

Kosovo MICS 2025 and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025

Statistical Snapshots



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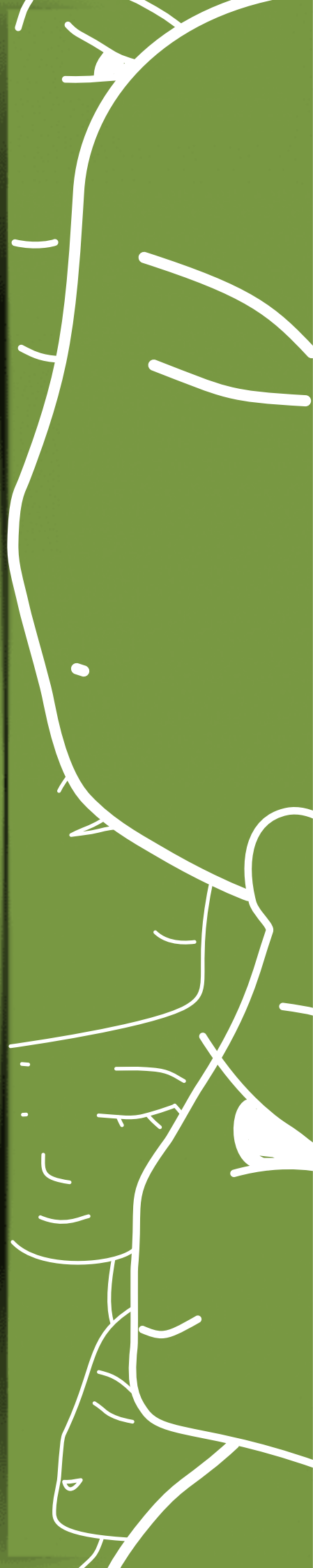
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Adolescence



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

Adolescents

MICS
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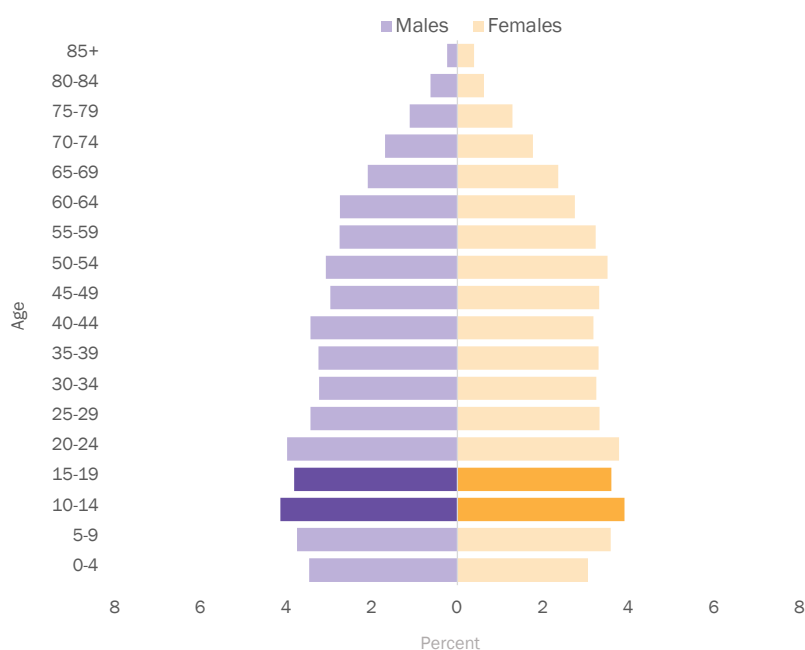
The Adolescent Population: Age 10–19

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC



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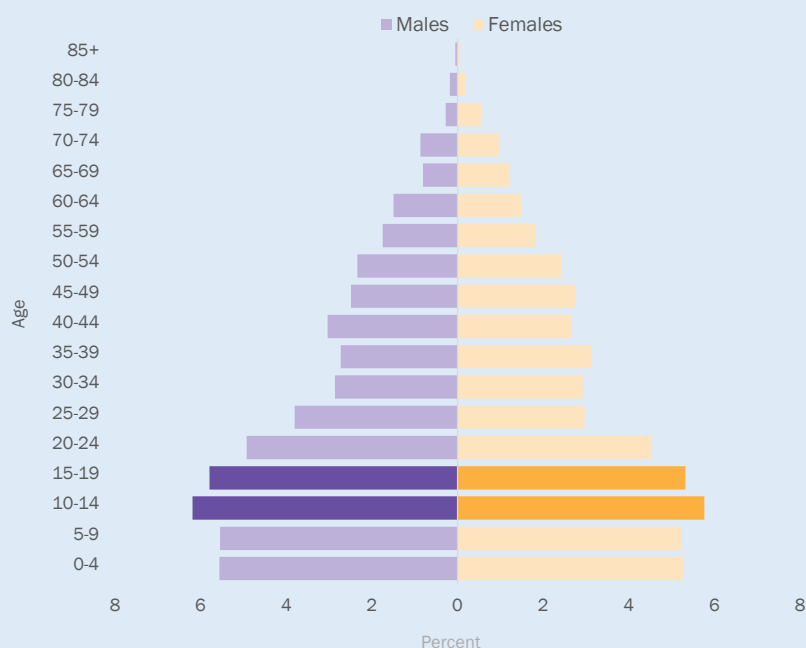
Kosovo



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

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

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



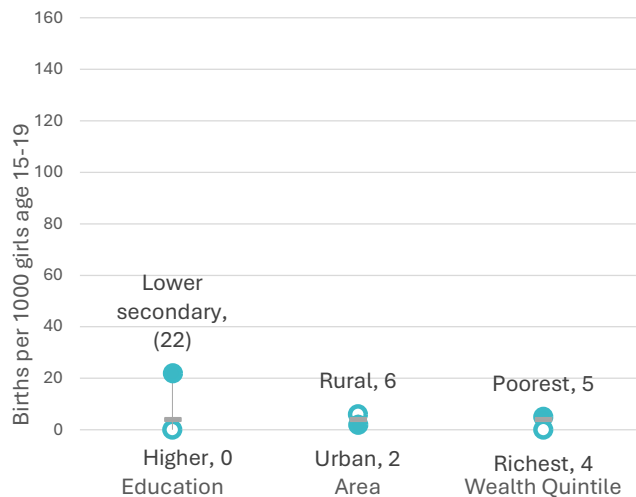
¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Every Adolescent Survives & Thrives

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

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

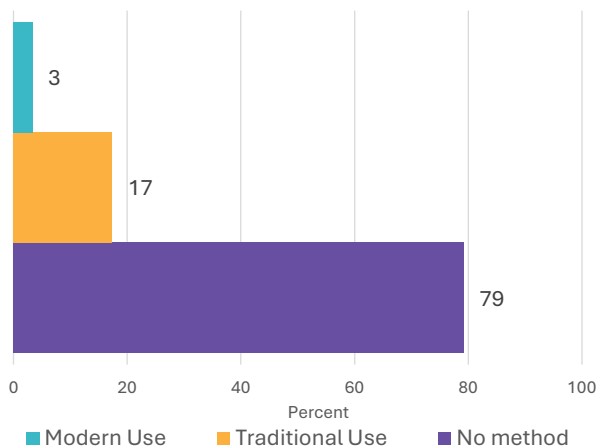
Kosovo



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

Modern Contraceptive Use: women age 20-24 years*

Kosovo

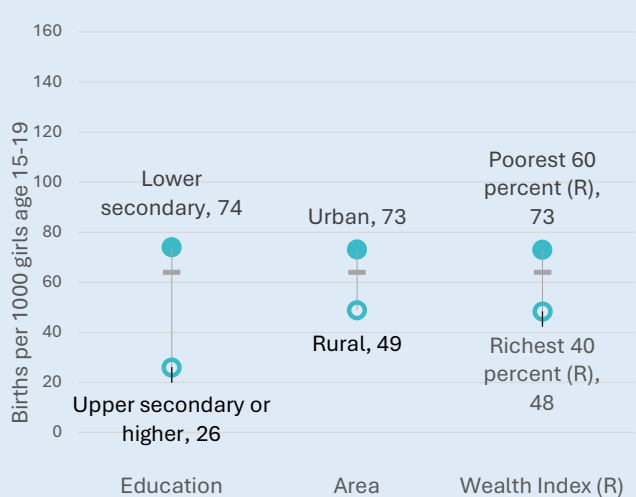


Percentage of married or in union young women age 20–24 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method, percentage using a traditional method, and percentage not using any method * Figures for girls age 15-19 years are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

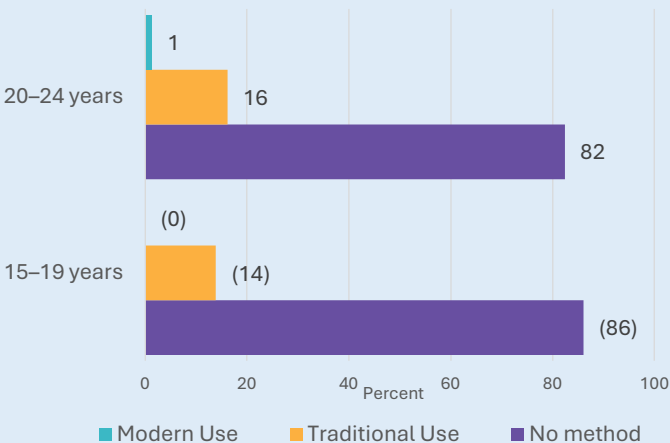
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15–19 years: the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women

Modern Contraceptive Use

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of married or in union girls age 15–19 years and 20–24 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method, percentage using a traditional method, and percentage not using any method, by age group

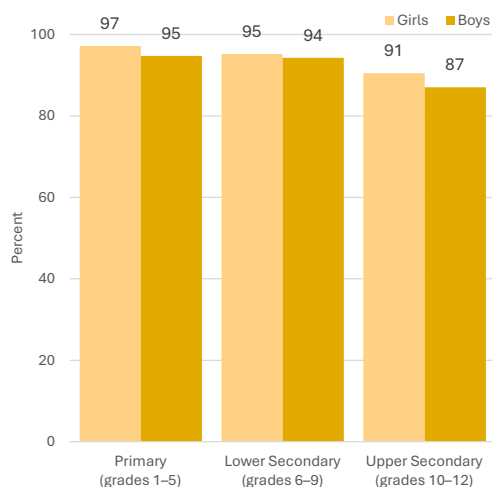
(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

Every Adolescent Learns and Acquires Skills

School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

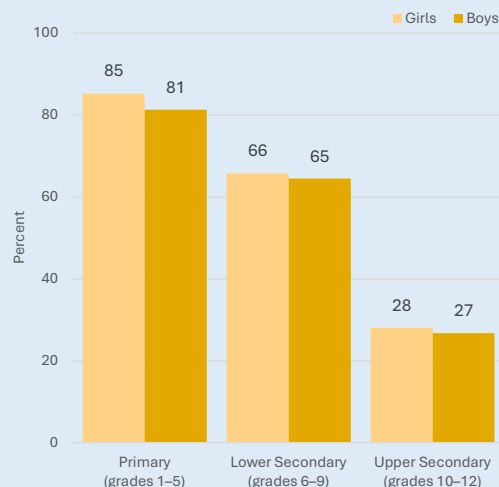
Kosovo



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

School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

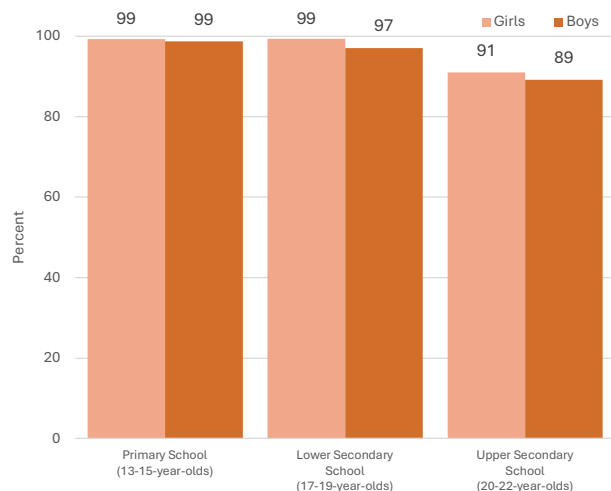


Adjusted net attendance rate, by level of education and by gender

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

School Completion Rates

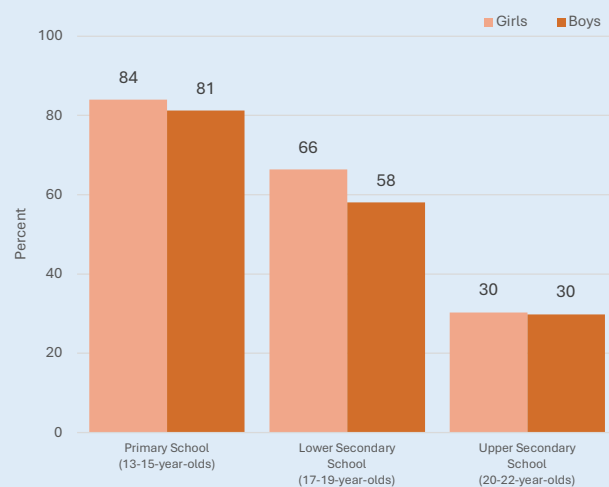
Kosovo



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

School Completion Rates

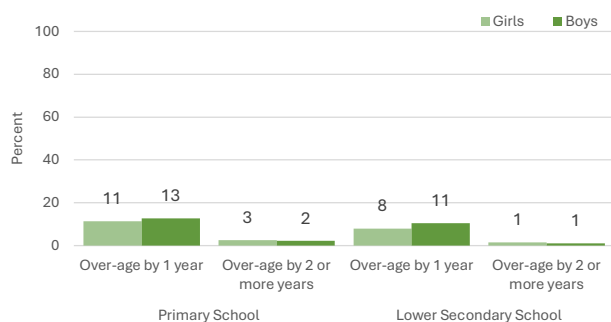
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

Age for grade

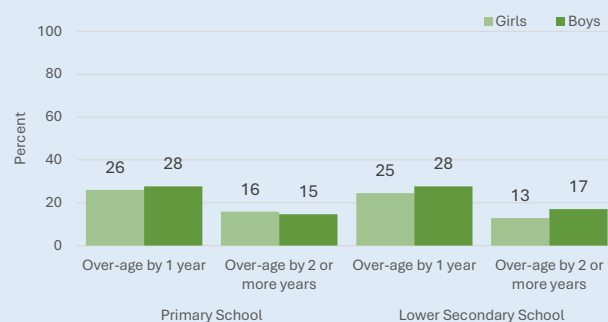
Kosovo



Percent of children who are overage by 1 year and by 2 or more years for grade attended, by level of education and by gender

Age for grade

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

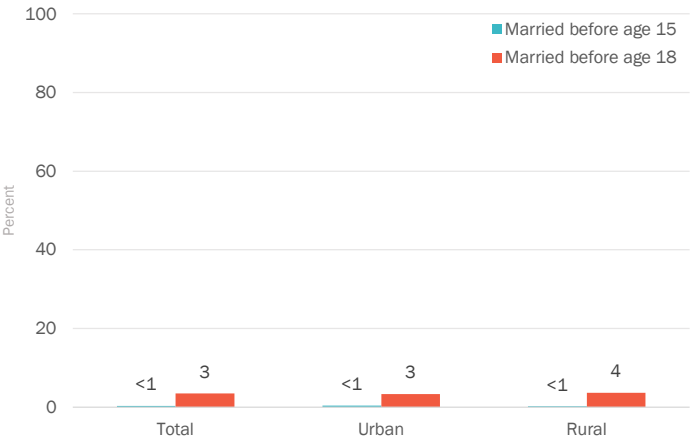


Percent of children who are overage by 1 year and by 2 or more years for grade attended, by level of education and by gender

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

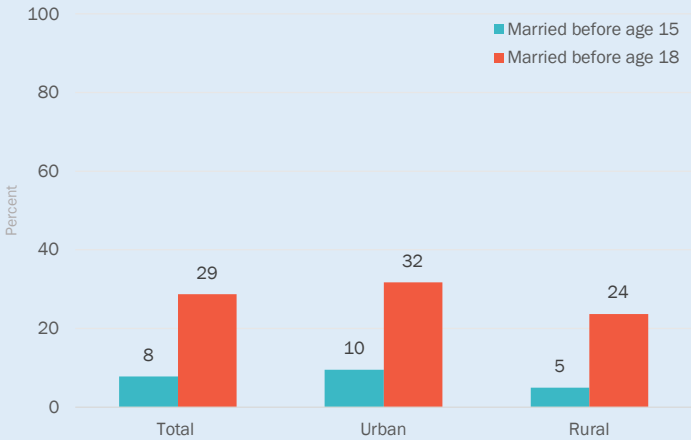
Kosovo



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

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



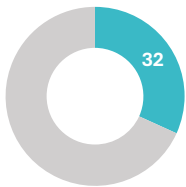
Percentage of women age 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

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

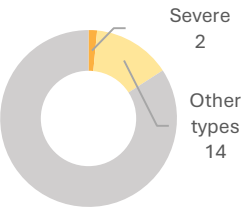
Child Discipline: Age 10-14 years

Kosovo

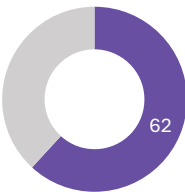
Only non-violent



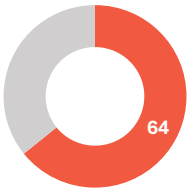
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



Any violent discipline*

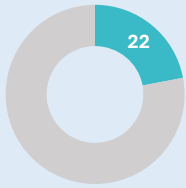


Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type
*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

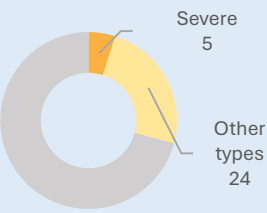
Child Discipline Age 10-14 years

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

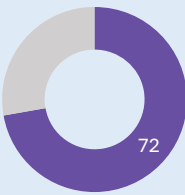
Only non-violent



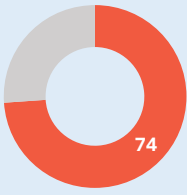
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



Any violent discipline*

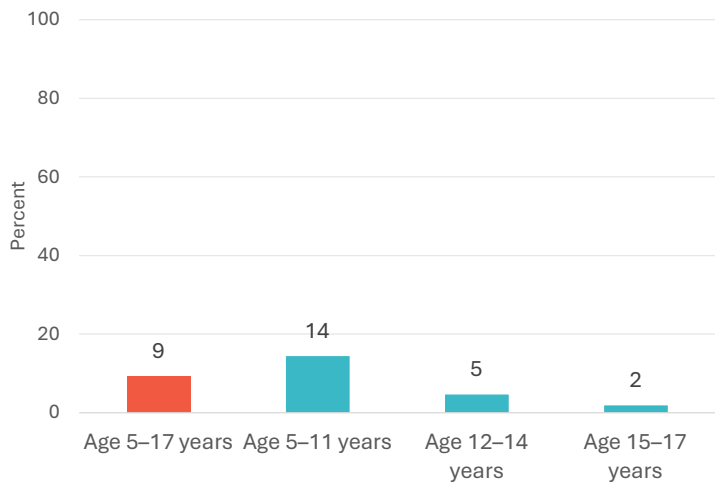


Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type
*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1

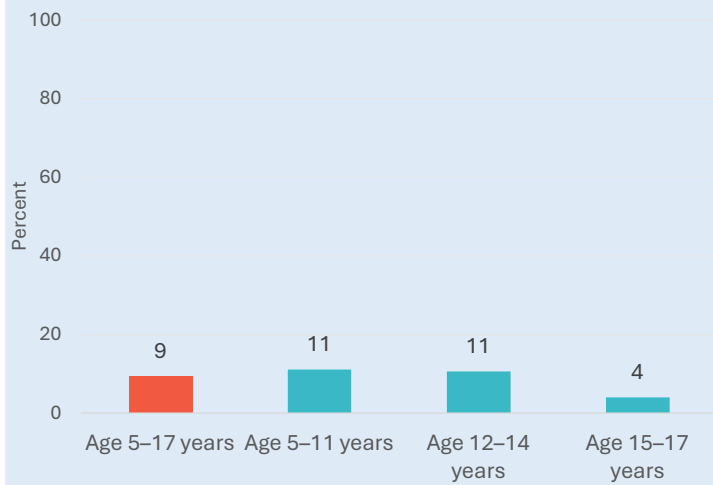
Kosovo



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

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

Definition of Child Labour

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

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

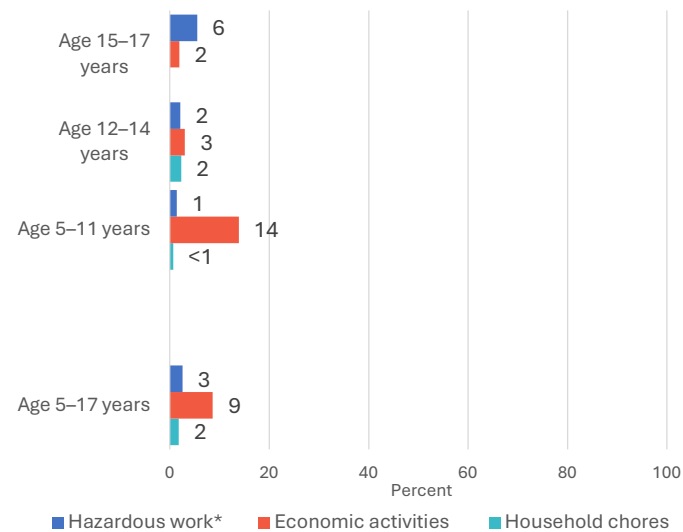
Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

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

Note that while the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the present indicator definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

Child Labour by Activity Type: SDG 8.7.1

Kosovo



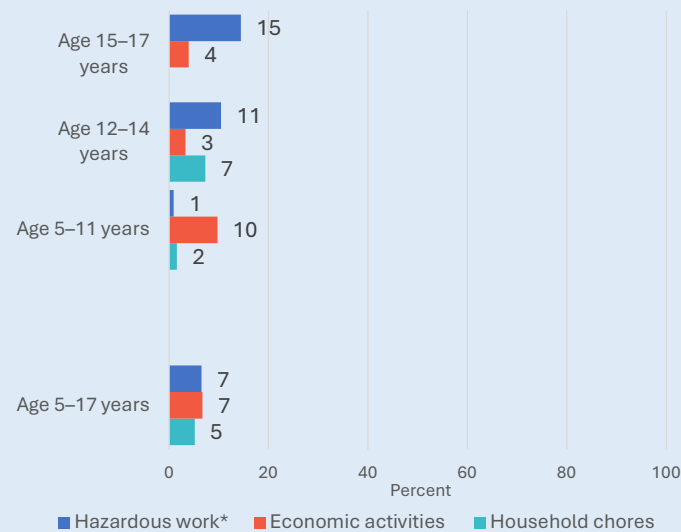
Percentage of children and adolescents age 5-17 years engaged in child labour and in hazardous work, by type of activity and by age

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

While the proportions of children engaged hazardous work are presented, it is not included in the present indicator definition of child labour

Child Labour by Activity Type: SDG 8.7.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

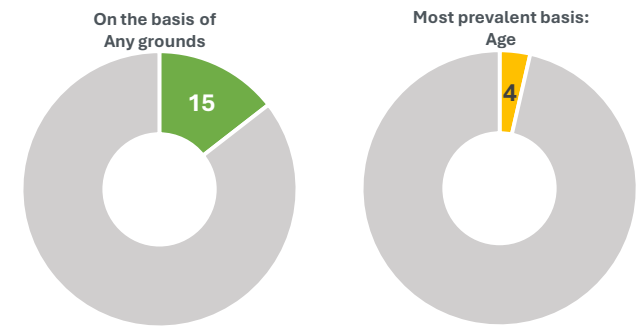
Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

While the proportions of children engaged hazardous work are presented, it is not included in the present indicator definition of child labour

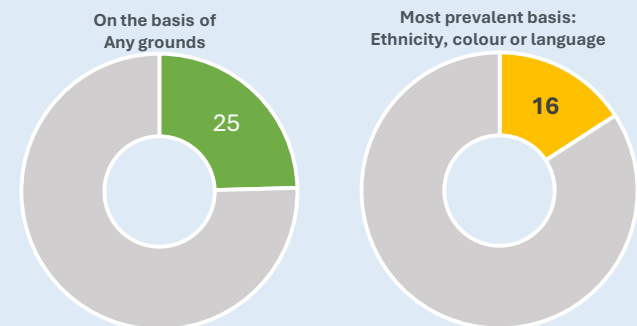
Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Discrimination & Harassment

Kosovo



Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of any grounds and on the most prevalent ground for the age-group

The MICS module is designed for the purpose of collection data on SDG indicator 10.3.1 (and the identical 16.b.1). The template module asks of 11 identified grounds of discrimination and harassment, as well as an “other” category. In practice, it is not always possible to include all potentially relevant grounds.

The module used in the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 included the list of 11 grounds, drawing on the template with needed customisation:

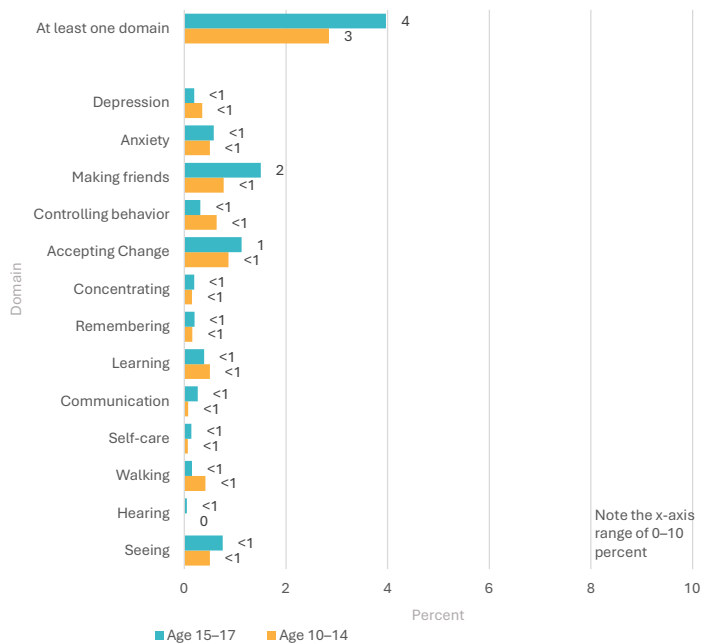
Sex; Age; Disability or health status; Ethnicity, colour, or language; Migration status; Socio-economic status; Geographic location or place of residence; Religion; Marital and family status; Sexual orientation or gender identity; Political opinion; as well as Other grounds.

Table EQ.3.1 in the Survey Findings Report provides the findings for all grounds of harassment and discrimination.

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

Functioning Difficulties among Adolescents

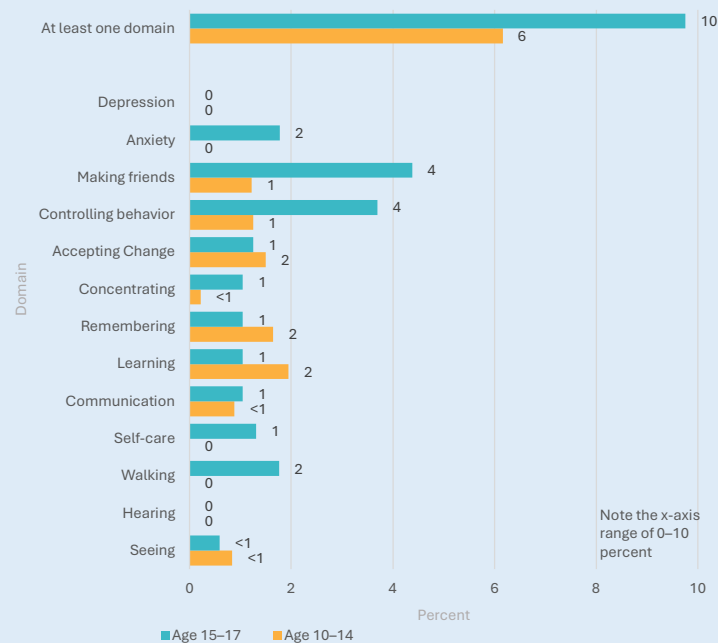
Kosovo



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

Functioning Difficulties among Adolescents

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

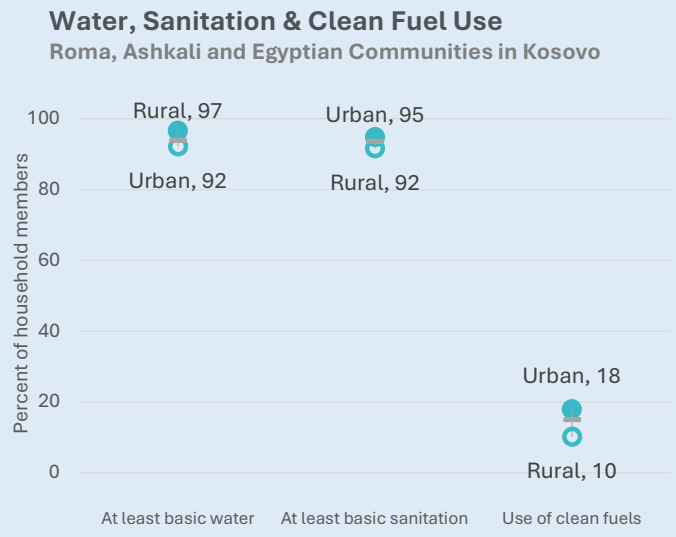
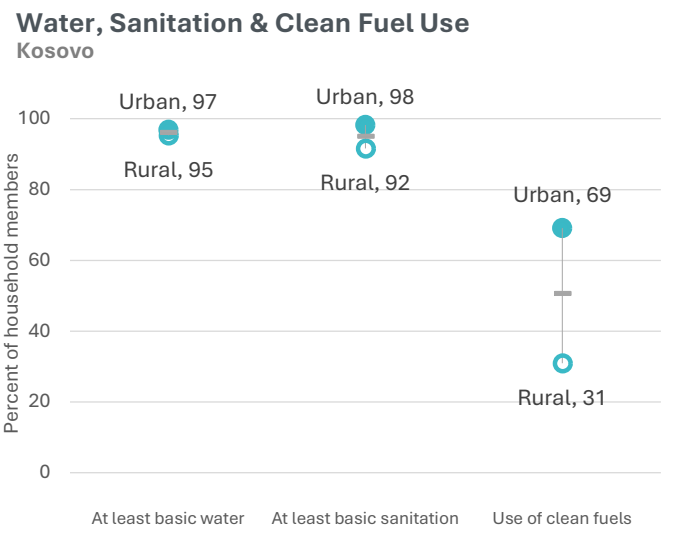
Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

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

At Least Basic Drinking Water Services SDG 1.4.1: Use of an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

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

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



Key Messages

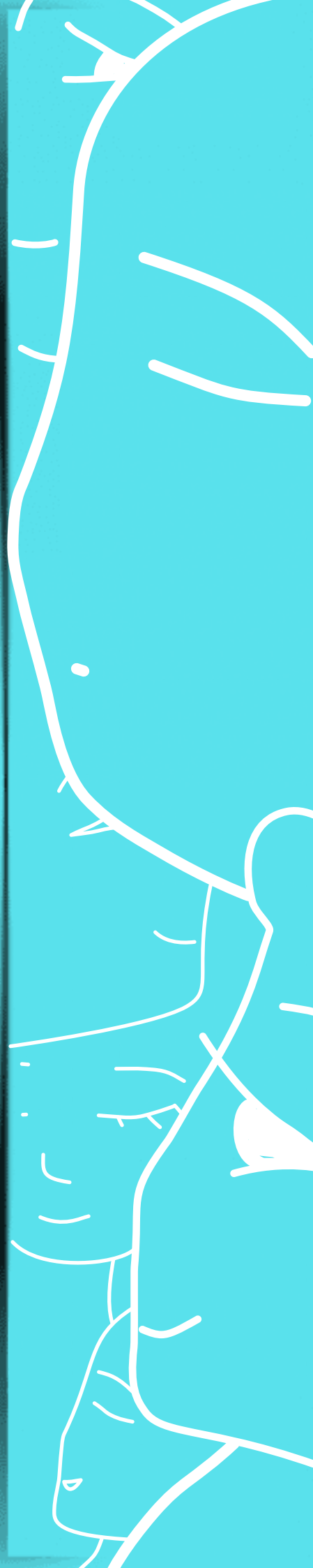
- Adolescents aged 10–19 years make up 16 percent of population in Kosovo and 23 percent of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- In Kosovo, adolescent birth rate shows disparities by education level, with 22 births per 1,000 girls age 15–19 among girls with lower secondary education, compared to nearly zero among girls with higher education.
- Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, adolescent birth rates remain higher across all background characteristics. Girls age 15–19 years among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities with lower secondary education record 74 births per 1,000, compared to 26 among girls age 15–19 years with upper secondary or higher education.
- 3 percent of married or in-union women age 20–24 years in Kosovo and 1 percent of married or in-union women age 20–24 years among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo are using modern contraceptive methods.
- Among young people living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, school completion rates drop sharply with each level of education - from 84 percent of girls and 80 percent of boys age 13–15 years who completed primary school, to 66 percent and 58 percent of adolescents age 17–19 years who completed lower secondary school, to just 30 percent for both young women and men age 20–22 years who completed upper secondary school. While girls have higher completion rates than boys at primary and lower secondary level, this gap closes entirely at the upper secondary level, where only 3 in 10 complete their education, regardless of sex.
- Over-age attendance remains considerably higher among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, where around 1 in 4 children attending primary school are over-age by one year, compared to around 1 in 10 children in Kosovo overall.
- Child labour is highest among children age 5–11 years in the general population (14 percent) and among children age 5–11 and 12–14 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (11 percent).
- Among children age 5–17 years, adolescents age 15–17 years have the highest engagement in hazardous work, affecting 6 percent of adolescents in Kosovo and 15 percent of adolescents in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Age was the most frequently reported basis for discrimination among adolescents age 15–19 years in Kosovo (4 percent), while ethnicity, colour or language was the most frequently reported basis among adolescents age 15–19 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo (16 percent).
- 1 in 25 adolescents age 15–17 years in the general population and 1 in 10 adolescents age 15–17 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have functional difficulty in at least one domain.
- In Kosovo, access to clean fuels shows a sharp urban–rural divide, with 69 percent of urban households using clean fuels compared to only 31 percent of rural households. The same pattern is observed among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, where use of clean fuels remains very low in both urban and rural areas, at 18 percent and 10 percent respectively.

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1, TM.2.1, TM.3.1, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5 LN.2.6, LN.2.7, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.3.4, PR.4.1W, EQ.1.2, EQ.3.1, WS.3.9 and SR.6.5 (indicated with the letter ‘R’ for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Child Mortality



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

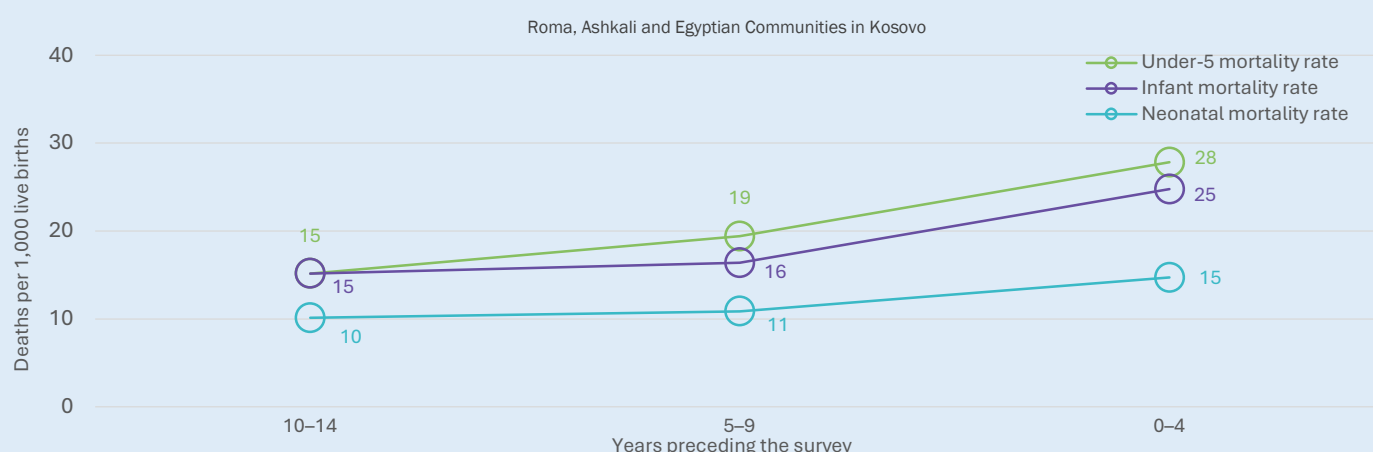
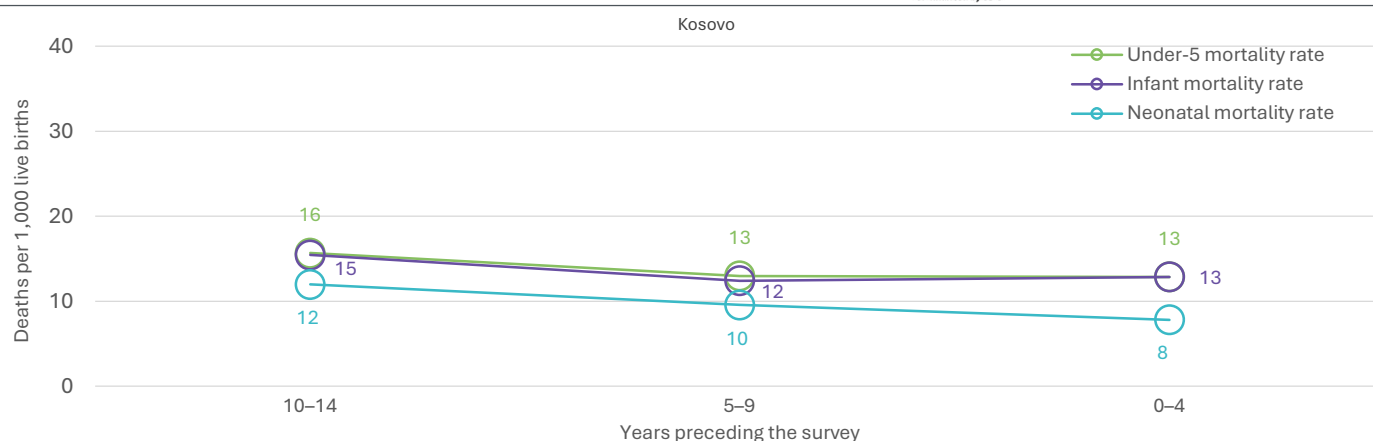
Child Mortality

MICS
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



Mortality Rates among Children Under-5

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC



Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate: SDG 3.2.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate: SDG 3.2.1
Kosovo					
0-4	8	5	13	0	13
5-9	10	3	12	1	13
10-14	12	3	15	0	16
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo					
0-4	15	10	25	3	28
5-9	11	5	16	3	19
10-14	10	5	15	0	15

Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life

Post-neonatal mortality: calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates

Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and first birthday

Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday

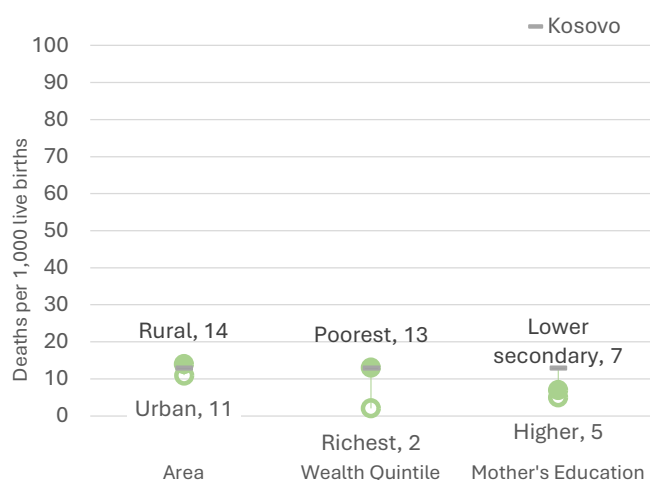
Under-5 mortality (${}_5q_0$): probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday

MICS uses a **direct method for estimation of child mortality**. This involves collecting **full birth histories** whereby women age 15-49 are asked for the date of birth of each child born alive, whether the child is still alive and, if not, the age at death.

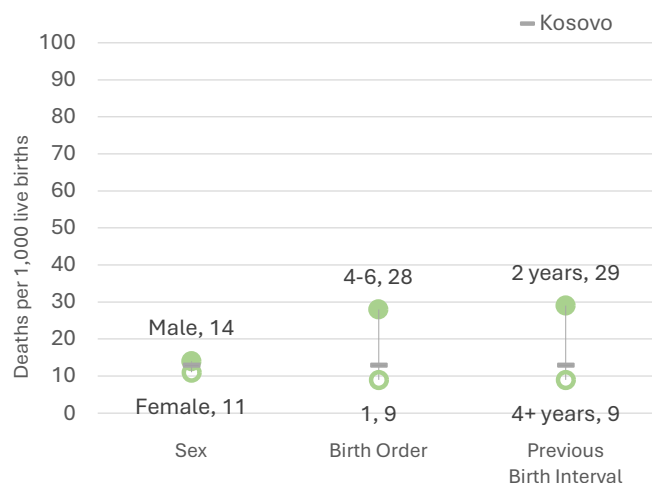
¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Differentials in Child Mortality

Under-5 mortality rate by socio-economic characteristics & area

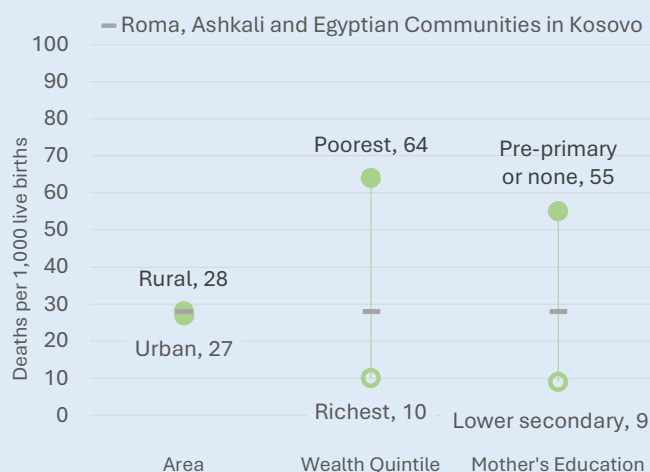


Under-5 mortality rate by demographic risk factors and maternal fertility related conditions

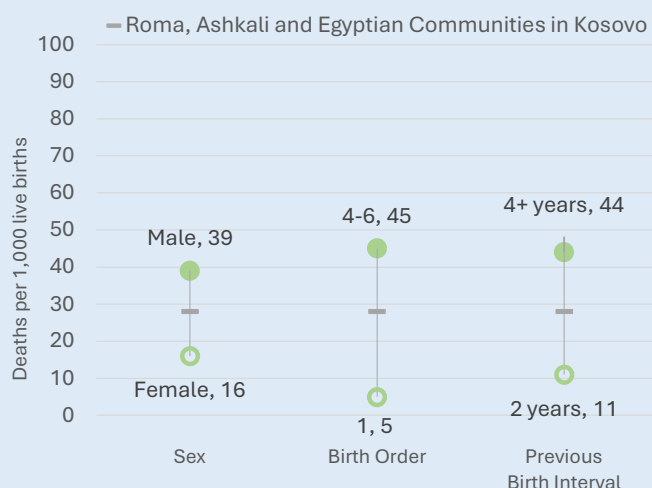


Under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socio-economic characteristics, area, and demographic factors and maternal fertility related conditions

Under-5 mortality rate by socio-economic characteristics & area



Under-5 mortality rate by demographic risk factors and maternal fertility related conditions

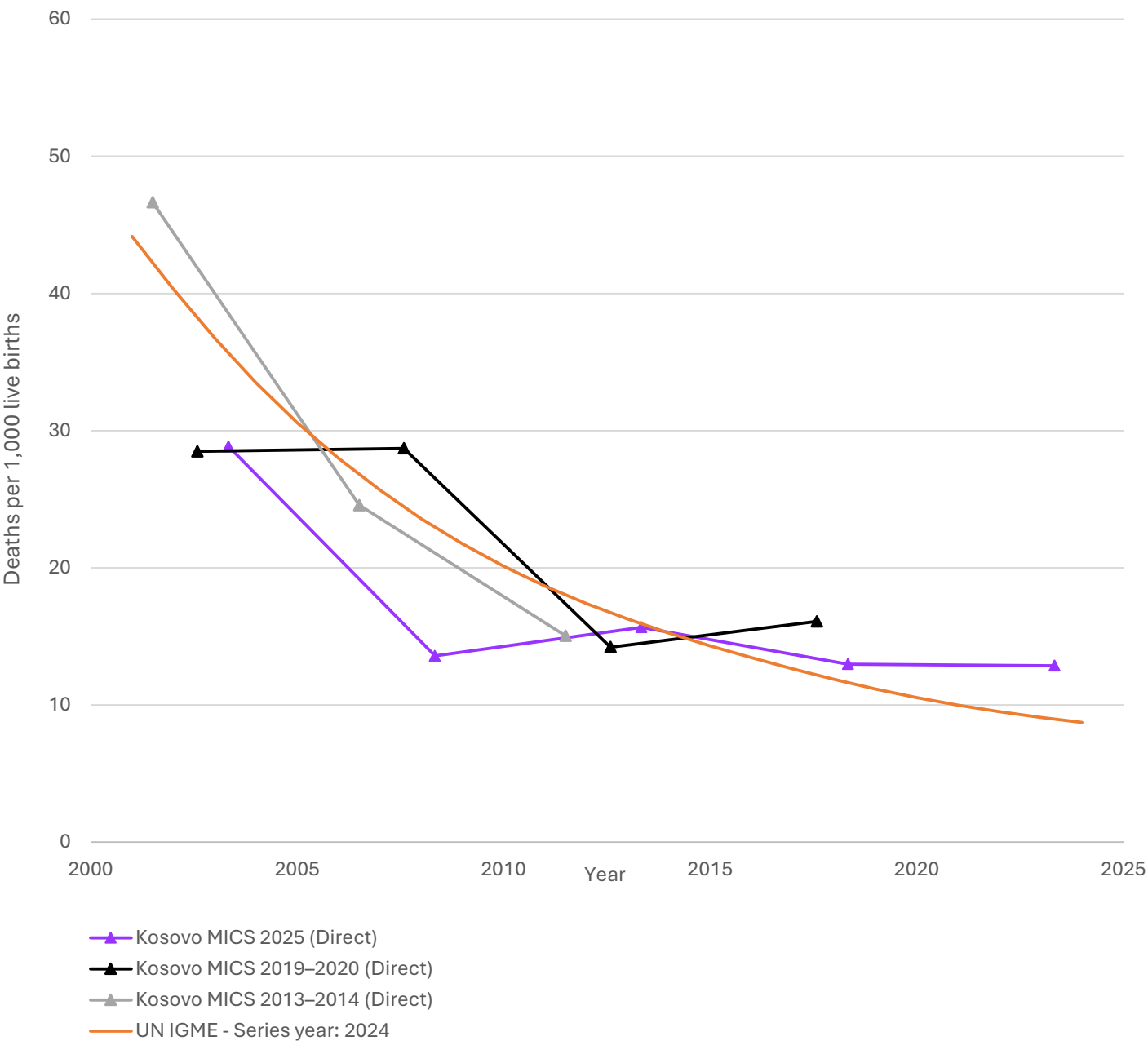


Under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socio-economic characteristics, area, and demographic factors and maternal fertility related conditions

Key Messages

- The mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey correspond roughly to the period 2021–2025.
- An estimated 13 children per 1,000 live births die before reaching age 5 in Kosovo, while under-five mortality among children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is 28 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In Kosovo, neonatal mortality declined from 12 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 10–14 years preceding the survey to 8 deaths per 1,000 live births in the less than four years preceding the survey.
- Disparities in child mortality remain evident by socioeconomic status, with higher mortality rates observed among children living in poorer households and among children whose mothers have lower levels of education.
- Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, infant mortality, child mortality and under-five mortality rates among children in the poorest households are 33, 5 and 37 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, compared to 5, 0 and 5 among children in the richest households.
- In the general population of Kosovo, infant mortality and under-five mortality rates are 13 deaths per 1,000 live births among children in the poorest households, compared to 2 deaths per 1,000 live births among children in the richest households for both indicators.
- Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, under-five mortality among children born after a previous birth interval of 3 years or more is 66 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared to the overall under-five mortality rate of 28 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Kosovo

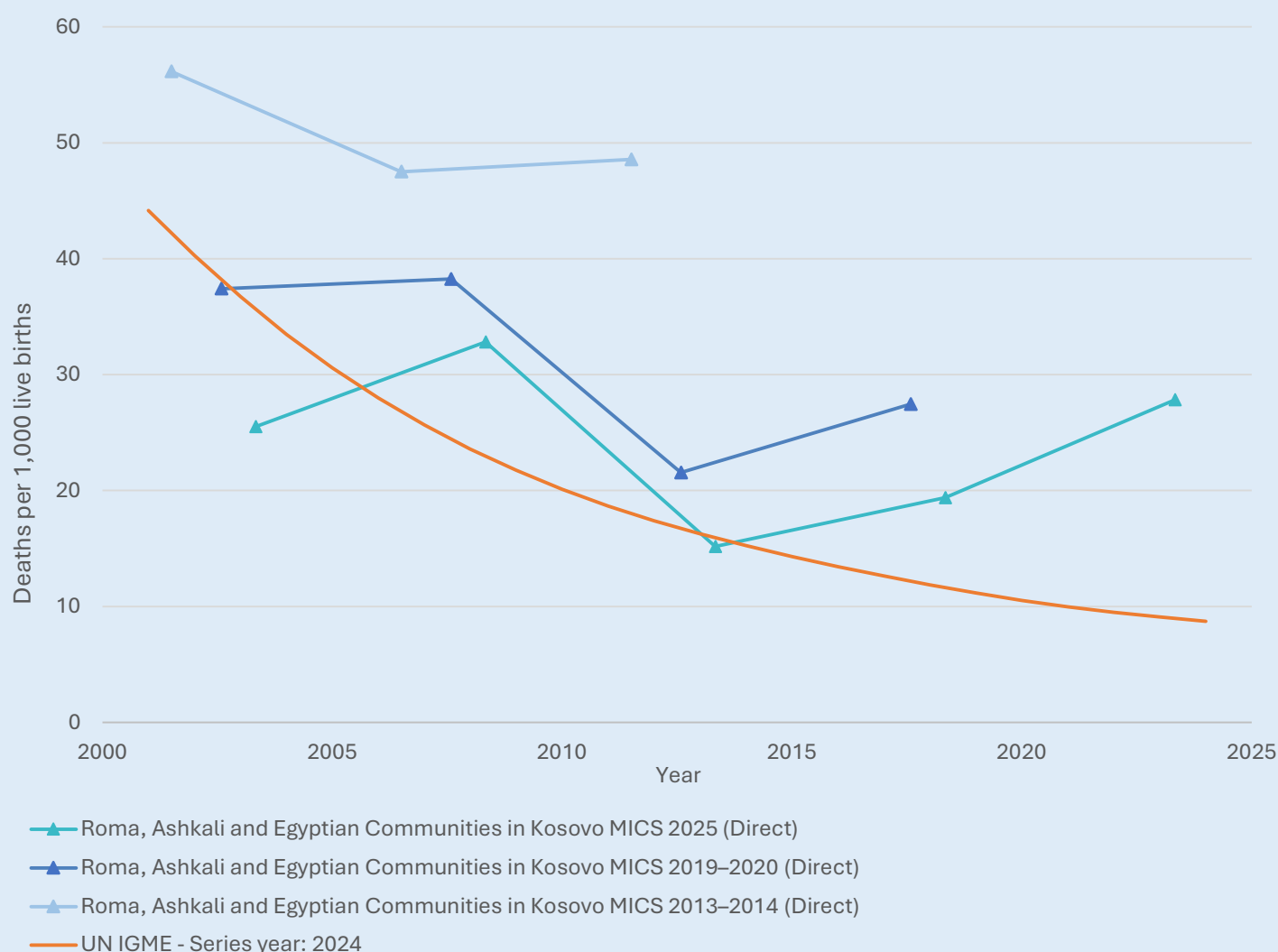


Under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the surveys, Kosovo

The source data used in the above graph are taken from the final reports of the Kosovo MICS and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025, 2019–2020, and 2013–2014. Data from the Census 2011 and vital registration statistics submitted to WHO/UN IGME in 2024 was downloaded from the UN IGME web portal.

Child mortality source data are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). UN IGME data points may differ from the published estimates of a survey, census, or vital registration system since UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals, longer reference periods and/or calendar years (if data are available). The published UN IGME estimates (the trendline) are not included in this chart as new estimates will be computed based on the findings of MICS 2025.

Trends in under-5 mortality rates, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the surveys, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

The source data used in the above graph are taken from the final reports of the Kosovo MICS and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025, 2019–2020, and 2013–2014. Data from the Census 2011 and vital registration statistics submitted to WHO/UN IGME in 2024 was downloaded from the UN IGME web portal.

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Child Mortality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables CS.1, CS.2, and CS.3 (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

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Child Discipline



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

MICS
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Child Discipline



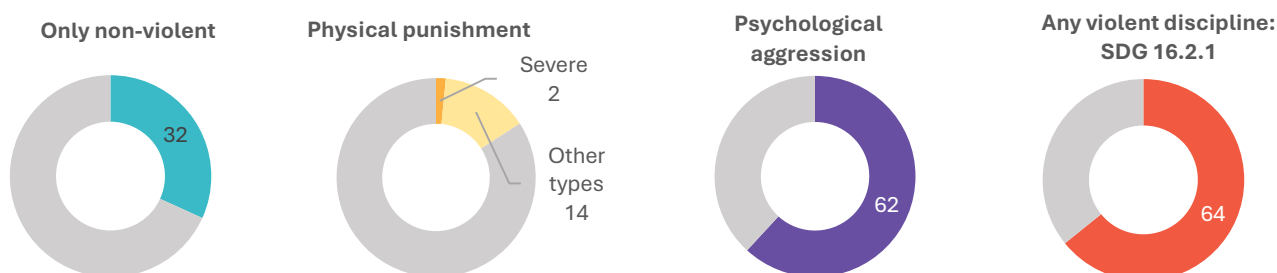
Child Discipline

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Types of Child Discipline

Kosovo



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

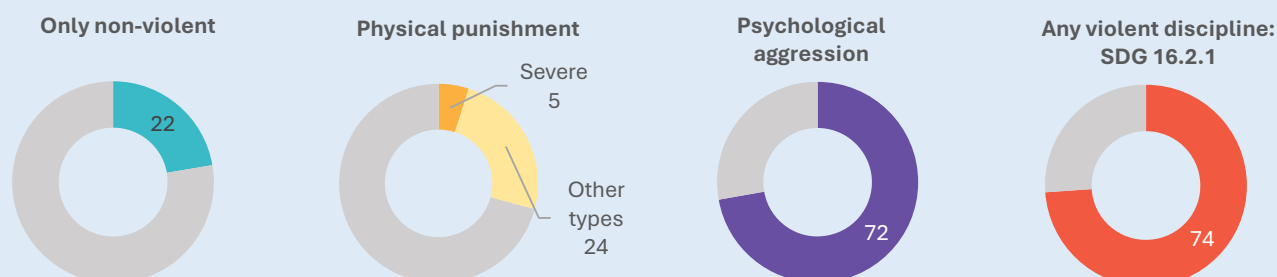
Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

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

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

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

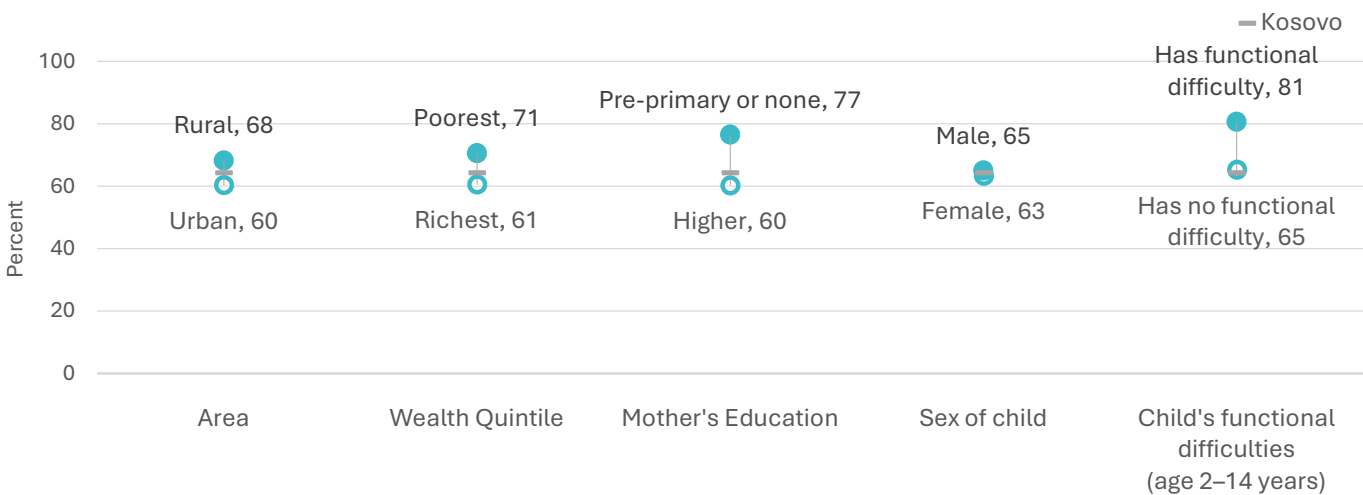
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



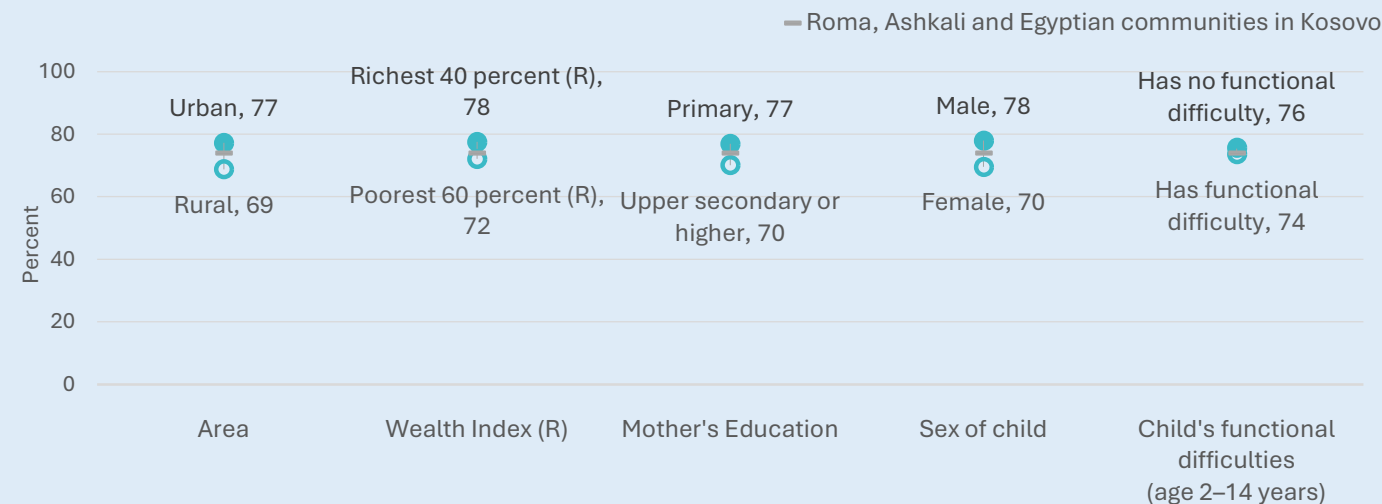
Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Violent Discipline: Inequalities



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



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

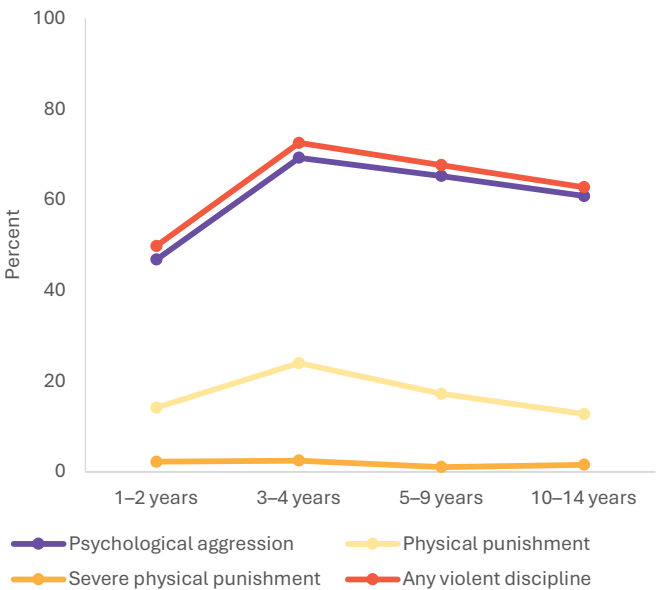
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

Key Messages

- Violent discipline remains widespread, affecting more than 3 in 5 children age 1–14 years in Kosovo and nearly 4 in 5 children age 1–14 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Psychological aggression is the most common form of violent discipline, affecting 62 percent of children age 1–14 years in Kosovo and 72 percent of children of the same age living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Physical punishment affects 29 percent of children age 1–14 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, compared to 16 percent of children age 1–14 in Kosovo. Severe physical punishment affects 5 percent and 2 percent of children age 1–14 years, respectively.
- Only non-violent discipline methods were reported for 32 percent of children age 1–14 years in Kosovo and 22 percent of children age 1–14 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Violent discipline is highest among children age 3–4 years, affecting 73 percent of children in Kosovo and 79 percent of children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Socioeconomic disparities remain evident in Kosovo, where violent discipline affects 77 percent of children age 1 to 14 years whose mothers have pre-primary education or no education, compared to 60 percent of children age 1–14 years whose mothers have higher education.
- About 1 in 16 mothers or caregivers in Kosovo and 1 in 8 mothers or caregivers living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities believe physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children.
- Attitudes supporting physical punishment vary by socioeconomic conditions. Support for physical punishment is higher among caregivers with lower education levels and among those living in poorer households.

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

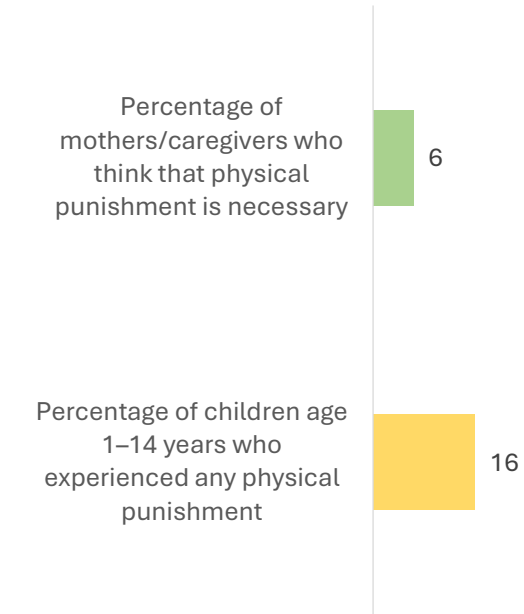
Kosovo



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

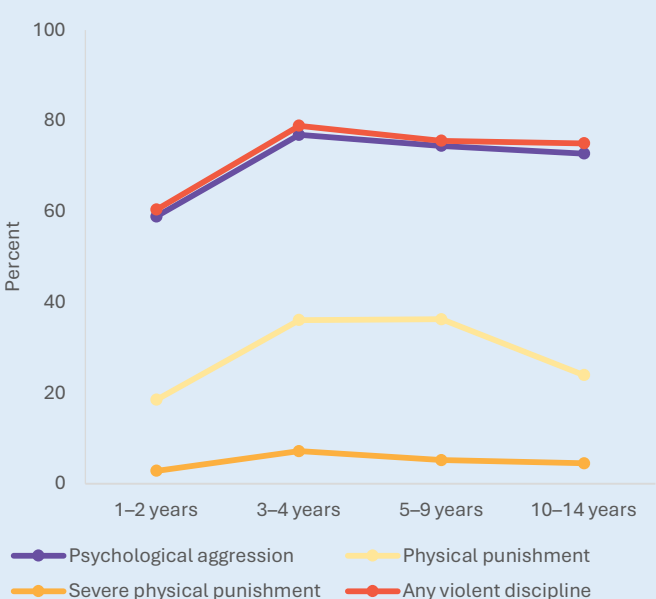
Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences

Kosovo



Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

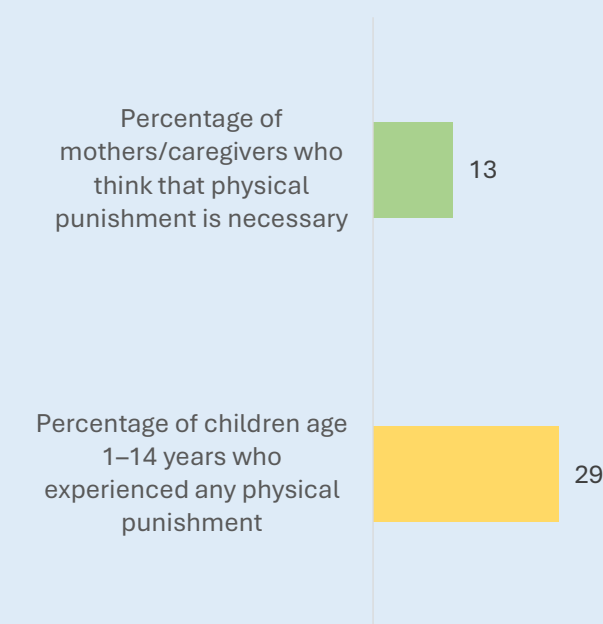
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

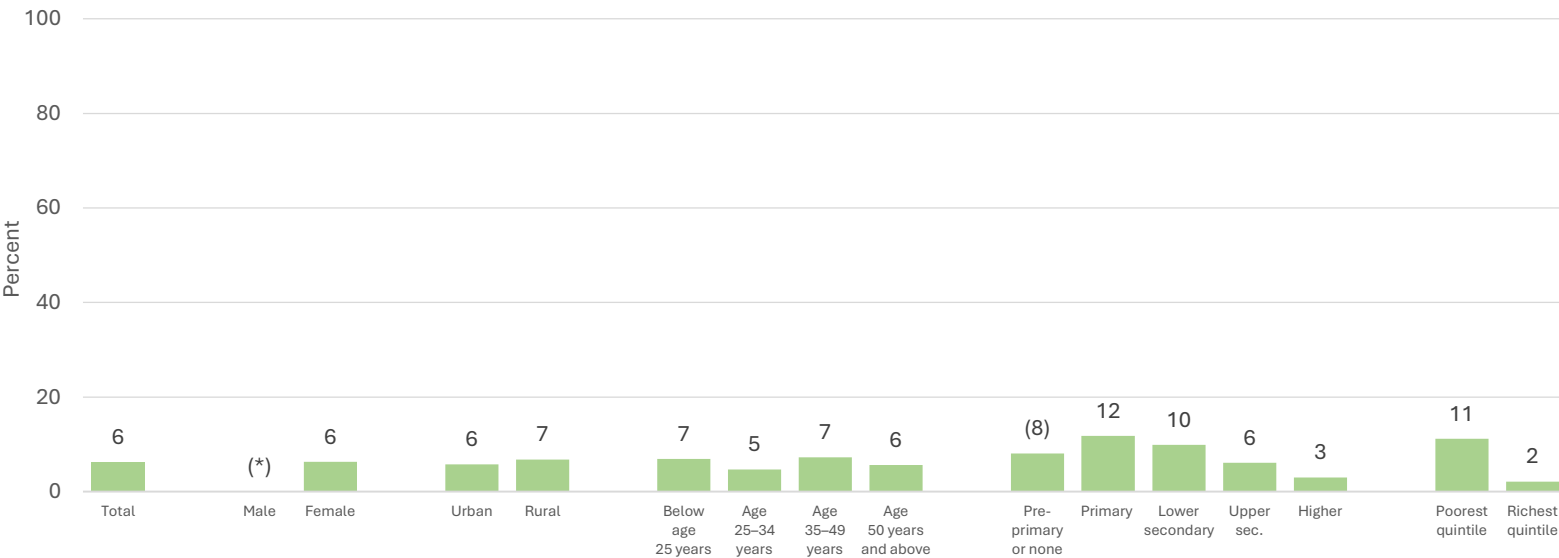
Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



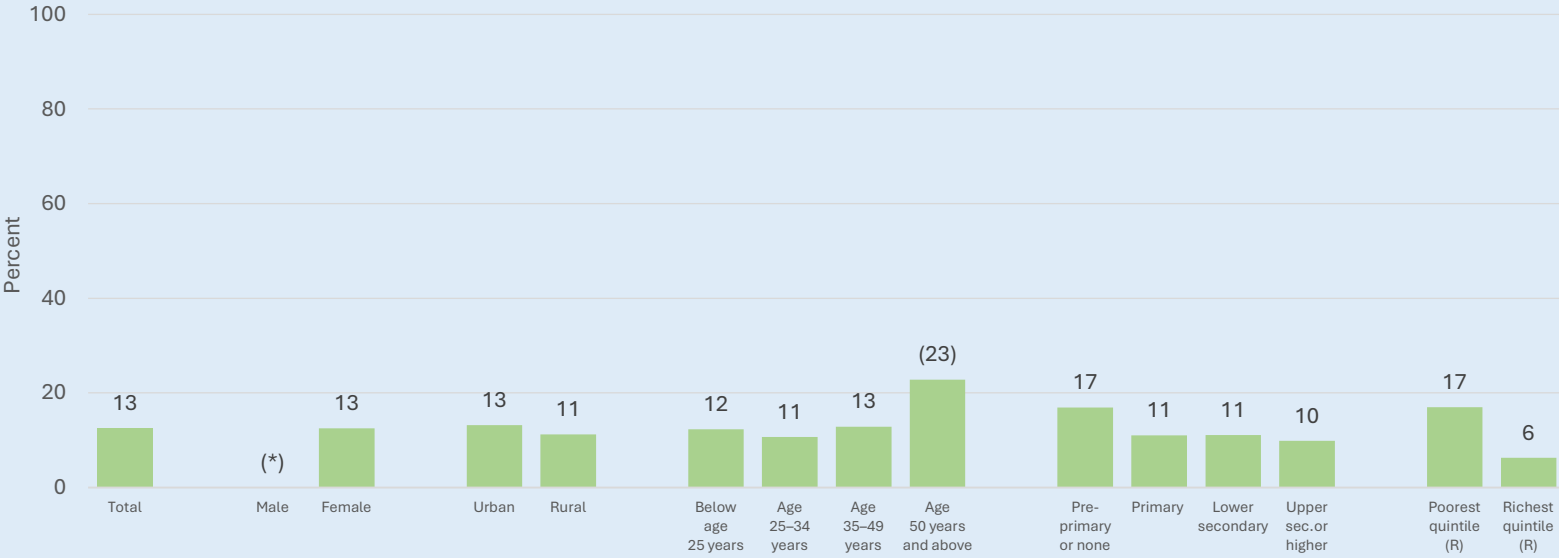
Attitudes to Physical Punishment

Kosovo



Percentage of mothers/caregivers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics
(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases
(*): An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



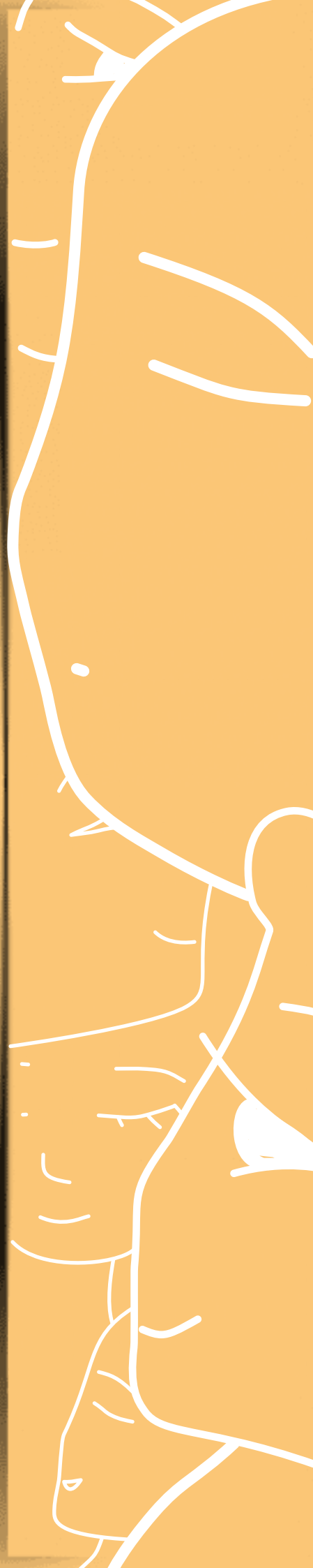
Percentage of mothers/caregivers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics
(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases
(*): An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 in the Survey Findings Report (indicated with the letter ‘R’ for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

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Child Functioning



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

MICS
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Cluster Surveys

Child Functioning

unicef  ask 

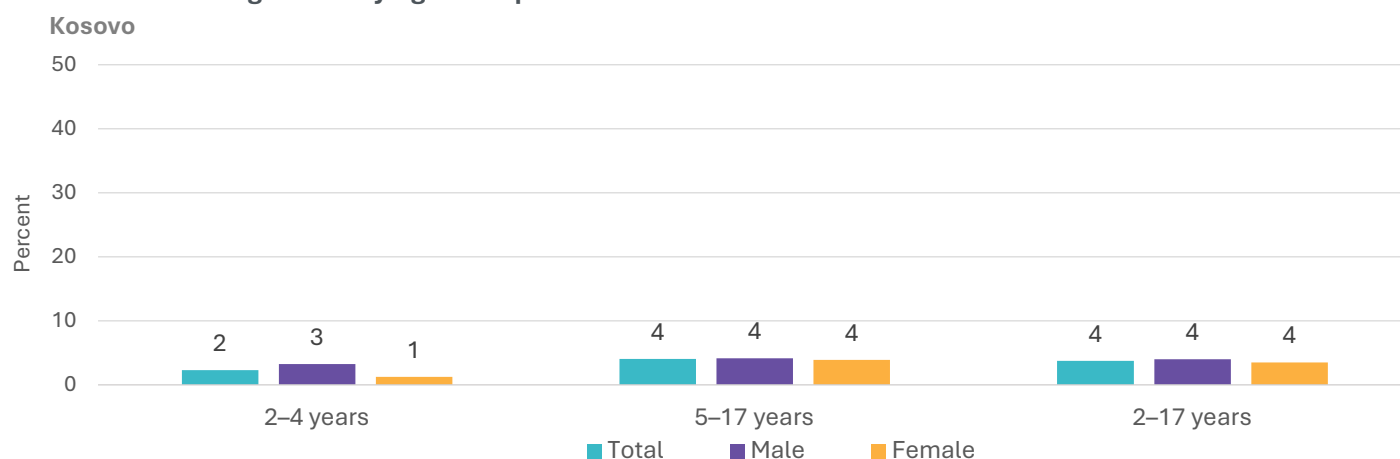
Child Functioning: Levels & Domains

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC

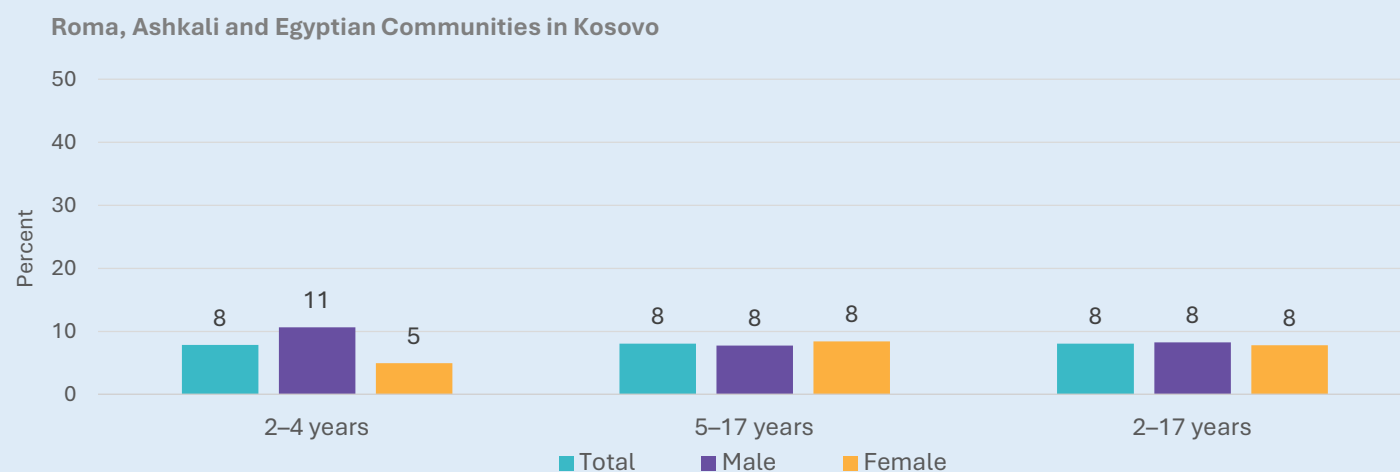
 UNFPA

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Child Functioning Levels by Age-Group



Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty, by age-group



Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty, by age-group

Children with disabilities are among the most marginalised groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, and lack of adequate policies and legislation, they are often likely to be among the poorest members of the population and are less likely to attend school, access medical services, or have their voices heard in society. Discrimination against and exclusion of children with disabilities also puts them at a higher risk of physical and emotional abuse or other forms of neglect, violence and exploitation.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, 1989) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) explicitly state the rights of children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children and call for improvements in their access to services, and in their participation in all aspects of life.

In order to achieve these goals, there is a need for cross-nationally comparable, reliable data. The Child Functioning module is designed in line with the WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to collect information on functional difficulties that children experience in different domains including hearing, vision, communication/comprehension, learning, mobility and emotions. Children with functional difficulties may be at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Child Functioning Domains

Kosovo

	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine Motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling Behaviour	Self care	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting Change	Making Friends	Anxiety	Depression
2–4 years	<1	0	<1	0	2	<1	<1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5–17 years	<1	0	<1	N/A	<1	<1	N/A	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1

Percentage of children age 2–4 and 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by domain of difficulty

N/A: Not Applicable

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine Motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling Behaviour	Self care	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting Change	Making Friends	Anxiety	Depression
2–4 years	<1	0	2	<1	5	3	1	<1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5–17 years	<1	<1	1	N/A	1	2	N/A	2	<1	1	<1	2	2	<1	<1

Percentage of children age 2–4 and 5–17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by domain of difficulty

N/A: Not Applicable

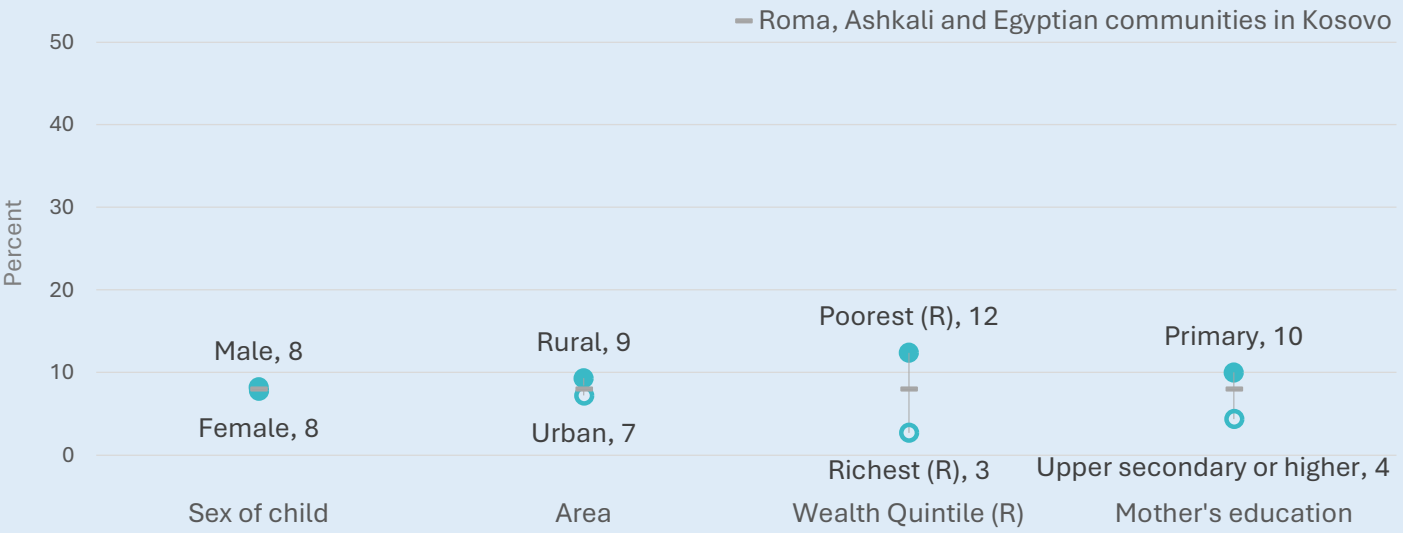
Key Messages

- One in 25 children age 2–17 years in Kosovo and around 1 in 12 children of the same age living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities were reported to have functional difficulty in at least one domain.
- In Kosovo, functional difficulty in at least one domain was reported among 11 percent of children age 2–17 years whose mothers have no education, compared to 2 percent of children age 2–17 years whose mothers have higher education. Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the corresponding proportions are 10 percent and 4 percent, respectively.
- Among children age 2–4 years, communication difficulties are the most commonly reported, affecting 2 percent of children, while among children age 5–17 years, accepting change and making friends are the most commonly reported difficulties, each affecting 1 percent of children.
- Functional difficulties are more pronounced among children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, particularly in communication and learning domains. Among children age 2–4 years, 5 percent experience communication difficulties and 3 percent experience learning difficulties, while among children age 5–17 years, 2 percent experience difficulties with learning, controlling behaviour, accepting change and making friends.
- Socioeconomic disparities remain evident. In Kosovo, functional difficulty in at least one domain was reported among 6 percent of children age 2–17 years living in the poorest households, compared to 2 percent among children in the richest households. Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the corresponding proportions are 12 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Child Functioning: Inequalities



Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulty, by background characteristics



Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulty, by background characteristics

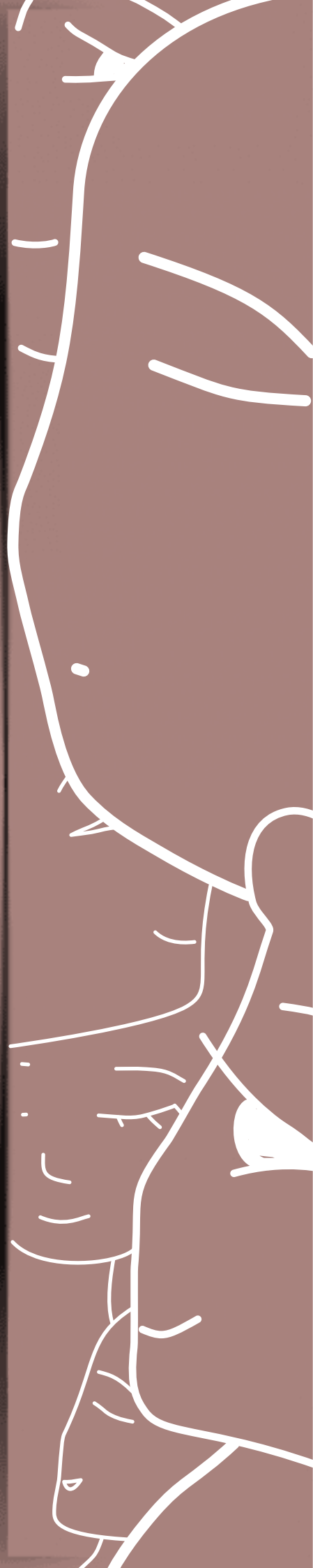
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

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Child Labour



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

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Cluster Surveys

Child Labour

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Confederazione Svizzera
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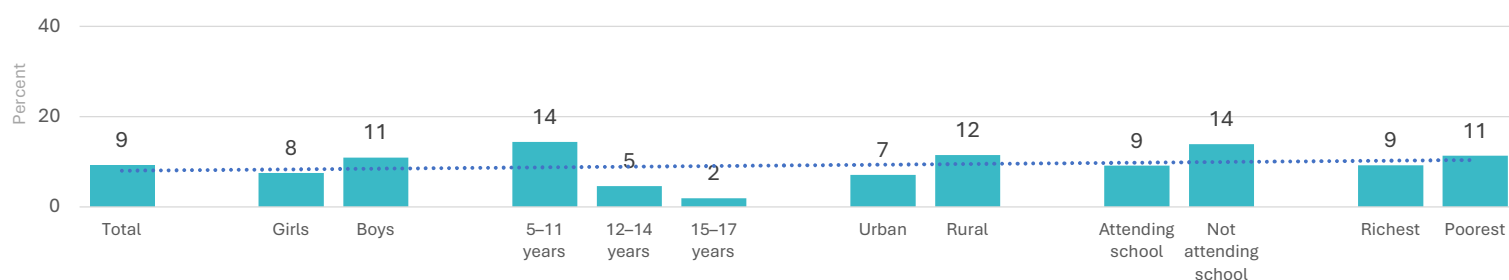
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Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates

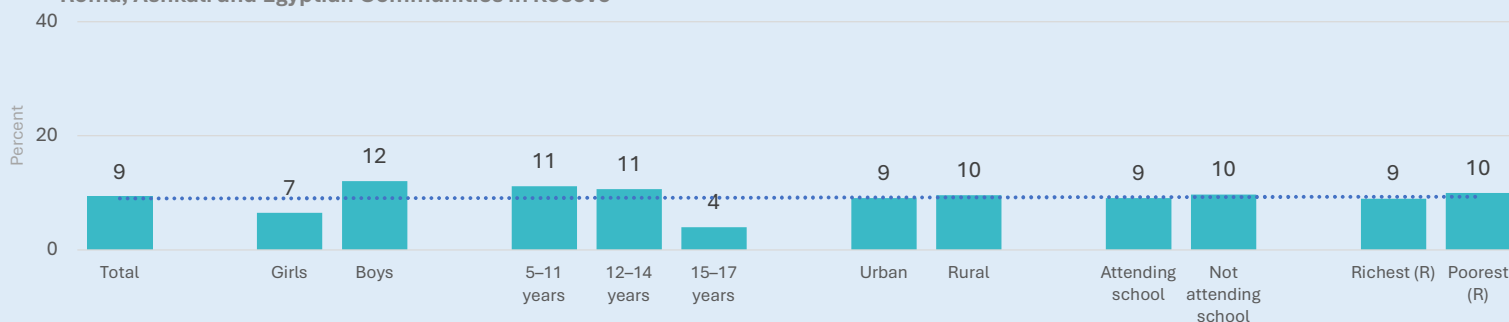
Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1

Kosovo



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

Definition of Child Labour

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

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

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

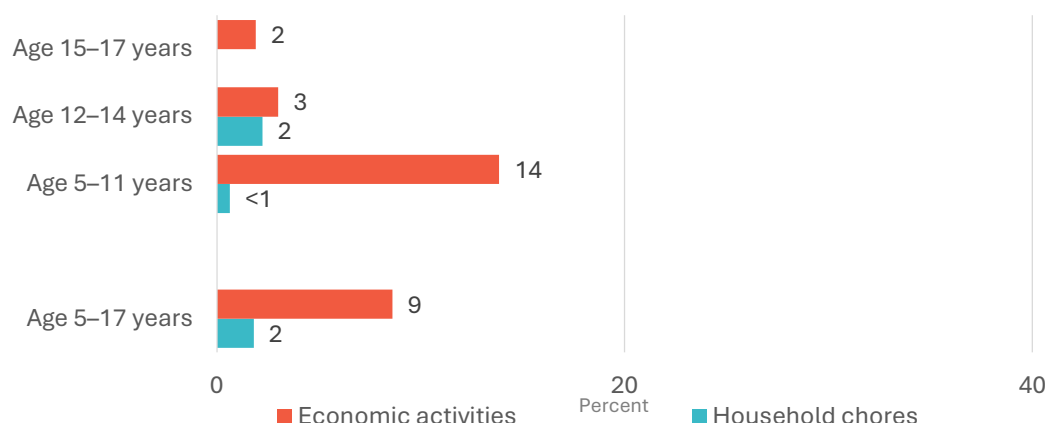
Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning, or caring for children.

Note that while the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour currently used for SDG reporting does not. Further methodological work is ongoing to incorporate additional questions specifically aimed at identifying children in hazardous working conditions

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Types of Child Labour

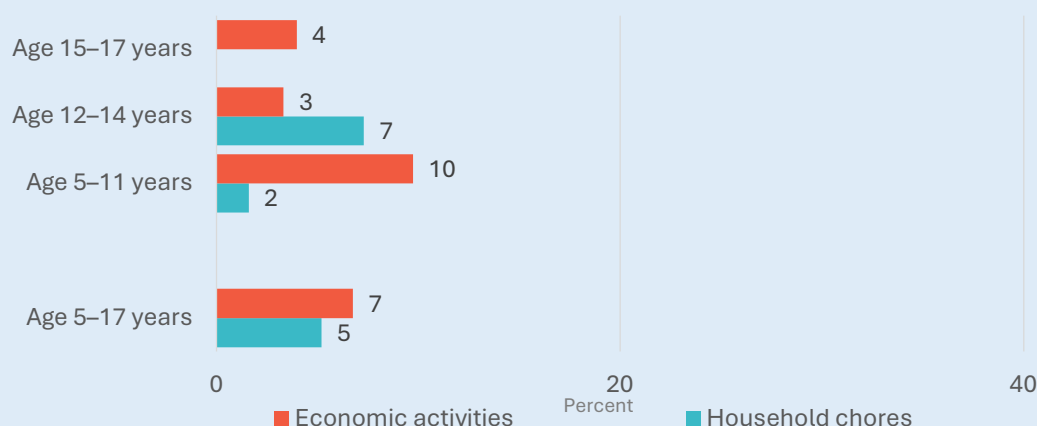
Kosovo



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

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

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

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

Key Messages

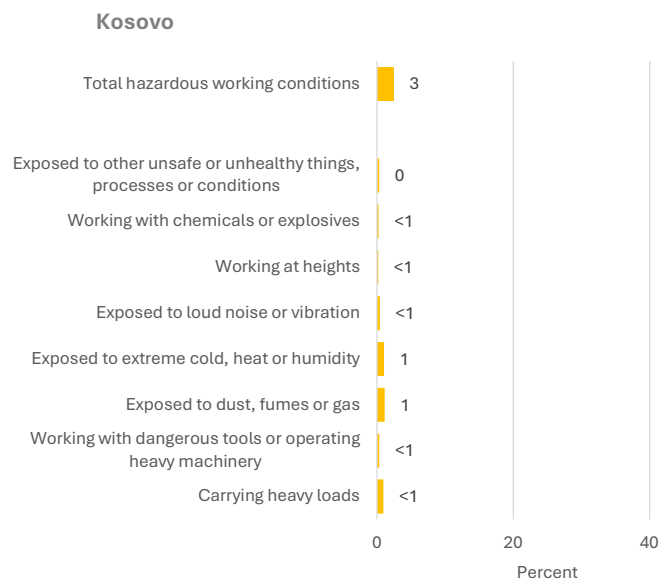
- 9 percent of children age 5–17 years in both the general population and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are involved in child labour.
- In the general population, child labour is more common among children age 5–17 years who are not attending school, at 14 percent, compared to 9 percent among those attending school.
- In Kosovo, 9 percent of children age 5–17 years are involved in economic activities classified as child labour, while 2 percent are engaged in household chores classified as child labour. Among children age 5–17 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the corresponding figures are 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively.
- Children age 5–11 years are the most likely to be involved in economic activities classified as child labour, both in the general population and among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, at 14 percent and 10 percent, respectively.
- In Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, boys age 5–17 years are more likely than girls to be involved in economic activities classified as child labour, at 10 percent compared to 4 percent. However, girls are more likely than boys to be engaged in household chores classified as child labour, at 7 percent compared to 3 percent.
- Hazardous child labour affects 3 percent of children age 5–17 years in the general population and 7 percent of children age 5–17 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Inequalities in Child Labour



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

Hazardous Working Conditions



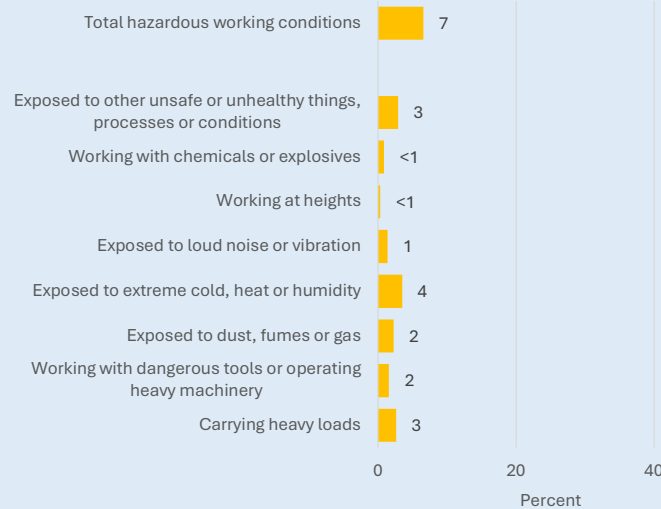
Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



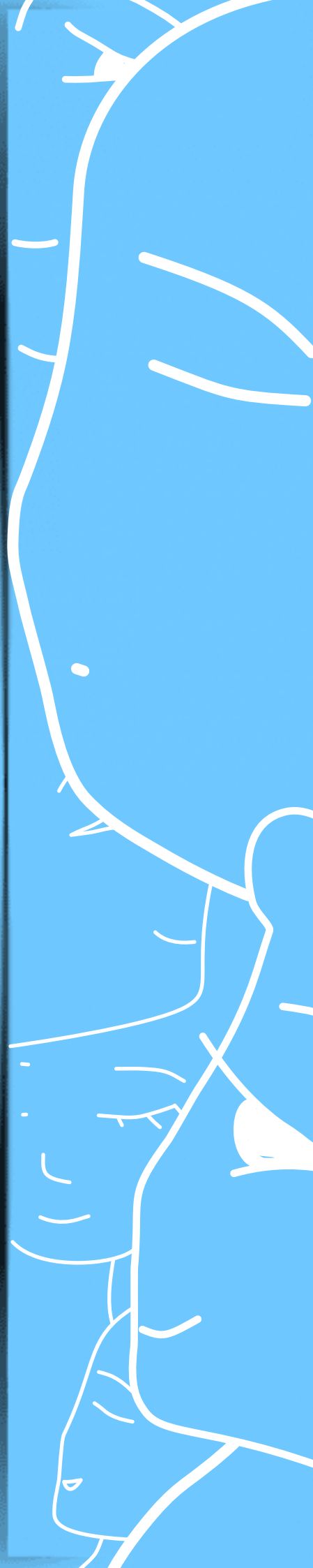
Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Child Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.1, PR.3.2, PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

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Child Marriage



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

Child Marriage

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Child marriage: Levels and Disaggregates

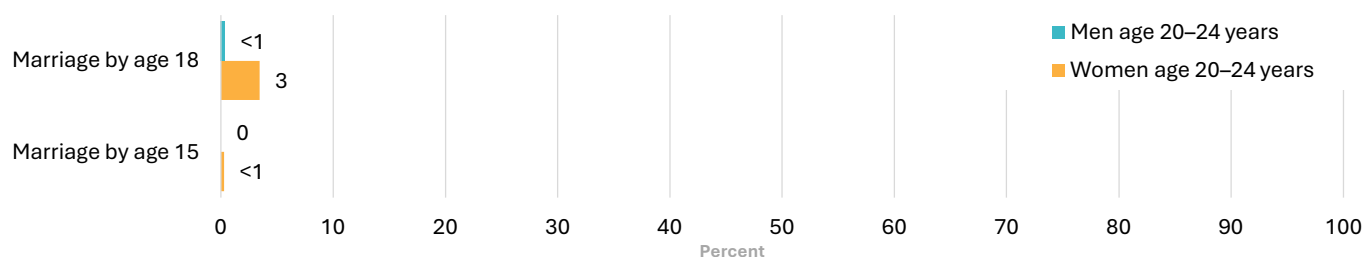
 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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KOSOVO TEAM

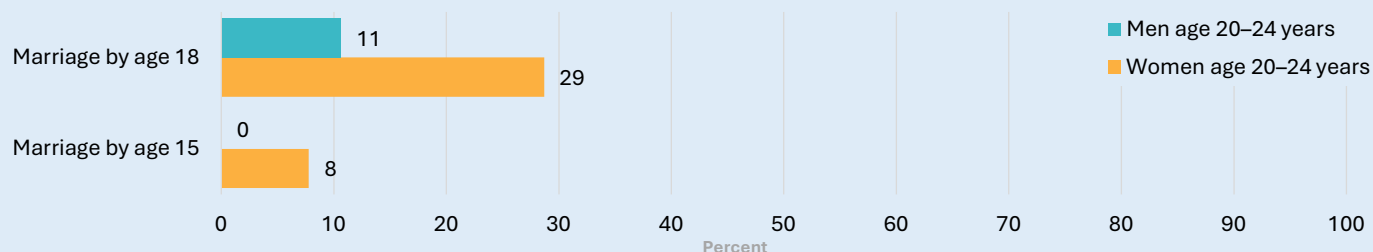
Marriage before Age 15 & Age 18 among women (SDG 5.3.1*) and men

Kosovo



Percentage of women and men age 20–24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of women and men age 20–24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18

The above chart refers to women and men age 20 to 24 years to align with the standard for reporting on SDG 5.3.1. This age cohort recently completed exposure to the risk of marrying in childhood, thus giving a closer approximation of the current prevalence of child marriage. The following charts, which show disaggregation by background characteristics, refer to the full cohort of women and men age 18 to 49 years.

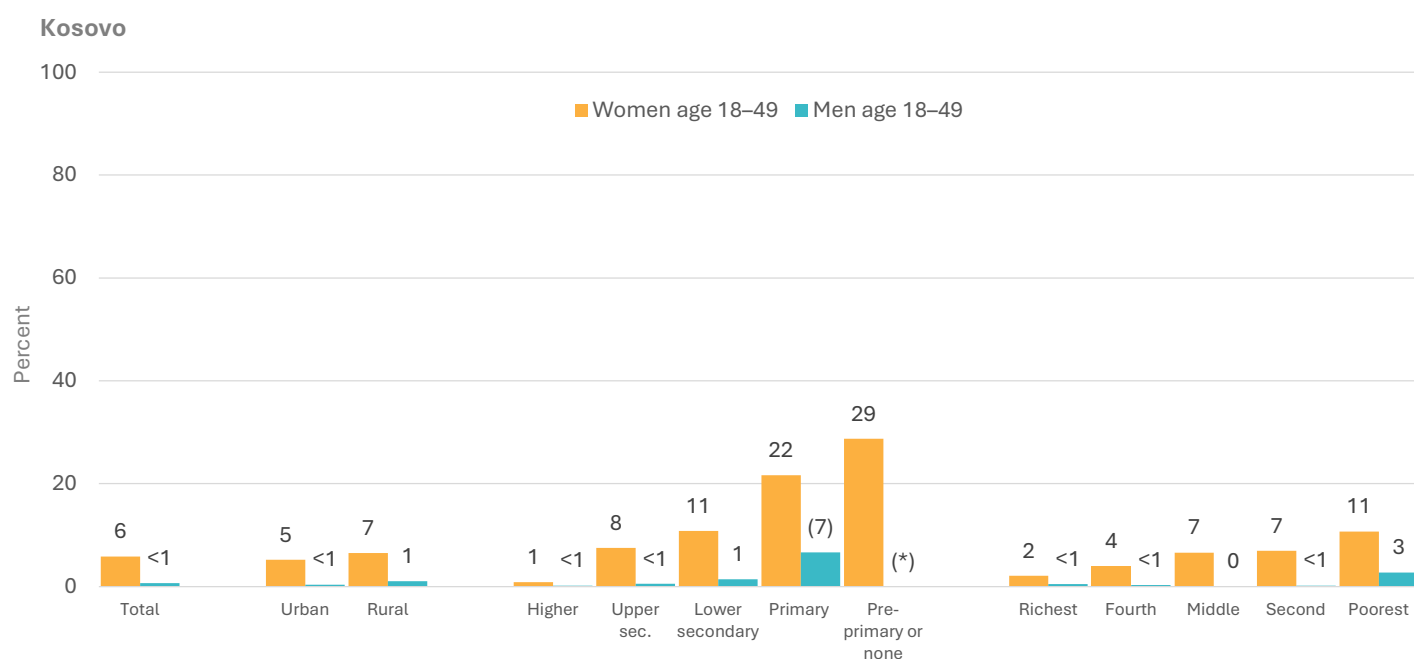
* SDG indicator 5.3.1 refers only to child marriage prevalence among girls: “Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18”

Key Messages

- Child marriage remains more common among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Around 1 in 3 women age 20–24 years and 1 in 10 men this age were married before age 18, compared with 3 percent of women and less than 1 percent of men in the general population.
- Among women from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, 47 percent of women with no education were married before age 18, compared to 12 percent of women with higher education.
- Marriage before age 18 also differs by household wealth status, with higher prevalence among women living in poorer households than among women from wealthier households.
- Child marriage among women has declined over time in Kosovo, from 13 percent among women age 45–49 years to 4 percent among women age 20–24 years.
- A declining trend in marriage before age 18 is also observed among women and men in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Among women, the proportion married before age 18 declined from 36 percent among those age 45–49 years to 29 percent. Among men aged 18–49, the share who were married before age 18 varies across age cohorts. The highest rate is observed among men aged 30–34, at 30 percent.
- Despite declines over time, child marriage remains present among vulnerable population groups, with clear differences across education and household wealth categories.

¹ All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

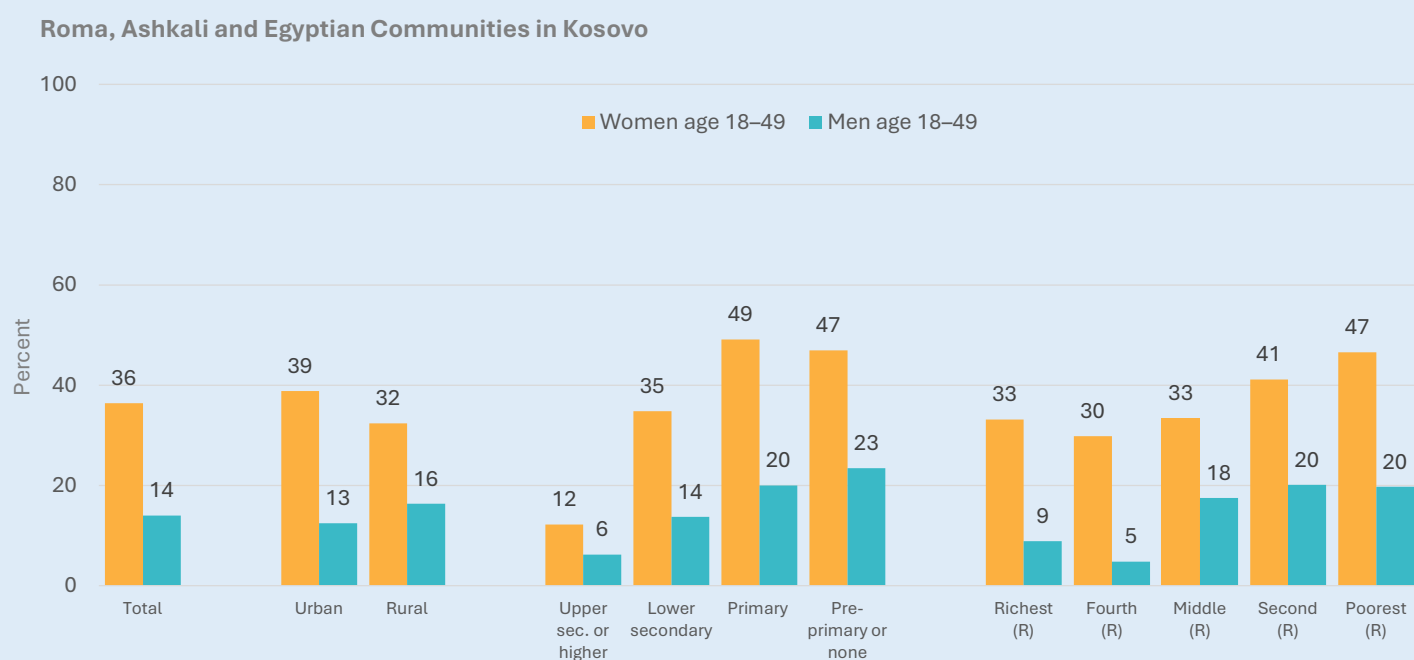
Disaggregates in Marriage before Age 18



Percentage of women and men age 18-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by residence, education, and household wealth quintile

(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

(*): An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases



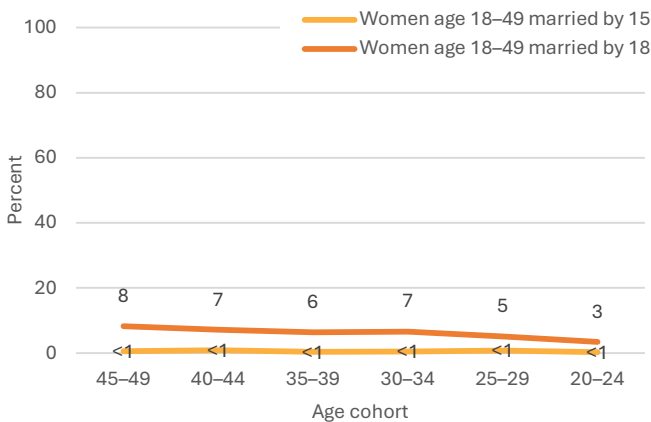
Percentage of women and men age 18-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by residence, education, and household wealth quintile

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

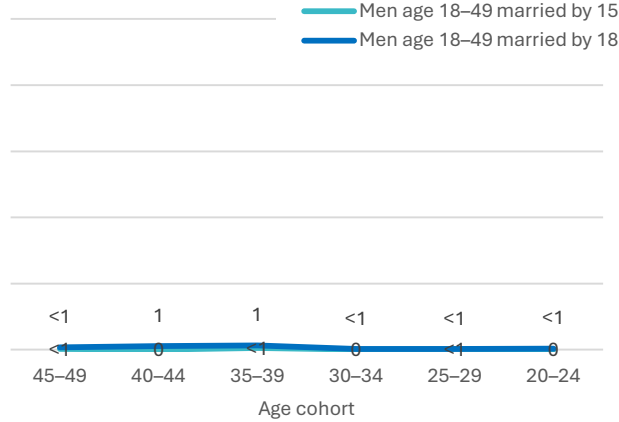
Trends in Child Marriage

Kosovo

Women



Men

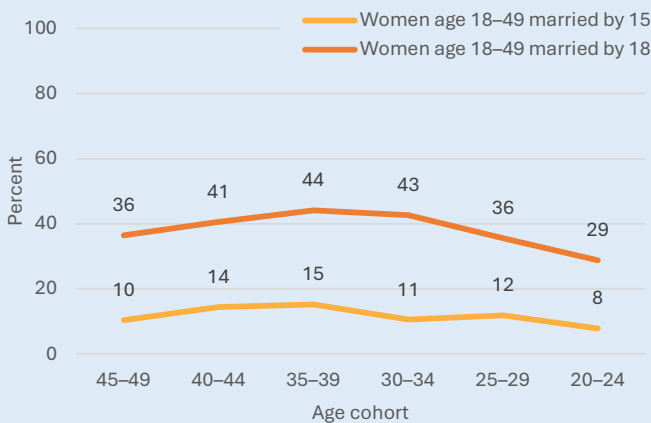


Percentage of women (left) and men (right) age 18-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort

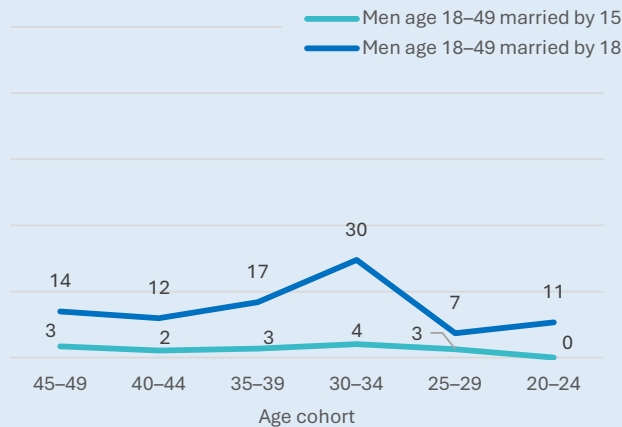
Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognised 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. Child marriage, while less common among boys, is similarly a violation of their rights, and forces them to take on adult responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

Women



Men



Percentage of women (left) and men (right) age 18-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Child Marriage. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Early Childhood Development



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

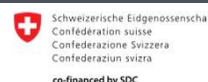


Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Early Childhood Development (ECD)



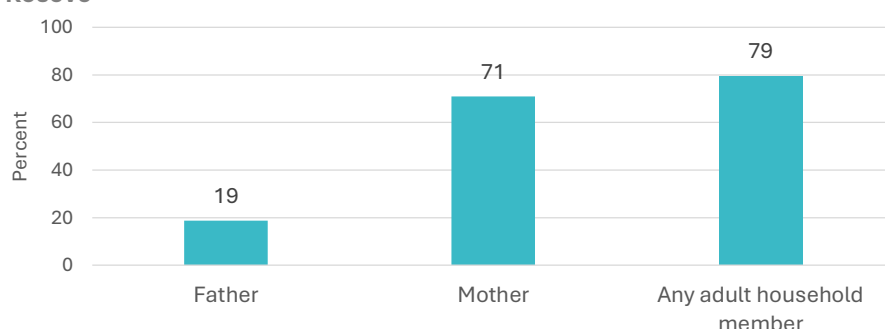
Support for Learning



co-financed by SDC

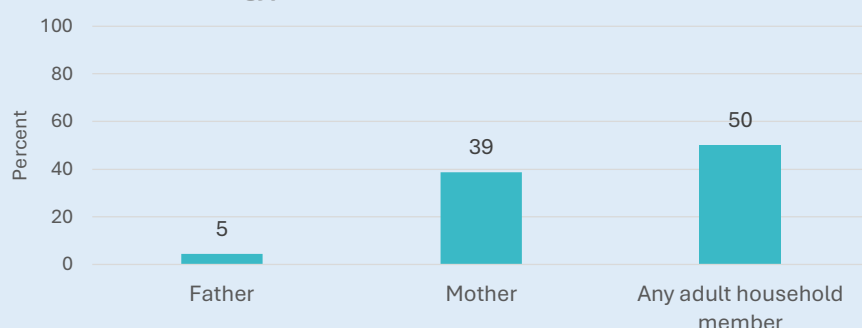
Early Stimulation & Responsive Care

Kosovo



Percentage of children age 2–4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 2–4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days

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

Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development. During these years, a child's newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change. Optimal early childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, access to good quality early childhood education, and safety and protection. All these aspects of the environment contribute to developmental outcomes for children.

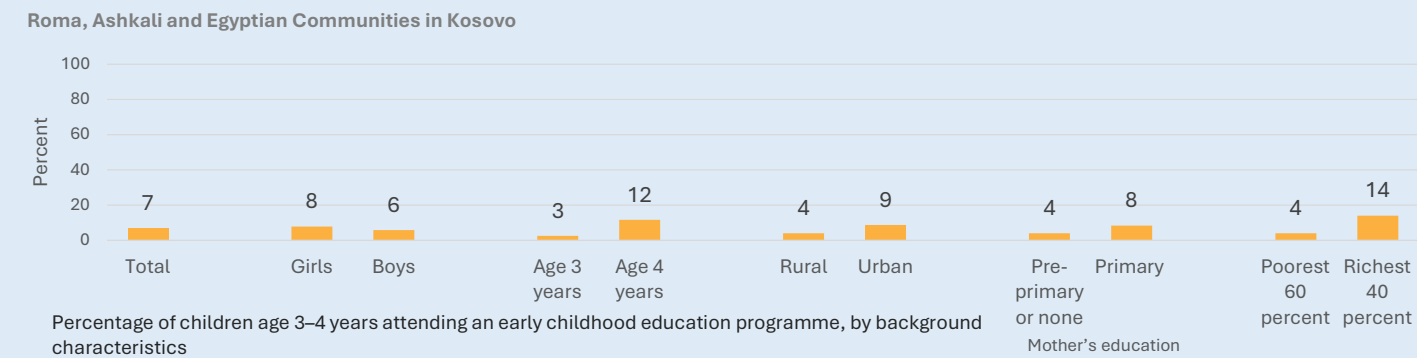
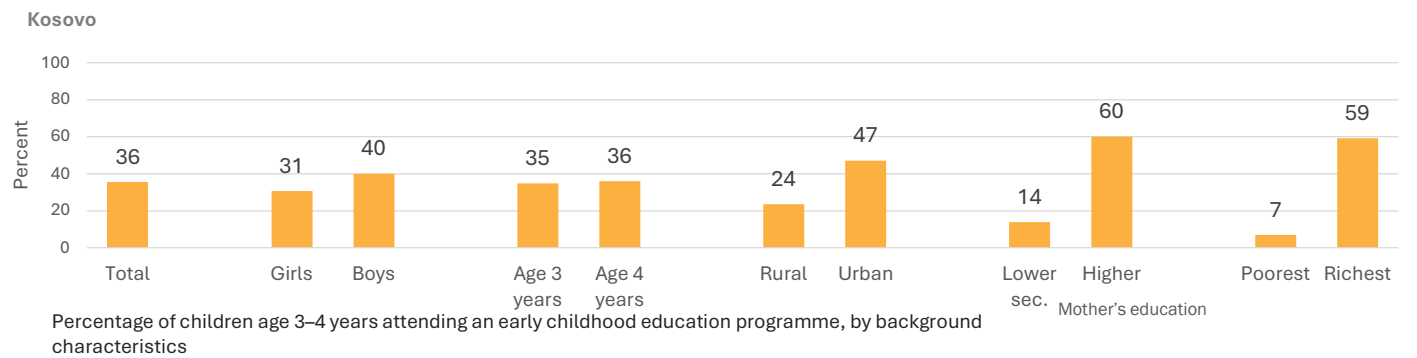
A broad range of factors can prevent children from reaching their full developmental potential. These risks are often interrelated and include poverty, poor health, exposure to violence and high stress levels, inadequate care, and limited learning opportunities. Timely and effective interventions can prevent these risks and address the barriers disproportionately affecting children living in the most vulnerable contexts. Investments during the early years are one of the most cost-effective ways countries can reduce inequalities among children and promote the best start in life for all.

Key Messages

- About 4 in 5 children age 2–4 years in the general population receive early stimulation and responsive care from adult household members, compared to about 1 in 2 children age 2–4 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Involvement of fathers in early stimulation and responsive care is low compared to that of mothers - only 19 percent of children age 2–4 years in the general population and 5 percent in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities had their father engage in such activities in the last three days, compared to 71 percent and 39 percent respectively for mothers.
- Participation in early childhood education remains limited, with only 15 percent of children age 3–4 years among the general population attending early childhood education programmes, compared to 8 percent of children age 3–4 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- About 9 in 10 children age 2–4 years in the general population and about 7 in 10 children age 2–4 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.
- Access to learning materials remains limited, particularly in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, where 5 percent of children under age 5 have access to three or more children's books at home, compared to 46 percent of children under age 5 in the general population.
- Inadequate supervision, defined as being left alone or in the care of a child younger than age 10 for more than an hour at least once during the previous week, affected 5 percent of children under age 5 in both the general population and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

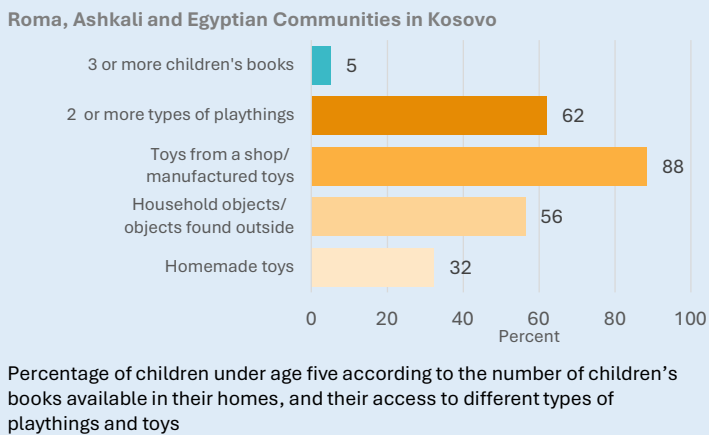
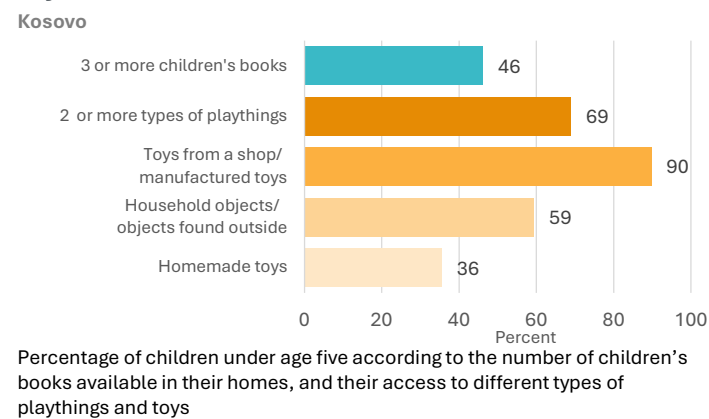
Attendance to Early Childhood Education Programmes



(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

Access to Books and Playthings, and Child Supervision

Toys and children's books



Inadequate supervision of children

	Left in inadequate supervision
Kosovo	5
Urban	5
Rural	6
Girls	4
Boys	7
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo	5
Urban	5
Rural	4
Girls	5
Boys	4

Percentage of children under age five 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, by area

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

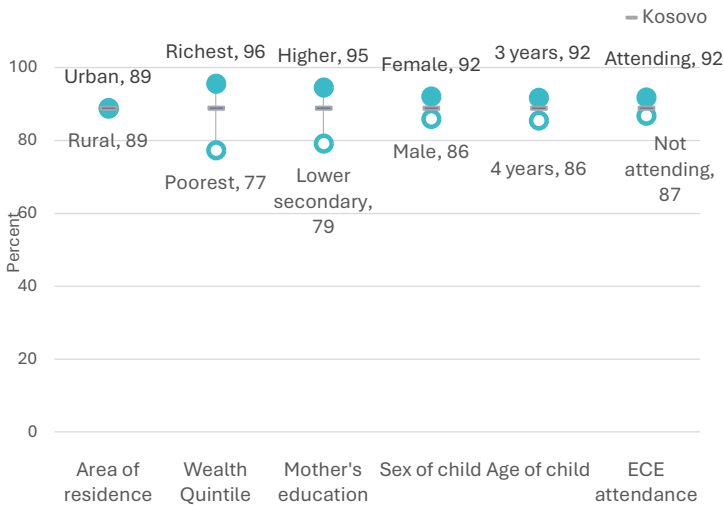
The ECDI2030 captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group.

The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among young children.

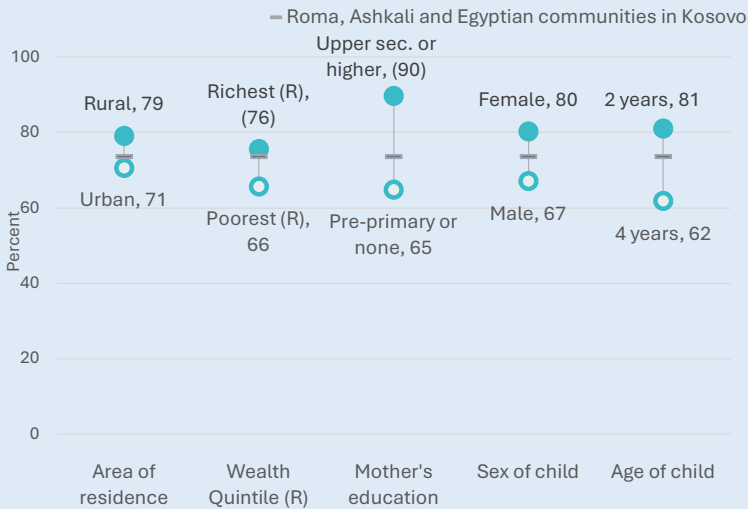
	ECDI2030
Kosovo	89
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo	74

ECDI2030: Disaggregates



Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, by background characteristics
ECE: Early childhood education. Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

ECDI2030: Disaggregates



Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, by background characteristics
(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Early Childhood Development (ECD). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.9.1, LN.1.1, TC.9.2, TC.9.3, and TC.10.1 (indicated with the letter ‘R’ for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Education



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025 Education

MICS
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys



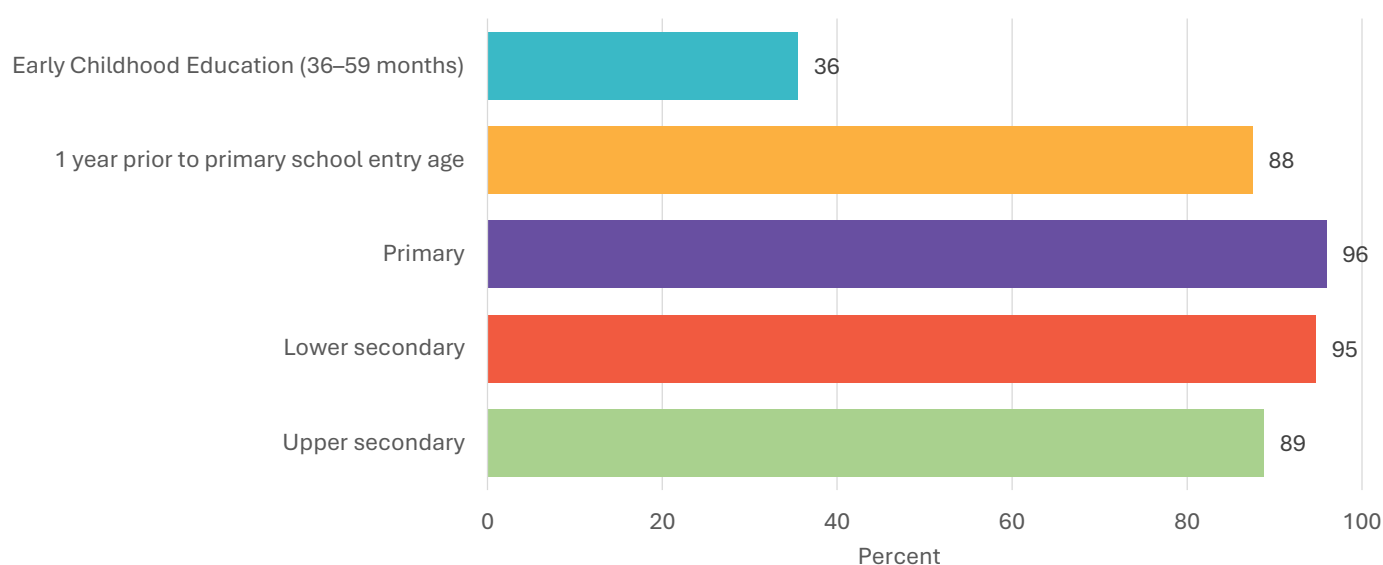
Attendance Rates & Inequalities

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC



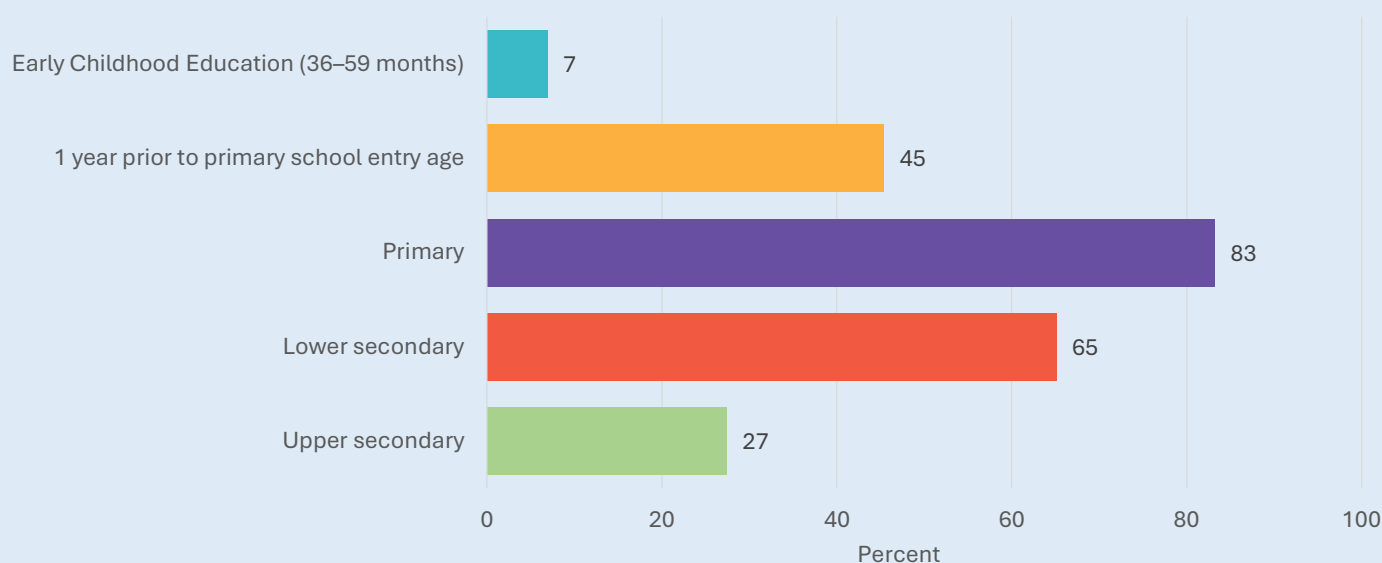
School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Kosovo



Percentage of children of intended age for level of education attending level of education for age or higher, by level of education

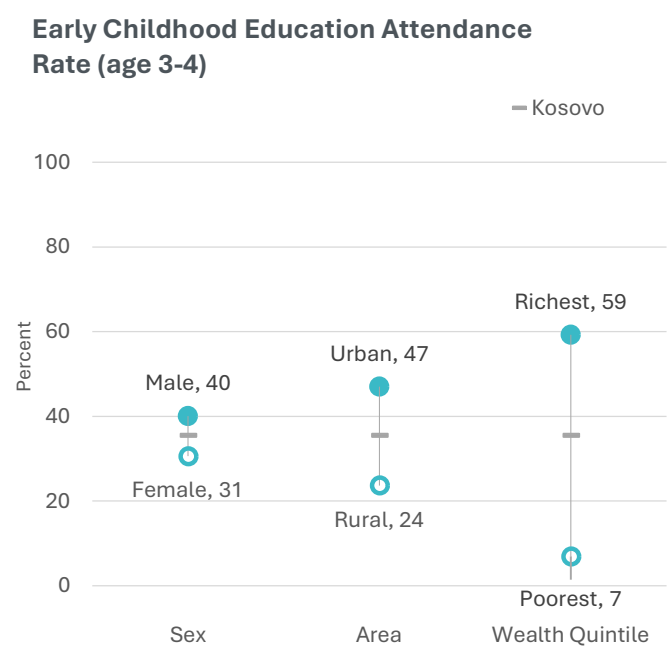
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



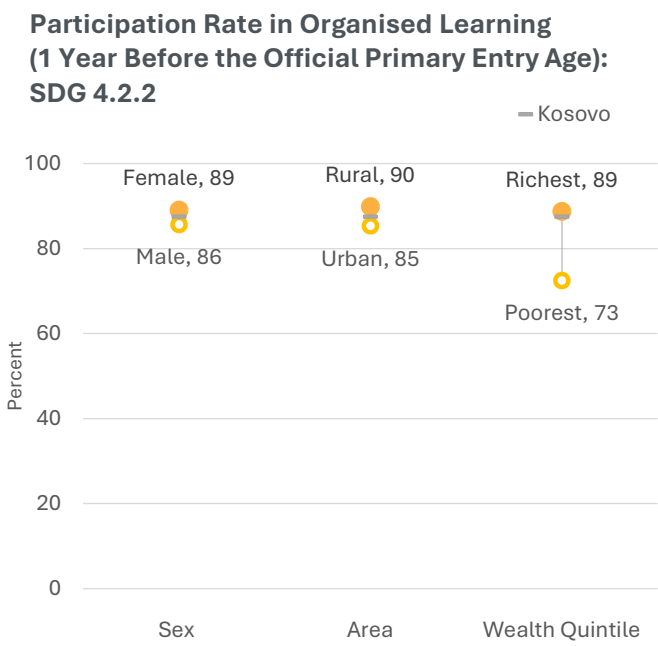
Percentage of children of intended age for level of education attending level of education for age or higher, by level of education

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

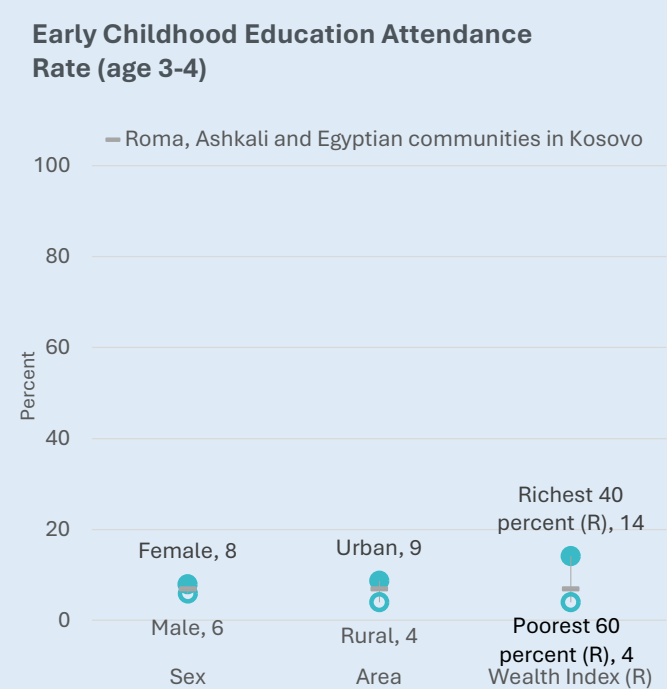
Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organised Learning



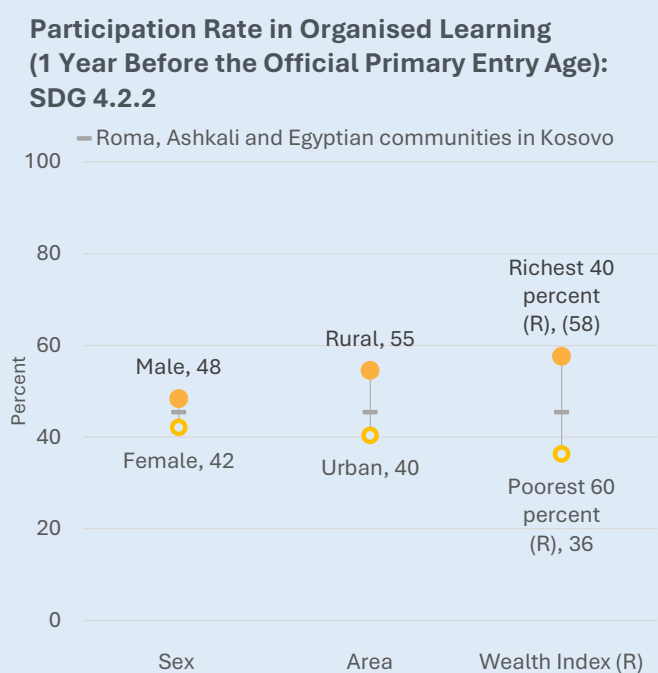
Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are currently attending early childhood education



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



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

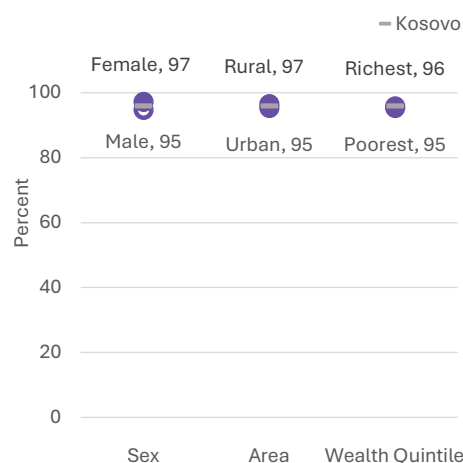


Percentage of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school (adjusted net attendance rate)
(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an ‘(R)’ in the charts.

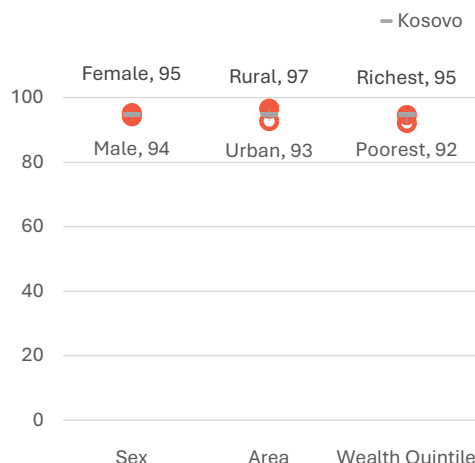
Inequalities in Attendance Rates

Primary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



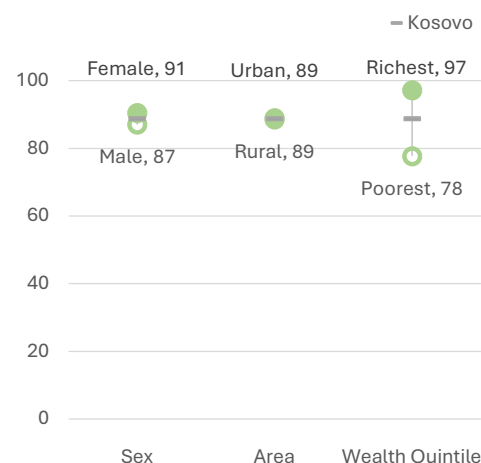
Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary, lower or upper secondary school

Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



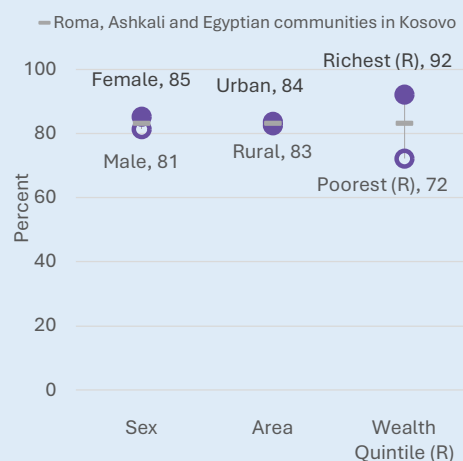
Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher

Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



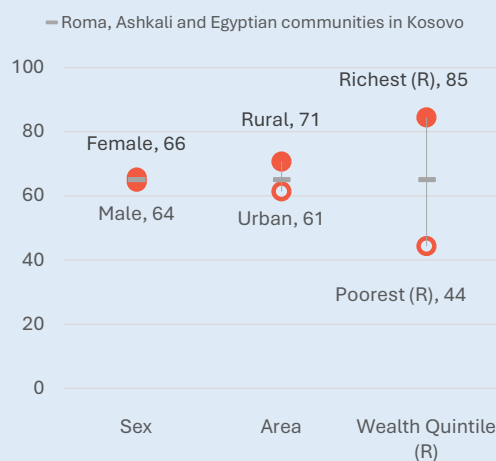
Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

Adjusted Primary School Net Attendance Rate



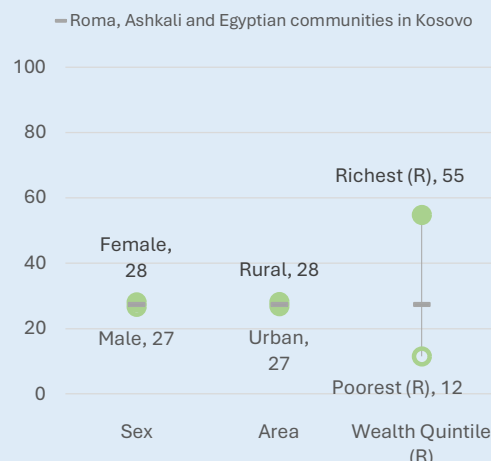
Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary, lower or upper secondary school

Adjusted Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate



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

Adjusted Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate

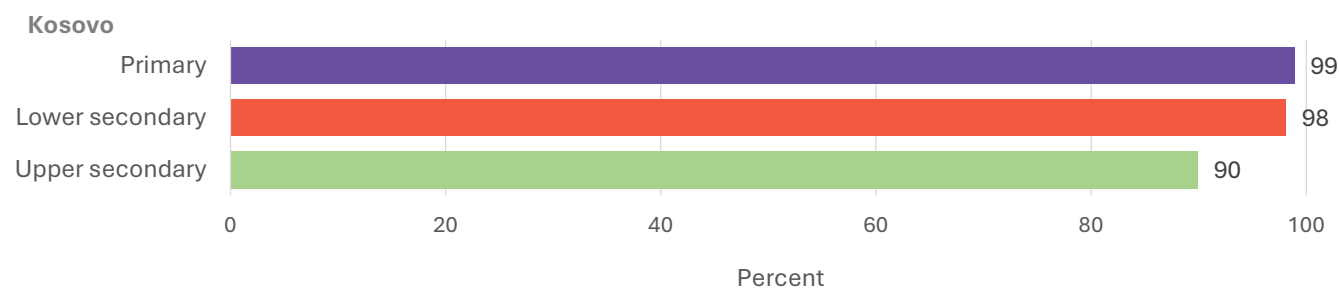


Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

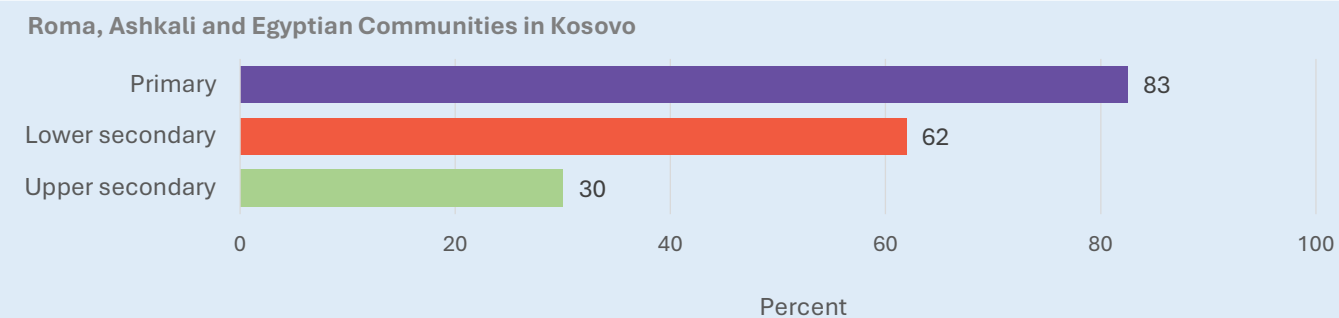
Key Messages

- Attendance in early childhood education remains limited, with about 1 in 3 children age 36–59 months in the general population attending and fewer than 1 in 10 children age 36–59 months from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities attending.
- In Kosovo, children age 36–59 months from the richest households are more than eight times more likely to attend than children from the poorest households, 59 percent compared to only 7 percent; and children of the same age group in urban areas are nearly twice as likely to attend early childhood education as children in rural areas, 47 percent compared to 24 percent.
- In Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, fewer than 1 in 2 children one year younger than the official primary school entry age (45 percent) participate in organized learning through early childhood education or primary school. Participation is slightly higher among boys (48 percent) than girls (42 percent), and ranges from 36 percent among children from the poorest households to 58 percent among children from the richest households.
- The majority of children in Kosovo are attending compulsory levels of education: 96 percent of children of primary school age are attending primary school and 95 percent of children of lower secondary school age are attending lower secondary school. Net attendance drops to 89 percent in upper secondary school.
- Attendance rates among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are lower. While 83 percent of children of primary school age from these communities are attending primary school, only about two thirds of children aged for lower secondary school are attending lower secondary school (65 percent) and around one fourth of children of upper secondary school age are attending upper secondary school (27 percent).
- Educational participation among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities differs by household wealth, with adjusted attendance rates consistently lower among children from poorer households.

Completion Rates: SDG 4.1.2



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



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

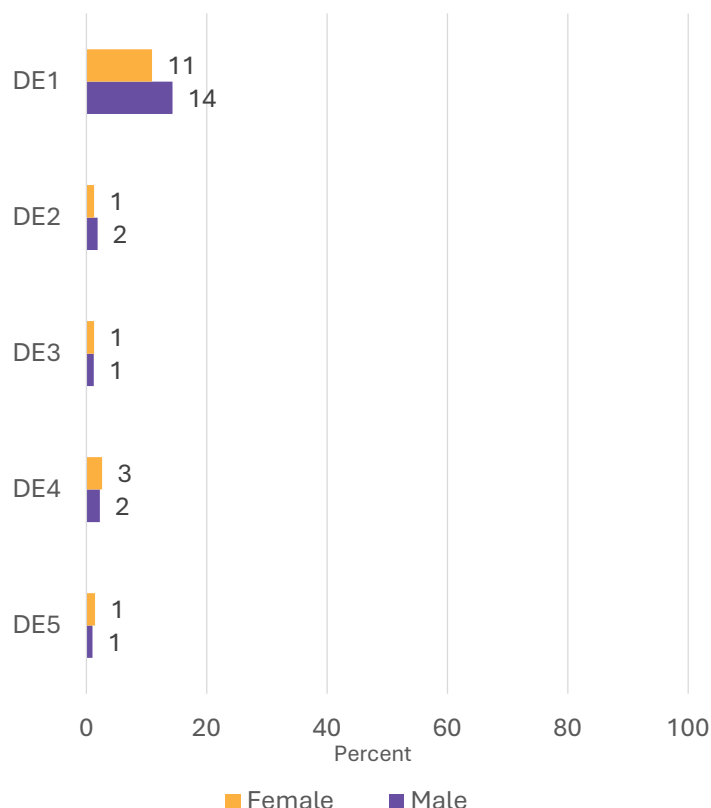
Inequalities in Completion Rates



Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education

Kosovo



Dimension 1: Children age one year younger than primary entry age not attending an early childhood education programme or primary school

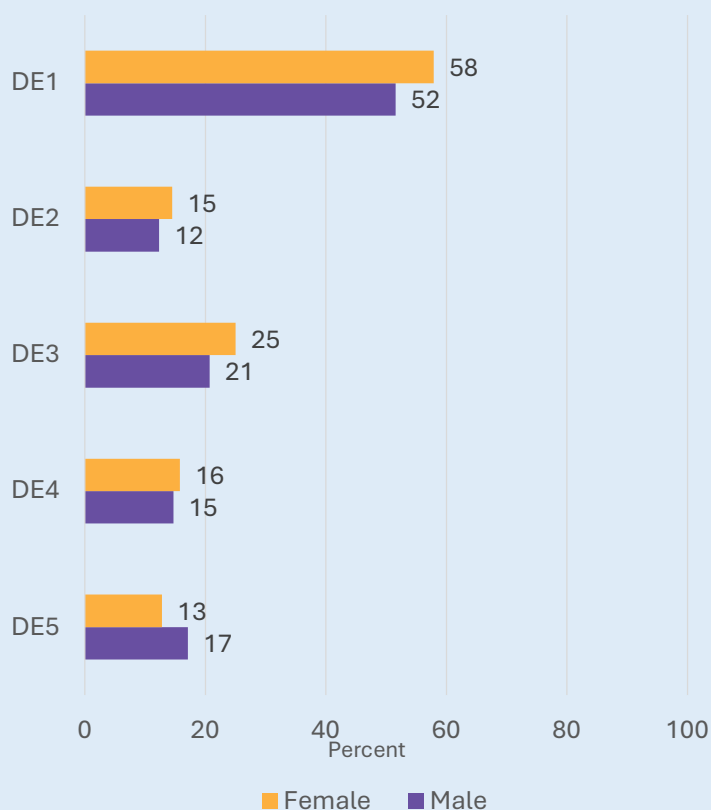
Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not attending any level of education

Dimension 3: Children of lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education

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

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

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Dimension 1: Children age one year younger than primary entry age not attending an early childhood education programme or primary school

Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not attending any level of education

Dimension 3: Children of lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education

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

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

SDG Summary for Education

Kosovo

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	99%	98%	90%
4.5.1	LN.5a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	1.01	1.02	1.02
4.5.1	LN.5b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest/richest)	0.97	0.97	0.73
4.5.1	LN.5c	Area Parity Indices (rural/urban)	1.02	1.02	0.95
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	88%	86%	89%

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	83%	62%	30%
4.5.1	LN.5a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	1.03	1.02	1.02
4.5.1	LN.5b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest/richest)	0.64	0.41	0.09
4.5.1	LN.5c	Area Parity Indices (rural/urban)	1.02	1.25	0.18
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	45%	48%	42%

Key Messages

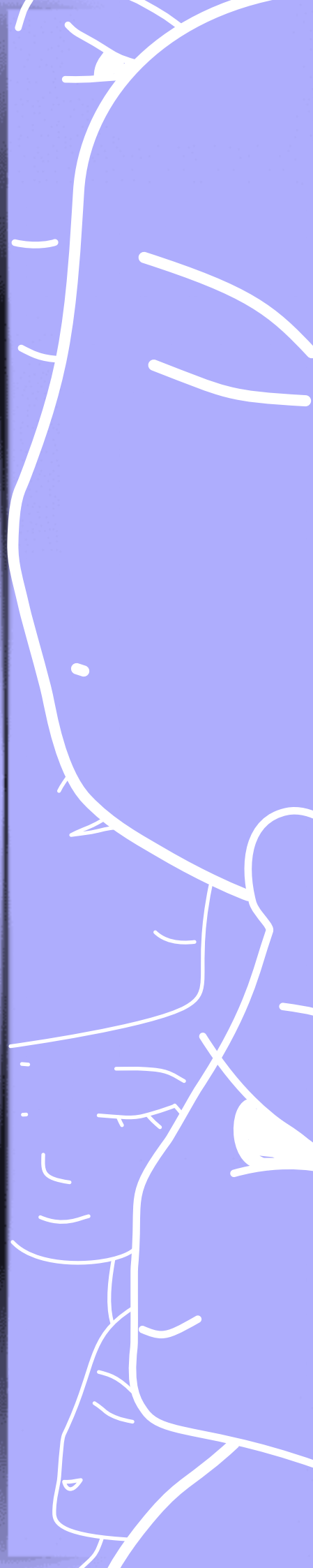
- School completion rates remain high in Kosovo for primary (96 percent) and lower secondary (95 percent) education and drop to upper secondary (89 percent) level.
- Gender parity in attendance has largely been achieved in primary and lower secondary education, while girls have a slight advantage in upper secondary school attendance.
- Among young people living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, school completion rates drop sharply with each level of education - from 84 percent of girls and 81 percent boys age 13-15 years who completed primary school, to 66 percent and 58 percent of adolescents age 17-19 years who completed lower secondary school, to just 30 percent for both young women and men age 20-22 years who completed upper secondary school. While girls have higher completion rates than boys at primary and lower secondary level, this gap closes entirely at the upper secondary level, where only 3 in 10 complete their education, regardless of sex.
- Children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities face greater risks of educational exclusion and school dropout, particularly at higher levels of education.
- Household wealth remains a major driver of educational inequalities among children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Children living in the richest households are 2 times more likely to complete lower secondary education (76 percent compared to 31 percent) and almost 11 times more likely to complete upper secondary education (58 percent compared to 5 percent) than children living in the poorest households.

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, LN.2.7 and LN.2.8 (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Fertility, Family Planning & Antenatal Care



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

MICS
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Fertility, Family Planning & Antenatal Care

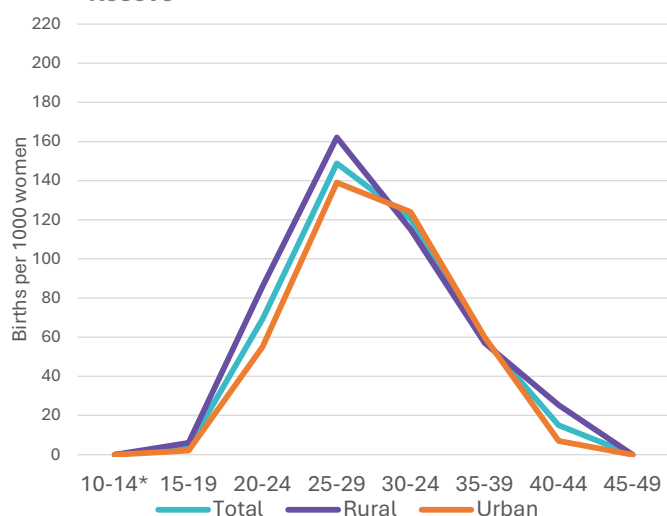


Fertility

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC



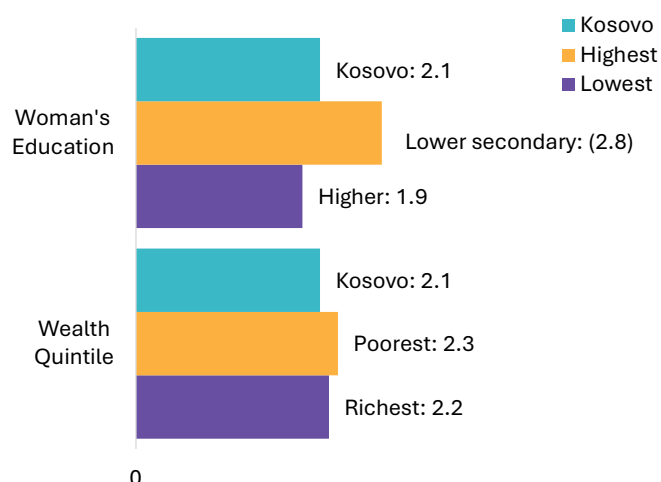
Age Specific Fertility Rates Kosovo



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

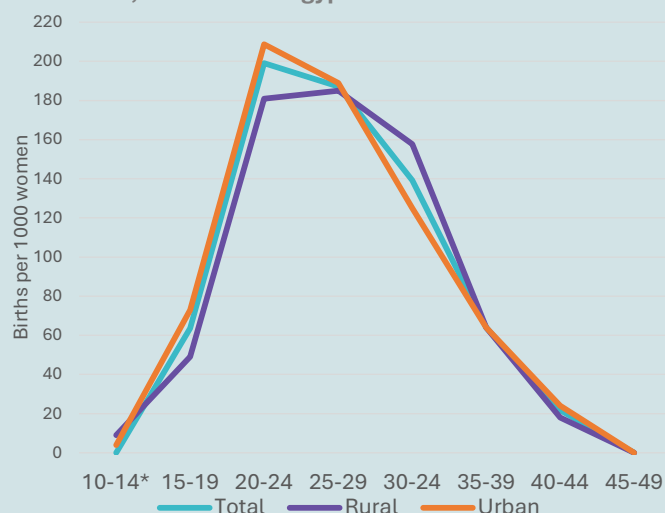
* Based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 year

Total Fertility Rate Kosovo



The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49
(): A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

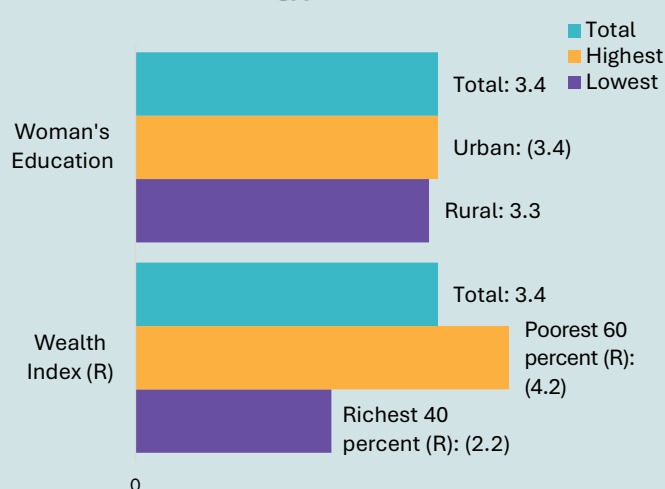
Age Specific Fertility Rates Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

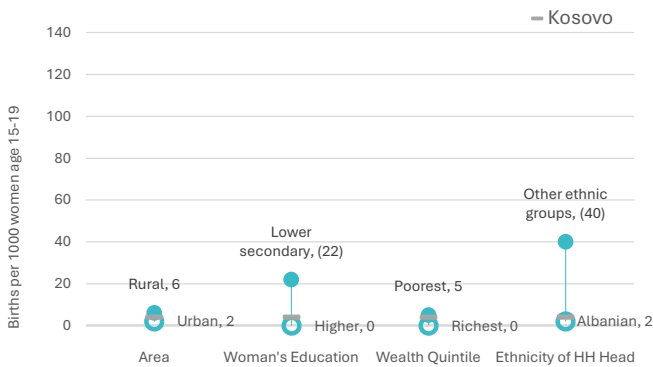
* Based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 year

Total Fertility Rate Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49
(): A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

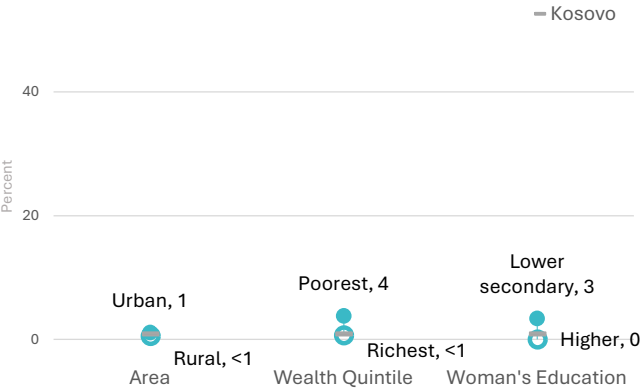
Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG indicator 3.7.2



Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey. Disaggregates are not calculated for girls age 10-14 due to low birth rate (see chart above).
(): A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

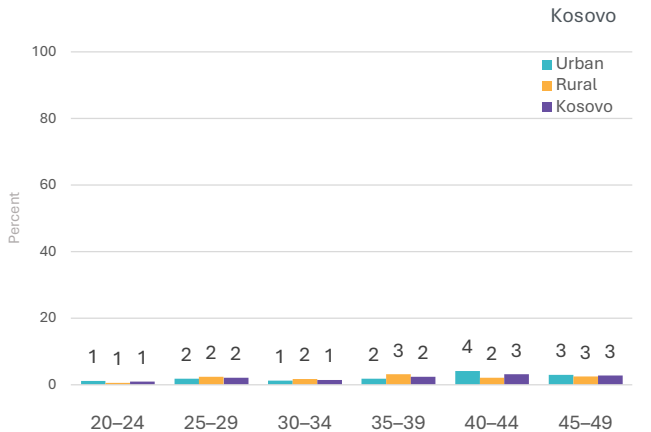
Adolescent Birth rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

Early Childbearing – by Age 18

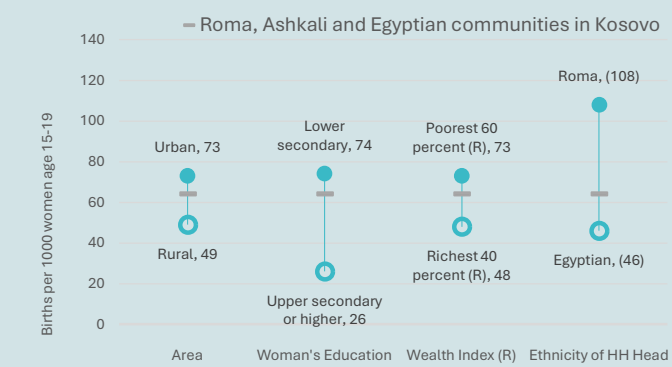


Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics

Trends in Early Childbearing – by Age 18

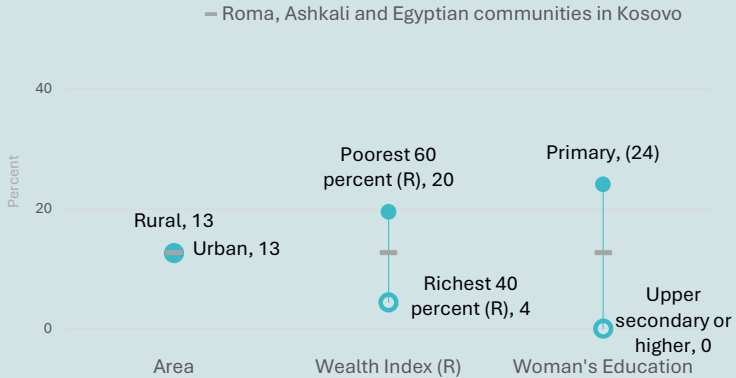


Percentage of women age 20-49 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by area and age group

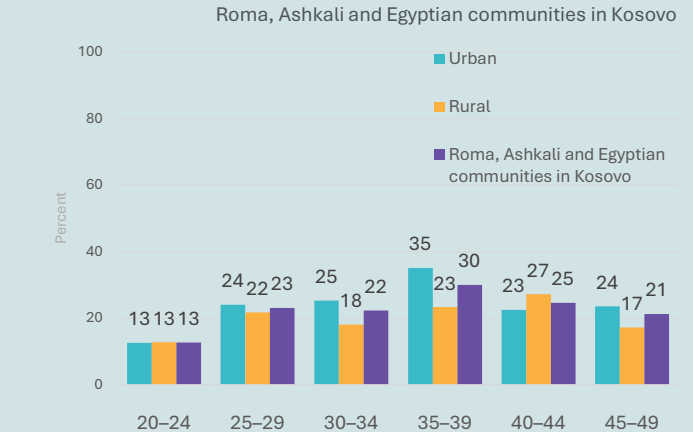


Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey. Disaggregates are not calculated for girls age 10-14 due to low birth rate (see chart above).
(): A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an ' (R) ' in the charts.



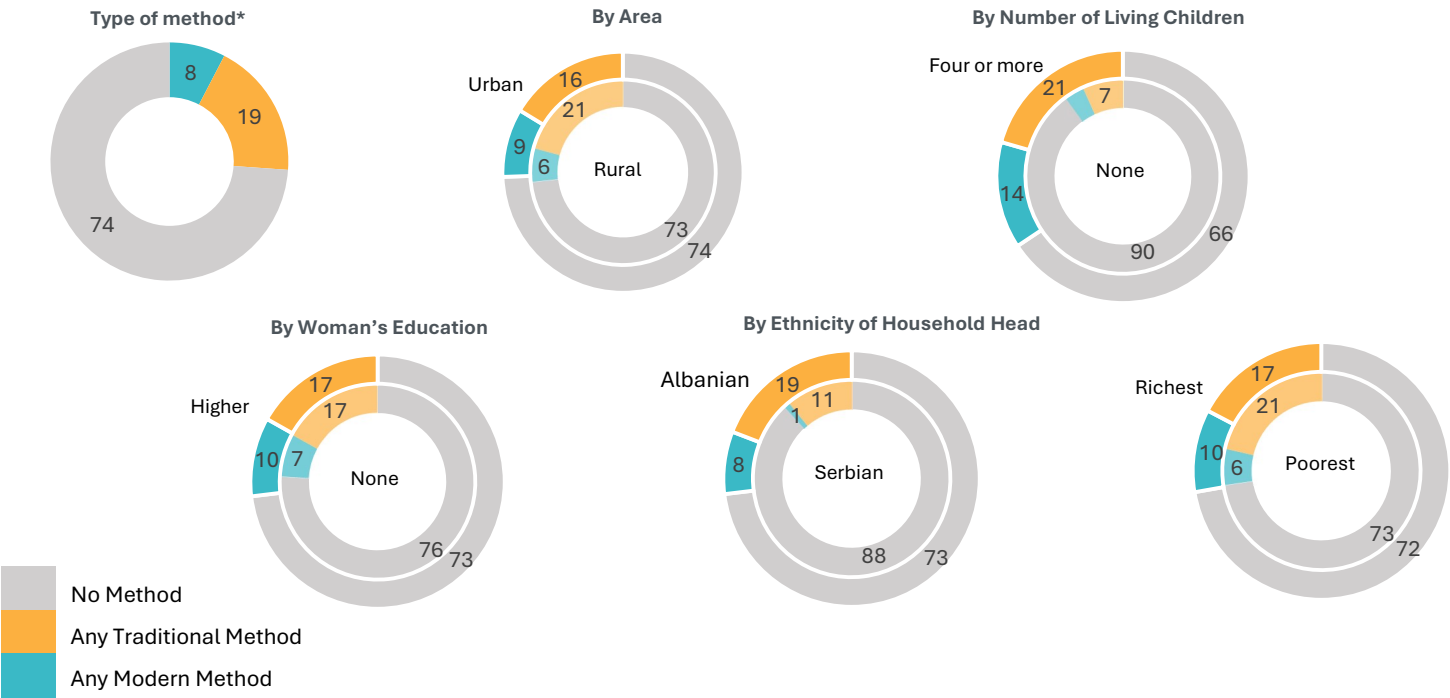
Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by background characteristics
(): A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.



Percentage of women age 20-49 years who have had a live birth before age 18, by area and age group

Family Planning

Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics: Kosovo

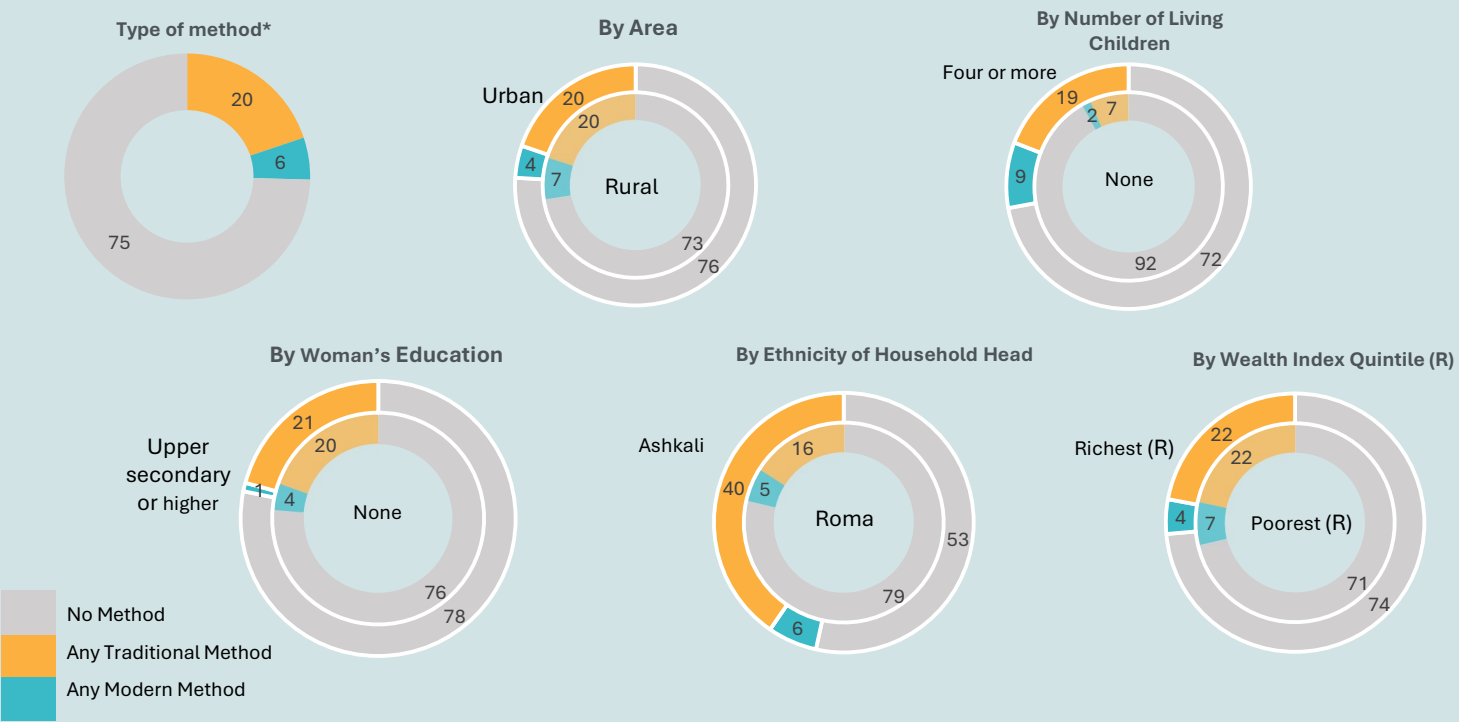


Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method

*Modern Methods include female sterilization, IUD, injectables, pills, male condom, and female condom (no cases of male sterilization, implants, diaphragm/foam/jelly, and contraceptive patch were found). Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding

Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics: Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

*Modern Methods include female sterilization, IUD, injectables, pills, male condom and female condom (no cases of male sterilization, implants, diaphragm/foam/jelly and contraceptive patch were found). Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal.

Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding

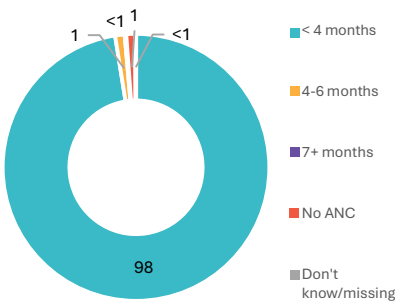
Elements of Maternal & Newborn Health

Number of Antenatal Care Visits

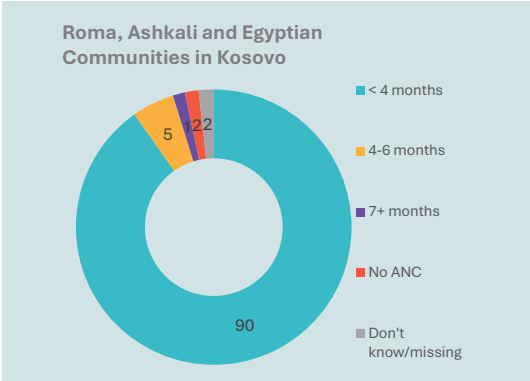
	ANC: At least 1 visit (skilled provider)	ANC: Visits (any provider)		No visits
		At least 4	At least 8	
Kosovo	99	98	83	1
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo	98	92	55	2

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 percentage attended at least once by skilled health personnel

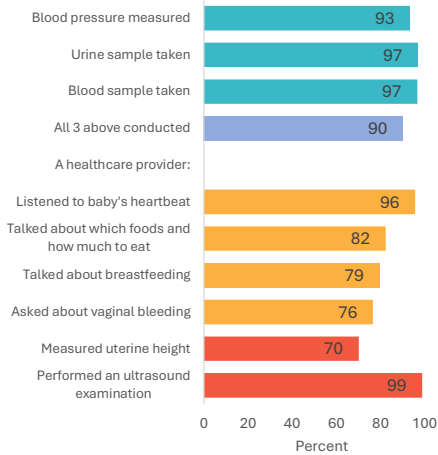
Timing of First Antenatal Care Visit
Kosovo



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth at least once by skilled health personnel, by the timing of first ANC visit
Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding

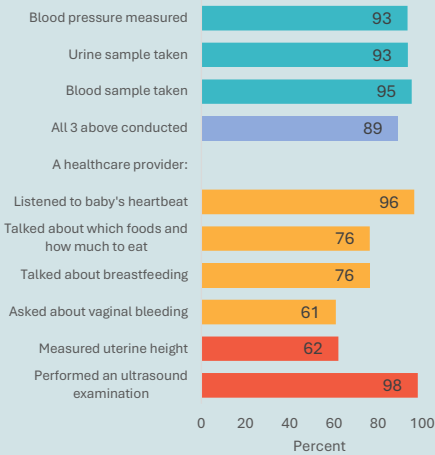


Content & Coverage of
Antenatal Care Services
Kosovo



Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples, for whom a healthcare provider listened to the baby's heartbeat, talked about which foods and how much to eat, about breastfeeding, and about vaginal bleeding, measured their uterine height, and performed an ultrasound during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian
Communities in Kosovo



Key Messages

- Total fertility rate in Kosovo is 2.1 livebirths per woman age 15–49 years. Among women living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, the total fertility rate rises to 3.4 live births per woman.
- The total fertility rate is higher among women from the poorest wealth quintile living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, than among women from the richest wealth quintile, with 4.2 and 2.2 live births per woman, respectively.
- Fertility rates peak among women age 25–29 years in Kosovo, at 149 births per 1,000 women, while among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities the peak is among women age 20–24 years, at 199 births per 1,000 women.
- In Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the adolescent birth rate among women age 15–19 years with lower secondary education is three times higher than among women with upper secondary education.
- In Kosovo, 1 in 25 women age 20–24 years living in the poorest households had a livebirth before age 18 (4 percent). Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, this proportion reaches 40 percent among women from the richest households and 60 percent among women from the poorest households.
- Use of modern contraceptive methods among women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union remains low, at 8 percent in Kosovo and 6 percent among women living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- 1 percent of women age 15–49 years in Kosovo and 2 percent of women of the same age group from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities receive no antenatal care during pregnancy. The proportion is highest among women in Kosovo living in households in the poorest wealth quintile (2 percent) and among women from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities with no education or only pre-primary education (5 percent).

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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Infant & Young Child Feeding



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

MICS
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

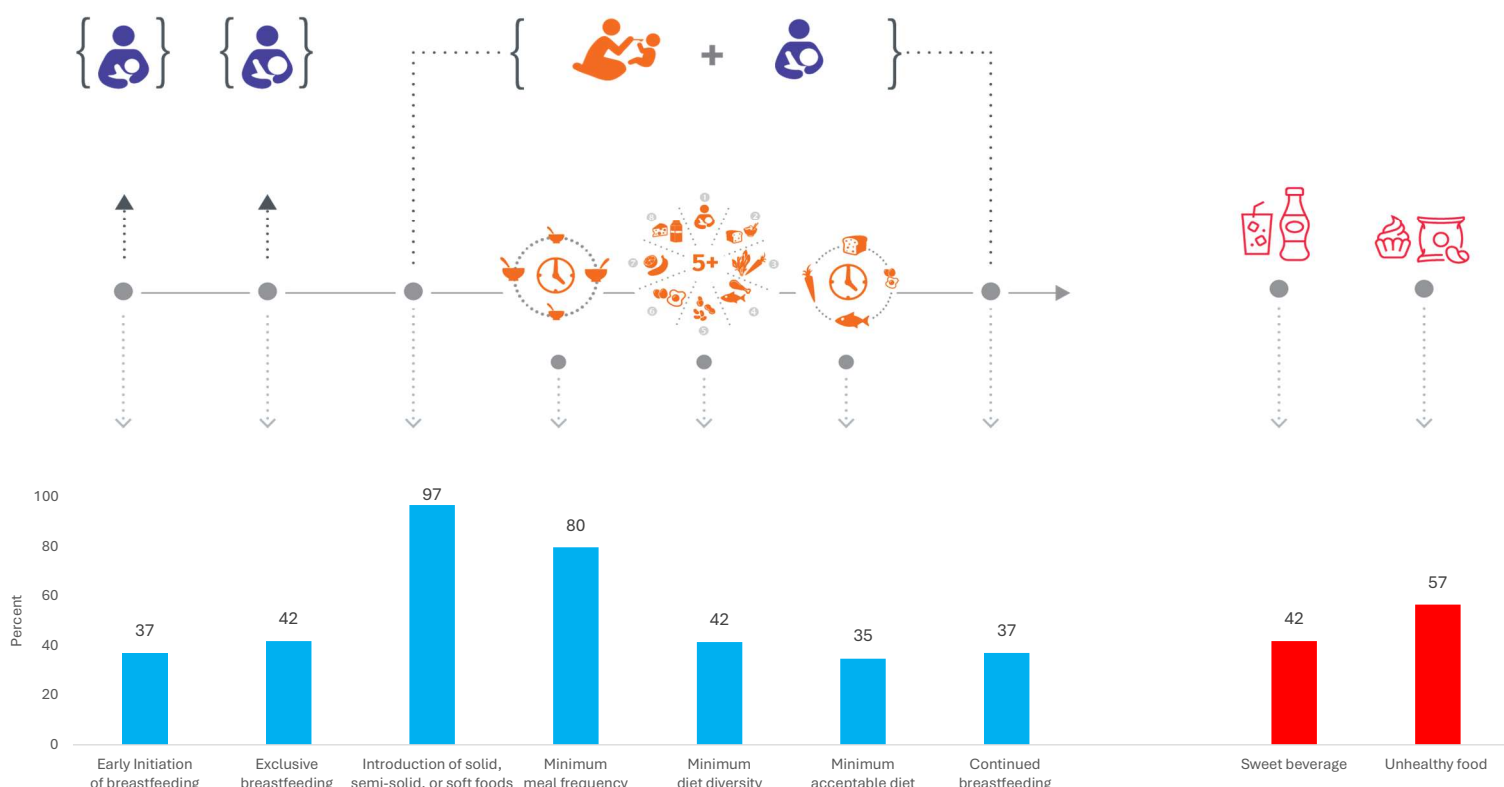
unicef  

Infant & Young Child Feeding

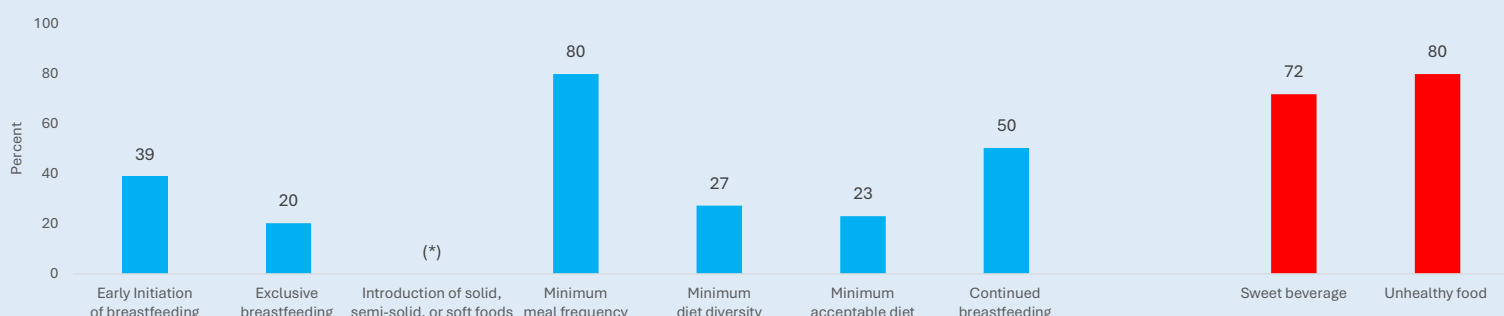
 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC



Kosovo



Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



(*): An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases

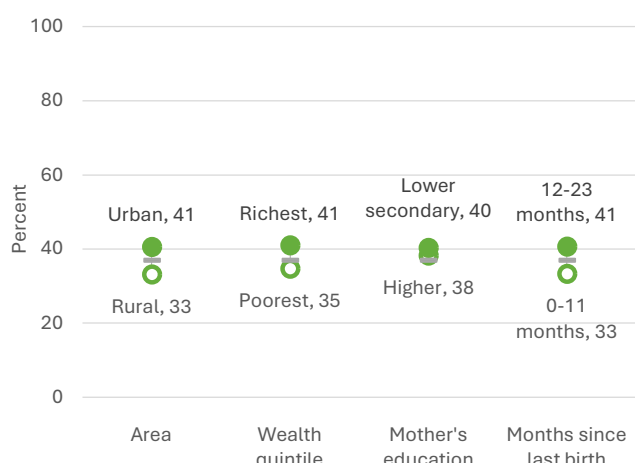
Early initiation: percentage of newborns put to breast within 1 hour of birth; **Exclusive breastfeeding:** percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; **Introduction to solids:** percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; **Minimum diet diversity:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; **Minimum meal frequency:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/milk feeds as per the age of child; **Minimum acceptable diet:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; **Continued breastfeeding:** percentage of children aged 12-23 months receiving breastmilk. **Sweet beverage:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving sweet beverages. **Unhealthy food:** percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving selected sentinel unhealthy foods.

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Infant & Young Child Feeding: What are infants and children fed?

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

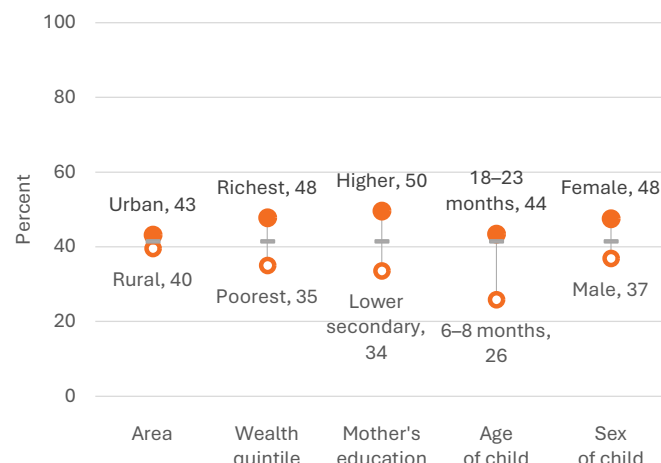
Kosovo



Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

Minimum Diet Diversity

Kosovo

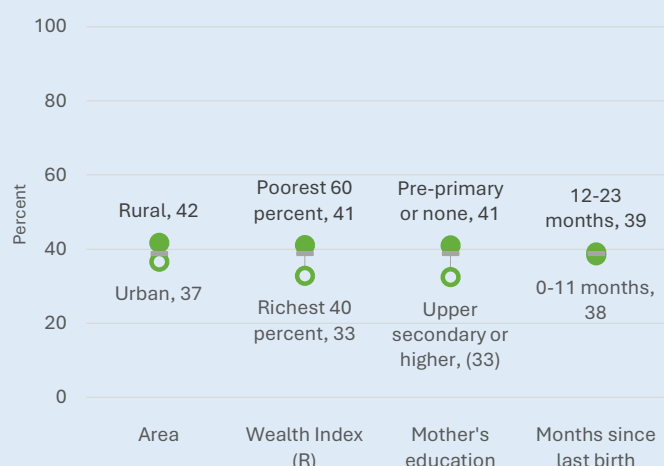


Percentage of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

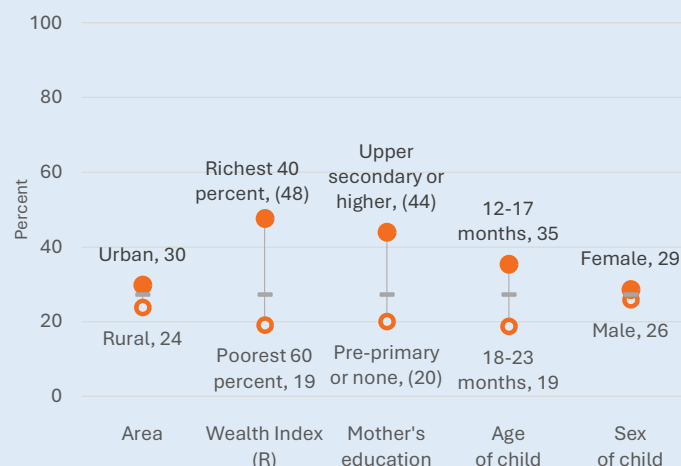


Percent of newborns put to the breast within one hour of birth, by background characteristics

(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

Minimum Diet Diversity

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



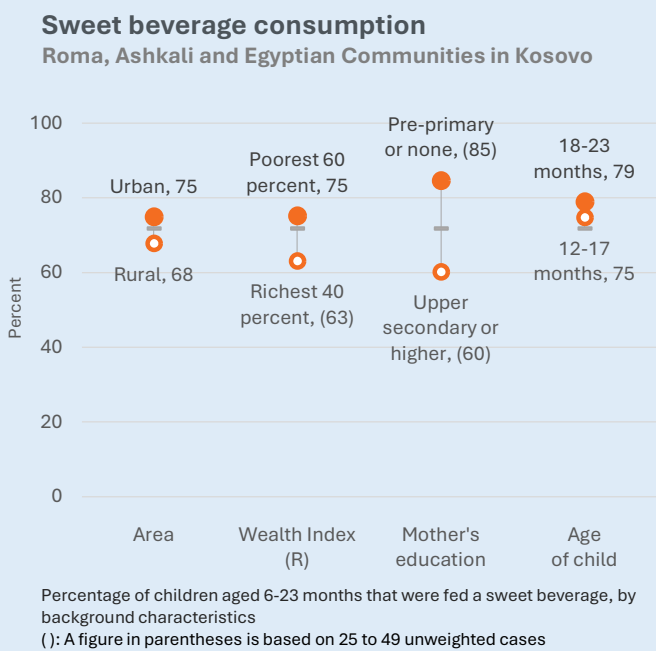
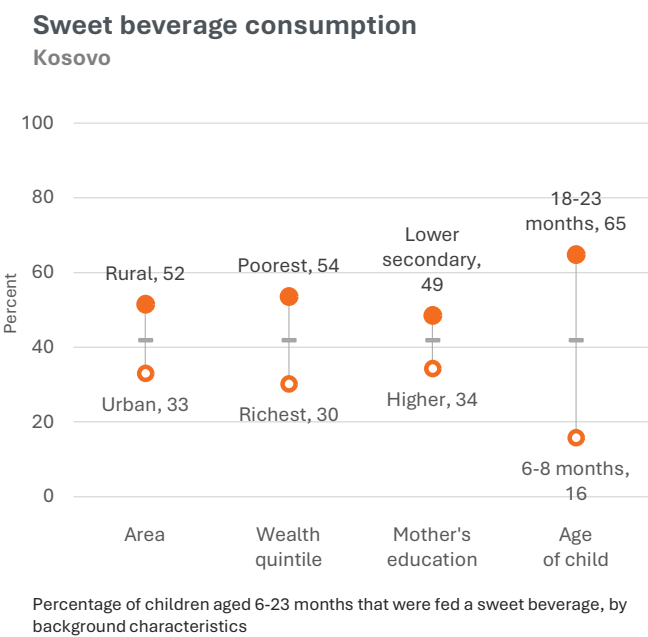
Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

(): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases

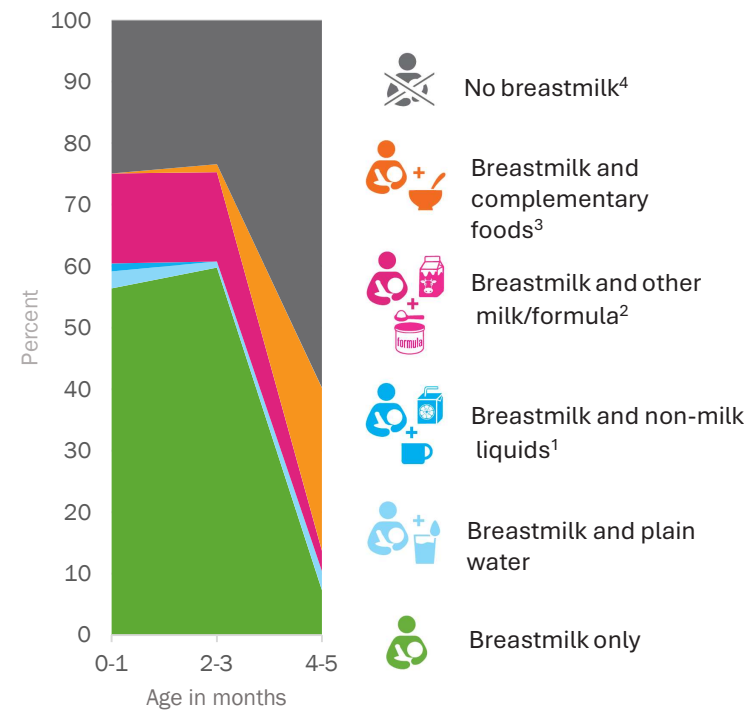
Key Messages

- In Kosovo 37 percent of newborns from general population and 39 percent of newborns from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are put to the breast within one hour of birth.
- Less than half of infants (42 percent) age 0-5 months in the general population are exclusively breastfed, and the rate drops to only one in five (20 percent) among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Breastfeeding practices differ across population groups, with continued breastfeeding more common among children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (50 percent) than among children in the general population (37 percent)
- Only about 2 in 5 children age 6-23 months in Kosovo receive the minimum diet diversity, while this proportion is less than 3 in 10 children age 6-23 months in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Socioeconomic disparities remain evident in infant and young child feeding practices in both Kosovo and among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, with children age 6-23 months from households in the richest wealth index quintile receiving minimum diet diversity more frequently than those living in poorest households
- Consumption of sweet beverages and unhealthy foods is common among children age 6-23 months, affecting 42 percent and 57 percent of children in Kosovo, respectively. Among children age 6-23 months Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, these proportions increase to 72 percent and 80 percent, respectively.

Infant & Young Child Feeding: What are infants and children fed?



Feeding patterns of infants 0-5 months old: Kosovo



Percentage of infants age 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods, and no breastmilk.

Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid, and soft foods.

Note: Data on liquids or foods consumed by infants 0–5 months from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 are not shown because the denominators are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

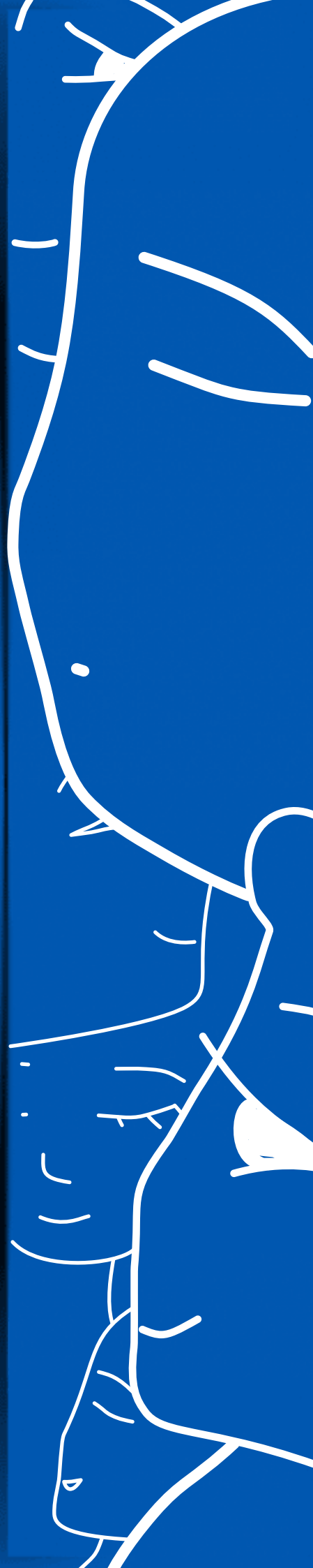
Figures for children age 0–1 months are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 & Age 5-9



Kosovo¹

and

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

2025

MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

Nutritional Status of Children Under 5 & Age 5-9

unicef

ask

Anthropometric Malnutrition Indicators for Children Under 5

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC

UNFPA

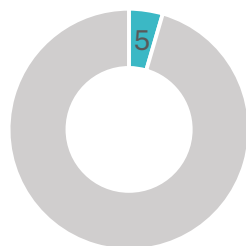
UNITED NATIONS
KOSOVO TEAM

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



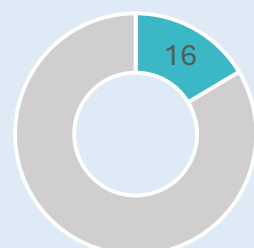
Stunting refers to a child under 5 who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow, is associated with cognitive impairment, and is the result of chronic or recurrent Malnutrition.

Kosovo



Percentage of children under-5 who are stunted

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



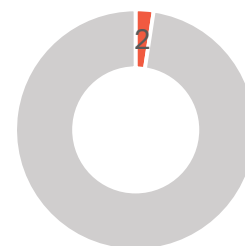
Percentage of children under-5 who are stunted

Wasting: SDG 2.2.2



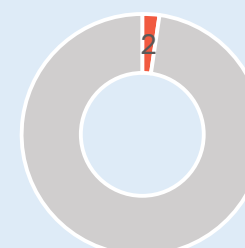
Wasting refers to a child under 5 who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

Kosovo



Percentage of children under-5 who are wasted

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



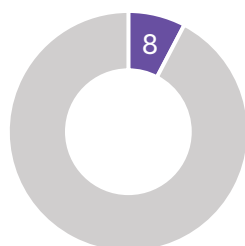
Percentage of children under-5 who are wasted

Overweight: SDG 2.2.2



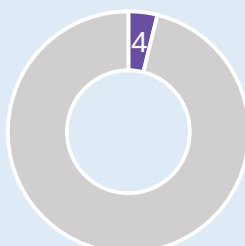
Overweight refers to a child under 5 who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from an imbalance between calories consumed and expended, and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.

Kosovo



Percentage of children under-5 who are overweight

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



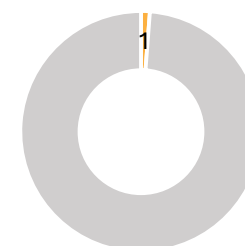
Percentage of children under-5 who are overweight

Underweight



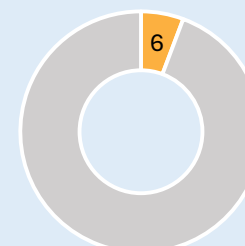
Underweight is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting of children under 5 (i.e., an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).

Kosovo



Percentage of children under-5 who are underweight

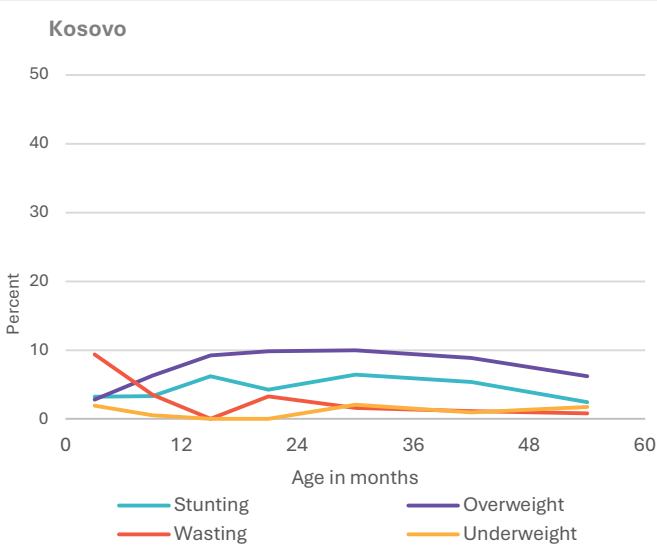
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



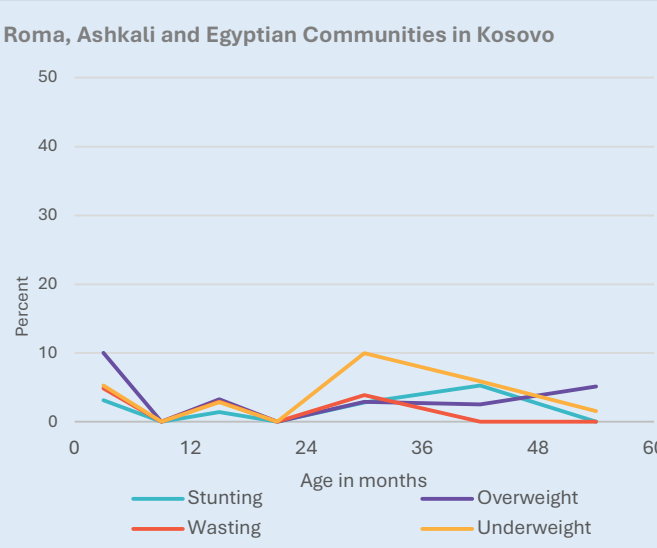
Percentage of children under-5 who are underweight

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

Prevalence of Malnutrition by Age of Children Under 5



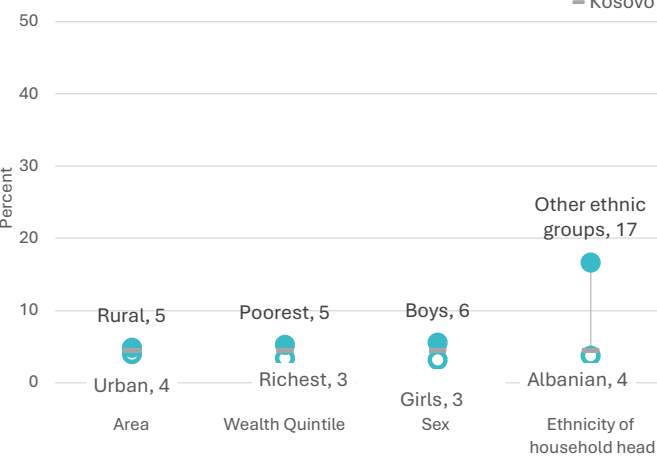
Percentage children who are underweight, stunted, wasted, and overweight, by age in months



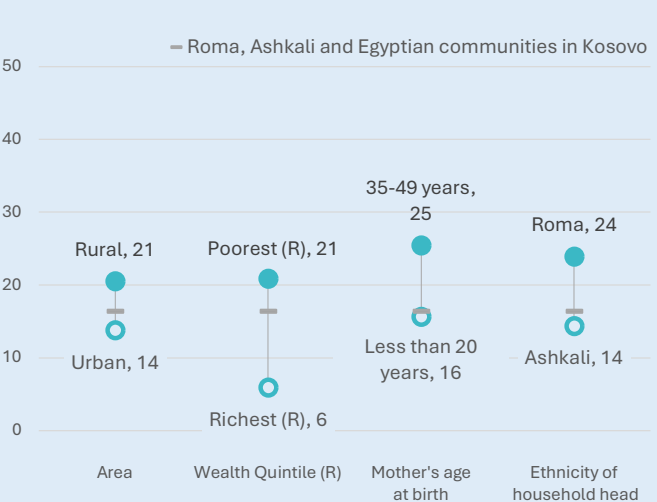
Percentage children who are underweight, stunted, wasted, and overweight, by age in months
Data for children age 6-11 months and 18-23 months are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Nutritional Status of Children Under 5: Disaggregates

Stunting: SDG 2.2.1



Percentage of under 5 children who are stunted, by background characteristics



Percentage of under 5 children who are stunted, by background characteristics

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an '(R)' in the charts.

Key Messages

- 8 percent of children under age 5 in Kosovo are overweight, while 5 percent are stunted (too short for their age).
- In Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, about 16 percent of children under age 5 years are stunted, while about 4 percent are overweight.
- Thinness among children age 5–9 years remains low in Kosovo (2 percent) and among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (3 percent), while overweight affects nearly one-quarter of children in Kosovo (24 percent) and almost one-third of children in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (32 percent).
- In Kosovo, overweight affects 33 percent of children age 8 years, compared to 17 percent of children aged 5 years. Overweight also affects 31 percent of children whose mothers have higher education, compared to 21 percent of children whose mothers have lower secondary education.
- Among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, 34 percent of children aged 5–9 years from the poorest households are overweight, compared with 30 percent of children from the richest households. Similarly, overweight affects 36 percent of children aged 5–9 years living in rural areas, compared with 30 percent of children living in urban areas.

Thinness & Overweight of Children Age 5-9

	Thinness	Overweight
	% low BMI-for-age (moderate and severe)	% high BMI-for-age (moderate and severe)
Kosovo	2	24
Urban	3	25
Rural	1	23
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo	3	32
Urban	4	30
Rural	<1	36

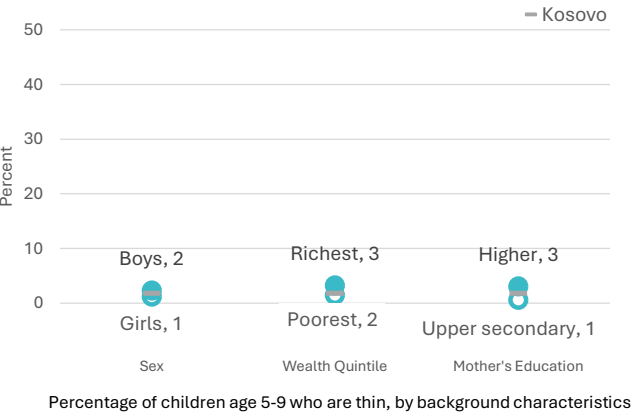
Body Mass Index (BMI) for age is used once children reach age 5 and then throughout life into adulthood.

Similar to weight-for-height for children under 5 (indicating overweight or wasting), BMI is used to assess whether children are overweight or thin for their sex, height, and age.

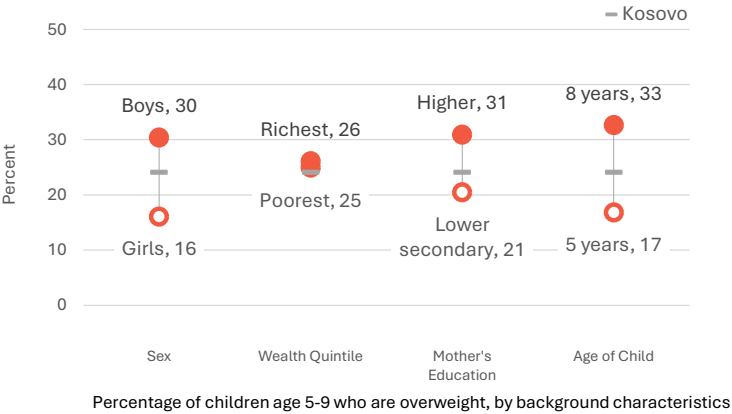
MICS uses the WHO Reference 2007 to compute nutritional indicators for school-age children.

Nutritional Status of Children Age 5-9: Disaggregates

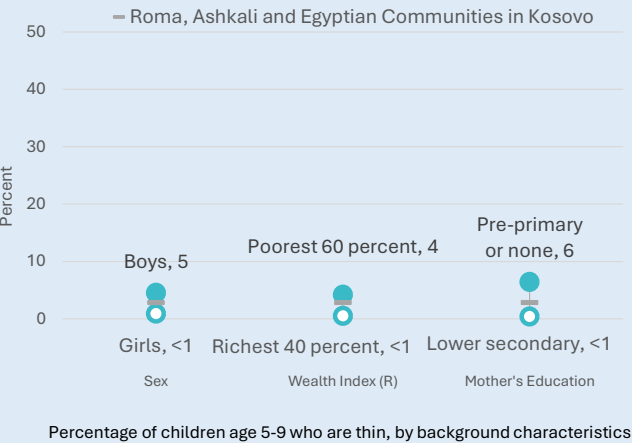
Body Mass Index for Age: Thinness



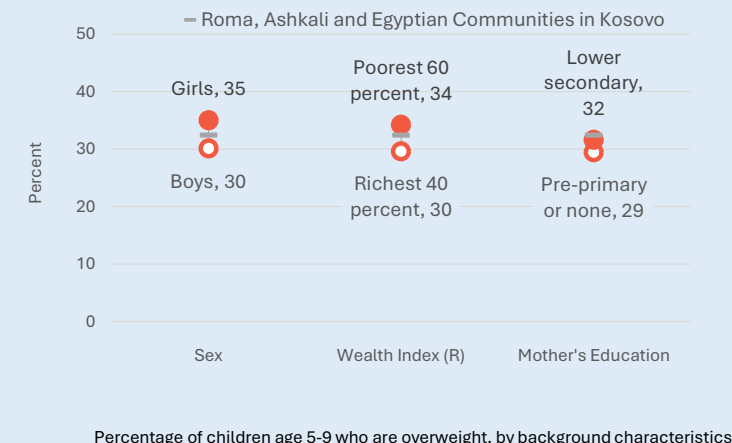
Body Mass Index for Age: Overweight



Body Mass Index for Age: Thinness



Body Mass Index for Age: Overweight



The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to the Nutritional Status of Children. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.2 (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.

Sample & Survey Characteristics



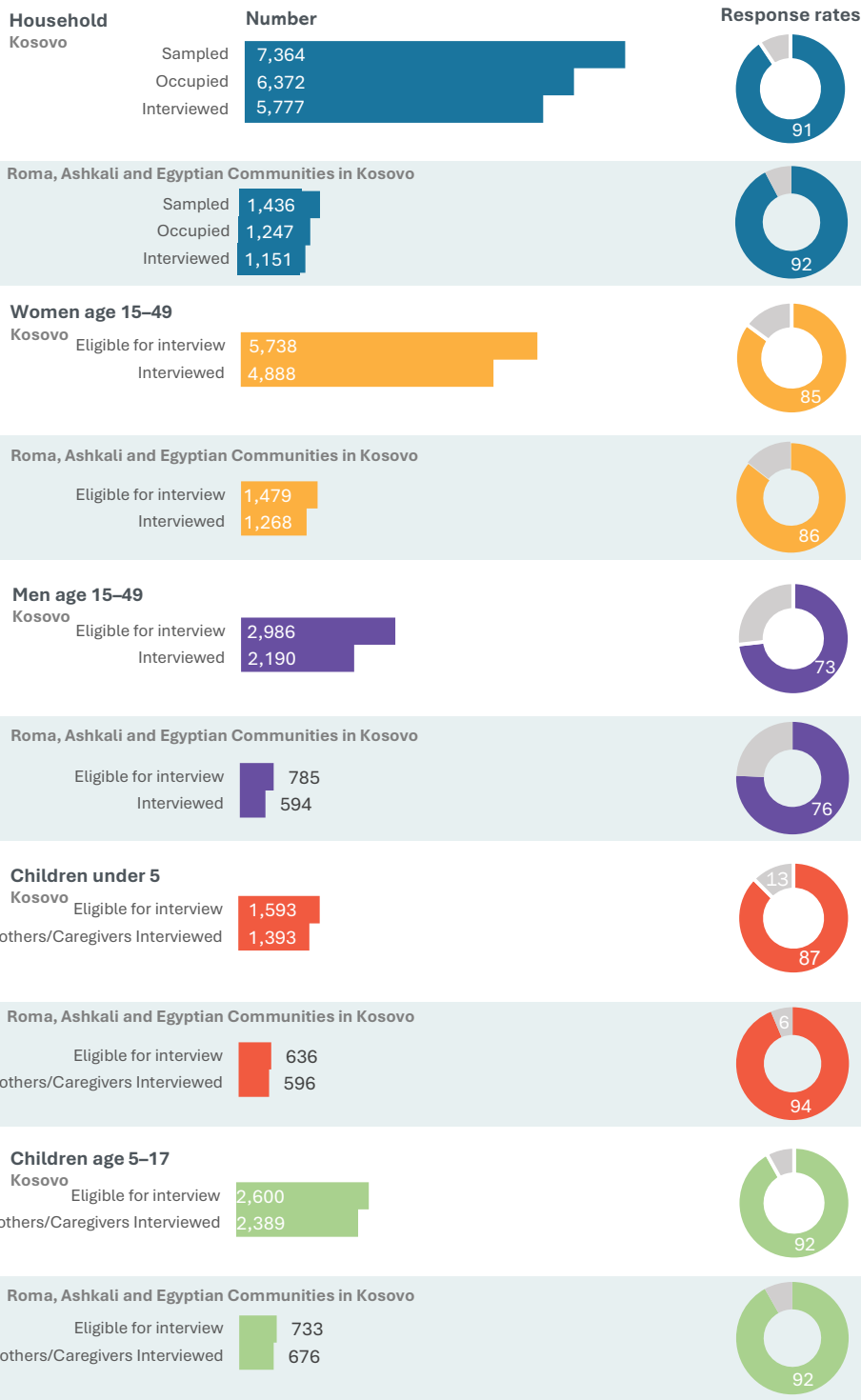
Kosovo¹
and
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in
Kosovo
2025



Sample & Survey Characteristics



Response Rates



Survey
Implementation

Implementing agency:
Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Sampling frame:
Kosovo Population and Housing
Census

Update to sampling frame/
Household mapping & listing:
April–August 2025

Interviewer training:
August–September 2025

Fieldwork:
September–December 2025

Questionnaires:
Household
Women age 15–49
Men age 15–49*
Children under 5
Children age 5–17*

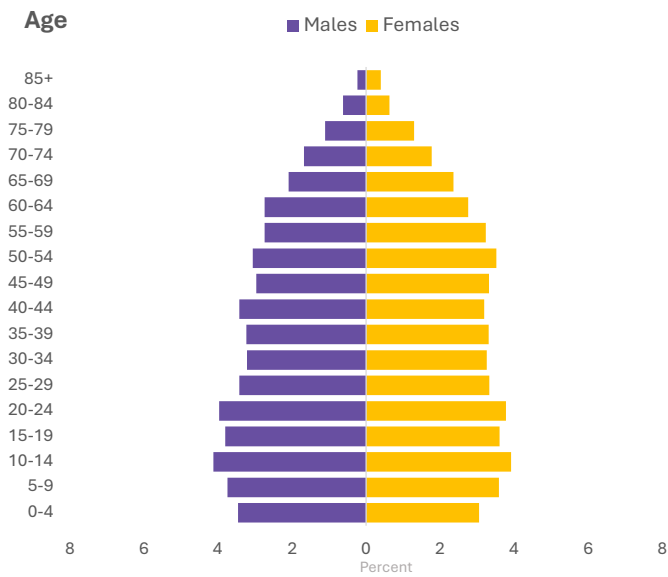
Forms:
Anthropometry age 0–4 and 5–9*
Facility records of vaccination

* A subsample was selected a per
standard methodology. See the Survey
Findings Report for details.

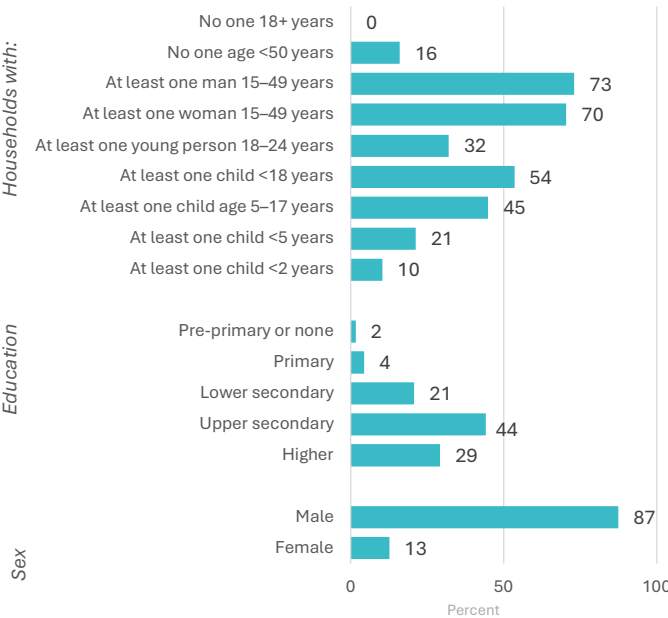
¹ All references to Kosovo should be understood in the
context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244
(1999)

Population Characteristics

Household Population Age & Sex Distribution
Kosovo



Household Composition & Characteristics of Head of Household
Kosovo

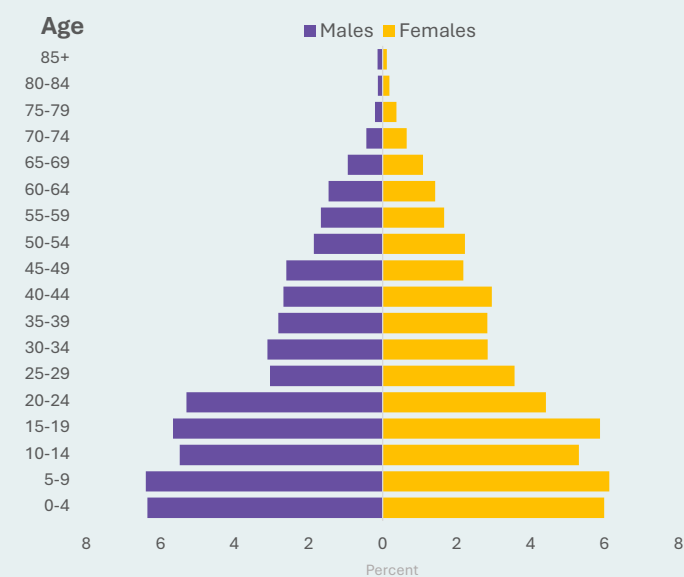


Mean household size

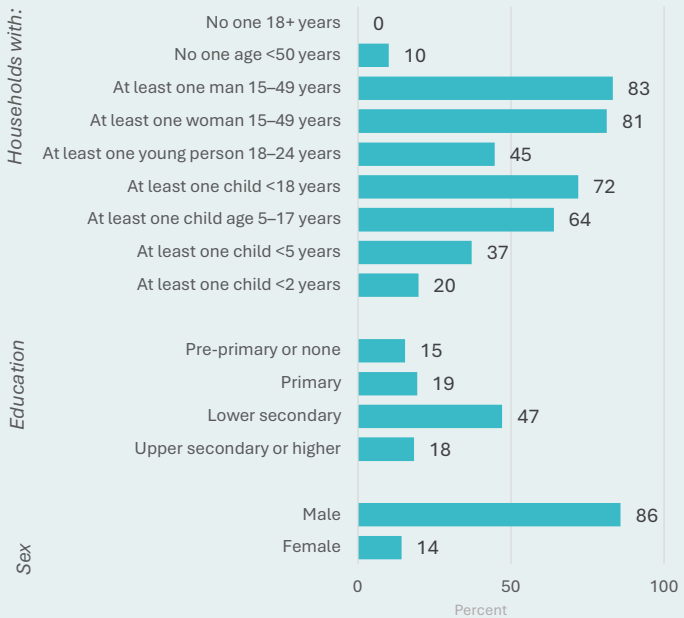


Mean number of household members

Household Population Age & Sex Distribution
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

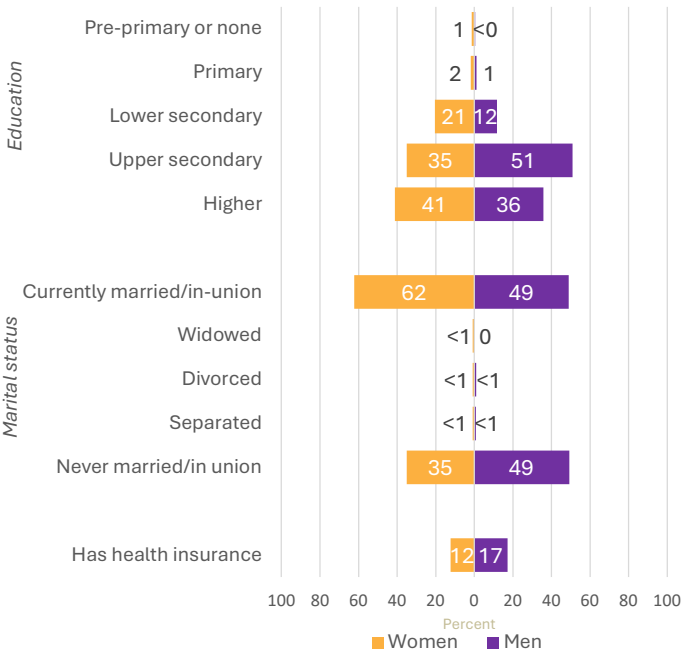


Household Composition & Characteristics of Head of Household
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



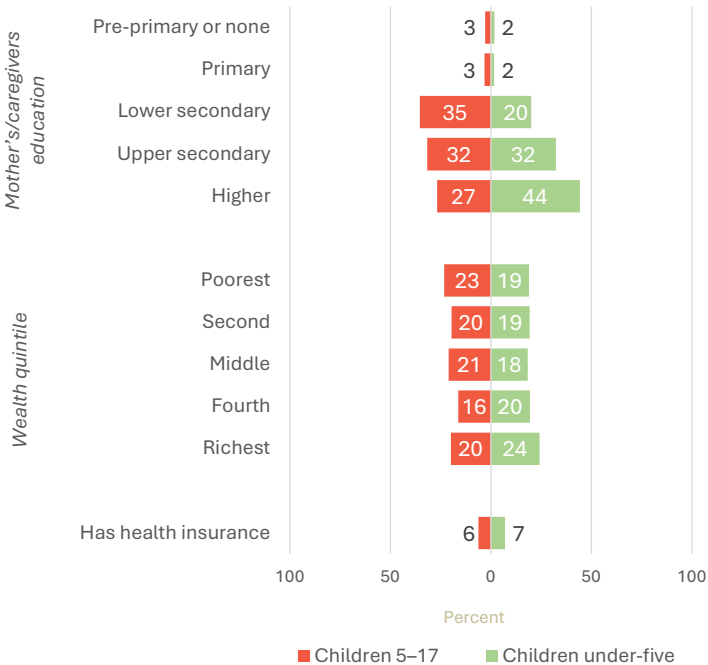
Population Characteristics

Women & Men’s Profile
Kosovo



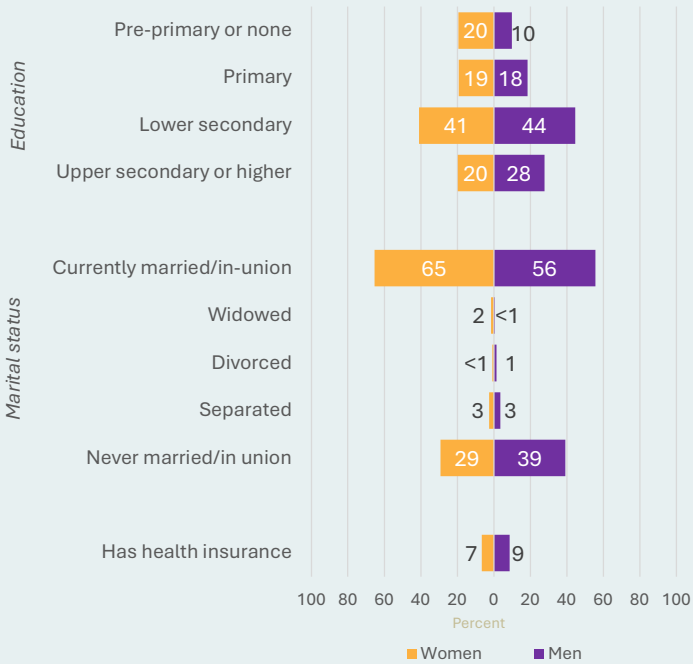
Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 years by background characteristics

Children’s Profile
Kosovo



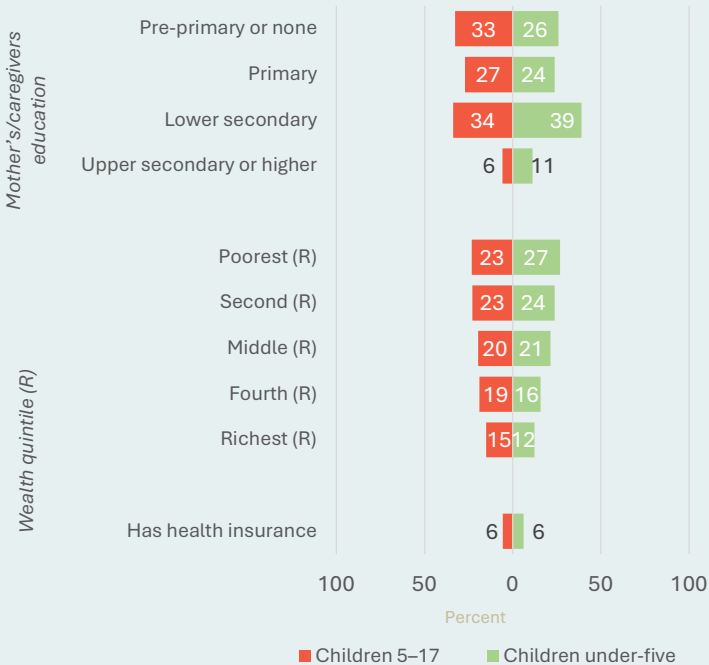
Percent distribution of children age 5–17 years and under-five by background characteristics

Women & Men’s Profile
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 years by background characteristics

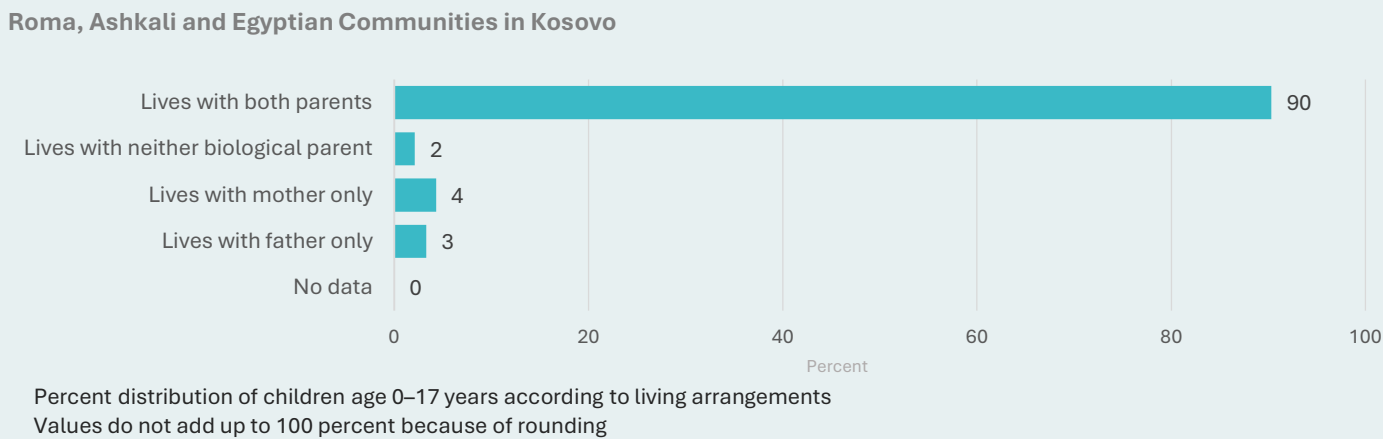
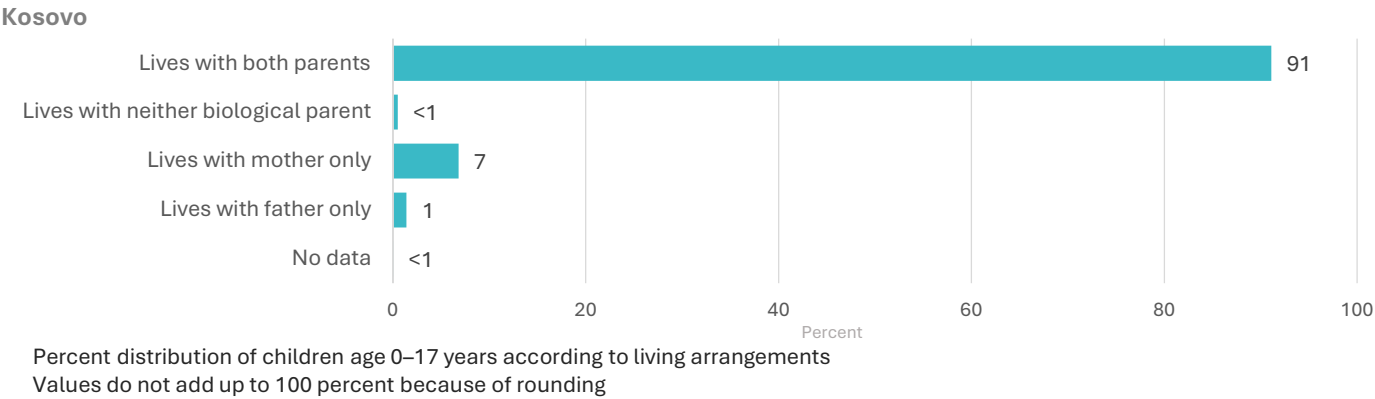
Children’s Profile
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent distribution of children age 5–17 years and under-five by background characteristics

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Kosovo MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. When sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are too small to present results separately, data are sometimes merged into two groups: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two quintiles). Findings based on wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are marked with an ‘(R)’ in the charts.

Children’s Living Arrangements



Key Messages

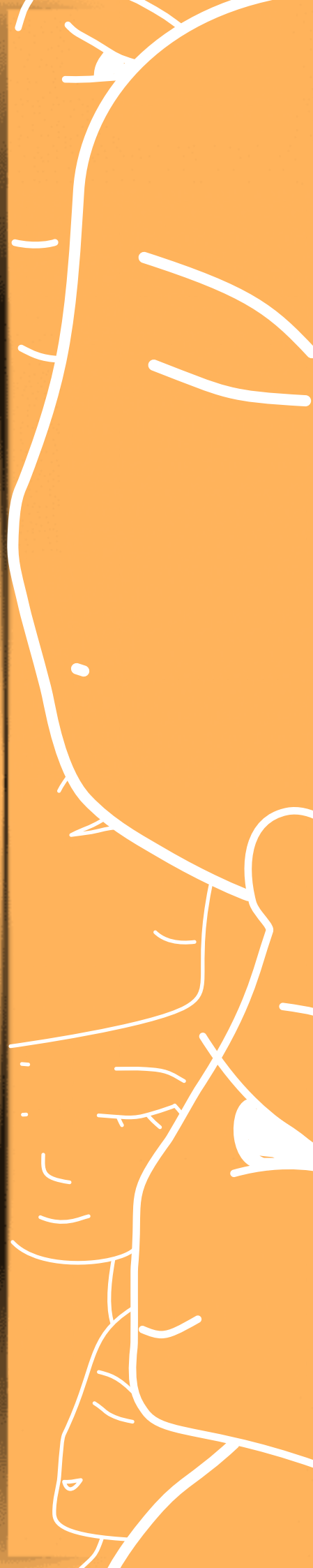
- The household response rate is 91 percent for the general population survey and 92 percent for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities survey.
- Individual response rates for general population were: 85 percent for women age 15–49 years, 73 percent for men age 15–49 years, 87 percent for children under age 5, and 92 percent for children age 5–17 years.
- Individual response rates for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities were: 86 percent for women age 15–49 years, 76 percent for men age 15–49 years, 94 percent for children under age 5, and 92 percent for children age 5–17 years.
- More than half of the population among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is under age 25 (54 percent) and around two in five in the general population of Kosovo (37 percent). The mean household size is 4.3 members in Kosovo and 5.3 members in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. In both populations, 1 out of 10 households are headed by women.
- In Kosovo, about two-thirds of women age 15–49 years and slightly more than one-half of men this age are married or in-union.
- Coverage with health insurance is limited. In the general population, 17 percent of men age 15–49 years and 12 percent of women age 15–49 years are covered by health insurance, compared to 9 percent of men age 15–49 years and 7 percent of women age 15–49 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Coverage among children age 5 – 17 years is equally low at 6 percent, while among children under age 5 is 7 percent in the general population and 6 percent among those living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- In Kosovo, 91 percent of children age 0–17 years live with both parents, 7 percent live with their mother only, 1 percent live with their father only, and 1 percent live with neither parent. Similarly, in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, 90 percent of children age 0–17 years live with both parents, 4 percent live with their mother only, 3 percent live with their father only, and 2 percent live with neither parent.

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United

Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Survey and Sample Characteristics. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.1.1, SR.3.1, SR.3.2, SR.4.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 (indicated with the letter ‘R’ for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

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Vaccinations in the First Years of Life



Kosovo¹ and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo 2025

MICS
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

Vaccinations in the first years of life

unicef  

Basic and full immunisation

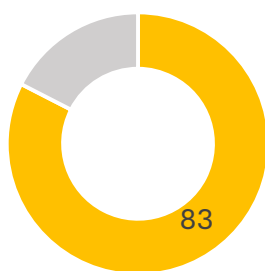
 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
co-financed by SDC



Immunisation is a proven cost-effective tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends all infants and young children (especially those under 2 years of age) to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, polio, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal disease, rotavirus, measles, rubella, and yellow fever. In Kosovo, **basic immunisation** refers to 1-year-old children vaccinated against tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and measles. **Full immunisation** refers to 2-year-old children who have received all the vaccines scheduled to be given in the two first years of life, according to the recommended immunisation schedule in Kosovo (excluding PCV, rotavirus and revaccines).

Basic immunisation

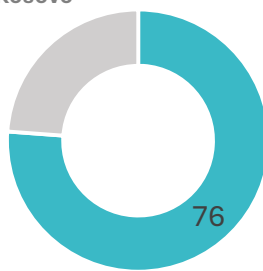
(BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, and Measles 1)
Kosovo



Percentage of children age 12–23 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations

Full immunisation

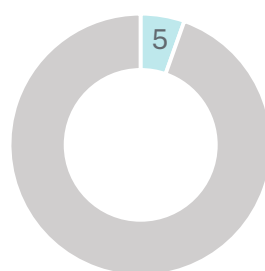
(BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, HepB3, Hib3, Mumps, Rubella and Measles 1)*
Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the immunisation schedule in Kosovo

No immunisation

Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received no vaccinations

* PCV and rotavirus vaccines were introduced across Kosovo in October 2023 and were therefore excluded from the definition of full immunisation coverage

 Basic vaccines, age 12-23 months
 All vaccines, age 24-35 months
 No vaccines, age 24-35 months

Vaccines administered in Kosovo for children under age 3 years:

The Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (**BCG**) vaccine protects against some of the deadliest forms of tuberculosis (TB), a bacterial infection. Inactivated Polio Vaccine (**IPV**) provide protection against polio (poliomyelitis). The Oral Polio Vaccine (**OPV**) was administered until the end of 2022.

The **HepB** vaccine protects against liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus.

The **DTP** vaccine is a combination vaccine against three infectious diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (whooping cough). A DT booster is an additional administration of the DT vaccine after the primary doses.

The **Hib** vaccine protects against the *Haemophilus influenzae* type b bacteria, a leading cause of meningitis in children younger than 5 years old. The Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (**PCV**) can prevent illnesses caused by pneumococcal bacteria (*Streptococcus pneumoniae*), one of the leading causes of pneumonia.

The **Rota** vaccine protects infants and young children against the rotavirus which can cause severe watery diarrhoea, vomiting, fever, and abdominal pain.

The **Measles** and **Rubella** vaccines are given in a combination vaccine (MMR) against three infectious viral diseases: measles, mumps, and rubella.

Information on vaccination coverage in MICS is collected for all children under three years of age. Mothers or caregivers of children under 36 months of age are asked to show vaccination records, that is, cards or similar documents where vaccinations are recorded. If a vaccination record for a child is available, interviewers copy vaccination information from the document(s) onto the MICS questionnaire and asks the respondent about any vaccines not recorded. If no vaccination record is available for the child, the interviewer proceeds to ask the mother to recall whether the child has received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses the child received.

Following the interview, vaccination records are also obtained from visiting the child's health facility.

The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from vaccination records and mothers' report of vaccinations received by the child.

Key Messages

- 76 percent of children age 24–35 months in Kosovo have received all vaccines in the immunisation schedule at any time before the survey. Only 44 percent of children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have been fully vaccinated.
- Household wealth is positively associated with full vaccination: 88 percent of children age 24–35 months living in the richest households in Kosovo are fully vaccinated, compared to 74 percent children living in poorest households. A similar pattern is noted among children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

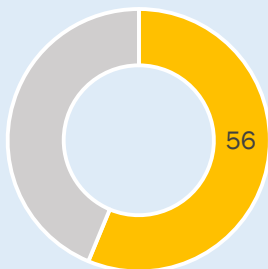
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Basic and full immunisation

Basic immunisation

(BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, and Measles 1)

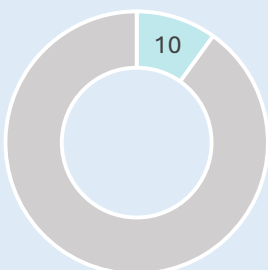
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 12–23 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations

No immunisation

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

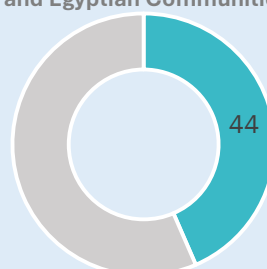


Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received no vaccinations

Full immunisation

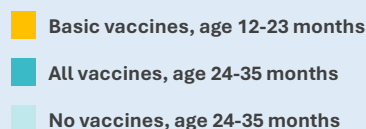
(BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, HepB3, Hib3, Mumps, Rubella and Measles 1)*

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the immunisation schedule in Kosovo

* PCV and rotavirus vaccines were introduced across Kosovo in October 2023 and were therefore excluded from the definition of full immunisation coverage



Immunisation schedules

Immunisation schedule for Kosovo				Immunisation schedule for children living in Serbian communities		
2022		2023/2024				
Age	Antigen/Dose	Age	Antigen/Dose	Age	Antigen/Dose	
At birth	BCG	At birth	BCG	At birth	BCG	
	Hepatitis B-0 (birth dose)		Hepatitis B-0 (birth dose)		HepB-1 (first dose)*	
2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-1 (first dose)	1–2 months of age	HepB-2 (second dose)	1 month of age	HepB-2 (second dose)	
		2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTaP–Hib–IPV-1 (first dose)	2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTaP–Hib–IPV-1 (first dose)	
	Rota (first dose)		PCV13-1 (first dose)			
	PCV13-1 (first dose)					
3 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-2 (second dose)	4 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTaP–Hib–IPV-2 (second dose)	3.5 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTaP–Hib–IPV-2 (second dose)	
	IPV-2 (second dose)		Rota (second dose)	5 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTaP–Hib–IPV-3 (third dose)	
					PCV13-2 (second dose)	
4 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-3 (third dose)	6 months of age	PCV13-2 (second dose)	6 months of age	HepB-3 (third dose)	
	IPV-3 (third dose)		HepB-3 (third dose)	12 months of age	PCV13-r (revaccination)	
12 months of age	MMR (first dose)		Pentavalent vaccine: DTaP–Hib–IPV-3 (third dose)		MMR (first dose)	
	DTPr (first revaccination)		12 months of age			PCV13-r (revaccination)
	bOPVr (first revaccination)	18 months of age	MMR (first dose)			

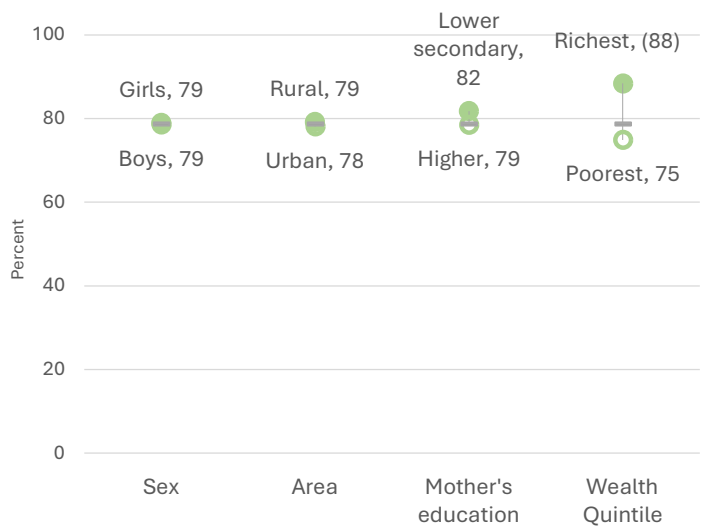
* The labelling of HepB doses in the immunisation calendar for children from Serbian communities in Kosovo as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth.

Inequalities in vaccination coverage among young children

Socio-economic disparities in vaccination coverage

Basic immunisation

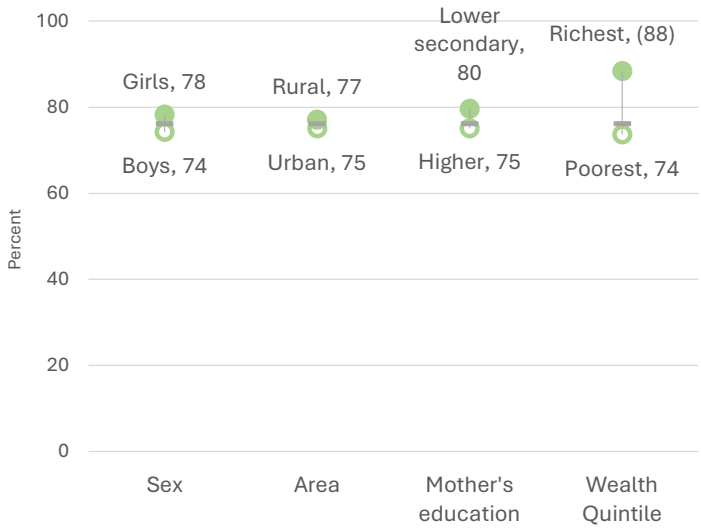
Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations (BCG, Polio3, DTaP3, and Measles 1), by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth quintile. (): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Full immunisation

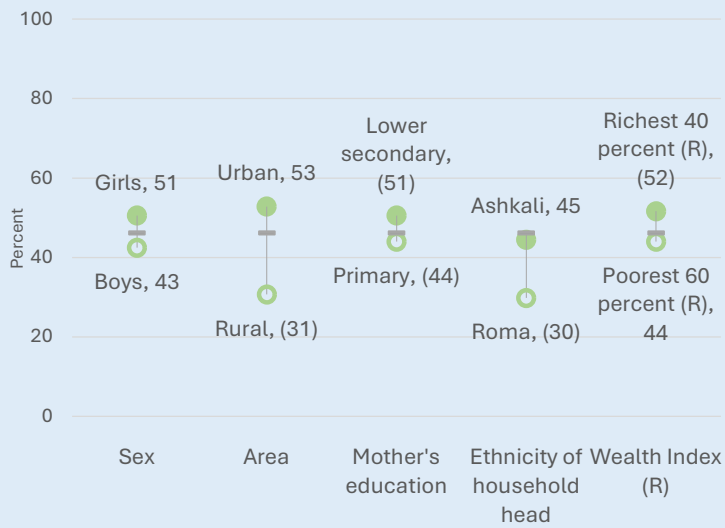
Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the national immunisation schedule, by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth quintile. (): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Basic immunisation

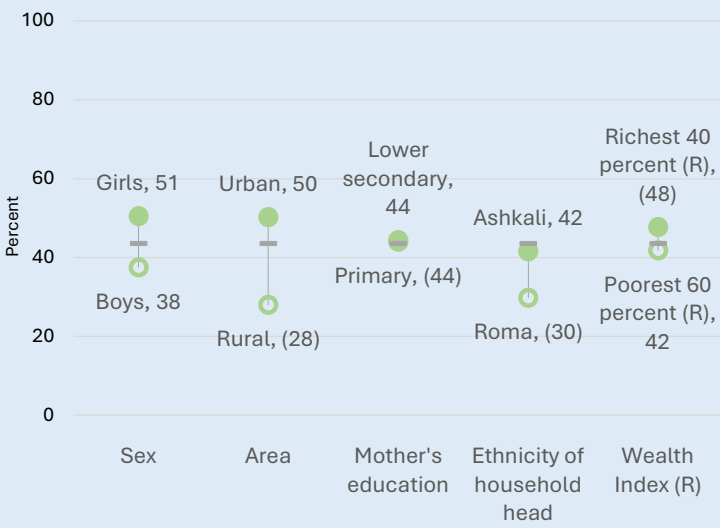
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations (BCG, Polio3, DTaP3, and Measles 1), by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth quintile. (): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Full immunisation

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



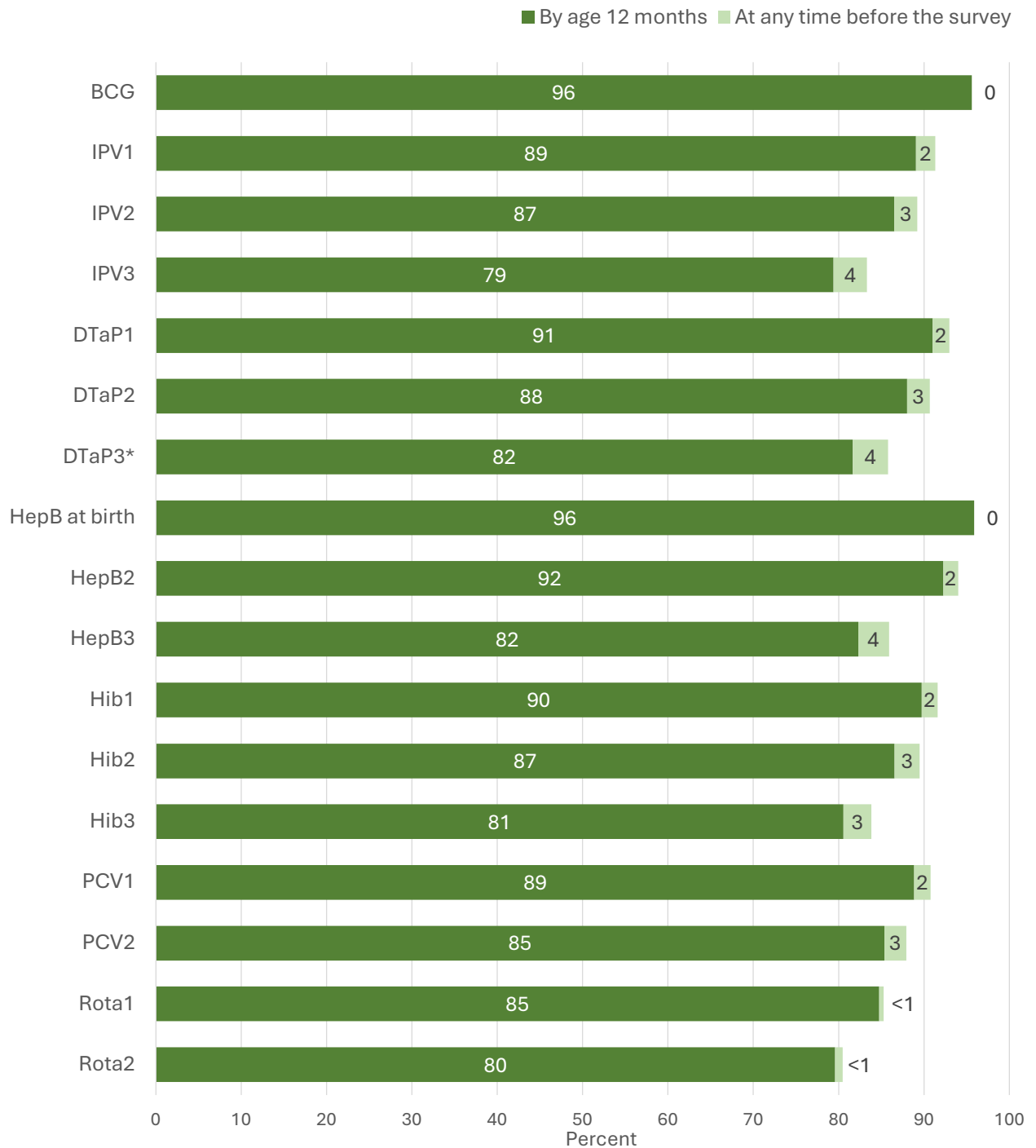
Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the national immunisation schedule, by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth quintile. (): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

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Vaccination coverage by antigen: children age 12-23 months

Vaccination coverage by age 12 months and at any time before the survey

Kosovo



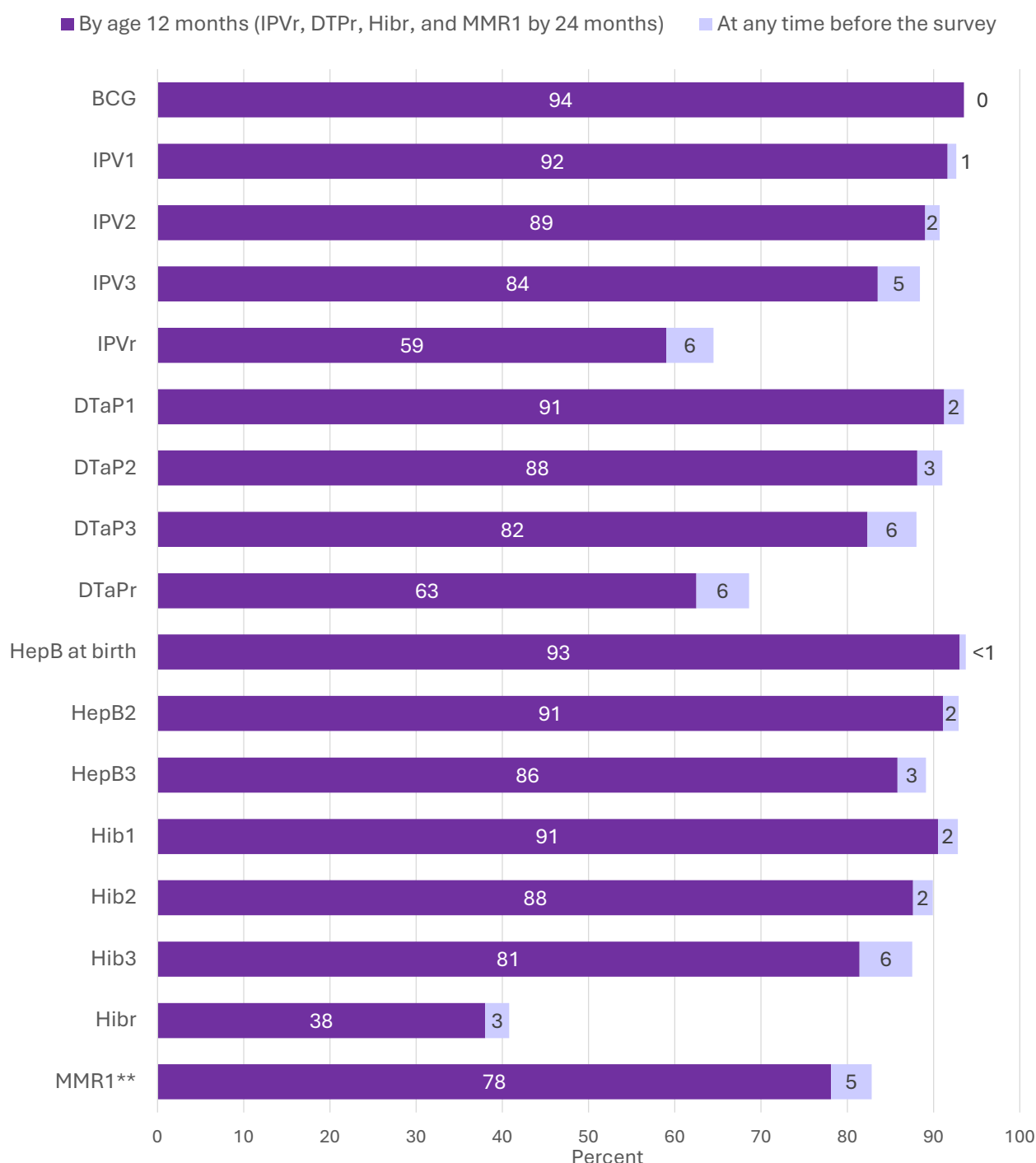
Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by age 12 months, by selected vaccines/doses.

* Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

Vaccination coverage by antigen: children age 24-35 months

Vaccination coverage by age 12 months (24 months for IPVr, DTPr, Hibr, and MMR1) and at any time before the survey*

Kosovo



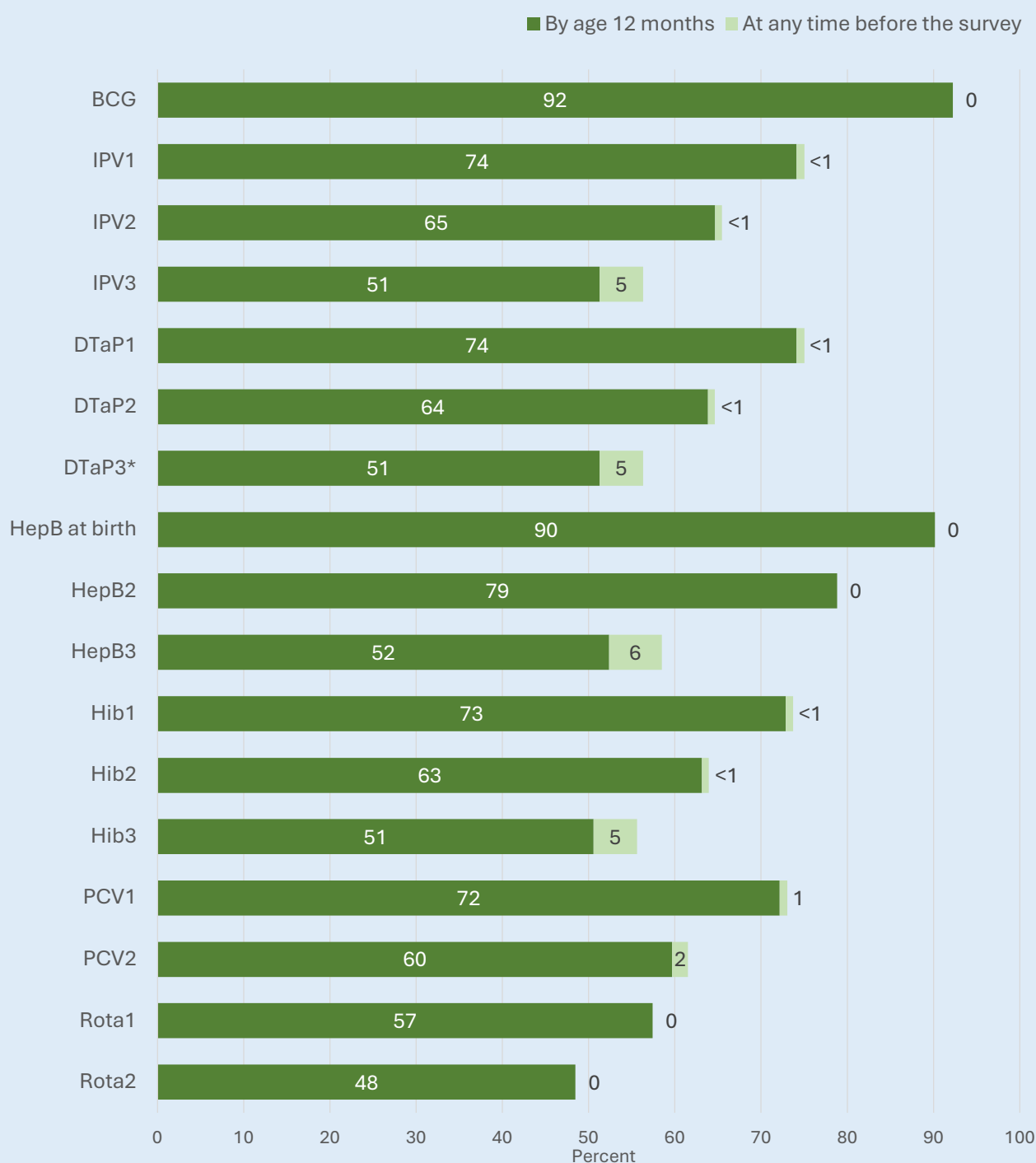
Percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by age 12 months (24 months for IPVr, DTPr, Hibr, and MMR1), by selected vaccines/doses.

* Vaccination data for PCV and Rotavirus among children age 24-35 months are not presented because this age group includes children born before these vaccines were introduced into the routine immunisation schedule. PCV and Rotavirus vaccines were introduced in Kosovo in October 2023, whereas children age 24-35 months at the time of the survey were born between October 2022 and December 2023.

** Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

Vaccination coverage by antigen: children age 12-23 months

Vaccination coverage by age 12 months and at any time before the survey Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



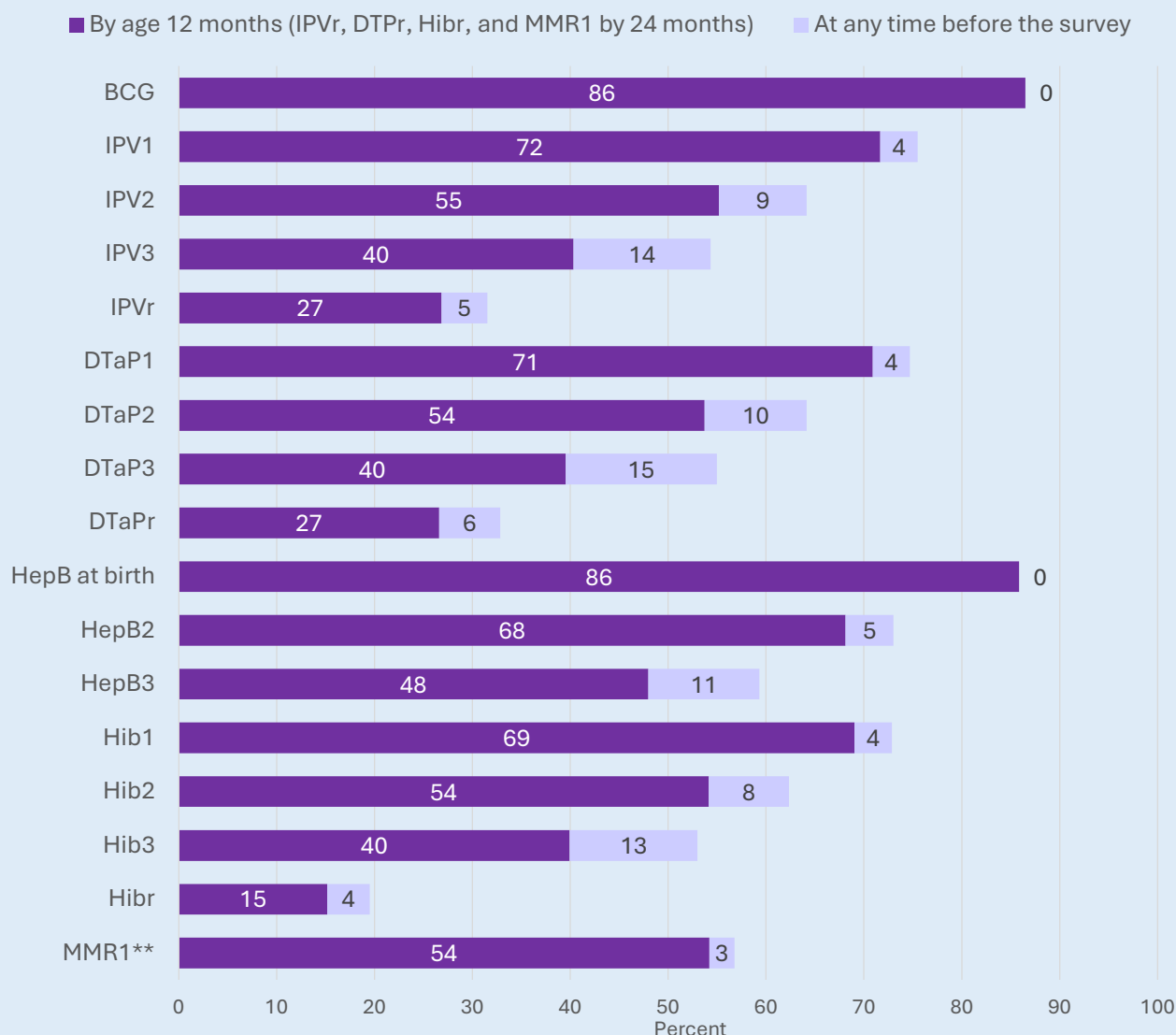
Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by age 12 months, by selected vaccines/doses.

* Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

Vaccination coverage by antigen: children age 24-35 months

Vaccination coverage by age 12 months (24 months for IPVr, DTPr, Hibr, and MMR1) and at any time before the survey*

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by age 12 months (24 months for IPVr, DTPr, Hibr, and MMR1), by selected vaccines/doses.

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** Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2025 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 Kosovo Agency of Statistics, UNICEF, the Swiss Cooperation Office – Embassy of Switzerland in Kosovo, United Nations Development Coordinator Office in Kosovo (UNDCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Kosovo MICS 2025 and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS 2025 related to Immunisation. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.1.1 and TC.1.2 (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.