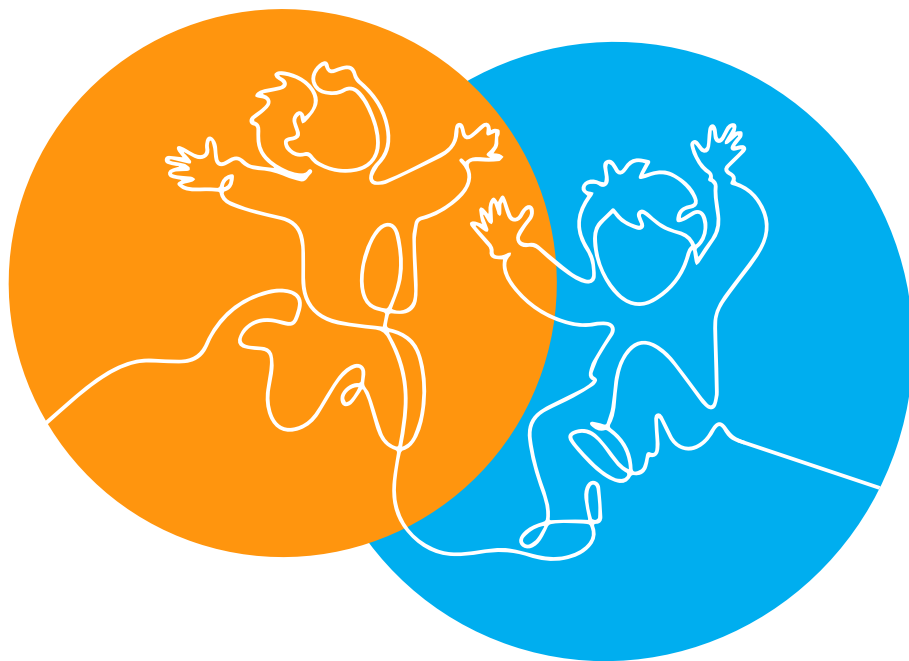




unicef 
for every child

Children and women in numbers

Key findings of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in North Macedonia 2018-2019

The North Macedonia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the North Macedonia Roma Settlements MICS were carried out in 2018-2019 by the State Statistical Office, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with financial support of UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the British Embassy.

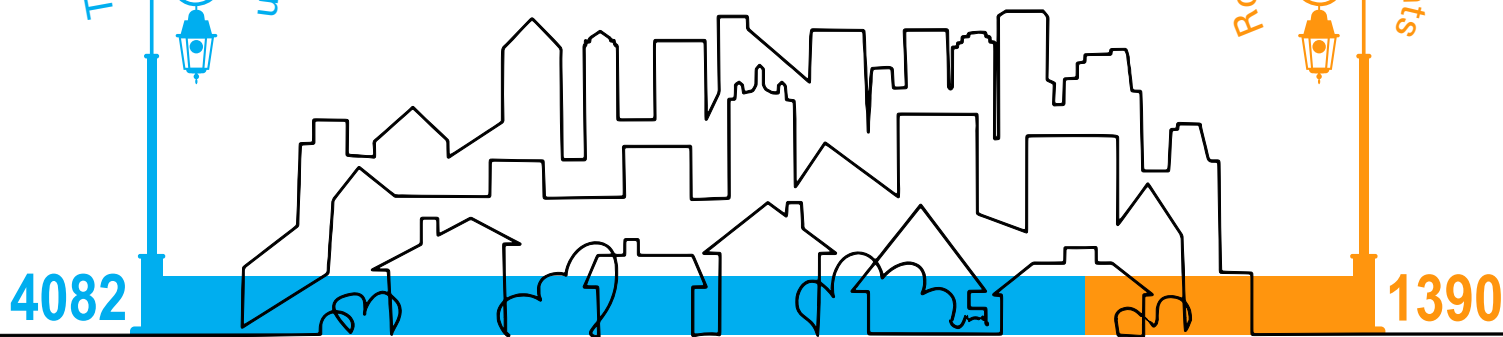
MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

For the full details of the survey and its methodology, please download the [2018-2019 North Macedonia and North Macedonia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys](#).

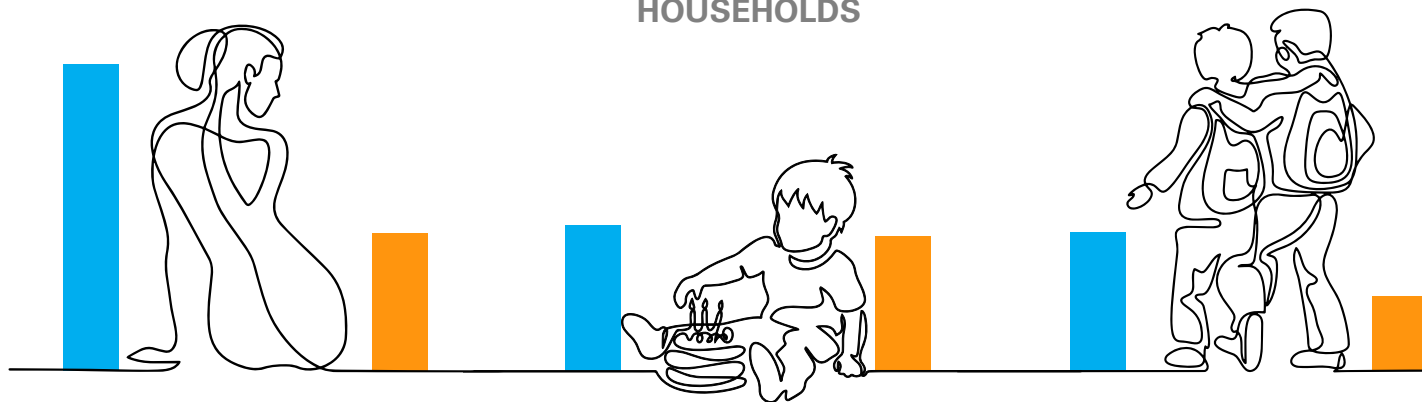
SURVEY POPULATION

Total population

Roma Settlements



HOUSEHOLDS



3169 1422

WOMEN

1506 1390

CHILDREN UNDER 5*

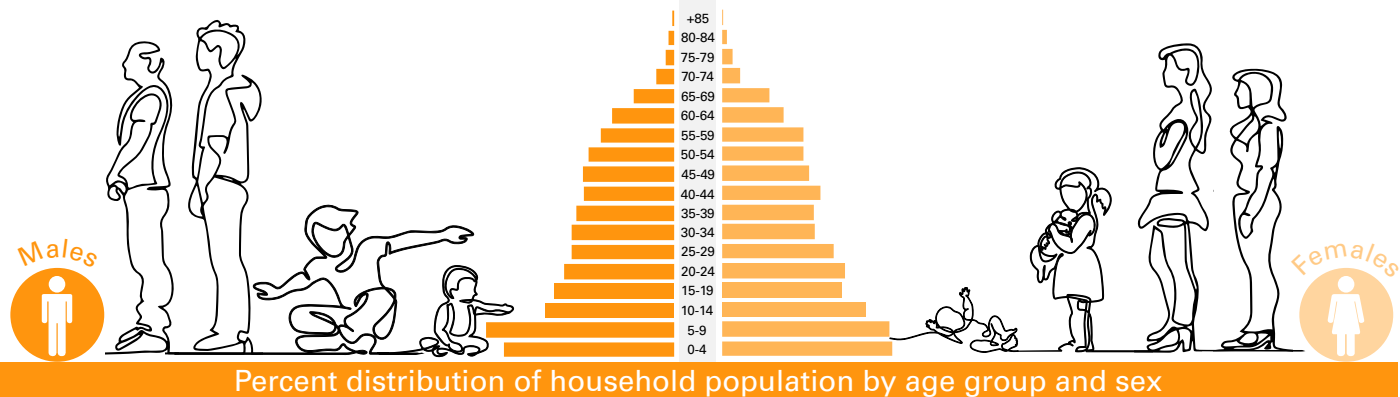
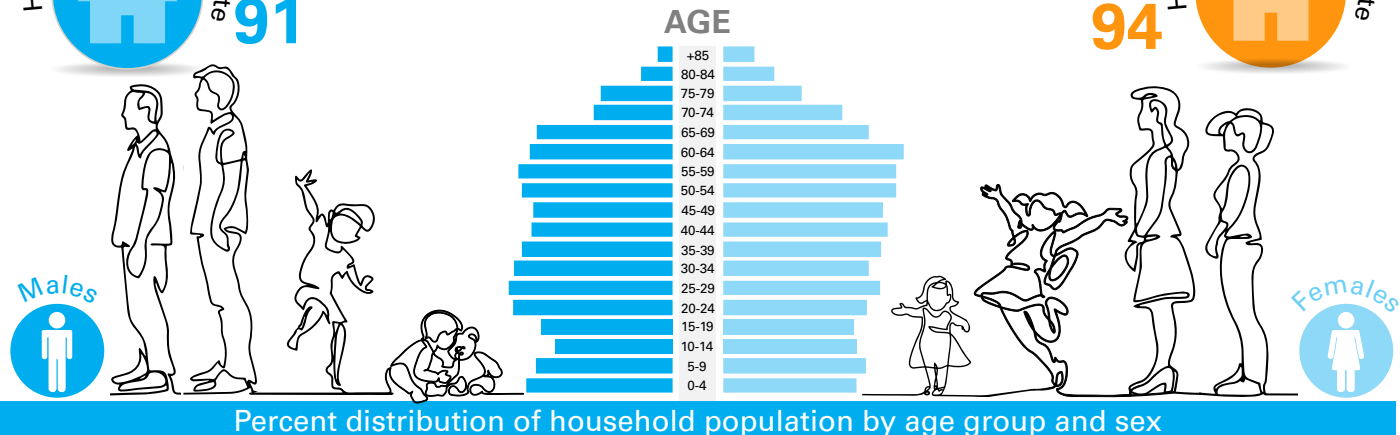
1431 764

CHILDREN 5-17*

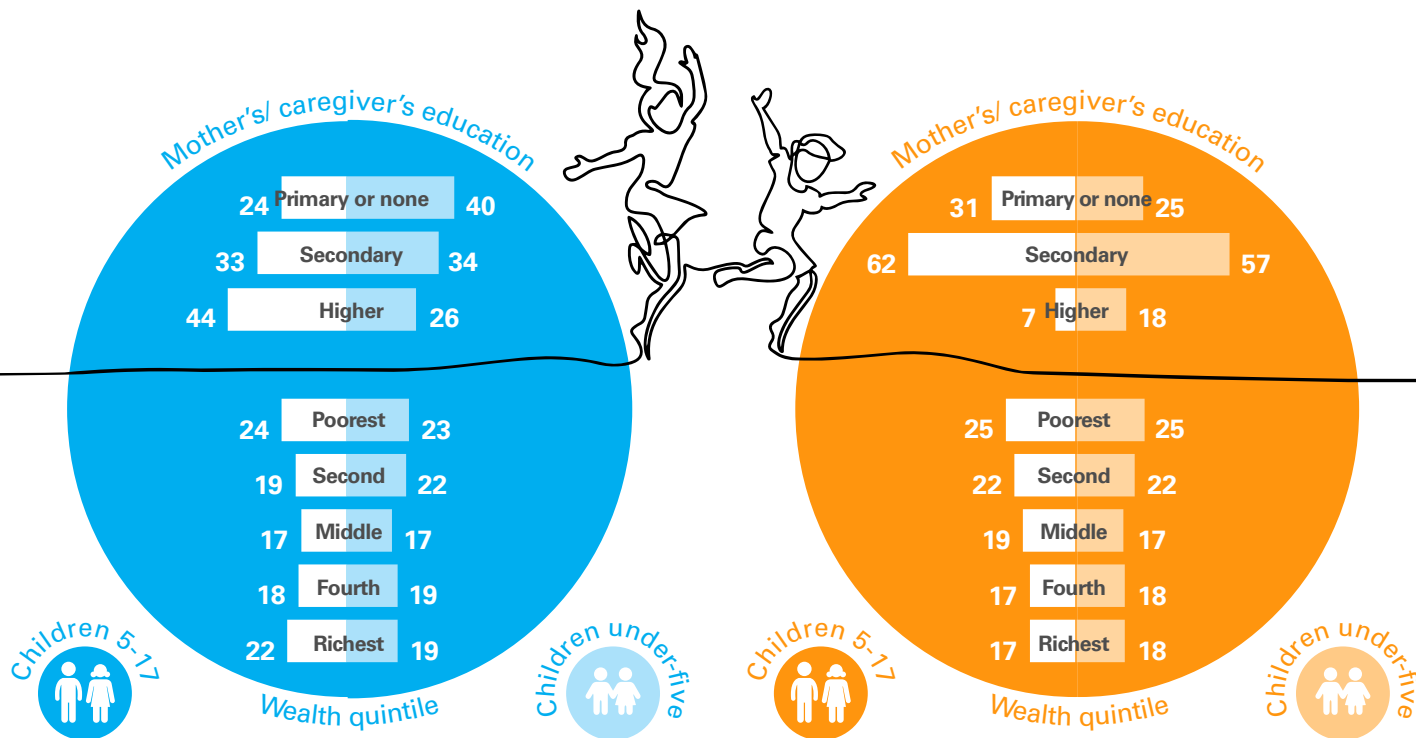
*Mother/Caretaker interviewed

General population Roma settlements

SURVEY POPULATION

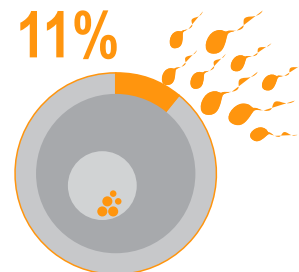
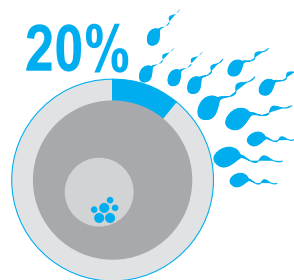
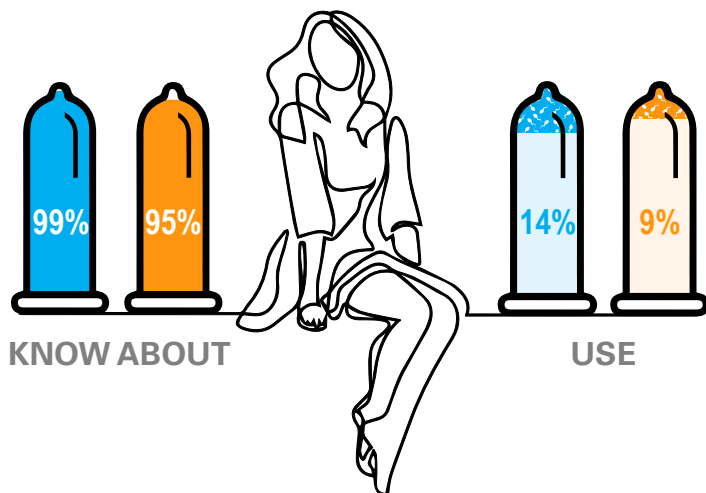


CHILDREN'S PROFILE



Percent distribution of children age 5-17 and under five by (i) level of education attained by the mother/caregiver and (ii) wealth quintiles.

FAMILY PLANNING



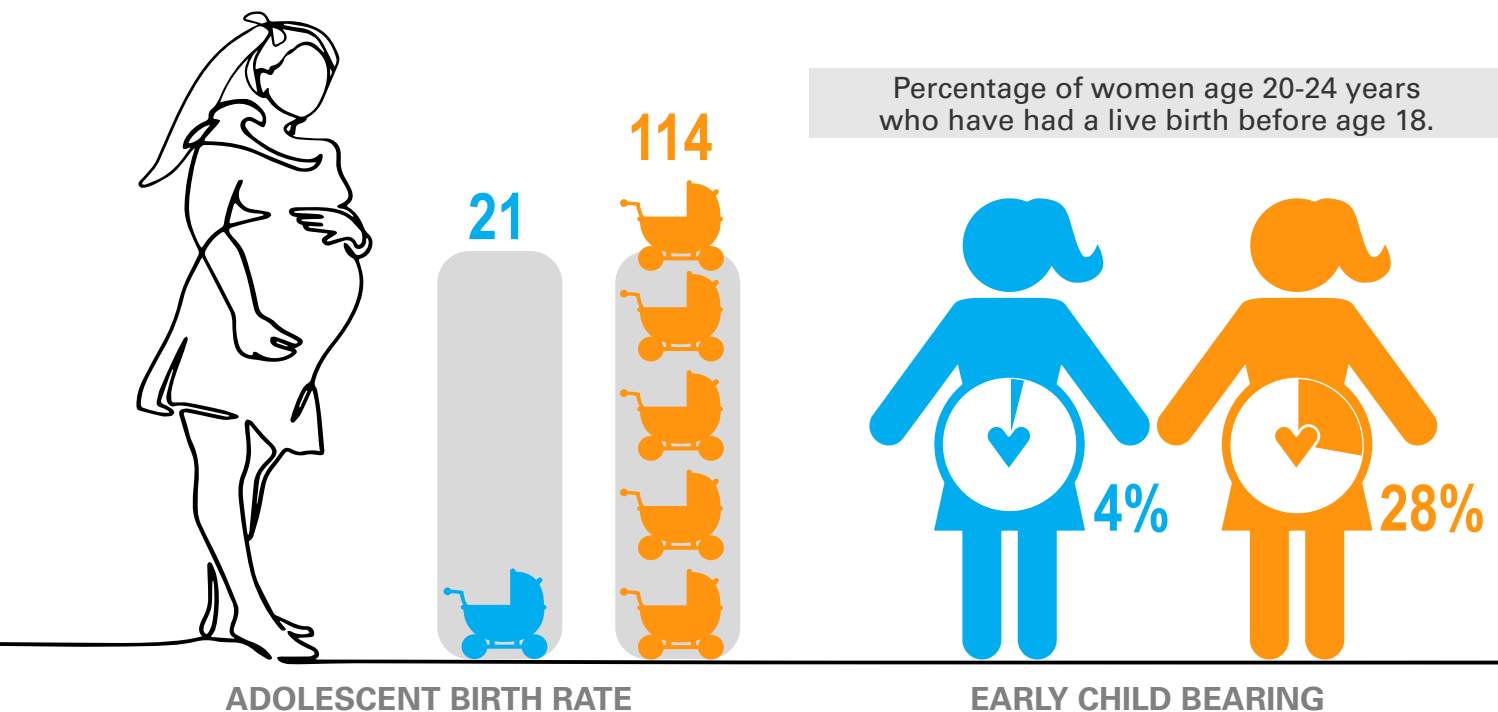
Although women are familiar with most contraceptive methods, only 14 percent of women age 15-49 who are currently married or in union are using (or their partner is using) a modern contraceptive method.

Among women who wish to postpone or limit births, only 20 percent are using a modern contraceptive method.

*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and emergency/postcoital contraception

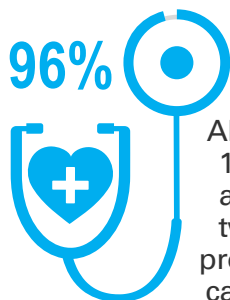
General population Roma settlements

EARLY CHILDBEARING

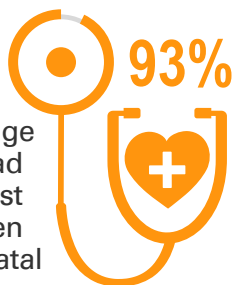


*The adolescent birth rate (for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years divided by the average number of women age 15-19, expressed per 1,000 women

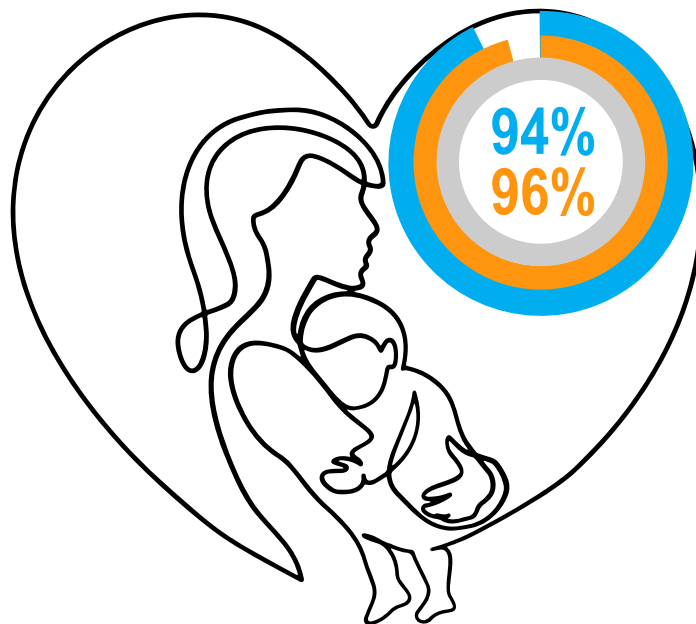
CARE FOR THE MOTHERS



Almost all women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last two years have been provided with antenatal care at least four times during their pregnancy.

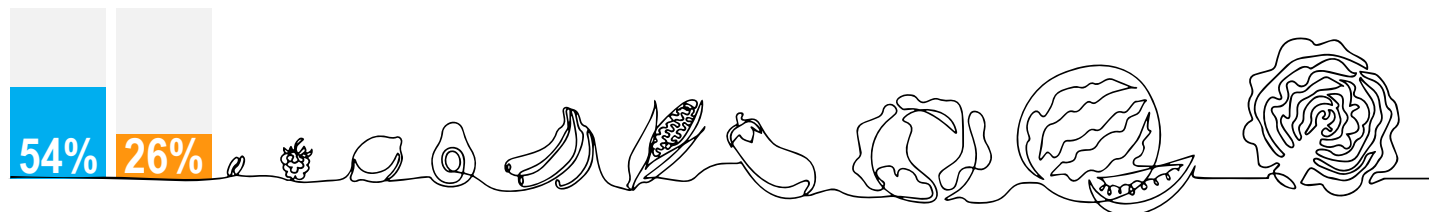
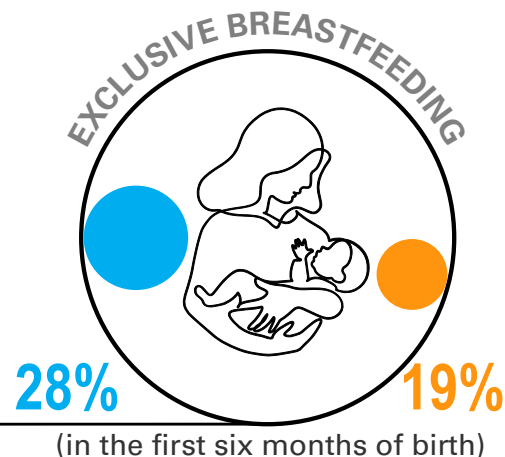
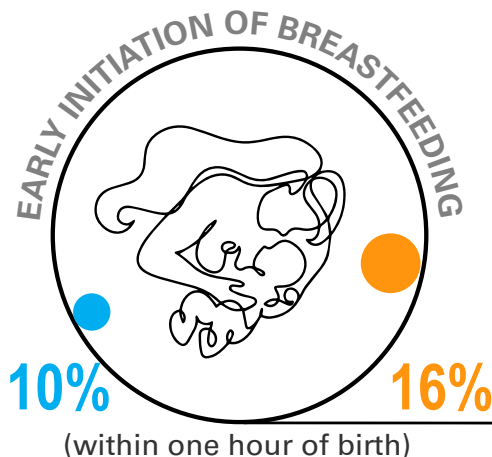


Nearly all live births are delivered in a health facility.



Almost all women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the last two years have had a post-natal health check by a health provider.

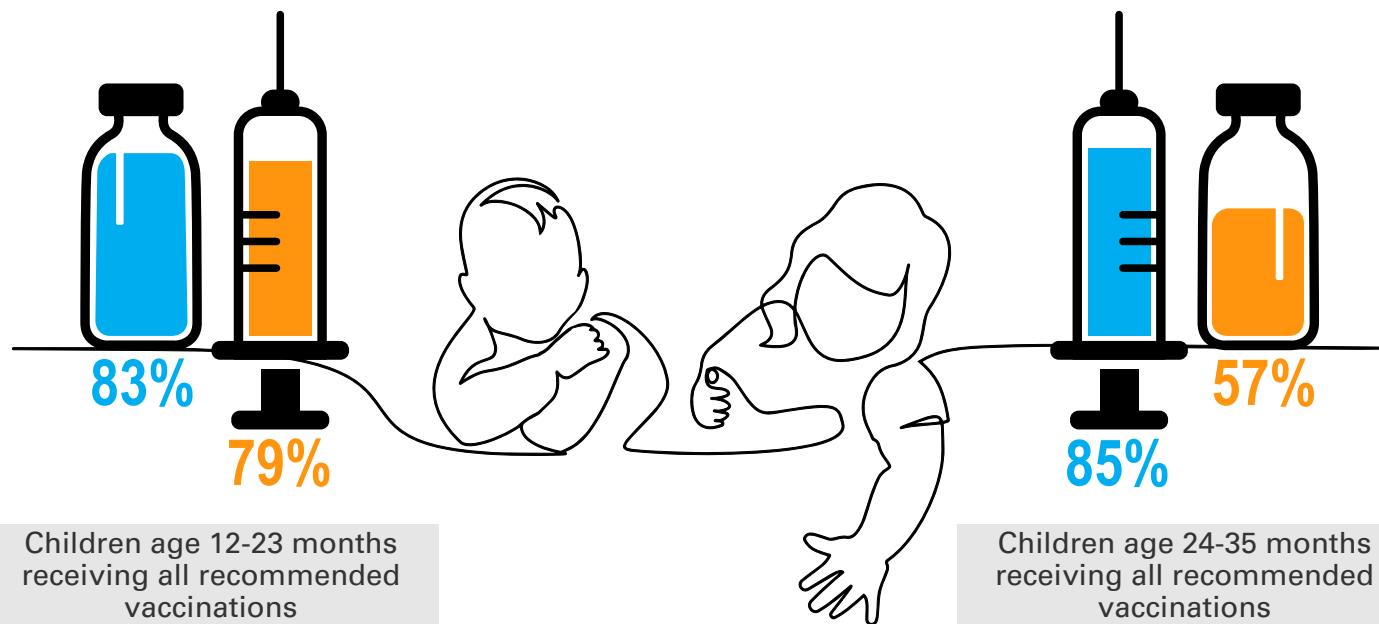
A HEALTHY START IN LIFE



MINIMUM DIET DIVERSITY

Children receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products, 5) flesh foods, 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

A HEALTHY START IN LIFE

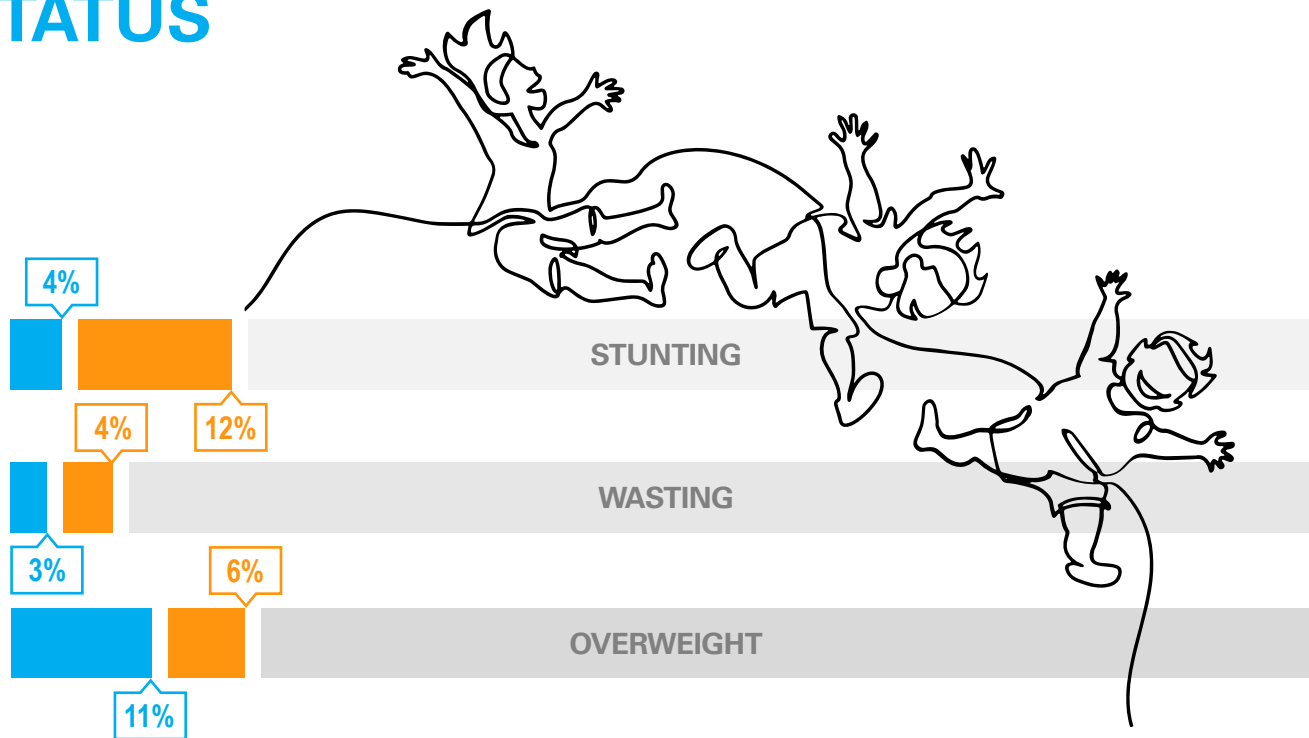


Over 80 percent of all children have received all the recommended vaccines.
Children in Roma settlements are less likely to receive the full round of vaccinations
compared to the general population.

* Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3 (age 12-23 months) and MMR (age 24-35 months); All antigens include: BCG, Polio4, DTP4, HepB3, Hib4 and MMR, per the immunization calendar in North Macedonia.

■ General population ■ Roma settlements

NUTRITIONAL STATUS



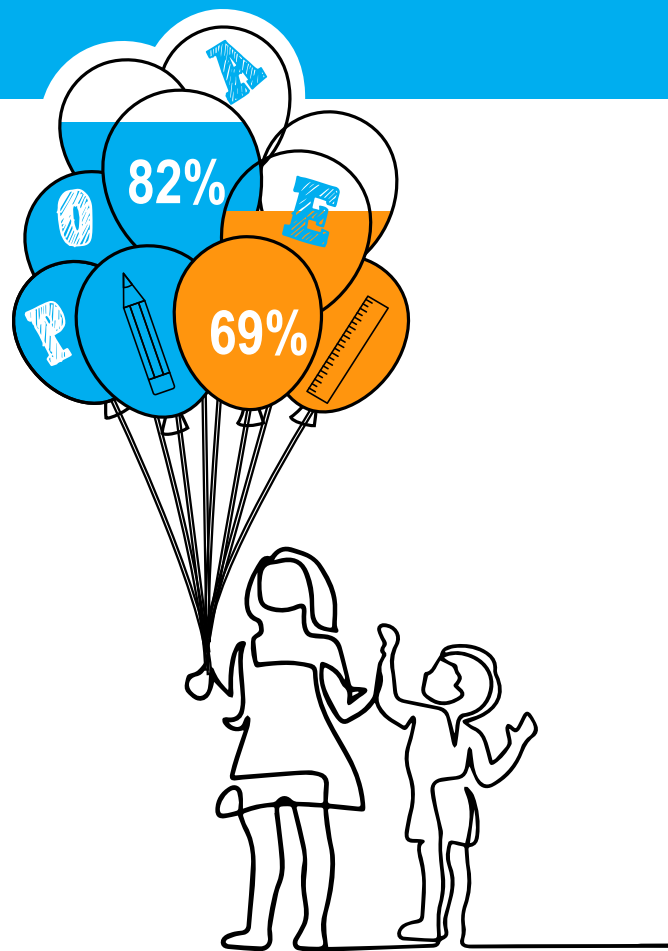
Anthropometry results show stunting occurs with 4 percent of the children under 5 in the country, whereas wasting occurs with 3 percent of them. These percentages are somewhat higher for Roma children.

*Stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height.

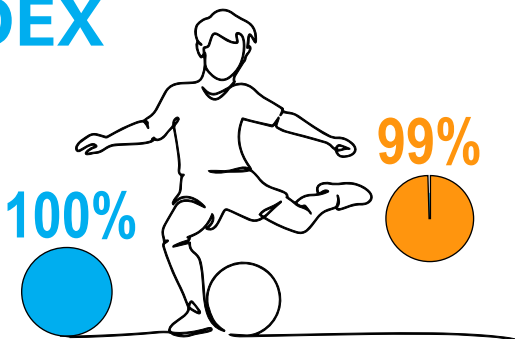
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

During early childhood, 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.

The ECD Index shows the percentage of children age 3-4 developmentally on track in four domains: literacy-numeracy, learning, physical and socio-emotional development.



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX



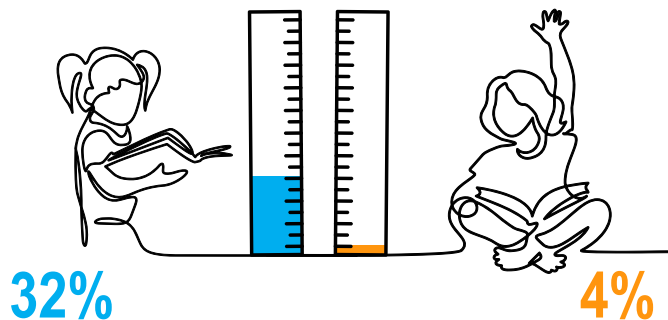
PHYSICAL



LEARNING



SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL



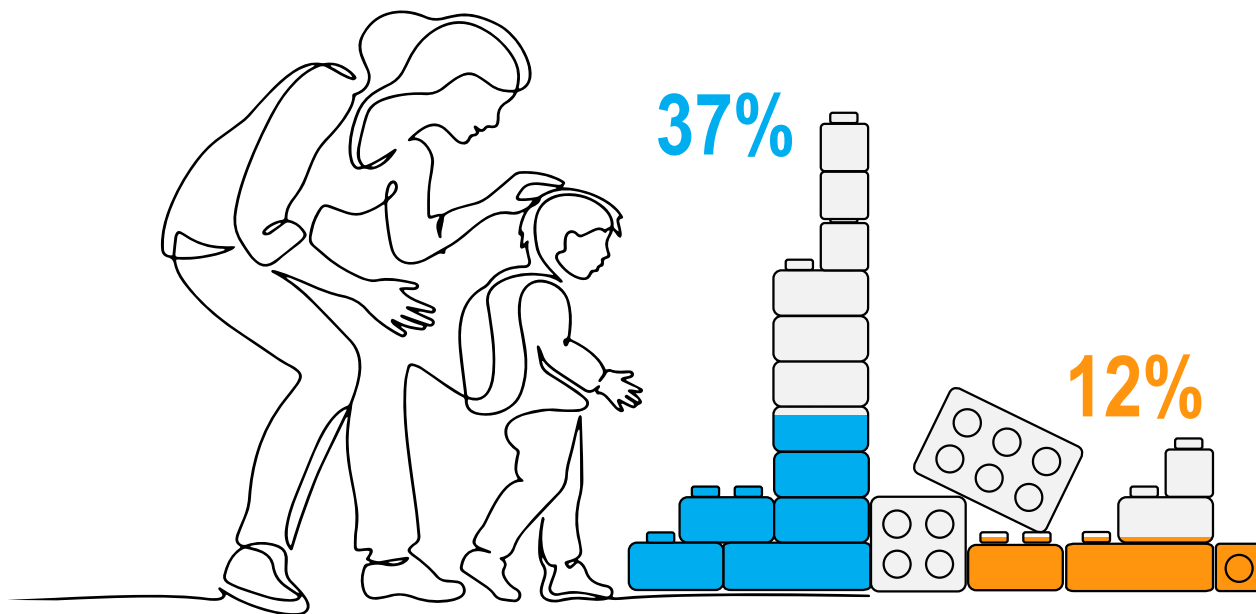
LITERACY-NUMERACY

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT



An adult household member engages in activities that promote learning and school readiness with the majority of children age 2-4. Mothers engage with their children much more than fathers, 73 percent compared to 32 percent.

CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL



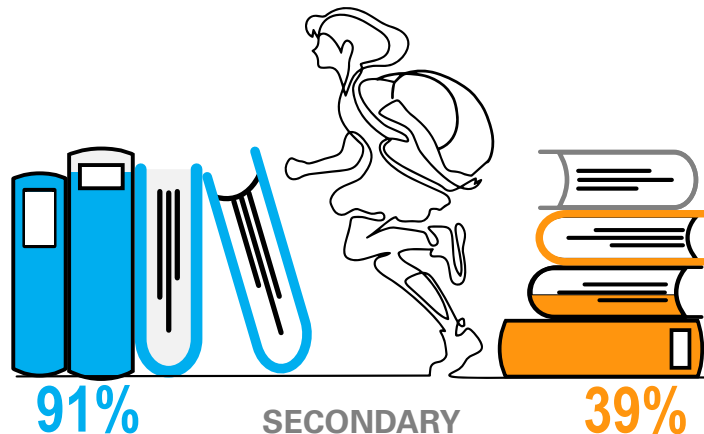
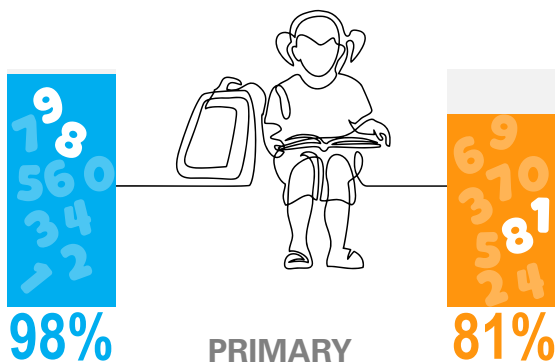
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (36-59 months)

A concerning low percentage of children age 3-6 years attends early childhood education. The result is even more alarming for Roma children.

CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL

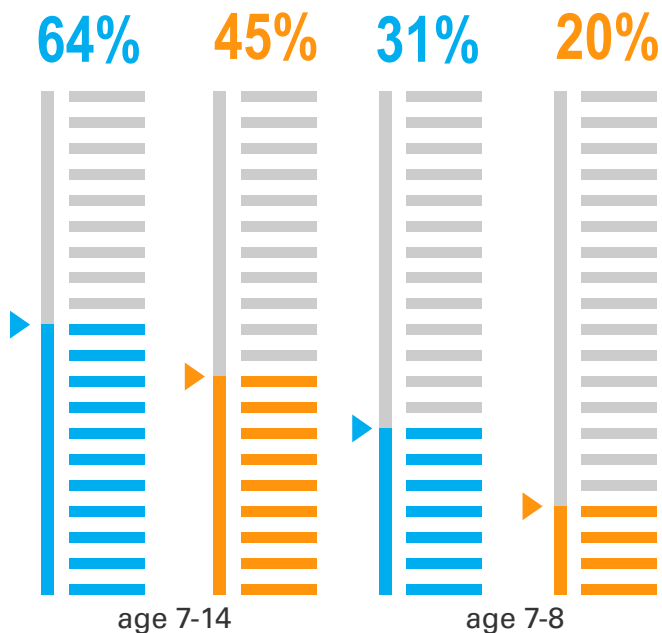


Primary and secondary education attendance rates are high among the general population. Results are concerning for Roma children, with only 39 percent attending secondary education.



FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

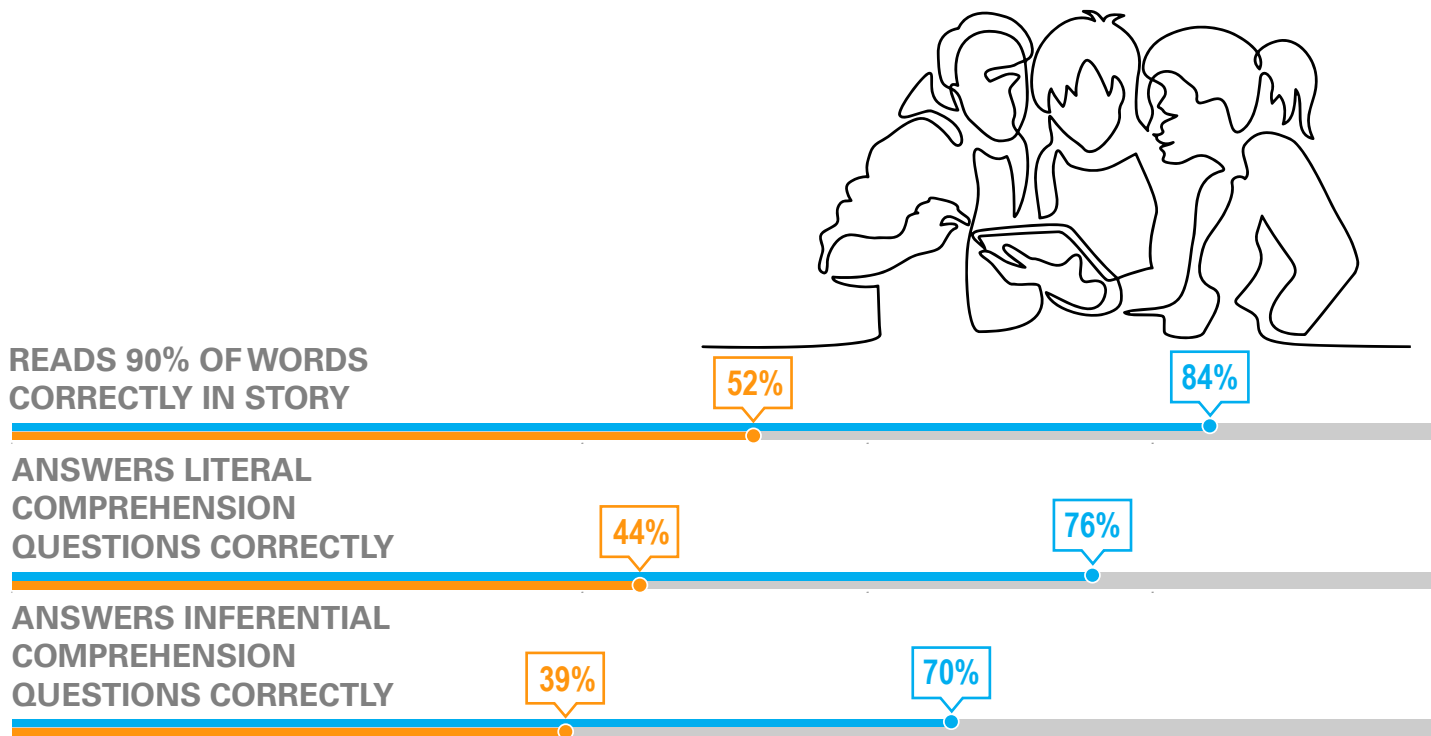
- READING



The results are based on the assessment of the foundational learning skills in reading expected upon completion of 2nd grade of primary education. The results show the percentage of children age 7-14 and age 7-8 who demonstrate reading skills by successfully completing three tasks.

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

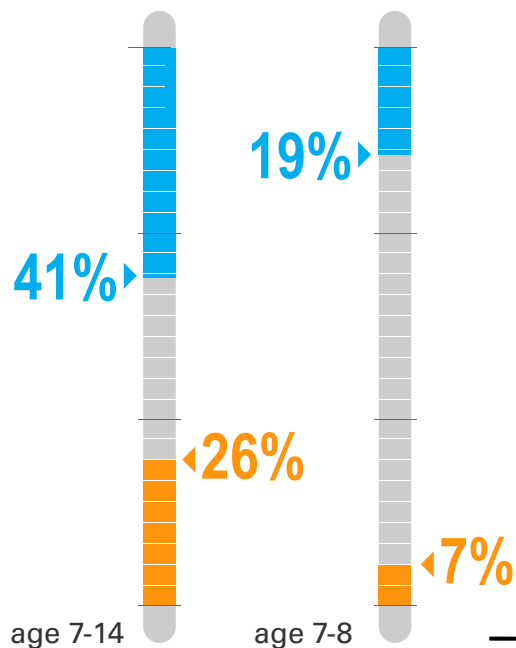
- READING



Percentage of children age 7-14 who demonstrate foundational reading skills.

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

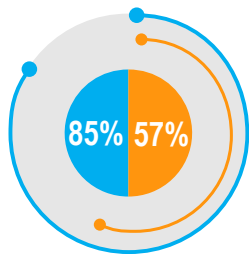
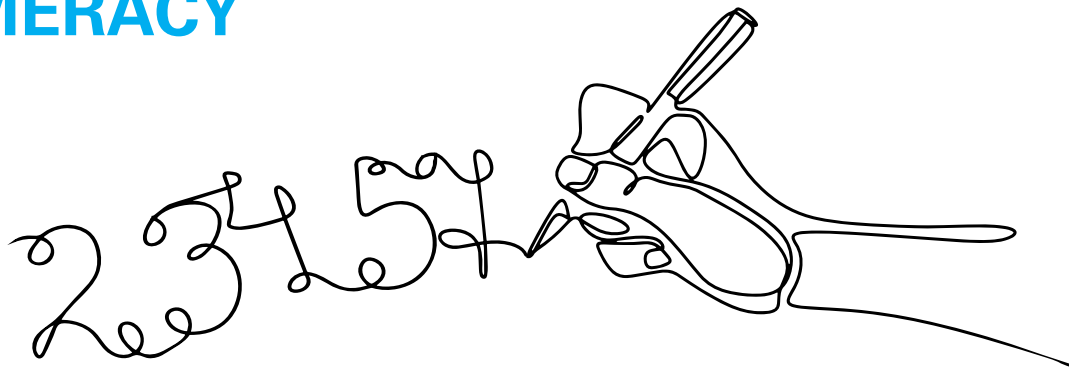
- NUMERACY



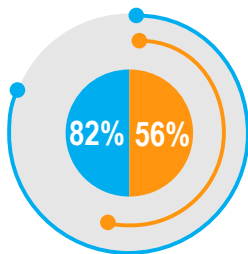
The results are based on the assessment of the foundational learning skills in numeracy expected upon completion of 2nd grade of primary education. The results show the percentage of children age 7-14 and age 7-8 who demonstrate numeracy skills by successfully completing four tasks.

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS

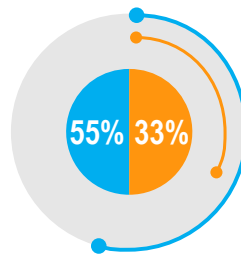
- NUMERACY



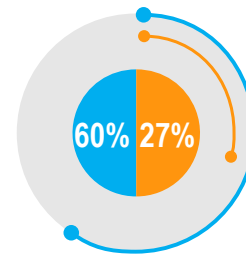
NUMBER READING



NUMBER
DISCRIMINATION



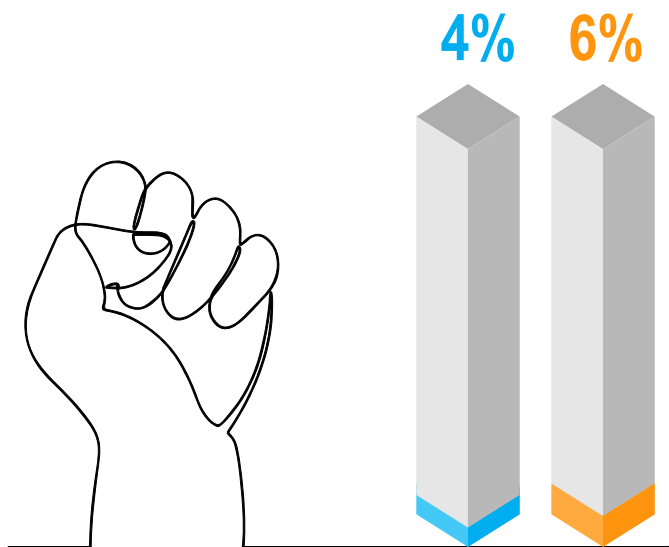
ADDITION



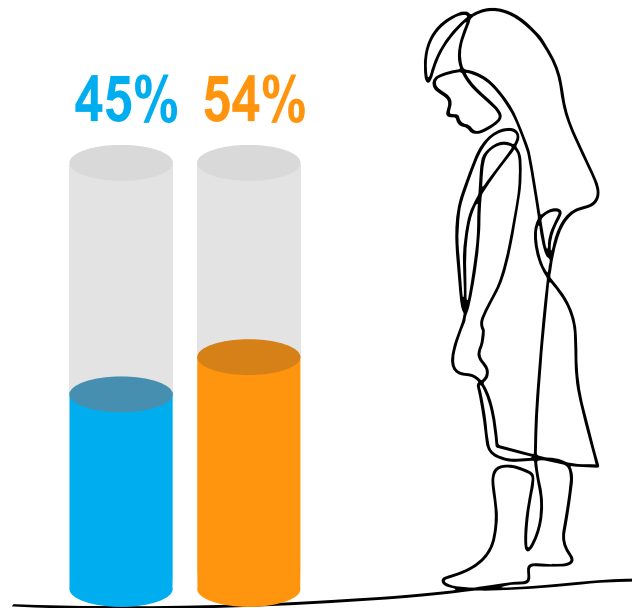
PATTERN
RECOGNITION AND
COMPLETION

Percentage of children age 7-14 who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills.

CHILD DISCIPLINE ATTITUDES



**PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS/CARETAKERS
WHO THINK THAT PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT
IS NECESSARY**



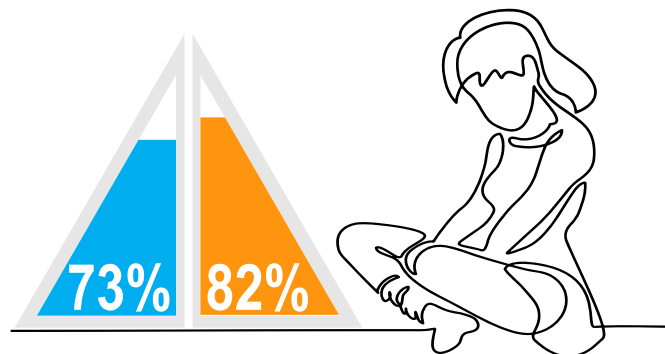
**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE
1-14 YEARS WHO EXPERIENCED ANY
PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT**

Although a relatively small proportion of parents believe that to raise their children properly they need to physically punish them, in practice, more of them use physical punishment as a method for discipline.

CHILD DISCIPLINE



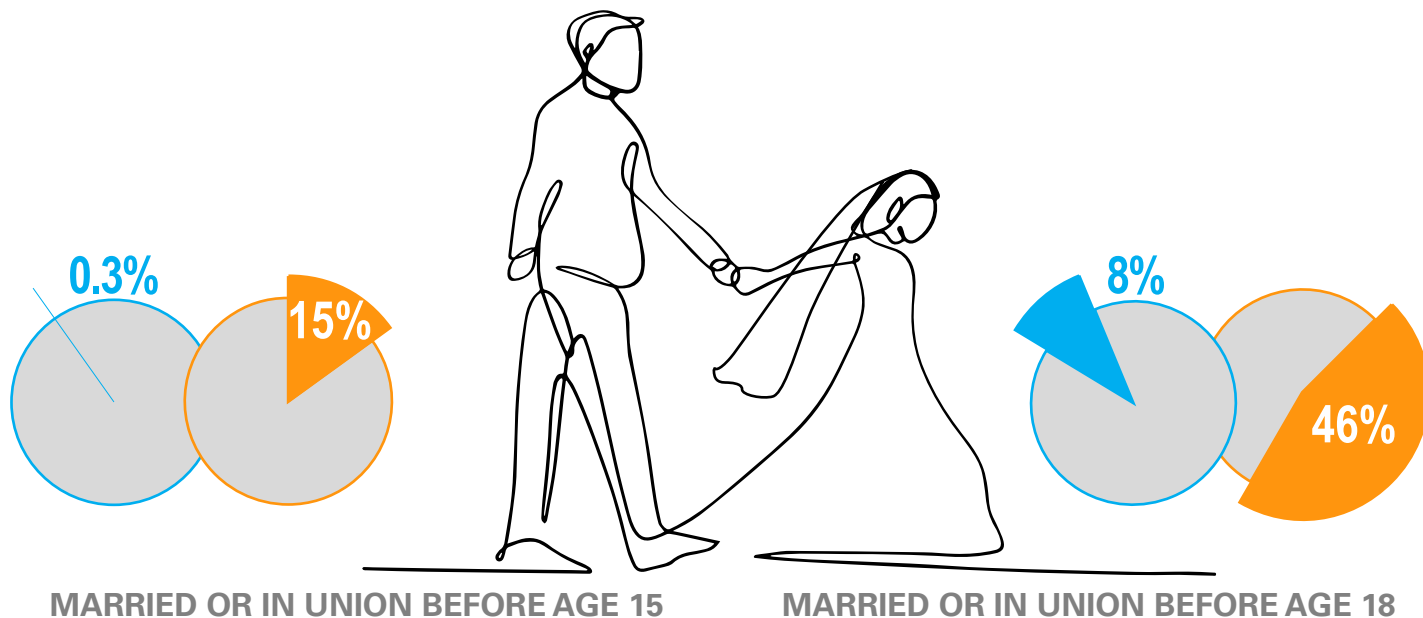
**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14
WHO EXPERIENCE ONLY NON-VIOLENT
CHILD DISCIPLINE**



**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGE 1-14 WHO
EXPERIENCE ANY VIOLENT DISCIPLINE**

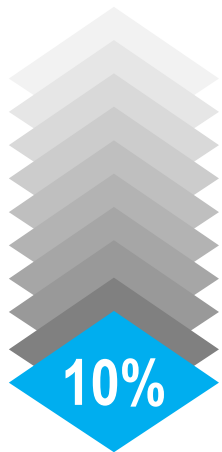
Less than a quarter of children age 1-14 experience only positive child discipline methods, whereas, close to three quarters of children experience a violent method of child discipline.

MARRIED BEFORE AGE 18 AND AGE 15



Eight percent of the women age 20-24 years in the country were first married or in union before they were 18 years old, while less than 1 percent of women of the same age group were married or in union before age 15. These figures, however, are much larger among the Roma population.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in any of the following circumstances:

- If she goes out without telling him
- If she neglects the children
- If she argues with him
- If she refuses sex with him
- If she burns the food



