

# **Employment of women and their representation in Kosovo**

Statistical Report - 2019



# Summary

The data indicate that girls and women in Kosovo are as interested in education and employment as boys and men. However, their employment rate, particularly in senior management positions, remains low compared to men's. These differences are especially more prevalent in the central level. As of the day of the resignation of Prime Minister Haradinaj, only 10% of leadership positions (ministers, deputy ministers, general secretaries) were held by women. Even in managing positions in the municipal administration, women's representation remains quite low with only 20%.

In addition to managing positions, the rate of employed women in general remains lower than that of men. In 2019, the employment rate of men in Kosovo was 45.9%, while that of women was 13.7%. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for men in 2019 was 22.8%, or 6.3 pp lower than in 2018, whereas the unemployment rate for women was 32.7%, or 2.1 pp higher than in 2018. Thus, while unemployment of men has declined, the opposite occurred towomen. On the other hand, women's interest in finding a job is almost on the same level as that of men. In 2019 there were 52,343 men jobseekers registered with the Employment Agency, while the number of women jobseekers was 43,547. Moreover, over 6,700 women jobseekers had completed their bachelor studies, which is higher than the number of men jobseekers with the same profile (4,067).

Even in terms of education, girls are more interested in pursuing education than boys. In 2019 there were about 10 thousand female students (39,043) more in public universities at the bachelor level than male students (29,841). A similar situation also occurs in private colleges, where the number of female students (20,300) is 4,611 higher than that of male students (15,689). However, the situation is not the same for employees. For example, the academic and administrative staff at the University of Prishtina in 2019 consisted of 61% men and 39% women. In 2018, the ratio was 64% men and 36% women. There is an increase in the participation of women as part of the academic and administrative staff in other public universities as well. Gender differences remain quite pronounced in low-income families. Only 8.84% of Category 2 beneficiaries of social assistance are women.

This is the third annual statistical report through which GAP Institute aims to highlight the differences in the representation of women in the labor market, education, and social welfare.



40.6%

**45.9%** 

Employed

# Jobseekers registered in Kosovo - MEN

Source:

KAS. Q2 2019

Labor market

participation, by gender

> Source: MLSW, 2018.

qualifications	Wen
Unqualified	10,833
Grades I – IX (Primary education)	13,660
Secondary vocational education	20,001
Secondary education - gymnasium	3,472
Bachelor	4,067
Master	310
Ph.D.	-
Total	

Total

Level of

52,343

Men



**79.6%** 

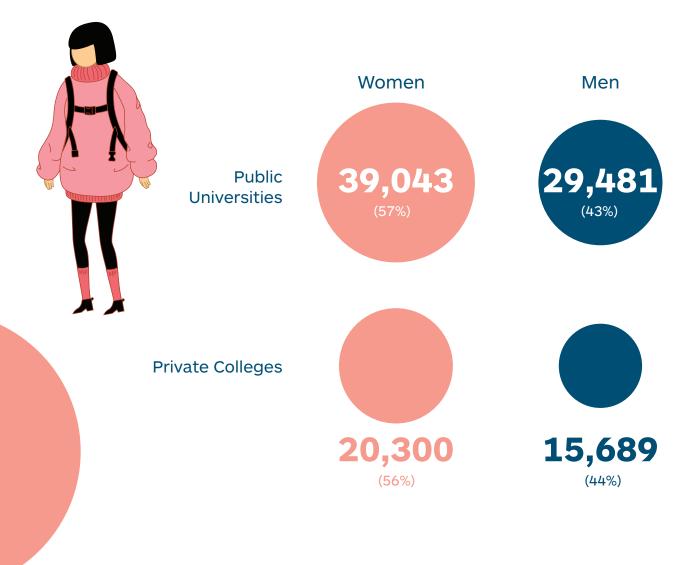
13.7%

#### Level of Women qualifications Employed Unqualified 11,170 Grades I -10,646 IX (Primary education) Secondary 11,505 vocational education Secondary 3,120 education gymnasium **Bachelor** 6,720 Master 386 Ph.D. Total 43,547

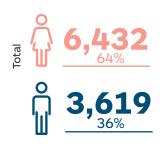
# Jobseekers registered in Kosovo - WOMEN

Source: MLSW, 2018.

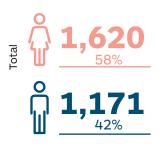
# Number of students (Bachelor and Master) in 2018/2019

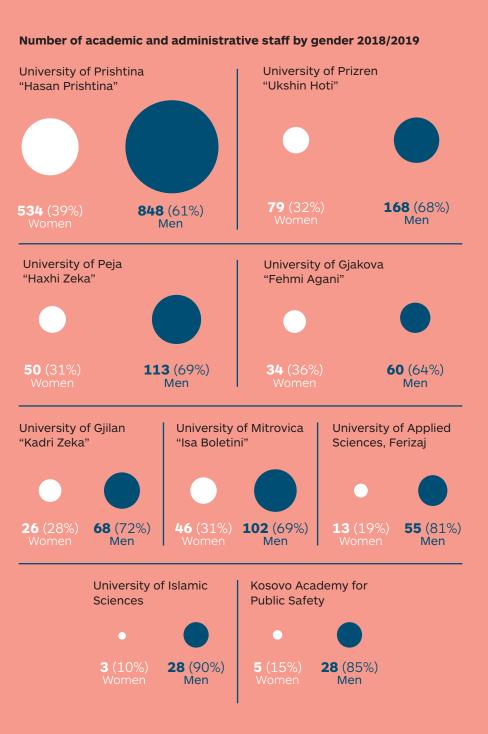


Number of graduated students in Public universities at the bachelor and master level in year 2017/2018

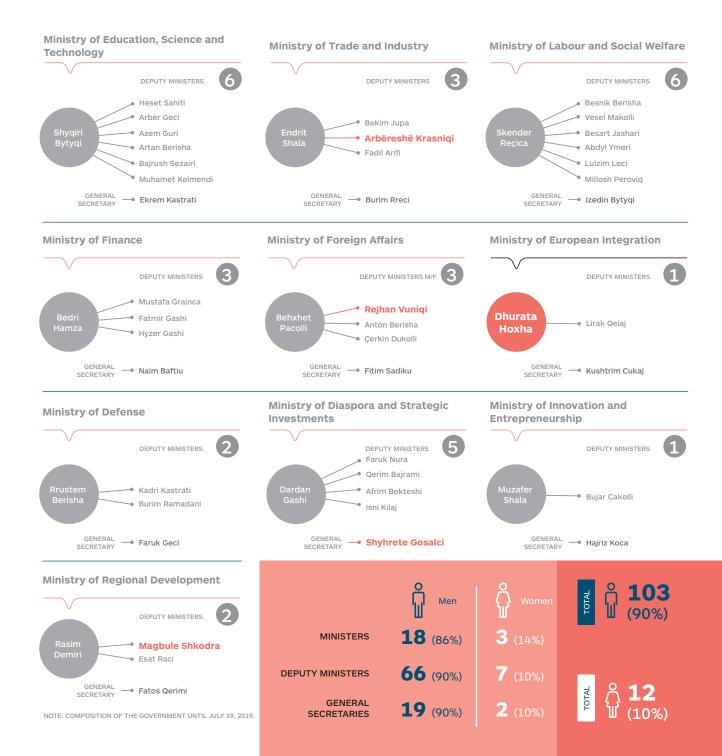


Number of graduate students in private colleges at the bachelor and master level in 2017/2018









# TABLE OF EMPLOYEES OF CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS (civil service)

Source: MPA, April-June 2018 Men Women Office of the Prime Minister • 452 employees 251 (56%) 201 (44%) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning • 305 employees 194 (64%) 111 (36%) Ministry of Trade and Industry • 277 employees 209 (75%) 68 (25%) Ministry of Health • 615 employees 245 (40%) Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports • 291 employees 146 (50%) 145 (50%) Ministry of Infrastructure • 274 employees 207 (76%) 67 (24%) Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare • 771 employees 433 (56%) 338 (44%) Ministry of Public Administration • 264 employees 160 (61%) 104 (39%) Ministry of Education, Science and Technology • 693 employees 410 (59%) 283 (41%) Ministry of Finance • 1064 employees 668 (63%) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry • 325 employees 223 (69%)

Men Women
Ministry of Economic Development • <b>142 employees</b> 84 (59%) 58 (41%)
54 (37%) 50 (41%)
Ministry of Local Governance Administration • <b>123 employees</b> 65 (53%) 58 (47%)
Ministry of Communities and Return • <b>89 employees</b> 61 (69%) 28 (31%)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs • 273 employees 185 (68%) 88 (32%)
Mininistry of Justice • 455 employees
285 (63%) 170 (37%)
Ministry of Security Force • 169 employees           124 (73%)         45 (27%)
Ministry of Internal Affairs • 932 employees
Ministry of Internal Affairs • 932 employees 530 (57%) 402 (43%)
530 (57%) 402 (43%) Ministry of Diaspora and Strategic Investments • 48 employees
530 (57%) 402 (43%) Ministry of Diaspora and Strategic Investments • <b>48 employees</b> 28 (58%) 20 (42%) Ministry of European Integration • <b>72 employees</b>

Total

5,965 employed **4,011**  $\stackrel{\circ}{\sqcup}$   $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$  **1,954** (67%)  $\stackrel{\circ}{\amalg}$  (33%)

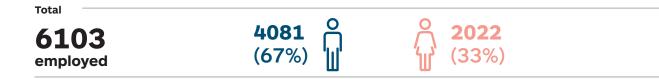
# Employees in municipal administration

Source: MPA, April-June 2018



13. MALISHEVË 178 employees	14. MITROVICË 298 employees	15. NORTH MITROVICA 51 employees	16. NOVOBERDE 57 employees	
148 (83%) Men	<b>176 (59%) Men</b>	22 (43%) Men	38 (67%) Men	
30 (17%) Women	122 (41%) Women	29 (57%) Women	19 (33%) Women	
17. OBILIQ	18. PEJA	19. PODUJEVA	20. PRISHTINA	
115 employees	241 employees	250 employees	488 employees	
••••				
66 (57%) Men	<b>136 (56%) Men</b>	177 (71%) Men	246 (50%) Men	
49 (43%) Women	105 (44%) Women	73 (29%) Women	242 (50%) Women	
21. PRIZREN	22. RAHOVEC	23. SKËNDERAJ	24. SUHAREKA	
347 employees	170 employees	175 employees	209 employees	
	• • • • • • • • • • • •			
233 (67%) Men	142 (84%) Men	131 (75%) Men	148 (71%) Men	
114 (33%) Women	28 (16%) Women	44 (25%) Women	61 (29%) Women	
25. SHTËRPCE	26. SHTIME	27. VITI	28. VUSHTRRI	
70 employees	92 employees	186 employees	216 employees	
• • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
45 (64%) Men	55 (60%) Men	167 (90%) Men	155 (72%) Men	
25 (36%) Women	37 (40%) Women	19 (10%) Women	61 (28%) Women	

29. HANI I ELEZIT30. MAMUSHA44 employees29 employees		31. JUNIK 47 employees	32. KLLOKOT 41 employees	
• • • •	• • •	• • • • •	••••	
41 (93%) Men 3 (7%) Women	20 (69%) Men 9 (31%) Women	37 (79%) Men 10 (21%) Women	28 (68%) Men 13 (32%) Women	
33. PARTESH 37 employees	34. RANILLUG 42 employees	35. GRAÇANICA 72 employees	36. LEPOSAVIQ 127 employees	
• • • •	• • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
29 (78%) Men 8 (22%) Women	30 (71%) Men 12 (29%) Women	33 (46%) Men 39 (54%) Women	<b>79 (62%) Men</b> 48 (38%) Women	
37. ZUBIN POTOK 226 employees	38. ZVEÇAN 57 employees			
	• • • • • •			
118 (52%) Men 108 (48%) Women	<b>29 (51%) Men</b> 28 (49%) Women			



## Gender structure in managing positions in the civil service (central level)

MINISTRIES	Total senior manage- ment level	Gender Struct		Total Level	Gender Stuct	
Managing positions		Men	Women		Men	Women
1. Office of Prime Minister	9	8 (89%)	<b>1</b> (11%)	124	85 (69%)	<b>39</b> (31%)
2. Ministry of the Security Force	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	0 (0%)	36	<b>27</b> (75%)	9 (25%)
3. Ministry of Trade and Industry	9	7 (78%)	<b>2</b> (22%)	46	33 (72%)	<b>13</b> (28%)
4. Ministry of Health	4	3 (75%)	<b>1</b> (25%)	23	13 (57%)	10 (43%)
5. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	61	40 (66%)	<b>21</b> (34%)
6. Ministry of Infrastructure	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	0 (0%)	37	32 (86%)	5 (14%)
7. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	83	64 (77%)	<b>19</b> (23%)
8. Ministry of Public Administration	3	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	39	25 (64%)	14 (36%)
9. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	15	12 (80%)	3 (20%)	79	<b>57</b> (72%)	<b>22</b> (28%)
10. Ministry of Economy and Finance	4	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	228	175 (77%)	<b>53</b> (23%)
11. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	4	4 (100%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	67	48 (72%)	<b>19</b> (28%)
12. Ministry of Economic Development	2	2 (100%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	33	25 (76%)	8 (24%)
13. Ministry of Local Governance Administration,	1	0 (0%)	<b>1</b> (100%)	22	<b>11</b> (50%)	<b>11</b> (50%)
14. Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	55	34 (62%)	<b>21</b> (38%)
15. Ministry of Justice	8	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	112	81 (72%)	<b>31</b> (28%)
16. Ministry of Internal Affairs	6	<b>6</b> (100%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	263	200 (76%)	<b>63</b> (24%)
17. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	20	<b>16</b> (80%)	4 (20%)
18. Ministry for Communities and Returns	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	0 (0%)	14	<b>11</b> (79%)	<b>3</b> (21%)
19. Ministry of European Integration	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	<b>0</b> (0%)	23	15 (65%)	8 (35%)
20. Ministry of Diaspora	1	0 (0%)	<b>1</b> (100%)	18	14 (78%)	<b>4</b> (22%)
21. Ministry of Regional Development	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	0 (0%)	6	3(50%)	3 (50%)
22. Ministry of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	<b>1</b> (100%)
23. Assembly	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	47	28 (60%)	<b>19</b> (40%)
24. Presidency	1	<b>1</b> (100%)	0 (0%)	31	<b>14</b> (45%)	<b>17</b> (55%)
Gjithsej	88	<b>78</b> (89%)	<b>10</b> (11%)	1468	<b>1051</b> (72%)	<b>417</b> (28%)

\* NOTE: DATA FOR THE ASSEMLBY OF THE YEAR 2017.

#### SENIOR MANAGERIAL LEVEL:

Permanent Secretary
Chief Executive Officer
Chief Executive Director

Director

### MANAGEMENT <sup>©</sup> LEVEL: <sup>©</sup>

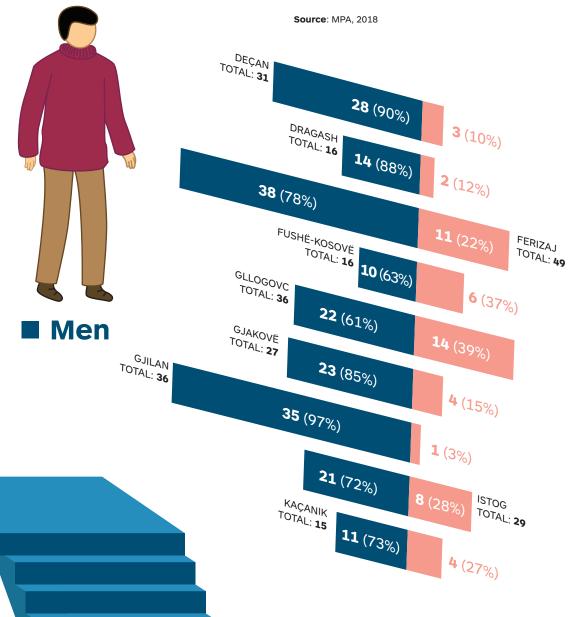
Director of Department
Deputy director
Office director Division Chief

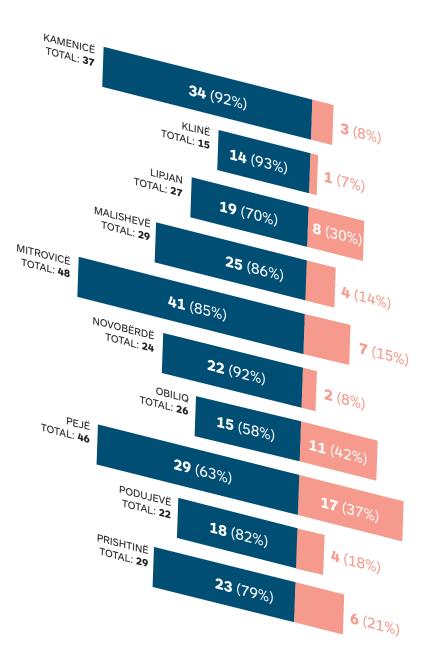
- Sector Chief
- Unit Chief
- Manager

Auditor

SOURCE: MAP, 2018

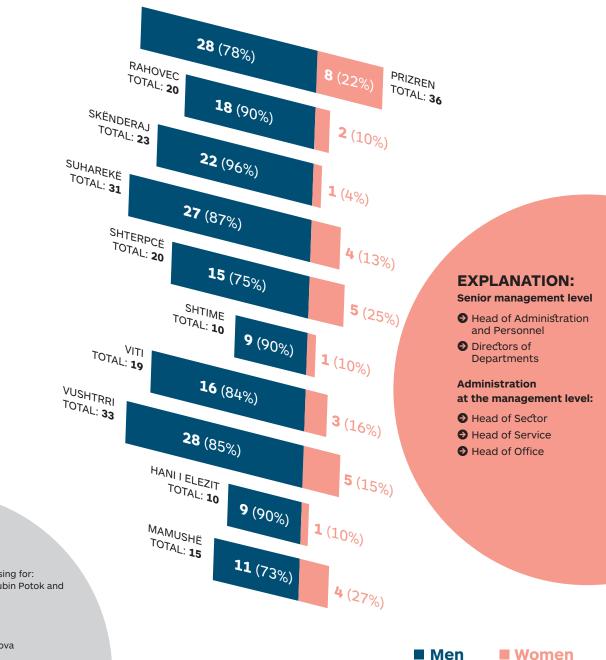
# Gender structure in management positions in municipal administration









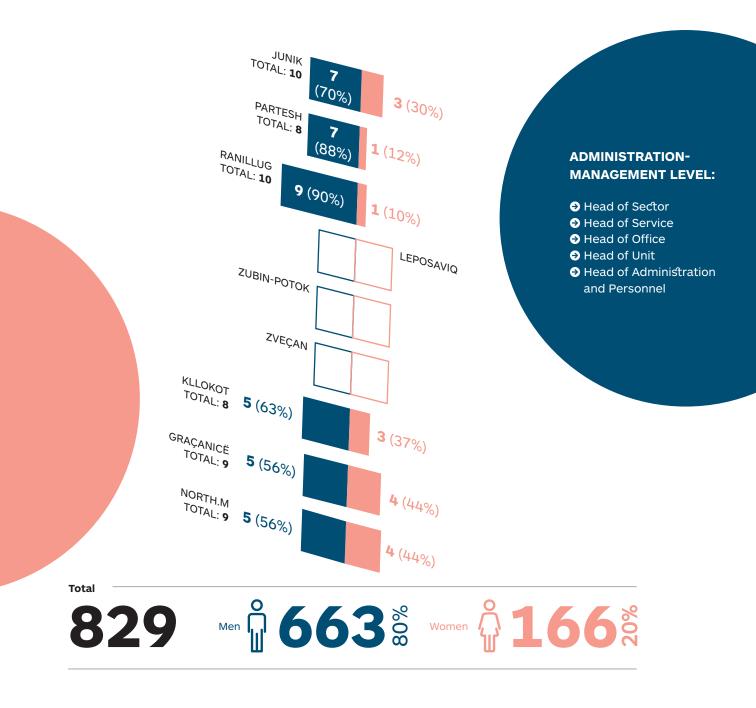


#### Note:

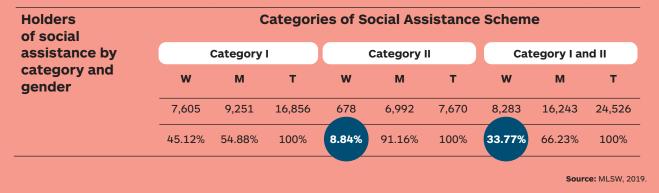
Data are missing for: Leposavic, Zubin Potok and Zvecan.

#### Note:

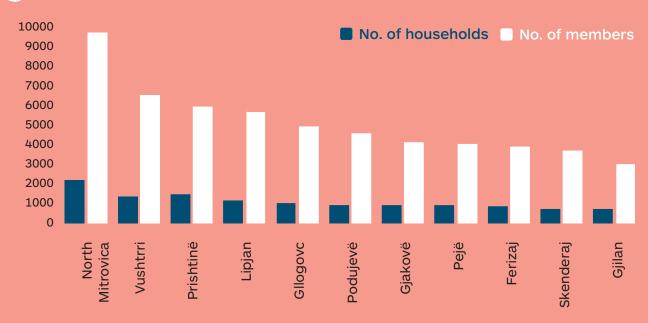
Data on Gjakova are of 2017.



### Beneficiaries of social assistance by category and gender, September 2019



### Beneficiaries of social assistance in some key municipalities



Source: KAS, JUNE 2019

# **Social assistance**

### **Category 1**

- All household members are dependents\*, and
- No household member is employed

## Category 2

# One household member is able to work and:

- with at least one child under the age of five.
- permanent custodians of an orphan child <15 years of age.

#### \* dependents:

 Persons > 18 years of age with permanent disability, unable to work,

- Persons > 65 years of age

 permanent custodians of persons with disabilities, > 65 years of age, five-yearold child, etc.

#### **Additional benefits:**

- Subsidizing electricity up to 400 Kwh per month,
- Exemption from municipal taxes (in some municipalities),
- Exemptions from water and heating costs (in some municipalities and utilities),
- Covering expenses for the registration of semesters in public universities, etc.

SOURCE: GAP FROM MLSW, 2019

The GAP Institute is supported by:





