndetësor?	PO 1 JO..... 2	2 ⇒Fund
WB19. Me çfarë lloji të sigurimit shëndetësor jeni e siguruar? <i>Rrethoni të gjithat që përmenden.</i>	SIGURIM SHËNDETËSOR PËRMES PUNËDHËNËSIT B SIGURIM TJETËR SHËNDETËSOR KOMERCIAL I BLERË PRIVATISHT..... D TJETËR (specifiko) X	

FERTILITETI / HISTORIA E LINDJEVE		CM
CM1. Tani do të doja t'ju pyes për të gjitha lindjet që keni pasur gjatë jetës tuaj. A keni lindur ndonjëherë? <i>Ky modul dhe historia e lindjeve duhet t'i përfshijnë vetëm fëmijët të cilët kanë lindur të gjallë. Lindja e frytit të vdekur nuk duhet të shënohet si përgjigje në asnjë pyetje.</i>	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. A keni djem ose vajza të cilat i keni lindur dhe që jetojnë tani me ju?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. Sa djem jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	DJEM NË SHTËPI _ _	
CM4. Sa vajza jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	VAJZA NË SHTËPI _ _	
CM5. A keni djem apo vajza të cilët i keni lindur dhe që janë gjallë, por që nuk jetojnë me ju?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. Sa djem janë gjallë por nuk jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	DJEM DIKU TJETËR _ _	
CM7. Sa vajza janë gjallë por nuk jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	VAJZA DIKU TJETËR _ _	
CM8. A keni lindur ndonjëherë një djalë ose vajzë që është lindur i/e gjallë, por që ka vdekur më vonë? <i>Nëse 'Jo', vërtetoni duke pyetur: Mendoj, një fëmijë që ndonjëherë ka qarë, ka bërë ndonjë lëvizje, lëshuar tingull, apo përpjekje për të marrë frymë, ose që ka treguar shenja të tjera jete, edhe nëse ka qenë për kohë shumë të shkurtër?</i>	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. Sa djem kanë vdekur? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	DJEM TË VDEKUR _ _	
CM10. Sa vajza kanë vdekur? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	VAJZA TË VDEKURA _ _	
CM11. Mbledhni përgjigjet e CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 dhe CM10.	SHUMA _ _	
CM12. Vetëm për tu siguruar se kam të drejtë, ju keni pasur gjithsej (numri i përgjithshëm në CM11) lindje gjatë jetës tuaj. A është kjo e saktë?	PO 1 JO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Kontrolloni përgjigjet në CM1-CM10 dhe bëni korrigjime sipas nevojës derisa përgjigja në CM12 të jetë 'Po'.		
CM14. Kontrolloni CM11: Sa lindje të gjalla?	ASNJË LINDJE E GJALLË, CM11=00 0 NJË OSE MË SHUMË LINDJE TË GJALLA, CM11=01 OSE MË SHUMË 1	0 ⇒ Fund

FERTILITETI / HISTORIA E LINDJEVE													BH
BH0. Tani do të doja t'i regjistroj emrat e të gjithë fëmijëve të lindur nga ju, pavarësisht a janë ende gjallë apo jo, duke filluar me fëmijën tuaj të parë. <i>Shënoni emrat e të gjithë fëmijëve të lindur në BH1. Regjistroni binjakët ose trenjakët në rreshta të veçantë.</i>													
BH0. <i>BH Numri i rreshtit</i>	BH1. Çfarë emri i është dhënë foshnjës suaj (të parë / të radhës)?	BH2. A ka qenë ndonjëra prej këtyre lindjeve me binjak? 1 VETME 2 BINJAK	BH3. A është (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) djalë apo vajzë?	BH4. Në cilin muaj dhe vit ka lindur (<i>emri i lindjes</i>)? <i>Pyetni: Kur është ditëlindja e (tij/saj)?</i>			BH5. A është (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) ende gjallë?	BH6. Sa vjeç ishte (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) në ditëlindjen e (tij/saj) të fundit? <i>Shënoni moshën në vite të mbushura.</i>	BH7. A jeton (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) me ju?	BH8. <i>Shënoni numrin e rreshtit të fëmijës në Ekonominë Familjare (nga HL1) Shënoni '00' nëse fëmija nuk është i listuar.</i>	BH9. Sa vjeç ishte (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) kur ka vdekur? <i>Nëse '1 vjeç', pyetni: Sa muaj kishte (<i>emri i lindjes</i>)? Shënoni ditët nëse është më pak se 1 muaj; shënoni muajt nëse është më pak se 2 vite; përndryshe vitet</i>		BH10. A kishte lindje të tjera të gjalla ndërmjet (<i>emri i lindjes së mëparshme</i>) dhe (<i>emri i lindjes</i>), përfshirë edhe ndonjë fëmijë që ka vdekur pas lindjes?
		V B	D V	Dita	Muaji	Viti	P J	Mosha	P J	Nr. i rreshtit	Njësia	Numri	P J
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ Lindja e radhës	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 BH9	___	1 2	⇔ BH10	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës


BH0. <i>BH</i> Numri i rreshtit	BH1. Çfarë emri i është dhënë foshnjës suaj (të parë / të radhës)?	BH2. A ka qenë ndonjëra prej këtyre lindjeve me binjak?	BH3. A është (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) djalë apo vajzë?	BH4. Në cilin muaj dhe vit ka lindur (<i>emri i lindjes</i>)? <i>Pyetni:</i> Kur është ditëlindja e (tij/saj)?			BH5. A është (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) ende gjallë?	BH6. Sa vjeç ishte (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) në ditëlindjen e (tij/saj) të fundit? <i>Shënoni moshën në vite të mbushura.</i>	BH7. A jeton (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) me ju?	BH8. <i>Shënoni numrin e rreshtit të fëmijës në Ekonominë Familjare (nga HL1)</i> <i>Shënoni '00' nëse fëmija nuk është i listuar.</i>	BH9. Sa vjeç ishte (<i>emri i lindjes</i>) kur ka vdekur? <i>Nëse '1 vjeç', pyetni: Sa muaj kishte (<i>emri i lindjes</i>)?</i> <i>Shënoni ditët nëse është më pak se 1 muaj; shënoni muajt nëse është më pak se 2 vite; ose vitet</i>		BH10. A kishte lindje të tjera të gjalla ndërmjet (<i>emri i lindjes së mëparshme</i>) dhe (<i>emri i lindjes</i>), përfshirë edhe ndonjë fëmijë që ka vdekur pas lindjes?
		V B	D V	Dita	Muaji	Viti	P J	Mosha	P J	Nr. i rreshtit	Njësia	Numri	P J
10		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<i>⇒ BH10</i>	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 <i>Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës</i>
11		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<i>⇒ BH10</i>	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 <i>Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës</i>
12		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<i>⇒ BH10</i>	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 <i>Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës</i>
13		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<i>⇒ BH10</i>	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 <i>Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës</i>
14		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___	1 2	<i>⇒ BH10</i>	DITË..... 1 MUAJ..... 2 VITE..... 3	___	1 2 <i>Shto Lindja e lindjen radhës</i>
BH11. A keni pasur ndonjë lindje të gjallë që nga lindja e (<i>emri i lindjes së fundit të listuar</i>)?								PO.....1 JO2				1 ⇒ Shënoni lindjen(et) në Historinë e Lindjeve	

CM15. Krahasoni numrin në CM11 me numrin e lindjeve të listuar në historinë e lindjeve më lartë dhe kontrolloni:	NUMRAT JANË TË NJËJTË..... 1 NUMRAT JANË TË NDRYSHËM..... 2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Pyetni më tutje dhe bashkërendoni përgjigjet në historinë e lindjeve derisa përgjigja në CM12 të jetë 'Po'.		
CM17. Kontrolloni BH4: Lindja e fundit ka ndodhur brenda 2 viteve të fundit, që do të thotë (nga muaji i intervistës) deri në (vitin e intervistës minus 2)? Nëse muaji i intervistës dhe muaji i lindjes janë të njëjtë, ndërsa viti i lindjes është (viti i intervistës minus 2), konsiderojeni këtë si lindje brenda 2 viteve të fundit.	NUK KA LINDJE TË GJALLË NË 2 VITET E FUNDIT 0 NJË OSE MË SHUMË LINDJE TË GJALLA NË 2 VITET E FUNDIT 1	0 ⇒ Fund
CM18. Shënoni emrin e fëmijës së fundit të listuar në BH1. Nëse fëmija ka vdekur, keni kujdes të veçantë kur i referoheni këtij fëmije me emër në modulet e ardhshme.	EMRI I FËMIJËS SË FUNDIT TË LINDUR _____	

DËSHIRA PËR LINDJEN E FUNDIT		DB
DB1. Kontrolloni CM17: A ka pasur një lindje të gjallë në 2 vitet e fundit? Shënoni emrin e fëmijës së fundit të lindur në historinë e lindjeve (CM18) dhe përdoreni atë ku kërkohet: Emri _____	PO, CM17=1 1 JO, CM17=0 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	2 ⇨ Fund
DB2. Kur keni mbetur shtatzënë me (<i>emri</i>), a keni dashur të mbeteni shtatzënë në atë kohë?	PO 1 JO 2	1 ⇨ Fund
DB3. Kontrolloni CM11: Numri i lindjeve:	VETËM 1 LINDJE 1 2 OSE MË SHUMË LINDJE 2	1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B
DB4A. A dëshironit të kishit fëmijë më vonë, apo nuk keni dashur të keni asnjë fëmijë?	MË VONË 1 JO MË / ASNJË 2	
DB4B. A dëshironit të kishit fëmijë më vonë, apo nuk keni dashur fëmijë tjetër?		

SHËNDETI I NËNËS DHE TË POSALINDURIT		MN
MN1. Kontrolloni CM17: A ka pasur lindje të gjallë në 2 vitet e fundit? Shënoni emrin e fëmijës së fundit të lindur në historinë e lindjeve (CM18) dhe përdoreni atë ku kërkohet: Emri _____	PO, CM17=1 1 JO, CM17=0 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	2 ⇒ Fund
MN2. A jeni vizituar te dikush për kujdesin antenatal gjatë shtatzënisë me (<i>emri</i>)?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ MN19
MN3. Te kush jeni vizituar? Pyetni: Te dikush tjetër? Pyetni për llojin e personit, te i cili është vizituar dhe rrethoni të gjitha përgjigjet e dhëna.	PROFESIONIST SHËNDETËSOR MJEK A INFERMIERE / MAMI B PERSON TJETËR NDIHMËS/E TRADICIONAL/E PËR LINDJE F TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) X	
MN4. Në cilën javë apo muaj të shtatzënisë keni qenë, kur keni pranuar kujdesin antenatal për herë të parë për këtë shtatzëni? Shënoni përgjigjet ashtu siç jepen nga respondentit. Nëse “9 muaj” ose më vonë, shënoni 9.	JAVË 1 ____ MUAJ 2 0 ____ ND 998	
MN5. Sa herë keni pranuar kujdes antenatal gjatë kësaj shtatzënie? Provoni të identifikoni sa herë është pranuar kujdesi antenatal. Nëse jepet një diapazon, shkruani numrin minimal të herave që është marrë kujdesin antenatal.	NUMRI I HERAVE ____ ND 98	
MN6. Si pjesë e kujdesit tuaj antenatal gjatë kësaj shtatzënie, a janë bërë këto në vijim së paku një here:	<div style="text-align: right;">PO JO</div> [A] A ju është matur shtypja e gjakut? SHTYPJA E GJAKUT 1 2 [B] A keni dhënë mostër të urinës? MOSTRA E URINËS 1 2 [C] A keni dhënë mostër të gjakut? MOSTRA E GJAKUT 1 2 [D] A ju është bërë ultrazëri? ULTRAZËRI 1 2 [E] A ju është matur pesha? MATJA E PESHËS 1 2 [F] A ju është matur lartësia e mitrës? LARTËSIA E MITRËS 1 2 [G] A ju është bërë analiza e sheqerit? ANALIZA E SHEQERIT 1 2 [H] A ju është plotësuar fletorja e shtatzanisë? FLETORJA E SHTATZANISË 1 2	

<p>MN19. Kush ka asistuar gjatë lindjes së (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Pyetni: Dikush tjetër?</i></p> <p><i>Pyetni për llojin e personit që ka asistuar dhe rrethoni të gjitha përgjigjet e dhëna.</i></p>	<p>PROFESIONIST SHËNDETËSOR</p> <p>MJEKA</p> <p>INFERMIERE / MAMI.....B</p> <p>PERSON TJETËR</p> <p>NDIHMËS/E TRADICIONAL/E PËR</p> <p>LINDJE F</p> <p>I/E AFËRM / MIK/E.....H</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)X</p> <p>ASKUSH.....Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Ku e keni lindur (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Provoni ta identifikoni llojin e vendit.</i></p> <p><i><u>Nëse nuk jeni në gjendje ta përcaktoni se a është fjala për sektorin publik a privat, shkruani emrin e vendit dhe përkohësisht shënoni '76' derisa të mësoni kategorinë e përshtatshme për përgjigje.</u></i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Emri i vendit)</p>	<p>SHTËPI</p> <p>SHTËPIA E RESPONDENTES..... 11</p> <p>TJETËR SHTËPI..... 12</p> <p>SEKTORI MJEKËSOR PUBLIK</p> <p>SPITAL PUBLIK/RAJONAL 21</p> <p>MATERNITETI / QENDRA</p> <p>E MJEKËSISË FAMILJARE..... 22</p> <p>KLINIKA OBSTETRIKE</p> <p>GJINEKOLOGJIKE/QKUK 24</p> <p>TJETËR PUBLIK</p> <p>(<i>specifiko</i>) 26</p> <p>SEKTORI MJEKËSOR PRIVAT</p> <p>SPITAL PRIVAT 31</p> <p>ORDINANCË PRIVATE..... 32</p> <p>TJETËR INSTITUCION MJEKËSOR PRIVAT</p> <p>(<i>specifiko</i>) 36</p> <p>ND A PUBLIK APO PRIVAT..... 76</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. A është lindur (<i>emri</i>) me prerje cezariene? Kjo do të thotë, a e kanë prerë barkun tuaj dhe e kanë hapur për ta nxjerrur foshnjën?</p>	<p>PO.....1</p> <p>JO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. Kur është marrë vendimi për të lindur me prerje cezariene?</p> <p><i>Pyetni nëse është e nevojshme: A ka qenë para, apo pasi kishin filluar dhimbjet e lindjes?</i></p>	<p>PARA DHIMBJEVE TË SHTATZËNISË1</p> <p>PAS DHIMBJEVE TË SHTATZËNISË.....2</p>	

<p>MN23. Menjëherë pas lindjes, a ua kanë vendosur (<i>emri</i>) direkt mbi lëkurën e gjoksit tuaj?</p> <p><i>Nëse është e nevojshme, tregojani fotografinë me pozitën e vendosjes së fëmijës lëkurë-më-lëkurë.</i></p> 	<p>PO.....1 JO2</p> <p>ND/ NUK MË KUJTOHET8</p>	<p>2⇒MN25</p> <p>8⇒MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Para se t'ua vendosin atë mbi gjoksin tuaj, a ka qenë foshnja e mbështjellur?</p>	<p>PO.....1 JO2</p> <p>ND/ NUK MË KUJTOHET8</p>	
<p>MN25. A është tharë ose fshirë (<i>emri</i>) pak kohë pas lindjes?</p>	<p>PO.....1 JO2</p> <p>ND/ NUK MË KUJTOHET8</p>	
<p>MN26. Sa kohë pas lindjes është larë (<i>emri</i>) për herë të parë?</p> <p><i>Nëse “menjëherë” ose më pak se 1 orë, shënoni ‘000’.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse me pak se 24 orë, shënoni orët.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse “1 ditë” ose “ditën tjetër”, pyetni: Përafërsisht sa orë pas lindjes?</i></p> <p><i>Nëse “24 orë”, pyetni për të marrë vlerësimin sa më të saktë për më pak se 24 orë ose 1 ditë.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse 24 orë ose më shumë, shënoni ditët.</i></p>	<p>MENJËHERË/MË PAK SE 1 ORË000</p> <p>ORË.....1 ____</p> <p>DITË.....2 ____</p> <p>NUK ËSHTË LARË ASNJËHERË997</p> <p>ND / NUK MË KUJTOHET998</p>	
<p>MN32. Kur ka lindur (<i>emri</i>), a ka qenë ai/ajo shumë i/e madh(e), më i/e madh(e) se mesatarja, mesatar(e), më i/e vogël se mesatarja, apo shumë i/e vogël?</p>	<p>SHUMË I/E MADH(E).....1 MË I/E MADH(E) SE MESATARJA.....2 MESATAR(E).....3 MË I/E VOGËL SE MESATARJA.....4 SHUMË I/E VOGËL.....5</p> <p>ND8</p>	
<p>MN33. A është matur/peshuar (<i>emri</i>) menjëherë pas lindjes?</p>	<p>PO.....1 JO2</p> <p>ND8</p>	<p>2⇒MN35</p> <p>8⇒MN35</p>
<p>MN34. Sa peshonte (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Nëse fletëlëshimi, fletorja e shëndetit të fëmijës ose fletorja e shtatzënësisë është në dispozicion, shënoni peshën nga dokumenti.</i></p>	<p>NGA DOKUMENTACIONI....1 (KG) ____ . ____</p> <p>NGA KUJTESA2 (KG) ____ . ____</p> <p>ND99998</p>	

MN35. A ju është kthyer cikli menstrual prej lindjes së (<i>emri</i>)?	PO.....1 JO2	
MN36. A e keni ushqyer ndonjëherë (<i>emri</i>) me gji?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. Sa kohë pas lindjes e keni vënë (<i>emri</i>) në gji për herë të parë? <i>Nëse është më pak se 1 orë, shkruani '00' orë.</i> <i>Nëse është më pak se 24 orë, shkruani orët.</i> <i>Përndryshe, shkruani ditët.</i>	MENJËHERË.....000 ORË.....1 ____ DITË.....2 ____ ND / NUK MË KUJTOHET998	
MN38. Në tri ditët e para pas lindjes, a i është dhënë (<i>emri</i>) diçka për të pirë përveç qumështit të gjirit?	PO.....1 JO2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ Fund
MN39A. Çka i është dhënë (<i>emri</i>) për të pirë? <i>Pyetni: Diçka tjetër?</i> <i>'Nuk i është dhënë asgjë për të pirë' nuk është përgjigje e vlefshme dhe kategoria Y nuk mund të shënohet.</i> MN39B. Në tri ditët e para pas lindjes, çka i është dhënë (<i>emri</i>) për të pirë? <i>Pyetni: Diçka tjetër?</i> <i>'Nuk i është dhënë asgjë për të pirë' (kategoria Y) mund të shënohet vetëm nëse asnjë kategori tjetër nuk është shënuar.</i>	QUMËSHT (PËRVEÇ QUMËSHTIT TË GJIRIT)A UJË.....B SHERBET OSE TRETJE TË GLUKOZËSC TRETJE ME SHEQER-KRIPË-UJË.....E LËNG FRUTASHF FORMULA E QUMËSHTITG ÇAJ.....H ILAQE TË PËRSHKUARA NGA MJEKUJ TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)X NUK I ËSHTË DHËNË ASGJË PËR TË PIRËY	

KONTROLLET SHËNDETËSORE POST-NATALE		PN
<p>PN1. Kontrolloni CM17: A ka pasur lindje të gjallë në 2 vitet e fundit?</p> <p><i>Shënoni emrin e fëmijës së fundit të lindur në historinë e lindjeve (CM18) këtu dhe përdoreni atë ku kërkohet:</i></p> <p>Emri _____</p>	<p>PO, CM17=11</p> <p>JO, CM17=0 OSE E ZBRAZËT2</p>	2 ⇒ Fund
<p>PN2. Kontrolloni MN20 A është lindur fëmija në institucion shëndetësor?</p>	<p>PO, MN20=21-36 OSE 761</p> <p>JO, MN20=11-12 OSE 962</p>	2 ⇒ PN7
<p>PN3. Tani do të doja t'ju bëj disa pyetje rreth asaj që ka ndodhur në orët dhe ditët pas lindjes së (<i>emri</i>).</p> <p>Ju keni thënë se keni lindur në (<i>emri ose lloji i institucionit në MN20</i>). Sa gjatë keni qëndruar aty pas lindjes?</p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një ditë, shënoni orët.</i> <i>Nëse është më pak se një javë, shënoni ditët.</i> <i>Përndryshe, shënoni javët.</i></p>	<p>ORË1 ____</p> <p>DITË2 ____</p> <p>JAVË3 ____</p> <p>ND / NUK MË KUJTOHET998</p>	
<p>PN4. Do të doja të flas me ju rreth kontrolleve për shëndetin e (<i>emri</i>) pas lindjes – për shembull, dikush që e ka kontrolluar (<i>emri</i>), e ka kontrolluar kërthizën, apo që ka shikuar se a është në rregull (<i>emri</i>).</p> <p>Para se të largoheshit nga (<i>emri ose lloji i institucionit në MN20</i>), a e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin e (<i>emri</i>)?</p>	<p>PO1</p> <p>JO2</p>	
<p>PN5. Dhe sa i përket kontrolleve për shëndetin tuaj – do të thotë, dikush që e ka vlerësuar shëndetin tuaj, për shembull ju kanë bërë pyetje rreth shëndetit tuaj apo ju kanë kontrolluar?</p> <p>A ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin tuaj para se të largoheshit nga (<i>emri ose lloji i institucionit në MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>PO1</p> <p>JO2</p>	
<p>PN6. Tani do të doja të flas me ju rreth asaj që ka ndodhur pasi jeni larguar nga (<i>emri ose lloji i institucionit në MN20</i>).</p> <p>A e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin e (<i>emri</i>) pasi jeni larguar nga (<i>emri ose lloji i institucionit në MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>PO1</p> <p>JO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN17</p>
<p>PN7. Kontrolloni MN19: A ka asistuar gjatë lindjes profesionisti shëndetësor ose ndihmësi tradicional për lindje?</p>	<p>PO, SË PAKU NJËRA NGA KATEGORITË A DERI F E RRETHUAR1</p> <p>JO, ASNJËRA NGA KATEGORITË A DERI F NUK ËSHTË E RRETHUAR2</p>	2 ⇒ PN11

<p>PN8. Ju tashmë keni thënë se <i>(personi ose personat në MN19)</i> ju kanë asistuar gjatë lindjes. Tani do të doja të flas me ju rreth kontrolleve për shëndetin e <i>(emri)</i> pas lindjes, për shembull kontrollimi i <i>(emri)</i>, kontrollimi i kërthizës, apo që është shikuar se a është në rregull <i>(emri)</i>.</p> <p>Pasi është kryer lindja dhe para largimit të <i>(personi ose personat në MN19)</i>, a e kanë kontrolluar <i>(personi ose personat në MN19)</i> shëndetin e <i>(emri)</i>?</p>	PO1 JO2	
<p>PN9. Dhe a e kanë kontrolluar <i>(personi ose personat në MN19)</i> shëndetin <u>tuaj</u> para se të largoheshit, për shembull duke ju bërë pyetje rreth shëndetit tuaj ose duke ju kontrolluar?</p>	PO1 JO2	
<p>PN10. Pasi <i>(personi ose personat në MN19)</i> janë larguar nga ju, a e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin e <i>(emri)</i>?</p>	PO1 JO2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN19
<p>PN11. Dua të flas me ju rreth kontrolleve shëndetësore të <i>(emri)</i> pas lindjes – për shembull dikush që e ka kontrolluar <i>(emri)</i>, që e ka kontrolluar kërthizën, apo që ka shikuar se a është në rregull foshnja.</p> <p>Pasi është lindur <i>(emri)</i>, a e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin e tij/saj?</p>	PO1 JO2	2 ⇒ PN20
<p>PN12. A ka ndodhur një kontroll i tillë vetëm një herë, apo më shumë se një herë?</p>	NJË HERË1 MË SHUMË SË NJË HERË2	1 ⇒ PN13A 2 ⇒ PN13B
<p>PN13A. Sa kohë pas lindjes ka ndodhur ky kontrolli?</p> <p>PN13B. Sa kohë pas lindjes ka ndodhur kontrolli i parë?</p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një ditë, shënoni orët.</i> <i>Nëse është më pak se një javë, shënoni ditët.</i> <i>Përndryshe, shënoni javët.</i></p>	ORË.....1 ____ DITË.....2 ____ JAVË3 ____ ND / NUK MË KUJTOHET998	
<p>PN14. Kush e ka kontrolluar shëndetin e <i>(emri)</i> në atë kohë?</p>	<p>PROFESIONIST SHËNDETËSOR</p> <p>MJEKA INFERMIERE / MAMI.....B</p> <p>PERSON TJETËR</p> <p>NDIHMËS/E TRADICIONAL/E PËR LINDJEF I/E AFËRM / MIK/E.....H</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)X</p>	

<p>PN15. Ku ka ndodhur kontrolli?</p> <p><i>Provoni ta identifikoni llojin e vendit.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse nuk jeni në gjendje ta përcaktoni se a është fjala për sektorin publik a privat, shkruani emrin e vendit dhe përkohësisht shënoni '76' derisa të mësoni kategorinë e përshtatshme për përgjigje.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Emri i vendit)</i></p>	<p>SHTËPI</p> <p>SHTËPIA E RESPONDENTES..... 11</p> <p>TJETËR SHTËPI 12</p> <p>SEKTORI MJEKËSOR PUBLIK</p> <p>SPITAL PUBLIK/RAJONAL..... 21</p> <p>MATERNITETI / QENDRA E MJEKËSISË FAMILJARE22</p> <p>KLINIKA OBSTETRIKE GJINEKOLOGJIKE/QKUK24</p> <p>TJETËR PUBLIK (<i>specifiko</i>) 26</p> <p>SEKTORI MJEKËSOR PRIVAT</p> <p>SPITAL PRIVAT31</p> <p>ORDINANCË PRIVATE.....32</p> <p>TJETËR INSTITUCION MJEKËSOR PRIVAT (<i>specifiko</i>) 36</p> <p>ND A PUBLIK APO PRIVAT76</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Kontrolloni MN20: A është lindur fëmija në institucion shëndetësor?</p>	<p>PO, MN20=21-36 OSE 76 1</p> <p>JO, MN20=11-12 OSE 96 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN18</p>
<p>PN17. Pasi jeni larguar nga (<i>emri ose lloji i institucionit në MN20</i>), a e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin tuaj?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Kontrolloni MN19: A ka asistuar gjatë lindjes profesionisti shëndetësor ose ndihmësi tradicional për lindje?</p>	<p>PO, SË PAKU NJËRA NGA KATEGORITË A DERI F E RRETHUAR1</p> <p>JO, ASNJËRA NGA KATEGORITË A DERI F NUK ËSHTË E RRETHUAR 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN20</p>
<p>PN19. Pasi është kryer lindja dhe pas largimit të (<i>personi ose personat në MN19</i>), a e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin tuaj?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN21</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN25</p>
<p>PN20. Pas lindjes së (<i>emri</i>), a e ka kontrolluar dikush shëndetin tuaj, për shembull duke ju bërë pyetje rreth shëndetit tuaj ose duke ju kontrolluar?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN25</p>
<p>PN21. A ka ndodhur një kontroll i tillë vetëm një herë, apo më shumë se një herë?</p>	<p>NJË HERË 1</p> <p>MË SHUMË SE NJË HERË 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN22A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. Sa kohë pas lindjes ka ndodhur ky kontrolli?</p> <p>PN22B. Sa kohë pas lindjes ka ndodhur kontrolli i parë?</p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një ditë, shënoni orët.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një javë, shënoni ditët.</i></p> <p><i>Përndryshe, shënoni javët.</i></p>	<p>ORË.....1 ____</p> <p>DITË.....2 ____</p> <p>JAVË.....3 ____</p> <p>ND / NUK MË KUJTOHET 998</p>	

PN23. Kush e ka kontrolluar shëndetin <u>tuaj</u> në atë kohë?	PROFESIONIST SHËNDETËSOR MJEKA INFERMIERE / MAMI.....B PERSON TJETËR NDIHMËS/E TRADICIONAL/E PËR LINDJE F I/E AFËRM / MIK/E.....H TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) X																	
PN24. Ku ka ndodhur kontrolli? <i>Provoni ta identifikoni llojin e vendit.</i> <u>Nëse nuk jeni në gjendje ta përcaktoni se a është fjala për sektorin publik a privat, shkruani emrin e vendit dhe përkohësisht shënoni '76' derisa të mësoni kategorinë e përshtatshme për përgjigje.</u> _____ (<i>Emri i vendit</i>)	SHTËPI SHTËPIA E RESPONDENTES..... 11 TJETËR SHTËPI 12 SEKTORI MJEKËSOR PUBLIK SPITAL PUBLIK/RAJONAL..... 21 MATERNITETI / QENDRA E MJEKËSISË FAMILJARE22 KLINIKA OBSTETRIKE GJINEKOLOGJIKE/QKUK.....24 TJETËR PUBLIK (<i>specifiko</i>) 26 SEKTORI MJEKËSOR PRIVAT SPITAL PRIVAT31 ORDINANCË PRIVATE.....32 TJETËR INSTITUCION MJEKËSOR PRIVAT (<i>specifiko</i>) 36 ND A PUBLIK APO PRIVAT76 TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) 96																	
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KËSHILLA PËR GJIDHËNIE.....1	2	8																
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	PO	JO	ND															
VËZHGIMI I GJIDHËNIES1	2	8																
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<p>PN29A. Ju keni thënë se (<i>emri</i>) është matur/peshuar menjëherë pas lindjes. Pas asaj here, a është matur/peshuar (<i>emri</i>) përsëri nga një profesionist shëndetësor brenda dy ditësh?</p> <p>PN29B. Ju keni thënë se (<i>emri</i>) nuk është matur/peshuar menjëherë pas lindjes. A është matur/peshuar (<i>emri</i>) nga një profesionist shëndetësor brenda dy ditësh pas lindjes?</p> <p>PN29C. Ju keni thënë se nuk e dini nëse (<i>emri</i>) është matur/peshuar menjëherë pas lindjes. A është matur/peshuar (<i>emri</i>) nga një profesionist shëndetësor brenda dy ditësh pas lindjes?</p>	<p>PO1</p> <p>JO2</p>	
<p>PN30. Gjatë dy ditëve të para pas lindjes së (<i>emri</i>), a ju ka dhënë ndonjë profesionist shëndetësor informata mbi simptomat/shenjat, të cilat kërkojnë që ta dërgoni fëmijën tuaj të sëmurë në institucion shëndetësor për kujdes?</p>	<p>PO1</p> <p>JO2</p>	

KONTRACEPCIONI		CP
CP1. Do të doja të flas me ju rreth një teme tjetër – planifikimi familjar. A jeni shtatzënë tani?	PO, AKTUALISHT SHTATZËNË..... 1 JO 2 ND OSE E PASIGURT 8	1 ⇒CP3
CP2. Çiftet përdorin mënyra apo metoda të ndryshme për ta shtyrë ose shmangur shtatzëninë. Tani a jeni duke bërë diçka apo duke përdorur ndonjë metodë për ta shtyrë ose shmangur shtatzëninë? <i>Nëse përgjigja është “Jo”, pyesni: A po bëni ndonjë gjë për të shmangur ose vonuar shtatzëninë?</i>	PO..... 1 JO 2	1 ⇒CP4
CP3. A keni bërë ndonjëherë diçka apo përdorur ndonjë metodë për ta shtyrë ose shmangur shtatzëninë?	PO..... 1 JO 2	1 ⇒Fund 2 ⇒Fund
CP4. Çfarë jeni duke bërë/përdorë për ta shtyrë ose shmangur shtatzëninë? <i>Mos sugjeroni. Nëse përmendet më shumë se një metodë, rrethoni secilën.</i>	STERILIZIM FEMËROR A STERILIZIM MASHKULLOR B DIU (SPIRALE) C INJEKSIONE D IMPLANTE..... E PILULA (TABLETA) F KONDOM MASHKULLOR G KONDOM FEMËROR H DIAFRAGMË I SHKUMË / XHELATINË J ABSTINENCA PERIODIKE / RITMI L TËRHEQJE (RUHEM) M FLLASTER N TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) X	

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UN1. Kontrolloni CP1: Aktualisht shtatzënë?	PO, CP1=1 1 JO, ND OSE E PASIGURT, CP1=2 OSE 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Tani do të doja të flas me ju për shtatzëninë tuaj aktuale. Kur keni mbetur shtatzënë, a keni dëshiruar të mbeten shtatzënë në atë kohë?	PO 1 JO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
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UN5. Tani do të doja t'ju bëj disa pyetje për të ardhmen. Pas fëmijës që jeni duke pritur tani, a do të dëshironit të keni fëmijë tjetër, apo do të preferonit të mos keni më fëmijë tjerë?	TË KETË FËMIJË TJETËR 1 JO MË / ASNJË 2 E PAVENDOSUR / ND 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Kontrolloni CP4: Aktualisht përdor 'Sterilizim femëror'?	PO, CP4=A 1 JO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Tani do të doja t'ju bëj disa pyetje për të ardhmen. A do të dëshironit të keni (një fëmijë / fëmijë tjetër), apo do të preferonit të mos keni (më) fëmijë?	TË KETË (NJË/TJETËR) FËMIJË 1 JO MË / ASNJË 2 THOTË SE NUK MUND TË MBETET SHTATZËNË 3 E PAVENDOSUR / ND 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
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UN9. Kontrolloni CP1: Aktualisht shtatzënë?	PO, CP1=1 1 JO, ND OSE E PASIGURT, CP1=2 OSE 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Kontrolloni CP2: Aktualisht duke përdorur një metodë?	PO, CP2=1 1 JO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. A mendoni se jeni fizikisht në gjendje për të mbetur shtatzënë në këtë kohë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

UN12. Pse mendoni se nuk jeni fizikisht në gjendje për të mbetur shtatzënë?	SEKS I RRALLË / NUK KA SEKS A NË MENOPAUZË B ANJËHERË NUK KA PASUR MENSTRUACIONE C HISTEREKTOMI (LARGIMI KIRURGJIK I MITRËS) D PËR 2 OSE MË SHUMË VITE KA TENTUAR TË MBESË SHTATËZËNË PA REZULTAT E AMENORE (MUNGESA E CIKLIT MENSTRUAL PAS LINDJES) F DUKE USHQYER ME GJI G E VJETËR NË MOSHË H FATI I TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) X ND Z	
UN13. Kontrolloni UN12: Është cekur 'Nuk ka pasur menstruacione asnjëherë'?	ËSHTË CEKUR, UN12=C 1 NUK ËSHTË CEKUR, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒Fund
UN14. Kur ka filluar cikli juaj i fundit menstrual? <i>Shënoni përgjigjen duke përdorur të njëjtën njësi të dhënë nga respondentja.</i> <i>Nëse është '1 vit', pyetni:</i> Para sa muajve?	DITË MË PARË 1 ____ JAVË MË PARË 2 ____ MUAJ MË PARË 3 ____ VITE MË PARË 4 ____ NË MENOPAUZË / KA PASUR HISTEREKTOMI 993 PARA LINDJES SË FUNDIT 994 NUK KA PASUR MENSTRUACIONE ASNJËHERË 995	993 ⇒Fund 994 ⇒Fund 995 ⇒Fund
UN15. Kontrolloni UN14: A ka qenë cikli i fundit menstrual brenda vitit të fundit?	PO, BRENDË VITIT TË FUNDIT 1 JO, NJË VIT OSE MË SHUMË 2	2 ⇒Fund
UN16. Për shkak të ciklit tuaj të fundit menstrual, a ka pasur ndonjë aktivitet shoqëror, ditë shkolle apo pune, në të cilat nuk keni marrë pjesë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / E PASIGURT / NUK KA PASUR AKTIVITETE TË TILLA 8	
UN17. Gjatë ciklit tuaj të fundit menstrual, a keni pasur mundësi të pastroheni dhe të ndërroheni në privatësi brenda shtëpisë tuaj?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
UN18. A keni përdorur materiale si leckë menstruale/peceta (ulloshka), tampona, copa të pëlhurës apo "kaps/filxhan"?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2 ⇒Fund 8 ⇒Fund

UN19. A kanë qenë materialet të ri-përdorshme?	PO 1	
	JO 2	
	ND..... 8	

QËNDRIMET NDAJ DHUNËS NË FAMILJE**DV**

DV1. Ndonjëherë burri inatoset ose zemërohet me gjërat që i bën gruaja e tij. Sipas mendimit tuaj, a mund të arsyetohet që një burrë ta godas ose ta rrahë gruan e tij, në situata të mëposhtme:

PO JO ND

[A] Nëse ajo del pa i treguar atij?

DEL PA I TREGUAR.....1 2 8

[B] Nëse ajo i neglizhon fëmijët?

I NEGLIZHON FËMIJËT1 2 8

[C] Nëse ajo fjaloset me të?

FJALOSËT ME TË.....1 2 8

[D] Nëse ajo refuzon të ketë marrëdhënie seksuale me të?

REFUZON SEKS1 2 8

[E] Nëse ajo e djeg ushqimin?

E DJEG USHQIMIN.....1 2 8

VIKTIMIZIMI		VT		
VT20. <i>Kontrolloni për praninë e të tjerëve. Para se të vazhdoni, siguroni privatësi.</i> Tani do të doja t’ju bëj disa pyetje për sigurinë tuaj personale dhe diskriminimin. Më lejoni t’ju siguroj përsëri se përgjigjet tuaja janë plotësisht konfidenciale dhe nuk do t’i tregohen askujt Sa e sigurt ndjeheni duke ecur e vetme në lagjen tuaj pasi të bëhet terr? A ndjeheni shumë e sigurt, e sigurt, e pasigurt, shumë e pasigurt?	SHUMË E SIGURT 1 E SIGURT 2 E PASIGURT 3 SHUMË E PASIGURT 4 ASNJËHERË NUK EC VETËM PASI TË BËHET TERR..... 7			
VT21. Sa ndjeheni e sigurt kur jeni vetëm në shtëpi pasi të bëhet terr? A ndjeheni shumë e sigurt, e sigurt, e pasigurt, shumë e pasigurt?	SHUMË E SIGURT 1 E SIGURT 2 E PASIGURT 3 SHUMË E PASIGURT 4 ASNJËHERË NUK JAM VETËM PASI TË BËHET TERR..... 7			
VT22. Në 12 muajt e fundit, a jeni ndjerë <u>personalisht</u> e diskriminuar ose e sulmuar / ngacmuar mbi bazë të:		PO	JO	ND
[A] Prejardhjes etnike ose të imigrimit?	ETNIKE / IMIGRIM.....	1	2	8
[B] Gjinisë?	GJINI.....	1	2	8
[C] Orientimit seksual?	ORIENTIM SEKSUAL.....	1	2	8
[D] Moshës?	MOSHË.....	1	2	8
[E] Fesë ose besimit?	FE / BESIM.....	1	2	8
[F] Aftësisë së kufizuar?	AFTËSISË SË KUFIZUAR.....	1	2	8
[X] Ndonjë arsyeje tjetër?	TJETËR ARSYE.....	1	2	8

MARTESA/BASHKËJETESA		MA
MA1. A jeni aktualisht e martuar apo jetoni së bashku me dikë si të ishit të martuar (bashkëjetuar)?	PO, AKTUALISHT E MARTUAR 1 PO, DUKE JETUAR ME PARTNER.....2 JO, NUK ËSHTË NË BASHKËJETESË3	3 ⇒MA5
MA2. Sa vjeçar është (burri / partneri) juaj? <i>Pyetni:</i> Sa vjeç ishte (burri / partneri) juaj në ditëlindjen e tij të fundit?	MOSHA NË VITE.....__ __ ND.....98	⇒MA7 98 ⇒MA7
MA5. A keni qenë ndonjëherë e martuar, apo keni jetuar me dikë si të ishit të martuar (bashkëjetuar)?	PO, E MARTUAR MË PARË 1 PO, KA BASHKËJETUAR ME PARTNER MË PARË2 JO3	3 ⇒Fund
MA6. Cili është statusi juaj martesor tani: a jeni e ve, e shkurorëzuar, apo e ndarë?	E VE..... 1 E SHKURORËZUAR.....2 E NDARË3	
MA7. A keni qenë e martuar apo keni jetuar me dikë vetëm një herë apo më shumë se një herë?	VETËM NJË HERË..... 1 MË SHUMË SE NJË HERË2	1 ⇒MA8A 2 ⇒MA8B
MA8A. Në cilin muaj dhe vit keni filluar të jetoni me (burrin / partnerin) tuaj? MA8B. Në cilin muaj dhe vit keni filluar të jetoni me (burrin / partnerin) tuaj <u>të parë</u> ?	DATA E BASHKËJETESËS (SË PARË) MUAJI__ __ ND MUAJIN98 VITI.....__ __ __ __ ND VITIN9998	
MA9. Kontrolloni MA8A/B: A është shënuar 'ND VITIN'?	PO, MA8A/B=9998 1 JO, MA8A/B≠99982	2 ⇒Fund
MA10. Kontrolloni MA7: Në martesë/bashkëjetesë vetëm një herë?	PO, MA7=1 1 JO, MA7=22	1 ⇒MA11A 2 ⇒MA11B
MA11A. Sa vjeçe keni qenë kur keni filluar të jetoni me (burrin / partnerin) tuaj? MA11B. Sa vjeçe keni qenë kur keni filluar të jetoni me (burrin / partnerin) tuaj <u>të parë</u> ?	MOSHA NË VITE.....__ __	

FUNKSIONIMI I TË RRITURIT		AF
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AF2. A përdorni syza ose thjerrëza? <i>Përfshini përdorimin e syzave për lexim.</i>	PO 1 JO 2	
AF3. A përdorni aparat për dëgjim?	PO 1 JO 2	
AF4. Tani do t'ju pyes për vështirësitë që mund t'i keni në bërjen e aktiviteteve të ndryshme. Për secilin aktivitet janë katër përgjigje të mundshme. Mund të thuani 1) nuk keni vështirësi, 2) keni pak vështirësi, 3) keni shumë vështirësi ose 4) nuk mund ta bëni aktivitetin fare. <i>Përsëritni kategoritë gjatë pyetjeve individuale, nëse respondentja nuk përgjigjet sipas kategorisë së përgjigjeve:</i> Mbani mend, katër përgjigjet e mundshme janë: 1) nuk keni vështirësi, 2) keni pak vështirësi, 3) keni shumë vështirësi ose 4) nuk mund ta bëni aktivitetin fare.		
AF5. Kontrolloni AF2: Respondentja përdor syza ose thjerrëza?	PO, AF2=1 1 JO, AF2=2 2	1 ⇨ AF6A 2 ⇨ AF6B
AF6A. Kur i përdroni syzat ose thjerrëzat tuaja, a keni vështirësi në të pamurit?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË SHOHË FARE 4	
AF6B. A keni vështirësi në të pamurit?		
AF7. Kontrolloni AF3: Respondentja përdorë aparat dëgjimi?	PO, AF3=1 1 JO, AF3=2 2	1 ⇨ AF8A 2 ⇨ AF8B
AF8A. Kur i/e përdorni (aparatin / aparatet) tuaja për dëgjim, a keni vështirësi në dëgjim?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË DËGJOJË FARE 4	
AF8B. A keni vështirësi në dëgjim?		
AF9. A keni vështirësi të ecni apo të ngjiteni shkallëve?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË ECË / NGJITË SHKALLË FARE 4	
AF10. A keni vështirësi të mbani mend apo të përqëndroheni / koncentroheni?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË MBAJË MEND/ KONCENTROHET FARE 4	
AF11. A keni vështirësi me kujdesin për veten, siç është larja e të gjithë trupit ose veshja?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË KUJDESET PËR VETËN FARE .. 4	
AF12. Duke përdorur gjuhën tuaj të zakonshme, a keni vështirësi të komunikoni, p.sh. të kuptoni të tjerët ose të kuptoheni nga dikush?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3	

HIV/ SIDA		HA
HA1. Tani do të doja të flas me ju për diçka tjetër. A keni dëgjuar ndonjëherë për HIV apo SIDA?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	2 ⇒ Fund
HA2. HIV është virusi që mund të çojë tek sëmundja e SIDA. A mund t'i zvogëlojnë njerëzit gjasat e tyre për marrjen e virusit HIV, duke pasur vetëm një partner seksual, të painfektuar, i cili nuk ka partnerë tjerë seksual?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA3. A mund ta marrin njerëzit virusin HIV nga pickimet e mushkonjave?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA3A. A mund ta fitojnë njerëzit virusin HIV/SIDA duke u përqafuar ose duke u përshëndetur me duar me një person të infektuar me HIV/SIDA?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA4. A mund t'i zvogëlojnë njerëzit gjasat e tyre për marrjen e virusit HIV duke përdorur kondom çdo herë që kanë marrëdhënie seksuale?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA5. A mund ta marrin njerëzit virusin HIV duke ndarë ushqimin me një person që e ka virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA6. A mund ta fitojnë njerëzit virusin HIV nga magjia apo mënyra të tjera mbi-natyrore?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA7. A është e mundur që një person në dukje i shëndetshëm të ketë virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA8. A mund të përcillet / transmetohet virusi HIV nga nëna te foshnja e saj: [A] Gjatë shtatzënisë? [B] Gjatë lindjes? [C] Me gjidhënie?	<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">PO JO ND</div> GJATË SHTATZËNISË 1 2 8 GJATË LINDJES 1 2 8 ME GJIDHËNIE 1 2 8	
HA9. Kontrolloni HA8[A], [B] and [C]: Së paku një 'Po' e rrethuar?	PO..... 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ HA30
HA10. A ekzistojnë ilaqe të veçanta që një mjek ose motër medicinale mund t'ia japin një femre të infektuar me virusin HIV për ta zvogëluar rrezikun e përcjelljes / transmetimit te foshnja?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND 8	
HA30. A do të blinit perime të freskëta nga një dyqanxhi ose shitës, po ta dinit se ky person e ka virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	

HA31. A mendoni se fëmijët që e kanë virusin HIV duhen lejuar që të ndjekin shkollën me fëmijët që nuk e kanë virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	
HA32. A mendoni se njerëzit hezitojnë të bëjnë testin për virusin HIV për arsye se frikësohen se si do të reagojnë njerëzit tjerë nëse rezultati i testit është pozitiv për virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	
HA33. A flasin njerëzit keq për personat që e kanë virusin HIV apo për ata për të cilët mendohet se e kanë virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	
HA34. Njerëzit që e kanë virusin HIV apo ata për të cilët mendohet se e kanë virusin HIV, a e humbasin respektin e njerëzve të tjerë?	PO..... 1 JO 2 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	
HA35. A pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratën në vijim? Unë do të ndjehesha e turpëruar sikur dikush në familjen time të kishte virusin HIV.	PAJTOHET 1 NUK PAJTOHET 2 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	
HA36. A frikësoheni se do të mund ta merrnit virusin HIV nëse bini në kontakt me përshtymën e personit që ka virusin HIV?	PO..... 1 JO 2 THOTË SE KA HIV 7 ND / E PASIGURT / VARET 8	

WM10. <i>Shënoni kohën.</i>	ORA DHE MINUTAT : ..	
WM11. <i>A është përfunduar e tërë intervista në privatësi, apo ka qenë dikush tjetër i pranishëm gjatë tërë intervistës ose ndonjë pjese të saj?</i>	PO, E TËRË INTERVISTA ËSHTË PËRFUNDUAR NË PRIVATËSI 1 JO, TJERËT ISHIN TË PRANISHËM GJATË TËRË INTERVISTËS (specifiko) 2 JO, TJERËT ISHIN TË PRANISHËM GJATË NJË PJESE TË INTERVISTËS (specifiko) 3	
WM12. <i>Gjuha e pyetësorit.</i>	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3	
WM13. <i>Gjuha e intervistës.</i>	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3 ROME 4 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 6	
WM14. <i>Gjuha amtare e respondentes.</i>	ANGLEZE 01 SHQIPE 02 SERBE 03 TURKE 04 GJUHA BOSHNJAKE 05 GJUHA ROME 06 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 96	
WM15. <i>A është përdorur një përkthyes për ndonjë pjesë të këtij pyetësori?</i>	PO, PËR TË GJITHË PYETËSORIN 1 PO, PËR NJË PJESË TË PYETËSORIT 2 JO, NUK ËSHTË PËRDORUR 3	

WM16. Kontrolloni kolonat HL10 dhe HL20 në Listën E Anëtarëve Të Ekonomisë Familjare, PYETËSORI PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A është respondentja nëna apo personi kujdestar i ndonjë fëmije 0-4 vjeç që jeton në këtë ekonomi familjare?

- ☐ Po ⇒ Shkoni në WM17 në Tablon e Informatave për Femrën dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj shkoni në PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT NËN PESË VJEÇ për atë fëmijë dhe filloni intervistën me këtë respondente.
- ☐ Jo ⇒ Kontrolloni HH26-HH27 në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A ka fëmijë të moshës 5-17 vjeçare të përzgjedhur për PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ?
- ☐ Po ⇒ Kontrolloni kolonën HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE, PYETËSORI PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE:
A është respondentja nëna apo personi kujdestar i fëmijës së përzgjedhur për PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ në këtë ekonomi familjare?
- ☐ Po ⇒ Shkoni në WM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE TË FEMRËS dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj shkoni në PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ për atë fëmijë dhe filloni intervistën me këtë respondente.
- ☐ Jo ⇒ Shkoni në WM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE TË FEMRËS dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj përfundoni intervistën me këtë respondente duke e falenderuar atë për bashkëpunimin e saj. Kontrolloni për të parë nëse ka pyetësorë të tjerë për t'u zhvilluar në këtë ekonomi familjare.
- ☐ Jo ⇒ Shkoni në WM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE TË FEMRËS dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj përfundoni intervistën me këtë respondente duke e falenderuar atë për bashkëpunimin e saj. Kontrolloni për të parë nëse ka pyetësorë të tjerë për t'u zhvilluar në këtë ekonomi familjare.

VËREJTJET E INTERVISTUESIT**VËREJTJET E MBIKËQYRËSIT**

Kartelat për pyetjen WB14

Shqipe

1. Fëmija lexon librin.
2. Kjo verë ka qenë me shumë reshje.
3. Prindërit duhet të kujdesen për fëmijët.
4. Aktiviteti bujqësor është punë e vështirë.

Boshnjake

1. Dijete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o djeci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Serbe (qirilic)

1. Дете чита књигу.
2. Ово лето је било врло кишовито.
3. Родитељи морају да брину о деци.
4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Serbe (latin)

1. Dete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo leto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o deci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Turke

1. Çocuk kitabı okur.
2. Bu yaz çok yağmurlu geçti.
3. Veliler çocuklarına bakmakla yükümlüdürler.
4. Tarımcılık faaliyeti zor bir iştir.

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR MASHKULLIN		MWM
MWM1. Numri i grupimit: _____	MWM2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____	
MWM3. Emri i mashkullit dhe numri i rreshtit të tij: EMRI _____	MWM4. Emri dhe numri i mbikëqyrësit: EMRI _____	
MWM5. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	MWM6. Dita / Muaji / Viti i intervistës: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	

<p>Kontrolloni moshën e mashkullit në HL6 në Listën e Anëtarëve të Ekonomisë Familjare në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: Nëse është i moshës 15-17 vjeçare, verifikoni në HH39 që është marrë pëlqimi i personit të rritur për intervistim ose që pëlqimi nuk është i nevojshëm (HL20=90). Nëse pëlqimi është i nevojshëm, por nuk është marrë, atëherë intervista nuk duhet të fillohet dhe duhet të shënohet '06' në MWM17.</p>		MWM7. Shënoni kohën: ORA : MINUTAT _____ : _____	
MWM8. Kontrolloni pyetësorët e përfunduar në këtë ekonomi familjare: A e keni intervistuar ju ose ndonjë anëtar tjetër i ekipit tuaj këtë respondent për ndonjë pyetësor tjetër?	PO, ËSHTË INTERVISTUAR 1 JO, ËSHTË INTERVISTA E PARË.. 2	1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A	
MWM9A. Përshendetje, unë jam (emri yt). Ne jemi nga Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Jemi duke e bërë një anketë për gjendjen e fëmijëve, familjeve dhe ekonomive familjare. Do të doja të flisja me ju për shëndetin tuaj dhe tema të tjera. Intervista zakonisht zgjat rreth 15 minuta. Ne gjithashtu jemi duke i intervistuar nënat në lidhje me fëmijët e tyre. Të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?	MWM9B. Tani do të doja të flisja me ju më detajisht për shëndetin tuaj dhe tema të tjera. Intervista do të zgjatë rreth 15 minuta. Përsëri, të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?		
PO.....1 JO / NUK ËSHTË PYETUR.....2	1 ⇨ Moduli i HISTORIKUT TË MASHKULLIT 2 ⇨ MWM17		

MWM17. Rezultati i intervistës për meshkuj. Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.	E PËRFUNDUAR.....01 NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI.....02 E REFUZUAR.....03 PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR04 I PAAFTË (<i>specifiko</i>)05 NUK KA PËLQIM NGA PËRSONI I RITUR PËR RESPONDENTIN E MOSHËS 15-17.....06 TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)96
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HISTORIKU I MASHKULLIT		MWB
MWB1. Kontrolloni numrin e rreshtit të respondentit (MWM3) në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR MASHKULLIN dhe të respondentit në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE (HH47): A është ky respondent po ashtu respondent i Pyetësorit të Ekonomisë Familjare?	PO, RESPONDENTI ËSHTË I NJËJTË, MWM3=HH47 1 JO, RESPONDENTI NUK ËSHTË I NJËJTË, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
MWB2. Kontrolloni ED5 në Modulin e Arsimimit në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE për këtë respondent: Niveli më i lartë i shkollimit i vijuar:	ED5= 3 OSE 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. Në cilin muaj dhe vit jeni lindur?	DATA E LINDJES MUAJI ND MUAJIN 98 VITI ND VITIN 9998	
MWB4. Sa vjeç jeni? <i>Pyetni: Sa vjeç keni qenë në ditëlindjen tuaj të fundit?</i> <i>Nëse përgjigjet në MWB3 dhe MWB4 nuk përputhen, pyetni më tutje dhe korrigjoni. Moshë duhet të shënohet.</i>	MOSHA (NË VITE TË MBUSHURA)	
MWB5. A keni vijuar ndonjëherë shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. Cili është niveli dhe klasa/viti më i lartë i shkollimit që e keni vijuar ndonjëherë?	PARASHKOLLOR 000 FILLOR 1 I MESËM I ULËT 2 I MESËM I LARTË 3 I LARTË 4	000 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. A e keni përfunduar atë (klasë/vit)?	PO 1 JO 2	
MWB7A. Kontrolloni MWB6: Niveli më i lartë i shkollimit i vijuar:	MWB6= 4 1 MWB6=1, 2 OR 3 2	1 ⇒ MWB8 2 ⇒ MWB7B
MWB7B. Niveli arsimor më i lartë që keni vijuar, a është pjesë e sistemit të shkollimit të vjetër apo të ri?	I VJETËR 1 I RI 2 ND 8	
MWB8. Kontrolloni MWB4: Moshë e respondentit:	MOSHA 15-24 1 MOSHA 25-49 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB9. Në cilëndo kohë gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), a e keni vijuar arsimin?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
MWB10. Gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), cilin nivel dhe klasë/ vit jeni duke e <u>vijuar</u> ?	FILLOR 1 I MESËM I ULËT 2 I MESËM I LARTË 3 I LARTË 4	
MWB11. Në cilëndo kohë gjatë vitit paraprak shkollor (2018/2019), a e keni vijuar arsimin?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ MWB13

MWB12. Gjatë viti shkollor paraparak (2018/2019), cilin nivel dhe klasë/ vit e keni <u>vijuar</u> ?	FILLOR 1 ____ I MESËM I ULËT 2 ____ I MESËM I LARTË 3 ____ I LARTË 4 ____	
MWB13. Kontrolloni MWB6: Niveli më i lartë i arsimit i vijuar:	MWB6=3 OSE 4 1 MWB6=1 OSE 2 2	1 ⇒ MWB15
MWB14. Tani do të doja që ju të ma lexoni këtë fjali. <i>Tregojani respondentit fjalinë në kartelë.</i> <i>Nëse respondenti nuk mund të lexojë tërë fjalinë, pyetni:</i> A mund të ma lexoni një pjesë të fjalisë?	NUK MUND TË LEXOJË FARE 1 NË GJENDJE TË LEXOJË VETËM PJESE TË FJALISË 2 NË GJENDJE TË LEXOJË TËRË FJALINË 3 NUK KA FJALI NË GJUHËN E KËRKUAR / NË BRAILLE (specifiko gjuhën) 4	
MWB15. Që sa kohë jeni duke jetuar në vazhdimësi në (emri i qytetit apo fshatit ku jeton aktualisht)? <i>Nëse më pak se një vit, shënoni '00' vite.</i>	VITE ____ GJITHNJË / NGA LINDJA 95	95 ⇒ MWB18
MWB16. Para se të shpërnguleni këtu, a keni jetuar në qytet apo në fshat? <i>Pyetni më tutje për të identifikuar llojin e vendbanimit.</i> <u>Nëse nuk mundeni të përcaktoni a është vendi qytet, apo fshat, shënoni emrin e vendit dhe përkohësisht shënoni '5' deri sa të mësoni kategorinë e përshtatshme për përgjigje.</u> _____ (Emri i vendit)	QYTET 1 FSHAT 3 NUK MUND TA PËRCAKTOJË NËSE ËSHTË QYTET/FSHAT 5 ND / NUK I KUJTOHET 8	
MWB17. Para se të shpërnguleni këtu, në cilin komunë keni jetuar? <i>Nëse respondenti nuk është në gjendje të përcaktojë komunën saktë, i tregoni respondentit listën e komunave dhe nëse është e nevojshme e lexoni me zë të lartë dhe pastaj e regjistroni kodin përkatës.</i>	KOMUNA ____ JASHTË KOSOVËS (specifiko) 96	
MWB18. A jeni i siguruar nga ndonjë sigurim shëndetësor?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ Fund
MWB19. Me çfarë lloji të sigurimit shëndetësor jeni i mbuluar? <i>Rrethoni të gjithat që përmenden.</i>	SIGURIM SHËNDETËSOR PËRMES PUNËDHËNËSIT B SIGURIM TJETËR SHËNDETËSOR KOMERCIAL I BLERË PRIVATISHT D TJETËR (specifiko) X	

FERTILITETI		MCM
MCM1. Tani do të doja t'ju pyes për të gjithë fëmijët që keni pasur gjatë jetës suaj. Jam i/e interesuar për të gjithë fëmijët që janë biologjikisht fëmijët tuaj, edhe nëse nuk janë ligjërisht fëmijët tuaj, ose nuk e kanë mbiemrin tuaj. A keni bërë ndonjëherë ndonjë fëmijë me ndonjë grua? <i>Ky moduli duhet të përfshijë vetëm fëmijët të cilët kanë lindur të gjallë. Lindja e frytit të vdekur nuk duhet të shënohet si përgjigje në asnjë pyetje.</i>	PO.....1 JO2 ND8	2 ⇨ MCM8 8 ⇨ MCM8
MCM2. A keni djem ose vajza të cilët i keni bërë ju dhe që jetojnë tani me ju?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇨ MCM5
MCM3. Sa djem jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	DJEM NË SHTËPI.....__ __	
MCM4. Sa vajza jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	VAJZA NË SHTËPI.....__ __	
MCM5. A keni djem apo vajza të cilët i keni bërë ju dhe që janë gjallë, por që nuk jetojnë me ju?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇨ MCM8
MCM6. Sa djem janë gjallë por nuk jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	DJEM DIKU TJETËR.....__ __	
MCM7. Sa vajza janë gjallë por nuk jetojnë me ju? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	VAJZA DIKU TJETËR.....__ __	
MCM8. A keni pasur ndonjëherë një djalë ose vajzë që është lindur i/e gjallë, por që ka vdekur më vonë? <i>Nëse 'Jo', vërtetoni duke pyetur:</i> Mendoj, një fëmijë që ndonjëherë ka qarë, ka bërë ndonjë lëvizje, lëshuar tingull, apo përpjekje për të marrë frymë, ose që ka treguar shenja të tjera jete, edhe nëse ka qenë për kohë shumë të shkurtër?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇨ MCM11
MCM9. Sa djem kanë vdekur? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	DJEM TË VDEKUR__ __	
MCM10. Sa vajza kanë vdekur? <i>Nëse asnjë, shënoni '00'.</i>	VAJZA TË VDEKURA__ __	
MCM11. Mbledhni përgjigjet e MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 dhe MCM10.	SHUMA.....__ __	
MCM12. Vetëm për tu siguruar se kam të drejtë, ju keni pasur gjithsej (<i>numri i përgjithshëm në MCM11</i>) fëmijë që kanë lindur të gjallë gjatë jetës suaj. A është kjo e saktë?	PO.....1 JO2	1 ⇨ MCM14
MCM13. Kontrolloni përgjigjet në MCM1-MCM10 dhe bëni korrigjime sipas nevojës derisa përgjigja në MCM12 të jetë 'Po'.		

MCM14. Kontrolloni MCM11: Sa fëmijë që kanë lindur të gjallë?	NUK KA FËMIJË QË KANË LINDUR TË GJALLË, MCM11=00.....0 VETËM NJË FËMIJË QË KA LINDUR I GJALLË, MCM11=011 DY OSE MË SHUMË FËMIJË QË KANË LINDUR TË GJALLË, MCM11=02 OSE MË SHUMË2	0 ⇒ Fund 1 ⇒ MCM18A
MCM15. A kanë të gjithë fëmijët tuaj të njëjtën nënë biologjike?	PO1 JO2	1 ⇒ MCM17
MCM16. Gjithsej, me sa gra keni pasur fëmijë?	NUMRI I GRAVE	
MCM17. Sa vjeç ishit kur ju është lindur fëmija juaj i parë?	MOSHA NË VITE	⇒ MCM18B
MCM18A. Në cilin muaj dhe vit është lindur fëmija i juaj? MCM18B. Në cilin muaj dhe vit është lindur fëmija i juaj i fundit nga këta (<i>numri i përgjithshëm në MCM11</i>) fëmijë, edhe nëse ai apo ajo kanë vdekur? <i>Muaji dhe viti duhet të shënohen.</i>	DATA E LINDJES SË FUNDIT MUAJI VITI	

QËNDRIMET NDAJ DHUNËS NË FAMILJE
MDV

MDV1. Ndonjëherë burri inatoset ose zemërohet me gjërat që i bën gruaja e tij. Sipas mendimit tuaj, a mund të arsyetohet që një burrë ta godas ose ta rrahë gruan e tij, në situata të mëposhtme:

PO JO ND

[A] Nëse ajo del pa i treguar atij?

DEL PA I TREGUAR..... 1 2 8

[B] Nëse ajo i neglizhon fëmijët?

I NEGLIZHON FËMIJËT 1 2 8

[C] Nëse ajo fjaloset me të?

FJALOSËT ME TË..... 1 2 8

[D] Nëse ajo refuzon të ketë marrëdhënie seksuale me të?

REFUZON SEKS 1 2 8

[E] Nëse ajo e djeg ushqimin?

E DJEG USHQIMIN..... 1 2 8

VIKTIMIZIMI		MVT		
<p>MVT20. Kontrolloni për praninë e të tjerëve. Para se të vazhdoni, siguroni privatësi. Tani do të doja t’ju bëj disa pyetje për sigurinë tuaj personale dhe diskriminimin.</p> <p>Më lejoni t’ju siguroj përsëri se përgjigjet tuaja janë plotësisht konfidenciale dhe nuk do t’i tregohen askujt</p> <p>Sa i sigurt ndjeheni duke ecur i vetëm në lagjen tuaj pasi të bëhet terr? A ndjeheni shumë i sigurt, i sigurt, i pasigurt, shumë i pasigurt?</p>	<p>SHUMË I SIGURT..... 1</p> <p>I SIGURT 2</p> <p>I PASIGURT 3</p> <p>SHUMË I PASIGURT 4</p> <p>ASNJËHERË NUK EC VETËM PASI TË BËHET TERR 7</p>			
<p>MVT21. Sa i sigurt ndjeheni kur jeni vetëm në shtëpi pasi të bëhet terr? A ndjeheni shumë i sigurt, i sigurt, i pasigurt, shumë i pasigurt?</p>	<p>SHUMË I SIGURT..... 1</p> <p>I SIGURT 2</p> <p>I PASIGURT 3</p> <p>SHUMË I PASIGURT 4</p> <p>ASNJËHERË NUK JAM VETËM PASI TË BËHET TERR 7</p>			
<p>MVT22. Në 12 muajt e fundit, a jeni ndjerë <u>personalisht</u> i diskriminuar ose i sulmuar / ngacmuar mbi bazë të:</p>				
		PO	JO	ND
[A] Prejardhjes etnike ose të imigrimit?	ETNIKE / IMIGRIM..... 1	1	2	8
[B] Gjinisë?	GJINI..... 1	1	2	8
[C] Orientimit seksual?	ORIENTIM SEKSUAL..... 1	1	2	8
[D] Moshës?	MOSHË..... 1	1	2	8
[E] Fesë ose besimit?	FE / BESIM..... 1	1	2	8
[F] Aftësisë së kufizuar?	AFTËSISË SË KUFIZUAR..... 1	1	2	8
[X] Ndonjë arsyeje tjetër?	TJETËR ARSYE..... 1	1	2	8

MARTESA/BASHKËJETESA		MMA
MMA1. A jeni aktualisht i martuar apo jetoni së bashku me dikë si të ishit të martuar (bashkëjetuar)?	PO, AKTUALISHT I MARTUAR.....1 PO, DUKE JETUAR ME PARTNERE.....2 JO, NUK ËSHTË NË BASHKËJETESË.....3	1 ⇨ MMA7 2 ⇨ MMA7
MMA5. A keni qenë ndonjëherë i martuar, apo keni jetuar me dikë si të ishit të martuar (bashkëjetuar)?	PO, I MARTUAR MË PARË.....1 PO, KA BASHKËJETUAR ME PARTNERE MË PARË.....2 JO.....3	3 ⇨ Fund
MMA6. Cili është statusi juaj martesor tani: a jeni i ve, i shkurorëzuar, apo i ndarë?	I VE1 I SHKURORËZUAR.....2 I NDARË3	
MMA7. A keni qenë i martuar apo keni jetuar me dikë vetëm një herë apo më shumë se një herë?	VETËM NJË HERË1 MË SHUMË SE NJË HERË2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA8A. Në cilin muaj dhe vit keni filluar të jetoni me (gruan / partneren) tuaj? MMA8B. Në cilin muaj dhe vit keni filluar të jetoni me (gruan / partneren) tuaj <u>të parë</u> ?	DATA E BASHKËJETESËS (SË PARË) MUAJI__ __ ND MUAJIN98 VITI__ __ __ ND VITIN.....9998	
MMA9. Kontrolloni MMA8A/B: A është shënuar 'ND VITIN'?	PO, MMA8A/B=99981 JO, MMA8A/B≠99982	2 ⇨ Fund
MMA10. Kontrolloni MMA7: Në martesë/bashkëjetesë vetëm një herë?	PO, MMA7=11 JO, MMA7=2.....2	1 ⇨ MMA11A 2 ⇨ MMA11B
MMA11A. Sa vjeç keni qenë kur keni filluar të jetoni me (gruan / partneren) tuaj? MMA11B. Sa vjeç keni qenë kur keni filluar të jetoni me (gruan / partneren) tuaj <u>të parë</u> ?	MOSHA NË VITE__ __	

FUNKSIONIMI I TË RRITURIT		MAF
MAF1. Kontrolloni MWB4: Mosha e respondentit?	MOSHA 15-17 VJEÇARE..... 1 MOSHA 18-49 VJEÇARE..... 2	1 ⇨ Fund
MAF2. A përdorni syza ose thjerrëza? <i>Përfshini përdorimin e syzave për lexim.</i>	PO 1 JO 2	
MAF3. A përdorni aparat për dëgjim?	PO 1 JO 2	
MAF4. Tani do t'ju pyes për vështirësitë që mund t'i keni në bërjen e aktiviteteve të ndryshme. Për secilin aktivitet janë katër përgjigje të mundshme. Mund të thuani 1) nuk keni vështirësi, 2) keni pak vështirësi, 3) keni shumë vështirësi ose 4) nuk mund ta bëni aktivitetin fare. <i>Përsëritni kategoritë gjatë pyetjeve individuale, nëse respondenti nuk përgjigjet sipas kategorisë së përgjigjeve:</i> Mbani mend, katër përgjigjet e mundshme janë: 1) nuk keni vështirësi, 2) keni pak vështirësi, 3) keni shumë vështirësi ose 4) nuk mund ta bëni aktivitetin fare.		
MAF5. Kontrolloni MAF2: Respondenti përdor syza ose thjerrëza?	PO, MAF2=1 1 JO, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇨ MAF6A 2 ⇨ MAF6B
MAF6A. Kur i përdorni syzat ose thjerrëzat tuaja, a keni vështirësi në të pamurit?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3	
MAF6B. A keni vështirësi në të pamurit?	NUK MUND TË SHOHË FARE 4	
MAF7. Kontrolloni MAF3: Respondenti përdorë aparat dëgjimi?	PO, MAF3=1 1 JO, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇨ MAF8A 2 ⇨ MAF8B
MAF8A. Kur i/e përdorni (aparatin / aparatet) tuaja për dëgjim, a keni vështirësi në dëgjim?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3	
MAF8B. A keni vështirësi në dëgjim?	NUK MUND TË DËGJOJË FARE 4	
MAF9. A keni vështirësi të ecni apo të ngjiteni shkallëve?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË ECË / NGJITË SHKALLË FARE 4	
MAF10. A keni vështirësi të mbani mend apo të përqëndroheni / koncentroheni?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË MBAJË MEND/ KONCENTROHET FARE 4	
MAF11. A keni vështirësi me kujdesin për veten, siç është larja e të gjithë trupit ose veshja?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË KUJDESET PËR VETËN FARE 4	
MAF12. Duke përdorur gjuhën tuaj të zakonshme, a keni vështirësi të komunikoni, p.sh. të kuptoni të tjerët ose të kuptoheni nga dikush?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3	

HIV/SIDA	MHA		
MHA1. Tani do të doja të flas me ju për diçka tjetër. A keni dëgjuar ndonjëherë për HIV apo SIDA?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ Fund	
MHA2. HIV është virusi që mund të çojë tek sëmundja e SIDA. A mund t'i zvogëlojnë njerëzit gjasat e tyre për marrjen e virusit HIV, duke pasur vetëm një partner seksual, të painfektuar, i cili nuk ka partnerë tjerë seksual?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA3. A mund ta marrin njerëzit virusin HIV nga pickimet e mushkonjave?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
HA3A. A mund ta fitojnë njerëzit virusin HIV/SIDA duke u përqaftuar ose duke u përshëndetur me duar me një person të infektuar me HIV/SIDA?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA4. A mund t'i zvogëlojnë njerëzit gjasat e tyre për marrjen e virusit HIV duke përdorur kondom çdo herë që kanë marrëdhënie seksuale?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA5. A mund ta marrin njerëzit virusin HIV duke ndarë ushqimin me një person që e ka virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA6. A mund ta fitojnë njerëzit virusin HIV nga magjia apo mënyra të tjera mbi-natyrore?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA7. A është e mundur që një person në dukje i shëndetshëm të ketë virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA8. A mund të përcillet / transmetohet virusi HIV nga nëna te foshnja e saj: [A] Gjatë shtatzënisë? [B] Gjatë lindjes? [C] Me gjidhënie?	PO JO ND GJATË SHTATZËNISË 1 2 8 GJATË LINDJES 1 2 8 ME GJIDHËNIE 1 2 8		
MHA9. Kontrolloni MHA8[A], [B] dhe [C]: Së paku një 'Po' e rrethuar?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ MHA30	
MHA10. A ekzistojnë ilaqe të veçanta që një mjek ose motër medicinale mund t'ia japin një femre të infektuar me virusin HIV për ta zvogëluar rrezikun e përcjelljes / transmetimit te foshnja?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8		
MHA30. A do të blinin perime të freskëta nga një dyqanxhi ose shitës, po ta dinit se ky person e ka virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8		

MHA31. A mendoni se fëmijët që e kanë virusin HIV duhen lejuar që të ndjekin shkollën me fëmijët që nuk e kanë virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8	
HA32. A mendoni se njerëzit hezitojnë të bëjnë testin për virusin HIV për arsye se frikësohen se si do të reagojnë njerëzit tjerë nëse rezultati i testit është pozitiv për virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8	
MHA33. A flasin njerëzit keq për njerëzit që e kanë virusin HIV apo për ata për të cilët mendohet se e kanë virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8	
MHA34. Njerëzit që e kanë virusin HIV apo ata për të cilët mendohet se e kanë virusin HIV, a e humbasin respektin e njerëzve të tjerë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8	
MHA35. A pajtoheni ose nuk pajtoheni me deklaratën në vijim? Unë do të ndjehesha i turpëruar sikur dikush në familjen time të kishte virusin HIV.	PAJTOHET 1 NUK PAJTOHET 2 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8	
MHA36. A frikësoheni se do të mund ta merrnit virusin HIV nëse bini në kontakt me pështymën e personit që ka virusin HIV?	PO 1 JO 2 THOTË SE KA HIV 7 ND / I PASIGURT / VARET 8	

MWM10. <i>Shënoni kohën.</i>	ORA DHE MINUTAT : ..	
MWM11. <i>A është përfunduar e tërë intervista në privatësi, apo ka qenë dikush tjetër i pranishëm gjatë tërë intervistës ose ndonjë pjese të saj?</i>	PO, E TËRË INTERVISTA ËSHTË PËRFUNDUAR NË PRIVATËSI 1 JO, TJERËT ISHIN TË PRANISHËM GJATË TËRË INTERVISTËS (specifiko) 2 JO, TJERËT ISHIN TË PRANISHËM GJATË NJË PJESE TË INTERVISTËS (specifiko) 3	
MWM12. <i>Gjuha e pyetësorit.</i>	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3	
MWM13. <i>Gjuha e intervistës.</i>	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3 ROME 4 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 6	
MWM14. <i>Gjuha amtare e respondentit.</i>	ANGLEZE 01 SHQIPE 02 SERBE 03 TURKE 04 BOSHNJAKE 05 ROME 06 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 96	
MWM15. <i>A është përdorur një përkthyes për ndonjë pjesë të këtij pyetësori?</i>	PO, PËR TË GJITHË PYETËSORIN 1 PO, PËR NJË PJESE TË PYETËSORIT 2 JO, NUK ËSHTË PËRDORUR 3	

MWM16. Kontrolloni kolonat HL10 dhe HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE, PYETËSORI PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A është respondent i kujdestar i ndonjë fëmije 0-4 vjeç që jeton në këtë ekonomi familjare?

☐ Po ⇒ Shkoni në MWM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR MASHKULLIT dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj shkoni në PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT NËN PESË VJEÇ për atë fëmijë dhe filloni intervistën me këtë respondent.

☐ Jo ⇒ Kontrolloni HH26-HH27 në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A ka fëmijë të moshës 5-17 vjeçare të përzgjedhur për PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ?

☐ Po ⇒ Kontrolloni kolonën HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE, PYETËSORI PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE:

A është respondent i kujdestar i fëmijës së përzgjedhur për PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ në këtë ekonomi familjare?

☐ Po ⇒ Shkoni në MWM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR MASHKULLIN dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj shkoni në PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ për atë fëmijë dhe filloni intervistën me këtë respondent.

☐ Jo ⇒ Shkoni në MWM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR MASHKULLIN dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj përfundoni intervistën me këtë respondent duke e falenderuar atë për bashkëpunimin e tij. Kontrolloni për të parë nëse ka pyetësorë të tjerë për t'u zhvilluar në këtë ekonomi familjare.

☐ Jo ⇒ Shkoni në MWM17 në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR MASHKULLIN dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj përfundoni intervistën me këtë respondent duke e falenderuar atë për bashkëpunimin e tij. Kontrolloni për të parë nëse ka pyetësorë të tjerë për t'u zhvilluar në këtë ekonomi familjare.

VËREJTJET E INTERVISTUESIT**VËREJTJET E MBIKËQYRËSIT**

Kartelat për pyetjen MWB14

Shqipe

1. Fëmija lexon librin.
2. Kjo verë ka qenë me shumë reshje.
3. Prindërit duhet të kujdesen për fëmijët.
4. Aktiviteti bujqësor është punë e vështirë.

Boshnjake

1. Dijete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o djeci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Serbe (qirilic)

1. Дете чита књигу.
2. Ово лето је било врло кишовито.
3. Родитељи морају да брину о деци.
4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Serbe (latin)

1. Dete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo leto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o deci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Turke

1. Çocuk kitabı okur.
2. Bu yaz çok yağmurlu geçti.
3. Veliler çocuklarına bakmakla yükümlüdürler.
4. Tarımcılık faaliyeti zor bir iştir.

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR FËMIJËT NËN PESË VJEÇ		UF
UF1. Numri i grupimit: _____	UF2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____	
UF3. Emri i fëmijës dhe numri i rreshtit: EMRI _____	UF4. Emri dhe numri i rreshtit i nënës / personit kujdestar: EMRI _____	
UF5. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	UF6. Emri dhe numri i mbikëqyrësit: EMRI _____	
UF7. Dita / Muaji / Viti i intervistës: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	UF8. Shënoni kohën:	ORA : MINUTAT _____ : _____

Kontrolloni moshën e respondentit në HL6 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE, në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE:

Nëse është i moshës 15-17 vjeçare, verifikoni që është marrë pëlqimi i personit të rritur për intervistë (HH33 ose HH39) ose që nuk është e domosdoshme të merret pëlqimi (HL20=90). Nëse pëlqimi është i nevojshëm, por nuk është marrë, atëherë intervista nuk bën të fillohet dhe duhet të shënohet '06' në UF17. Respondenti duhet të jetë së paku 15 vjeç.

UF9. Kontrolloni pyetësorët e përfunduar në këtë ekonomi familjare: A e keni intervistuar ju ose ndonjë anëtar tjetër i ekipit tuaj këtë respondent për ndonjë pyetësor tjetër?	PO, VEÇ ËSHTË INTERVISTUAR.... 1 JO, ËSHTË INTERVISTA E PARË 2	1 ⇨ UF10B 2 ⇨ UF10A
UF10A. Përshendetje, unë jam (emri yt). Ne jemi nga Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Jemi duke e bërë një anketë për gjendjen e fëmijëve, familjeve dhe ekonomive familjare. Do të doja të flisja me ju për shëndetin dhe mirëqenien e (emri i fëmijës nga UF3). Intervista do të zgjat rreth 15 minuta. Të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?	UF10B. Tani do të doja të flisja me ju më detajisht për shëndetin dhe mirëqenien e (emri i fëmijës nga UF3). Intervista do të zgjatë rreth 15 minuta. Përsëri, të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?	
PO.....1 JO / NUK ËSHTË PYETUR.....2	1 ⇨ Moduli i HISTORIKUT TË FËMIJËS NËN 5 VJEÇ 2 ⇨ UF17	

UF17. Rezultati i intervistës për fëmijët nën 5 vjeç <i>Kodet i referohen nënës/personit kujdestar. Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.</i>	<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">E PËRFUNDUAR.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">02</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">E REFUZUAR</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">03</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">04</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">I/E PAAFTË (specifiko) _____</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">05</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NUK KA PËLQIM NGA PËRSONI I RRIUR PËR NËNËN/PERSONIN KUJDESTAR TË MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">06</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">TJETËR (specifiko) _____</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">96</td> </tr> </table>	E PËRFUNDUAR.....	01	NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI.....	02	E REFUZUAR	03	PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR	04	I/E PAAFTË (specifiko) _____	05	NUK KA PËLQIM NGA PËRSONI I RRIUR PËR NËNËN/PERSONIN KUJDESTAR TË MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE	06	TJETËR (specifiko) _____	96
E PËRFUNDUAR.....	01														
NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI.....	02														
E REFUZUAR	03														
PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR	04														
I/E PAAFTË (specifiko) _____	05														
NUK KA PËLQIM NGA PËRSONI I RRIUR PËR NËNËN/PERSONIN KUJDESTAR TË MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE	06														
TJETËR (specifiko) _____	96														

HISTORIKU I FËMIJËS NËN 5 VJEÇ		UB
<p>UB0. Para se ta filloj intervistën, a mund ta sjellni ju lutem Certifikatën e Lindjes së (<i>emri</i>), Librezën e Vaksinave, Fletoren e Shëndetit të Fëmijës dhe çfarëdo shënime të imunizimit nga një ofrues privat i shërbimeve shëndetësore? Ne do të kemi nevojë t'iu referohemi këtyre dokumenteve.</p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija është 3 ose 4 vjeçar, nuk kërkohen të dhënat e imunizimit.</i></p>		
<p>UB1. Në cilën ditë, muaj dhe vit është lindur (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Kur e ka (ai/ajo) ditëlindjen?</p> <p><i>Nëse nëna/personi kujdestar e di ditën e saktë të lindjes, shënoni edhe ditën, nëse jo, shënoni '98' te dita.</i></p> <p><i>Muaji dhe viti duhet të shënohen.</i></p>	<p>DATA E LINDJES DITA _ _</p> <p>ND DITËN 98</p> <p>MUAJI _ _</p> <p>VITI <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _ _</p>	
<p>UB2. Sa vjeç është (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Sa vjeçar/e ka qenë (<i>emri</i>) në ditëlindjen e (tij/saj) të fundit?</p> <p><i>Shënoni moshën të vite të mbushura.</i></p> <p><i>Shënoni '0' nëse më pak se 1 vit.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse përgjigjet në UB1 dhe UB2 nuk përputhen, pyetni më tej dhe korrigjoni.</i></p>	<p>MOSHA (NË VITE TË MBUSHURA) _</p>	
<p>UB3. Kontrolloni UB2: Moshë e fëmijës?</p>	<p>MOSHA 0, 1, OSE 2 1</p> <p>MOSHA E FËMIJËS 3 OSE 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB4. Kontrolloni numrin e rreshtit të respondentit (UF4) në PANELIN E INFORMATAVE PËR FËMIJËT NËN MOSHËN 5 VJEÇARE dhe të respondentit në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE (HH47): A është ky/kjo respondent/e gjithashtu respondent/e i/e Pyetësorit të Ekonomisë Familjare?</p>	<p>PO, RESPONDENTI ËSHTË I NJËJTË, UF4=HH47 1</p> <p>JO, RESPONDENTI NUK ËSHTË I NJËJTË, UF4≠HH47 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UB6</p>
<p>UB5. Kontrolloni ED10 në MODULIN E ARSIMIMIT në PYETËSORIN E EKONOMISË FAMILJARE: A është duke e vijuar fëmija arsimin parashkollor në vitin shkollor aktual?</p>	<p>PO, ED10=0 1</p> <p>JO, ED10≠0 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UB8B</p> <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB6. A e ka vijuar (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë arsimin parashkollor?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UB9</p>
<p>UB7. Në cilëndo kohë që nga shtatori, a i ka vijuar (ai/ajo) (programin e përmendur ne UB6)?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UB8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ UB9</p>

<p>UB8A. A është duke e vijuar (ai/ajo) për momentin (programin e përmendur ne UB6)?</p> <p>UB8B. Ju e përmendët që (<i>emri</i>) e ka vijuar arsimin parashkollor gjatë këtij viti shkollor. A e vijon (ai/ajo) këtë program për momentin?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO..... 2</p>	
<p>UB9. A është (<i>emri</i>) i/e siguruar nga ndonjë sigurim shëndetësor?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Fund</p>
<p>UB10. Me çfarë lloji të sigurimit shëndetësor është i/e siguruar (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Rrethoni të gjithat që përmenden.</i></p>	<p>SIGURIM SHËNDETËSOR PËRMES PUNËDHËNËSIT B</p> <p>SIGURIM TJETËR SHËNDETËSOR KOMERCIAL I BLERË PRIVATISHT..... D</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>) X</p>	

REGJISTRIMI I LINDJES		BR
BR1. A ka (<i>emri</i>) certifikatë të lindjes? <i>Nëse po, pyetni:</i> A mund ta shoh?	PO, ËSHTË PARË1	1 ⇨ <i>Fund</i>
	PO, NUK ËSHTË PARË2	2 ⇨ <i>Fund</i>
	JO.....3	
	ND8	
BR2. A është regjistruar lindja e (<i>emri</i>) në zyrën e regjistrimit civil?	PO1	1 ⇨ <i>Fund</i>
	JO.....2	
	ND8	
BR3. A e dini si ta regjistroni lindjen e (<i>emri</i>)?	PO1	
	JO.....2	

ZHVILLIMI NË FËMIJËRI TË HERSHME		EC
EC1. Sa libra për fëmijë apo libra me fotografi për fëmijë i keni për (<i>emri</i>)?	ASNJË 00 NUMRI I LIBRAVE PËR FËMIJË <u>0</u> ____ DHJETË OSE MË SHUMË LIBRA 10	
EC2. Jam i/e interesuar të di për gjësendet, me të cilat luan (<i>emri</i>) kur ai/ajo është në shtëpi. A luan ai/ajo me:	<div style="text-align: right;">P J ND</div> LODRA TË BËRA NË SHETËPI 1 2 8 LODRA NGA DYQANI 1 2 8 GJËSENDE SHETËPIAKE OSE GJËSENDE NGA JASHTË 1 2 8	
EC3. Ndonjëherë të rriturit që kujdesen për fëmijë duhet të largohen nga shtëpia për të bërë pazarë (blerje), të lajnë rrobat, ose për arsye të tjera detyrohen t'i lënë fëmijët e vegjël. Për sa ditë, gjatë javës së kaluar (<i>emri</i>) ishte:	NUMRI I DITËVE, QË FËMIJA ËSHTË LËNË VETËM PËR MË SHUMË SE NJË ORË ____ NUMRI I DITËVE, QË FËMIJA ËSHTË LËNË ME NJË FËMIJË TJETËR PËR MË SHUMË SE NJË ORË ____	
<i>Nëse është 'asnjë' shënoni '0'. Nëse është 'nuk e di' shënoni '8'.</i>		
EC4. Kontrolloni UB2: Mosha e fëmijës?	MOSHA 0 OSE 1 1 MOSHA 2, 3 OSE 4 2	1 ⇒ Fund

<p>EC5. Gjatë 3 ditëve të fundit, a keni qenë të përfshirë, ju ose ndonjë anëtar i ekonomisë suaj familjare i/e moshës 15 vjeçare apo më shumë, në ndonjë nga aktivitetet e mëposhtme me (<i>emri</i>):</p> <p><i>Nëse ‘Po’, pyetni:</i> Kush ka qenë i përfshirë në këtë aktivitet me (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p><i>Njerka/njerku apo nëna/babai strehues të cilët jetojnë në ekonomi familjare dhe që janë përfshirë në aktivitet me fëmijën duhet të kodohen si nëna apo babai.</i></p> <p><i>Rrethoni të gjithat që aplikohen.</i></p> <p><i>‘Askush’ nuk mund të shënohet nëse cilido anëtar i amvisërisë nga moshë 15 vjeçare e më tepër është angazhuar me fëmijën në aktivitete.</i></p> <p>[A] I keni lexuar libra ose keni shikuar libra me fotografi me (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p>[B] I keni treguar përralla/tregime (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p>[C] I keni kënduar këngë (<i>emri</i>) ose keni kënduar me (<i>emri</i>), duke përfshirë edhe ninulla?</p> <p>[D] E keni marrë (<i>emri</i>) jashtë shtëpisë, oborrit ose rrethojës?</p> <p>[E] Keni luajtur me (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p>[F] Keni emërtuar, numëruar ose vizatuar gjëra për ose me (<i>emri</i>)?</p>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>NËNA</th><th>BABAI</th><th>TJETËR</th><th>ASKUSH</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>LEXIM I LIBRAVE</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>TREGIM I PËRRALLAVE</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>KËNDIM I KËNGËVE</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>MARRJA JASHTË</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>LOJË ME</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>EMËRTIM</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr></tbody></table>		NËNA	BABAI	TJETËR	ASKUSH	LEXIM I LIBRAVE	A	B	X	Y	TREGIM I PËRRALLAVE	A	B	X	Y	KËNDIM I KËNGËVE	A	B	X	Y	MARRJA JASHTË	A	B	X	Y	LOJË ME	A	B	X	Y	EMËRTIM	A	B	X	Y	
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EC5G. Kontrolloni UB2: Moshë e fëmijës?	MOSHA 2..... 1 MOSHA 3 OSE 4 2	1 ⇨Fund																																			
<p>EC6. Dëshiroj t’ju bëj disa pyetje në lidhje me shëndetin dhe zhvillimin e (<i>emri</i>). Fëmijët zhvillohen dhe mësojnë me ritëm të ndryshëm. Për shembull, disa ecin me herët se të tjerët. Këto çështje kanë të bëjnë me aspekte të ndryshme të zhvillimit të (<i>emri</i>).</p> <p>A mund të identifikojë ose t’i thotë (<i>emri</i>) së paku dhjetë shkronja të alfabetit?</p>	<p>PO 1 JO..... 2</p> <p>ND 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. A mund t’i lexojë (<i>emri</i>) së paku katër fjalë të thjeshta, të zakonshme?</p>	<p>PO 1 JO..... 2</p> <p>ND 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. A di (<i>emri</i>) t’i emërtojë dhe t’i dallojë simbolet e të gjitha numrave nga 1 deri në 10?</p>	<p>PO 1 JO..... 2</p> <p>ND 8</p>																																				

EC9. A mund të kap (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë gjësend të vogël me dy gishta, si për shembull të kap një shkop ose gur nga toka?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
EC10. A është (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë tepër i/e sëmurë për të luajtur?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
EC11. A i përcjell (<i>emri</i>) udhëzimet e thjeshta se si të bëjë diçka si duhet?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
EC12. Kur i thuhet diçka për të bërë, a është në gjendje ta bëjë (<i>emri</i>) atë në mënyrë të pavarur?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
EC13. A kalon mirë (<i>emri</i>) me fëmijët tjerë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
EC14. A i shkelmon, kafshon ose godet (<i>emri</i>) fëmijët ose të rriturit tjerë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
EC15. A shpërqëndrohet / a e humb vëmendjen (<i>emri</i>) lehtë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	

DISIPLINIMI I FËMJËVE		UCD
UCD1. Kontrolloni UB2: Moshë e fëmijës?	MOSHA 0 1 MOSHA 1, 2, 3 OSE 4..... 2	1 ⇒Fund
UCD2. Të rriturit përdorin mënyra të caktuara për t'ua mësuar fëmijëve sjelljet e duhura ose për ta adresuar një problem në sjellje. Unë do t'i lexoj metodat e ndryshme që përdoren. Ju lutem, më tregoni nëse <u>ju ose ndonjë person tjetër i rritur në ekonominë tuaj familjare e ka përdorur këtë metodë me (emri) gjatë muajit të kaluar.</u>	<div>PO JO</div> <div> I KA HEQUR PRIVILEGJET 1 2 I KA SHPJEGUAR SJELLJEN E GABUAR..... 1 2 E KA SHKUNDUR 1 2 I KA NGRITUR ZËRIN/ BËRTITUR 1 2 I KA DHËNË TË BËJË DIÇKA TJETËR..... 1 2 E KA GODITUR OSE RËNË SHUPLAKË ME DORË NË PRAPANICË 1 2 E KA GODITUR ME RRIP, KREHËR FLOKËSH, THUPËR OSE GJËSEND TJETËR TË FORTË 1 2 E KA QUAJTUR TË MARRË, PËRTAC(E), OSE ME NDONJË EMËR TJETËR..... 1 2 E KA GODITUR OSE I KA RËNË SHPULLË NË FYTYRË, KOKË OSE VESH 1 2 E KA GODITUR OSE I KA RËNË SHPULLË NË DUAR, KRAHË OSE KËMBË..... 1 2 E KA RRAHUR, E KA GODITUR PA PUSHIM SA MË FORT QË KA QENË E MUNDUR..... 1 2 </div>	
UCD3. Kontrolloni UF4: A është ky respondent nëna ose personi kujdestar i një fëmije tjetër nën moshën 5 vjeçare ose të një fëmije të moshës 5-14 vjeçare të përzgjedhur për pyetësin për fëmijët e moshës 5-17 vjeçare?	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒UCD5
UCD4. Kontrolloni UF4: A është përgjigjur respondent i tashmë në pyetjen vijuese (UCD5 ose FCD5) për ndonjë fëmijë tjetër?	PO 1 JO 2	1 ⇒Fund

UCD5. A besoni se fëmija duhet ndëshkuar fizikisht, në mënyrë që të rritet apo edukohet si duhet?	PO 1	
	JO 2	
	ND / NUK KA MENDIM..... 8	

FUNKSIONIMI I FËMIJËS		UCF
UCF1. Kontrolloni UB2: Moshë e fëmijës?	MOSHA 0 OSE 1 1 MOSHA 2, 3 OSE 4 2	1 ⇨ Fund
UCF2. Do të doja t'ju bëj disa pyetje në lidhje me vështirësitë eventuale që mund t'i ketë (<i>emri</i>). A mban (<i>emri</i>) syza?	PO 1 JO 2	
UCF3. A përdor (<i>emri</i>) aparat për dëgjim?	PO 1 JO 2	
UCF4. A përdor (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë pajisje ose a i jepet ndihmë për të ecur?	PO 1 JO 2	
UCF5. Në pyetjet në vijim, do t'u pyes të përgjigjeni përmes përzgjedhjes së njëres nga katër përgjigjet e mundshme. Për secilën pyetje, a do të thoshit se (<i>emri</i>): 1) nuk ka vështirësi, 2) ka pak vështirësi, 3) ka shumë vështirësi, ose 4) se (ai/ajo) nuk mundet fare. <i>Përsëritni kategoritë gjatë pyetjeve individuale, nëse respondenti nuk përgjigjet sipas kategorisë:</i> Mbani mend katër përgjigjet e mundshme: A do të thoshit që (<i>emri</i>): 1) nuk ka vështirësi, 2) ka pak vështirësi, 3) ka shumë vështirësi, ose 4) se (ai/ajo) nuk mundet fare?		
UCF6. Kontrolloni UCF2: Fëmija mban syza?	PO, UCF2=1 1 JO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF7A 2 ⇨ UCF7B
UCF7A. Kur i mban syzat e tij/saj, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi me të pamurit? UCF7B. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi me të pamurit?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË SHOHË FARE 4	
UCF8. Kontrolloni UCF3: Fëmija përdor aparat dëgjimi?	PO, UCF3=1 1 JO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF9A 2 ⇨ UCF9B
UCF9A. Kur e përdor aparatën e tij/saj të dëgjimit, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të dëgjojë tinguj si zëra të njerëzve ose muzikë? UCF9B. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të dëgjojë tinguj si zëra të njerëzve ose muzikë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË DËGJOJË FARE 4	
UCF10. Kontrolloni UCF4: Fëmija përdor pajisje ose i jepet ndihmë për të ecur?	PO, UCF4=1 1 JO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨ UCF11 2 ⇨ UCF13
UCF11. Pa pajisjen e tij/saj apo pa i ofruar ndihmë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë?	KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË ECË FARE 4	
UCF12. Me pajisjen e tij/saj apo me ndihmë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË ECË FARE 4	1 ⇨ UCF14 2 ⇨ UCF14 3 ⇨ UCF14 4 ⇨ UCF14

UCF13. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË ECË FARE 4	
UCF14. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të kap gjësende të vogla me dorën e (tij/saj)?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË KAP GJËSENDE FARE 4	
UCF15. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi t'ju kuptojë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË MË KUPTOJË FARE..... 4	
UCF16. Kur (<i>emri</i>) flet, a keni ju vështirësi ta kuptoni atë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË KUPTOHET FARE 4	
UCF17. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të mësojë gjëra?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË MËSOJË FARE 4	
UCF18. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të luajë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË LUAJË FARE..... 4	
UCF19. Pyetja në vijim i ka pesë mënyra të ndryshme për përgjigje. Do t'ua lexoj këto pas pyetjes. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, sa i shkelmon, kafshon, ose godet (<i>emri</i>) fëmijët ose të rriturit tjerë? A do të thoshit: aspak, më pak, njëjtë, më shumë, apo shumë më shumë?	ASPAK..... 1 MË PAK..... 2 NJËJTË 3 MË SHUMË..... 4 SHUMË MË SHUMË 5	

GJIDHËNIA DHE MARRJA E USHQIMEVE		BD
BD1. Kontrolloni UB2: Mosha e fëmijës?	MOSHA 0, 1, OSE 2.....1 MOSHA 3 OSE 4.....2	2 ⇒ Fund
BD2. A është ushqyer (<i>emri</i>) me gji ndonjëherë?	PO1 JO.....2 ND8	2 ⇒ BD3A 8 ⇒ BD3A
BD3. A është (<i>emri</i>) ende duke u ushqyer me gji?	PO1 JO.....2 ND8	
BD3A. Kontrolloni UB2: Mosha e fëmijës?	MOSHA 0 OSE 1.....1 MOSHA 22	2 ⇒ Fund
BD4. Dje, gjatë ditës ose natës, a ka <u>pirë (<i>emri</i>) diçka nga shishja me biberon/cuçëll?</u>	PO1 JO.....2 ND	
BD5. Dje, gjatë ditës ose natës, a ka <u>pirë (<i>emri</i>) lëng oral për rehidrim</u> , siç është <u>Nelit, Rehidromiks, Quidral, Hidraton, Humana Elektrolyt, Orosal 65?</u>	PO1 JO.....2 ND8	
BD6. Dje, gjatë ditës ose natës, a ka <u>pirë ose ngrënë (<i>emri</i>) vitamina ose minerale shtesë (si AD3, PROTON), ose ndonjë ilaç?</u>	PO1 JO.....2 ND8	

<p>BD7. Tani do të doja t'ju pyes për lëngje (të tjera) që mund të ketë pirë (<i>emri</i>) dje gjatë ditës ose natës.</p> <p>Ju lutem përfshini edhe lëngjet e pira jashtë shtëpisë suaj.</p> <p>A ka pirë (<i>emri</i>) dje gjatë ditës ose natës (<i>emri i artikullit ushqimor</i>):</p>		
	<div>PO</div> <div>JO</div> <div>ND</div>	
<p>[A] Ujë?</p>	<div>UJË</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div>	
<p>[B] Lëngje pemësh dhe perimesh?</p>	<div>LËNGJE PEMËSH DHE PERIMESH</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div>	
<p>[C] Supë të hollë?</p>	<div>SUPË TË HOLLË</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div>	
<p>[D] Formulë të qumështit si p.sh. Bebelak, Hipp, Aptamil, Nan, Humana?</p>	<div>FORMULA PËR FOSHNIJE</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 \simeq 8 \simeq</div> <div>BD7[E] BD7[E]</div>	
<p>[D1] Sa herë e ka pirë (<i>emri</i>) formulën e qumështit?</p> <p><i>Nëse 7 ose më shumë herë, shënoni '7'.</i></p>	<div>NUMRI I HERAVE QË KA PIRË FORMULË PËR FOSHNIJE</div> <div>ND.....8</div>	
<p>[E] Qumësht nga kafshët, si psh. qumësht të freskët, të konzervuar apo pluhur?</p>	<div>QUMËSHT</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 \simeq 8 \simeq</div> <div>BD7[P] BD7[P]</div>	
<p>[E1] Sa herë ka pirë (<i>emri</i>) qumësht?</p> <p><i>Nëse 7 ose më shumë herë, shënoni '7'.</i></p>	<div>NUMRI I HERAVE QË KA PIRË QUMËSHT</div> <div>ND.....8</div>	
<p>[P] Çaj?</p>	<div>ÇAJ</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div>	
<p>[X] Ndonjë lëng tjetër?</p>	<div>LËNGJE TË TJERA</div> <div>1</div> <div>2 \simeq 8 \simeq</div> <div>BD8 BD8</div>	
<p>[X1] Shënoni të gjitha lëngjet tjera që përmenden.</p>	<div>(Specifiko)</div>	

<p>BD8. Tani do të doja t'ju pyes për <u>të gjithat</u> që mund t'i ketë ngrënë (emri) dje gjatë ditës ose natës. Ju lutem përfshini edhe ushqimet e ngrëna jashtë shtëpisë suaj.</p> <p>- Mendoni prej kur është zgjuar (emri) nga gjumi dje. A ka ngrënë (ai/ajo) diçka në atë kohë?</p> <p><i>Nëse 'Po' pyetni: Ju lutem më tregoni gjithçka që (emri) ka ngrënë në atë kohë. Pyetni përsëri: Diçka tjetër? Shënoni përgjigjet duke i përdorur grupet ushqimore më poshtë.</i></p> <p>- Çka ka bërë (emri) pastaj? A ka ngrënë (ai/ajo) diçka tjetër në atë kohë?</p> <p><i>Përsëritni këtë varg të pyetjeve, duke i shënuar në grupet ushqimore, derisa personi i anketuar t'u tregojë për çastin kur fëmija shkoi të flejë deri në ditën e nesërme.</i></p>				
<p><i>Për secilin grup të ushqimeve që nuk është përmendur pas përfundimit të pyetjes më lartë, pyetni:</i></p> <p>Vetëm sa për t'u siguruar, a ka ngrënë (emri) dje gjatë ditës ose natës (produkte të grupit ushqimor)?</p>				
	PO	JO	ND	
<p>[A] Kos nga qumështi i kafshëve? <i>Jogurti i hollë ose ajrani duhet të shënohen në BD7[E] ose BD7[X], varësisht nga përmbajtja (origjina) e qumështit.</i></p>	KOS	1	2 ✖ 8 ✖ BD8[B] BD8[B]	
<p>[A1] Sa herë ka ngrënë (emri) kos? <i>Nëse 7 ose më shumë herë, shënoni '7'.</i></p>	NUMRI I HERAVE QË KA NGRËNË KOS			8
<p>[B] Ndonjë ushqim i pasuruar/fortifikuar për foshnja i bërë nga drithërat si psh. Hipp, Lino, Frutek?</p>	USHQIM I PASURUAR PËR FOSHINJA	1	2	8
<p>[C] Bukë, oriz, makarona/shpageta, palenta, qull, ose ushqime të tjera të bëra nga drithërat?</p>	USHQIME NGA DRITHËRAT	1	2	8
<p>[D] Kungull, karrotë ose kungull misiri / vidim, ose patate të ëmbla, të cilat brenda janë të verdha ose ngjyrë portokalli?</p>	KUNGULL, KARROTA, VIDIM, ETJ.	1	2	8
<p>[E] Patate të bardha ose perime tjera rrënjore që janë të bardha nga brenda?</p>	PERIMET RRËNJORE	1	2	8
<p>[F] Spanaq, brokoli, ose perime tjera me ngjyrë të gjelbër të mbyllur, me gjethe?</p>	PERIME TË GJELBËRTA TË MBYLLURA	1	2	8
<p>[G] Vishnje të freskëta, kajsija e freskët ose e terur, pjepër me ngjyrë të portokallt?</p>	VISHNJE, KAJSIJA, ETJ.	1	2	8
<p>[H] Pemë ose perime të tjera si banane, molla, rrush, domate, tranguj, pjeshkë, panxhar (sveklë), lakër?</p>	PEMË OSE PERIME TË TJERA	1	2	8
<p>[I] Mëlqi, veshkë, zemër ose mish organesh tjera?</p>	MISH ORGANESH	1	2	8
<p>[J] Ndonjë lloj mishi, si: mish lope/viçi, mish derri, mish qingji, mish dhije, mish pule, ose mish gjel deti (qurë) ose suxhuk/virshlle të bëra nga këto mishëra?</p>	MISH TJETËR	1	2	8
<p>[K] Vezë?</p>	VEZË	1	2	8
<p>[L] Peshk ose fruta deti, të freskëta ose të thara?</p>	PESHK I FRESKËT OSE I THARË	1	2	8

[M] Fasule, bizele, merxhimek/thjerrëza, arra, badema, lajthi ose ndonjë ushqim të bërë nga këto?	USHQIME NGA FASULET, BIZELET, ARRAT, ETJ.	1	2	8
[N] Djath ose ndonjë ushqim tjetër nga qumështi i kafshëve?	DJATH OSE NDONJË USHQIM TJETËR NGA QUMËSHTI	1	2	8
[X] Ndonjë ushqim tjetër të fortë, gjysmë të fortë, ose të butë?	USHQIM I FORTË, GJYSMË I FORTË, OSE I BUTË	1	2 \simeq <i>BD9</i>	8 \simeq <i>BD9</i>
[X1] <i>Shënoni të gjitha ushqimet e forta, gjysmë të forta, ose të buta që nuk përkasin në grupet ushqimore më lartë.</i>	(Specifiko) _____			
BD9. Sa herë ka ngrënë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë ushqim të fortë, gjysmë të fortë ose të butë dje gjatë ditës ose natës? <i>Nëse BD8[A] është 'Po', sigurohuni që përgjigja këtu e përfshin numrin e herave të shënuar për jogurt në BD8[A1].</i> <i>Nëse 7 ose më shumë herë, shënoni '7'.</i>	NUMRI I HERAVE.....__ ND8			

IMUNIZIMI										IM																																																																																																																																															
IM1. Kontrolloni UB2: Mosha e fëmijës?		MOSHA 0, 1, OSE 2 VJEÇARE 1 MOSHA 3 OSE 4 VJEÇARE 2						2 ⇒ Fund																																																																																																																																																	
IM2. A keni kartelë (librezë) vaksinimi, fletore për shëndetin e fëmijës ose shënime të imunizimit nga një ofrues privat i shërbimeve shëndetësore apo çfarëdo dokumenti tjetër ku janë të shënuara vaksinimet e (<i>emri</i>)?		PO, KA VETËM KARTELË 1 PO, KA VETËM DOKUMENT TJETËR 2 PO, KA KARTELË DHE DOKUMENT TJETËR 3 JO, NUK KA KARTELË DHE DOKUMENT TJETËR 4						1 ⇒ IM5 3 ⇒ IM5																																																																																																																																																	
IM3. A keni pasur ndonjëherë (<i>emri</i>) një kartelë (librezë) vaksinimi, fletore për shëndetin e fëmijës apo shënime të imunizimit nga një ofrues privat i shërbimeve shëndetësore?		PO 1 JO 2																																																																																																																																																							
IM4. Kontrolloni IM2:		KA VETËM DOKUMENT TJETËR, IM2=2 1 NUK KA KARTELË DHE DOKUMENT TJETËR NË DISPOZICION, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒ IM11																																																																																																																																																	
IM5. A mund të shoh kartelën (librezën) dhe/ose dokumente tjera?		PO, ËSHTË PARË VETËM KARTELA 1 PO, VETËM DOKUMENTI TJETËR ËSHTË PARË 2 PO, KARTELA(T) DHE DOKUMENTI TJETËR JANË PARË 3 ASNJË KARTELË DHE ASNJË DOKUMENT TJETËR NUK ËSHTË PARË 4						4 ⇒ IM11																																																																																																																																																	
IM6. (a) Kopjoni datat për secilën vaksinë nga dokumentet. (b) Shënoni '44' në kolonën për ditë nëse dokumentet tregojnë që vaksina është dhënë por nuk është shënuar data.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="8">DATA E VAKSINIMIT</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">DITA</th> <th colspan="2">MUAJI</th> <th colspan="4">VITI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>BCG</td><td>BCG</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Polio (OPV) 1</td><td>OPV1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Polio (OPV) 2</td><td>OPV2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Polio (OPV) 3</td><td>OPV3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Polio (IPV) 1</td><td>IPV1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Polio (IPV) 2</td><td>IPV2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Polio (IPV) 3</td><td>IPV3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>OPV/IPV R</td><td>OPV/IPVR</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>DTP 1</td><td>DTP1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>DTP 2</td><td>DTP2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>DTP 3</td><td>DTP3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>DTP R</td><td>DTPR</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Hepatitis B (në lindje)</td><td>HepB0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Hepatitis B 1</td><td>HepB1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Hepatitis B 2</td><td>HepB2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Hepatitis B 3</td><td>HepB3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>								DATA E VAKSINIMIT								DITA		MUAJI		VITI				BCG	BCG					2	0	Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0	Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0	Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0	Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					2	0	Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					2	0	Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0	OPV/IPV R	OPV/IPVR					2	0	DTP 1	DTP1					2	0	DTP 2	DTP2					2	0	DTP 3	DTP3					2	0	DTP R	DTPR					2	0	Hepatitis B (në lindje)	HepB0					2	0	Hepatitis B 1	HepB1					2	0	Hepatitis B 2	HepB2					2	0	Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0
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Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0																																																																																																																																																		

Haemophilus Influenzae type b1	Hib1					2	0		
Haemophilus Influenzae type b2	Hib2					2	0		
Haemophilus Influenzae type b3	Hib3					2	0		
DTP1 + HepB1 + Hib1						2	0		
DTP2 + HepB2 + Hib2						2	0		
DTP3 + HepB3 + Hib3						2	0		
DTP1 + IPV1 + Hib1						2	0		
DTP2 + IPV2 + Hib2						2	0		
DTP3 + IPV3 + Hib3						2	0		
MMR	MMR					2	0		
IM7. Kontrolloni IM6: A janë të gjitha vaksinat (BCG deri tek MMR) të shënuara?		PO	1	1 ⇨IM28					
		JO	2						
IM9. Përveq asaj që është shënuar në dokument(tet) që më treguat, a ka marrë (emri) ndonjë vaksinë tjetër duke përfshirë vaksinat e marra gjatë fushatave ose javëve të imunizimit?		PO	1	2 ⇨IM28					
		JO	2						
		ND.....	8	8 ⇨IM28					
IM10. Kthehuni në IM6 dhe vërtetoni këto vaksinat. <i>Shënoni '66' në kolonën përkatëse të ditës për secilën vaksinë të pranuar. Për secilën vaksinë që <u>nuk</u> është marrë shënoni '00' në kolonën për ditë. <i>Kur të përfundoni, kaloni në IM28.</i></i>								⇨IM28	
IM11. A ka marrë (emri) ndonjëherë ndonjë vaksinë, për të parandaluar atë nga marrja e ndonjë sëmundjeje, përfshirë vaksinat të marra gjatë fushatave apo javëve të imunizimit?		PO	1	2 ⇨IM28					
		JO	2						
		ND.....	8	8 ⇨IM28					
IM14. A ka marrë (emri) ndonjëherë një vaksinë BCG kundër tuberkulozit – d.m.th. një injeksion në krah që zakonisht lë shenjë?		PO	1						
		JO	2						
		ND.....	8						
IM15A. A ka pranuar ndonjëherë (emri) vaksinë për Hepatit B – d.m.th. një injeksion në pjesëm e jashtme të kofshës, për të parandaluar sëmundjen e Hepatitit B? <i>Pyetni duke theksuar se vakcina e Hepatit B ndonjëherë jepet në të njëjtën kohë apo e kombinuar me vaksinat Polio, DTP dhe Hib.</i>		PO	1	2⇨IM16A					
		JO	2						
		ND.....	8	8⇨IM16A					
IM15B. A e ka marrë (emri) vaksinën e parë të Hepatitit B brenda 24 orëve të para pas lindjes?		PO	1						
		JO	2						
		ND.....	8						

IM15C. Sa herë e ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) vaksinën e Hepatitit B?	NUMRI I HERAVE.....	
IM16A. A ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë vaksinë në formë të pikave në gojë apo injeksion për t'u mbrojtur nga paraliza e fëmijëve/polio? <i>Pyetni duke theksuar se vakcina e Polios ndonjëherë jepet në të njëjtën kohë apo e kombinuar me vaksinat DTP, Hepatit B dhe Hib.</i>	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2⇒IM20A 8⇒IM20A
IM16B. Sa herë e ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) vaksinën e Polios në gojë apo si injeksion?	NUMRI I HERAVE.....	
IM20A. A ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë një vaksinë DTP, d.m.th një injeksion në krah për parandalimin e tetanusit, kollës së madhe/keqe dhe difterisë? <i>Pyetni duke theksuar se vakcina DTP ndonjëherë jepet në të njëjtën kohë apo e kombinuar me vaksinat Polio, Hepatit B dhe Hib.</i>	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2⇒IM21A 8⇒IM21A
IM20B. Sa herë e ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) vaksinën DTP?	NUMRI I HERAVE.....	
IM21A. A ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë një vaksinë Hib, d.m.th. një injeksion në krah për parandalimin e Haemophilus Influenzae Tipi b? <i>Pyetni duke theksuar se vakcina Hib ndonjëherë jepet në të njëjtën kohë apo e kombinuar me vaksinat Polio, DTP dhe Hepatit B.</i>	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2⇒IM26 8⇒IM26
IM21B. Sa herë e ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) vaksinën Hib?	NUMRI I HERAVE.....	
IM26. A ka marrë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë një vaksinë MMR – d.m.th. një injeksion në krah, në moshën 12 muajshe apo më shumë, për të parandaluar fruthin, shytat apo parotitin, dhe rubellat?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
IM28. Lëshoni një FORMULAR PYETËSORI PËR REGJISTRIMIN E VAKSINAVE NË INSTITUCIONIN SHËNDETËSOR për këtë fëmijë. Plotësoni TABLON E INFORMATAVE në atë pyetësor.		

UF11. Shënoni kohën.	ORA DHE MINUTAT : ..	
UF12. Gjuha e pyetësorit.	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3	
UF13. Gjuha e intervistës.	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3 ROME 4 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 6	
UF14. Gjuha amtare e respondentit.	ANGLEZE 01 SHQIPE 02 SERBE 03 TURKE 04 BOSHNJAKE 05 ROME 06 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 96	
UF15. A është përdorur një përkthyes për ndonjë pjesë të këtij pyetësori?	PO, PËR TË GJITHË PYETËSORIN 1 PO, PËR DISA PJESË TË PYETËSORIT 2 JO, NUK ËSHTË PËRDORUR 3	
<p>UF16. Tregoni respondentit se do t'ju duhet ta matni peshën dhe gjatësinë e fëmijës para se të largoheni nga ekonomia e tyre familjare dhe se do të vijë një koleg/e që ta masë atë. Lëshoni FORMËN E MODULIT PËR ANTROPOMETRI për këtë fëmijë dhe plotësoni Tablon e Informatave në atë Formë.</p> <p><i>Kontrolloni kolonat HL10 dhe HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE, PYETËSORI PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A është respondent i nëna apo personi kujdestar i ndonjë fëmije tjetër të moshës 0-4 vjeçare që jeton në këtë ekonomi familjare?</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Po ⇒ Shkoni në UF17 në TABLON INFORMATIVE PËR FËMIJËT NËN 5 VJEÇ dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj kaloni në PYETËSORIN e ardhshëm PËR FËMIJËT NËN 5 VJEÇ i cili do t'i administrohet të njëjtit respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jo ⇒ Kontrolloni HL6 dhe kolonën HL20 në LISTËN E ANËTARËVE TË EKONOMISË FAMILJARE, PYETËSORI PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE: A është respondent i nëna apo personi kujdestar i ndonjë fëmije të moshës 5-17 vjeçar të përzgjedhur për Pyetësin për Fëmijët 5-17 vjeç në këtë ekonomi familjare?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Po ⇒ Shkoni në UF17 në TABLON INFORMATIVE PËR FËMIJËT NËN 5 VJEÇ dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj shkoni në PYETËSORIN PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 VJEÇ i cili do t'i jepet të njëjtit respondent.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Jo ⇒ Shkoni në UF17 në TABLON INFORMATIVE PËR FËMIJËT NËN 5 VJEÇ dhe shënoni '01'. Pastaj përfundoni intervistën me këtë respondent duke e falenderuar për bashkëpunimin e tij/saj. Kontrolloni nëse ka pyetësorë tjerë për t'u zhvilluar në këtë ekonomi familjare.</p>		

VËREJTJET E INTERVISTUESIT**VËREJTJET E MBIKQYRËSIT**

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR MODULIN E ANTROPOMETRISË		AN
AN1. Numri i grupimit: _____	AN2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____	
AN3. Emri i fëmijës dhe numri i rreshtit: EMRI _____	AN4. Mosha e fëmijës nga UB2: MOSHA (NË VITE TË MBUSHURA)	
AN5. Emri dhe numri i rreshtit i nënës / personit kujdestar: EMRI _____	AN6. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	

ANTROPOMETRIA		
AN7. Emri dhe numri i personit që bën matjen:	EMRI _____	
AN8. Shënoni rezultatin e matjes së peshës ashtu siç është lexuar nga Personi që bën matjen: <i>Përsëritjani rezultatin Personit që bën matjen dhe sigurohuni që ai/ajo ta verifikojë atë që keni shënuar.</i>	KILOGRAMË (KG)..... ____ . ____ FËMIJA NUK ISHTE I PRANISHËM PAS RIVIZITAVE 99.3 99.3 ⇨AN13 FËMIJA REFUZOI 99.4 99.4 ⇨AN10 RESPONDENTI REFUZOI 99.5 99.5 ⇨AN10 TJETËR (specifiko) 99.6 99.6 ⇨AN10	
AN9. A ishte fëmija i zhveshur deri në minimum?	PO 1 JO, FËMIJA NUK MUNDI TË ZHVISHET NË MINIMUM 2	
AN10. Kontrolloni AN4: Mosha e fëmijës?	MOSHA 0 OSE 1 VJEÇARE 1 MOSHA 2, 3 OSE 4 VJEÇARE 2	1 ⇨AN11A 2 ⇨AN11B
AN11A. Fëmija është nën 2 vjeç dhe duhet të matet i shtrirë. Shënoni rezultatin e matjes së gjatësisë ashtu siç është lexuar nga Personi që bën matjen: <i>Përsëritjani rezultatin Personit që bën matjen dhe sigurohuni që ai/ajo ta verifikojë atë që keni shënuar.</i>	GJATËSIA / LARTËSIA (CM) .. ____ . ____ FËMIJA REFUZOI 999.4 999.4 ⇨AN13 RESPONDENTI REFUZOI 999.5 999.5 ⇨AN13 TJETËR (specifiko) 999.6 999.6 ⇨AN13	
AN11B. Fëmija është së paku 2 vjeç dhe duhet të matet duke qëndruar në këmbë. Shënoni rezultatin e matjes së lartësisë ashtu siç është lexuar nga Personi që bën matjen: <i>Përsëritjani rezultatin Personit që bën matjen dhe sigurohuni që ai/ajo ta verifikojë atë që keni shënuar.</i>		
AN12. Si është matur në fakt fëmija? Duke qenë i shtrirë apo duke qëndruar në këmbë?	I/E SHTRIRË 1 NË KËMBË 2	
AN13. Data e sotme: Dita / Muaji / Viti: ____ / ____ / <u>20</u> ____		
AN14. A ka ndonjë fëmijë tjetër nën 5 vjeç në ekonomi familjare që ende nuk është matur?	PO 1 JO 2	1 ⇨Fëmija i radhës
AN15. Falenderoni respondentin për bashkëpunimin e tij/saj dhe informoni Mbikëqyrësin tuaj se ju dhe Personi që bën matjen i keni përfunduar të gjitha matjet në këtë ekonomi familjare.		

VËREJTJET E INTERVISTUESIT PËR MODULIN E ANTROPOMETRISË**VËREJTJET E PERSONIT QË BËN MATJEN PËR MODULIN E ANTROPOMETRISË****VËREJTJET E MBIKQYRËSIT PËR MODULIN E ANTROPOMETRISË**

TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR FËMIJËN NËN PESË VJEÇ			HF
<i>Ky formular i pyetësorit duhet t'i bashkangjitet PYETËSORIT PËR FËMIJËT NËN 5 VJEÇ, për secilin fëmijë.</i>			
HF1. Numri i grupimit: _____	HF2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____		
HF3. Emri, mbiemri dhe numri i rreshtit i fëmijës: EMRI _____	HF4. Emri dhe numri i rreshtit i nënës / personit kujdestar: EMRI _____		
HF4A. Emri, mbiemri dhe numri i rreshtit të babait: (shënoni "00" për numrin e rreshtit të babait nëse babai nuk është listuar në HL) EMRI _____	HF6. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____		
HF9. Dita, muaji dhe viti i lindjes së fëmijës: Kopjoni nga UB2 në Modulin e Historikut të Fëmijës Nën 5 Vjeç të PYETËSORIT PËR FËMIJËT NËN 5 VJEÇ. _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	HF10. Shënoni emrin e institucionit shëndetësor: _____		⇒HF11
HF5. Emri dhe numri i stafit të terrenit që e bën regjistrimin në institucion: EMRI _____	HF8. Shënoni kohën: ORA: MINUTAT _____ : _____		
HF7. Dita / Muaji / Viti i vizitës në institucion: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____			

HF15. Rezultati i vizitës në institucionin shëndetësor:	TË DHËNAT NË DISPOZICION NË INSTITUCION JANË KOPJUAR 01 NUK JANË KOPJUAR (specifiko) 02 TË DHËNAT NUK JANË NË DISPOZICION NË INSTITUCION (specifiko) 03 TJETËR (specifiko) 96
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IMUNIZIMI											HF
HF11. Shënoni ditën, muajin dhe vitin e lindjes siç është shënuar në kartelën/regjistrin e vaksinave:				____ / ____ / <u>20</u> ____							
HF12. (a) Kopjoni nga kartela datat për secilën vaksinë. (b) Shënoni '44' në kolonën e ditëve nëse në kartelë shihet se vaksina është dhënë por nuk është regjistruar data.				DATA E IMUNIZIMIT							
				DITA		MUAJI		VITI			
BCG	BCG					2	0				
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0				
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0				
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0				
Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					2	0				
Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					2	0				
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0				
OPV/IPV R	OPV/IPVR					2	0				
DTP 1	DPT1					2	0				
DTP 2	DPT2					2	0				
DTP 3	DPT3					2	0				
DTP R	DTPR					2	0				
Hepatitis B (në lindje)	HepB0					2	0				
Hepatitis B 1	HepB1					2	0				
Hepatitis B 2	HepB2					2	0				
Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0				
Haemophilus Influenzae type b1	Hib1					2	0				
Haemophilus Influenzae type b2	Hib2					2	0				
Haemophilus Influenzae type b3	Hib3					2	0				
DTP1 + HepB1 + Hib1						2	0				
DTP2 + HepB2 + Hib2						2	0				
DTP3 + HepB3 + Hib3						2	0				
DTP1 + IPV1 + Hib1						2	0				
DTP2 + IPV2 + Hib2						2	0				
DTP3 + IPV3 + Hib3						2	0				
MMR	MMR					2	0				
HF14. Shënoni kohën.				ORA DHE MINUTAT ____ : ____						⇒HF15	

VËREJTJET E MBLEDHËSIT TË TË DHËNAVE

VËREJTJET E MBIKËQYRËSIT



TABLOJA E INFORMATAVE PËR FËMIJËT 5-17			FS
FS1. Numri i grupimit: _____	FS2. Numri i ekonomisë familjare: _____		
FS3. Emri i fëmijës dhe numri i rreshtit: EMRI _____	FS4. Emri i nënës / personit kujdestar dhe numri i rreshtit: EMRI _____		
FS5. Emri dhe numri i intervistuesit: EMRI _____	FS6. Emri dhe numri i mbikëqyrësit: EMRI _____		
FS7. Dita / Muaji / Viti i intervistës: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	FS8. Shënoni kohën:	ORA : MINUTAT _____ : _____	

Kontrolloni moshën e respondentit në HL6 në Listën e Anëtarëve të Ekonomisë Familjare në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE:

Nëse është i moshës 15-17 vjeçare, verifikoni që është marrë pëlqimi i personit të rritur për intervistim (HH33 ose HH39) ose që pëlqimi nuk është i nevojshëm (HL20=90). Nëse pëlqimi është i nevojshëm, por nuk është marrë, atëherë intervista nuk duhet të fillohet dhe duhet të shënohet '06' në FS17. Respondenti duhet të jetë së paku 15 vjeçar. Në shumë pak raste kur një fëmijë i moshës 15-17 vjeçare nuk e ka nënën apo personin kujdestar të identifikuar në ekonomi familjare (HL20=90), respondentit do të jetë vetë fëmija.

FS9. Kontrolloni pyetësorët e përfunduar në këtë ekonomi familjare: A e keni intervistuar ju ose ndonjë anëtar tjetër i ekipit tuaj këtë respondent për ndonjë pyetësor tjetër?	PO, VEÇ ËSHTË INTERVISTUAR1 JO, ËSHTË INTERVISTA E PARË.....2	1 ⇒FS10B 2 ⇒FS10A
FS10A. Përshendetje, unë jam (emri yt). Ne jemi nga Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Jemi duke e bërë një anketë për gjendjen e fëmijëve, familjeve dhe ekonomive familjare. Do të doja të flisja me ju për shëndetin dhe mirëqenien e (emri i fëmijës nga FS3). Intervista do të zgjat rreth 15 minuta. Të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?	FS10B. Tani do të doja të flisja me ju më detajisht për shëndetin dhe mirëqenien e (emri i fëmijës nga FS3). Intervista do të zgjatë rreth 15 minuta. Përsëri, të gjitha informatat që marrim do të mbeten rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime. Nëse nuk dëshironi të përgjigjeni në ndonjë pyetje ose dëshironi të ndërpreni intervistën, ju lutem më tregoni. A mund të fillojmë?	
PO 1 JO / NUK ËSHTË PYETUR 2	1 ⇒Moduli i HISTORIKUT TË FËMIJËS 2 ⇒FS17	

FS17. Rezultati i intervistës për fëmijët e 5-17 vjeç <i>Kodet i referohen respondentit.</i> <i>Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.</i>	E PËRFUNDUAR 01 NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI..... 02 E REFUZUAR 03 PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR 04 I/E PAAFTË (specifiko) 05 NUK KA PËLQIM NGA PËRSONI I RRIUR PËR NËNËN/PERSONIN KUJDESTAR TË MOSHËS 15-17 VJEÇARE 06 TJETËR (specifiko) 96
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HISTORIKU I FËMIJËS		CB
CB1. Kontrolloni numrin e rreshtit të respondentit (FS4) në TABLON E INFORMATAVE PËR FËMIJËT 5-17 dhe të respondentit në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE (HH47): A është ky/kjo respondent/e po ashtu respondent/e i/e Pyetësorit të Ekonomisë Familjare?	PO, RESPONDENTI ËSHTË I NJËJTË, FS4=HH47.....1 JO, RESPONDENTI NUK ËSHTË I NJËJTË, FS4≠HH472	1 ⇒ CB11
CB2. Në cilin muaj dhe vit është lindur (<i>emri</i>)? <i>Muaji dhe viti duhet të shënohen.</i>	DATA E LINDJES MUAJI..... VITI.....	
CB3. Sa vjeçar/e është (<i>emri</i>)? <i>Pyetni:</i> Sa vjeçar/e ka qenë (<i>emri</i>) në ditëlindjen e (tij/saj) të fundit? <i>Shënoni moshën të vite të mbushura.</i> <i>Nëse përgjigjet në CB2 dhe CB3 nuk përputhen, pyetni më tej dhe korrigjoni.</i>	MOSHA (NË VITE TË MBUSHURA)	
CB4. A e ka vijuar (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB5. Cili është niveli dhe klasa/viti më i lartë i shkollimit që e ka vijuar (<i>emri</i>) ndonjëherë?	PARASHKOLLOR000 FILLOR.....1 I MESËM I ULËT2 I MESËM I LARTË3 I LARTË.....4	000 ⇒ CB7
CB6. A e ka përfunduar ndonjëherë (ai/ajo) atë (klasë/vit)?	PO.....1 JO2	
CB7. Në cilëndo kohë gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), a e ka vijuar (<i>emri</i>) shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇒ CB9
CB8. Gjatë këtij viti shkollor (2019/2020), cilin nivel dhe klasë/vit është duke e <u>vijuar</u> (<i>emri</i>)?	PARASHKOLLOR000 FILLOR.....1 I MESËM I ULËT2 I MESËM I LARTË3 I LARTË.....4	
CB9. Në cilëndo kohë gjatë vitit paraprak shkollor (2018/2019), a e ka vijuar (<i>emri</i>) shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB10. Gjatë viti shkollor paraprak (2018/2019), cilin nivel dhe klasë/ vit e ka <u>vijuar</u> (<i>emri</i>)?	PARASHKOLLOR000 FILLOR.....1 I MESËM I ULËT2 I MESËM I LARTË3 I LARTË.....4	
CB11. A është (<i>emri</i>) i siguruar nga ndonjë sigurim shëndetësor?	PO.....1 JO2	2 ⇒ Fund
CB12. Me çfarë lloji të sigurimit shëndetësor është i/e siguruar (<i>emri</i>)? <i>Rrethoni të gjithat që përmenden.</i>	SIGURIM SHËNDETËSOR PËRMES PUNËDHËNËSITB SIGURIM TJETËR SHËNDETËSOR KOMERCIAL I BLERË PRIVATISHTD TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)X	

FËMIJËT NË PUNË		CL
<p>CL1. Tani do të doja t'ju pyes për ndonjë punë që (<i>emri</i>) e bën.</p> <p>Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, a ka bërë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë nga aktivitetet e mëposhtme, madje edhe vetëm për një orë?</p> <p>[A] A ka bërë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë punë ose ka ndihmuar në tokën/fermën/kopshtin e tij/saj ose të ekonomisë familjare ose është kujdesur për kafshët? Për shembull, kultivimin e prodhimeve bujqësore, vjeljen/korrjen, ose ushqyerjen, kullosjen, mjeljen e kafshëve?</p> <p>[B] A ka ndihmuar (<i>emri</i>) në biznesin familjar apo biznesin e të afërmit, me apo pa pagesë, ose ka udhëhequr biznesin e tij/saj?</p> <p>[C] A ka prodhuar ose shitur (<i>emri</i>) artikuj, punë dore, rroba, ushqim ose prodhime bujqësore?</p> <p>[X] Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, a është përfshirë (<i>emri</i>) në ndonjë aktivitet tjetër në shkëmbim të të hollave apo përfitim tjetër (artikull/prodhim), madje edhe vetëm për një orë?</p>		
	<p>PO JO</p> <p>KA PUNUAR NË TOKË / FERMË / KOPSHT / ËSHTË KUJDESUR PËR KAFSHË1 2</p> <p>KA NDIHMUAR NË BIZNESIN FAMILJAR / TË TË AFËRMIT / KA UDHËHEQUR BIZNESIN E VET1 2</p> <p>KA PRODHUAR / SHITUR ARTIKUJ / PUNË DORE / RROBA / USHQIM OSE PRODHIME BUJQËSORE1 2</p> <p>NDONJË AKTIVITET TJETËR1 2</p>	
CL2. Kontrolloni CL1, [A]-[X]:	<p>SË PAKU NJË 'PO'1</p> <p>TË GJITHA PËRGJIGJET JANË 'JO'2</p>	2 ⇒ CL7
<p>CL3. Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, përafërsisht sa orë ka qenë (<i>emri</i>) i/e përfshirë në (këtë aktivitet/këto aktivitete), gjithsej?</p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një orë, shënoni '00'.</i></p>	NUMRI I ORËVE..... _ _	
CL4. (Ky aktivitet/këto aktivitete) a kërkojnë bartjen e ngarkesave të rënda?	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	
CL5. Gjatë (këtij aktiviteti/këtyre aktiviteteve) a kërkohet punë me mjete të rrezikshme si thika dhe ngjashëm apo të punohet me makineri të rëndë?	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	

<p>CL6. Si do ta përshkruanit mjedisin e punës së (<i>emri</i>)?</p> <p>[A] A është (ai/ajo) i/e ekspozuar ndaj pluhurit, tymrave a gazrave?</p> <p>[B] A është (ai/ajo) i/e ekspozuar ndaj të ftohtit, të nxehtit ose lagështisë ekstreme?</p> <p>[C] A është (ai/ajo) i/e ekspozuar ndaj zhurmës së madhe ose dridhjeve?</p> <p>[D] A i kërkohet (atij/asaj) që të punojë në lartësi?</p> <p>[E] A i kërkohet (atij/asaj) që të punojë me kemikalie (si pesticide, ngjitësa, etj.) ose eksplozivë?</p> <p>[X] A është (<i>emri</i>) i/e ekspozuar ndaj gjërave, proceseve ose kushteve të këqija për shëndetin ose sigurinë e tij/saj?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p> <p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, a ka shkuar (<i>emri</i>) për të marrë ujë për përdorim për ekonominë familjare?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>2⇒CL9</p>
<p>CL8. Sa orë ka kaluar (<i>emri</i>) gjithsej, gjatë shkuarjes për të marrë ujë për përdorim nga ekonomia familjare, që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar?</p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një orë, shënoni '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMRI I ORËVE.....__ __</p>	
<p>CL9. Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, a ka shkuar (<i>emri</i>) për të mbledhur drunj për përdorim nga ekonomia familjare?</p>	<p>PO 1</p> <p>JO 2</p>	<p>2⇒CL11</p>
<p>CL10. Sa orë ka kaluar (<i>emri</i>) gjithsej, gjatë shkuarjes për të mbledhur drunj për përdorim nga ekonomia familjare, që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar?</p> <p><i>Nëse është më pak se një orë, shënoni '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMRI I ORËVE.....__ __</p>	
<p>CL11. Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, a ka bërë (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë nga aktivitetet e mëposhtme për këtë ekonomi familjare?</p> <p>[A] Blerje për ekonominë familjare?</p> <p>[B] Gatim?</p> <p>[C] Pastrim të enëve të kuzhinës ose të shtëpisë?</p> <p>[D] Larje të rrobave?</p> <p>[E] Kujdestari për fëmijë?</p> <p>[F] Kujdestari për person të moshuar ose të sëmurë?</p> <p>[X] Detyra të tjera të ekonomisë familjare?</p>	<p>PO JO</p> <p>BLERJE PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE 1 2</p> <p>GATIM 1 2</p> <p>PASTRIM I ENËVE TË KUZHINËS OSE TË SHËTËPISË 1 2</p> <p>LARJE TË RROBAVE..... 1 2</p> <p>KUJDESTARI PËR FËMIJË..... 1 2</p> <p>KUJDESTARI PËR PLEQ / TË SËMURË ... 1 2</p> <p>DETYRA TË TJERA..... 1 2</p>	

CL12. Kontrolloni CL11, [A]-[X]:	SË PAKU NJË ‘PO’ 1 TË GJITHA PËRGJIGJET JANË ‘JO’ 2	2⇒Fund
CL13. Që nga (<i>dita e javës</i>) e kaluar, përafërsisht sa orë ka qenë (<i>emri</i>) i/e përfshirë në (këtë aktivitet/këto aktivitete), gjithsej? Nëse është më pak se një orë, shënoni ‘00’.	NUMRI I ORËVE.....__ __	

DISIPLINIMI I FËMIJËVE		FCD
FCD1. <i>Kontrolloni CB3: Moshë e fëmijës?</i>	MOSHA 5-14 VJEÇARE..... 1 MOSHA 15-17 VJEÇARE..... 2	2 ⇨ Fund
FCD2. Tani do të doja të flas me ju për diçka tjetër. Të rriturit përdorin mënyra të caktuara për t'ua mësuar fëmijëve sjelljet e duhura ose për ta adresuar një problem në sjellje. Unë do t'i lexoj metodat e ndryshme që përdoren. Ju lutem, më tregoni nëse <u>ju ose ndonjë person tjetër i rritur në ekonominë tuaj familjare</u> e ka përdorur këtë metodë me (emri) <u>gjatë muajit të kaluar</u> . PO JO [A] I ka hequr privilegjet, i ka ndaluar diçka që (emri) i ka pëlqyer ose nuk e ka lejuar atë të dalë nga shtëpia. [B] I është shpjeguar pse sjellja e (emri) ishte e gabuar. [C] E ka shkundur atë. [D] I ka ngritur zërin apo i ka bërtitur atij/asaj. [E] I ka dhënë atij/asaj që të bëjë diçka tjetër. [F] E ka goditur atë ose i ka rënë shuplakë me dorë në prapanicë. [G] E ka goditur atë në prapanicë ose diku tjetër në trup me diçka si rrip, krehër flokësh, shkop/thupër ose me ndonjë gjësend tjetër të fortë. [H] E ka quajtur atë të marrë, përtac(e), ose me ndonjë emër tjetër të ngjashëm. [I] E ka goditur ose i ka rënë shpullë atij/asaj në fytyrë, kokë ose vesh. [J] E ka goditur ose i ka rënë shpullë atij/asaj në duar, krahë ose këmbë. [K] E ka rrahur atë, që do të thotë e ka goditur atë pa pushim sa më fort që ka qenë e mundur.	I KA HEQUR PRIVILEGJET..... 1 2 I KA SHPJEGUAR SJELLJEN E GABUAR ... 1 2 E KA SHKUNDUR..... 1 2 I KA NGRITUR ZËRIN/BËRTITUR..... 1 2 I KA DHËNË TË BËJË DIÇKA TJETËR..... 1 2 E KA GODITUR OSE RËNË SHUPLAKË ME DORË NË PRAPANICË 1 2 E KA GODITUR ME RRIP, KREHËR FLOKËSH, THUPËR OSE GJËSEND TJETËR TË FORTË 1 2 E KA QUAJTUR TË MARRË, PËRTAC(E), OSE NTONJË EMËR TJETËR 1 2 E KA GODITUR OSE I KA RËNË SHPULLË NË FYTYRË, KOKË OSE VESH 1 2 E KA GODITUR OSE I KA RËNË SHPULLË NË DUAR, KRAHË OSE KËMBË 1 2 E KA RRAHUR, E KA GODITUR PA PUSHIM SA MË FORT QË KA QENË E MUNDUR .. 1 2	
FCD3. <i>Kontrolloni FS4: A është ky respondent, nëna ose personi kujdestar i një fëmije tjetër nën moshën 5 vjeçare?</i>	PO1 JO2	2 ⇨ FCD5
FCD4. <i>Kontrolloni FS4: A është përgjigjur respondent i tashmë në pyetjen vijuese (UCD5) për ndonjë fëmijë tjetër?</i>	PO1 JO2	1 ⇨ Fund
FCD5. A besoni se fëmija duhet ndëshkuar fizikisht, në mënyrë që të rritet apo edukohet si duhet?	PO 1 JO 2 ND / NUK KA MENDIM 8	

FUNKSIONIMI I FËMIJËS		FCF
FCF1. Do të doja t'ju bëj disa pyetje në lidhje me vështirësitë eventuale që mund t'i ketë (<i>emri</i>). A mban (<i>emri</i>) syza ose thjerrëza?	PO..... 1 JO 2	
FCF2. A përdor (<i>emri</i>) aparat për dëgjim?	PO..... 1 JO 2	
FCF3. A përdor (<i>emri</i>) ndonjë pajisje ose a i jepet ndihmë për të ecur?	PO..... 1 JO 2	
FCF4. Në pyetjet në vijim, do t'u pyes të përgjigjeni përmes përzgjedhjes së njërës nga katër përgjigjet e mundshme. Për secilën pyetje, a do të thoshit se (<i>emri</i>): 1) nuk ka vështirësi, 2) ka pak vështirësi, 3) ka shumë vështirësi, ose 4) se (ai/ajo) nuk mundet fare. <i>Përsëritni kategoritë gjatë pyetjeve individuale, nëse respondentit nuk përgjigjet sipas kategorisë:</i> Mbani mend katër përgjigjet e mundshme: A do të thoshit që (<i>emri</i>): 1) nuk ka vështirësi, 2) ka pak vështirësi, 3) ka shumë vështirësi, ose 4) se (ai/ajo) nuk mundet fare?		
FCF5. Kontrolloni FCF1: Fëmija mban syza ose thjerrëza?	PO, FCF1=1..... 1 JO, FCF1=2 2	1⇒FCF6A 2⇒FCF6B
FCF6A. Kur i mban syzat ose thjerrëzat e tij/saj, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi me të pamurit? FCF6B. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi me të pamurit?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3 NUK MUND TË SHOHË FARE..... 4	
FCF7. Kontrolloni FCF2: Fëmija përdor aparat dëgjimi?	PO, FCF2=1..... 1 JO, FCF2=2 2	1⇒FCF8A 2⇒FCF8B
FCF8A. Kur e përdor aparatit e tij/saj të dëgjimit, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të dëgjojë tinguj si zëra të njerëzve ose muzikë? FCF8B. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të dëgjojë tinguj si zëra të njerëzve ose muzikë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3 NUK MUND TË DËGJOJË FARE..... 4	
FCF9. Kontrolloni FCF3: Fëmija përdor pajisje ose i jepet ndihmë për të ecur?	PO, FCF3=1..... 1 JO, FCF3=2 2	2⇒FCF14
FCF10. Pa pajisjen e tij/saj apo pa i ofruar ndihmë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë 100 metra në tokë të rrafshët? <i>Vërtetoni:</i> Kjo do të ishte sa gjatësia e një fushe të futbollit. <i>Vëni re se kategoria “Nuk ka vështirësi” nuk është në dispozicion, pasi fëmija përdor pajisje ose i ofrohet ndihmë për ecje.</i>	KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3 NUK MUND TË ECË 100 METRA FARE..... 4	3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12

<p>FCF11. Pa pajisjen e tij/saj apo pa i ofruar ndihmë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë 500 metra në tokë të rrafshët?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Kjo do të ishte sa gjatësia e 5 fushave të futbollit.</p> <p><i>Vëni re se kategoria “Nuk ka vështirësi” nuk është në dispozicion, pasi fëmija përdor pajisje ose i ofrohet ndihmë për ecje.</i></p>	<p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË ECË 500 METRA FARE..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. Me pajisjen e tij/saj apo me ndihmë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë 100 metra në tokë të rrafshët?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Kjo do të ishte sa gjatësia e një fushe të futbollit.</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË ECË 100 METRA FARE..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16</p> <p>4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. Me pajisjen e tij/saj apo me ndihmë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë 500 metra në tokë të rrafshët?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Kjo do të ishte sa gjatësia e 5 fushave të futbollit.</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË ECË 500 METRA FARE..... 4</p>	<p>1⇒FCF16</p> <p>2⇒FCF16</p> <p>3⇒FCF16</p> <p>4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë 100 metra në tokë të rrafshët?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Ajo do të ishte sa gjatësia e një fushe të futbollit.</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË ECË 100 METRA FARE..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16</p> <p>4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të ecë 500 metra në tokë të rrafshët?</p> <p><i>Vërtetoni:</i> Kjo do të ishte sa gjatësia e 5 fushave të futbollit.</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË ECË 500 METRA FARE..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të kujdeset për veten, siç është të ushqyerit ose veshja e vetes së (tij/saj)?</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË KUJDESET PËR VETEN FARE 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. Kur (<i>emri</i>) flet, a ka (ai/ajo) vështirësi të kuptohet nga njerëzit brenda kësaj ekonomie familjare?</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË KUPTOHET FARE 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. Kur (<i>emri</i>) flet, a ka (ai/ajo) vështirësi të kuptohet nga njerëzit jashtë kësaj ekonomie familjare?</p>	<p>NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI..... 1</p> <p>KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2</p> <p>KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI..... 3</p> <p>NUK MUND TË KUPTOHET FARE 4</p>	

FCF19. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të mësojë gjëra?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË MËSOJË GJËRA FARE 4	
FCF20. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të mbajë mend gjëra?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË MBAJË MEND GJËRA FARE 4	
FCF21. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të koncentrohet në ndonjë aktivitet, të cilin (ai/ajo) e bën me kënaqësi?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË KONCENTROHET FARE 4	
FCF22. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të pranojë ndryshime në rutinën e tij/saj?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË PRANOJË NDRYSHIME FARE 4	
FCF23. Në krahasim me fëmijë të moshës së njëjtë, a ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi në kontrollimin e sjelljes së (tij/saj)?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TA KONTROLLOJË SJELLJEN FARE 4	
FCF24. A ka (<i>emri</i>) vështirësi të bëjë shokë?	NUK KA VËSHTIRËSI 1 KA PAK VËSHTIRËSI 2 KA SHUMË VËSHTIRËSI 3 NUK MUND TË BËJË SHOKË FARE 4	
FCF25. Pyetjet në vijim kanë mundësi të tjera për përgjigje. Une do t'ju lexoj këto pas çdo pyetjeje. Do të dëshiroja ta dija sa shpesh (<i>emri</i>) duket shumë në ankth, i/e shqetësuar, apo i/e brengosur. A do të thoshit: në baza ditore, javore, mujore, disa herë në vit apo asnjëherë?	DITORE 1 JAVORE 2 MUJORE 3 DISA HERË NË VIT 4 ASNJËHERË 5	
FCF26. Do të dëshiroja ta dija gjithashtu sa shpesh (<i>emri</i>) duket shumë i/e pikëlluar apo në depresion. A do të thoshit: në baza ditore, javore, mujore, disa herë në vit apo asnjëherë?	DITORE 1 JAVORE 2 MUJORE 3 DISA HERË NË VIT 4 ASNJËHERË 5	

PËRFSHIRJA E PRINDËRVE		PR
PR1. Kontrolloni CB3: Mosha e fëmijës?	MOSHA 5-6 VJEÇARE 1 MOSHA 7-14 VJEÇARE 2 MOSHA 15-17 VJEÇARE 3	1 ⇨ Fund 3 ⇨ Fund
PR2. Në fund të kësaj interviste do t'ju pyes nëse mund të flas me (<i>emri</i>). Nëse ai/ajo është afër, a mund ta lusni atë që të qëndrojë këtu. Nëse (<i>emri</i>) nuk është me ju për momentin, a mund t'ju lus të përkujdeseni që (ai/ajo) të kthehet? Nëse kjo nuk është e mundshme, atëherë do të diskutojmë më vonë për një kohë më të përshtatshme për mua që të kthehem.		
PR3. Me përjashtim të librave shkollore dhe librave të fetarë, sa libra i keni për (<i>emri</i>) për t'i lexuar në shtëpi?	ASNJË 00 NUMRI I LIBRAVE <u>0</u> ____ DHJETË OSE MË SHUMË LIBRA 10	
PR4. Kontrolloni CB7: A e ka vijuar fëmija ndonjë shkollë? <i>Kontrolloni ED9 në Modulin e ARSIMIMIT në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE për fëmijën nëse CB7 nuk është pyetur.</i>	PO, CB7/ED9=1 1 JO, CB7/ED9=2 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	2 ⇨ Fund
PR5. A ka (<i>emri</i>) detyra shtëpie ndonjëherë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2 ⇨ PR7 8 ⇨ PR7
PR6. A i ndihmon dikush (<i>emri</i>) me detyrat e shtëpisë?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	
PR7. A ka shkolla e (<i>emri</i>) një organ drejtues të shkollës, në të cilin mund të marrin pjesë prindërit siç është këshilli i prindërve, këshilli i shkollës?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR8. Në 12 muajt e fundit, a keni marrë pjesë ju ose ndonjë person tjetër i rritur nga ekonomia juaj familjare në takime të thirrura nga ky organ drejtues i shkollës?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	2 ⇨ PR10 8 ⇨ PR10
PR9. Gjatë këtyre takimeve, a është diskutuar ndonjëra prej këtyre temave: [A] Një plan për adresim të çështjeve kyçe arsimore me të cilat përballlet shkolla e (<i>emri</i>)? [B] Buxheti i shkollës ose përdorimi i fondeve të pranura nga shkolla e (<i>emri</i>)?	PO JO ND PLANI PËR ADRESIM TË ÇËSHTJEVE TË SHKOLLËS 1 2 8 BUXHETI I SHKOLLËS 1 2 8	
PR10. Në 12 muajt e fundit, a keni pranuar ju ose ndonjë person tjetër i rritur nga ekonomia juaj familjare një raport shkollor të notave ose librezë të suksesit për (<i>emri</i>)?	PO 1 JO 2 ND 8	

<p>PR11. Në 12 muajt e fundit, a keni shkuar ju ose ndonjë person tjetër i rritur nga ekonomia juaj familjare në shkollën e (<i>emri</i>) për ndonjëherë nga arsyet në vijim:</p> <p>[A] Kremtim ose ngjarje sportive shkollore?</p> <p>[B] Për diskutim të progresit të (<i>emri</i>) me mësime dhënësit e (tij/saj)?</p>	<p>PO JO ND</p> <p>KREMTIM OSE NGJARJE SPORTI . 1 2 8</p> <p>PËR DISKUTIM PROGRESI ME MËSIMDHËNËSIT 1 2 8</p>	
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SHKATHTËSITË THEMELORE PËR MËSIM

FL

FL0. Kontrolloni CB3: Mosha e fëmijës?

MOSHA 5-6 VJEÇARE	1	1 ⇨ Fund
MOSHA 7-14 VJEÇARE	2	
MOSHA 15-17 VJEÇARE	3	3 ⇨ Fund

FL1. Tani do të doja të flisja me (*emri*). Do t'ia bëj (atij/asaj) disa pyetje për veten e (tij/saj) dhe për lexim, dhe pastaj do ta pyes të plotësojë disa aktivitete me lexim dhe numra.

Këto nuk janë teste shkollore dhe rezultatet nuk do të ndahen me askënd, përfshirë prindërit tjerë ose shkollën.

Ju nuk do të përfitoni drejtpërsëdrejti nga pjesëmarrja, ndërsa unë nuk jam i/e trajnuar t'u them se me çfarë suksesi (*emri*) e ka kryer aktivitetin.

Këto aktivitete shërbejnë për të na ndihmuar të kuptojmë sa mësojnë fëmijët lexim dhe përdorim numrash në këtë vend, që të mund të bëhen përmirësime.

Kjo do të zgjat rreth 20 minuta. Përsëri, të gjitha informatat e marra do të mbesin rreptësisht konfidenciale dhe anonime.

A mund të flas me (*emri*)?

PO, ËSHTË DHËNË LEJA	1	
JO, NUK ËSHTË DHËNË LEJA	2	2 ⇨ FL28

FL2. Shënoni kohën.

ORA DHE MINUTAT :

FL3. Unë jam (*emri yt*). Kisha dashur që të të tregoj pak për vetën time.

A mund të më tregosh pak për vetën tënde?

Kur fëmija të ndjehet rehat, vazhdoni me pëlqimin verbal:

Më lejo të të tregoj pse jam këtu. Unë jam nga Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës. Unë jam pjesë e një ekipi, që po provon të kuptojë se si fëmijët mësojnë lexim dhe përdorim të numrave. Ne po bisedojmë për këtë edhe me disa fëmijë dhe po i pyesim ata të bëjnë pak lexim dhe aktivitete me numra. (Nëna jote/*emri i kujdestares*) ka thënë se ti mund të vendosësh nëse dëshiron të na ndihmosh neve. Pra, nëse don të na ndihmosh, unë do t'i bëj disa pyetje dhe do t'i jap disa aktivitete. Unë do ta shpjegoj secilin aktivitet, dhe mund të më bësh pyetje në çdo moment. Nuk ke nevojë të bësh asgjë që nuk don të bësh. Edhe pasi të fillojmë, nëse nuk don të përgjigjesh në ndonjë pyetje, ose nuk don të vazhdojmë është krejt në rregull.

A je gati të fillojmë?

PO	1	
JO / NUK ËSHTË PYETUR	2	2 ⇨ FL28

FL4. Para se të filloni me aktivitetet e leximit dhe numrave, shënoni secilën kuti për të treguar se:

- ☐ Nuk jeni vetëm me fëmijën përveç nëse ai/ajo është në hapësirën e shikimit të një personi të rritur, të cilin e njeh.
- ☐ Ju e keni kyçur fëmijën në bisedë dhe keni krijuar raport me të, p.sh. duke përdorur metoda për 'thyerje të akullit'.
- ☐ Fëmija është i ulur rehatshëm, në gjendje që ta përdor LIBRIN E LEXIMIT DHE NUMRAVE pa vështirësi, përderisa ju mund të shihni se cila faqe është e hapur.

FL5. Mbaj mend që në çdo kohë mund të më bësh pyetje nëse ka diçka që nuk e kupton. Mund të me thuash të ndalemi në çdo kohë.

FL6. Së pari do të flasim për lexim.

PO JO

[A] A lexon libra në shtëpi?

LEXON NË SHTËPI 1 2

[B] A të lexon ty dikush libra në shtëpi?

I LEXOHEM NË SHTËPI 1 2

<p>FL7. Cilën gjuhë e flisni më së shumti në shtëpi?</p> <p><i>Pyetni më tutje nëse është e nevojshme dhe lexoni gjuhët e listuara.</i></p>	SHQIPE..... 02 SERBE 03 TURKE 04 BOSHNJAKE 05 ROME 06 TJETËR (specifiko) 96 ND 98	
<p>FL8. Kontrolloni CB7: Në vitin shkollor aktual, a e ka vijuar fëmija shkollën ose arsimin parashkollor?</p> <p><i>Kontrolloni ED9 në Modulin e ARSIMIMIT në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE për fëmijën nëse CB7 nuk është pyetur.</i></p>	PO, CB7/ED9=1 1 JO, CB7/ED9=2 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	1 ⇒FL9A
<p>FL8A. Kontrolloni CB4: A e ka vijuar fëmija ndonjëherë shkollën ose arsimin parashkollor?</p> <p><i>Kontrolloni ED4 në Modulin e ARSIMIMIT në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE për fëmijën nëse CB4 nuk është pyetur.</i></p>	PO, CB4/ED4=1 1 JO, CB4/ED4=2 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	1 ⇒FL9B
<p>FL8B. Kontrolloni FL7: A është i disponueshëm LIBRI I LEXIMIT DHE NUMRAVE në gjuhën e cila flitet në shtëpi?</p>	PO, FL7=02, 03, 04 OSE 05 1 JO, FL7=06, 96 OSE 98 2	1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL9A. Cilën gjuhë e përdorin arsimtarët e tu shumicën e kohës kur të mbajnë mësim në klasë?</p> <p>FL9B. Kur ke qenë në shkollë, cilën gjuhë e kanë përdorë arsimtarët e tu shumicën e kohës kur të mbanin mësim në klasë?</p> <p><i>Pyetni më tutje nëse është e nevojshme dhe përmendni gjuhët e listuara.</i></p>	SHQIPE..... 2 SERBE 3 TURKE 4 BOSHNJAKE 5 TJETËR (specifiko) 6 ND 8	2 ⇒FL10A 3 ⇒FL10A 4 ⇒FL10A 5 ⇒FL10A 6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23
<p>FL10A. Tash do ta jap të lexosh një tregim të shkurtër në (gjuhën e shkruar në FL9A/B). A dëshiron të fillosh ta lexosh tregimin?</p> <p>FL10B. Tash do ta jap të lexosh një tregim të shkurtër në (gjuhën e shkruar në FL7). A dëshiron të fillosh ta lexosh tregimin?</p>	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒FL23
<p>FL11. Kontrolloni CB3: Mosha e fëmijës?</p>	MOSHA 7-9 VJEÇARE 1 MOSHA 10-14 VJEÇARE 2	1 ⇒FL13
<p>FL12. Kontrolloni CB7: Në vitin shkollor aktual, a e ka vijuar fëmija shkollën apo arsimin parashkollor?</p> <p><i>Kontrolloni ED9 në Modulin e ARSIMIMIT në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE për fëmijën nëse CB7 nuk është pyetur.</i></p>	PO, CB7/ED9=1 1 JO, CB7/ED9=2 OSE E ZBRAZËT 2	1 ⇒FL19
<p>FL13. Jepjani fëmijës LIBRIN E LEXIMIT DHE NUMRAVE.</p> <p><i>Hapeni faqën ku gjendet ushtrimi për lexim dhe thoni:</i></p> <p>Tash do të lexojmë pak. Tregoni me gisht kah fjalia. Do të doja ta lexosh këtë me zë. Pastaj ndoshta mund të të bëj një pyetje.</p> <p>Tomi është një maçok. Reksi është një qen. Tomi është 5 vjeçar. Reksi është 6 vjeçar.</p>		

FL14. <i>A e ka lexuar fëmija saktë secilën fjalë në ushtrim?</i>	PO 1 JO 2	2 ⇒ FL23																																																																																																																																																																								
FL15. <i>Pasi të përfundojë leximi, pyetni: Sa vjeçar është Tomi?</i>	TOMI ËSHTË 5 VJEÇAR 1 PËRGJIGJE TË TJERA 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE PAS 5 SEKONDASH 3	1 ⇒ FL17																																																																																																																																																																								
FL16. <i>Thoni: Tomi është 5 vjeçar. dhe shkoni në FL23.</i>		⇒ FL23																																																																																																																																																																								
FL17. <i>E kam edhe një pyetje tjetër: Kush është më i vjetër: Tomi apo Reksi?</i>	REKSI ËSHTË MË I VJETËR (SE TOMI) ... 1 PËRGJIGJE TË TJERA 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE PAS 5 SEKONDASH 3	1 ⇒ FL19																																																																																																																																																																								
FL18. <i>Thoni: Reksi është më i vjetër se Tomi. Reksi është 6 vjeçar dhe Tomi është 5 vjeçar. dhe shkoni në FL23.</i>		⇒ FL23																																																																																																																																																																								
FL19. <i>Ktheni faqen që të shihet paragrafi për lexim.</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Agimi</td> <td>është</td> <td>në</td> <td>klasën</td> <td>e</td> <td>dytë.</td> <td>Një</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ditë,</td> <td>Agimi</td> <td>po</td> <td>kthehej</td> <td>në</td> <td>shtëpi</td> <td>nga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>shkolla.</td> <td>Rrugës</td> <td>ai</td> <td>pa</td> <td>disa</td> <td>lule</td> <td>të</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bardha.</td> <td>Lulet</td> <td>ishin</td> <td>pranë</td> <td>kopshtit</td> <td>me</td> <td>rrush.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>23</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> <td>26</td> <td>27</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agimi</td> <td>kishte</td> <td>dëshirë</td> <td>të</td> <td>këpuste</td> <td>disa</td> <td>lule</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29</td> <td>30</td> <td>31</td> <td>32</td> <td>33</td> <td>34</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>për</td> <td>nënë</td> <td>e</td> <td>tij.</td> <td>Agimi</td> <td>vrapoi</td> <td>me</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36</td> <td>37</td> <td>38</td> <td>39</td> <td>40</td> <td>41</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nxitim</td> <td>në</td> <td>kopsht</td> <td>për</td> <td>të</td> <td>këputur</td> <td>lulet.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>44</td> <td>45</td> <td>46</td> <td>47</td> <td>48</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ai</td> <td>u</td> <td>rrëzua</td> <td>pranë</td> <td>një</td> <td>druri</td> <td>të</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>51</td> <td>52</td> <td>53</td> <td>54</td> <td>55</td> <td>56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>mollës.</td> <td>Agimi</td> <td>filloi</td> <td>të</td> <td>qante.</td> <td>Kopshtari</td> <td>e</td> </tr> <tr> <td>57</td> <td>58</td> <td>59</td> <td>60</td> <td>61</td> <td>62</td> <td>63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pa</td> <td>dhe</td> <td>iu</td> <td>afrua.</td> <td>Ai</td> <td>i</td> <td>dha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>64</td> <td>65</td> <td>66</td> <td>67</td> <td>68</td> <td>69</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agimit</td> <td>shumë</td> <td>lule.</td> <td>Agimi</td> <td>ishte</td> <td>shumë</td> <td>i</td> </tr> <tr> <td>71</td> <td>72</td> <td>73</td> <td>74</td> <td>75</td> <td>76</td> <td>77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>gëzuar.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>78</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Agimi	është	në	klasën	e	dytë.	Një	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	ditë,	Agimi	po	kthehej	në	shtëpi	nga	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	shkolla.	Rrugës	ai	pa	disa	lule	të	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	bardha.	Lulet	ishin	pranë	kopshtit	me	rrush.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Agimi	kishte	dëshirë	të	këpuste	disa	lule	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	për	nënë	e	tij.	Agimi	vrapoi	me	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	nxitim	në	kopsht	për	të	këputur	lulet.	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	Ai	u	rrëzua	pranë	një	druri	të	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	mollës.	Agimi	filloi	të	qante.	Kopshtari	e	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	pa	dhe	iu	afrua.	Ai	i	dha	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	Agimit	shumë	lule.	Agimi	ishte	shumë	i	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	gëzuar.							78							
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FL20. <i>Rezultatet e leximit të fëmijës.</i>	FJALA E FUNDIT E TENTUAR..... NUMRI __ __ NUMRI I PËRGJITHSHËM I FJALËVE TË PASAKTA OSE TË KALUARA..... NUMRI __ __																																																																																																																																																																									

FL21. <i>Me sa sukses e ka lexuar fëmija tregimin?</i>	FËMIJA E KA LEXUAR SË PAKU NJË FJALË SAKTË..... 1 FËMIJA NUK E KA LEXUAR ASNJË FJALË SAKTË..... 2 FËMIJA NUK KA PROVUAR TA LEXOJË TREGIMIN 3	 2 ⇒FL23 3 ⇒FL23
FL22. Tash do t'i bëj disa pyetje për atë që e ke lexuar. <i>Nëse fëmija nuk jep përgjigje pas disa sekondash, përsëriteni pyetjen. Nëse fëmija duket se nuk mund të ofrojë përgjigje pas përsëritjes së pyetjes, shënoni “Nuk ka përgjigje” dhe thoni: Faleminderit. Në rregull është. Vazhdojmë tutje.</i> <i>Sigurohuni që fëmija të mund ta shohë ende paragrafin e tekstit dhe pyetni:</i> [A] Në cilën klasë është Agimi? [B] Çka kishte parë Agimi rrugës për në shtëpi? [C] Pse filloi të qante Agimi? [D] Ku u rrëzua Agimi? [E] Pse ishte Agimi i gëzuar?	E SAKTË (AGIMI ËSHTË) NË KLASËN E DYTË)..... 1 E PASAKTË..... 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE / THOTË ‘NUK E DI’ 3 E SAKTË (AI PA DISA LULE)..... 1 E PASAKTË..... 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE / THOTË ‘NUK E DI’ 3 E SAKTË (SEPSE U RRËZUA)..... 1 E PASAKTË..... 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE / THOTË ‘NUK E DI’ 3 E SAKTË ((AGIMI U RRËZUA) AFËR NJË DRURI TË MOLLËS)..... 1 E PASAKTË..... 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE / THOTË ‘NUK E DI’ 3 E SAKTË (SEPSE KOPSHTARI I DHA SHUMË LULE / SEPSE KISHTE LULE PËR T’I DHËNË NËNËS SË TIJ)..... 1 E PASAKTË..... 2 NUK KA PËRGJIGJE / THOTË ‘NUK E DI’ 3	

<p>FL23. Ktheni faqen në LIBRIN E LEXIMIT DHE NUMRAVE në mënyrë që fëmija ta shikojë listën e numrave. Sigurohuni që fëmija është duke e shikuar këtë faqe.</p> <p>Tash këtu janë disa numra. Dua që të tregosh me gisht te secili numër dhe të më thuash çfarë numri është.</p> <p><i>Tregoni me gisht te numri i parë dhe thuani:</i> Fillo këtu.</p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija ndalet në një numër për një kohë, i thoni fëmijës çfarë numri është, e rrethoni 'Nuk ka përpjekje' për atë numër, pastaj tregoni me gisht te numri i radhës dhe thoni:</i> Cili është ky numër?</p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk përpiket t'i lexojë 2 numra të njëpasnjëshëm, thoni:</i> Faleminderit. Në rregull është.</p>	<p>9 E SAKTË..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>12 E SAKTË..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>30 E SAKTË..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>48 E SAKTË..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>74 E SAKTË..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>731 E SAKTË..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p>	
<p>FL23A. Kontrolloni FL23: A i ka identifikuar fëmija saktë dy nga tre numrat e parë (9, 12 dhe 30)?</p>	<p>PO, SË PAKU DY TË SAKTA 1 JO, SË PAKU 2 TË PASAKTA OSE PA PËRPJEKJE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FL28</p>
<p>FL24. Ktheni faqen në mënyrë që fëmija ta shikojë çiftin e parë të numrave. Sigurohuni që fëmija është duke e shikuar këtë faqe. Thoni: Shikoji këta numra. Më thuaj cili është më i madh.</p> <p><i>Shënoni përgjigjen e fëmijës para se të ndërroni faqen e librit dhe para se të përsëritni pyetjen për çiftin e numrave të radhës.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk jep përgjigje pas disa sekondash, përsëriteni pyetjen. Nëse fëmija duket se nuk mund të ofrojë përgjigje pas përsëritjes së pyetjes, shënoni '3', nuk ka përpjekje, për çiftin e duhur të numrave, ndërroni faqen e librit dhe tregoni fëmijës çiftin e numrave të radhës.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk përpiket për dy çifte të njëpasnjëshme, shënoni '3, nuk ka përpjekje, për çiftet e mbetura, thoni:</i> Faleminderit. Në rregull është. Shkojmë në aktivitetin e radhës.</p>	<p>7 & 5 E SAKTË (7)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>11 & 24 E SAKTË (24)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>58 & 49 E SAKTË (58)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>65 & 67 E SAKTË (67)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>146 & 154 E SAKTË (154)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p>	

<p>FL25. Jepni fëmijës një laps dhe një letër. Ktheni faqen, që fëmija ta shikojë detyrën e parë me mbledhje. Sigurohuni që fëmija është duke e shikuar këtë faqe. Thoni: Shikoje këtë mbledhje. Sa bëjnë (<i>numri plus numri</i>)? Ma thuaj përgjigjen. Mund të përdorësh lapsin dhe letërën nëse të ndihmon.</p> <p><i>Shënoni përgjigjen e fëmijës para se të ndërroni faqen e librit dhe para se të përsëritni pyetjen për mbledhjen e radhës.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk jep përgjigje pas disa sekondash, përsëriteni pyetjen.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija duket se nuk mund të ofrojë përgjigje pas përsëritjes së pyetjes, shënoni '3', nuk ka përpjekje, për mbledhjen e duhur, ndërroni faqen dhe tregoni fëmijës mbledhjen e radhës.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk përpiket për 2 çifte të njëpasnjëshme, shënoni '3', nuk ka përpjekje, për mbledhjen e mbetur, thoni:</i></p> <p>Faleminderit. Në rregull është. Shkojmë në aktivitetin e radhës.</p>	<p>3 + 2 E SAKTË (5) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>8 + 6 E SAKTË (14) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>7 + 3 E SAKTË (10) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>13 + 6 E SAKTË (19) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>12 + 24 E SAKTË (36) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p>	
<p>FL26. Shkoni tek faqja e parë në fletën e ushtrimeve për numrat që mungojnë. Thoni: Këtu janë disa numra. 1, 2, __ dhe 4.</p> <p><i>Drejtoni gishtin te çdo numër dhe hapësira bosh dhe thuaj: Çfarë numri shkon këtu?</i></p>	<p>E SAKTË (3) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B</p>
<p>FL26A. Kjo është e saktë, 3. Të provojmë edhe një.</p>		<p>⇒FL26C</p>
<p>FL26B. Mos shpjegoni se si të fitoni përgjigjen e saktë. Vetëm thuaj: Numri 3 shkon këtu. Thuaj numrat me mua. (Tregoni secilin numër) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 shkon këtu. Le të bëjmë një tjetër.</p>		
<p>FL26C. Këtu janë disa numra. 5, 10, 15 dhe __.</p> <p><i>Tregoni çdo numër dhe hapësirën bosh dhe thoni: Çfarë numri vjen këtu?</i></p>	<p>E SAKTË (20) 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E</p>
<p>FL26D. Kjo është e saktë, 20.</p>		<p>⇒FL27</p>
<p>FL26E. Mos ia shpjegoni se si të gjeni përgjigjen e saktë. Thjesht thuaj: Numri 20 vjen këtu. Thuaj numrat me mua. (Drejtoni gishtin në çdo numër) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 vjen këtu.</p>		
<p>FL26F. Kontrolloni FL26: A ishte përgjigja e saktë?</p>	<p>PO, FL26=1 1 JO, FL26=2 OSE 3 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒FL28</p>

<p>FL27. Tani dua që ta provoni këtë vetëm.</p> <p>Këtu janë disa numra tjerë. Më tregoni se çfarë numri vjen këtu (<i>duke drejtuar gishtin te numri që mungon</i>).</p> <p><i>Regjistroni përgjigjen e fëmijës përpara se ta ktheni faqen në libër dhe ta përsërisni pyetjen.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk jep përgjigje pas disa sekondash, përsërisni pyetjen. Nëse fëmija nuk është në gjendje të japë një përgjigje pas përsëritjes së pyetjes, shënoni '3', nuk ka përpjekje, për pyetjen e duhur, kaloni faqen dhe i tregoni fëmijës pyetjen tjetër.</i></p> <p><i>Nëse fëmija nuk tenton 2 shembuj të njëpasnjëshëm, shënoni '3', nuk ka përpjekje, për shembujt e mbetur dhe thoni:</i></p> <p>Faleminderit. Në rregull është.</p>	<p>5, 6, 7, __ E SAKTË (8)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>14, 15, __, 17 E SAKTË (16)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>20, __, 40, 50 E SAKTË (30)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>2, 4, 6, __ E SAKTË (8)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p> <p>5, 8, 11, __ E SAKTË (14)..... 1 E PASAKTË 2 NUK KA PËRPJEKJE 3</p>	
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<p>FL28. Rezultatet e intervistës me fëmijën.</p> <p><i>Diskutoni me mbikëqyrësin çfarëdo rezultati të papërfunduar.</i></p>	<p>E PËRFUNDUAR.....01 NUK ËSHTË NË SHTËPI.....02 NËNA / KUJDESTARI/JA KA REFUZUAR03 FËMIJA KA REFUZUAR.....04 PJESËRISHT E PËRFUNDUAR05 I/E PAAFTË.....06</p> <p>TJETËR (<i>specifiko</i>)..... 96</p>	
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FS11. <i>Shënoni kohën.</i>	ORA DHE MINUTAT :	
FS12. <i>Gjuha e pyetësit.</i>	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3	
FS13. <i>Gjuha e intervistës.</i>	ANGLEZE 1 SHQIPE 2 SERBE 3 ROME 4 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 6	
FS14. <i>Gjuha amtare e respondentit.</i>	ANGLEZE 01 SHQIPE 02 SERBE 03 TURKE 04 BOSHNJAKE 05 ROME 06 GJUHË TJETËR (specifiko) 96	
FS15. <i>A është përdorur një përkthyes për ndonjë pjesë të këtij pyetësi?</i>	PO, PËR TË GJITHË PYETËSORIN 1 PO, PËR DISA PJESË TË PYETËSORIT 2 JO, NUK ËSHTË PËRDORUR 3	
FS16. <i>Falenderoni respondentin dhe fëmijën për bashkëpunimin e tij/saj.</i> <i>Vazhdoni të përfundoni rezultatin në FS17 në TABLON INFORMATIVE TË FËMIJËS 5-17 dhe pastaj shkoni në PYETËSORIN PËR EKONOMI FAMILJARE dhe përfundoni HH56.</i> <i>Aranzhoni realizimin e pyetësorëve të mbetur në këtë ekonomi familjare.</i>		

VËREJTJET E INTERVISTUESIT**VËREJTJET E MBIKËQYRËSIT**

E.3 SERBIAN QUESTIONNAIRES

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DOMAĆINSTVO				HH
HH1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____		HH2. Broj domaćinstva: _____		
HH3. Ime i broj anketara: IME _____		HH4. Ime i broj kontrolora: IME _____		
HH5. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		HH7. Područje: ĐAKOVICA 1 GNJILANE 2 KOSOVSKA MITROVICA 3 PEĆ 4 PRIZREN 5 PRIŠTINA 6 UROŠEVAC 7		
HH6. Tip naselja:	GRADSKO1 SEOSKO2	HH10. Da li je ovo domaćinstvo odabrano za blanko testiranje? DA 1 NE 2		
HH8. Da li je ovo domaćinstvo odabrano za Upitnik za muškarce?	DA1 NE2			
HH9. Da li je ovo domaćinstvo odabrano za Proveru kvaliteta vode?	DA1 NE2			
<i>Proverite da li je ispitanik obavešteni član domaćinstva i ima najmanje 18 godina pre nego što nastavite sa radom. Možete razgovarati sa detetom od 15-17 godina samo ako nema odraslog člana domaćinstva ili nijedan od odraslih članova nije u mogućnosti da odgovara. Ne možete anketirati dete mlađe od 15 godina.</i>				HH11. Upišite vreme. SATI : MINUTA ____ : ____
HH12. Dobar dan moje ime je (<i>Vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz ASK-a. Sprovodimo anketu o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Hteo/la bih da razgovaram sa Vama o ovim temama. Ova anketa obično traje oko 15 minuta. Nakon toga, možda zatražim da obavim dodatne razgovore sa Vama ili drugim pojedinačnim članovima Vašeg domaćinstva. Sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?				
DA1 NE / PITANJE NIJE POSTAVLJENO2		1 ⇨ LISTA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA 2 ⇨ HH46		
HH46. Rezultat ankete - Upitnik za domaćinstva: <i>Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.</i>	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN 01 NIJEDAN ČLAN DOMAĆINSTVA NIJE KOD KUĆE ILI NIJEDAN KOMPETENTNI ISPITANIK NIJE KOD KUĆE U VREME POSETE 02 CELO DOMAĆINSTVO JE ODSUTNO DUŽE VREME 03 ODBILI ANKETIRANJE..... 04 PRAZAN STAN ILI NA TOJ ADRESI NIJE STAMBENI PROSTOR..... 05 UNIŠTEN STAN/KUĆA 06 NIJE PRONAĐEN STAN/KUĆA..... 07 DRUGO (navesti) _____ 96			
HH47. Ime i redni broj ispitanika (iz modula HL) u anketi Upitnik za domaćinstva: IME _____ ČLANOVI DOMAĆINSTVA BROJ ŽENA STAROSTI 15-49 GODINA Ako je domaćinstvo odabrano za Upitnik za muškarce: BROJ MUŠKARACA STAROSTI 15-49 GODINA BROJ DECE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA BROJ DECE UZRASTA 5-17 GODINA		<i>Popuniti po završetku ankete Upitnika za domaćinstva</i> UKUPAN BROJ HH48 _____ HH49 _____ HH50 _____ HH51 _____ HH52 _____		<i>Popuniti po završetku svih upitnika</i> BROJ POPUNJENIH UPITNIKA HH53 _____ HH54 _____ HH55 _____ HH56 _____ NULA 0 JEDAN.... 1

SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA

HL

Prvo popunite HL2-HL4 vertikalno za sve članove domaćinstva, počevši od glave domaćinstva. Kada je HL2-HL4 vertikalna popunjena za sve članove, obavezno pitajte za eventualne dodatne članove: za one koji trenutno nisu kod kuće, bebe ili malu decu i sve druge koji nisu porodica (kao što su poslugi, prijatelji), ali koji obično žive u domaćinstvu.

Zatim postavite pitanja HL5-HL20 za svakog člana, jednog po jednog. Ako se koriste dodatni upitnici, naznačite to u ovom polju..... ☐

HL1. Redni broj	HL2. Prvo mi, molim Vas, kažite imena svih lica koja obično ovde žive, počevši od glave domaćinstva. Proverite da li ima dodatnih članova domaćinstva	HL3. U kakvom je odnosu/srodstvu (ime) sa (ime) glave domaćinstva?	HL4. Da li je (ime) muškog ili ženskog pola? 1 MUŠKO 2 ŽENSKO	HL5. Koji je (ime) datum rođenja?	HL6. Koliko (ime) ima godina? Upisati broj punih godina. Ako osoba ima 95 godina ili više, upisati „95”	HL8. Upisati redni broj ako je žena starosti 15–49 godina.	HL9. Upisati redni broj ako je muškarac starosti 15–49 godina a HH8 je da	HL10. Upisati redni broj ako je starosti 0–4.	HL11. Uzrast 0–17?	HL12. Da li je (ime) biološka majka živa?	HL13. Da li (ime) biološka majka živi u ovom domaćinstvu?	HL14. Upisati redni broj majke i preći na HL16.	HL15. Gde živi (ime) biološka majka? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U DRUGOJ OPŠTINI 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U ZEMLJI 8 NZ	HL16. Da li je (ime) biološki otac živ?	HL17. Da li (ime) biološki otac živi u ovom domaćinstvu?	HL18. Upisati redni broj oca i preći na HL20.	HL19. Gde živi (ime) biološki otac? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U DRUGOJ OPŠTINI 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U ZEMLJI 8 NZ	HL20. Preneti redni broj majke iz HL14. Ako je polje prazno, pitati: Ko je primarni staratelj (ime)? Ako je odgovor 'Niko' za dete uzrasta 15–17, ubeležiti '90'.	
R. BR.	IME	SRODSTVO*	M Ž	MESEC	GODINA	STAROST	Ž 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	D N	D N NZ	D N	MAJKA	D N NZ	D N	OTAC			
01		0 1	1 2				01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2				02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2				03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2				04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2				05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2				06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2				07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2				08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
* Šifre za HL3:				01 GLAVA DOMAĆINSTVA				05 UNUK/UNUKA				09 BRAT/SESTRA SUPRUŽNIKA				13 USVOJENO DETE/DETE U HRANITELJSKOJ			
Odnos/srodstvo sa glavom domaćinstva:				02 SUPRUŽNIK / PARTNER				06 RODITELJ				10 UJAK, STRIC, TEČA/UJNA, STRINA, TETKA				PORODICI/PASTORAK/PASTORKA			
				03 SIN/ČERKA				07 RODITELJ SUPRUŽNIKA				11 BRATANAC, SESTRIC/BRATANICA, SESTRICINA				14 POSLUGA (ŽIVI U DOMAĆINSTVU)			
				04 ZET (OD ČERKE)/SNAJA (OD SINA)				08 BRAT/SESTRA				12 DRUGI ROĐAK				96 DRUGO (NIJE U SRODSTVU)			
																98 NZ (NE ZNA)			

SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA																			HL
Prvo popunite HL2-HL4 vertikalno za sve članove domaćinstva, počevši od glave domaćinstva. Kada je HL2-HL4 vertikalna popunjena za sve članove, <u>obavezno pitajte za</u> eventualne dodatne članove: za one koji trenutno nisu kod kuće, bebe ili malu decu i sve druge koji nisu porodica (kao što su poslugi, prijatelji), ali koji obično žive u domaćinstvu.																			
Zatim postavite pitanja HL5-HL20 za svakog člana, jednog po jednog. Ako se koriste dodatni upitnici, naznačite to u ovom polju.....																			<input type="checkbox"/>
HL1. Redni broj	HL2. Prvo mi, molim Vas, kažite imena svih lica koja obično ovde žive, počevši od glave domaćinstva. Proverite da li ima dodatnih članova domaćinstva	HL3. U kakvom je odnosu/srodstvu (ime) sa (ime) glave domaćinstva?	HL4. Da li je (ime) muškog ili ženskog pola? 1 MUŠKO 2 ŽENSKO	HL5. Koji je (ime) datum rođenja?	HL6. Koliko (ime) ima godina? Upisati broj punih godina. Ako osoba ima 95 godina ili više, upisati „95”	HL8. Upisati redni broj ako je žena starosti 15–49 godina.	HL9. Upisati redni broj ako je muškarac starosti 15–49 godina a HH8 je da	HL10. Upisati redni broj ako je starosti 0–4.	HL11. Uzrast 0–17?	HL12. Da li je (ime) biološka majka živa?	HL13. Da li (ime) biološka majka živi u ovom domaćinstvu?	HL14. Upisati redni broj majke i preći na HL16.	HL15. Gde živi (ime) biološka majka? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U DRUGOJ OPŠTINI 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U ZEMLJI 8 NZ	HL16. Da li je (ime) biološki otac živ?	HL17. Da li (ime) biološki otac živi u ovom domaćinstvu?	HL18. Upisati redni broj oca i preći na HL20.	HL19. Gde živi (ime) biološki otac? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U DRUGOJ OPŠTINI 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U ZEMLJI 8 NZ	HL20. Preneti redni broj majke iz HL14. Ako je polje prazno, pitati: Ko je primarni staratelj (ime)? Ako je odgovor ‘Niko’ za dete uzrasta 15–17, ubeležiti ‘90’.	
R. BR.	IME	SRODSTVO*	M Ž	MESEC	GODINA	STAROST	Ž 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	D N	D N NZ	D N	MAJKA		D N NZ	D N	OTAC		
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	
* Šifre za HL3: Odnos/srodstvo sa glavom domaćinstva:		01 GLAVA DOMAĆINSTVA 02 SUPRUŽNIK / PARTNER 03 SIN/ČERKA 04 ZET (OD ČERKE)/SNAJA (OD SINA)		05 UNUK/UNUKA 06 RODITELJ 07 RODITELJ SUPRUŽNIKA 08 BRAT/SESTRA		09 BRAT/SESTRA SUPRUŽNIKA 10 UJAK, STRIC, TEČA/UJNA, STRINA, TETKA 11 BRATANAC, SESTRIC/BRATANICA, SESTRICA 12 DRUGI ROĐAK		13 USVOJENO DETE/DETE U HRANITELJSKO JPORODICI/PASTORAK/PASTORKA 14 POSLUGA (ŽIVI U DOMAĆINSTVU) 96 DRUGO (NIJE U SRODSTVU) 98 NZ (NE ZNA)											

OBRAZOVANJE 1													ED						
ED1. Redni broj	ED2. Ime i starost Prepisati imena i starost svih članova domaćinstva iz HL2 i HL6 ispod i na sledećoj stranici modula.		ED3. Uzrast 3 ili više godina?		ED4. Da li je (ime) ikada pohađao/ pohađala školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?		ED5. Koji je najviši nivo i razred/ godina koju je (ime) pohađao/ pohađala?					ED6. Da li je (ime) ikad završio/završila taj (razred/ godinu)?	ED6A. Proveriti ED5. Nivo obrazovanja 4 ili 8 ☞ Preći na ED7 Nivo obrazovanja 1, 2 ili 3 ☞ Nastaviti sa ED6B.			ED7. Starost 3-24?		ED8. Proveriti ED4: Da li je ikad pohađao/la predškolsku ustanovu ili školu?	
			1 DA 2 NE ☞ Sledeći red		1 DA 2 NE ☞ Sledeći red		NIVO: 0 PREDŠKOLSKI ☞ ED7 1 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5) 2 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) 3 SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) 4 VIŠA/VISOKA 8 NZ	RAZRRED/ GODINA: 98 NZ ☞ ED7		1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ		ED6B. Da li je najviši nivo obrazovanja koji je (ime) pohađao/pohađala deo novog ili starog školskog sistema? 1 STARI 2 NOVI 8 NZ		1 DA 2 NE ☞ Sledeći red		1 DA 2 NE ☞ Sledeći red			
RED	IME	STAROST	DA NE	DA NE	ŠKOLA					RAZRRED/GOD.	D N NZ	D N NZ	DA NE	DA NE					
01		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
02		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
03		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
04		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
05		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
06		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
07		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
08		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
09		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
10		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
11		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
12		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
13		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
14		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				
15		___	1 2	1 2	0	1	2	3	4	8	___	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2	1 2				

OBRAZOVANJE 2											ED	
ED1. Redni broj	ED2. Ime i starost.		ED9. Tokom ove školske godine (2019–2020), da li je (ime) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili u predškolsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ✎ ED15		ED10. Tokom ove školske godine (2019-2020), koji nivo i koji razred/godinu (ime) pohađa? ŠKOLA/NIVO: 0 PREDŠKOLSKI ✎ ED11 1 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5) 2 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) 3 SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) 4 VIŠA/VISOKA 8 NZ RAZRED/GOD: 98 NZ		ED11. Da li (on/ona) pohađa državnu školu? Ako je „Da”, ubeležiti '1'. Ako je „Ne”, ispitati ko kontroliše i upravlja školom. 1 DRŽAVA / JAVNI SEKTOR 3 PRIVATI SEKTOR 4 MEŠOVITI JAVNO-PRIVATNI SEKTOR 6 DRUGO 8 NZ	ED15. Tokom prethodne školske godine (2018–2019), da li je (ime) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili predškolsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ✎ Sledeći red 8 NZ ✎ Sledeći red	ED16. Tokom prethodne školske godine, (2018-2019) koji nivo i razred/godinu je (ime) pohađao/pohađala? ŠKOLA/NIVO: 0 PREDŠKOLSKI ✎ Sledeći red 1 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5) 2 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) 3 SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) 4 VIŠA/VISOKA 8 NZ RAZRED/GOD.: 98 NZ			
RED	IME	STAROST	DA	NE	ŠKOLA	RAZRED/GOD.	NADLEŽNOST	DA	NE	NZ	ŠKOLA	RAZRED/GOD.
01		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
02		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
03		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
04		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
05		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
06		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
07		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
08		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
09		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
10		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
11		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
12		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
13		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
14		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___
15		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___	1 3 4 6 8	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___

KARAKTERISTIKE DOMAĆINSTVA		HC
HC2. Koje nacionalnosti je (<i>ime glave domaćinstva iz HL2</i>)?	ALBANSKE01 SRPSKE02 TURSKE03 BOŠNJAČKE04 ROMSKE05 AŠKALIJSKE06 EGIPATSKE07 GORANSKE08 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96	
HC2A. Koliko soba ovo domaćinstvo ima na raspolaganju?	BROJ SOBA__ __	
HC3. Koliko se soba u ovom domaćinstvu koristi za spavanje?	BROJ SOBA__ __	
HC3A. <i>Vrsta stana/kuće.</i> <i>Zabeležite svoje zapažanje.</i> <i>Ako zapažanje nije moguće, pitajte ispitanika da sam navede vrstu svog stana/kuće.</i>	KUĆA ZASEBNA KUĆA 1 DVOJNA (SPOJENA) ILI KUĆA U NIZU (VIŠE ZASEBNIH ULAZA) 2 STAN U ZGRADI SA MANJE OD 10 STAMBENIH JEDINICA 3 U ZGRADI SA 10 ILI VIŠE STAMBENIH JEDINICA 4 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 6	
HC4. <i>Osnovni materijal od kojeg je napravljen pod u stanu/kući.</i> <i>Zabeležite svoje zapažanje.</i> <i>Ako zapažanje nije moguće, pitajte ispitanika da sam navede materijal od kojeg je napravljen pod u stanu/kući.</i>	PRIRODNI POD ZEMLJA / PESAK11 NEOBRAĐENI POD DRVENE DASKE21 OBRAĐENI POD PARKET ILI LAMINAT31 VINILNA PODLOGA/LINOLEUM32 KERAMIČKE PLOČICE33 BETON34 ITISON/TEPIH35 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96	

<p>HC5. Osnovni materijal od kojeg je napravljen krov.</p> <p>Zabeležite svoje zapažanje.</p>	<p>BEZ KROVA 11</p> <p>PRIRODNI KROV</p> <p>SLAMA 12</p> <p>NEOBRAĐENI KROV</p> <p>TRSKA 21</p> <p>DRVENE DASKE 23</p> <p>KARTON 24</p> <p>NAJLON 25</p> <p>ŠATORSKI MATERIJAL 26</p> <p>OBRADENI KROV</p> <p>METAL / LIM 31</p> <p>DRVO 32</p> <p>CINKANA / CEMENTNA VLAKNA 33</p> <p>KERAMIČKE PLOČICE 34</p> <p>BETONSKA PLOČA 35</p> <p>KROVNA ŠINDRA 36</p> <p>CREP 37</p> <p>AZBESTNI KROVNI POKRIVAČ 38</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti) 96</p>	
<p>HC6. Osnovni materijal od kojeg su napravljeni spoljašnji zidovi.</p> <p>Zabeležite svoje zapažanje.</p>	<p>PRIRODNI ZIDOVI</p> <p>ZEMLJANI 13</p> <p>NEOBRAĐENI ZIDOVI</p> <p>KAMEN SA BLATOM 22</p> <p>NEMALTERISANA NEPEČENA CIGLA 23</p> <p>IVERICA/ŠPERPLOČA 24</p> <p>KARTON 25</p> <p>STARA DRVNA GRAĐA 26</p> <p>ŠATORSKI MATERIJAL 27</p> <p>DRVO SA BLATOM 28</p> <p>OBRADENI ZIDOVI</p> <p>BETON 31</p> <p>KAMEN SA KREČOM / CEMENTOM 32</p> <p>CIGLE 33</p> <p>BETONSKI BLOKOVI 34</p> <p>MALTERISANA NEPEČENA CIGLA 35</p> <p>DRVENE DASKE / ŠINDRA 36</p> <p>MALTER/FASADA 37</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti) 96</p>	
<p>HC7A. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇔ HC7</p>
<p>HC7A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da imate fiksni telefon ili ga želite ali ne možete da ga priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?</p>	<p>NE ŽELI 1</p> <p>ŽELI ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI 2</p> <p>DRUGI RAZLOG 3</p>	

HC7. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima:	DA NE	
[C] Krevet?	KREKET 1 2	
[D] Sto i stolice?	STO I STOLICE 1 2	
[E] Garderobni orman?	GARDEROBNI ORMAN 1 2	
[F] Sofu?	SOFA 1 2	
[G] Trpezarijski/kuhinjski orman?	TRPERZARIJSKI/ KUHNJSKI ORMAN 1 2	
HC8. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima električnu energiju? <i>Ako je odgovor 'Da', pitajte dalje: Da li je Vaše domaćinstvo priključeno na gradsku mrežu ili ima drugi izvor električne energije?</i>	DA, PRIKLJUČAK NA MREŽU 1 DA, BEZ PRIKLJUČKA NA MREŽU (GENERATOR/IZOLOVNI SISTEM) 2 NE 3	3 ⇒ HC9ZA
HC9A. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima televizor?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC9C
HC9A1. Da li je to zato što ne želite da ga imate, zato što ne možete da ga priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?	NE ŽELIM DA IMAM TV 1 ŽELIM DA IMAM ALI NE MOGU DA PRIUŠTIM 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	1 ⇒ HC9D 2 ⇒ HC9D 3 ⇒ HC9D
HC9C. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima televizor sa plazma/LCD/LED ekranom?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC9D. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima veš mašinu?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC9
HC9D1. Da li je to zato što ne želite da imate veš mašinu, zato što ne možete da je priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?	NE ŽELIM DA IMAM 1 ŽELIM DA IMAM ALI NE MOGU DA PRIUŠTIM 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	

HC9. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima:	DA NE	
[B] Frižider?	FRIŽIDER 1 2	
[E] Usisivač?	USISIVAČ 1 2	
[F] Električni šporet?	ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET 1 2	
[G] Bojler?	BOJLER..... 1 2	
[H] Mašinu za sušenje veša?	MAŠINA ZA SUŠENJE VEŠA 1 2	
[I] Klima uređaj?	KLIMA UREĐAJ 1 2	
[J] Džakuzi kadu?	DŽAKUZI KADA 1 2	
[K] Mašinu za pranje sudova?	MAŠINA ZA PRANJE SUDOVA 1 2	
[L] Prečišćivač vazduha?	PREČIŠĆIVAČ VAZDUHA 1 2	
[M] Solarni panel?	SOLARNI PANEL 1 2	
HC9ZA. Da li u Vašem stanu postoji kabina za tuširanje ili kada za kupanje?	DA..... 1 NE 2	
HC9ZB. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo menja delove nameštaja, kao što su krevet, sofa, komoda ili trpezarijski/kuhinjski orman kada su dotrajali ili oštećeni?	DA..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC10
HC9ZB1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da ih zamenite, želite ali ne možete da priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?	NE ŽELIM 1 ŽELIM ALI NE MOGU DA PRIUŠTIM 2 DRUGI RAZLOG..... 3	
HC10. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima:	DA NE	
[C] Motor ili skuter?	MOTOR-SKUTER 1 2	
[D] Životinjsku zapregu?	ŽIVOTINJSKU ZAPREGU 1 2	
HC10E. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima automobil, kamion ili kombi?	DA..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC11
HC10E1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da imate, želite ali ne možete da priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?	NE ŽELIM DA IMAM 1 ŽELIM ALI NE MOGU DA PRIUŠTIM 2 DRUGI RAZLOG..... 3	
HC11. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima kompjuter ili tablet?	DA..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC12
HC11A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da imate, želite ali ne možete da priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?	NE ŽELIM DA IMAM 1 ŽELIM ALI NE MOGU DA PRIUŠTIM 2 DRUGI RAZLOG..... 3	
HC12. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?	DA..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ HC13

HC12A1. Da li je to zbog toga što ne želite da imate, želite ali ne možete da priuštite ili postoji neki drugi razlog?	NE ŽELIM DA IMAM 1 ŽELIM ALI NE MOGU DA PRIUŠTIM 2 DRUGI RAZLOG 3	
HC13. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima pristup internetu kod kuće?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC14. Da li ste Vi ili neko ko živi u ovom domaćinstvu vlasnik ovog stana/kuće? <i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“, onda pitajte: Da li iznajmljujete ovaj stan/ kuću od nekog ko ne živi u ovom domaćinstvu?</i> <i>Ako je odgovor „Iznajmljujemo od nekog drugog“, ubeležiti „2“.</i> <i>Ako je u pitanju „Privremeni smeštaj (nema kirije)“ ubeležiti „3“.</i> <i>Za druge odgovore, ubeležiti „6“ i navesti.</i>	VLASNIK 1 IZNAJMLJEN STAN 2 PRIVREMENI SMEŠTAJ (NE PLAĆA KIRIJU) 3 DRUGO (navesti) 6	1 ⇒ HC14A1 2 ⇒ HC14A2 3 ⇒ HC14A2 6 ⇒ HC14A2
HC14A1. Pored ovog stana/ove kuće, da li Vi ili neko ko živi sa Vama u domaćinstvu poseduje drugi stan/drugu kuću? HC14A2. Da li Vi ili neko ko živi sa Vama u domaćinstvu poseduje neki stan/neku kuću?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC14B. Da li je Vaš stan previše mračan, odnosno nema dovoljno dnevnog svetla koje dolazi sa prozora?	DA 1 NE 2	
HC14C. Da li imate neki od sledećih problema u Vašem stanu/kući: [A] Krov koji prokišnjava? [B] Vlažni zidovi, podovi ili temelji? [C] Trulež u okvirima prozora ili na podu?	DA NE KROV KOJI PROKIŠNJAVA 1 2 VLAGA 1 2 TRULEŽ 1 2	
HC14D. Da li imate bilo koji od sledećih problema u vezi svog stana/kuće: [A] Previše buke u stanu od komšija ili zbog spoljašnjih faktora kao što su saobraćaj, poslovna aktivnost, fabrika, itd? [B] Zagađenje, čađ ili drugi ekološki problemi u okolini, kao što su dim, prašina, neprijatni mirisi ili zagađena voda? [C] Kriminal, nasilje i vandalizam u okolini?	DA NE BUKA 1 2 ŽIVOTNA SREDINA 1 2 KRIMINAL 1 2	
HC15. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva poseduje obradivu zemlju?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ HC17

<p>HC16. Koliko hektara ili ari obradive zemlje poseduju članovi Vašeg domaćinstva?</p> <p><i>(1 Hektar = 100 Ari)</i></p> <p><i>Zabeležite odgovor u formatu „HH.AA“ (H za hektare, za Are)</i></p> <p><i>Ako je 95 hektara ili više, unesite „95.00“.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je manje od 1 ara, unesite „00.00“.</i></p> <p><i>Ako ne znaju, unesite „98.00“.</i></p>	<p>HEKTARA/ARI HA ARI</p> <p>NZ98.00</p>	
<p>HC17. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo poseduje stoku, druge domaće životinje, živinu ili pčele?</p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒HC19</p>
<p>HC18. Koliko navedenih životinja ima Vaše domaćinstvo?</p> <p>[A] Mlečne krave ili bikovi?</p> <p>[B] Druga stoka?</p> <p>[C] Konji, magarci ili mule?</p> <p>[D] Koze?</p> <p>[E] Ovce?</p> <p>[F] Pilići?</p> <p>[G] Svinje?</p> <p>[H] Čurke?</p> <p>[I] Košnice za pčele?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor nema, upišite „00“.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor 95 ili više, upišite „95“.</i></p> <p><i>Ako ne zna, upišite „98“.</i></p>	<p>MLEČNE KRAVE ILI BIKOVI </p> <p>DRUGA STOKA </p> <p>KONJI, MAGARCI ILI MULE..... </p> <p>KOZE..... </p> <p>OVCE </p> <p>PILIĆI </p> <p>SVINJE </p> <p>ČURKE..... </p> <p>KOŠNICE ZA PČELE </p>	
<p>HC19. Da li neki član Vašeg domaćinstva ima račun u banci?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“ postavite dodatna pitanja kako biste utvrdili da li neko od članova domaćinstva ima bankovnu karticu.</i></p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	





























MATERIJALNA DEPRIVACIJA		MD
MD1. Želim da Vas pitam o kvalitetu uslova života u Vašem domaćinstvu. Da li ste Vi osoba koja je u ovom domaćinstvu odgovorna za stan/kuću, odnosno da li ste Vi osoba koja plaća račune za komunalne usluge, kiriju, hipoteku, itd.?	DA.....1 NE2	1 ⇒MD5
MD2. Hoćete li mi, molim Vas, reći ime osobe koja je u ovom domaćinstvu odgovorna za stan/kuću? <i>Zabeležite redni broj (HL1) osobe u domaćinstvu koja je odgovorna za stan/kuću.</i> <i>Ubeležite „98“ ako ispitanik ne zna ime. Zabeležite „99“ ako ispitanik ne želi da kaže ime te osobe.</i>	IME DODATNOG ISPITANIKA _____ REDNI BROJ ____ ____ NE ZNA IME.....98 NE ŽELI DA KAŽE IME.....99	98 ⇒MD5 99 ⇒MD5
MD3. Da li sada mogu da razgovaram i sa (<i>ime dodatnog ispitanika</i>)? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor „Ne“, nastavite popunjavanje upitnika sa istim ispitanikom.</i>	DA.....1 NE2	2 ⇒MD5
MD4. Ubeležite da li je dodatni ispitanik/ca, nakon što ste ga/je obavestili o anonimnosti i poverljivosti pribavljenih informacija, pristao/la da odgovara na pitanja iz modula. <i>Ukoliko postoji pristanak, nastavite popunjavanje ostalih pitanja iz ovog modula sa dodatnim ispitanikom.</i> <i>Ukoliko ne postoji pristanak, nastavite popunjavanje upitnika sa ispitanikom koji je odgovarao na prethodna pitanja iz upitnika.</i>	DA.....1 NE2	
MD5. Proverite HC14.	POSEDUJE STAN/KUĆU (HC14=1).....1 IZNAJMLJUJE STAN/KUĆU (HC14=2).....2 PRIVREMENI SMEŠTAJ (HC14=3)3 DRUGO (HC14=6).....4	2 ⇒MD7A 4 ⇒MD8 4 ⇒MD8
MD6. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo trenutno otplaćuje hipoteku za stan/kuću?	DA.....1 NE2	1 ⇒MD7B 2 ⇒MD8
MD7A. Tokom protekle godine, odnosno od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>) da li se desilo da Vaše domaćinstvo nije moglo da plati <u>na vreme</u> kiriju za ovaj stan/ovu kuću zbog finansijskih poteškoća? MD7B. Tokom protekle godine, odnosno od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>) da li se desilo da Vaše domaćinstvo nije moglo da plati <u>na vreme</u> ratu hipoteke za ovaj stan/ovu kuću zbog finansijskih teškoća?	DA.....1 NE2 NZ8	

<p>MD8. Tokom protekle godine, odnosno od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>) da li se desilo da Vaše domaćinstvo nije moglo da plati <u>na vreme</u> račune za komunalne usluge, za ovaj stan/ovu kuću, zbog finansijskih teškoća?</p> <p><i>Dopunsko pitanje:</i> Pod računima za komunalije mislim na račune za grejanje, struju, gas, vodu, itd.</p>	<p>DA.....1</p> <p>NE.....2</p> <p>NEMA RAČUNA ZA KOMUNALNE USLUGE7</p> <p>NZ.....8</p>	
<p>MD9. Proverite MD6. Da li ovo domaćinstvo ima hipoteku?</p>	<p>DA (MD6=1)1</p> <p>NE (MD6=2 ILI PRAZNO).....2</p>	<p>1 ⇒MD10A</p> <p>2 ⇒MD10B</p>
<p>MD10A. Pored rata otplate hipoteke za kuću/stan, tokom poslednjih godinu dana, odnosno od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li je Vaše domaćinstvo bilo u situaciji da ne može <u>na vreme</u> da plati rate za kupovinu/najam ili druge zajmove zbog finansijskih teškoća?</p> <p>MD10B. Tokom protekle godine, odnosno od (<i>mesec anketiranja</i>) (<i>godina anketiranja minus 1</i>), da li je Vaše domaćinstvo bilo u situaciji da ne može <u>na vreme</u> da plati rate za kupovinu/najam ili druge zajmove zbog finansijskih teškoća?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor „Ne“, proverite da li domaćinstvo ima neke rate za kupovinu/najam ili druge zajmove.</i></p>	<p>DA.....1</p> <p>NE.....2</p> <p>NEMA TAKVIH RATA I ZAJMOVA7</p> <p>NZ.....8</p>	
<p>MD11. Može li celo Vaše domaćinstvo da priušti da provede nedelju dana godišnjeg odmora van kuće?</p> <p><i>Boravak u drugom stanu/kući koju poseduje član domaćinstva (vikendica i sl.) ili kod prijatelja ili rođaka se takođe računa.</i></p>	<p>DA.....1</p> <p>NE.....2</p>	
<p>MD12. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti obrok sa mesom, piletinom, ribom svaki drugi dan?</p> <p><i>Vegetarijanski ekvivalent se takođe računa.</i></p>	<p>DA.....1</p> <p>NE.....2</p>	
<p>MD13. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti neočekivani trošak u iznosu od 100 evra koji bi bio plaćen iz budžeta domaćinstva?</p>	<p>DA.....1</p> <p>NE.....2</p>	
<p>MD14. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti da adekvatno greje svoj dom?</p>	<p>DA.....1</p> <p>NE.....2</p>	

SOCIJALNA DAVANJA		ST
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ST

ST1. Želim da Vas pitam o različitim programima spoljašnje ekonomske pomoći koji su namenjeni domaćinstvima. Kad kažem spoljašnja pomoć mislim na podršku koja dolazi od države ili nevladinih organizacija kao što su religiozne, humanitarne organizacije i organizacije same zajednice. Tu ne računam pomoć porodice, drugih rođaka, prijatelja ili komšija.

	[A] SOCIJALNA POMOĆ	[B] INVALIDSKA PENZIJA	[D] STAROSNA PENZIJA	[X] BILO KOJI DRUGI PROGAM SPOLJAŠNJE POMOĆI
ST2. Da li ste čuli za (<i>naziv programa</i>)?	DA..... 1 NE 2  [B]	DA 1 NE 2  [D]	DA 1 NE 2  [X]	DA (navesti) 1 NE 2  kraj
ST3. Da li je Vaše domaćinstvo ili bilo ko iz Vašeg domaćinstva primio pomoć kroz (<i>naziv programa</i>)?	DA..... 1  ST4 NE 2  [B] NZ 8  [B]	DA 1  ST4 NE 2  [D] NZ 8  [D]	DA 1  ST4 NE 2  [X] NZ 8  [X]	DA 1  ST4 NE 2  kraj NZ 8  kraj
ST4. Kada je <u>poslednji put</u> Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva primio pomoć kroz (<i>naziv programa</i>)? <i>Ako je pre manje od mesec dana, ubeležiti „1“ i ubeležiti „00“ u mesecima.</i> <i>Ako je manje od 12 meseci, ubeležiti „1“ i ubeležiti u mesecima.</i> <i>Ako je prošlo više od 1 godine /12 meseci, ubeležiti „2“ i ubeležiti u godinama</i>	MESECI 1 ____  [B] GODINE 2 ____  [B] NZ 998  [B]	MESECI 1 ____  [D] GODINE 2 ____  [D] NZ 998  [D]	MESECI 1 ____  [X] GODINE 2 ____  [X] NZ 998  [X]	MESECI 1 ____  kraj GODINE 2 ____  kraj NZ 998  kraj

UPOTREBA ENERGIJE U DOMAĆINSTVU		EU
EU1. Kakva vrsta šporeta se <u>uglavnom</u> koristi za <u>kuvanje</u> u Vašem domaćinstvu?	ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET 01	01 ⇒ EU5
	SOLARNI ŠPORET 02	02 ⇒ EU5
	ŠPORET NA TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG)/ ŠPORET NA PLIN 03	03 ⇒ EU5
	ŠPORET NA PRIRODNI GAS IZ MREŽE 04	04 ⇒ EU5
	ŠPORET NA BIOGAS 05	05 ⇒ EU5
	ŠPORET NA TEČNO GORIVO 06	06 ⇒ EU4
	INDUSTRIJSKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTO GORIVO 07	
	TRADICIONALNI (ZANATSKI) ŠPORET NA ČVRSTO GORIVO 08	
	OGNJIŠTE / OTVORENA VATRA 09	09 ⇒ EU4
	DRUGO (navesti) 96	96 ⇒ EU4
	U DOMAĆINSTVU SE NE KUVA HRANA..... 97	97 ⇒ EU6
EU2. Da li taj šporet ima dimnjak?	DA 1	
	NE 2	
	NZ..... 8	
EU3. Da li taj šporet ima ventilator?	DA 1	
	NE 2	
	NZ..... 8	
EU4. Kakvu vrsta goriva ili izvora energije koristi Vaš šporet za kuvanje? <i>Ako koristi više od jedne vrste, ubeležiti glavni izvor energije koju šporet koristi.</i>	ALKOHOL / ETANOL 01	
	BENZIN/ DIZEL (NAFTA) 02	
	KEROZIN / PARAFIN..... 03	
	UGALJ / LIGNIT 04	
	ČUMUR..... 05	
	DRVO 06	
	OSTACI USEVA / TRAVA / SLAMA / ŽBUNJE..... 07	
	ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET/BALEGA 08	
	PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET) ILI IVERJE . 09	
	OTPACI / PLASTIKA..... 10	
	PILJEVINA 11	
	DRUGO (navesti) 96	
EU5. Da li se kuvanje obično obavlja u kući, u objektu izdvojenom od kuće ili napolju? <i>Ako se obavlja u kući, postavite dodatna pitanja kako biste utvrdili da li se kuvanje obavlja u posebnoj prostoriji.</i> <i>Ako se kuva napolju, ispitajte da li se kuva na verandi, natkrivenom tremu ili pod vedrim nebom.</i>	U GLAVNOJ KUĆI NEMA POSEBNE PROSTORIJE 1	
	U POSEBNOJ PROSTORIJI..... 2	
	U IZDVOJENOM OBJEKTU 3	
	NAPOLJU NA OTVORENOM 4	
	NA VERANDI ILI NATKRIVENOM TREMU .. 5	
	DRUGO (navesti) 6	

<p>EU6. Šta Vaše domaćinstvo <u>uglavnom</u> koristi za <u>zagrevanje prostora</u> kada je to potrebno?</p>	<p>CENTRALNO GREJANJE 01</p> <p>INDUSTRIJSKI PROIZVDEN UREĐAJ ZA GREJANJE 02</p> <p>TRADICIONALNI (ZANATSKI) UREĐAJ ZA GREJANJE 03</p> <p>INDUSTRIJSKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET 04</p> <p>TRADICIONALNI (ZANATSKI) ŠPORET 05</p> <p>OGNJIŠTE „NA TRI KAMENA“ / OTVORENA VATRA..... 06</p> <p>ELEKTRIČNI UREĐAJI (KLIMA UREĐAJ, EL. RADIJATORI, KONVEKTORI, TA PEĆI, I SL.) 07</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p> <p>U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA GREJNOG TELA ZA ZAGREVANJE PROSTORA 97</p>	<p>01 ⇒EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒EU8</p> <p>07 ⇒EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒EU9</p>
<p>EU7. Da li to grejno telo ima dimnjak?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ..... 8</p>	
<p>EU8. Koju vrstu goriva ili izvora energije koristi to grejno telo za zagrevanje prostora?</p> <p><i>Ako koristi više od jedne vrste, ubeležiti glavni izvor energije koju grejno telo koristi.</i></p>	<p>GREJALICA NA SOLARNU ENERGIJU 01</p> <p>ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA 02</p> <p>PRIRODNI GAS IZ MREŽE 03</p> <p>TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG) / PLIN 04</p> <p>BIOGAS 05</p> <p>ALKOHOL / ETANOL 06</p> <p>BENZIN / DIZEL - NAFTA..... 07</p> <p>KEROZIN / PARAFIN..... 08</p> <p>UGALJ / LIGNIT 09</p> <p>ĆUMUR..... 10</p> <p>DRVO 11</p> <p>OSTACI USEVA/TRAVA/SLAMA/ŽBUNJE 12</p> <p>ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET / BALEGA..... 13</p> <p>PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET)</p> <p>ILI IVERJE 14</p> <p>OTPACI / PLASTIKA..... 15</p> <p>PILJEVINA 16</p> <p>NZ..... 98</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96</p>	

EU9. Šta Vaše domaćinstvo <u>najviše</u> koristi noću za <u>osvetljenje</u> u domaćinstvu?	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA	01
	SOLARNA LANTERNA	02
	LAMPA, BAKLJA ILI LANTERNA KOJA SE PUNI	03
	LAMPA, BAKLJA ILI LANTERNA NA BATERIJE	04
	LAMPA NA BIOGAS	05
	LAMPA NA BENZIN	06
	KEROZINSKA ILI PARAFINSKA LAMPA	07
	ĆUMUR	08
	DRVO	09
	OSTACI USEVA/TRAVA/SLAMA/ŽBUNJE	10
	ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET / BALEGA	11
	ULJNA LAMPA	12
	SVEĆA	13
	DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)	96
	U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA OSVETLJENJA	97

VODA I SANITARIJE		WS
<p>WS1. Koji je <u>glavni</u> izvor pijaće vode za članove Vašeg domaćinstva?</p> <p><i>Ako nije jasno, ispitajte dalje kako biste identifikovali mesto sa koga članovi domaćinstva najčešće donose vodu za piće (mesto uzimanja vode).</i></p>	<p>TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)</p> <p>TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI11 11 ⇒WS7</p> <p>TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU..12 12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE.....13 13 ⇒WS3</p> <p>JAVNA ČESMA14 14 ⇒WS3</p> <p>BUŠENI BUNAR21 21 ⇒WS3</p> <p>ISKOPANI BUNAR</p> <p>POKRIVENI BUNAR31 31 ⇒WS3</p> <p>NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR32 32 ⇒WS3</p> <p>VODA SA IZVORA</p> <p>ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR.....41 41 ⇒WS3</p> <p>NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR42 42 ⇒WS3</p> <p>SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE51 51 ⇒WS3</p> <p>KAMION/CISTERNA.....61 61 ⇒WS4</p> <p>KOLICA SA MALIM REZERVOAROM71 71 ⇒WS4</p> <p>POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK, BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL, IRIGACIONI KANAL)81 81 ⇒WS3</p> <p>PAKOVANA VODA</p> <p>FLAŠIRANA VODA/ VODA U BALONIMA91</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti)96 96 ⇒WS3</p>	
	<p>TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)</p> <p>TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI11 11 ⇒WS7</p> <p>TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU..12 12 ⇒WS7</p> <p>TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE.....13</p> <p>JAVNA ČESMA14</p> <p>BUŠENI BUNAR21</p> <p>ISKOPANI BUNAR</p> <p>POKRIVENI BUNAR31</p> <p>NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR32</p> <p>VODA SA IZVORA</p> <p>ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR.....41</p> <p>NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR42</p> <p>SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE51</p> <p>KAMION/CISTERNA.....61 61 ⇒WS4</p> <p>KOLICA SA MALIM REZERVOAROM.....71 71 ⇒WS4</p> <p>POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK, BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL, IRIGACIONI KANAL)81</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti)96</p>	

WS3. Gde se nalazi taj izvor?	U SOPSTVENOM STANU/KUĆI1 U SOPSTVENOM DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU2 NEGDE DRUGDE.....3	1 ⇒WS7 2 ⇒WS7
WS4. Koliko je potrebno vremena da se ode do tog mesta sa vodom, uzme voda i da se vrati nazad?	ČLANOVI DOMAĆINSTVA NE IDU PO VODU000 BROJ MINUTA NZ998	000 ⇒WS7
WS5. Ko obično ide na taj izvor po vodu za Vaše domaćinstvo? <i>Ubeležiti ime lica i prekopirajte redni broj tog lica iz Modula SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.</i>	IME REDNI BROJ	
WS6. Od prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), koliko puta je to lice išlo da uzme vodu?	BROJ ODLAZAKA NZ98	
WS7. Tokom proteklog meseca, da li se desilo da Vaše domaćinstvo nije imalo dovoljne količine vode za piće?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNOM1 NE, UVEK JE BILO DOVOLJNO2 NZ8	2 ⇒WS9 8 ⇒WS9
WS8. Koji je bio glavni razlog što niste mogli da dođete do dovoljne količine vode kada Vam je bila potrebna?	VODA NIJE BILA DOSTUPNA NA IZVORU1 VODA JE BILA SUVIŠE SKUPA2 IZVOR NIJE BIO DOSTUPAN3 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)6 NZ8	
WS9. Da li Vi ili neki drugi član ovog domaćinstva primenjujete neke postupke kako biste vodu učinili bezbednijom za piće?	DA1 NE2 NZ8	2 ⇒WS11 8 ⇒WS11
WS10. Šta obično radite kako biste vodu učinili bezbednijom za piće? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Još nešto? <i>Zabeležite sve pomenute načine/metode.</i>	PROKUVATE JE.....A DODATE IZBELJIVAČ/HLOR.....B PROCEDITE JE KROZ KRPUC KORISTITE FILTER ZA VODU (KERAMIČKI, PEŠČANI, KOMPOZITNI, ITD.).....D ZAGREVATE JE NA SUNCU.....E PUSTITE DA ODSTOJI I DA SE ODVOJI TALOGF DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)X NZZ	

<p>WS11. Koju vrstu WC-a/toaleta obično koriste članovi Vašeg domaćinstva?</p> <p><i>Ako je „vodokotlić” ili „ispiranje vodom”, postavite dodatno pitanje: Gde otiče?</i></p> <p><i>Ako nije moguće tačno utvrditi, tražite dozvolu da vidite sanitarne prostorije.</i></p>	<p>VODOKOTLIĆ/ISPIRANJE VODOM OTIČE U KANALIZACIONE CEVI11 U SEPTIČKU JAMU12 U JAMU POLJSKOG WC13 OTIČE U OTVOREN KOLEKTOR14 ISPITANIK NE ZNA GDE OTIČE18 POLJSKI WC VENTILISANI POKRIVENI POLJSKI WC....21 POLJSKI WC SA PODOM/PLOČOM22 POLJSKI WC BEZ PODA/PLOČE OTVORENA JAMA23</p> <p>KANTA.....41 NEMA WC OBJEKTA /ŽBUN / LIVADA.....95 DRUGO (navesti)96</p>	<p>11 ⇒WS14 14 ⇒WS14 18 ⇒WS14 41 ⇒WS14 95 ⇒kraj 96 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS12. Da li je Vaš (<i>odgovor pod WS11</i>) ikad bio pražnjen?</p>	<p>DA1 NE, NIKAD4 NZ8</p>	<p>4 ⇒WS14 8 ⇒WS14</p>
<p>WS13. Poslednji put kad je bio pražnjen, gde je sadržaj odnet/deponovan/sklonjen?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitanje: Da li je sadržaj uklonila komunalna služba?</i></p>	<p>UKLONILA KOMUNALNA SLUŽBA ZAKOPANO U POKRIVENU JAMU2 NE ZNA GDE3</p> <p>ISPRAZNILO SAMO DOMAĆINSTVO ZAKOPANO U POKRIVENU JAMU4 PREBAČENO U NEPOKRIVENU JAMU, NA OTVORENU POVRŠINU, PROSUTO U VODU ILI NA NEKO DRUGO MESTO5</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti)6 NZ8</p>	
<p>WS14. Gde se nalazi taj WC/toalet?</p>	<p>U SOPSTVENOM STANU/KUĆI1 U SOPSTVENOM DVORŠTU/NA PLACU.....2 NA DRUGOM MESTU3</p>	
<p>WS15. Da li delite WC/toalet sa drugim osobama koje nisu članovi Vašeg domaćinstva?</p>	<p>DA1 NE2</p>	<p>2 ⇒kraj</p>
<p>WS16. Da li delite WC/toalet samo sa članovima drugih domaćinstava koje poznajete ili je to WC/toalet za javnu upotrebu?</p>	<p>SAMO DRUGA POZNATA DOMAĆINSTVA (NIJE JAVNI)1 WC/TOALET ZA JAVNU UPOTREBU2</p>	<p>2 ⇒kraj</p>
<p>WS17. Koliko ukupno domaćinstava koristi taj WC/toalet, uključujući i Vaše domaćinstvo?</p>	<p>BROJ DOMAĆINSTAVA (AKO IH JE MANJE OD 10)0 DESET ILI VIŠE DOMAĆINSTAVA10 NZ98</p>	

HH13. <i>Upišite vreme</i>	SAT I MINUT : ..																																																			
HH14. <i>Jezik upitnika.</i>	ENGLESKI.....1 ALBANSKI.....2 SRPSKI3																																																			
HH15. <i>Jezik anketiranja/razgovora.</i>	ENGLESKI.....1 ALBANSKI.....2 SRPSKI3 ROMSKI.....4 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6																																																			
HH16. <i>Maternji jezik ispitanika.</i>	ENGLESKI.....01 ALBANSKI.....02 SRPSKI03 TURSKI.....04 BOŠNJAČKI05 ROMSKI.....06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96																																																			
HH17. <i>Da li je za bilo koje delove ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?</i>	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN.....3																																																			
HH18. <i>Proveriti HL6 u modulu SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA i navesti ukupan broj dece uzrasta 5-17 godina:</i>	NEMA DECE0 1 DETE1 2 ILI VIŠE DETETA (BROJ).....	0⇒HH29 1⇒HH27																																																		
HH19. <i>Upišite ispod svu decu uzrasta 5-17 godina po redosledu sa SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA. Nemojte dodavati druge članove domaćinstva koji ne spadaju starosnoj grupi od 5-17 godina. Upišite redni broj, ime, pol, i starost svakog deteta.</i>																																																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>HH20. <i>Redosled</i></th> <th>HH21. <i>Redni broj iz HL1</i></th> <th>HH22. <i>Ime iz HL2</i></th> <th>HH23. <i>Pol iz HL4</i></th> <th>HH24. <i>Starost iz HL6</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th>REDOSLED</th> <th>REDNI BROJ</th> <th>IME</th> <th>M Ž</th> <th>STAROST</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>___</td><td></td><td>1 2</td><td>___</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	HH20. <i>Redosled</i>	HH21. <i>Redni broj iz HL1</i>	HH22. <i>Ime iz HL2</i>	HH23. <i>Pol iz HL4</i>	HH24. <i>Starost iz HL6</i>	REDOSLED	REDNI BROJ	IME	M Ž	STAROST	1	___		1 2	___	2	___		1 2	___	3	___		1 2	___	4	___		1 2	___	5	___		1 2	___	6	___		1 2	___	7	___		1 2	___	8	___		1 2	___		
HH20. <i>Redosled</i>	HH21. <i>Redni broj iz HL1</i>	HH22. <i>Ime iz HL2</i>	HH23. <i>Pol iz HL4</i>	HH24. <i>Starost iz HL6</i>																																																
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6	___		1 2	___																																																
7	___		1 2	___																																																
8	___		1 2	___																																																

HH25. Proverite poslednju cifru Rednog broja domaćinstva (HH2) sa prve strane - INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DOMAĆINSTVO. To je broj reda na koji treba da pređete u tabeli ispod.

Proverite ukupan broj dece starosti od 5-17 godina u HH18 gore. To je broj kolone na koju treba da pređete u donjoj tabeli.

Pronađite polje u kojem se red i kolona ukrštaju, upišite broj koji se pojavljuje u tom polju. To je redosled (HH20) odabranog deteta.

POSLEDNJA CIFRA REDNOG BROJA DOMAĆINSTVA (IZ HH2)	UKUPAN BROJ DECE KOJA ISPUNJAVAJU USLOVE U DOMAĆINSTVU (IZ HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Upišite redosled (HH20), redni broj (HH21), ime (HH22) i starost (HH24) odabranog deteta.

REDOSLED

REDNI BROJ

IME

STAROST.....

HH27. (Kada je HH18=1 ili kada u domaćinstvu živi samo jedno dete uzrasta 5-17 godina):Upišite broj redosleda „1“ i redni broj (HL1), ime (HL2) i starost (HL6) ovog deteta sa SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.

HH28. Spremite UPITNIK ZA DECU STAROSTI 5-17 koji je potrebno popuniti sa majkom/starateljem ovog deteta.

HH29. Proverite HL8 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: da li u domaćinstvu ima žena starosti 15-49 godina?

DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA ŽENA STAROSTI
15-491
NE.....2

2⇒HH34

HH30. Spremite INDIVIDUALNI UPITNIK ZA ŽENU za svaku ženu starosti 15-49 godina.

HH31. Proverite HL6 i HL8 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li ima devojčica starosti 15-17 godina?

DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA DEVOJČICA
STAROSTI 15-171
NE.....2

2⇒HH34

HH32. Proverite HL20 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li je potrebna saglasnost za anketiranje najmanje jedne devojčice starosti 15-17 godina?

DA ZA NAJMANJE JEDNU DEVOJČICU
STAROSTI 15-17 SA HL20≠90.....1
NE, HL20=90 ZA SVE DEVOJČICE STAROSTI
15-17 GODINA2

2⇒HH34

HH33. U okviru ove ankete intervjuišemo i žene starosti 15-49 godina. Od svake osobe koju želimo da anketiramo prethodno tražimo saglasnost. Ovu anketu sprovodi ženski anketar.

Za devojčice starosti 15-17 moramo dobiti saglasnost i od odrasle osobe da bismo je anketirali. Kao što je već rečeno, sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne.

Možemo li kasnije da anketiramo (*ime(na) ženske članice/ženskih članica domaćinstva starosti 15-17*)?

- ☐ „Da“ za sve devojčice starosti 15-17 ⇒ nastaviti sa HH34.
- ☐ „Ne“ za bar jednu devojčicu starosti 15-17 i „Da“ za bar jednu devojčicu starosti 15-17 ⇒ Zabeležite „06“ u WM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na pojedinačnim upitnicima za one za koje nije dobijena saglasnost odraslog člana domaćinstva. Zatim nastavite sa HH34.
- ☐ „Ne“ za sve devojčice starosti 15-17 ⇒ zabeležite „06“ u WM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na pojedinačnim upitnicima za one za koje nije dobijena saglasnost odraslog člana domaćinstva. Zatim nastavite sa HH34.

HH34. Proverite HH8 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: da li je ovo domaćinstvo odabrano za Upitnik za muškarce?	DA, HH8=1.....1 NE, HH8=2.....2	2⇒HH40
HH35. Proverite HL9 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima muškaraca starosti 15-49 godina?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN MUŠKARAC STAROSTI 15-491 NE.....2	2⇒HH40
HH36. Spremite poseban INDIVIDUALNI UPITNIK ZA MUŠKARCA za svakog od muškaraca starosti 15-49 godina.		
HH37. Proverite HL6 i HL8 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li ima dečaka starosti 15-17 godina?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN DEČAK STAROSTI 15-171 NE.....2	2⇒HH40
HH38. Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: da li je potrebna saglasnost za anketiranje najmanje jednog dečaka starosti 15-17 godina?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN DEČAK STAROSTI 15-17 SA HL 20≠90.....1 NE, HL20=90 ZA SVE DEČAKE STAROSTI 15-172	2⇒HH40
HH39. U okviru ove ankete intervjuišemo i muškarce starosti 15-49 godina. Od Svake osobe koju želimo da anketiramo prethodno tražimo saglasnost. Ovu anketu sprovodi muški anketar. Za dečake starosti 15-17 moramo dobiti saglasnost i od odrasle osobe za anketiranje. Kao što je već rečeno, sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Možemo li kasnije da anketiramo (<i>ime(na) muškog člana/muških članova domaćinstva starosti 15-17</i>)?		
<input type="checkbox"/> „Da“ za sve dečake starosti 15-17 ⇒ nastaviti sa HH40. <input type="checkbox"/> „Ne“ za bar jednog dečaka starosti 15-17 i „Da“ za bar jednog dečaka starosti 15-17 ⇒ Zabeležite „06“ u MWM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na pojedinačnim upitnicima za one za koje nije dobijena saglasnost odraslog člana domaćinstva. Zatim nastavite sa HH40. <input type="checkbox"/> „Ne“ za sve dečake starosti 15-17 ⇒ zabeležite „06“ u MWM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na pojedinačnim upitnicima za one za koje nije dobijena saglasnost odraslog člana domaćinstva. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.		
HH40. Proverite HL10 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li ima dece starosti 0-4 godine?	DA NAJMANJE JEDNO1 NE.....2	2⇒HH42
HH41. Spremite poseban UPITNIK ZA DECU ISPOD PET GODINA STAROSTI za svako dete starosti 0-4 godine.		

HH42. Proverite HH9 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: da li je ovo domaćinstvo odabrano za Upitnik za proveru kvaliteta vode?	DA, HH9=1 1 NE, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH45
HH43. Spremite poseban UPITNIK ZA PROVERU KVALITETA VODE za ovo domaćinstvo		
HH44. U okviru ove ankete mi istražujemo i kvalitet vode za piće. Želeli bismo da izvršimo jednostavno testiranje Vaše vode za piće. Moj kolega će doći da uzme uzorke vode. Da li možemo da obavimo ovaj test? Ako ispitanik zatraži da mu se saopšte rezultati, objasniti mu da se rezultati neće saopštavati pojedinačnim domaćinstvima ali će biti stavljeni na uvid lokalnim vlastima.	DA, ODOBRENJE JE DATO 1 NE, ODOBRENJE NIJE DATO 2	2 ⇒ Upišite „02“ u WQ31 u UPITNIKU O PROVERI KVALITETA VODE
HH45. Sada se vratite na INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ubeležite „01“ u pitanju HH46 (Rezultat ankete - Upitnik za domaćinstva), • Ubeležite ime i redni broj (sa SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA) ispitanika iz HH47 Upitnika za domaćinstvo, • Popunite pitanja HH48 – HH52, • Zahvalite se ispitaniku na saradnji i zatim • Nastavite sa razgovorima u okviru preostalih pojedinačnih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu. Ukoliko nema individualnih upitnika i UPITNIKA ZA PROVERU KVALITETA VODE koje je potrebno popuniti u ovom domaćinstvu, zahvalite se ispitaniku na saradnji i krenite u sledeće domaćinstvo koje Vam je odredio kontrolor.		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA**ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA**

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA KONTAKT PODATKE		CI
CI1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____	CI2. Broj domaćinstva: _____	
CI3. Ime i redni broj ispitanika/ce: IME _____	CI4. Ime i broj kontrolora: IME _____	
CI5. Ime i broj anketara: IME _____	CI6. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> _____	

<p>CI7. U okviru ovog istraživanja, pitamo članove domaćinstava koja su učetovala, da li bi želeli da daju kontakt podatke kako bismo u budućnosti mogli da ih kontaktiramo radi prikupljanja podataka koji bi omogućili da ocenimo promene u položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. U slučaju da Vaše domaćinstvo bude izabrano za takve aktivnosti u budućnosti, da li biste želeli da date kontakt telefon na koji možemo da kontaktiramo domaćinstvo?</p>	
DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ <i>Kraj</i>
<p>CI8A. Možete li da mi kažete ime kontakt osobe u domaćinstvu?</p> <p><i>Zabeležite ime, prezime i redni broj osobe u domaćinstvu koja je navedena kao kontakt osoba.</i></p>	<p>IME, PREZIME I REDNI BROJ KONTAKT OSOBE:</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>CI8B. Možete li da mi kažete broj telefona kontakt osobe?</p> <p><i>Zabeležite broj telefona osobe u domaćinstvu koja je navedena kao kontakt osoba pod CI8A .</i></p>	<p>TELEFONSKI BROJ KONTAKT OSOBE:</p> <p>_____</p>

<p>CI9. Rezultat upitnika za Kontakt podatke.</p> <p><i>Zabeležite da li je primenjen obrazac za kontakt podatke.</i></p>	DA 1 NE 2
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INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE		WQ
WQ1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____	WQ2. Broj domaćinstva: _____	
WQ3. Ime i redni broj osobe koja vrši merenja: IME _____	WQ4. Ime i redni broj anketara: IME _____	
WQ5. Dan /Mesec / Godina: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		
WQ6. Proverite HH10 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za blanko testiranje?	DA.....1 NE.....2	

WQ7. Ime ispitanika za upitnik za testiranje kvaliteta vode: IME _____		
WQ8. Proverite HH44. Da li je data dozvola da se testira voda?	DA, DATA JE DOZVOLA 1 NE, NIJE DATA DOZVOLA 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31

WQ31. Rezultati upitnika za testiranje kvaliteta vode. Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.	IZVRŠENO 01 DOZVOLA NIJE DATA 02 ČAŠA VODE NIJE DATA 03 DELIMIČNO IZVRŠENO 04 DRUGO (navesti) 96
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TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE		
WQ10. Zabeležite vreme testiranja kvaliteta vode:	SAT: ____ ____ MINUT: ____ ____	
WQ11. Da li možete molim Vas da mi date čašu vode koju Vaši ukućani obično piju?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 i zabeležite '03'
WQ12. Osmotrite i zabeležite da li je voda uzeta direktno sa izvora ili iz zasebne posude za skladištenje.	DIREKTNO IZ IZVORA 1 POKRIVENE POSUDE 2 NEPOKRIVENE POSUDE 3 NISMO BILI U MOGUĆNOSTI DA VIDIMO 8	
WQ13. Obeležite uzorak na sledeći način H-XXX-YY , gde je XXX broj klastera (WQ1) a YY broj domaćinstva (WQ2).		
WQ14. Da li ste Vi ili neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva uradili bilo šta što bi ovu vodu učinilo sigurnijom za piće?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. Šta je urađeno sa vodom kako bi bila bezbednija za piće? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Još nešto? <i>Zabeležite sve što je rečeno.</i>	PROKUVANA JE A DODATA VARIKINU/HLOR B PROCEĐENA JE KROZ KRPU C KORIŠĆEN FILTER ZA VODU (KERAMIČKI, PEŠČANI, KOMPOZITNI, ITD.) D ZAGREVANA JE NA SUNCU E OSTAVLJENA JE DA ODSTOJI I DA SE STALOŽI..... F DRUGO (navesti) X NZ..... Z	

<p>WQ17. Sa kog izvora je uzeta ova voda?</p>	<p>TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD) TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI11 TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU12 TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE13 JAVNA ČESMA / HIDRANT.....14 BUŠENI BUNAR21 ISKOPANI BUNAR POKRIVENI BUNAR31 NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR32 VODA SA IZVORA ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR.....41 NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐEN IZVOR42 KIŠNICA51 CISTERNA61 KOLICA SA MALIM REZERVOAROM71 POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK, BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL, IRIGACIONI KANAL)81 PAKOVANA VODA FLAŠIRANA VODA/VODA U BALONIMA91 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)96</p>	
<p>WQ18. Možete li molim Vas da mi pokažete gde ste napunili čašu vodom kako bismo mogli da uzmemo uzorak i odatle?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor 'ne' postavite dodatna pitanja da saznate zašto nije moguće?</i></p>	<p>DA, POKAZAN..... 1</p> <p>NE</p> <p>IZVOR VODE NIJE U FUNKCIJI.....2</p> <p>IZVOR VODE JE PREDALEKO.....3</p> <p>NISMO U STANJU DA PRISTUPIMO IZVORU4</p> <p>NE ZNAMO GDE JE IZVOR LOCIRAN.....5</p> <p>DRUGI RAZLOG (<i>navesti</i>) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>3 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>4 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>5 ⇒ WQ20</p> <p>6 ⇒ WQ20</p>
<p>WQ19. Zabeležite da li je uzet uzorak vode sa izvora.</p> <p>Obeležite uzorak na sledeći način S-XXX-YY, gde je XXX broj klastera (WQ1) a YY broj domaćinstva (WQ2).</p>	<p>UZET UZORAK SA IZVORA..... 1</p> <p>NIJE UZET UZORAK SA IZVORA (<i>navesti</i>) 2</p>	
<p>WQ20. Proverite WQ6: Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za blanko testiranje?</p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ WQ22</p>

<p>WQ21. Pripremite uzorak sterilne/mineralne vode koju ste dobili od kontrolora.</p> <p>Obeležite na sledeći način B-XXX-YY, gde je XXX broj klastera (WQ1) a YY broj domaćinstva (WQ2).</p> <p>Zabeležite da li je uzorak dostupan.</p>	<p>UZORAK BLANKO VODE JE DOSTUPAN 1</p> <p>UZORAK BLANKO VODE NIJE DOSTUPAN (navesti) _____ 2</p>	
<p>WQ22. Sprovesti test u roku od 30 minuta od trenutka uzimanja uzorka. Zabeležite rezultate posle 24-48 sati inkubacije.</p>		
<p>WQ23. Zabeležite vreme.</p>	<p>SAT I MINUT__ __ : __ __</p>	

REZULTATI TESTIRANJA KVALITETA VODE

Po isteku 24-48 sati inkubacije, treba zabeležiti rezultate testiranja kvaliteta vode.

WQ24. Dan /Mesec /Godina beleženja rezultata testa:	____ / ____ / <u>20</u> ____	
WQ25. Zabeležite vreme beleženja rezultata:	SAT I MINUT : ____	
WQ26. Testiranje vode u <u>domaćinstvu</u> (100ml): Zabeležite 3-cifreni broj kolonija. Ako je izbrojano 101 ili više kolonija, zabeležite '101' Ukoliko nije moguće da se iščitaju rezultati, zabeležite '991' Ukoliko su rezultati izgubljeni, zabeležite '992'	BROJ PLAVIH KOLONIJA _____	
WQ26A. Proverite WQ19: Da li je uzet uzorak sa izvora vode?	DA, WQ19=1 1 NE, WQ19=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. Test vode <u>sa izvora</u> (100ml):	BROJ PLAVIH KOLONIJA _____	
WQ28. Proverite WQ21: Da li je blanko uzorak vode bio dostupan?	DA, WQ21=1 1 NE, WQ21=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. <u>Blanko</u> test vode (100ml):	BROJ PLAVIH KOLONIJA _____	⇒ WQ31

ZAPAŽANJA OSOBE KOJA VRŠI MERENJA

[illegible]

ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA

[illegible]

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENU		WM
WM1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____	WM2. Broj domaćinstva: _____	
WM3. Ime i redni broj žene: IME _____	WM4. Ime i broj kontrolora: IME _____	
WM5. Ime i broj anketara: IME _____	WM6. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / 20____	

<p>Proverite starost žene iz HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Ako je starost 15-17 godina, proverite u HH33 da li je saglasnost odraslog lica za anketiranje dobijena ili nije neophodna (HL20=90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne sme da počne i potrebno je upisati '06' u WM17.</p>		<p>WM7. Ubeležiti vreme:</p> <p>SATI : MINUTA _____ : _____</p>
<p>WM8. Proverite ispunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovu ispitanicu za još neki upitnik?</p>	<p>DA VEĆ JE ANKETIRANA1 NE, OVO JE PRVO ANKETIRANJE2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A</p>
<p>WM9A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (vaše ime). Mi smo iz ASK-a. Sprovodimo anketu o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Htela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i drugim temama. Ova anketa obično traje oko 20 minuta. Mi takođe anketiramo majke o njihovoj deci. Sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?</p>	<p>WM9B. Sada želim još detaljnije da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i još nekim temama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Ponavljam, sve informacije koje nam date ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?</p>	
<p>DA1 NE / PITANJE NIJE POSTAVLJENO2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ PODACI O ŽENI Modul 2 ⇨ WM17</p>	

<p>WM17. Rezultat anketiranja žene.</p> <p>Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.</p>	<p>UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN 01 NIJE KOD KUĆE 02 ODBILA DA SE ANKETIRA 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN 04</p> <p>NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti) 05</p> <p>NIJE DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ODRAŠLOG ZA ISPITANICU STAROSTI 15-17 06</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti) 96</p>
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PODACI O ŽENI		WB
WB1. Proverite redni broj ispitanice (WM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENE i ispitanice u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ova ispitanica takođe bila ispitanica i u Upitniku za domaćinstvo?	DA, ISPITANICA JE ISTA, WM3=HH47..... 1 NE, ISPITANICA NIJE ISTA, WM3≠HH47..... 2	2 ⇒ WB3
WB2. Proverite ED5 u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO za ovu ispitanicu. Najviši nivo školovanja koji je pohađala:	ED5=3 ILI 4..... 1 ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 ILI PRAZNO..... 2	1 ⇒ WB15 2 ⇒ WB14
WB3. Kog meseca i koje godine ste rođeni?	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC __ __ NE ZNA MESEC 98 GODINA..... __ __ __ __ NE ZNA GODINU 9998	
WB4. Koliko imate godina? <i>Dodatno pitanje: Koliko ste godina napunili na svom poslednjem rođendanu?</i> <i>Ako su odgovori na pitanja WB3 i WB4 nedosledni, postavite dodatna pitanja i ispravite. Neophodno je upisati tačnu starost.</i>	STAROST (PUNE GODINE) __ __	
WB5. Da li ste ikad išli u školu ili u predškolsku ustanovu?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ WB14
WB6. Koji je najviši nivo i razred/godina škole koju ste pohađali?	PREDŠKOLSKI 000 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5) 1 __ __ OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9).. 2 __ __ SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) 3 __ __ VIŠA/VISOKA 4 __ __	000 ⇒ WB14
WB7. Da li ste završili taj (razred/godinu)?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	
WB7A. Proverite WB6: Najviši nivo obrazovanja koji je ispitanica pohađala:	WB6=4..... 1 WB6=1, 2 ILI 3..... 2	1 ⇒ WB8 2 ⇒ WB7B
WB7B. Da li je najviši nivo obrazovanja koji ste pohađali deo starog ili novog školskog sistema?	STAROG 1 NOVOG 2 NZ (NE ZNA) 3	
WB8. Proverite WB4: Starost ispitanice:	15-24 GODINE..... 1 25-49 GODINA 2	2 ⇒ WB13
WB9. Da li ste u bilo kom trenutku u toku ove školske godine (2019–2020) pohađali školu?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ WB11
WB10. Tokom ove školske godine (2019-2020), koji nivo i razred/godinu <u>pohađate</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5) 1 __ __ OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9).. 2 __ __ SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) 3 __ __ VIŠA/VISOKA 4 __ __	
WB11. Da li ste u bilo kom trenutku u toku prethodne školske godine (2018–2019), pohađali školu?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ WB13

WB1. <i>Proverite redni broj ispitanice (WM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENE i ispitanice u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ova ispitanica takođe bila ispitanica i u Upitniku za domaćinstvo?</i>	DA, ISPITANICA JE ISTA, WM3=HH47..... 1 NE, ISPITANICA NIJE ISTA, WM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇔ WB3
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WB2. Proverite ED5 u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO za ovu ispitanicu. Najviši nivo školovanja koji je pohađala:	ED5=3 ILI 4.....	1	1 ⇔ WB15
	ED5=0, 1, 2, 8 ILI PRAZNO.....	2	2 ⇔ WB14

WB3. Kog meseca i koje godine ste rođeni?	DATUM ROĐENJA	
	MESEC	__ __
	NE ZNA MESEC	98
	GODINA	__ __ __ __
	NE ZNA GODINU	9998

<p>WB4. Koliko imate godina?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko ste godina napunili na svom posljednjem rođendanu?</p> <p><i>Ako su odgovori na pitanja WB3 i WB4 nedosledni, postavite dodatna pitanja i ispravite. Neophodno je upisati tačnu starost.</i></p>	<p>STAROST (PUNE GODINE)__ __</p>	
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WB5. Da li ste ikad išli u školu ili u predškolsku ustanovu?	DA..... 1	2 \Rightarrow WB14
	NE..... 2	

WB6. Koji je najviši nivo i razred/godina škole koju ste pohađali?	PREDŠKOLSKI	000	000 ⇒ <i>WB14</i>
	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)	1 __	
	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) ..	2 __	
	SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) ..	3 __	
	VIŠA/VISOKA	4 __	

WB7. Da li ste završili taj (razred/godinu)?	DA..... 1	
	NE..... 2	

WB7A. Proverite WB6: Najviši nivo obrazovanja koji je ispitanica pohađala:	WB6=4.....	1	1 ⇔ WB8
	WB6=1, 2 ILI 3.....	2	2 ⇔ WB7B

WB7B. Da li je najviši nivo obrazovanja koji ste pohađali deo starog ili novog školskog sistema?	STAROG	1
	NOVOG	2
	NZ (NE ZNA)	3

WB8. <i>Proverite WB4: Starost ispitanice:</i>	15-24 GODINE.....	1	$2 \Leftrightarrow WB13$
	25-49 GODINA	2	

WB9. Da li ste u bilo kom trenutku u toku ove školske godine (2019–2020) pohađali školu?	DA..... 1	2 ⇔ WB11
	NE..... 2	

WB10. Tokom ove školske godine (2019-2020), koji nivo i razred/godinu <u>pohađate</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)	1 _ _
	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9)..	2 _ _
	SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13)	3 _ _
	VIŠA/VISOKA	4 _ _

WB11. Da li ste u bilo kom trenutku u toku prethodne školske godine (2018–2019), pohađali školu?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇔ WB13
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WB12. Tokom prethodne školske godine, (2018-2019) koji nivo i razred/godinu <u>ste pohađali</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5) 1 __ __ OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9)... 2 __ __ SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) 3 __ __ VIŠA/VISOKA 4 __ __	
WB13. Proveriti WB6: Najviši obrazovni nivo koji je ispitanica pohađala:	WB6=3 ILI 4..... 1 WB6=1 ILI 2..... 2	1 ⇒WB15
WB14. Sada Vas molim da mi pročitate ovu rečenicu. <i>Ispitanici pokažite rečenicu na kartici.</i> <i>Ukoliko ispitanica ne može da pročita celu rečenicu, pitajte: Možete li da mi pročitate deo ove rečenice?</i>	UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PROČITA 1 MOŽE DA PROČITA SAMO DELOVE REČENICE.... 2 MOŽE DA PROČITA CELU REČENICU 3 NE POSTOJI REČENICA NA ODGOVARAJUĆEM JEZIKU/ BRAJEVOM PISMU (precizirati jezik) 4	
WB15. Koliko dugo neprekidno živite u (ime sela ili grada u kome trenutno ima boravište)? <i>Ako živi manje od godinu dana, ubeležiti „00“ godina.</i>	GODINA..... __ __ ODUVEK / OD ROĐENJA..... 95	95 ⇒WB18
MWB16. Neposredno pre nego što ste se doselili ovde, da li ste živeli u gradu ili u selu? <i>Postavite dodatna pitanja da tačno identifikujete vrstu mesta.</i> <i>Ako niste u stanju da utvrdite da li je to grad ili selo, zapišite ime mesta i privremeno ubeležite „5“ dok ne utvrdite odgovarajuću kategoriju za ovaj odgovor.</i> _____ (Naziv mesta)	GRAD 1 SELO 3 NIJE MOGUĆE UTVRDITI DA LI JE U PITANJU GRAD ILI SELO 5 NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8	
WB17. Pre nego što ste se doselili ovde, u kojoj ste opštini živeli? <i>Ako ne možete da odredite tačnu opštinu, pokažite ispitanici spisak opština i, ako je potrebno, pročitajte ga naglas, a zatim ubeležite odgovarajuću šifru.</i>	OPŠTINA..... __ __ VAN KOSOVA (navesti) 96	
WB18. Da li imate bilo koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒kraj
WB19. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja imate? <i>Ubeležite sve pomenute.</i>	ZDRAVSVENO OSIGURANJE PREKO POSLODAVCA..... B DRUGO KOMERCIJALNO OSIGURANJE KOJE SAMA UPLAĆUJE D DRUGO (navesti) X	

PLODNOST/ISTORIJA POROĐAJA		CM
CM1. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svim porođajima koje ste imali u životu. Da li ste se ikada porađali? <i>U ovaj modul i istoriju porođaja se uključuju samo živorođena deca. Mrtvorodenu decu ne bi trebalo pominjati u odgovoru na bilo koje pitanje.</i>	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Da li imate sinove ili ćerke koje ste rodili i koji sada žive sa Vama?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. Koliko sinova živi sa Vama? <i>Ako nijedan ne živi sa ispitanicom upisati „00“.</i>	SINOVI KOD KUĆE _ _	
MCM4. Koliko ćerki živi sa Vama? <i>Ako nijedna ne živi sa ispitanicom upisati „00“.</i>	ĆERKE KOD KUĆE _ _	
CM5. Da li imate sinove ili ćerke koje ste Vi rodili i koji su živi ali ne žive sa Vama?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. Koliko imate sinova koji su živi ali ne žive sa Vama? <i>Ako nema, ubeležite „00“.</i>	SINOVI KOJI SU NA DRUGOM MESTU _ _	
CM7. Koliko imate ćerki koje su žive ali ne žive sa Vama? <i>Ako nema, ubeležite „00“.</i>	ĆERKE KOJE SU NA DRUGOM MESTU _ _	
CM8. Da li ste ikada dobili dete koje je rođeno živo ali je posle umrlo? <i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“ postavite dodatno pitanje: Ovo se odnosi čak i na bebu koja je zaplakala, koja je napravila neki pokret, zvuk ili pokušala da diše ili je pokazivala bilo kakve druge znake života čak i samo nakratko?</i>	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. Koliko dečaka je umrlo? <i>Ako nije nijedan, ubeležite „00“.</i>	UMRLI DEČACI..... _ _	
CM10. Koliko devojčica je umrlo? <i>Ako nije nijedna, ubeležite „00“.</i>	UMRLE DEVOJČICE..... _ _	
CM11. Sumirajte odgovore na pitanja CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 i CM10.	ZBIR _ _	
CM12. Samo da proverimo da li sam dobro ubeležila, imali ste ukupno (ukupan broj u CM11) porođaja tokom svog života. Da li je to tačno?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Proverite odgovore na CM1-CM10 i izvršite potrebne ispravke dok odgovor u CM12 ne bude 'Da'.		
CM14. Proverite CM11: Koliko živorođene dece?	NEMA ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=00 0 JEDNO ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=01 ILI VIŠE 1	0 ⇒ kraj

PLODNOST/ISTORIJA POROĐAJA													BH	
BH0. Sada bih htela da zabeležim imena sve Vaše dece, bilo da su još uvek živa ili ne, počevši od prvog koje ste rodili. Zabeležite imena sve dece u BH1. Evidentirajte blizance i trojke u odvojenim redovima.														
BH0. BH Redni broj	BH1. Koje ime je dato Vašoj (prvoj /sledećoj) bebi?	BH2. Da li su neka od ove dece blizanci?	BH3. Da li je (ime deteta) dečak ili devojčica?	BH4. Kog meseca i godine je (ime deteta) rođen/a? Dodatno pitanje: Kada (mu/joj) je rođendan?			BH5. Da li je (ime deteta) još uvek živ/a?	BH6. Koliko godina je (ime deteta) imao/la na poslednjem rođendanu? Zabeležite godine starosti u punim godinama.	BH7. Da li (ime deteta) živi sa Vama?	BH8. Zabeležiti redni broj deteta u domaćinstvu (iz HL1). Zabeležite '00' ukoliko dete nije navedeno.	BH9. Koliko je (ime deteta) bio/bila star/a kada je umro/la? Ako je odgovor '1 godinu', proverite: Koliko je meseci imao/la (ime deteta)? Zabeležite dane ako je odgovor manje od 1 mesec; zabeležite mesece ako je odgovor manje od 2 godine; ili godine		BH10. Da li je bilo drugih živorođenih između (ime prethodnog deteta) i (ime deteta), uključujući i decu koja su umrla nakon rođenja?	
		J V	DEČ DEV	Dan	Mesec	Godina	D N	Starost	D N	Red Br.	Jedinica	Broj	D N	
01		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ Sledeće dete	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___		
02		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
03		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
04		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
05		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
06		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
07		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
08		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	
09		1 2	1 2	___	___	___	1 2 ♀ BH9	___	1 2	___ ⇒ BH10	DANI..... 1 MESECI..... 2 GODINE..... 3	___	1 ♀ 2 ♀ Dodati Sledeće dete dete	


BH0. <i>BH</i> <i>Redni broj</i>	BH1. Koje ime je dato Vašoj (prvoj /sledećoj) bebi?	BH2. Da li su neka od ove dece blizanci? 1 JEDNO 2 VIŠE	BH3. Da li je (<i>ime deteta</i>) dečak ili devojčica?	BH4. Kog meseca i godine je (<i>ime deteta</i>) rođen/a? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Kada (mu/joj) je rođendan?	BH5. Da li je (<i>ime deteta</i>) još uvek živ/a?	BH6. Koliko godina je (<i>ime deteta</i>) imao/la na poslednjem rođendanu? <i>Zabeležite godine starosti u punim godinama.</i>	BH7. Da li (<i>ime deteta</i>) živi sa Vama?	BH8. <i>Zabeležiti redni broj deteta u domaćinstvu (iz HL1)</i> <i>Zabeležite '00' ukoliko dete nije navedeno.</i>	BH9. Koliko je (<i>ime deteta</i>) bio/bila star/a kada je umro/la? <i>Ako je odgovor '1 godinu', proverite: Koliko je meseci imao/la (<i>ime deteta</i>)?</i> <i>Zabeležite dane ako je odgovor manje od 1 mesec; zabeležite mesece ako je odgovor manje od 2 godine; ili godine</i>	BH10. Da li je bilo drugih živorođenih između (<i>ime prethodnog deteta</i>) i (<i>ime deteta</i>), uključujući i decu koja su umrla nakon rođenja?				
		J V	DEČ DEV	Dan Mesec Godina	D N	Starost	D N	Red Br.	Jedinica	Broj	D N			
10		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ <i>⇒ BH10</i>	DANI.....1 MESECI.....2 GODINE.....3	___ ___	1 2 <i>Dodati dete</i>	2 2 <i>Sledeće dete</i>
11		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ <i>⇒ BH10</i>	DANI.....1 MESECI.....2 GODINE.....3	___ ___	1 2 <i>Dodati dete</i>	2 2 <i>Sledeće dete</i>
12		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ <i>⇒ BH10</i>	DANI.....1 MESECI.....2 GODINE.....3	___ ___	1 2 <i>Dodati dete</i>	2 2 <i>Sledeće dete</i>
13		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ <i>⇒ BH10</i>	DANI.....1 MESECI.....2 GODINE.....3	___ ___	1 2 <i>Dodati dete</i>	2 2 <i>Sledeće dete</i>
14		1 2	1 2	___ ___ ___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 <i>BH9</i>	___ ___	1 2	___ ___ <i>⇒ BH10</i>	DANI.....1 MESECI.....2 GODINE.....3	___ ___	1 2 <i>Dodati dete</i>	2 2 <i>Sledeće dete</i>
BH11. Da li ste imali još živorođene dece nakon (<i>ime poslednjeg navedenog deteta</i>) rođenja?							DA.....1 NE.....2			1 ⇒ Evidentirajte porođaj(e) u Istoriji porođaja				

CM15. Uporedite broj pod CM11 sa brojem porođaja navedenim u prethodnoj istoriji porođaja i proverite:	BROJEVI SU ISTI 1 BROJEVI SE RAZLIKUJU 2	1 ⇒ CM17
CM16. Ispitajte dodatno i uskladite odgovore u istoriji porođaja dok odgovor u CM12 ne bude 'Da'.		
CM17. Proverite BH4: Poslednji porođaj je bio u poslednje 2 godine, tj. od (mesec ankete) u (godina ankete minus 2)? Ako je mesec ankete i mesec rođenja isti, a godina rođenja je (godina ankete minus 2), smatrajte to kao rođenje u poslednje 2 godine.	NIJE BILO ŽIVOROĐENE DECE U POSLEDNJE 2 GODINE..... 0 JEDNO ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE U POSLEDNJE 2 GODINE 1	0 ⇒ kraj
CM18. Prepišite ime poslednjeg navedenog deteta iz BH1. Ukoliko je dete umrlo, posebno vodite računa kada to dete pominjete po imenu u sledećim modulima.	IME POSLEDNJEG ROĐENOG DETETA _____	

DA LI JE POSLEDNJI POROĐAJ BIO ŽELJEN		DB
DB1. Proverite CM17: Da li je u poslednje 2 godine bilo živorođene dece? Prepišite ovde ime poslednjeg deteta navedenog u istoriji porođaja (CM18) i koristite gde je naznačeno: Ime _____	DA, CM17=1 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒ kraj
DB2. Kada ste zatrudneli sa (<i>ime</i>), da li ste u to vreme želeli da zatrudnite?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ kraj
DB3. Proverite CM11: Broj porođaja:	SAMO 1 POROĐAJ 1 2 ILI VIŠE POROĐAJA 2	1 ⇒ DB4A 2 ⇒ DB4B
DB4A. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije, ili niste uopšte želeli decu?	KASNIJE 1 NE VIŠE / UOPŠTE 2	
DB4B. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije, ili niste želeli više dece?		

ZDRAVLJE MAJKE I NOVOROĐENČETA		MN
MN1. Proverite CM17: Da li je u poslednje 2 godine bilo živorođene dece? Prepišite ovde ime poslednjeg deteta navedenog u istoriji porođaja (CM18) i koristite gde je naznačeno: Ime _____	DA, CM17=1 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒ kraj
MN2. Da li Vas je tokom trudnoće sa (<i>ime</i>) neko pregledao?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MN19
MN3. Ko Vas je pregledao? Dodatno pitanje: Da li još neko? Dodatno pitajte ko konkretno je pregledao, i zabeležite sve date odgovore.	ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK LEKAR A MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICA B DRUGO LICE NARODNA BABICA F DRUGO (navesti) X	
MN4. Koliko nedelja ili meseci ste bili trudni kada ste prvi put pregledani u ovoj trudnoći? Zabeležite odgovor kako ga je dala ispitanica. Ako je odgovor "9 meseci" ili kasnije, zabeležite 9.	NEDELJA 1 ____ MESECI 2 0 ____ NZ 998	
MN5. Koliko puta ste pregledani tokom ove trudnoće? Dodatno pitajte da bi utvrdili broj pregleda tokom trudnoće. Ako je dat raspon, zabeležite najmanji broj pregleda tokom trudnoće.	BROJ PUTA ____ NZ 98	
MN6. Da li je, prilikom pregleda tokom te trudnoće, bar jednom urađeno sledeće:	<div style="text-align: right;">DA NE</div> [A] da li Vam je izmeren pritisak? KRVNI PRITISAK 1 2 [B] da li ste dali uzorak urina? UZORAK URINA 1 2 [C] da li ste dali uzorak krvi? UZORAK KRVI 1 2 [D] da li ste pregledani ultrazvukom? ULTRAZVUK 1 2 [E] da li Vam je izmerena težina? TEŽINA 1 2 [F] da li Vam je izmerena visina materice? VISINA MATERICE 1 2 [G] da li Vam je urađena analiza šećera u krvi? ŠEĆER U KRVI 1 2 [H] da li je ažuriran Vaš karton trudnoće? KARTON TRUDNOĆE 1 2	

<p>MN19. Ko je pomagao pri porođaju (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Da li još neko?</p> <p><i>Dodatno pitajte ko konkretno je pomagao, i zabeležite sve date odgovore.</i></p>	<p>ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK</p> <p>LEKAR.....A</p> <p>MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICAB</p> <p>DRUGO LICE</p> <p>NARODNA BABICA F</p> <p>ROĐAK/A / PRIJATELJ/ICAH</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>).....X</p> <p>NIKO.....Y</p>	
<p>MN20. Gde ste se porodili sa (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Postavljajte dodatna pitanja da utvrdite vrstu mesta.</i></p> <p><u><i>Ukoliko ne možete da utvrdite da li je javni ili privatni sektor, upišite ime mesta i privremeno zabeležite '76' dok ne saznate odgovarajuću kategoriju za odgovor.</i></u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Naziv mesta)</p>	<p>KOD KUĆE</p> <p>KOD KUĆE ISPITANICE 11</p> <p>U NEČIJOJ KUĆI 12</p> <p>JAVNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR</p> <p>JAVNA BOLNICA/KBC 21</p> <p>DEČIJA BOLNICA/ DOM ZDRAVLJA.....22</p> <p>PORODILIŠTE I</p> <p>GINEKOLOŠKA KLINIKA24</p> <p>DRUGA JAVNA</p> <p>USTANOVA (<i>navesti</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR</p> <p>PRIVATNA BOLNICA 31</p> <p>PRIVATNA KLINIKA 32</p> <p>DRUGA PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA</p> <p>(<i>navesti</i>) 36</p> <p>NZ JAVNA ILI PRIVATNA 76</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)..... 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒MN23</p> <p>12 ⇒MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN21. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a carskim rezom?</p> <p>Odnosno, da li su Vam sekli stomak da bi izvadili bebu?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p>	<p>2 ⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. Kada je doneta odluka da se izvede carski rez?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je potrebno, dodatno pitajte:</i> Da li je to bilo pre ili nakon što su počeli porođajni bolovi?</p>	<p>PRE POROĐAJNIH BOLOVA1</p> <p>NAKON POČETKA POROĐAJNIH BOLOVA.....2</p>	

<p>MN23. Da li je (ime) odmah nakon rođenja stavljen/a direktno na голу kožu Vaših grudi?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je potrebno, pokažite fotografiju položaja koža-na-kožu.</i></p> 	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ/ NE SEĆA SE8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN25</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN25</p>
<p>MN24. Pre nego što je stavljena na голу kožu Vaših grudi, da li je beba povijena?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ/ NE SEĆA SE8</p>	
<p>MN25. Da li je (ime) osušen/a ili obrisani/a ubrzo posle rođenja?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ/ NE SEĆA SE8</p>	
<p>MN26. Koliko dugo posle porođaja je (ime) okupan/a prvi put?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor “odmah” ili manje od 1 sata, zabeležite ‘000’.</i></p> <p><i>Ako je manje od 24 sata, zabeležite sate.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor “1 dan” ili “sledećeg dana”, dodatno pitajte: Otprilike koliko sati nakon porođaja?</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor “24 sata”, dodatno pitajte da biste obezbedili najbolju procenu za manje od 24 sata ili 1 dan.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor 24 sata ili više, zabeležite dane.</i></p>	<p>ODMAH/MANJE OD 1 SATA000</p> <p>SATI.....1 ____</p> <p>DANA2 ____</p> <p>NIJE OKUPAN(A) UOPŠTE.....997</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE998</p>	
<p>MN32. Kada je (ime) rođen/a, da li je bio/bila veoma velika beba, veća od proseka, prosečna, manja od prosečne ili veoma mala?</p>	<p>VEOMA VELIKA1</p> <p>VEĆA OD PROSEKA2</p> <p>PROSEČNA3</p> <p>MANJA OD PROSEČNE4</p> <p>VEOMA MALA5</p> <p>NZ8</p>	
<p>MN33. Da li je (ime) izmeren/a po rođenju?</p>	<p>DA1</p> <p>NE2</p> <p>NZ8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN35</p>

MN34. Koliko je (<i>ime</i>) bio/bila težak/teška? <i>Ako postoji otpusna lista, dečiji zdravstveni karton ili karton o trudnoći, zabeležiti težinu iz dokumenta.</i>	IZ DOKUMENTACIJE 1 (KG) ____ . ____ PO SEĆANJU 2 (KG) ____ . ____ NZ99998	
MN35. Da li Vam se vratio menstrualni ciklus nakon rođenja (<i>ime</i>)?	DA1 NE2	
MN36. Da li ste ikada dojili (<i>ime</i>)?	DA1 NE2	2 ⇒ MN39B
MN37. Koliko vremena nakon porođaja ste prvi put stavili (<i>ime</i>) na grudi da biste ga/je podojili? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od 1 sat, upišite '00' sati.</i> <i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od 24 sata, upišite sate.</i> <i>U suprotnom, upišite broj dana.</i>	ODMAH.....000 SATI..... 1 ____ DANA 2 ____ NZ / NE SEĆA SE998	
MN38. U prva tri dana nakon porođaja, da li je (<i>ime</i>) dato nešto da pije osim majčinog mleka?	DA1 NE2	1 ⇒ MN39A 2 ⇒ kraj
MN39A. Šta je (<i>ime</i>) dato da pije? <i>Dodatno pitanje: Još nešto?</i> <i>'Nije mu/joj dato ništa da pije' nije validan odgovor i kategorija odgovora Y se ne može zabeležiti.</i> MN39B. U prva tri dana nakon porođaja, šta je (<i>ime</i>) dato da pije? <i>Dodatno pitanje: Još nešto?</i> <i>'Nije mu/joj dato ništa da pije' (kategorija Y) može se zabeležiti samo ako nije obeležena nijedna druga kategorija odgovora.</i>	MLEKO (OSIM MAJČINOG MLEKA)A OBIČNA VODAB VODA SA ŠEĆEROM ILI GLUKOZOM.....C RASTVOR ŠEĆERA-SOLI-VODE.....E VOĆNI SOKF MLEKO U PRAHU ZA BEBEG ČAJ / INFUZIONI RASTVOR / TRADICIONALNI BILJNI PREPARATIH PROPISANI LEKOVIJ DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>)X NIJE MU/JOJ DATO NIŠTA DA PIJEY	

POSTNATALNI ZDRAVSTVENI PREGLEDI		PN
PN1. Proveriti CM17: Da li je u poslednje 2 godine bilo živorođene dece? Prepišite ovde ime poslednjeg deteta navedenog u istoriji porođaja (CM18) i koristite gde je naznačeno: Ime _____	DA, CM17=11 NE, CM17=0 ILI PRAZNO2	2 ⇒ kraj
PN2. Proverite MN20: Da li je dete rođeno u zdravstvenoj ustanovi?	DA, MN20=21-36 ILI 761 NE, MN20=11-12 ILI 962	2 ⇒ PN7
PN3. Sada bih Vam postavila nekoliko pitanja o tome šta se desilo u satima i danima nakon što je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a. Rekli ste da ste se porodili u (<i>ime ili tip ustanove u MN20</i>). Koliko dugo nakon porođaja ste tamo ostali? Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jednog dana, upišite sate. Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jedne nedelje, upišite dane. U suprotnom, upišite broj nedelja.	SATI.....1 ____ DANA2 ____ NEDELJE.....3 ____ NZ / NE SEĆA SE998	
PN4. Htela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o kontrolama (<i>ime</i>) zdravlja nakon porođaja - na primer, da li ga/ju je neko pregledao, proverio pupak, ili proverio da li je (<i>ime</i>) dobro. Pre nego što ste napustili (<i>ime ili tip ustanove u MN20</i>), da li je neko proverio zdravstveno stanje (<i>ime</i>)?	DA1 NE2	
PN5. A šta je bilo sa kontrolama <u>Vašeg</u> zdravlja – mislim, da li je neko proveravao Vaše zdravstveno stanje, na primer postavljao pitanja o Vašem zdravlju ili Vas pregledao? Pre nego što ste napustili (<i>ime ili tip ustanove u MN20</i>), da li je neko proverio <u>Vaše</u> zdravstveno stanje?	DA1 NE2	
PN6. Sada bih Vam postavila pitanje o tome šta se desilo nakon što ste napustili (<i>ime ili tip ustanove u MN20</i>). Da li je neko kontrolisao (<i>ime</i>) zdravstveno stanje nakon što ste otišli iz (<i>ime ili tip ustanove u MN20</i>)?	DA1 NE2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
PN7. Proverite MN19: Da li je pri porođaju pomagao zdravstveni radnik ili narodna babica?	DA, BAREM JEDNA OD KATEGORIJA A DO F EVIDENTIRANA1 NE, NIJEDNA OD KATEGORIJA A DO F EVIDENTIRANA2	2 ⇒ PN11

<p>PN8. Već ste rekli da je/su (<i>osoba ili osobe u MN19</i>) pomagala/e prilikom porođaja. Sada bih želela da razgovaramo o kontrolama (<i>ime</i>) zdravlja nakon porođaja, na primer da li ga/ju je neko pregledao, proverio pupak, ili proverio da li je (<i>ime</i>) dobro.</p> <p>Nakon porođaja i pre svog odlaska, da li je/su (<i>osoba ili osobe u MN19</i>) proverila/proverile (<i>ime</i>) zdravstveno stanje?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	
<p>PN9. I da li je/su (<i>osoba ili osobe u MN19</i>) proverila/proverile <u>Vaše</u> zdravstveno stanje pre odlaska, na primer pitajući Vas kako se osećate ili pregledavši Vas?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	
<p>PN10. Nakon odlaska (<i>osoba ili osobe u MN19</i>), da li je neko kontrolisao (<i>ime</i>) zdravlje?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN19</p>
<p>PN11 Htela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o kontrolama (<i>ime</i>) zdravlja nakon porođaja - na primer, da li ga/ju je neko pregledao, proverio pupak, ili proverio da li je beba dobro.</p> <p>Nakon što je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a, da li je neko kontrolisao njegovo/njeno zdravstveno stanje?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN20</p>
<p>PN12. Da li se takva kontrola desila samo jednom ili više puta?</p>	<p>JEDNOM 1</p> <p>VIŠE PUTA 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN13A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN13B</p>
<p>PN13A. Koliko dugo nakon porođaja se desila ta kontrola?</p> <p>PN13B. Koliko dugo nakon porođaja se desila prva od tih kontrola?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jednog dana, upišite sate.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jedne nedelje, upišite dane.</i></p> <p><i>U suprotnom, upišite broj nedelja.</i></p>	<p>SATI 1 ____</p> <p>DANA 2 ____</p> <p>NEDELJE 3 ____</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE 998</p>	
<p>PN14. Ko je kontrolisao (<i>ime</i>) zdravstveno stanje u to vreme?</p>	<p>ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK</p> <p>LEKAR A</p> <p>MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICA B</p> <p>DRUGO LICE</p> <p>NARODNA BABICA F</p> <p>ROĐAK/A / PRIJATELJ/ICA H</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) X</p>	

<p>PN15. Gde je obavljena ta kontrola?</p> <p><i>Postavljajte dodatna pitanja da utvrdite vrstu mesta.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko ne možete da utvrdite da li je javni ili privatni sektor, upišite ime mesta i privremeno zabeležite '76' dok ne saznate odgovarajuću kategoriju za odgovor.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Naziv mesta)</p>	<p>KOD KUĆE</p> <p>KOD KUĆE ISPITANICE.....11</p> <p>U NEČIJOJ KUĆI.....12</p> <p>JAVNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR</p> <p>JAVNA BOLNICA/REGIONALNA21</p> <p>DEČIJA BOLNICA/ DOM ZDRAVLJA.....22</p> <p>PORODILIŠTE</p> <p>I GINEKOLOŠKA KLINIKA24</p> <p>DRUGA JAVNA</p> <p>USTANOVA (navesti) _____ 26</p> <p>PRIVATNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR</p> <p>PRIVATNA BOLNICA31</p> <p>PRIVATNA KLINIKA32</p> <p>DRUGA PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA (navesti) _____ 36</p> <p>NZ JAVNA ILI PRIVATNA76</p> <p>DRUGO (navesti)_____ 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Proverite MN20: Da li je dete rođeno u zdravstvenoj ustanovi?</p>	<p>DA, MN20=21-36 ILI 76 1</p> <p>NE, MN20=11-12 ILI 96 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. Nakon što ste napustili (<i>ime ili tip ustanove u MN20</i>), da li je neko kontrolisao <u>Vaše</u> zdravstveno stanje?</p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21</p> <p>2⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Proverite MN19: Da li je pri porođaju pomagao zdravstveni radnik ili narodna babica?</p>	<p>DA, BAREM JEDNA OD KATEGORIJA A DO F EVIDENTIRANA 1</p> <p>NE, NIJEDNA OD KATEGORIJA A DO F EVIDENTIRANA 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. Nakon što se porođaj završio i (<i>osoba ili osobe u MN19</i>) otišla/otišle, da li je neko kontrolisao <u>Vaše</u> zdravstveno stanje?</p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21</p> <p>2⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. Nakon (<i>ime</i>) rođenja da li je neko kontrolisao <u>Vaše</u> zdravstveno stanje, na primer pitajući Vas kako se osećate ili pregledavši Vas?</p>	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN21. Da li je takva kontrola obavljena samo jednom ili više puta?</p>	<p>JEDNOM1</p> <p>VIŠE PUTA 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN22A</p> <p>2⇒PN22B</p>
<p>PN22A. Koliko dugo nakon porođaja je obavljena ta kontrola?</p> <p>PN22B. Koliko dugo nakon porođaja je obavljena prva od tih kontrola?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jednog dana, upišite sate.</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor manje od jedne nedelje, upišite dane.</i></p> <p><i>U suprotnom, upišite broj nedelja.</i></p>	<p>SATI.....1 ____</p> <p>DANA2 ____</p> <p>NEDELJE.....3 ____</p> <p>NZ / NE SEĆA SE 998</p>	

PN23. Ko je kontrolisao <u>Vaše</u> zdravstveno stanje u to vreme?	ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK LEKARA MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICAB DRUGO LICE NARODNA BABICAF ROĐAKA / PRIJATELJICAH DRUGO (navesti).....X																	
PN24. Gde je obavljena ta kontrola? <i>Postavljajte dodatna pitanja da utvrdite vrstu mesta.</i> <u>Ukoliko ne možete da utvrdite da li je javni ili privatni sektor, upišite ime mesta i privremeno zabeležite '76' dok ne saznate odgovarajuću kategoriju za odgovor.</u> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">(Naziv mesta)</p>	KOD KUĆE KOD KUĆE ISPITANICE.....11 U NEČIJOJ KUĆI.....12 JAVNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR JAVNA BOLNICA/REGIONALNA21 DEČIJA BOLNICA/ DOM ZDRAVLJA.....22 PORODILIŠTE I GINEKOLOŠKA KLINIKA24 DRUGA JAVNA USTANOVA (navesti)26 PRIVATNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR PRIVATNA BOLNICA31 PRIVATNA KLINIKA32 DRUGA PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA (navesti)36 NZ JAVNA ILI PRIVATNA76 DRUGO (navesti).....96																	
PN25. Tokom prva dva dana nakon rođenja, da li je neki zdravstveni radnik/ca uradio/la nešto od sledećeg kod kuće ili u zdravstvenoj ustanovi: [A] Pregledao/la (<i>ime</i>) pupak? [B] Izmerio/la (<i>ime</i>) temperaturu? [C] Savetovao/la Vas o dojenju?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DA</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NZ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PREGLEDAO PUPAK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IZMERIO TEMPERATURU</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAVET O DOJENJU</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DA	NE	NZ	PREGLEDAO PUPAK	1	2	8	IZMERIO TEMPERATURU	1	2	8	SAVET O DOJENJU	1	2	8	
	DA	NE	NZ															
PREGLEDAO PUPAK	1	2	8															
IZMERIO TEMPERATURU	1	2	8															
SAVET O DOJENJU	1	2	8															
PN26. Proverite MN36: Da li je dete ikada dojeno?	DA, MN36=11 NE, MN36=2.....2	2⇒PN28																
PN27. Nadgledao/la dojenje (<i>ime</i>)?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">DA</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NZ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NADGLEDAO DOJENJE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DA	NE	NZ	NADGLEDAO DOJENJE	1	2	8									
	DA	NE	NZ															
NADGLEDAO DOJENJE	1	2	8															
PN28. Proverite MN33: Da li je dete izmereno na rođenju?	DA, MN33=11 NE, MN33=2.....2 NZ, MN33=8.....3	1⇒PN29A 2⇒PN29B 3⇒PN29C																

<p>PN29A. Pomenuli ste da je (<i>ime</i>) izmeren/a na rođenju. Posle toga, da li je zdravstveni radnik/ca ponovo izmerio/la (<i>ime</i>) u roku od dva dana?</p> <p>PN29B. Pomenuli ste da je (<i>ime</i>) nije izmeren/a na rođenju. Da li je zdravstveni radnik/ca uopšte izmerio/la (<i>ime</i>) u roku od dva dana nakon rođenja?</p> <p>PN29C. Pomenuli ste da ne znate da li je (<i>ime</i>) izmeren/a na rođenju. Da li je zdravstveni radnik/ca uopšte izmerio/la (<i>ime</i>) u roku od dva dana nakon rođenja?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	
<p>PN30. Tokom prva dva dana nakon (<i>ime</i>) rođenja, da li Vam je zdravstveni radnik/ca dao/dala informacije o simptomima koji iziskuju da odvedete svoje bolesno dete na pregled u zdravstvenu ustanovu?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	

KONTRACEPCIJA		CP
CP1. Želim da razgovaram sa Vama o još jednoj temi: planiranju porodice. Da li ste sada trudni?	DA, SADA JE TRUDNA..... 1 NE 2 NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA..... 8	1 ⇒ CP3
CP2. Parovi koriste razne načine ili metode da odlože ili izbegnu trudnoću. Da li trenutno nešto radite ili koristite neki metod da odložite ili izbegnete trudnoću? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor „Ne“, postavite dodatno pitanje:</i> Da li radite <u>bilo šta</u> kako biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću.	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ CP4
CP3. Da li ste ikada nešto radili ili koristili neki metod da odložite ili izbegnete trudnoću?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ kraj 2 ⇒ kraj
CP4. Šta radite da biste odložili ili izbegli trudnoću? <i>Ne postavljajte dodatna pitanja.</i> <i>Ako se pomene više od jednog metoda, zabeležite svaki.</i>	ŽENSKA STERILIZACIJA.....A MUŠKA STERILIZACIJAB SPIRALAC INJEKCIJE.....D IMPLANTI.....E PILULA.....F MUŠKI KONDOMG ŽENSKI KONDOM.....H DIJAFRAGMAI PENA / GEL.....J PERIODIČNA APSTINENCIJA / (NE)PLODNI DANI.....L PREKINUT SNOŠAJ.....M FLASTER.....N DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>).....X	

NEZADOVOLJENE POTREBE		UN
UN1. Proverite CP1: Da li ste sada trudni?	DA, CP1=1 1 NE, NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Sada želim da razgovaramo o Vašoj sadašnjoj trudnoći. Kada ste zatrudneli, da li ste u tom trenutku želeli da zatrudnite?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Proverite CM11: Da li ima dece?	NEMA DECE 0 JEDNO ILI VIŠE DECE 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Da li ste želeli bebu kasnije ili niste uopšte želeli decu? UN4B. Da li ste želeli bebu kasnije ili niste želeli više dece?	KASNIJE 1 NIJEDNO/NE VIŠE 2	
UN5. Sada želim da Vam postavim neka pitanja o budućnosti. Posle deteta koje sada nosite, da li biste želeli da rodite još jedno dete ili radije ne biste imali više dece?	JOŠ JEDNO DETE 1 NE VIŠE / NIJEDNO 2 NEODLUČNA / NZ 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Proverite CP4: Trenutno koristi 'Žensku sterilizaciju'?	DA, CP4=A 1 NE, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Sada želim da Vam postavim neka pitanja o budućnosti. Da li želite da rodite (još jedno) dete, ili radije ne biste imali (više) dece?	RODILA BI (JOŠ JEDNO) DETE 1 NE VIŠE / NIJEDNO 2 KAŽE DA NE MOŽE DA ZATRUDNI 3 NEODLUČNA / NZ 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. Koliko biste želeli da sačekate pre nego što rodite (još jedno) dete? <i>Zabeležite odgovor kako ga je dala ispitanica.</i>	MESECI 1 ____ GODINA 2 ____ NE ŽELI DA ČEKA (USKORO/SADA) 993 KAŽE DA NE MOŽE DA ZATRUDNI 994 NAKON VENČANJA 995 NEŠTO DRUGO 996 NZ 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?	DA, CP1=1 1 NE, NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Proverite CP2: Da li sada koristi neki metod kontracepcije?	DA, CP2=1 1 NE, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Da li mislite da ste fizički sposobni da sada ostanete u drugom stanju?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

UN12. Zašto mislite da niste fizički sposobni da zatrudnite?	NEREDOVAN SEKS / NEMA SEKS. ODNOSE A MENOPAUZA..... B NIKADA NIJE IMALA MENSTRUACIJU C HISTEREKTOMIJA (OPERATIVNO ODSTRANJENA MATERICA) D POKUŠAVA DA ZATRUDENI 2 GODINE ILI DUŽE BEZ REZULTATA E POSLEPOROĐAJNI PREKID MENSTRUACIJE F JOŠ UVEK DOJI G PREVIŠE STARA H SUDBINA..... I DRUGO (navesti) X NE ZNA Z	
UN13. Proverite UN12: Da li je pomenula 'Nikada nije imala menstruaciju'?	POMENULA JE, UN12=C 1 NIJE POMENULA, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒kraj
UN14. Kada je počela Vaša poslednja menstruacija? <i>Zabeležite odgovor koristeći istu jedinicu koju je navela ispitanica.</i> <i>Ako je odgovor '1 godina', postavite pitanje: Pre koliko meseci?</i>	PRE KOLIKO DANA..... 1 ____ PRE KOLIKO NEDELJA..... 2 ____ PRE KOLIKO MESECI 3 ____ PRE KOLIKO GODINA 4 ____ U MENOPAUZI / IMALA JE HISTEREKTOMIJU 993 PRE POSLEDNJEG POROĐAJA 994 NIKADA NIJE IMALA MENSTRUACIJU ... 995	993 ⇒kraj 994 ⇒kraj 995 ⇒kraj
UN15. Proverite UN14: Da li je poslednja menstruacija bila u toku ove godine?	DA, U TOKU OVE GODINE..... 1 NE, PRE GODINU DANA ILI VIŠE 2	2 ⇒kraj
UN16. Da li se dogodilo da zbog poslednje menstruacije, niste mogli da prisustvujete nekim društvenim aktivnostima, da idete u školu ili na posao?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ/ NIJE SIGURNA / NEMA TAKVIH AKTIVNOSTI..... 8	
UN17. Da li ste, za vreme poslednje menstruacije, mogli da se operete i presvučete kod kuće u privatnosti?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
UN18. Da li ste koristili materijale kao što su ulošci, tamponi, krpe ili menstrualnu čašicu?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2 ⇒kraj 8 ⇒kraj
UN19. Da li su ti materijali mogli da se koriste više puta?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	

STAVOVI PREMA NASILJU U PORODICI				DV
DV1. Ponekad se muž iznervira ili naljuti zbog nečeg što žena uradi. Po Vašem mišljenju, da li muž ima pravo da udari ili istuče svoju ženu u sledećim situacijama:				
			DA NE NZ	
[A]	Ako izade bez njegovog znanja?	IZLAZI BEZ NJEGOVOG ZNANJA ...1	2	8
[B]	Ako zanemaruje decu?	ZANEMARUJE DECU1	2	8
[C]	Ako se prepire sa njim?	PREPIRE SE SA NJIM1	2	8
[D]	Ako odbija seks sa njim?	ODBIJA SEKS SA NJIM1	2	8
[E]	Ako joj zagori jelo?	ZAGORI JOJ JELO1	2	8

VIKTIMIZACIJA		VT																																
<p>VT20. <i>Proverite da li je još neko prisutan. Pre nego što nastavite, postarajte se da sa ispitanicom ostanete nasamo.</i> Sada želim da Vam postavim neka pitanja o Vašoj ličnoj bezbednosti i diskriminaciji</p> <p>Ono što mi budete rekli ostaće strogo poverljivo i nikad neće biti nikome otkriveno.</p> <p>Koliko se osećate sigurno da sami šetate po svom komšiluku kad padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?</p>	<p>VEOMA SIGURNO 1</p> <p>SIGURNO 2</p> <p>NESIGURNO 3</p> <p>VEOMA NESIGURNO 4</p> <p>NIKADA NE ŠETA SAMA PO MRAKU7</p>																																	
<p>VT21. Koliko se osećate sigurno kada ste kod kuće sami kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?</p>	<p>VEOMA SIGURNO 1</p> <p>SIGURNO 2</p> <p>NESIGURNO 3</p> <p>VEOMA NESIGURNO 4</p> <p>NIKADA NE OSTAJE SAMA PO MRAKU 7</p>																																	
<p>VT22. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi <u>lično</u> osetili da ste diskriminisani ili da ste uznemiravani po osnovu?</p> <p>[A] Nacionalnog ili imigracionog porekla?</p> <p>[B] Pola?</p> <p>[C] Seksualne orijentacije?</p> <p>[D] Starosti?</p> <p>[E] Religije ili verovanja?</p> <p>[F] Invaliditeta?</p> <p>[X] Iz bilo kog drugog razloga?</p>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>DA</th><th>NE</th><th>NZ</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>NACIONALNOST / IMIGRACIONOG POREKLA ...</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>POL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>SEKSUALNA ORIJENTACIJA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>STAROST</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RELIGIJA / VEROVANJE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>INVALIDITET.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>DRUGI RAZLOG</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		DA	NE	NZ	NACIONALNOST / IMIGRACIONOG POREKLA ...	1	2	8	POL	1	2	8	SEKSUALNA ORIJENTACIJA	1	2	8	STAROST	1	2	8	RELIGIJA / VEROVANJE	1	2	8	INVALIDITET.....	1	2	8	DRUGI RAZLOG	1	2	8	
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INVALIDITET.....	1	2	8																															
DRUGI RAZLOG	1	2	8																															

BRAK/ZAJEDNICA		MA
MA1. Da li ste trenutno udati ili živite sa nekim u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, TRENUTNO JE UDATA 1 DA, ŽIVI SA PARTNEROM 2 NE, NIJE U ZAJEDNICI 3	3 ⇒ MA5
MA2. Koliko godina ima Vaš (muž/partner)? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko godina je napunio Vaš (muž/partner) na svom poslednjem rođendanu?	STAROST U GODINAMA __ __ NZ 98	⇒ MA7 98 ⇒ MA7
MA5. Da li ste ikada bili udati ili ste živeli sa nekim u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, BILA JE UDATA 1 DA, RANIJE JE ŽIVELA U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI SA PARTNEROM 2 NE 3	3 ⇒ kraj
MA6. Koji je Vaš bračni status sada: da li ste udovica, razvedena ili rastavljena?	UDOVICA 1 RAZVEDENA 2 RASTAVLJENA 3	
MA7. Da li ste samo jednom ili više puta bili udati ili živeli sa nekim u vanbračnoj zajednici?	SAMO JEDNOM 1 VIŠE PUTA 2	1 ⇒ MA8A 2 ⇒ MA8B
MA8A. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa (mužem/partnerom)? MA8B. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa <u>prvim</u> (mužem/partnerom)?	DATUM POČETKA ZAJEDNICE MESEC __ __ NE ZNA MESEC 98 GODINA __ __ __ __ NE ZNA GODINU 9998	
MA9. Proverite MA8A/B: Da li je 'NE ZNA GODINU' ubeleženo?	DA, MA8A/B=9998 1 NE, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒ kraj
MA10. Proverite MA7: Samo jednom u braku/vanbračnoj vezi?	DA, MA7=1 1 NE, MA7=2 2	1 ⇒ MA11A 2 ⇒ MA11B
MA11A. Koliko godina ste imali kada ste počeli da živite sa svojim (mužem/partnerom)? MA11B. Koliko godina ste imali kada ste počeli da živite sa svojim <u>prvim</u> (mužem/partnerom)?	STAROST U GODINAMA __ __	

FUNKCIONISANJE ODRASLE OSOBE		AF
AF1. Proverite WB4: Starost ispitanice?	15-17 GODINA 1 18-49 GODINA 2	1 ⇒ kraj
AF2. Da li koristite naočare ili kontaktna sočiva? <i>Uključiti i upotrebu naočara za čitanje.</i>	DA 1 NE 2	
AF3. Da li koristite slušni aparat?	DA 1 NE 2	
AF4. Sada ću Vam postaviti pitanja o teškoćama koje možda imate dok obavljate različite aktivnosti. Za svaku aktivnost ima četiri moguća odgovora. Možete reći da 1) nemate teškoće, 2) imate neke teškoće, 3) imate puno teškoća ili da 4) uopšte ne možete da obavljate tu aktivnost. <i>Ponovite ove četiri kategorije tokom pojedinih pitanja kad ispitanica u svom odgovoru ne upotrebi jednu od tih kategorija:</i> Zapamtite, četiri moguća odgovora su: 1) nema teškoća, 2) neke teškoće, 3) puno teškoća, ili 4) uopšte ne možete da obavljate aktivnost.		
AF5. Proverite AF2: Ispitanica koristi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA, AF2=1 1 NE, AF2=2 2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. Kad koristite svoje naočare ili kontaktna sočiva, da li i dalje teško vidite? AF6B. Da li imate teškoća sa vidom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
AF7. Proverite AF3: Ispitanica koristi slušni aparat?	DA, AF3=1 1 NE, AF3=2 2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B
AF8A. Kad koristite slušni/e aparat/e da li i dalje imate teškoća da čujete? AF8B. Da li imate teškoća da čujete?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
AF9. Da li imate teškoća kad hodate ili se penjete uz stepenice?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA/ DA SE PENJE UZ STEPENICE 4	
AF10. Da li imate teškoća sa pamćenjem ili koncentracijom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PAMTI/ DA SE KONCENTRIŠE 4	
AF11. Da li imate teškoća da se starate o sebi, kao na primer da se sami okupate ili obučete?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE STARA O SEBI 4	
AF12. Koristeći svoj uobičajeni jezik, da li imate teškoća da komunicirate, na primer da razumete druge ili da Vas razumeju?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3	

HIV/SIDA		HA																
HA1. Sada želim da razgovaramo o nečem drugom. Da li ste ikada čuli za HIV ili SIDU?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2 ⇒ kraj																
HA2. HIV je virus koji može da izazove sidu Da li ljudi mogu da umanje šanse da dobiju virus HIV/sidu tako što će imati samo jednog seksualnog partnera koji nije zaražen i koji nema druge seksualne partnere?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA3. Da li ljudi mogu da dobiju sidu od ujeda komarca?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA3A. Da li ljudi mogu da dobiju virus HIV/sidu grljenjem ili rukovanjem sa osobom koja je zaražena virusom side?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA4. Da li ljudi mogu da umanje šanse da dobiju virus side tako što će koristiti kondom svaki put kad imaju seksualni odnos?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA5. Da li ljudi mogu da dobiju virus side ako dele hranu sa osobom koja ima virus side?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA6. Da li virus side može da se dobije vradžbinom ili nekim drugim natprirodnim putem?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA7. Da li je moguće da naizgled zdrava osoba ima virus side?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA8. Može li se HIV virus preneti sa majke na njenu bebu: [A] Tokom trudnoće? [B] Tokom porođaja? [C] Dojenjem?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>DA</th> <th>NE</th> <th>NZ</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TOKOM TRUDNOĆE.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOKOM POROĐAJA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOJENJEM.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DA	NE	NZ	TOKOM TRUDNOĆE.....	1	2	8	TOKOM POROĐAJA	1	2	8	DOJENJEM.....	1	2	8	
	DA	NE	NZ															
TOKOM TRUDNOĆE.....	1	2	8															
TOKOM POROĐAJA	1	2	8															
DOJENJEM.....	1	2	8															
HA9. Proverite HA8[A], [B] i [C]: Da li je zabeležen bar jedan odgovor „Da”?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ HA30																
HA10. Da li postoje posebni lekovi koje lekari ili medicinske sestre mogu da daju ženi inficiranoj HIV virusom kako bi smanjili rizik od toga da se bebi prenese ovaj virus?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8																	
HA30. Da li biste kupili sveže povrće od prodavca kada biste znali da ima virus side?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8																	

HA31. Da li mislite da deci koja imaju sidu treba dozvoliti da pohađaju školu zajedno sa decom koja nemaju sidu?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8	
HA32. Da li mislite da ljudi oklevaju da se testiraju na sidu jer se plaše od toga kako će drugi ljudi da reaguju ako njihov rezultat testa pokaže da imaju sidu?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8	
HA33. Da li ljudi pričaju loše o osobama koje imaju sidu ili za koje se misli da imaju sidu?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8	
HA34. Da li ljudi koji imaju sidu ili za koje se misli da imaju sidu gube poštovanje drugih ljudi?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8	
HA35. Da li se slažete ili se ne slažete sa sledećom izjavom? Bilo bi me sramota kada bi neko u mojoj porodici imao sidu.	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8	
HA36. Da li se plašite da biste mogli da dobijete sidu ako dođete u kontakt sa pljuvačkom osobe koja ima sidu?	DA 1 NE 2 KAŽE DA IMA HIV 7 NZ / NIJE SIGURNA / ZAVISI..... 8	

WM10. <i>Ubeležite vreme.</i>	SATI I MINUTI : ..	
WM11. <i>Da li je cela anketa sprovedena nasamo ili je neko bio prisutan tokom cele ankete ili nekog njenog dela?</i>	DA, CELO ANKETIRANJE JE OBAVLJENO NASAMO 1 NE, DRUGA LICA SU BILA PRISUTNA TOKOM CELE ANKETE (navesti) 2 NE, DRUGA LICA SU BILA PRISUTNA TOKOM DELA ANKETE (navesti) 3	
WM12. <i>Jezik upitnika.</i>	ENGLESKI 1 ALBANSKI 2 SRPSKI 3	
WM13. <i>Jezik anketiranja/razgovora.</i>	ENGLESKI 1 ALBANSKI 2 SRPSKI 3 ROMSKI 4 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
WM14. <i>Maternji jezik ispitanice.</i>	ENGLESKI 01 ALBANSKI 02 SRPSKI 03 TURSKI 04 BOŠNJAČKI 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
WM15. <i>Da li je za bilo koje delove ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?</i>	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	

WM16. Proveriti kolone HL10 i HL20 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO:
Da li je ispitanica majka ili staratelj bilo kog deteta starosti 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?

- ☐ *Da ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i ubeležite „01“. Zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU MLAĐU OD PET GODINA za to dete i započnite razgovor sa ovom ispitanicom.*
- ☐ *Ne ⇒ Proverite HH26-HH27 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: da li je dete starosti 5-17 godina odabrano za UPITNIK ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 GODINA?*
 - ☐ *Da ⇒ Proverite kolonu HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: da li je ispitanica majka ili staratelj deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 GODINA u ovom domaćinstvu?*
 - ☐ *Da ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i ubeležite „01“. Zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 GODINA za to dete i započnite razgovor sa ovom ispitanicom.*
 - ☐ *Ne ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i ubeležite '01'. Zatim završite anketu sa ovom ispitanicom tako što ćete joj se zahvaliti na saradnji. Proverite da li ima još upitnika koje treba sprovesti u ovom domaćinstvu.*
 - ☐ *Ne ⇒ Pređite na WM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i ubeležite '01'. Zatim završite anketu sa ovom ispitanicom tako što ćete joj se zahvaliti na saradnji. Proverite da li ima još upitnika koje treba sprovesti u ovom domaćinstvu.*

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA**ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA**

Kartica za pitanje WB14

Albanski

1. Fëmija lexon librin.
2. Kjo verë ka qenë me shumë reshje.
3. Prindërit duhet të kujdesen për fëmijët.
4. Aktiviteti bujqësor është punë e vështirë.

Bosanski

1. Dijete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o djeci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Srpski (ćirilica)

1. Дете чита књигу.
2. Ово лето је било врло кишовито.
3. Родитељи морају да брину о деци.
4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Srpski (latinica)

1. Dete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo leto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o deci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Turski

1. Çocuk kitabı okur.
2. Bu yaz çok yağmurlu geçti.
3. Veliler çocuklarına bakmakla yükümlüdürler.
4. Tarımcılık faaliyeti zor bir iştir.

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA MUŠKARCA		MWM
MWM1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): ____ ____ ____	MWM2. Broj domaćinstva: ____ ____	
MWM3. Ime i redni broj muškarca: IME _____	MWM4. Ime i broj kontrolora: IME _____	
MWM5. Ime i broj anketara: IME _____	MWM6. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> ____	

Proverite starost muškarca iz HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Ako je starost 15-17 godina, proverite u HH39 da li je saglasnost odraslog lica za anketiranje dobijena ili nije neophodna (HL20=90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne sme da počne i potrebno je upisati „06“ u MWM17.	MWM7. Ubeležiti vreme : <div style="text-align: center;"> SATI : MINUTA ____ : ____ </div>		
MWM8. Proverite ispunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovog ispitanika za još neki upitnik?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> DA VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN 1 NE, OVO JE PRVO ANKETIRANJE..2 </td> <td style="width: 40%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> 1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A </td> </tr> </table>	DA VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN 1 NE, OVO JE PRVO ANKETIRANJE..2	1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A
DA VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN 1 NE, OVO JE PRVO ANKETIRANJE..2	1 ⇒ MWM9B 2 ⇒ MWM9A		
MWM9A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>Vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz ASK-a. Sprovodimo anketu o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Hteo/la bih da razgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i drugim temama. Ova anketa obično traje oko 15 minuta. Mi takođe anketiramo majke o njihovoj deci. Sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?	MWM9B. Sada želim još detaljnije da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i još nekim temama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Ponavljam, sve informacije koje nam date ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?		
DA..... 1 NE / PITANJE NIJE POSTAVLJENO 2	1 ⇒ <i>PODACI O MUŠKARCU Modul</i> 2 ⇒ MWM17		

MWM17. Rezultat anketiranja muškarca. <i>Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.</i>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">01</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">MUŠKARAC NIJE KOD KUĆE</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">02</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">ODBIO DA BUDE ANKETIRAN</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">03</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">04</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti)</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">05</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NIJE DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ODRASLOG ZA ISPITANIK STAROSTI 15-17.....</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">06</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">DRUGO (navesti)</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">96</td> </tr> </table>	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN.....	01	MUŠKARAC NIJE KOD KUĆE	02	ODBIO DA BUDE ANKETIRAN	03	UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN.....	04	NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti)	05	NIJE DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ODRASLOG ZA ISPITANIK STAROSTI 15-17.....	06	DRUGO (navesti)	96
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DRUGO (navesti)	96														

PODACI O MUŠKARCU		MWB
MWB1. Proverite redni broj ispitanika (MWM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ovaj ispitanik takođe bio ispitanik i u Upitniku za domaćinstvo?	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, MWM3=HH47..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, MWM3≠HH47 2	2 ⇒ MWB3
MWB2. Proverite ED5 u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO za ovog ispitanika. Najviši nivo školovanja koji je pohađao:	ED5= 3 ILI 4 1 ED5=0, 1, 2,8 ILI PRAZNO 2	1 ⇒ MWB15 2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB3. Kog meseca i koje godine ste rođeni?	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC.....__ __ NE ZNA MESEC98 GODINA__ __ __ __ NE ZNA GODINU9998	
MWB4. Koliko imate godina? <i>Dodatno pitanje: Koliko ste godina napunili na svom poslednjem rođendanu?</i> <i>Ako su odgovori na pitanja MWB3 i MWB4 nedosledni, postavite dodatna pitanja i ispravite. Neophodno je upisati tačnu starost.</i>	STAROST (PUNE GODINE).....__ __	
MWB5. Da li ste ikad išli u školu ili u predškolsku ustanovu?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MWB14
MWB6. Koji je najviši nivo i razred/godina škole koju ste pohađali?	PREDŠKOLSKI 000 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)..... 1 __ __ OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9).. 2 __ __ SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13)..... 3 __ __ VIŠA/VISOKA 4 __ __	000 ⇒ MWB14
MWB7. Da li ste završili taj (razred/godinu)?	DA 1 NE 2	
MWB7A. Proverite WB6: Najviši nivo obrazovanja koji je ispitanik pohađao:	MWB6= 4..... 1 MWB6=1, 2 ILI 3..... 2	1 ⇒ MWB8 2 ⇒ MWB7B
MWB7B. Da li je najviši nivo obrazovanja koji ste pohađali deo starog ili novog školskog sistema?	STAROG 1 NOVOG 2 NZ (NE ZNA) 8	
MWB8. Proverite MWB4: Starost ispitanika:	15-24 GODINE 1 25-49 GODINA 2	2 ⇒ MWB13
MWB9. Da li ste u bilo kom trenutku u toku ove školske godine (2019–2020) pohađali školu?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MWB11
MWB10. Tokom ove školske godine (2019-2020), koji nivo i razred/godinu <u>pohađate</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)..... 1 __ __ OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9).. 2 __ __ SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13)..... 3 __ __ VIŠA/VISOKA 4 __ __	
MWB11. Da li ste u bilo kom trenutku u toku prethodne školske godine (2018–2019) pohađali školu?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒ MWB13

MWB12. Tokom prethodne školske godine, (2018-2019) koji nivo i razred/godinu <u>ste pohađali</u> ?	OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)..... 1 __ OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9).. 2 __ SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13)..... 3 __ VIŠA/VISOKA 4 __	
MWB13. Proveriti MWB6: Najviši obrazovni nivo koji je ispitanik pohađao:	MWB6=3 ILI 4..... 1 MWB6=1 ILI 2..... 2	1 ⇒MWB15
MWB14. Sada Vas molim da mi pročitate ovu rečenicu. <i>Ispitaniku pokažite rečenicu na kartici.</i> <i>Ukoliko ispitanik ne može da pročita celu rečenicu, pitajte: Možete li da mi pročitate deo ove rečenice?</i>	UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PROČITA 1 MOŽE DA PROČITA SAMO DELOVE REČENICE ... 2 MOŽE DA PROČITA CELU REČENICU..... 3 NE POSTOJI REČENICA NA ODGOVARAJUĆEM JEZIKU/ BRAJEVOM PISMU (navedite jezik) 4	
MWB15. Koliko dugo neprekidno živite u (ime sela ili grada u kome trenutno ima boravište)? <i>Ako živi manje od godinu dana, ubeležiti „00“ godina.</i>	GODINA __ __ ODUVEK / OD ROĐENJA 95	95 ⇒MWB18
MWB16. Neposredno pre nego što ste se doselili ovde, da li ste živeli u gradu ili u selu? <i>Postavite dodatna pitanja da tačno identifikujete vrstu mesta.</i> <i>Ako niste u stanju da utvrdite da li je to grad ili selo, zapišite ime mesta i privremeno ubeležite „5“ dok ne utvrdite odgovarajuću kategoriju za ovaj odgovor</i> _____ (Naziv mesta)	GRAD 1 SELO 3 NIJE MOGUĆE UTVRDITI DA LI JE U PITANJU GRAD ILI SELO 5 NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8	
MWB17. Pre nego što ste se doselili ovde, u kojoj ste opštini živeli? <i>Ako ne možete da odredite tačnu opštinu, pokažite anketiranom spisak opština i, ako je potrebno, pročitajte ga naglas, a zatim ubeležite odgovarajuću šifru.</i>	OPŠTINA __ __ VAN KOSOVA (navesti) 96	
MWB18. Da li imate bilo koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒kraj
MWB19. Kakvu vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja imate? <i>Ubeležite sve pomenute.</i>	ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE PREKO POSLODAVCA B DRUGO KOMERCIJALNO OSIGURANJE KOJE SAM UPLAĆUJE D DRUGO (navesti) X	

PLODNOST		MCM
MCM1. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svoj deci koju ste dobili u životu. Interesuju me sva deca koja su biološki Vaša, čak i ako nisu zakonski Vaša i ne nose Vaše prezime. Da li ste ikada dobili decu sa nekom ženom? <i>U ovaj modul se uključuju samo živorođena deca. Mrtvorodenu decu ne bi trebao pominjati u odgovoru na bilo koje pitanje.</i>	DA1 NE2 NZ8	2 ⇨ MCM8 8 ⇨ MCM8
MCM2. Da i imate sinove ili ćerke kojima ste Vi biološki otac i koji sada žive sa Vama?	DA1 NE2	2 ⇨ MCM5
MCM3. Koliko sinova živi sa Vama? <i>Ako nijedan ne živi sa ispitanikom upisati „00“.</i>	SINOVI KOD KUĆE__ __	
MCM4. Koliko ćerki živi sa Vama? <i>Ako nijedna ne živi sa ispitanikom upisati „00“.</i>	ĆERKI KOD KUĆE__ __	
MCM5. Da li imate sinove ili ćerke kojima ste Vi otac i koji su živi ali ne žive sa Vama?	DA1 NE2	2 ⇨ MCM8
MCM6. Koliko imate sinova koji su živi ali ne žive sa Vama? <i>Ako nema, ubeležite „00“.</i>	SINOVI KOJI SU NA DRUGOM MESTU__ __	
MCM7. Koliko imate ćerki koje su žive ali ne žive sa Vama? <i>Ako nema, ubeležite „00“.</i>	ĆERKE KOJE SU NA DRUGOM MESTU__ __	
MCM8. Da li ste ikada dobili dete koje je rođeno živo ali je posle umrlo? <i>Ako je odgovor „Ne“ postavite dodatno pitanje: Ovo se odnosi čak i na bebu koja je zaplakala, koje je napravila neki pokret, zvuk ili pokušala da diše ili je pokazivala bilo kakve druge znake života čak i samo nakratko?</i>	DA1 NE2	2 ⇨ MCM11
MCM9. Koliko dečaka je umrlo? <i>Ako nije nijedan, ubeležite „00“.</i>	UMRLI DEČACI__ __	
MCM10. Koliko devojčica je umrlo? <i>Ako nije nijedna, ubeležite „00“.</i>	UMRLE DEVOJČICE__ __	
MCM11. Sumirajte odgovore na pitanja MCM3, MCM4, MCM6, MCM7, MCM9 i MCM10.	ZBIR__ __	
MCM12. Samo da proverimo da li sam dobro ubeležio, Vi ste kao otac dobili (ukupan broj u MCM11) živorođene dece tokom svog života. Da li je to tačno?	DA1 NE2	1 ⇨ MCM14
MCM13. Proverite odgovore na MCM1-MCM10 i izvršite potrebne ispravke dok odgovor u MCM12 ne bude „Da“.		

MCM14. <i>Proverite MCM11: Koliko živorođene dece je dobio?</i>	NEMA ŽIVOROĐENE DECE MCM11=00..... 0 SAMO JEDNO, MCM11=01 1 DVOJE ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, MCM11=02 2	0 ⇒ <i>kraj</i> 1 ⇒ <i>MCM18A</i>
MCM15. Da li sva deca koju ste Vi kao otac dobili imaju istu biološku majku?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒ <i>MCM17</i>
MCM16. Sa koliko ste ukupno žena dobili decu?	BROJ ŽENA __ __	
MCM17. Koliko ste imali godina kada Vam se rodilo prvo dete?	STAROST U GODINAMA __ __	⇒ <i>MCM18B</i>
MCM18A. Kog meseca koje godine Vam se rodilo dete? MCM18B. Kog meseca i koje godine Vam se rodilo zadnje od (<i>ukupan broj u MCM11</i>) dece čak i ako se rodilo mrtvo? <i>Neophodno je ubeležiti mesec i godinu.</i>	DATUM ZADNJEG ROĐENJA MESEC __ __ GODINA __ __ __ __	

STAVOVI PREMA NASILJU U PORODICI				MDV
MDV1. Ponekad se muž iznervira ili naljuti zbog nečeg što žena uradi. Po Vašem mišljenju, da li muž ima pravo da udari ili istuče svoju ženu u sledećim slučajevima:		DA NE NZ		
[A]	Ako izađe bez njegovog znanja?	IZLAZI BEZ NJEGOVOG ZNANJA...	1 2 8	
[B]	Ako zanemaruje decu?	ZANEMARUJE DECU	1 2 8	
[C]	Ako se prepire sa njim?	PREPIRE SE SA NJIM.....	1 2 8	
[D]	Ako odbija seks sa njim?	ODBIJA SEKS SA NJIM.....	1 2 8	
[E]	Ako joj zagori jelo?	ZAGORI JOJ JELO	1 2 8	

VIKTIMIZACIJA		MVT																																
<p>MVT20. Proverite da li je još neko prisutan. Pre nego što nastavite, postarajte se da sa ispitanikom ostanete nasamo. Sada želim da Vam postavim neka pitanja o Vašoj ličnoj bezbednosti i diskriminaciji.</p> <p>Ono što mi budete rekli ostaće strogo poverljivo i nikad neće biti nikome otkriveno.</p> <p>Koliko se osećate sigurno da sami šetate po svom komšiluku kad padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?</p>	<p>VEOMA SIGURNO 1</p> <p>SIGURNO 2</p> <p>NESIGURNO 3</p> <p>VEOMA NESIGURNO 4</p> <p>NIKAD NE ŠETA SAM PO MRAKU 7</p>																																	
<p>MVT21. Koliko se osećate sigurno kada ste kod kuće sami kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?</p>	<p>VEOMA SIGURNO 1</p> <p>SIGURNO 2</p> <p>NESIGURNO 3</p> <p>VEOMA NESIGURNO 4</p> <p>NIKADA NE OSTAJE SAM PO MRAKU 7</p>																																	
<p>MVT22. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi <u>lično</u> osetili da ste diskriminисani ili da ste uznemiravani po osnovu:</p> <p>[A] Nacionalnog ili imigracionog porekla?</p> <p>[B] Pola?</p> <p>[C] Seksualne orijentacije?</p> <p>[D] Starosti?</p> <p>[E] Religije ili verovanja?</p> <p>[F] Invaliditeta?</p> <p>[X] iz bilo kog drugog razloga?</p>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>DA</th><th>NE</th><th>NZ</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>NACIONALNOST / IMIGRACIONOG POREKLA.</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>POL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>SEKSUALNA ORIJENTACIJA....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>STAROST</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>RELIGIJA ILI VEROVANJE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>INVALIDITET.....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>DRUGI RAZLOG</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></tbody></table>		DA	NE	NZ	NACIONALNOST / IMIGRACIONOG POREKLA.	1	2	8	POL	1	2	8	SEKSUALNA ORIJENTACIJA....	1	2	8	STAROST	1	2	8	RELIGIJA ILI VEROVANJE	1	2	8	INVALIDITET.....	1	2	8	DRUGI RAZLOG	1	2	8	
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DRUGI RAZLOG	1	2	8																															

BRAK/ZAJEDNICA		MMA
MMA1. Da li ste trenutno oženjeni ili živite u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, TRENUTNO JE OŽENJEN 1 DA, ŽIVI SA ŽENOM U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI 2 NE, NIJE U ZAJEDNICI 3	1 ⇒ MMA7 2 ⇒ MMA7
MMA5. Da li ste ikada bili oženjeni ili ste živeli sa ženom u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, BIO JE OŽENJEN 1 DA, RANIJE JE ŽIVEO U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI 2 NE 3	3 ⇒ kraj
MMA6. Koji je Vaš bračni status sada: da li ste udovac, razveden ili rastavljen?	UDOVAC 1 RAZVEDEN 2 RASTAVLJEN 3	
MMA7. Da li ste samo jednom ili više puta bili oženjeni ili živeli sa nekim u vanbračnoj zajednici?	SAMO JEDNOM 1 VIŠE PUTA 2	1 ⇒ MMA8A 2 ⇒ MMA8B
MMA8A. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa svojom ženom / u vanbračnoj zajednici? MMA8B. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa svojom <u>prvom</u> ženom/partnerkom?	DATUM POČETKA ZAJEDNICE MESEC ____ NE ZNA MESEC 98 GODINA ____ NE ZNA GODINU 9998	
MMA9. Proverite MMA8A/B: Da li je 'NE ZNA GODINU' ubeleženo?	DA, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NE, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒ kraj
MMA10. Proverite MMA7: Samo jednom u braku/vanbračnoj vezi?	DA, MMA7=1 1 NE, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇒ MMA11A 2 ⇒ MMA11B
MMA11A. Koliko godina ste imali kada ste počeli da živite sa svojom (ženom/partnerkom)? MMA11B. Koliko godina ste imali kada ste počeli da živite sa svojom <u>prvom</u> (ženom/partnerkom)?	STAROST U GODINAMA ____	

FUNKCIONISANJE ODRASLE OSOBE		MAF
MAF1. Proveriti MWB4: Starost ispitanika?	15-17 GODINA 1 18-49 GODINA 2	1 ⇒ kraj
MAF2. Da li koristite naočare ili kontaktna sočiva? <i>Uključiti i upotrebu naočara za čitanje.</i>	DA 1 NE 2	
MAF3. Da li koristite slušni aparat?	DA 1 NE 2	
MAF4. Sada ću Vam postaviti pitanja o teškoćama koje možda imate dok obavljate različite aktivnosti. Za svaku aktivnost ima četiri moguća odgovora. Možete reći da 1) nemate teškoće, 2) imate neke teškoće, 3) imate puno teškoća ili da 4) uopšte ne možete da obavljate tu aktivnost. <i>Ponovite ove četiri kategorije tokom pojedinih pitanja kad ispitanik u svom odgovoru ne upotrebi jednu od tih kategorija:</i> Zapamtite, četiri moguća odgovora su: 1) nema teškoća, 2) neke teškoće, 3) puno teškoća, ili 4) uopšte ne možete da obavljate aktivnost.		
MAF5. Proveriti MAF2: Ispitanik koristi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA, MAF2=1 1 NE, MAF2=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF6A 2 ⇒ MAF6B
MAF6A. Kad koristite svoje naočare ili kontaktna sočiva, da li i dalje teško vidite? MAF6B. Da li imate teškoća sa vidom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
MAF7. Proveriti MAF3: Ispitanik koristi slušno pomagalo?	DA, MAF3=1 1 NE, MAF3=2 2	1 ⇒ MAF8A 2 ⇒ MAF8B
MAF8A. Kad koristite slušni aparat/e da li i dalje imate teškoća da čujete? MAF8B. Da li imate teškoća da čujete?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
MAF9. Da li imate teškoća kad hodate ili se penjete uz stepenice?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA/ DA SE PENJE UZ STEPENICE 4	
MAF10. Da li imate teškoća sa pamćenjem ili koncentracijom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PAMTI/ DA SE KONCENTRIŠE 4	
MAF11. Da li imate teškoća da se starate o sebi, kao na primer da se sami okupate ili obučete?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE STARA O SEBI 4	
MAF12. Koristeći svoj uobičajeni jezik, da li imate teškoća da komunicirate, na primer da razumete druge ili da Vas razumeju?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3	

HIV/SIDA		MHA
MHA1. Sada želim da razgovaramo o nečem drugom. Da li ste ikada čuli za HIV ili SIDU?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒ <i>kraj</i>
MHA2. HIV je virus koji može da izazove sidu. Da li ljudi mogu da umanje šanse da dobiju virus side tako što će imati samo jednog seksualnog partnera koji nije zaražen i koji nema druge seksualne partnere?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA3. Da li ljudi mogu da dobiju virus HIV/sidu od ujeda komarca?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
HA3A. Da li ljudi mogu da dobiju virus HIV/sidu grljenjem ili rukovanjem sa osobom koja je zaražena virusom side?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA4. Da li ljudi mogu da umanje šanse da dobiju virus side tako što će koristiti kondom svaki put kad imaju seksualni odnos?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA5. Da li ljudi mogu da dobiju virus side ako dele hranu sa osobom koja ima virus side?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA6. Da li virus side može da se dobije vradžbinom ili nekim drugim natprirodnim putem?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA7. Da li je moguće da naizgled zdrava osoba ima virus side?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA8. Može li se virus side preneti sa majke na njenu bebu: [A] Tokom trudnoće? [B] Tokom porođaja? [C] Dojenjem?	<div> <div>DA NE NZ</div> <div>TOKOM TRUDNOĆE..... 1 2 8</div> <div>TOKOM POROĐAJA..... 1 2 8</div> <div>DOJENJEM..... 1 2 8</div> </div>	
MHA9. Proveriti MHA8 [A], [B] i [C]: Da li je zabeležen bar jedan odgovor „Da“?	DA 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇒ <i>MHA30</i>
MHA10. Da li postoje posebni lekovi koje lekari ili medicinske sestre mogu da daju ženi inficiranoj HIV virusom kako bi smanjili rizik od toga da se bebi prenese ovaj virus?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
MHA30. Da li biste kupili sveže povrće od prodavca kada biste znali da ima virus side?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	

MHA31. Da li mislite da deci koja imaju sidu treba dozvoliti da pohađaju školu zajedno sa decom koja nemaju sidu?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	
MHA32. Da li mislite da ljudi oklevaju da se testiraju na sidu jer se plaše od toga kako će drugi ljudi da reaguju ako njihov rezultat testa pokaže da imaju sidu?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	
MHA33. Da li ljudi pričaju loše o osobama koje imaju sidu ili za koje se misli da imaju sidu?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	
MHA34. Da li ljudi koji imaju sidu ili za koje se misli da imaju sidu gube poštovanje drugih ljudi?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	
MHA35. Da li se slažete ili se ne slažete sa sledećom izjavom? Bilo bi me sramota kada bi neko u mojoj porodici imao sidu.	SLAŽE SE 1 NE SLAŽE SE 2 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	
MHA36. Da li se plašite da biste mogli da dobijete sidu ako dođete u kontakt sa pljuvačkom osobe koja ima sidu?	DA 1 NE..... 2 KAŽE DA IMA HIV 7 NZ / NIJE SIGURAN / ZAVISI..... 8	

MWM10. Ubeležite vreme.	SATI I MINUTI : ..	
MWM11. Da li je cela anketa sprovedena nasamo ili je neko bio prisutan tokom cele ankete ili nekog njenog dela?	DA, CELO ANKETIRANJE JE OBAVLJENO NASAMO 1 NE, DRUGA LICA SU BILA PRISUTNA TOKOM CELE ANKETE (navesti) 2 NE, DRUGA LICA SU BILA PRISUTNA TOKOM DELA ANKETE (navesti) 3	
MWM12. Jezik upitnika.	ENGLESKI..... 1 ALBANSKI..... 2 SRPSKI..... 3	
MWM13. Jezik anketiranja/razgovora.	ENGLESKI..... 1 ALBANSKI..... 2 SRPSKI..... 3 ROMSKI..... 4 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
MWM14. Maternji jezik ispitanika.	ENGLESKI..... 01 ALBANSKI..... 02 SRPSKI..... 03 TURSKI..... 04 BOŠNJAČKI 05 ROMSKI..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
MWM15. Da li je za bilo koje delove ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
MWM16. Proveriti kolone HL10 i HL20 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik staratelj bilo kog deteta starosti 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Da ⇒ Pređite na MWM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MUŠKARCA i ubeležite „01“. Zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU MLAĐU OD PET GODINA za to dete i započnite razgovor sa ovim ispitanikom.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Ne ⇒ Proverite HH26-HH27 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: da li je neko dete starosti 5-17 godina odabrano za UPITNIK ZA DECU STAROSTI 5-17?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Da ⇒ Proverite kolonu HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: da li je ispitanik staratelj deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 u ovom domaćinstvu?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Da ⇒ Pređite na MWM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MUŠKARCA i ubeležite „01“. Zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 za to dete i započnite razgovor sa ovim ispitanikom.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Ne ⇒ Pređite na MWM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MUŠKARCA i ubeležite „01“. Zatim završite anketu sa ovim ispitanikom tako što ćete mu se zahvaliti na saradnji. Proverite da li ima još upitnika koje treba sprovesti u ovom domaćinstvu.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Ne ⇒ Pređite na MWM17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MUŠKARCA i ubeležite „01“. Zatim završite anketu sa ovim ispitanikom tako što ćete mu se zahvaliti na saradnji. Proverite da li ima još upitnika koje treba sprovesti u ovom domaćinstvu.		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA**ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA**

Kartica za pitanje MWB14

Albanski

1. Fëmija lexon librin.
2. Kjo verë ka qenë me shumë reshje.
3. Prindërit duhet të kujdesen për fëmijët.
4. Aktiviteti bujqësor është punë e vështirë.

Bosanski

1. Dijete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo ljeto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o djeci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Srpski (ćirilica)

1. Дете чита књигу.
2. Ово лето је било врло кишовито.
3. Родитељи морају да брину о деци.
4. Бављење пољопривредом је тежак посао.

Srpski (latinica)

1. Dete čita knjigu.
2. Ovo leto je bilo vrlo kišovito.
3. Roditelji moraju da brinu o deci.
4. Bavljenje poljoprivredom je težak posao.

Turski

1. Çocuk kitabı okur.
2. Bu yaz çok yağmurlu geçti.
3. Veliler çocuklarına bakmakla yükümlüdürler.
4. Tarımcılık faaliyeti zor bir iştir.

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA		UF
UF1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____	UF2. Broj domaćinstva: _____	
UF3. Ime i redni broj deteta: IME _____	UF4. Ime i redni broj majke / staratelja: IME _____	
UF5. Ime i broj anketara: IME _____	UF6. Ime i broj kontrolora: IME _____	
UF7. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	UF8. Zabeležite vreme:	SATI : MINUTA _____ : _____

Proverite starost ispitanika iz HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVA: Ako je starost 15-17 godina, proverite u (HH33 ili HH39) da li je saglasnost odraslog lica za anketiranje dobijena ili nije neophodna (HL20=90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne sme da počne i potrebno je upisati '06' u UF17. Ispitanik mora da ima najmanje 15 godina.

UF9. Proverite ispunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovog ispitanika za još neki upitnik?	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN..... 1 NE, OVO JE PRVA ANKETA..... 2	1 ⇒UF10B 2 ⇒UF10A
UF10A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>Vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz ASK-a. Sprovodimo anketu o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Hteo/la bih da razgovaram sa vama o zdravlju i razvoju (<i>ime deteta iz UF3</i>). Ova anketa obično traje oko 15 minuta. Sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?	UF10B. Sada želim još detaljnije da porazgovaram sa Vama o zdravlju i razvoju (<i>ime deteta iz UF3</i>). Ova anketa obično traje oko 15 minuta. Ponavljam, sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?	
DA..... 1 NE / PITANJE NIJE POSTAVLJENO..... 2	1 ⇒ PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD PET Modul 2 ⇒UF17	

UF17. Rezultat anketiranja za decu mlađu od 5 godina Šifre se odnose na majku/staratelja. Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN..... 01 NIJE KOD KUĆE..... 02 ODBILA/ODBIO ANKETIRANJE..... 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN..... 04 NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (<i>navesti</i>) 05 NIJE DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ODRASLOG ZA MAJKU/STARATELJA STAROSTI 15-17..... 06 DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) 96
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PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD PET GODINA		UB
UB0. Pre nego što počnem anketu, možete li molim Vas da donesete (ime) izvod iz matične knjige rođenih, karton vakcinacije deteta, zdravstvenu knjižicu deteta i sve podatke o vakcinaciji od privatnog pružaoca zdravstvene zaštite? Potrebno je da se pozovemo na ta dokumenta. <i>Ukoliko je dete starosti 3 ili 4 godine, ne treba tražiti dokumentaciju o vakcinacijama.</i>		
UB1. Kog dana, meseca i godine je (ime) rođen/a? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Kada (mu/joj) je rođen/dan? <i>Ako majka/staratelj zna tačan datum rođenja, unesite i dan; u suprotnom zaokružite "98" za dan.</i> <i>Mesec i godina <u>moraju</u> biti upisani.</i>	DATUM ROĐENJA DAN__ __ NZ DAN98 MESEC__ __ GODINA <u>2 0</u> __ __	
UB2. Koliko (ime) ima godina? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko godina je (ime) napunio/napunila kada mu/joj je bio poslednji rođendan? <i>Upišite uzrast u punim godinama.</i> <i>Upišite „0" ako dete ima manje od godinu dana.</i> <i>Ukoliko su odgovori na UB1 i UB2 nedosledni, postavite dodatna pitanja i ispravite.</i>	STAROST DETETA (PUNE GODINE).....__	
UB3. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	0, 1, ILI 2 GODINE1 3 ILI 4 GODINE2	1 ⇨ UB9
UB4. Proverite redni broj ispitanika (UF4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DECU MLAĐU OD 5 GOD. i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ovaj ispitanik takođe bio ispitanik i u Upitniku za domaćinstvo?	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, UF4=HH471 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, UF4≠HH472	2 ⇨ UB6
UB5. Proverite ED10 u MODULU OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA O DOMAĆINSTVU: Da li dete pohađa predškolski obrazovni program u tekućoj školskoj godini?	DA, ED10=01 NE, ED10≠0 ILI PRAZNO2	1 ⇨ UB8B 2 ⇨ UB9
UB6. Da li je (ime) ikada pohađao/pohađala predškolski obrazovni program?	DA1 NE2	2 ⇨ UB9
UB7. Da li je u bilo kom trenutku od septembra pohađao/pohađala (programe navedene u UB6)?	DA1 NE2	1 ⇨ UB8A 2 ⇨ UB9

<p>UB8A. Da li (on/ona) trenutno pohađa (<i>programe navedene u UB6</i>)?</p> <p>UB8B. Pomenuli ste da (<i>ime</i>) ove školske godine pohađala/pohađao predškolski obrazovni program. Da li trenutno pohađa taj program?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	
<p>UB9. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) pokriven/pokrivena zdravstvenim osiguranjem?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ <i>kraj</i>
<p>UB10. Koji tip zdravstvenog osiguranja ima (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Zabeležite sve pomenuto.</i></p>	<p>ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE PREKO POSLODAVCA B</p> <p>DRUGO KOMERCIJALNO OSIGURANJE KOJE SAMI UPLAĆUJU D</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) X</p>	

UPIS U MATIČNU KNJIGU ROĐENIH		BR
BR1. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima izvod iz matične knjige rođenih? <i>Ako je odgovor DA, pitajte:</i> Mogu li da ga vidim?	DA, IZVOD JE POKAZAN1	1 ⇒ <i>kraj</i>
	DA, IZVOD NIJE POKAZAN2	2 ⇒ <i>kraj</i>
	NE3	
	NZ8	
BR2. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) rođenje upisano u matičnu knjigu rođenih matične službe?	DA1	1 ⇒ <i>kraj</i>
	NE2	
	NZ8	
BR3. Da li znate kako da upišete (<i>ime</i>) rođenje u matičnu knjigu rođenih?	DA1	
	NE2	

RAZVOJ U RANOM DETINJSTVU		EC
EC1. Koliko dečjih knjiga ili slikovnica ima (<i>ime</i>)?	NIJEDNU00 BROJ DEČJIH KNJIGA <u>0</u> ____ DESET ILI VIŠE KNJIGA10	
EC2. Interesuje me čime se (<i>ime</i>) igra kad je kod kuće. Da li se igra: D N NZ [A] igračkama napravljenim kod kuće kao što su krpene lutke, lopte krpenjače ili neke druge igračke napravljene kod kuće? [B] igračkama iz radnje ili fabrički napravljenim igračkama? [C] predmetima iz domaćinstva kao što su činije ili šerpe ili predmetima koje nađe napolju kao što su štapovi, kamenje, lišće i sl?	IGRAČKE NAPRAVLJENE KOD KUĆE.. 1 2 8 IGRAČKE IZ RADNJE 1 2 8 PREDMETI IZ DOMAĆINSTVA ILI PREDMETI PRONAĐENI NAPOLJU 1 2 8	
EC3. Ponekad odrasli koji se brinu o deci moraju da izađu iz kuće i da odu u kupovinu, peru odeću ili iz nekog drugog razloga moraju da ostave malu decu. Koliko dana je prošle nedelje (<i>ime</i>): [A] ostavljen/a sam/a duže od sat vremena? [B] ostavljen/a da se o njemu/njoj brine drugo dete, odnosno neko ko je mlađi od 10 godina, duže od jednog sata? <i>Ako je odgovor „nijedan dan”, unesite '0'. Ako je odgovor „ne znam”, unesite '8'.</i>	BROJ DANA KADA JE DETE OSTAVLJENO SÂMO DUŽE OD JEDNOG SATA ____ BROJ DANA KADA JE DETE OSTAVLJENO SA DRUGIM DETETOM DUŽE OD SAT VREMENA ____	
EC4. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	0 ILI 1 GODINA 1 2, 3 ILI 4 GODINE2	1 ⇒ <i>kraj</i>

<p>EC5. U prethodna 3 dana, da li ste Vi ili neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva stariji od 15 godina bili uključeni u neku od sledećih aktivnosti sa (ime):</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor „Da”, pitajte:</i> Ko je bio uključen u tu aktivnost sa (ime)?</p> <p><i>Hranitelj/maćeha ili očuh koji žive u domaćinstvu i koji su učestvovali u aktivnosti sa detetom treba označiti kao majku ili oca.</i></p> <p><i>Zabeležite sve što je primenjivo.</i></p> <p><i>Ne može se zabeležiti ‘Niko’ ako je neki član domaćinstva od 15 godina i stariji učestvovao u aktivnosti sa detetom.</i></p> <p>[A] Čitali knjige ili gledali slikovnice sa (ime)?</p> <p>[B] Pričali priče (ime)?</p> <p>[C] Pevali pesme (ime) ili sa (ime), uključujući uspavanke?</p> <p>[D] Izvodili (ime) van kuće?</p> <p>[E] Igrali se sa (ime)?</p> <p>[F] Imenovali, brojali ili crtali predmete za (ime) ili sa (ime)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MAJKA</th> <th>OTAC</th> <th>DRUGI</th> <th>NIKO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ČITALI KNJIGE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRIČALI PRIČE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PEVALI PESME</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IZVODILI NAPOLJE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IGRALI SE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMENOVALI</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MAJKA	OTAC	DRUGI	NIKO	ČITALI KNJIGE	A	B	X	Y	PRIČALI PRIČE	A	B	X	Y	PEVALI PESME	A	B	X	Y	IZVODILI NAPOLJE	A	B	X	Y	IGRALI SE	A	B	X	Y	IMENOVALI	A	B	X	Y	
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IGRALI SE	A	B	X	Y																																	
IMENOVALI	A	B	X	Y																																	
<p>EC5G. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?</p>	<p>2 GODINE 1</p> <p>3 ILI 4 GODINE 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒kraj</p>																																			
<p>EC6. Želim da Vam postavim neka pitanja o zdravlju i razvoju (ime). Deca se ne razvijaju i ne uče istom brzinom. Na primer, neka prohodaju pre drugih. Ova pitanja se odnose na nekoliko aspekata razvoja (ime).</p> <p>Može li (ime) da prepozna ili navede bar deset slova azbuke/abecede?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. Ume li (ime) da pročita bar četiri jednostavne, popularne reči?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>																																				
<p>EC8. Da li (ime) zna imena svih brojeva od 1 do 10 i da ih prepozna?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>																																				
<p>EC9. Može li (ime) da podigne mali predmet sa dva prsta, kao što je štap ili kamen sa zemlje?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>																																				
<p>EC10. Da li je (ime) ponekad toliko bolestan/bolesna da ne može da se igra?</p>	<p>DA 1</p> <p>NE 2</p> <p>NZ 8</p>																																				

EC11. Da li (<i>ime</i>) može da prati jednostavna uputstva kako da nešto pravilno uradi?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
EC12. Kada mu/joj kažete da nešto uradi, da li (<i>ime</i>) može to da uradi sam/sama?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
EC13. Da li se (<i>ime</i>) dobro slaže sa drugom decom?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
EC14. Da li (<i>ime</i>) šutira, ujeda ili udara drugu decu ili odrasle?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
EC15. Da li (<i>ime</i>) lako gubi pažnju?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ 8	

DISCIPLINA DETETA		UCD
UCD1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	0 GODINA 1 1, 2, 3 ILI 4 GODINE 2	1 ⇒kraj
UCD2. Odrasli koriste određene metode da nauče decu ispravnom ponašanju ili da se pozabave problemom ponašanja. Pročitacu različite metode koje se koriste. Recite mi da li ste <u>Vi ili neka druga odrasla osoba u Vašem domaćinstvu</u> koristili tu metodu sa (<i>ime</i>) u <u>proteklih mesec dana</u> .	<div style="text-align: right;">DA NE</div> [A] Oduzeli privilegije, zabranili nešto što (<i>ime</i>) voli ili (mu/joj) niste dozvolili da izađe napolje. ODUZELI PRIVILEGIJE 1 2 [B] Objasnili zašto je (<i>ime</i>) ponašanje bilo pogrešno. OBJASNILI POGREŠNO PONAŠANJE 1 2 [C] Prodrмали (ga/je). PRODRMALI GA/JE 1 2 [D] Dreknuli, vikali ili vrištali na (njega/nju). DREKNULI, VIKALI ILI VRIŠTALI 1 2 [E] Dali (mu/joj) da radi nešto drugo. DALI DA RADI NEŠTO DRUGO 1 2 [F] Pljesnuli, udarili ili lupili (ga/je) po zadnjici golom rukom. PLJESNULI, UDARILI ILI LUPILI PO ZADNJICI GOLOM RUKOM 1 2 [G] Udarili (ga/je) po zadnjici ili drugde po telu nečim poput kaiša, četke za kosu, štapa ili drugim čvrstim predmetom. UDARILI KAIŠOM, ČETKOM ZA KOSU, ŠTAPOM ILI DRUGIM TEŠKIM PREDMETOM 1 2 [H] Rekli (mu/joj) da je glup/a, lenj/a ili nešto slično. REKLI DA JE GLUP/A, LENJ/A ILI NEŠTO SLIČNO 1 2 [I] Udarili ili ošamarili (ga/je) po licu, glavi ili ušima. UDARILI ILI OŠAMARILI PO LICU, GLAVI ILI UŠIMA 1 2 [J] Udarili ili pljesnuli (ga/je) po šaci, ruci ili nozi. UDARILI / PLJESNULI PO ŠACI, RUCI ILI NOZI 1 2 [K] Izbili (ga/je), tj. udarali (ga/je) više puta koliko snažno ste mogli. IZBILI, UDARALI VIŠE PUTA KOLIKO SNAŽNO STE MOGLI 1 2	
UCD3. Proverite UF4: Da li je ispitanica majka ili starateljka još neke dece mlađe od 5 godina ili deteta starog 5-14 godina, koje je odabrano za upitnik za decu uzrasta 5-17godina?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒UCD5
UCD4. Proverite UF4: Da li je ovaj ispitanik već odgovorio na sledeće pitanje (UCD5 ili FCD5) za neko drugo dete?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇒kraj
UCD5. Da li verujete da je za pravilno vaspitanje, podizanje ili podučavanje deteta potrebno fizičko kažnjavanje deteta?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NEMA MIŠLJENJE 8	

FUNKCIONISANJE DETETA		UCF
UCF1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	0 ILI 1 GODINA 1 2, 3 ILI 4 GODINE 2	1 ⇒ kraj
UCF2. Postavio/la bih Vam pitanja o teškoćama koje (<i>ime</i>) možda ima. Da li (<i>ime</i>) nosi naočare?	DA 1 NE 2	
UCF3. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi slušni aparat?	DA 1 NE 2	
UCF4. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi neka pomagala ili koristi pomoć pri hodanju?	DA 1 NE 2	
UCF5. Zamoliću Vas da na sledeća pitanja odgovorite tako što ćete odabrati jedan od četiri moguća odgovora. Za svako pitanje, da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema teškoće, 2) ima neke teškoće, 3) ima puno teškoća ili da 4) uopšte ne možeda obavlja tu aktivnost. <i>Ponovite ove kategorije tokom pojedinih pitanja kad ispitanik u svom odgovoru ne upotrebi jednu od tih kategorija:</i> Zapamtite, četiri moguća odgovora: Da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema teškoće, 2) ima neke teškoće, 3) ima puno teškoća ili da 4) uopšte ne može da obavlja tu aktivnost?		
UCF6. Proverite UCF2: Dete nosi naočare?	DA, UCF2=1 1 NE, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF7A 2 ⇒ UCF7B
UCF7A. Kad koristi svoje naočare, da li (<i>ime</i>) i dalje teško vidi? UCF7B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća sa vidom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
UCF8. Proverite UCF3: Dete koristi slušni aparat?	DA, UCF3=1 1 NE, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF9A 2 ⇒ UCF9B
UCF9A. Kada koristi svoj/e slušni/e aparat/e da li (<i>ime</i>) i dalje ima teškoća da čuje zvuke kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika? UCF9B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća da čuje zvuke kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
UCF10. Proverite UCF4: Dete ima pomagala ili koristi pomoć pri hodanju?	DA, UCF4=1 1 NE, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇒ UCF11 2 ⇒ UCF13
UCF11. Bez pomagala ili pomoći, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća pri hodanju?	NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	
UCF12. Sa svojim pomagalima ili uz pomoć, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća pri hodanju?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	1 ⇒ UCF14 2 ⇒ UCF14 3 ⇒ UCF14 4 ⇒ UCF14

UCF13. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća pri hodanju?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	
UCF14. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća da podigne male predmete svojom rukom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PODIGNE 4	
UCF15. Da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća da vas razume?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA RAZUME 4	
UCF16. Kada <i>(ime)</i> govori, da li imate teškoća da <i>(ga/je)</i> razumete?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE RAZUME 4	
UCF17. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća sa učenjem?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA NAUČI NEŠTO 4	
UCF18. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća u igranju?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE IGRA 4	
UCF19. Sledeće pitanje ima pet različitih opcija za odgovore. Ja ću vam ih pročitati posle pitanja. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, koliko <i>(ime)</i> šutira, grize ili udara drugu decu ili odrasle? Da li biste rekli: uopšte ne, manje, isto, više ili mnogo više?	 UOPŠTE NE 1 MANJE 2 ISTO 3 VIŠE 4 MNOGO VIŠE 5	

DOJENJE I NAČIN PREHRANE		BD
BD1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	0, 1, ILI 2 GODINE1 3 ILI 4 GODINE2	2 ⇒kraj
BD2. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada dojen/dojena?	DA1 NE2 NZ8	2 ⇒BD3A 8 ⇒BD3A
BD3. Da li (<i>ime</i>) još uvek doji?	DA1 NE2 NZ8	
BD3A. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?	0 ILI 1 GODINA1 2 GODINE2	2 ⇒kraj
BD4. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći, <u>pio/pila nešto iz flašice sa cuclom?</u>	DA1 NE2 NZ8	
BD5. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći, <u>pio/pila oralni rastvor za rehidraciju kao što je Nelit, Rehidromiks, Quidral, Hidraton, Humana Elektrolyt, Orosal 65?</u>	DA1 NE2 NZ8	
BD6. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći, <u>pio/pila ili jeo/jela vitaminske ili mineralne suplemente kao što su AD3 ili PROTON, ili neke lekove?</u>	DA1 NE2 NZ8	

<p>BD7. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svim drugim tečnostima koje je (<i>ime</i>) možda pio/pila juče, tokom dana ili noći.</p> <p>Molimo Vas da uključite i tečnosti koje je dete pilo van Vašeg doma.</p> <p>Da li je (<i>ime</i>) pio/pila (<i>naziv tečnosti</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći:</p>	<div>DA NE NZ</div>			
<p>[A] Običnu vodu?</p>	<p>OBIČNU VODU</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>[B] Sok ili voćni napitak?</p>	<p>SOK ILI VOĆNI NAPITAK</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>[C] Bistru supu?</p>	<p>BISTRU SUPU</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>[D] Adaptirano mleko za bebe, kao Bebelak, Hipp, Aptamil, Nan, Humana?</p>	<p>ADAPTIRANO MLEKO ZA BEBE</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2 \simeq BD7[E]</p>	<p>8 \simeq BD7[E]</p>
<p>[D1] Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) pio/pila adaptirano mleko za bebe?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor 7 ili više puta, zabeležite '7'.</i></p>	<p>KOLIKO PUTA JE PIO/PILA ADAPTIRANO MLEKO ZA BEBE8</p> <p>NZ8</p>			
<p>[E] Mleko životinjskog porekla, sveže, konzervirano ili u prahu?</p>	<p>MLEKO</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2 \simeq BD7[P]</p>	<p>8 \simeq BD7[P]</p>
<p>[E1] Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) pio/pila mleko?</p> <p><i>Ukoliko je odgovor 7 ili više puta, zabeležite '7'.</i></p>	<p>KOLIKO PUTA JE PIO/PILA MLEKO8</p> <p>NZ8</p>			
<p>[P] Čaj?</p>	<p>ČAJ</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>[X] Neku drugu tečnost?</p>	<p>DRUGU TEČNOST</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2 \simeq BD8</p>	<p>8 \simeq BD8</p>
<p>[X1] Zabeležite sve druge pomenute tečnosti.</p>	<p>(navesti) _____</p>			

<p>BD8. Sada želim da Vas pitam o <u>svemu</u> što je (ime) jeo/jela juče, tokom dana ili noći. Molimo Vas da uključite i hranu koja je uneta van Vašeg doma.</p> <p>- Razmislite kada se (ime) juče probudio/probudila. Da li je nešto tada pojeo/pojela?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor 'Da' pitajte:</i> Molim vas da mi kažete sve šta je (ime) tada pojeo/pojela. <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Još nešto?</p> <p><i>Zabeležite odgovore koristeći dole navedene grupe hrane.</i></p> <p>- Šta je (ime) radio/radila posle toga? Da li je nešto tada pojeo/pojela?</p> <p><i>Ponovite ovaj niz pitanja, beležeći grupe hrane, dok vam ispitanik ne kaže da je dete spavalo do sledećeg jutra.</i></p>				
<p>Za svaku grupu hrane koja nije pomenuta, nakon što ispunite gore pomenuto, pitajte: Samo da proverim, da li je (ime) jeo/jela (grupa hrane) juče, tokom dana ili noći.</p>		DA	NE	NZ
<p>[A] Kiselo mleko/grčki jogurt od životinjskog mleka? <i>Imajte na umu da tečni jogurt/jogurt u flašici treba da se navede u BD7[E] ili BD7[X], zavisno od sadržaja mleka.</i></p>		KISELO MLEKO/GRČKI JOGURT	1	2 8 BD8[B] BD8[B]
<p>[A1] Koliko puta je (ime) jeo/jela kiselo mleko/grčki jogurt? <i>Ukoliko je odgovor 7 ili više puta, zabeležite '7'.</i></p>		<p>KOLIKO PUTA JE JEO/JELA JOGURT 8</p> <p>NZ 8</p>		
<p>[B] Neku obogaćenu kašu za bebe od žitarica, kao što su Hipp, Lino, Frutek, Juvitana?</p>		OBOGAĆENA HRANA ZA BEBE	1	2 8
<p>[C] Hleb, pirinač, rezance, palentu, kašu od žitarica ili hranu od žitarica?</p>		HRANA OD ŽITARICA	1	2 8
<p>[D] Bundeve, šargarepu, tikvu ili slatki krompir koji su iznutra žuti ili narandžasti?</p>		BUNDEVA, ŠARGAREPA, TIKVA	1	2 8
<p>[E] Beli krompir ili drugu hranu koja se priprema od korena koji su iznutra beli?</p>		HRANA KOJA SE PRIPREMA OD KORENA	1	2 8
<p>[F] Spanać, brokoli ili ostalo tamno zeleno, lisnato povrće?</p>		TAMNO ZELENO, LISNATO POVRĆE	1	2 8
<p>[G] Sveže višnje, suve ili sveže kajsije i zrele dinje koje su iznutra narandžaste?</p>		SVEŽE VIŠNJE, KAJSIJE I DINJE	1	2 8
<p>[H] Ostalo voće ili povrće, kao banane, jabuke, grožđe, lubenicu, krastavac, breskvu, cveklu, kupus?</p>		OSTALO VOĆE ILI POVRĆE	1	2 8
<p>[I] Džigericu, bubreg, srce ili druge iznutrice?</p>		IZNUTRICE	1	2 8
<p>[J] Ostalo meso, kao što je junetina, svinjetina, jagnjetina, jaretina, piletina, pačestina ili kobasice od tih vrsta mesa?</p>		OSTALO MESO	1	2 8
<p>[K] Jaja?</p>		JAJA	1	2 8
<p>[L] Ribu, svežu ili sušenu?</p>		SVEŽA ILI SUŠENA RIBA	1	2 8
<p>[M] Pasulj, grašak, sočivo ili orašaste plodove, uključujući hranu koja se od njih priprema?</p>		HRANA KOJA SE PRIPREMA OD PASULJA, GRAŠKA, ORAŠASTIH PLODOVA, ITD.	1	2 8

[N] Sir ili drugu hranu koja se priprema od životinjskog mleka?	SIR ILI DRUGA HRANA KOJA SE PRIPREMA OD MLEKA	1	2	8
[X] Neku drugu čvrstu, polučvrstu ili meku hranu?	OSTALA ČVRSTA, POLUČVRSTA ILI MEKA HRANA	1	2 [☆] BD9	8 [☆] BD9
[X1] Zabeležite svu drugu čvrstu, polučvrstu ili meku hranu koja ne spada u gore navedene grupe hrane.	(navesti) _____			
BD9. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) juče, tokom dana ili noći, jeo/jela neku čvrstu, polučvrstu ili meku hranu? <i>Ako je BD8[A] 'Da', obezbedite da odgovor ovde uključuje broj puta zabeležen za kiselo mleko/grčki jogurt u BD8[A1].</i> <i>Ukoliko je odgovor 7 ili više puta, zabeležite '7'.</i>	BROJ PUTA NZ.....8			

VAKCINACIJA										IM
IM1. Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?		0, 1, ILI 2 GODINE 1 3 ILI 4 GODINE 2						2 ⇒kraj		
IM2. Imate li karton vakcinacije deteta, zdravstvenu knjižicu deteta, evidenciju o vakcinaciji od privatnog pružaoca zdravstvene zaštite ili bilo koji drugi dokument gde su zapisane (<i>ime</i>) vakcinacije?		DA, IMA SAMO KARTON/E 1 DA, IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT 2 DA, IMA KARTON/E I DRUGI DOKUMENT 3 NE, NEMA KARTONE NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4						1 ⇒IM5 3 ⇒IM5		
IM3. Da li ste ikada imali karton vakcinacije deteta, zdravstvenu knjižicu deteta ili evidenciju o imunizaciji od privatnog pružaoca zdravstvene zaštite za (<i>ime</i>)?		DA 1 NE 2								
IM4. Proverite IM2:		IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=2 1 NEMA KARTONE NI DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=4 2						2 ⇒IM11		
IM5. Da li mogu da vidim karton/e (i/ili) drugi dokument?		DA, UVID SAMO U KARTON/E 1 DA, UVID SAMO U DRUGI DOKUMENT 2 DA, UVID U KARTON/E I DRUGI DOKUMENT 3 NEMA UVIDA U KARTONE NI U DRUGI DOKUMENT 4						4 ⇒IM11		
IM6. (a) Prepišite datume za svaki vakcinaciju iz dokumenata (b) Napišite '44' u koloni za dan ako dokumenti pokazuju da je vakcinacija izvršena ali da nije zabeležen datum.		<div>DATUM IMUNIZACIJE</div> <div> <div>DAN</div> <div>MESEC</div> <div>GODINA</div> </div>								
BCG	BCG					2	0			
Polio (OPV)1	OPV1					2	0			
Polio (OPV)2	OPV2					2	0			
Polio (OPV)3	OPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					2	0			
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0			
OPV/IPV R	OPV/IPVR					2	0			
DTP 1	DTP1					2	0			
DTP 2	DTP2					2	0			
DTP 3	DTP3					2	0			
DTP R	DTPR					2	0			

Hepatitis B (na rođenju)	HepB0					2	0			
Hepatitis B 1	HepB1					2	0			
Hepatitis B 2	HepB2					2	0			
Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0			
Haemophilus Influenzae tip b1	Hib1					2	0			
Haemophilus Influenzae tip b2	Hib2					2	0			
Haemophilus Influenzae tip b3	Hib3					2	0			
DTP1 + HepB1 + Hib1						2	0			
DTP2 + HepB2 + Hib2						2	0			
DTP3 + HepB3 + Hib3						2	0			
DTP1 + IPV1 + Hib1						2	0			
DTP2 + IPV2 + Hib2						2	0			
DTP3 + IPV3 + Hib3						2	0			
MMR	MMR					2	0			
IM7. Proverite IM6: Da li su sve vakcine (BCG do MMR) evidentirane?		DA..... 1 NE..... 2							1 ⇒ IM28	
IM9. Pored onoga što je evidentirano u dokumentu/dokumentima koji/koje ste mi pokazali, da li je (ime) primio/primila još neku vakcinu, uključujući vakcinacije tokom kampanja ili nedelja imunizacije?		DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8							2 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28	
IM10. Vratite se na IM6 i postavite dodatna pitanja o tim vakcinacijama. Zabeležite '66' u koloni za odgovarajući dan za svaku primljenu vakcinu. Za svaku vakcinu koja <u>nije</u> primljena zabeležite '00' u kolonu za dan. Kada <u>završite</u> , pređite na IM28.									⇒ IM28	
IM11. Da li je (ime) ikada vakcinisan/a u cilju prevencije bolesti, uključujući vakcinisanje tokom kampanja ili nedelja imunizacije?		DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8							2 ⇒ IM28 8 ⇒ IM28	
IM14. Da li je (ime) ikada primio/primila BCG vakcinu protiv tuberkuloze – tj. injekciju u ruku ili rame koja obično napravi ožiljak?		DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8								

IM15A. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila Hepatitis B vakcinu – tj. injekciju u spoljni deo butine radi prevencije Hepatitisa B? <i>Napomenite da se vakcina za Hepatitis B ponekad daje u isto vreme ili u kombinaciji sa Polio, DTP i Hib vakcinama.</i>	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2⇒IM16A 8⇒IM16A
IM15B. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila prvu Hepatitis B vakcinu u roku od 24 sata nakon rođenja?	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
IM15C. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila Hepatitis B vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA	
IM16A. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila vakcinu u kapima oralno (u usta) ili u injekcijama da bi se zaštitio/zaštitila od dečje paralize/polio? <i>Napomenite da se vakcina Polio ponekad daje u isto vreme ili u kombinaciji sa DTP, Hepatitis B i Hib vakcinama.</i>	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2⇒IM20A 8⇒IM20A
IM16B. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila Polio oralno (u usta) ili Polio injekciju?	BROJ PUTA	
IM20A. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila DTP vakcinu – tj. injekciju u nadlakticu da bi se sprečilo da dobije tetanus, veliki kašalj, ili difteriju? <i>Napomenite da se vakcina DTP ponekad daje u isto vreme ili u kombinaciji sa Polio, Hepatitis B i Hib vakcinama.</i>	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2⇒IM21A 8⇒IM21A
IM20B. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila DTP vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA	
IM21A. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila Hib vakcinu – tj. injekciju u nadlakticu da bi se sprečilo da dobije Haemophilus influenzae tip b? <i>Napomenite da se vakcina Hib ponekad daje u isto vreme ili u kombinaciji sa Polio, DTP i Hepatitis B vakcinama.</i>	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	2⇒IM26 8⇒IM26
IM21B. Koliko puta je (<i>ime</i>) primio/primila Hib vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA	
IM26. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada primio/primila MMR vakcinu – tj. injekciju u ruku u uzrastu od 12 ili više meseci– da bi se sprečilo da dobije male boginje, zauške i rubeolu?	DA..... 1 NE 2 NZ 8	
IM28. <i>Uzmite OBRAZAC ZA UPITNIK ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJA U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI za to dete. Popunite Informacioni panel na tom Upitniku.</i>		

UF11. Ubeležite vreme.	SATI I MINUTI : ..	
UF12. Jezik upitnika.	ENGLESKI 1 ALBANSKI 2 SRPSKI 3	
UF13. Jezik anketiranja/razgovora.	ENGLESKI 1 ALBANSKI 2 SRPSKI 3 ROMSKI 3 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
UF14. Maternji jezik ispitanika.	ENGLESKI 01 ALBANSKI 02 SRPSKI 03 TURSKE 04 BOŠNJAČKI 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
UF15. Da li je za bilo koje delove ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
<p>UF16. Napomenite ispitaniku da pre nego što napustite domaćinstvo treba da izmerite težinu i visinu deteta i da će doći kolega/koleginica koji/a će da vodi merenje. Izdajte OBRAZAC ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL za to dete i popunite Informacioni panel na tom Obrascu.</p> <p>Proverite kolone HL10 i HL20 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj još nekog deteta starosti 0–4 godine koje živi u tom domaćinstvu?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Da ⇒ Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MLAĐE OD PET GOD. i ubeležite '01'. Zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU MLAĐU OD PET GODINA koji ćete koristiti sa istim ispitanikom.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ne ⇒ Proverite HL6 i kolonu HL20 na SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj deteta starosti 5–17 godina koje je odabrano za Upitnik za decu starosti 5-17 godina u ovom domaćinstvu?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Da ⇒ Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MLAĐE OD PET GOD. i ubeležite '01'. Zatim pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 GODINA koji ćete koristiti sa istim ispitanikom.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ne ⇒ Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MLAĐE OD PET GOD. i ubeležite '01'. Zatim završite anketu sa ovim ispitanikom tako što ćete mu/joj se zahvaliti na saradnji. Proverite da li ima još upitnika koje treba sprovesti u ovom domaćinstvu.</p>		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA**ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA**

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL		AN
AN1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____	AN2. Broj domaćinstva: _____	
AN3. Ime i redni broj deteta:	AN4. Starost deteta iz UB2:	
IME _____	STAROST (PUNIH GODINA)	
AN5. Ime i redni broj majke / staratelja:	AN6. Ime i broj anketara:	
NAME _____	IME _____	

ANTROPOMETRIJSKI PODACI		
AN7. Ime i šifra osobe koja vrši merenje:	IME _____	
AN8. Zabeležite rezultat merenja težine kako ga je pročitala osoba koja vrši merenje: <i>Pročitajte belešku osobi koja vrši merenje i takođe obezbedite da on/ona potvrdi vašu evidenciju.</i>	KILOGRAMI (KG) DETE NIJE PRISUTNO NAKON PONOVIH POSETA 99.3 DETE ODBILO 99.4 ISPITANIK ODBIO 99.5 DRUGO (navesti) 99.6	99.3 ⇨ AN13 99.4 ⇨ AN10 99.5 ⇨ AN10 99.6 ⇨ AN10
AN9. Da li je dete bilo maksimalno svučeno?	DA 1 NE, DETE NIJE MOGLO DA SE MAKSIMALNO SVUČE 2	
AN10. Proverite AN4: Starost deteta?	0 ILI 1 GODINA 1 2, 3 ILI 4 GODINE 2	1 ⇨ AN11A 2 ⇨ AN11B
AN11A. Dete je mlađe od 2 godine i treba ga meriti dok leži. Zabeležite rezultat merenja dužine kako ga je pročitala osoba koja vrši merenje: <i>Pročitajte belešku osobi koja vrši merenje i takođe obezbedite da on/ona potvrdi vašu evidenciju.</i>	DUŽINA / VISINA (CM) DETE ODBILO 999.4 ISPITANIK ODBIO 999.5 DRUGO (navedite) 999.6	999.4 ⇨ AN13 999.5 ⇨ AN13 999.6 ⇨ AN13
AN11B. Dete ima najmanje 2 godine i treba ga meriti dok stoji. Zabeležite rezultat merenja dužine kako ga je pročitala osoba koja vrši merenje: <i>Pročitajte belešku osobi koja vrši merenje i takođe obezbedite da on/ona potvrdi vašu evidenciju.</i>		
AN12. Kako je dete stvarno izmereno? Ležeći ili stojeći?	LEŽEĆI 1 STOJEĆI 2	
AN13. Današnji datum: Dan / Mesec / Godina: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____		
AN14. Da li u domaćinstvu živi još neko dete mlađe od 5 godina koje još uvek nije izmereno?	DA 1 NE 2	1 ⇨ sledeće dete
AN15. Zahvalite se ispitaniku na saradnji i obavestite Kontrolora da ste osoba koja vrši merenje i Vi završili sva merenja u tom domaćinstvu.		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL

[illegible]

ZAPAŽANJA OSOBE KOJA VRŠI MERENJE ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL

[illegible]

ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL

This image shows a completely blank white rectangular area. It is surrounded by a thin, solid black border that frames the entire composition. There are no markings, text, or illustrations within the white space.

IMUNIZACIJA
HF
HF11. Evidentirajte dan, mesec i godinu rođenja, kako je napisano u evidenciji/kartonu o vakcinaciji:

____ / ____ / 20____

HF12.

 (a) Prepišite datume za svaku vakcinaciju iz kartona.
 (b) Napišite '44' u koloni za dan ako karton pokazuje da je vakcinacija izvršena ali da nije zabeležen datum.

DATUM IMUNIZACIJE

DAN

MESEC

GODINA

BCG	BCG					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0		
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0		
Polio (IPV) 1	IPV1					2	0		
Polio (IPV) 2	IPV2					2	0		
Polio (IPV) 3	IPV3					2	0		
OPV/IPV R	OPV/IPVR					2	0		
DTP 1	DTP1					2	0		
DTP 2	DTP2					2	0		
DTP 3	DTP3					2	0		
DPT R	DTPR					2	0		
Hepatitis B (na rođenju)	HepB0					2	0		
Hepatitis B 1	HepB1					2	0		
Hepatitis B 2	HepB2					2	0		
Hepatitis B 3	HepB3					2	0		
Haemophilus Influenzae tip b 1	HiB1					2	0		
Haemophilus Influenzae tip b 2	HiB2					2	0		
Haemophilus Influenzae tip b 3	HiB3					2	0		
DTP1 + HepB1 + HiB1						2	0		
DTP2 + HepB2 + HiB2						2	0		
DTP3 + HepB3 + HiB3						2	0		
DTP1 + IPV1 + HiB1						2	0		
DTP2 + IPV2 + HiB2						2	0		
DTP3 + IPV3 + HiB3						2	0		
MMR	MMR					2	0		

HF14. Ubeležite vreme.

SATI I MINUTI :

⇒HF15

ZAPAŽANJA OSOBE KOJA PRIKUPLJA PODATKE**ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA**

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE UZRASTA 5-17 GODINA		FS
FS1. Broj klastera (popisnog kruga): _____	FS2. Broj domaćinstva: _____	
FS3. Ime i redni broj deteta: IME _____	FS4. Ime i redni broj majke / staratelja: IME _____	
FS5. Ime i broj anketara: IME _____	FS6. Ime i broj kontrolora: IME _____	
FS7. Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja: _____ / _____ / <u>20</u> _____	FS8. Zabeležite vreme:	SATI : MINUTA _____ : _____

<p><i>Proverite starost ispitanika iz HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVA:</i> Ako je starost 15-17 godina, proverite u (HH33 ili HH39) da li je saglasnost odraslog lica za anketiranje dobijena ili nije neophodna (HL20=90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne sme da počne i potrebno je upisati '06' u UF17. Ispitanik mora da ima najmanje 15 godina. U veoma malo slučajeva, kada za dete uzrasta 15-17 godina nije identifikovana majka ili staratelj u domaćinstvu (HL20=90), ispitanik će biti samo dete.</p>		
FS9. Proverite ispunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovog ispitanika za još neki upitnik?	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN..... 1 NE, OVO JE PRVA ANKETA.....2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (<i>vaše ime</i>). Mi smo iz ASK-a. Sprovodimo anketu o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Hteo/la bih da razgovaram sa Vama o (<i>ime deteta iz FS3</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa obično traje oko 15 minuta. Sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?	FS10B. Sada želim još detaljnije da porazgovaram sa Vama o (<i>ime deteta iz FS3</i>) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa obično traje oko 15 minuta. Ponavljam, sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne. Ako ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili želite da prekinete razgovor, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Možemo li sada da počnemo?	
DA 1 NE / PITANJE NIJE POSTAVLJENO 2	1 ⇒ <i>PODACI O DETETU Modul</i> 2 ⇒ FS17	

FS17. Rezultat anketiranja za dete uzrasta 5-17 godina <i>Šifre se odnose na ispitanika.</i> <i>Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.</i>	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN..... 01 NIJE KOD KUĆE..... 02 ODBIO/LA ANKETIRANJE 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN 04 NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (navesti)..... 05 NIJE DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ODRASLE OSOBE ZA MAJKU/STARATELJA STAROSTI OD 15-17..... 06 DRUGO (navesti) 96
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PODACI O DETETU		CB
CB1. Proverite redni broj ispitanika (FS4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 GOD. i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ovaj ispitanik takođe bio ispitanik i u Upitniku za domaćinstvo?	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, FS4=HH471 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, FS4≠HH47.....2	1 ⇒CB11
CB2. Kog meseca i godine je (<i>ime</i>) rođen/a? <i>Mesec i godina se <u>moraju</u> upisati.</i>	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC GODINA	
CB3. Koliko (<i>ime</i>) ima godina? <i>Dodatno pitanje:</i> Koliko godina je (<i>ime</i>) napunio/napunila kada mu/joj je bio poslednji rođendan? <i>Upišite uzrast u punim godinama.</i> <i>Ukoliko su odgovori na CB2 i CB3 nedosledni, postavite dodatna pitanja i ispravite.</i>	STAROST (PUNE GODINE)	
CB4. Da li je (<i>ime</i>) ikada pohađao/pohađala školski ili predškolski obrazovni program?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇒CB11
CB5. Koja je najviši nivo i razred/godina koju je (<i>ime</i>) ikada pohađao/pohađala?	PREDŠKOLSKI000 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)1 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) .2 SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) .3 VIŠA/VISOKA.....4	000 ⇒CB7
CB6. Da li je ikada završio/završila taj razred/godinu?	DA1 NE.....2	
CB7. Da li je u bilo kom trenutku tokom ove školske godine (2019-/2020) (<i>ime</i>) pohađao/pohađala školu ili predškolski obrazovni program?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇒CB9
CB8. Tokom tekuće školske godine (2019-2020), koju školu i razred ili godinu (<i>ime</i>) <u>pohađa</u> ?	PREDŠKOLSKI000 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)1 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) .2 SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) .3 VIŠA/VISOKA.....4	
CB9. Da li je u bilo kom trenutku u toku prethodne školske godine (2018-2019) (<i>ime</i>) <u>pohađao/pohađala</u> školski ili predškolski obrazovni program?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇒CB11
CB10. Tokom prethodne školske godine (2018-2019), koju školu i razred ili godinu je (<i>ime</i>) <u>pohađao/pohađala</u> ?	PREDŠKOLSKI000 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 1-4 (1-5)1 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 5-8 (NIŽA SREDNJA 6-9) .2 SREDNJA ŠKOLA 1-4 (VIŠA SREDNJA 10-13) .3 VIŠA/VISOKA.....4	
CB11. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima bilo koje zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇒kraj

<p>CB12. Koji tip zdravstvenog osiguranja ima (<i>ime</i>)?</p> <p><i>Evidentirajte sve pomenuto.</i></p>	<p>ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE PREKO</p> <p>POSLODAVCA B</p> <p>DRUGO KOMERCIJALNO OSIGURANJE KOJE</p> <p>SAMI UPLAĆUJU D</p> <p>DRUGO (<i>navesti</i>) X</p>	
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DEČJI RAD		CL
<p>CL1. Sada bih želeo/želela da pitam o bilo kakvom radu koji (ime) možda obavlja.</p> <p>Od prošle / prošlog (dan u nedelji), da li je (ime) obavljao/obavljala neku od sledećih aktivnosti, čak i samo jedan sat?</p> <p>[A] Da li je (ime) nešto radio/radila samostalno ili pomagao/pomagala na parceli, imanju, u bašti ili brinuo/brinula o životinjama? Na primer, proizvodnja poljoprivrednih proizvoda, sakupljanje plodova/žetva, ili hranjenje, vođenje na ispašu ili muža životinja?</p> <p>[B] Da li je (ime) pomagao u porodičnom poslu ili poslu u vlasništvu rođaka sa ili bez novčane naknade, ili vodio/la svoj posao?</p> <p>[C] Da li je (ime) proizvodio/la ili prodavao/la predmete, rukotvorine, odeću, hranu ili poljoprivredne proizvode?</p> <p>[X] Od prošle / prošlog (dan u nedelji), da li je (ime) obavljao/la neku drugu aktivnost u zamenu za prihod u gotovini ili naturi, čak i samo na jedan sat?</p>	<p>DA NE</p> <p>RADI NA PARCELI, IMANJU, U BAŠTI, PAZI NA ŽIVOTINJE..... 1 2</p> <p>POMAŽE U PORODIČNOM / POSLU U VLASNIŠTVU ROĐAKA / VODI SVOJ POSAO 1 2</p> <p>PROIZVODI ILI PRODAJE PREDMETE, RUKOTVORINE, ODEĆU, HRANU ILI POLJOPRIVREDNE PROIZVODE..... 1 2</p> <p>NEKA DRUGA AKTIVNOST 1 2</p>	
CL2. Proverite CL1, [A]-[X]:	<p>BAR JEDNO 'DA' 1</p> <p>SVI ODGOVORI SU 'NE' 2</p>	2 ⇒ CL7
<p>CL3. Od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), koliko približno sati je (<i>ime</i>) obavljao/obavljala (ovu aktivnost/ ove aktivnosti), ukupno?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor manje od jednog sata, zabeležite '00'.</i></p>	BROJ SATI.....__ __	
CL4. Da li ta/te aktivnost/i zahteva/ju nošenje teškog tereta?	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	
CL5. Da li ta/te aktivnost/i zahteva/ju rad sa opasnim alatom, kao što su noževi i slično, ili upravljanje teškom mašinerijom?	<p>DA..... 1</p> <p>NE 2</p>	

CL6. Kako biste opisali (<i>ime</i>) radno okruženje? [A] Da li je izložen/a prašini, isparenjima ili gasu? [B] Da li je izložen/a ekstremnoj hladnoći, vrućini ili vlazi? [C] Da li je izložen/a velikoj buci ili vibracijama? [D] Da li je potrebno da radi na visini? [E] Da li je potrebno da radi sa hemikalijama, kao što su pesticidi, lekovi i sl, ili sa eksplozivima? [X] Da li je (<i>ime</i>) izložen/a drugim stvarima, procesima ili uslovima lošim po (njegovo/njeno) zdravlje ili bezbednost?	DA..... 1 NE 2 DA..... 1 NE 2 DA..... 1 NE 2 DA..... 1 NE 2 DA..... 1 NE 2	
CL7. Od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) nosio/nosila vodu za potrebe domaćinstva?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2⇒CL9
CL8. Ukupno, koliko sati je (<i>ime</i>) proveo/provela na nošenju vode za potrebe domaćinstva, od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>)? <i>Ako je odgovor manje od jednog sata, zabeležite '00'.</i>	BROJ SATI..... __ __	
CL9. Od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) prikupljao/prikupljala drva za ogrev za potrebe domaćinstva?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2⇒CL11
CL10. Ukupno, koliko sati je (<i>ime</i>) proveo/provela na prikupljanju drva za ogrev za potrebe domaćinstva, od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>)? <i>Ako je odgovor manje od jednog sata, zabeležite '00'.</i>	BROJ SATI..... __ __	
CL11. Od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), da li je (<i>ime</i>) uradio/la nešto od sledećeg za ovo domaćinstvo? [A] Kupovina za domaćinstvo? [B] Kuvanje? [C] Pranje sudova ili čišćenje kuće? [D] Pranje odeće? [E] Briga o deci? [F] Briga o starima / bolesnima? [X] Drugi zadaci u domaćinstvu?	<div style="text-align: right;">DA NE</div> KUPOVINA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO 1 2 KUVANJE 1 2 PRANJE SUDOVA / ČIŠĆENJE KUĆE 1 2 PRANJE ODEĆE..... 1 2 BRIGA O DECI..... 1 2 BRIGA O STARIMA / BOLESNIMA 1 2 DRUGI ZADACI U DOMAĆINSTVU 1 2	
CL12. Proverite CL11, [A]-[X]:	BAR JEDNO 'DA' 1 SVI ODGOVORI SU 'NE' 2	2⇒kraj

<p>CL13. Od prošle / prošlog (<i>dan u nedelji</i>), koliko je sati (<i>ime</i>) obavljao/obavljala ovu aktivnost / ove aktivnosti, ukupno?</p> <p><i>Ako je odgovor manje od jednog sata, zabeležite '00'</i></p>	<p>BROJ SATI.....__ __</p>	
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DISCIPLINA DETETA		FCD
FCD1. Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?	5-14 GODINA 1 15-17 GODINA 2	2 ⇨ kraj
FCD2. Sada bih razovarao/razgovarala sa Vama o nečemu drugom. Odrasli koriste određene metode da nauče decu ispravnom ponašanju ili da se pozabave problemom ponašanja. Pročitacu različite metode koje se koriste. Recite mi da li ste <u>Vi ili neka druga odrasla osoba u Vašem domaćinstvu</u> koristili tu metodu sa (ime) u <u>proteklih mesec dana</u> . [A] Oduzeli privilegije, zabranili nešto što (ime) voli ili (mu/joj) zabranili da izađe napolje. [B] Objasnili zašto je (ime) ponašanje pogrešno. [C] Prodrмали (ga/je). [D] Dreknuli, vikali ili vrištali na (njega/nju). [E] Dali (mu/joj) da radi nešto drugo. [F] Pljesnuli, udarili ili lupili (ga/je) po zadnjici golom rukom. [G] Udarili (ga/je) po zadnjici ili drugde po telu nečim poput kaiša, četke za kosu, štapa ili drugim čvrstim predmetom. [H] Rekli (mu/joj) da je glup/a, lenj/a ili nešto slično. [I] Udarili ili ošamarili (ga/je) po licu, glavi ili ušima. [J] Udarili ili pljesnuli (ga/je) po šaci, ruci ili nozi. [K] Izbili (ga/je), tj. udarali (ga/je) više puta, koliko snažno ste mogli.	DA NE ODUZELI PRIVILEGIJE 1 2 OBJASNILI POGREŠNO PONAŠANJE 1 2 PRODRMALI GA/JE..... 1 2 DREKNULI, VIKALI ILI VRIŠTALI..... 1 2 DALI DA RADI NEŠTO DRUGO 1 2 PLJESNULI, UDARILI ILI LUPILI PO ZADNJICI GOLOM RUKOM..... 1 2 UDARILI KAIŠOM, ČETKOM ZA KOSU, ŠTA POM ILI DRUGIM TEŠKIM PREDMETOM 1 2 REKLI DA JE GLUP/A, LENJ/A ILI NEŠTO SLIČNO..... 1 2 UDARILI ILI OŠAMARILI PO LICU, GLAVI ILI UŠIMA..... 1 2 UDARILI / PLJESNULI PO ŠACI, RUCI ILI NOZI 1 2 IZBILI, UDARALI VIŠE PUTA KOLIKO SNAŽNO STE MOGLI..... 1 2	
FCD3. Proverite FS4: Da li je ispitanica majka ili starateljka još neke dece mlađe od 5 godina?	DA 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇨ FCD5
FCD4. Proverite FS4: Da li je ovaj/ova ispitanik/ca već odgovorio/la na sledeće pitanje (UCD5) za neko drugo dete?	DA 1 NE..... 2	1 ⇨ kraj
FCD5. Da li verujete da je za pravilno vaspitanje, podizanje ili podučavanje deteta potrebno fizičko kažnjavanje deteta?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ / NEMA MIŠLJENJE 8	

FUNKCIONISANJE DETETA		FCF
FCF1. Postavio bih Vam pitanja o teškoćama koje (<i>ime</i>) možda ima. Da li (<i>ime</i>) nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA 1 NE..... 2	
FCF2. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi slušni aparat?	DA 1 NE..... 2	
FCF3. Da li (<i>ime</i>) koristi neka pomagala ili koristi pomoć pri hodaњу?	DA 1 NE 2	
FCF4. Zamoliću Vas da na sledeća pitanja odgovorite tako što ćete odabrati jedan od četiri moguća odgovora. Za svako pitanje, da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema teškoće, 2) ima neke teškoće, 3) ima puno teškoća ili da 4) uopšte ne može da obavlja tu aktivnost. <i>Ponovite ove kategorije tokom pojedinih pitanja kad ispitanik u svom odgovoru ne upotrebi jednu od tih kategorija:</i> Zapamtite, četiri moguća odgovora: Da li biste rekli da (<i>ime</i>): 1) nema teškoće, 2) ima neke teškoće, 3) ima puno teškoća ili da 4) uopšte ne može da obavlja tu aktivnost?		
FCF5. Proverite FCF1: Dete nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA, FCF1=1 1 NE, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF6A 2 ⇒ FCF6B
FCF6A. Kad koristi svoje naočare ili kontaktna sočiva, da li (<i>ime</i>) i dalje teško vidi? FCF6B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća sa vidom?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
FCF7. Proverite FCF2: Dete koristi slušni aparat?	DA, FCF2=1 1 NE, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇒ FCF8A 2 ⇒ FCF8B
FCF8A. Kada koristi svoj(e) slušni aparat(e) da li (<i>ime</i>) i dalje ima teškoća da čuje zvuke kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika? FCF8B. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća da čuje zvuke kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
FCF9. Proverite FCF3: Dete ima pomagala ili koristi pomoć pri hodaњу?	DA, FCF3=1 1 NE, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇒ FCF14
FCF10. Bez pomagala ili pomoći, da li (<i>ime</i>) ima teškoća pri hodaњу od 100 metara po ravnoj površini? <i>Napomena:</i> To bi bila otprilike dužina 1 fudbalskog terena. <i>Obratite pažnju da kategorija 'Nema teškoća' nije na raspolaganju, pošto dete koristi pomagala ili dobija pomoć pri hodaњу.</i>	NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 100 m 4	3 ⇒ FCF12 4 ⇒ FCF12

<p>FCF11. Bez pomagala ili pomoći, da li (ime) ima teškoća pri hodanju od 500 metara po ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Napomena:</i> To bi otprilike bila dužina 5 fudbalskih terena.</p> <p><i>Obratite pažnju da kategorija 'Nema teškoća' nije na raspolaganju, pošto dete koristi pomagala ili dobija pomoć pri hodanju.</i></p>	NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 500 m 4	
<p>FCF12. Uz svoja pomagala ili pomoć, da li (ime) ima teškoća pri hodanju od 100 metara po ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Napomena:</i> To bi bila otprilike dužina 1 fudbalskog terena.</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 100 m 4	3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16
<p>FCF13. Uz svoja pomagala ili pomoć, da li (ime) ima teškoća pri hodanju od 500 metara po ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Napomena:</i> To bi otprilike bila dužina 5 fudbalskih terena.</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 500 m 4	1 ⇒ FCF16 2 ⇒ FCF16 3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16
<p>FCF14. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (ime) ima teškoća pri hodanju od 100 metara po ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Napomena:</i> To bi bila otprilike dužina 1 fudbalskog terena.</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 100 m 4	3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16
<p>FCF15. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (ime) ima teškoća pri hodanju od 500 metara po ravnoj površini?</p> <p><i>Napomena:</i> To bi otprilike bila dužina 5 fudbalskih terena.</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 500 m 4	
<p>FCF16. Da li (ime) ima teškoća da se stara o sebi, na primer, da se samostalno hrani ili oblači?</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA BRINE O SEBI 4	
<p>FCF17. Kada (ime) govori, da li ima teškoća da (ga/je) razumeju ljudi u ovom domaćinstvu?</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOGU DA GA RAZUMEJU 4	
<p>FCF18. Kada (ime) govori, da li ima teškoća da (ga/je) razumeju ljudi izvan ovog domaćinstva?</p>	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOGU DA GA RAZUMEJU 4	

FCF19. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća sa učenjem?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA NAUČI NEŠTO 4	
FCF20. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća sa pamćenjem?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA ZAPAMTI NEŠTO 4	
FCF21. Da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća da se koncentriše na neku aktivnost koju voli da radi?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE KONCENTRIŠE 4	
FCF22. Da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća sa prihvatanjem promena u svojim dnevnim navikama?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PRIHVATI PROMENE 4	
FCF23. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća da kontroliše svoje ponašanje?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA KONTROLIŠE PONAŠANJE 4	
FCF24. Da li <i>(ime)</i> ima teškoća u sklapanju prijateljstava?	NEMA TEŠKOĆA 1 NEKE TEŠKOĆE 2 PUNO TEŠKOĆA 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SKLAPA PRIJATELJSTVA 4	
FCF25. Sledeća pitanja imaju pet različitih opcija za odgovore. Ja ću Vam ih pročitati posle svakog pitanja. Želeo/Želela bih da znam koliko često <i>(ime)</i> deluje veoma uznemireno, nervozno ili zabrinuto. Da li biste rekli: svakodnevno, svake nedelje, svakog meseca, nekoliko puta godišnje ili nikada?	SVAKODNEVNO 1 SVAKE NEDELJE 2 SVAKOG MESECA 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE 4 NIKADA 5	
FCF26. Želeo/Želela bih takođe da znam koliko često <i>(ime)</i> deluje veoma tužno ili deprimirano. Da li biste rekli: svakodnevno, svake nedelje, svakog meseca, nekoliko puta godišnje ili nikada?	SVAKODNEVNO 1 SVAKE NEDELJE 2 SVAKOG MESECA 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE 4 NIKADA 5	

UKLJUČENOST RODITELJA		PR
PR1. Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?	5-6 GODINA 1 7-14 GODINA 2 15-17 GODINA 3	1 ⇒kraj 3 ⇒kraj
PR2. Na kraju ove ankete pitaću Vas da li mogu da razgovaram sa (<i>ime</i>). Ako je u blizini, možete li molim Vas da (ga /je) zamolite da ostane ovde. Ako (<i>ime</i>) nije sa Vama u ovom trenutku, možete li da organizujete da se sada vrati? Ako to nije moguće, kasnije ćemo se dogovoriti o odgovarajućem vremenu za moju ponovnu posetu.		
PR3. Izuzev školskih udžbenika i religijskih knjiga, koliko knjiga imate u kući koje (<i>ime</i>) može da čita?	NIJEDNU 00 BROJ KNJIGA 0 ____ DESET ILI VIŠE KNJIGA..... 10	
PR4. Proverite CB7: Da li je dete pohađalo neku školu? Proverite ED9 u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA O DOMAĆINSTVU za dete, ukoliko nije postavljeno pitanje CB7.	DA, CB7/ED9=1 1 NE, CB7/ED9=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇒kraj
PR5. Da li (<i>ime</i>) ikada ima domaće zadatke?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒PR7 8 ⇒PR7
PR6. Da li neko pomaže (<i>ime</i>) sa domaćim zadacima?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ..... 8	
PR7. Da li (<i>ime</i>) škola ima upravno telo u kojem mogu da učestvuju roditelji, kao što je Savet roditelja i Školski odbor?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10
PR8. Tokom poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili neka odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva prisustvovali nekom sastanku koje je sazvalo to upravno telo škole?	DA 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10
PR9. Tokom takvog sastanka, da li je razmatrano nešto od navedenog: [A] Plan za rešavanje ključnih pitanja o obrazovanju sa kojima se suočava (<i>ime</i>) škola? [B] Školski budžet ili korišćenje sredstava koje je dobila (<i>ime</i>) škola?	<div style="text-align: right;">DA NE NZ</div> PLAN ZA REŠAVANJE ŠKOLSKIH PITANJA 1 2 8 ŠKOLSKI BUDŽET..... 1 2 8	
PR10. Tokom poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili neka odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva primili izveštaj o školskim ocenama ili (<i>ime</i>) đacku knjižicu?	DA 1 NE 2 NZ..... 8	

<p>PR11. Tokom poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili neka odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva otišli u (<i>ime</i>) školu iz nekog od navedenih razloga?</p> <p>[A] Školska proslava ili neki sportski događaj?</p> <p>[B] Da bi razgovarali o (<i>ime</i>) napretku sa (njegovim/njenim) nastavnicima?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">DA NE NZ</p> <p>PROSLAVA ILI SPORTSKI DOGAĐAJ..... 1 2 8</p> <p>DA BI RAZGOVARALI O NAPRETKU SA NASTAVNICIMA 1 2 8</p>	
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OSNOVNE VEŠTINE UČENJA		FL
FL0. Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?	5-6 GODINA 1 7-14 GODINA 2 15-17 GODINA 3	1 ⇒ kraj 3 ⇒ kraj
<p>FL1. Sada bih želeo/želela da razgovaram sa (ime). Postaviću (mu/joj) nekoliko pitanja o (njemu/njoj) i o čitanju, a zatim ću (ga/je) zamoliti da uradi nekoliko aktivnosti vezanih za čitanje i brojeve.</p> <p>Ovo nisu školski testovi i rezultati neće biti deljeni ni sa kim, uključujući i druge roditelje ili školu.</p> <p>Nećete imati direktnu korist od učešća i ja nisam obučen da Vam kažem koliko je dobro (ime) uradio/uradila.</p> <p>Ove aktivnosti nam pomažu da saznamo koliko dobro deca u ovoj zemlji uče da čitaju i koriste brojeve, da bi mogla da se uvedu poboljšanja.</p> <p>Ovo će trajati oko 20 minuta. Ponavljam, sve informacije koje dobijemo ostaju strogo poverljive i anonimne.</p>		
Da li mogu da razgovaram sa (ime)?	DA, DATO JE ODOBRENJE 1 NE, ODOBRENJE NIJE DATO 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL2. Zabeležite vreme.	SATI I MINUTI..... __ __ : __ __	
<p>FL3. Moje ime je (vaše ime). Želeo/Želela bih da ti kažem nešto malo o sebi.</p> <p>Da li ti možeš da mi kažeš nešto malo o sebi?</p> <p><i>Kada je detetu ugodno, nastavite uz verbalnu saglasnost:</i></p> <p>Da ti kažem zašto sam danas ovde. Ja sam iz ASK-a. Deo sam tima koji pokušava da sazna kako deca uče da čitaju i koriste brojeve. O tome razgovaramo i sa decom i tražimo od njih da urade neke aktivnosti sa čitanjem i brojevima. (Tvoja majka / Ime staratelja) je rekla da ti možeš da odlučiš da li želiš da nam pomogneš. Ako želiš da nam pomogneš, postaviću ti nekoliko pitanja i daću ti da uradiš neke aktivnosti. Objasniću svaku aktivnost i možeš da mi postaviš pitanja bilo kada. Ne moraš da radiš ništa što ne želiš. Nakon što počnemo, ako ne želiš da odgovoriš na neko pitanje ili ne želiš da nastaviš, to je u redu.</p>		
Da li si spreman/spremna da počnemo?	DA 1 NE / NIJE POSTAVLJENO PITANJE 2	2 ⇒ FL28
<p>FL4. Pre nego što počnete sa aktivnostima vezanim za čitanje i brojke, štiklirajte svaku kućicu da bi potvrdili da:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Niste nasamo sa detetom sve dok je ono bar u vidokrugu neke odrasle osobe koja je detetu poznata.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Uključili ste dete u razgovor i uspostavili ste sa njim/njom odnos, npr. govorom koji "probija led".</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dete udobno sedi, može bez poteškoća da koristi KNJIGU ZA ČITANJE I BROJEVE, a Vi možete da vidite koja je strana otvorena.</p>		
FL5. Ponavljam, možeš da mi u bilo kom trenutku postaviš pitanje ako nešto ne budeš razumeo/razumela. Možeš da tražiš da prestanem u bilo kom trenutku		
FL6. Prvo ćemo razgovarati o čitanju.	<div style="text-align: right;">DA NE</div> <p>[A] Da li čitaš knjige kod kuće? ČITA KNJIGE KOD KUĆE 1 2</p> <p>[B] Da li ti neko čita kod kuće? NEKO MU/JOJ ČITA KOD KUĆE..... 1 2</p>	

FL7. Koji jezik najčešće govorite kod kuće? <i>Postavite dodatna pitanja ako je potrebno i pročitajte navedene jezike.</i>	ALBANSKI.....02 SRPSKI03 TURSKI.....04 BOŠNJAČKI05 ROMSKI06 DRUGI (navedite) 96 NZ.....98	
FL8. Proverite CB7: U tekućoj školskoj godini, da li je dete pohađalo školski ili predškolski obrazovni program? <i>Proverite ED9 u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA O DOMAĆINSVU za dete, ukoliko nije postavljeno pitanje CB7.</i>	DA, CB7/ED9=1 1 NE, CB7/ED9=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	1 ⇒FL9A
FL8A. Proverite CB4: Da li je dete ikada pohađalo školski ili predškolski obrazovni program? <i>Proverite u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA O DOMAĆINSVU za dete, ukoliko nije postavljeno pitanje CB4.</i>	DA, CB4/ED4=1 1 NE, CB4/ED4=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	1 ⇒FL9B
FL8B. Proverite FL7: Da li je KNJIGA ZA ČITANJE I BROJEVE dostupna na jeziku koji se govori kod kuće?	DA, FL7=02, 03, 04 ILI 05 1 NE, FL7=06, 96 ILI 98..... 2	1 ⇒FL10B 2 ⇒FL23
FL9A. Koji jezik najčešće koriste tvoji nastavnici kada predaju na času? FL9B. Kada si bio/bila u školi, koji jezik su najčešće koristili tvoji nastavnici kada su predavali na času? <i>Postavite dodatna pitanja ako je potrebno i pročitajte navedene jezike.</i>	ALBANSKI..... 2 SRPSKI 3 TURSKI..... 4 BOŠNJAČKI 5 DRUGI (navedite) 6 NZ..... 8	2 ⇒FL10A 3 ⇒FL10A 4 ⇒FL10A 5 ⇒FL10A 6 ⇒FL23 8 ⇒FL23
FL10A. Sada ću ti dati da pročitaš kratku priču na (<i>jezik upisan pod FL9A/B</i>). Da li želiš da počneš da čitaš priču? FL10B. Sada ću ti dati da pročitaš kratku priču na (<i>jezik upisan pod FL7</i>). Da li želiš da počneš da čitaš priču?	DA 1 NE 2	2 ⇒FL23
FL11. Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?	7-9 GODINA 1 10-14 GODINA 2	1 ⇒FL13
FL12. Proverite CB7: U tekućoj školskoj godini, da li je dete pohađalo školski ili predškolski obrazovni program? <i>Proverite ED9 u Modulu OBRAZOVANJE iz UPITNIKA O DOMAĆINSVU za dete, ukoliko nije postavljeno pitanje CB7.</i>	DA, CB7/ED9=1 1 NE, CB7/ED9=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	1 ⇒FL19
FL13. Dajte detetu KNJIGU ZA ČITANJE I BROJEVE. <i>Otvorite stranu na kojoj je tekst za vežbu čitanja i recite:</i> Sada ćemo malo da čitamo. <i>Pokažite na rečenicu.</i> Želeo/Želela bih da ovo pročitaš naglas. Zatim ću možda da te nešto pitam. <i>Tom je mačak. Reks je pas. Tom ima 5 godina. Reks ima 6 godina.</i>		
FL14. Da li je dete pročitao svaku reč iz vežbe ispravno?	DA1 NE.....2	2 ⇒FL23
FL15. Kada je čitanje završeno, pitajte: Koliko godina ima Tom?	TOM IMA 5 GODINA1 OSTALI ODGOVORI.....2 NEMA ODGOVORA POSLE 5 SEKUNDI.....3	1 ⇒FL17

FL16. Recite: Tom ima 5 godina. <i>i pređite na FL23.</i>							⇒FL23	
FL17. Evo još jednog pitanja: Ko je stariji: Tom ili Reks?			REKS JE STARIJI (OD TOMA)1 OSTALI ODGOVORI.....2 NEMA ODGOVORA POSLE 5 SEKUNDI.....3				1 ⇒FL19	
FL18. Recite: Reks je stariji od Toma. Reks ima 6, a Tom ima 5 godina. <i>i pređite na FL23.</i>							⇒FL23	
FL19. Okrenite stranu i otkrijte pasus za čitanje. Hvala. Sada želim da probaš ovo da uradiš. Evo priče. Želim da je pročitaš naglas, koliko god pažljivo možeš. Počećeš odavde (<i>pokažite prstom na prvu reč u prvom redu</i>) i čitaćeš red po red (<i>pokažite smer čitanja svakog reda</i>). Kada završiš postaviću ti neka pitanja o onome što si pročitao/pročitala. Ukoliko naiđeš na reč koju ne poznaješ, pređi na sledeću reč. Stavi prst na prvu reč. Spreman/Spremna? Počni.	Марко	иде	у	други	разред.	Једног	дана	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Марко	се	враћао	кући	из	школе.	На	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	путу	до	куће,	видео	је	црвено	цвеће.	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Цвеће	је	било	у	близини	воћњака.	Марко	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	је	желео	да	убере	неколико	цветова	за	
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
	своју	мајку.	Марко	је	потрчао	кроз	воћњак	
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
	како	би	убрао	цвеће.	Пао	је	поред	
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
	стабла	јабуке.	Марко	је	почео	да	плаче.	
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
	Човек	га	је	видео	и	пришао.	Дао	
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
	је	Марку	неколико	цветова.	Марко	је	био	
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
	веома	срећан.						
	71	72						
FL20. Rezultati čitanja deteta.	POSLEDNJA REČ KOJA JE POKUŠANABROJ __ __ UKUPAN BROJ NETAČNIH ILI PRESKOČENIH REČIBROJ __ __							
FL21. Kako je dete pročitao priču?	DETE JE PROČITALO BAREM JEDNU REČ ISPRAVNO 1						2 ⇒FL23 3 ⇒FL23	
	DETE NIJE PROČITALO NIJEDNU REČ ISPRAVNO 2							
	DETE NIJE POKUŠALO DA PROČITA PRIČU 3							

<p>FL22. Sada ću ti postaviti nekoliko pitanja o onome što si pročitala/pročitao.</p> <p><i>Ukoliko dete ne daje odgovor posle nekoliko sekundi, ponovite pitanje. Ukoliko deluje da dete nije u stanju da da odgovor posle ponovljenog pitanja, zabeležite 'Bez odgovora' i recite: Hvala. U redu je. Nastavljamo dalje.</i></p> <p><i>Uverite se da dete može i dalje da vidi pasus, pa pitajte:</i></p> <p>[A] U kom razredu je Marko?</p> <p>[B] Šta je Marko video na putu kući?</p> <p>[C] Zašto je Marko počeo da plače?</p> <p>[D] Gde je Marko pao?</p> <p>[E] Zašto je Marko bio srećan?</p>	<p>TAČNO ((MARKO JE) U DRUGOM RAZREDU).....1</p> <p>NETAČNO2</p> <p>NEMA ODGOVORA / KAŽE 'NE ZNAM'3</p> <p>TAČNO (VIDEO JE CVEĆE).....1</p> <p>NETAČNO2</p> <p>NEMA ODGOVORA / KAŽE 'NE ZNAM'3</p> <p>TAČNO (ZATO ŠTO JE PAO)1</p> <p>NETAČNO2</p> <p>NEMA ODGOVORA / KAŽE 'NE ZNAM'3</p> <p>TAČNO ((MARKO JE PAO) BLIZU STABLA JABUKE).....1</p> <p>NETAČNO2</p> <p>NEMA ODGOVORA / KAŽE 'NE ZNAM'3</p> <p>TAČNO (JER MU JE ČOVEK DAO NEKOLIKO CVETOVA / JER JE IMAO CVEĆE KOJE ĆE DATI SVOJOJ MAJKI).....1</p> <p>NETAČNO2</p> <p>NEMA ODGOVORA / KAŽE 'NE ZNAM'3</p>	
<p>FL23. Okrenite stranu u KNJIZI ZA ČITANJE I BROJEVE tako da dete gleda u listu brojeva. Uverite se da dete gleda u tu stranu.</p> <p>Evo sada nekih brojeva. Želim da pokažeš svaki broj i kažeš mi koji je to broj.</p> <p><i>Pokažite prvi broj i recite:</i></p> <p>Počni odavde.</p> <p><i>Ukoliko se dete zadrži na nekom broju malo duže, recite detetu koji je to broj, obeležite taj broj kao 'Nema pokušaja', pokažite na sledeći broj i recite: Koji je ovo broj?</i></p> <p><i>Ukoliko dete ne pokuša da pročita dva uzastopna broja, recite:</i></p> <p>Hvala. U redu je.</p>	<p>9</p> <p>TAČNO1</p> <p>NETAČNO.....2</p> <p>NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3</p> <p>12</p> <p>TAČNO1</p> <p>NETAČNO.....2</p> <p>NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3</p> <p>30</p> <p>TAČNO1</p> <p>NETAČNO.....2</p> <p>NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3</p> <p>48</p> <p>TAČNO1</p> <p>NETAČNO.....2</p> <p>NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3</p> <p>74</p> <p>TAČNO1</p> <p>NETAČNO.....2</p> <p>NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3</p> <p>731</p> <p>TAČNO1</p> <p>NETAČNO.....2</p> <p>NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3</p>	

FL23A. Proverite FL23: Da li je dete ispravno prepoznalo dva od prva tri broja (9, 12 i 30)?	DA, NAJMANJE DVA ISPRAVNA..... 1 NE, NAJMANJE 2 NEISPRAVNA ILI BEZ POKUŠAJA 2	2 ⇒FL28
FL24. Okrenite stranu tako da dete gleda u prvi par brojeva. Uverite se da dete gleda u tu stranu. Recite: Pogledaj u ove brojeve. Reci mi koji je veći. Zabeležite odgovor deteta pre nego što okrenete stranu u knjizi i ponovite pitanje za sledeći par brojeva. Ukoliko dete ne da odgovor posle nekoliko sekundi, ponovite pitanje. Ukoliko deluje da dete nije u stanju da da odgovor posle ponovljenog pitanja, zabeležite '3', nema pokušaja, za odgovarajući par brojeva. Okrenite stranu u brošuri i pokažite detetu sledeći par brojeva. Ukoliko dete ne pokuša 2 uzastopna para, zabeležite '3', nema pokušaja, za preostale parove i recite: Hvala. U redu je. Prelazimo na sledeću aktivnost.	7 i 5 TAČNO (7)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 11 i 24 TAČNO (24)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 58 i 49 TAČNO (58)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 65 i 67 TAČNO (67)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 146 i 154 TAČNO (154)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3	
FL25. Dajte detetu olovku i papir. Okrenite stranu tako da dete gleda u prvo sabiranje. Uverite se da dete gleda u tu stranu. Recite: Pogledaj ovaj zbir. Koliko je (broj plus broj)? Reci odgovor. Možeš da koristiš olovku i papir ako ti to pomaže. Zabeležite odgovor deteta pre nego što okrenete stranu u knjizi i ponovite pitanje za sledeći zbir. Ukoliko dete ne da odgovor posle nekoliko sekundi, ponovite pitanje. Ukoliko deluje da dete nije u stanju da da odgovor posle ponovljenog pitanja, zabeležite '3', nema pokušaja, za odgovarajući zbir, okrenite stranu u brošuri i pokažite detetu sledeće sabiranje. Ukoliko dete ne pokuša 2 uzastopna zbira, zabeležite '3', nema pokušaja, za preostale zbirove i recite: Hvala. U redu je. Prelazimo na sledeću aktivnost.	3 + 2 TAČNO (5)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 8 + 6 TAČNO (14)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 7 + 3 TAČNO (10)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 13 + 6 TAČNO (19)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3 12 + 24 TAČNO (36)1 NETAČNO.....2 NEMA POKUŠAJA.....3	
FL26. Okrenite prvi list za vežbu prepoznavanja obrazaca. Recite: Evo nekih brojeva.1, 2, __, i 4. Pokažite na svaki broj i prazan prostor i recite: Koji broj ide ovde?	TAČNO (3)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3	2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B
FL26A. Tačno, 3. Hajde da uradimo još jedan.		⇒FL26C
FL26B. Ne objašnjavajte kako se dolazi do tačnog odgovora. Samo recite: Ovde ide broj 3. Reci brojeve sa mnom. (Pokažite na svaki broj) 1, 2, 3, 4. Ovde ide 3. Hajde da uradimo još jedan.		

FL26C. Evo još nekih brojeva. 5, 10, 15 i ____. <i>Pokažite na svaki broj i prazan prostor i recite: Koji broj ide ovde?</i>	TAČNO (20)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3	2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E
FL26D. Tačno, 20.		⇒FL27
FL26E. Ne objašnjavajte kako se dolazi do tačnog odgovora. Samo recite: Ovde ide broj 20. Reci brojeve sa mnom. (Pokažite na svaki broj) 5, 10, 15, 20. Ovde ide 20.		
FL26F. Proverite FL26: Da li je odgovor bio ispravan?	DA, FL26=1 1 NE, FL26=2 ILI 3 2	2 ⇒FL28
FL27. Sada želim da ovo probaš sam/sama da uradiš. Evo još brojeva. Reci mi koji broj ide ovde (pokazujući na broj koji nedostaje). <i>Zabeležite odgovor deteta pre nego što okrenete stranu u knjizi i ponovite pitanje.</i> <i>Ukoliko dete ne da odgovor posle nekoliko sekundi, ponovite pitanje. Ukoliko deluje da dete nije u stanju da da odgovor posle ponovljenog pitanja, zabeležite '3', nema pokušaja, za odgovarajuće pitanje, okrenite stranu i pokažite detetu pitanje.</i> <i>Ukoliko dete ne pokuša 2 uzastopna obrasca, zabeležite '3', nema pokušaja, za preostale obrasce i recite:</i> Hvala. U redu je.	5, 6, 7, ____ TAČNO (8)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3 14, 15, __, 17 TAČNO (16)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3 20, __, 40, 50 TAČNO (30)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3 2, 4, 6, ____ TAČNO (8)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3 5, 8, 11, ____ TAČNO (14)1 NETAČNO2 NEMA POKUŠAJA3	

FL28. Rezultat ankete sa detetom. <i>Svaki nezavršeni ishod razmotrite sa kontrolorom.</i>	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN01 NIJE KOD KUĆE02 MAJKA / STARATELJ ODBILA / ODBIO03 DETE ODBILO04 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN05 NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA06 DRUGO (navesti)96	
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FS11. Ubeležite vreme.	SATI I MINUTI _ _ : _ _	
FS12. Jezik upitnika.	ENGLISKI..... 1 ALBANSKI..... 2 SRPSKI 3	
FS13. Jezik anketiranja/razgovora.	ENGLISKI..... 1 ALBANSKI..... 2 SRPSKI 3 ROMSKI 4 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 6	
FS14. Maternji jezik ispitanika.	ENGLISKI..... 01 ALBANSKI..... 02 SRPSKI 03 TURSKI..... 04 BOŠNJAČKI 05 ROMSKI 06 DRUGI JEZIK (navesti) 96	
FS15. Da li je za bilo koje delove ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN..... 3	
FS16. Zahvalite se ispitaniku i detetu na saradnji. <i>Predite da popunite rezultat u FS17 INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DECU UZRASTA 5-17 GOD. i zatim idite na UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i popunite HH56.</i> <i>Organizujte sprovođenje preostalih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu.</i>		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA**ZAPAŽANJA KONTROLORA**

2019–2020
Republic of Kosovo
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
and
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of Kosovo
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey