

## Kosovo – Overview

Kosovo was fielded from March 8, 2007 to March 13, 2007. The achieved sample size was N = 538 face-to-face interviews. The topics included women’s rights, healthcare, and education. The sampling methodology was a multistage random sample of female Muslim adults age 18+ from urban and rural locations.

## Sample and Research Design

The sample is stratified by region and urbanity within each region. Clusters are then distributed within each stratum. A random walk method with a fixed sampling interval was performed from a starting point. Interviews use the next birthday method to select individual respondents within an eligible household.

## Women’s Rights

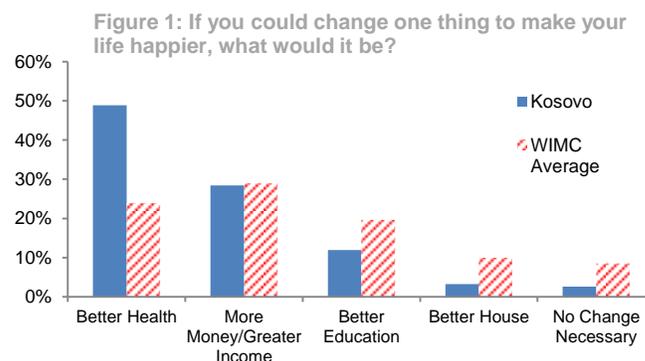
Economically, when compared with other WIMC countries, Kosovar women are doing considerably well. Nearly half of women (43%) indicate that purchasing decisions for daily needs are made jointly with the spouse. One in 10 respondents makes decisions on purchases for daily household needs on her own.

Similarly, when it comes to starting their own business, women in Kosovo do not believe that there are outside factors prohibiting them. Although 27% of Kosovar women say they are ‘not interested’ in starting their own business, 57% indicate that they are interested and able to take advantage of the opportunity. Just 5% of Muslim women in Kosovo say that there are other factors which would prevent them from taking the opportunity – the lowest among all WIMC countries, where the average is 22%.

## What Women Want

While it is not gender attitudes or perhaps even Kosovar laws that are holding women back, there are still areas where women indicate a need for change. Nearly half of Muslim women in Kosovo (49%) indicate that if they could change one thing to make their life happier, it would be better health. This percentage is more than double the average, and eight points higher

than the next highest percentage in the WIMC study.



## Healthcare

Nearly 9 in 10 respondents (88%) do not believe they have ever been denied health care they needed because they are a woman.

## Education

The percentage of Kosovar women who have no formal education is low at 5%. Over 1 in 3 Muslim women interviewed (37%) have 9 or more years of education.

Table 1: Education of Kosovar women, 2007

	<i>Kosovar Women</i>
No formal education	5%
1-4 years	14%
5-8 years	44%
9-12 years	26%
13+ years	11%

## Outlook

Currently, gender is being downplayed by two major conflicts in the country. The first of these issues is the opposition across ethnic lines between Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians. The second is the desire for Kosovo to be fully recognized around the world. Once these items have been accomplished, advocates of gender equality will be in a better position to define the policy agenda in Kosovo and reach agreements to create a more egalitarian society.

For more information on how to participate or access the data please contact  
[WIMC@d3systems.com](mailto:WIMC@d3systems.com)

8300 Greensboro Drive, Suite 450 McLean, Virginia 22102 USA Phone: 703.388.2450  
[www.D3systems.com](http://www.D3systems.com)

