# Text for Visualizer

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| Text for Section 1 | |
| Millennium Development Goal 1 - To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Target 1.A - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1.25 a day  Target 1.B - Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people  Target 1.C - Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | |
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| Poverty Headcount | Poverty remains a persistent and widespread issue in Kosovo as of 2015. A report produced by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) on Consumption Poverty found that, in 2011, 29.7% of the population in Kosovo was unable to meet human needs and 10.0% were unable to meet even basic survival needs. These poverty rates are very high compared to neighbouring countries and, while decreasing, have remained persistently high over the past 10 years. Reports from the World Bank and UNDP also identify that poverty and vulnerability levels would be much higher without the safety net provided through migration and remittances.  Another measure of poverty, the poverty gap, which measures the ‘depth’ of poverty and takes into account both the percentage of the population below the poverty line and how far below the poverty line those people are, has also slightly decreased. From 2009 to 2011 the depth of poverty based on the full poverty line declined from 9.6% to 7.8%. Similar falls have been seen the extreme poverty gap measure, declining from 3.0% to 2.1% over the same period. |
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| Employment to population ratio | One of the keys to alleviating poverty is employment. Unfortunately, in Kosovo, the rates of labour force participation remain low and the unemployment rate remains high – particularly for women. In 2013, only 28.4% of the working age population was employed. This measure, and the labour force participation rate (40.6%) are the lowest in the Western Balkan region and far lower than the average for the EU. For women in particular these measures are extremely low with the employment rate in 2013 standing at 12.9% and labour force participation at 21.1%.  There has been a low improvement in the rate of employment in Kosovo since 2002, albeit from a very low base. In 2002 the percentage of the working age population employed was just 23.8% and the same figure for women was just 8.8%. |
| GDP per Capita | Economic growth is also a powerful instrument for reducing poverty and improving standards of living. The Kosovo economy grew at a very high average rate of 6.3 percent per annum between 2006 and 2008, but it has not been able to sustain this high growth rate in the wake of economic downturn in 2008-09. During the 2009-2013 period, the Kosovo economy grew at a much lower pace - averaging 3.3% per annum. The main contributors to this economic growth also changed after the 2009 period. While before, the main contributor of this growth was the private sector (consumption and investment), in the period after the economic downturn, the economic growth rate was driven primarily by growing government expenditures.  That said, in countries with growing populations, increases in human welfare and standards of living are better measured with growth in real GDP per capita, which shows the expansion in output due to growth in the population. When economic growth is measured with real GDP per capita, economic growth rates in Kosovo further decline. Income in Kosovo, when the population growth rate is taking into account, declines to 4.8 percent per annum during the period 2006-2008 and 1.8 percent per annum from 2009 to 2013. If the Kosovo economy continued to grow at 1.8 percent per annum, it would take the citizens of Kosovo 39 years to reach the same level of income of an average citizen of Montenegro. |

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| Text for Section 1 | |
| MDG 2 - To achieve universal primary education Target 2.A - Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | |
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| Gross Primary School enrolments | Since at least 2009-10, enrolments in primary and lower secondary school have been high in Kosovo, with no less than 96% of eligible students being enrolled in any given year. This would suggest that very few children in Kosovo are missing out on this basic education, helping to ensure basic literacy, mathematics and English tuition for young people.    There has also been steady growth in the total number of students attending upper secondary and tertiary education. Gross enrolments in upper secondary education (general and VET) in 2011-12 was 92.1%, 5.2% points higher than in 2009-10. Additionally, the gross enrolment rate in Kosovo is significantly higher than other countries in the region such as Croatia (87%), Bosnia & Herzegovina (86%), Serbia (86%) and Macedonia (78%). The percentage of students dropping out of upper secondary education is also decreasing. By the end of the 2011-12 year the dropout rate from upper secondary schools was 2.5%, compared to 3.1% for 2009-2010.  Similarly, there has been steady growth in the total number of students attending tertiary education in Kosovo due to the increasing number of private and public higher education institutions combined with a limited number of employment opportunities. The enrolment rate in tertiary education in 2010-2011 is estimated to be around 57% of the eligible population based on age, and 67% of those who graduated from upper secondary schools and were able to pursue tertiary education. |
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| Total Primary School enrolments | The absolute number of children enrolled has been falling since 2007-08, with over 50,000 less children enrolled in primary and lower secondary school in 2014-15 than in 2007-08. However, as reflected in the gross enrolments rates, this does not represent parents pulling children out of school, but simply the changing demographics in Kosovo. |

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| Text for Section 1 | |
| MDG 3 - To promote gender equality and empower women Target 3.A - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | |
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| Gender Enrolment Ratios | Ensuring access to education for both sexes plays an important role in providing women with opportunities to help themselves and become influencers for the next generation. In Kosovo, the enrolment ratios for women (the number of women enrolled as a percentage of the number of men) have been increasing across the board, but have been relatively high for all years with available data. The biggest improvement has been seen in the enrolment ratio for high secondary school. In 2005-06 there were 75 women for every 100 men in high secondary school. By 2014-15 there were 89 women for every 100 men. |
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| Labour Force Participation | One of the main hurdles that must be overcome if Kosovo is to have gender equality is the very low labour participation rate for females. This rate, representing the number of women who are either currently employed or unemployed but actively looking for work as a percentage of all working age women, stood at 21.1% in 2013. That corresponds to about 2 out of every 10 women in Kosovo. By comparison, around 6 of every 10 men are either working or looking for work. This low rate of female labour participation is also extremely low for the region. Macedonia, Serbia and Albania all have female labour participation rates over 40%.  Unfortunately, the female labour participation has also been on a downwards trend in recent years. As recently as 2002, the female labour participation rate in Kosovo was 34.5% - the highest recorded level in the post-war period. Although the 2013 figure of 21.1% is a slight improvement from 2012 (17.8%), it is hard to say whether this is the start of a new upward trend, or simply an anomaly.  Finally, despite lower activity rates, unemployment rates for women are also higher. Even though only 2 in 20 women are active in the labour force, the unemployment rate for women stands at 40%, as compared to 28% for men. Less than 10% of businesses are women-led or women-owned, and female-led businesses are smaller (women have on average 3.07 employees, compared to 5.27 among men-led businesses). Additionally, these business often have difficulty accessing credit and loans because they lack collateral. As a result, men hold about 92% of collateral properties in Kosovo. |
| Representation in Parliament | Women remain underrepresented both quantitatively and qualitatively in decision-making processes at all levels. The target defined by the law on gender equality of 40% representation for all levels of decision-making has not yet been achieved with women currently holding only 33.3% of the seats in the Kosovo Assembly (40 of 120 seats). On the other hand, only 14 of these women were elected, while 24 received their positions due to a quota. Women also remain underrepresented among ministers, deputy ministers, and chairs of assembly committees.  Similarly, women are severely underrepresented in decision-making positions within municipalities; leading only 14 directorates in all of Kosovo (4.4%) and with only one municipality having a female mayor - Gjakova/Djakovica. Finally, among Kosovo’s public employees only 38% are women – however it should be noted that due to the low participation rate of women in Kosovo, this actually means women are being overrepresented when the relative availability of men and women is taken into account. |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | Like many countries, female life expectancy at birth (73.0 years) is higher than male life expectancy (68.7 years) in Kosovo. Additionally, the life expectancy for both males and females in increasing in Kosovo, with both sexes adding approximately 3 years since 2001. However, the life expectancy in Kosovo is significantly lower than other countries in the region. In Kosovo the life expectancy at birth is 9 years lower than Albania, 5 years lower then Macedonia and Serbia, and 11 years lower than the EU average. |

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| MDG 4 - To reduce child mortality Target 4.A - Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | |
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| Infant mortality rate | The infant mortality rate in Kosovo is relative low by the standards of developing nations, with 11.4 infant deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012. This rate has been stable for much of the past 15 years, with the infant mortality rate in 2002 almost exactly the same as for 2012 at 11.2.  That said, the infant mortality rate in Kosovo is significantly higher than most western countries, and many of the ex-Yugoslav nations. Most countries in the EU, for example, have infant mortality rates below 5, while Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro all have infant mortality rates around or just over 5. Albania on the other hand also has a slightly higher infant mortality rate, estimated to be 12.75 in 2015. |
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| MDG 5 – Improve maternal health Target 5.A - Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio  Target 5.B - Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health | |
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| Overall text | The maternal mortality rate in Kosovo has varied significantly over the past 10-15 years. From a low of 6.9 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005 to a high of 43.3 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2009. As of 2012, the maternal mortality rate stood at 16.2.  Although the rate is closer to the low end in recent years, it places Kosovo close to the average for countries in the region. Macedonia, for example was estimated average a maternal mortality rate of 8 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2010 and 2015, Serbia averaged 17 for the same period, and Albania averaged 29. The average for the EU currently stands at 4 deaths per 100,000 live births. |
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| Aware of Modern Contraception | Awareness of modern contraception in Kosovo decreased between 2003 and 2009, but still remains generally high. This awareness also varies with age, with women aged between 25 and 45 having the highest levels of awareness. |
| Using Modern Contraception | The usage of contraception however remains at fairly low rates, particularly amongst women aged 25 or younger. This is likely to be at least partially explainable by the relative young age of marriage for many women in Kosovo, but could be evidence that a cultural stigma around the use of contraception exists. |

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| Text for Section 1 | |
| MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases Target 6.A - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS  Target 6.B - Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it  Target 6.C - Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | |
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| Overall text | Kosovo is currently categorised in the group of states with a low rate of HIV. The infection rate is below 1% of the general population and below 5 percent of all groups threatened by the growing risk of HIV.  On the other hand, the prevalence of tuberculosis (TB) is much more widespread in Kosovo when compared to other countries in the region and the EU. While in Albania the incidence of TB is 16 per 100,000 people, in Macedonia 18, and 8 in the EU, in Kosovo the incidence of TB is 53 per 100,000 people. |
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| MDG 7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability Target 7.A - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources  Target 7.B - Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss  Target 7.C - Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation  Target 7.D - Achieve, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | |
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| Overall text | Kosovo has made some progress in afforesting (planting forests). Between 2004 and 2010, 2,253 hectares of forest were planted. However, while this sounds like a lot, when the total land area of Kosovo is taken into account (1,090,800 hectares), this area represents only 0.2%. In addition, parts of the forests, which cover roughly 44 percent of Kosovo’s territory, are in bad condition due to inadequate management and illegal logging, leading also to increased soil erosion and landslides. The costs of forest degradation are estimated to be around 0.4% of GDP.  Kosovo also struggles with land degradation from unplanned extension of settlements, industrial and sanitary landfills, and erosion. According to estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), each year about 400 hectares of agricultural land is converted into construction land. |
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| Renewable Energy Output/Usage | Kosovo has a very low rate of renewable energy output. Between 2001 and 2012, the output of renewable energy averaged just 2% of total energy output. While renewable energy consumption was significantly higher, averaging 22.1% over the same period, the lack of growth in output suggests little investment is being made into renewable energy in Kosovo. What is more, emissions of all greenhouse gases in Kosovo are increasing annually by approximately about 10 percent.  The lack of investment in renewables is concerning as air pollution is a critical environmental problem in urban areas in Kosovo. Ambient air quality is particularly poor in Prishtine/Pristina, the Obiliq/Obilic area, the Drenas area, and Mitrovice/a. The principal contaminants are sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides NO and NO2 (NOx), ozone (O3), lead (Pb), carbon dioxide (CO2), particulate matter (PM or dust), and dioxin. The main sources of air pollution in Kosovo are:   * the relatively old two coal-fired power plants of the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK) and its coal-mining area * the burning of wood and lignite for household heating * industrial complexes such as the Mitrovica Industrial Park (Trepca), nickel mining and production in Drenas/Gllogovc (Ferronikeli) and the cement factory in Hani Elexi (Sharrcem), and * fossil fuels from increased traffic and old vehicles.   Overall, compared on per capita terms, Kosovo has relatively low emissions in comparison with other countries in Europe, (5.7t CO2 equivalent per capita per annum in 2008). However, the compared per unit of GDP (0.84 kg CO2 equivalent per EUR in 2008) greenhouse gas emissions in Kosovo are almost double those in the EU (average 0.4 kg/EUR). |
| iodiversity | Kosovo has about 1,800 species of flora classified into 139 kingdoms, 63 phyla, 35 orders and 20 classes. More recent data shows there could be as many as 2,500 species. What makes Kosovo flora and fauna important and attractive is the large number (over 200) of endemic, endemic-relict and sub-endemic species. Especially important is a local endemic group of 13 plant species, found only on the mountains. There are also about 250 species of wild vertebrates. Although data is sparse for invertebrate species, about 200 species of butterflies and 500 species of aquatic macrobentos have been recorded. The richest areas with fauna are in Malet e Sharrit and Bjeshkët e Nemuna where it is estimated that there are 8 fish species, 13 terraqueos, 12 species of elusory, 180 bird species, 37 species of mammals and 147 butterfly species. |

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| MDG 8 – Develop a global partnership for development Target 8.A - Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system  Target 8.B - Address the special needs of least developed countries  Target 8.C - Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States  Target 8.D - Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries  Target 8.E - In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries  Target 8.F - In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | |
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| Overall text | The penetration of internet in Kosovo is one of the good news stories in Kosovo. As recently as 2004, it is estimated that 6% of households had access to the internet. By 2014, it was estimated that 84% of households had access to the internet. |
| Text for Section 2 – ‘Show More’ View | |
|  | The penetration of internet in Kosovo is one of the good news stories in Kosovo. As recently as 2004, it is estimated that only 6% of households had access to the internet. By 2014, it was estimated that 84% of households had access to the internet. |