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USING OPEN DATA TO ANALYZE THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES AND PROPERTY RIGHTS REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

In this study two analyses are conducted on the participation rate in the labor market and the registration of immovable property of women in Kosovo. This analysis is conducted using two main open data sources such as the Labor Force Time Use Survey and the Kosovo Geoportal. Estimations from the adjusted sample size show that in 2017 the labor participation rate for women in Kosovo is 22% and for men is 52%, while the employment rate for women is 14% and 47% for men. The analysis is further extended by using real time cadastral data on the registration of immovable property on behalf of all men and women in Kosovo from 2014 to 2018. Large gender discrepancies are found amongst the data in regards to the registration of immovable property, particularly, in 2018, the registration of immovable property of women was 17.05% and 80.96% for men, and the remaining percentage belongs to the legal entities registered as property owners.

Key Words: women's labor force participation rate, LFPR, women's property registration rights.



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INTRODUCTION

Economic empowerment of women in Kosovo has become an important issue to analyze due to the not satisfactory presence of women in decision-making positions and particularly women's participation in the labor market and their registration of immovable property. In developing countries the wage gender gap between men and women is generally large, and thus discourages women to work and leads them to be involved in unpaid work or to be engaged in domestic work. Evidently there is a correlation between low participation in the labor market and low registration of property on behalf of women as those women who are active economic members in the society are better informed and claim their rights through inheritance of property or access loans. Through this data-driven study, an overview will be provided related to the gender issue in Kosovo by using available official data sources regarding labor participation and property registration rights.

In 2018, the employment rate for women was 12.6% and for men was 45.6%, while in the same year, the registration of immovable property by women was 17.05% and by men 80.96% (Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 2019; Kosovo Cadastral Agency, 2019). According to a country profile report by the World Bank in 2018, economic growth in Kosovo has outperformed neighboring countries and the real GDP grew on average by 3.5% during 2009 – 2017. It is projected that the growth performance will continue in the coming years due to public investments, service exports and consumption. Although, high rates of unemployment still persist to exist among women and the youth population.

To promote increased civic participation of women it is important to promote awareness on equal rights that are guaranteed by the law. Kosovo has started to follow the example of many other countries on opening data on education, health, employment, property registration, etc. Particularly, open government data facilitates the implementation of policy decisions, and such different parameters can be used in variety of ways to analyze labor force participation and registration of immovable property of women in Kosovo.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo explicitly defines equal roles for women and men in Kosovo, and treats gender equality as a fundamental value for democratic development of society, equal integration of men and women in politics, economy, and other social areas. These rights are in line with international agreements and instruments which are directly applicable in the Republic of Kosovo.

This paper is organized as follows. First, the introduction provides an overview on the representation levels of women as economic agents and property owners based on factual data and legislative regulations and implementation. In Section I are reviewed some important open data sources that are also used for the



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analysis on the case study. Section II covers the case study analysis where is explained the methodology, the selection process, and the adjusted sample size to analyze labor force participation rates, employment rates of women in Kosovo, by also taking into account educational levels, job-seeking behavior, etc. In Section III is provided a trend analysis on the property registration rights of women in Kosovo throughout the years. The last section summarizes the main findings of the paper.



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1. REVIEW OF OPEN DATA ON LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN KOSOVO

Existing open data sources, as well as existing research conducted by institutions, agencies, organizations, similarly, all show that the level of participation of women in Kosovo's economy remains low. In general, women are underrepresented in many sectors and available data shows that, in comparison to men, the participation rate in the labor market is lower for women. These results are mainly driven by economic and social constraints and the level of women's integration and their role in the society. Evidence from literature shows that women's labor supply is a driver and an outcome of economic development, and as such economies grow faster (IZA, 2014). Using existing open data sources will place the importance of accessible information and methodologies on identifying social problems and provide policy recommendations.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) is the national statistics bureau authority which collects, processes, and publishes official statistical data by covering the entire territory of Kosovo and the applied methodologies are in accordance with international recommendations. According to KAS, about two-thirds of the population in Kosovo belongs to the working age fraction (15 – 64 years old). Further, KAS refers to employment as the number of all people of working age who work and are compensated in monetary value, profit or family gain, or are temporarily absent from work. Unemployment is defined as the number of people who are not in paid employment or self-employment, but are willing and seeking for work.

In 2018, KAS shows that labor force participation rate (LFPR) of the workforce in Kosovo was 42.0%. The employment rate for women was 12.6% and for men was 45.6%. Trends show that LFPR for men and women is gradually increasing from 2012 – 2017. The data shows there is a wide gap of participation rate between the two genders, implying higher participation rates for men. The average percentage difference in participation rate between men and women is about 40%. From an economic perspective, for Kosovo as a developing country, to reduce gender gaps could substantially increase the average annual GDP. Table 1 (see Annexes) shows the participation trends for men and women in Kosovo throughout the past 6 years.

Further, a time-series analysis is conducted to study women's labor participation rate for each age group over time. For this type of analysis, the female sample size is clustered into age fractions, respectively, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64. Each age fraction is observed over a period of 6 years, from 2012 to 2017. Lowest LFPR are among the 15-24 age group, while the highest participation rates are among 45 – 54 age group, followed by 25 – 34 and 35 – 44 age groups. This suggests that women are more likely to be



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in the labor force as their age and experience increases. Specifically, in Graph 1 is shown that the participation trend for women is steady and slightly increasing over time.

In addition, the relationship between years of education and employment sector is studied. The data is available from 2013 to 2017, and the estimates show that higher levels of education imply better job prospects for both men and women and particularly the difference is marked between those who have completed upper secondary level in relation to those who have not. This data is not segregated on gender basis; therefore, the estimates are provided as the total of the working age population who are employed. The data covers four employment categories: public sector, state owned enterprise, private company, and private individual. The data on the level of educational attainment includes categories: no school, primary education, secondary vocational, secondary gymnasium, and tertiary. Government/public sector and state-owned enterprises are the largest employers of all men and women with tertiary education. For people with secondary vocational education, and primary education, the largest employer is the private sector, respectively private companies and private individuals. While those with no education at all, barely make up the workforce participation ratio.

Open Data Kosovo is a digital platform which provides open government data, including a variety of publications and analyses on good governance and openness of institutions, and particularly about women in the workforce. One of the publications shows that women's participation rate in senior positions is very low, thus, out of 70,326 employees in the public sector, only 38% are women and 62% are men. Only 9.5% of women comprise positions in high decision making (i.e. Secretary General and Chief Executive), while in mid-level decision making positions are only 23.2% (UNDP 2014). Further, the results from this study show that there is a link between higher levels of employment of women in institutions and lower levels of corruption. A similar study by the UNDP (2010), including countries in Europe, Africa, and Asia, show that women are less prone to corruption in the workplace in comparison to men. The study suggests more women to be involved in senior positions for institutional effectiveness.

Another study published by Open Data Kosovo (2015) shows that there have been several initiatives to increase participation of women in the workforce. For example, the provision of grants for job creating for women, and supporting them on registering immovable property, so that they could have access to loans and collaterals, mainly supported by the former first female President of Kosovo. Further this study suggests, that when analyzing data on participation rates in developing countries, it is difficult to retrieve the required information that we are interested in, due to differences in methodology of gathering data through surveys. For instance, when respondents state that they are engaged in agricultural activity, such



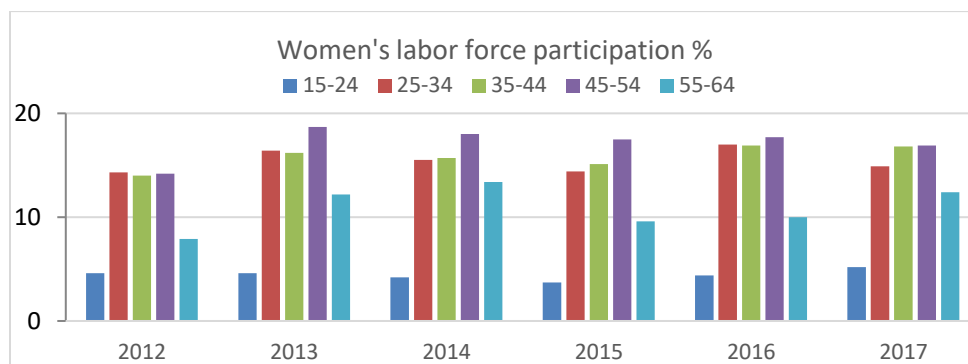
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responses are accounted as they are not working or are inactive. On the other hand, this creates difficulties in quantifying the population of family farm workers into the labor participation rate.

Graph 1. Trends on labor force participation rate for women by age group and years



Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics



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2. CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

2.1. ABOUT THE DATA SOURCE AND SELECTION PROCESS FOR THIS CASE STUDY

In this section, a case study analysis is provided by using a recently built dataset, respectively the Labor Force Time Use Survey (herein after LFTUS) to study the labor force participation rate (LFPR) of women in Kosovo. The survey provides population-based estimates on LFPR by capturing gender dynamics in the workforce, job-seeking behavior, work experience, entrepreneurship, etc. The population of study includes all individuals from the age of 15 to 74, and was selected based on multi-stage stratified cluster randomized sampling methodology, with the purpose to provide a representative sample across the seven regions in Kosovo.

This survey contains data on 8540 households in total, and 1,220 households per region (including urban and rural areas), and 854 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were randomly selected in accordance with the 2011 Population and Housing Census, in cooperation with the Kosovo Statistics Agency (Millennium Corporate Challenge). The response rate to this large survey was about 75%, and the reason why there isn't a full response rate is due to the variation in dispersion across regions, as in some cases there were not enough respondents for the interview. An overview on the estimates in this dataset shows that: the gender distribution in this survey is 50.2% females and 49.8% males. Data shows the unemployment rate across 7 regions in Kosovo is as follows: Pristina (24.3%), Mitrovica (15.2%), Peja (15.0%), Gjakova (9.5%), Prizren (14.2%), Ferizaj (14.3%), Gjilan (16.8%). This data indicates that the unemployment levels are higher in urban areas for both genders. This suggests that the data provided by this survey is reliable and suitable for our analysis.

2.2. THE ADJUSTED STUDY SAMPLE

For this analysis, we use the LFTUS Minimal dataset that contains 17,906 observations with information on 23 categories such as on individual background (age at the time of the survey, gender, marital status, ethnicity), job experience, employment and unemployment status, educational level, annual household income, etc. This dataset is used to analyze the ratio on labor force participation, employment and unemployment ratio, educational level, and job-seeking behavior for men and women in Kosovo. This dataset is very rich with the information collected on a large scale, as it covers the entire territory of Kosovo.



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The sample size was adjusted only to observations (men and women) that fall within the age fraction 15 – 64, and this adjustment has decreased the sample size by 5%. This is done so, as by definition of OECD the working age population belongs to this age fraction, including all men and women in Kosovo. This data sorting has created a sample size of 16,992 of all men and women residing in Kosovo who are within the working age. Therefore, proportionally 40% are females (6,821), and about 60% are males (10,172).

2.3. METHODOLOGY ANALYSIS ON THE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Initially, we estimate the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) separately for men and women in Kosovo in 2017, by looking at the total number of all men and women who are employed and unemployed divided by the working age population. Employment is defined as the total number of all people who work and are compensated in monetary value, profit or family gain, or are temporarily absent from work, and unemployment is defined as the number of people who are not in paid employment or self-employment, but are willing and are seeking for work. In this case, we have used the data to retrieve the LFPR for women that is the sum of the total number of women who have responded that are employed and unemployed, in relation to the working age population constituted of all men and women who belong to the age fraction 15 – 64.

According to this analysis, the participation rate for women in Kosovo is 22% and 52% for men. The overall participation rate of the workforce is 37%. See formula:

$$LFPR_{women} = \frac{labor\ force\ w}{working\ age\ population} = 22\%$$

$$LFPR_{men} = \frac{labor\ force\ m}{working\ age\ population} = 52\%$$

The results retrieved from this study sample prove to be representative of the participation rate of the real workforce in Kosovo, if we compare it with the estimates provided by KAS, respectively, participation rate for women on the same year was 20% and 65% for men, while the overall participation rate of the workforce in 2017 was 42%.

Further, the analysis is extended to study the employment rate of all men and women in Kosovo. For this purpose, the data is categorized based on gender, age, and employment status. The category of employment



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status in this data set includes information on individuals, such as: employed, including self-employment, unpaid work for a family business, or farm, or an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, fulfilling domestic tasks, pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience, unemployed.¹ Variables such as “in retirement or early retirement, permanently disabled, don’t know, decline to answer” were omitted from this analysis. Employment rate or employment to population ratio for women, in this sample is calculated by looking at the total number of all working-age women who are employed in relation to the overall labor force.

According to the estimates retrieved from the adjusted sample size, the employment rate of women in Kosovo is 14%, while 47% for men. In comparison to the estimates provided by the KAS for the entire population in Kosovo, the employment rate for women is 12.7% and 46.6% for men. As interpreted and compared in the first case analysis on LFPR with the KAS estimates, these results again prove that the data used for this analysis is in line with the official estimates, therefore, it is a representative sample of the employed population including all men and women in all seven regions in Kosovo. Due to the randomized selection of respondents, these results suggest, as explained below through the formula:

$$\text{Employment rate}_{\text{women}} = \frac{\text{employed}_w}{\text{labor force}_{mw}} = 14\%$$

$$\text{Employment rate}_{\text{men}} = \frac{\text{employed}_m}{\text{labor force}_{mw}} = 47\%$$

The data shows that on average, men are 3 times more employed than women. This gender discrepancy in the labor market is worrying. Although, we can assume that the employment rates will start to increase slowly in the future years as there are seen gradual improvements in the economic growth and international assistance. Employment rates for women are also calculated by sorting the analysis into 5 age groups (15-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64). The highest employment rate is between age groups 25 – 34 and 35 – 44, while the lowest employed age group is 15 – 24, which indicates alarming rates for the unemployed youth in Kosovo. We can notice that as the age progresses the employment rate for women is increasing. Only 5% of unemployed women have stated they have been employed before, while 22% have said that they have never been employed before, and answers such as “don’t know”, “decline to answer” and “blanks” have been omitted from the analysis.

¹ These are subcategories in the dataset under the employment background status.



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We also look at the highest level of education completed by women, to explain that low participation rates of women are affected by the level of education attained. In this case, the data is sorted by including variables on: post-graduate or doctorate, post-secondary or vocational, tertiary, upper secondary – general, upper secondary – vocational. The study sample size is specified to all women who have provided answers on their educational attainment, and answers such as “don’t know”, “decline to answer” and “blanks” have been omitted from the analysis.

According to the data, the women who have provided answers on their highest education attainment was upper-secondary level that constitutes about 13% of the women’s workforce sample size, 8% have tertiary education, 2% have post-secondary educational attainment, and only 1% have stated that they have post-graduate or doctorate educational attainment. Although, the proportion of males in this sample size is larger than that of females, males on average are better educated than females, particularly, 90% of males in this study sample have finished upper secondary school or higher. In Table 2 (see Annexes) below are shown the completed levels of education for women and men in Kosovo in percentage.

Further, the analysis is extended in order to identify the job-seeking behavior by women, specifically to understand which is the most sought occupation by women in Kosovo. In this sample size, we have identified the 4 most sought job types by women, and they are: Seller/Shop Assistant, Teacher/Professor, Administrative Officer, Hair Stylist, etc. Clearly, women of working age in Kosovo are mainly more comfortable to seek jobs in the private sector. In this regard, we have looked at a specific example by analyzing the participation rates of women in the private sector, respectively, in the restaurant business. Working at a restaurant, is becoming a new culture in Kosovo, and about 10 years ago it was not very common to find women in the restaurant business, working as servers or bar tenders. KFC is an American franchisee which was first introduced in the Kosovo market in 2016. This type of business has also promoted to have women in the “Front of the House”, respectively, communicating directly and serving the clients.

Consequently, this has created many job-places for women in this restaurant business. So far, there are 9 restaurants across Kosovo, covering the largest regions in Kosovo. The total number of employees is 200, out of which in total 77 are women and 123 are men. The ratio between the genders stands proportionally with 40% women and 60% men. In order to provide a clear overview, we have presented the gender representation in this business, and the number of women employed across restaurants differs. In some locations (restaurants) there are more women employed than men, while in some other there are more men employed than women. By having a franchisee as KFC in the Kosovo market, provides an opportunity for



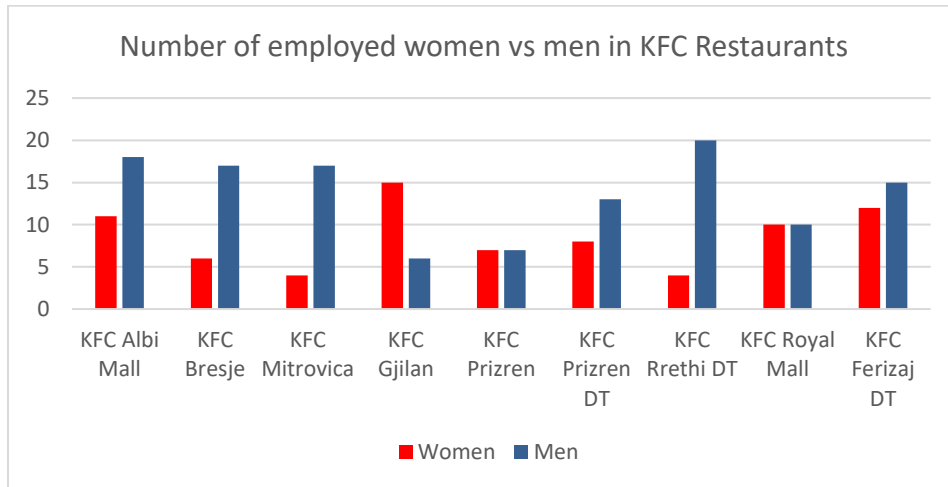
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other businesses (even other international businesses) to join the market, and promote gender equality among the restaurant staff. Below is provided a graph with statistics and the gender proportionality across restaurants.

Graph 2. Employment rate of men and women in KFC Kosova





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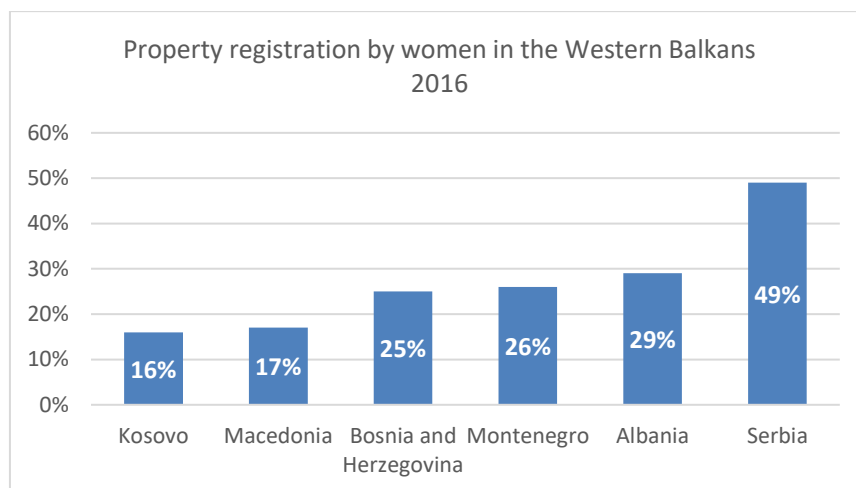
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3. PROPERTY REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IN KOSOVO

Registration of property rights by women in Kosovo is showing increasing trends during the past years, although, it remains ranked as the lowest in the region. In 2016, women's property registration ranks Kosovo the last, with only 16% women registered as property owners, in comparison to Macedonia 17%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 25%, Montenegro 26%, Albania 29%, and Serbia 49% (BIRN, 2018). A study on women's property rights in Kosovo identifies the cultural legacy of patriarchal society as an indicator on the perception that men shall be owners and inheritors of the property instead of women (USAID, 2015). The reasons behind are mainly due to informality of property rights, which also on the other hand are poorly understood by the population, therefore, create multiple challenges. Kosovo has continuously received support by the World Bank on improving availability and accuracy of cadastral information and advancing the geospatial data. Recently, the World Bank has launched the Kosovo Real Estate and Geospatial Infrastructure Project (REGIP) which is a great financial support with the purpose of increasing quality and accessibility to land administration and geospatial information.

Graph 3. Property registration by women in the Western Balkans in 2016



Source: BIRN

The legal framework in Kosovo protects and guarantees equal property rights, explicitly by the Law on Property Registration No.33/2012. Similarly, the Law on Inheritance No. 2004/06 defines equal division of inheritance on gender basis, in that case, the spouse and children. This law states that all persons are equal



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to inheritance, and is based on legal and testamentary succession.²The Law on Family No.2004/32, among other, regulates family property relations, and states that all persons enjoy equal treatment of rights and obligations. Particularly, this law regulates the relations between the spouses in regards to property rights. In Article 47 of this law, joint property is the property acquired during the course of the marriage and spouses are joint owners in equal shares unless otherwise agreed on. Law on Gender Equality No. 05/L-020 guarantees, protects, and promotes equality between genders, and takes into account only education, employment, health, and so on, but does not explicitly take into account women's right to property inheritance.

In line with the previous chapter on women's access in the labor market, the data on property registration similarly shows that women have less access to resources and also have lower levels of education than men and lower participation rates in the labor market. In addition, surveys and studies on the issue show that women are also less informed on their property rights than men. Large gaps in property registration are also noticed among women who reside in rural areas with those in urban areas. Women living in urban areas are also more employed than women in rural areas. This suggests that depending on the area women in Kosovo live, their access to property will vary, and overall there is a low representation of women in property ownership.

3.1. TREND ANALYSIS ON THE REGISTRATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

In this section we conduct an overview analysis of the trends on the registration of immovable property by women in relation to men during 2014 – 2018. We have retrieved this data from the Geoportal – a web portal that provides geographic information and which allows users to download data in a unified form, on behalf of the Kosovo Cadastral Agency (KCA).³

Using open data sources from the Kosovo Cadastral Agency allows for the identification of the number of immovable properties registered on behalf of women in Kosovo. The trends show a slow increase in the registration in property by women, however, it is positive. During 2014 – 2017 women's property

² Article 3, Law on Inheritance.

³ KCA is the highest authority of Cadastre, Geodesy and Cartography in Kosova. Now, KCA is implementing the Information System of Land and Cadastre as well as Registry of Immovable Property Rights in Kosova.



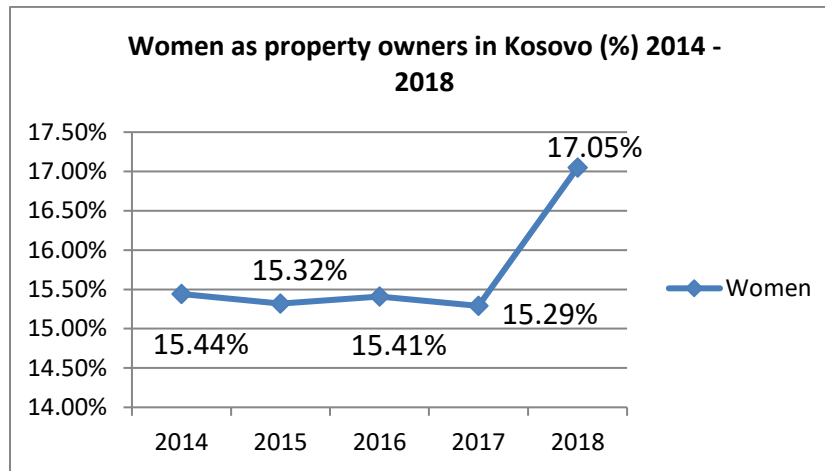
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registration rights on average has been 15%, while it increased by 1.7% in 2018, as shown in Graph 4. The graph below illustrates the trends on registration of property rights by women in percentage across years.

Graph 4. Trends on women's property registration rights



Source: Kosovo Cadastral Agency

The difference between the genders on property registration remains large. The same trend analysis is done for both men and women, and the average difference is 60% between genders on property registration throughout 2014 to 2018. Latest data shows that property registration in Kosovo on behalf of women in 2018 was 17.05% while for men was 80.96%.

Graph 5 below illustrates the differences on property registration in Kosovo across years for men and women. Legal entities are not considered for this analysis, thus the remaining percentages that are not included in the graph, represent all legal entities registered in Kosovo throughout the same period. The reason why this was not included in this trend analysis is because it was not possible to identify the gender of the owner from available data on legal entities, as it is only provided as a proportion of the entire population registered on immovable property.

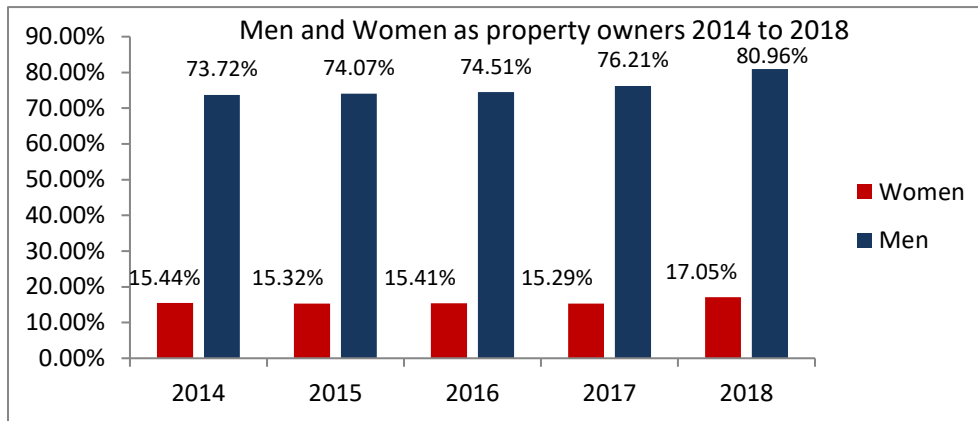


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Graph 5. Differences in property registration between men and women in Kosovo



Source: Kosovo Cadastral Agency

In the graph it is clearly shown that property registration by men have positively increased by 7.24% during these years of analysis, while women’s property registration has remained almost the same, until 2018, when there was a slight point increase.

In a previous case study analysis presented at the annual World Bank Conference in 2018 (Meha, 2018), together with the co-author we have analyzed the trends on the registration of immovable property for men and women in urban and rural areas, by using cadastral registers from different municipalities, using real cadastral data. In general, the results from this study show that on average property registration showed to be higher in urban areas than in rural areas for both genders, and the trend is increasing faster in urban areas throughout the years (2015 – 2017). As many women do not own property in Kosovo, they are limited to the potential of starting entrepreneurship or having access to loans, which on the other hand could help them start their own micro-businesses. According to the Kosovo Business Registration Agency, the trends from 2016 show positive increase in the ownership of women in individual businesses, respectively, 25% are women business owners in 2016, 28% in 2017. In this regard, women as partners or stakeholders in the business sector remain low as a percentage.

Available data from the Geoportal shows gender discrepancies in the registration of immovable property, which also relates directly to the level of awareness on property rights among women and men in Kosovo. Kosovo is under the process of improvement of legislation and approximation with the international legislations that have been refined regarding inheritance rights. It is important that all the people who live in Kosovo are familiar with the rights on property inheritance, who should inherit parents’ property, and



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how familiar they are with the Reconstruction of Cadastral Information. In order to understand the level of awareness, a cadastral zone has been randomly selected to study these questions, and identify awareness levels on these rights. In general, the results show that the surveyed are favoring men as legitimate owners instead of women.

Regarding how much do people understand that who should inherit parents' property, 65% have declared that inheritance shall be equally distributed to all children, regardless of gender, however, 32% have stated that it shall be transferred only to men, and only 2% have said that it shall be transferred to women. In relation to this, further information is retrieved from the same cadastral zone to identify what the respondents say on who do they think they personally shall transfer their property to. 59% have stated that they shall transfer it equally to both genders, while 35% have stated that they prefer to transfer it to men instead of women. More than half of the respondents stated that the property is registered under their father's name, 19% under mother's name, and 13% on their own name.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This study aims at providing an overview on the labor force participation and registration of property rights for women in Kosovo during the most recent years. The study is carried out using open data sources which can be accessible publicly by anyone who is interested to study the factual situation on the topics and particularly identify trends across years. In Kosovo, it is gradually becoming an institutional practice to open government data, which will contribute to better decision making and increased transparency.

For this case study, two main data sets have been used and analyzed to retrieve the estimations, and one data set is used to analyze the labor force participation of women in Kosovo. The results retrieved from the case study analysis show that labor force for women is 22% and 52% for men, while the employment rate for women is 14% and 47% for men. The second data set is used to analyze the trends on property registration rights for women and men in Kosovo. The latest data from 2018 shows that women as property owners are registered as 17.09% and men are registered as 89.06%.

The results from the adjusted sample size prove to be in line with the official estimates provided by the national statistics bureau. Also, the Kosovo GeoPortal is a web portal that provides geographic information on behalf of the Kosovo Cadastral Agency, and allows the users to download data in a unified form, covering information on registration of immovable property for all cadastral zones.



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Open data sources can provide innovative solutions for sustainable development, better decision-making, increase transparency and improve governance, increase women's participation and citizen empowerment, as well as increase awareness on equal economic opportunities in Kosovo. Open data which can be accessed and used freely, allows national and international organizations, civil society, and individuals to collect and benefit from a range of data in order to address various societal issues and provide suitable recommendations for policy-making and development.



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- Table 1. Trends on labor force participation rate for men and women in Kosovo from 2012 to 2018.
- Table 2. Highest completed education among men and women in Kosovo



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Graph 1. Trends on labor force participation rate for women by age group and years

Graph 2. Employment rate of men and women in KFC Kosova

Graph 3. Property registration by women in the Western Balkans in 2016

Graph 4. Trends on women's property registration rights

Graph 5. Differences in property registration between men and women in Kosovo



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ANNEXES

Table 1. Trends on labor force participation rate for men and women in Kosovo from 2012 to 2018.

Gender	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Male	55.40%	60.20%	61.80%	56.70%	58.30%	65.30%	-
Female	17.80%	21.10%	21.40%	18.10%	18.60%	20.00%	-
Average	36.60%	40.65%	41.60%	37.40%	38.45%	42.65%	42.00%

Source: Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Table 2. Highest completed education among men and women in Kosovo

Level of completed education	Post-graduate or doctorate	Post-secondary – vocational	Tertiary	Upper-secondary level general	Upper-secondary vocational
Females	1%	2%	8%	13%	16%
Males	2%	3%	8%	15%	90%

Source: Adjusted sample from LFTUS data set