UNFPA
United Nations Population Fund

Statistical Office of Kosovo

IOM
International Organization for Migrations

Demographic, social, economic situation and reproductive health in Kosovo following the 1999 conflict

Results of a household survey
November 1999 – February 2000

Report prepared by Chantal BLAYO, Christophe BERGOUIGNAN, Marine LLOPART, Nicodème OKOBO and Nancy STIEGLER, Institute of Demographic Studies of the University Montesquieu – Bordeaux IV (IEDUB), France

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PRESENTATION OF THE SURVEY

Following the spring 1999 conflict, Kosovo was lacking in demographic, social and economic statistics; the Vital Statistics services had not functioned properly for 10 years, and the most recent census in 1991 had been boycotted by part of the population.

The absence of data was particularly acute at a time the international community was attempting to help the province to deal with the multiple problems posed by the political events.

The representative of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Kosovo, recognizing the problem, sought a method that would rapidly provide figures on the structures of the population present in Kosovo, and on the recent demographic events. This led to the idea of a representative demographic survey of the population resident[1] in Kosovo, it being understood that the survey did not obviate the need to restore regular statistical collection operations.

This survey was carried out by UNFPA, the International Organization for Migrations (IOM), and the Statistical Office of Kosovo, with the collaboration of the Institute of Demographic Studies of the University Montesquieu - Bordeaux IV (IEDUB). IEDUB participated as consultant to the UNFPA in preparing the survey, drafting the questionnaire, overseeing the field operations and data entry of the questionnaires.

The field survey was carried out under the logistical control of the IOM and the Statistical Office of Kosovo, both organizations having offices in the regions.

IEDUB was assigned responsibility for processing and analysis of the findings.

The sample

The survey was carried out on 7,343 households and 40,918 persons in 68 sectors selected using a stratified sampling procedure. 34 sectors are rural villages drawn at random from the 19 municipalities, which were drawn at random from the 29 municipalities of Kosovo. 34 other sectors are urban blocks drawn at random from the districts of 21 towns drawn. Towns and villages were drawn in each region, and in 27 of the 29 municipalities at least one district in a town or one village was drawn (Figures 1 and 2). This sample represents approximately 2.5% of the total population estimated on the survey date by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. That estimate was made in summer 1999, based on information from the village authorities on the number of persons present.

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[1] "Residence" here refers to presence at the domicile at the time of the survey. It is difficult to question absent persons residing outside Kosovo, even if they consider their legal residence to still be in Kosovo.

Figure 1. Number of villages (r) and towns (u) drawn by region

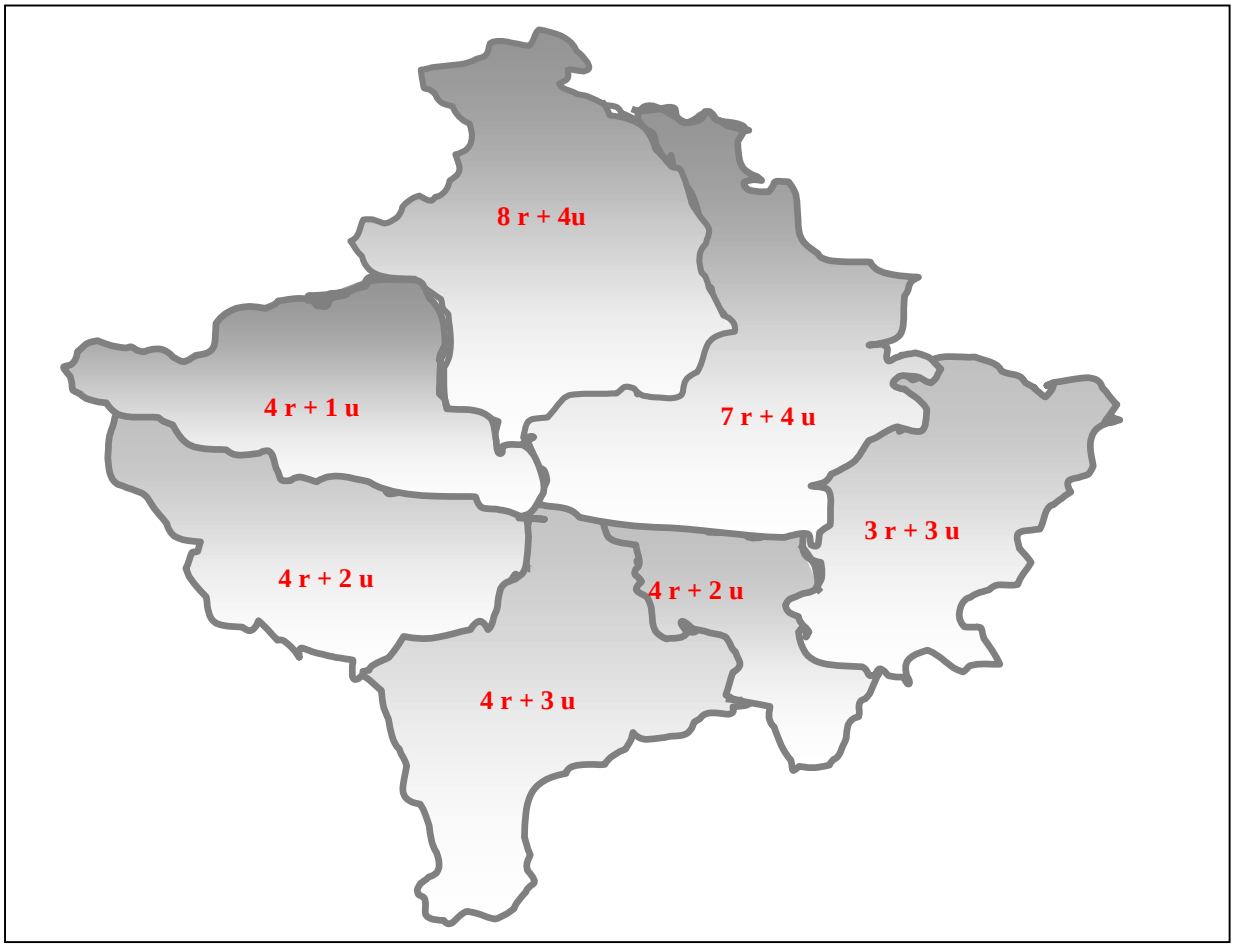
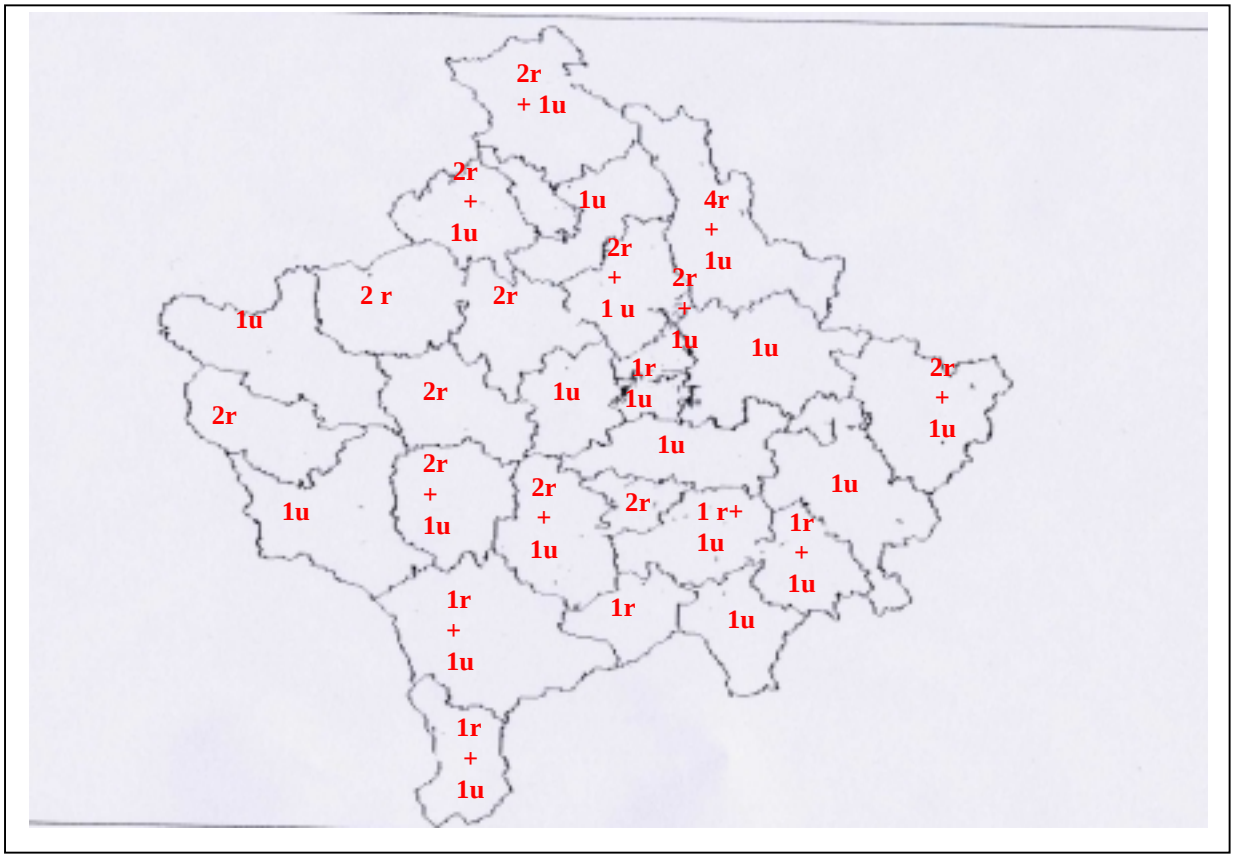


Figure 2. Number of villages (r) and towns (u) drawn by municipality



The size of this population could be overestimated, as the village authorities may have reported not only the persons present in the villages but also, in certain villages, absent persons associated with households present at the time. The survey found the populations in six rural villages to be more than 20% lower than the UNHCR estimates. Only one village exhibited the opposite situation, which can be explained by the arrival or the return of entire households during the period between the UNHCR estimate and the survey. Because of the risk of over-estimation by counting absent persons associated with households present in certain villages, and doubts over the intensity of returns by entire households between August 1999 and November 1999, we propose to bound the UNHCR estimate (1,560,000 persons) by the interval [1,400,000 ; 1,700,000] persons present in Kosovo on the date of the survey.

The coverage ratio (2.5%[2]) is roughly equivalent from one *region* to another (from 1.7% for Gnjilane to 3.5 % for Mitrovica), yet, because of the stratified procedure for drawing the survey sectors, it can vary highly from one *municipality* to another (from under 1% for Zvecan, Lipljan, Novo Bordo, Glogovac and Kacanik to over 10% for Obilic and Zubin Potok). This high degree of difference does not it itself detract from the representative nature of the sample in terms of the conventional demographic phenomena, which are to a very large extent independent of the survey sector, as will be seen below, and therefore independent of the municipality, and associated to a much higher extent with factors such as ethnic group (e.g., Albanian, Serbian, or other groups), factors in respect of which the sample is representative, in light of the UNHCR estimate. On the other hand, the difference in the coverage ratio in different municipalities raises a problem for phenomena that are explained to a large degree by the municipality and therefore by the survey sector. This is the case for moves during the year preceding the survey (i.e., moves associated with the conflict), for which the sampling variance must be based on the number of the sectors surveyed; this is what we did and, as will be seen below, this results in much larger confidence intervals.

Half of the population surveyed was surveyed in an urban environment. Yet, it is most likely that the urban population made up less than that proportion of the total population of Kosovo on the date of the survey, although it has been increasing for several decades. This has the consequence of introducing a bias into the results obtained for the whole population, when demographic phenomena vary with the type of area (rural or urban), even more if they depend on the type of area of the previous place of residence. That is generally not the case for war-related phenomena (moves and deaths), but it is the case for numerous other phenomena, including household size, level of instruction, activity, and fertility.

It would have been possible to recalculate the indices for the population as a whole by assigning weightings of 40% and 60% to the values obtained for the urban and rural populations, respectively; those proportions appear quite plausible in light of the last census and the rural exodus revealed by the survey.

This was not done, however, because the adjustment would have resulted in only an illusory gain in accuracy, for two reasons:

- Most often, the differences between the indices of the two sub-populations were small and the slight adjustment in the weightings (40 and 60%, instead of 50 and 50%), would change only slightly the value for the entire population, as regards phenomena relating to current residence. For phenomena that are more dependent on past residence, estimating the weightings would involve greater uncertainty.

- In addition, the value for the entire population lies within a confidence interval that takes account of sampling variations, and the adjusted value would most often lie within the confidence interval.

[2] Ratio of the sum of the populations surveyed in the region or municipality, to the UNHCR estimate of the population of the entire region or municipality.

All households in the 34 villages drawn and *all* households in the 34 blocks drawn in the 21 towns drawn were visited, and *all* individuals in those households, irrespective of age and gender, were surveyed, with men questioned by a male enumerator and women questioned by a female enumerator.

The sample was drawn in collaboration with the UNHCR Geographic Information System unit.

The survey

The survey was conducted under satisfactory conditions from 2 to 15 November 1999 and from 1 to 28 February 2000. 128 teams of two enumerators each performed the interviews under the direction of 25 supervisors and 7 inspectors (one per region). Non responses were nil. The questionnaires were inspected carefully. If they were not filled in properly, a return visit was made.

Some twenty persons then entered the data in the Pristina premises of the Statistical Office of Kosovo, using 20 PCs that will become the property of the Office at the end of the survey.

The questionnaire (see copy in Appendix)

UNMIK and a large number of international agencies were asked to set out their data requirements. The questions were designed to their requests into account.

Household information was collected on the 3-page household questionnaire. Information on individuals was gathered on individual questionnaires, using a 2-page individual questionnaire for children and adult males, and a 4-page individual questionnaire for adult females.

Questions for households relate to the number of members of the household, the number of families, relationship with the reference person, events that occurred in the household during the 12 months preceding the survey date (marriages, births, deaths and their cause, e.g., whether due to sickness or war), persons related to a member of the household residing outside Kosovo at the time of the survey, and certain characteristics of the household dwelling.

For individuals, the questions covered date and place of birth, mother tongue, marital status, dates of formation and end of union (if applicable), education, economic activity, sources of income, moves in the year preceding the survey date and future migration plans, if any.

Women were also questioned on the methods of contraception they knew and used, on their pregnancy history, the survival of their offspring, the number of children they wanted and the prenatal care they had received during their most recent pregnancy.

Questions on demographic events in household in the twelve months preceding the survey were intended to make up for the absence of registration of vital events, and to permit measurement of the effect of the war on these events, particularly on mortality.

Questions on the moves by individuals during the same period, and the dates and places of departure and arrival, were designed to permit reconstitution of the population's migration history during the period of troubles.

Questions in the household questionnaire regarding absent persons were designed to provide information on all absent persons outside Kosovo who still had at least one member of their household present in Kosovo with information on the absent person's age, date of departure, country of residence, and relationship with a member of the household.

The questionnaire was designed to provide information on the demographic, social and economic structure of households and the population on the date of the survey; and also on the evolution in pregnancy and fertility over the past twenty years, by reconstituting pregnancy history of women.

The pregnancy history and the questions on contraception, care received during the most recent pregnancy, infant survival and children desired, aimed to measure the level of reproductive health of the population of Kosovo.

Data processing and analysis

Data input was completed on 15 March 2000.

A team from IOM and a team from the Statistical Office in Pristina spent one week at University Montesquieu - Bordeaux IV to discuss processing of the survey results.

The initial findings tabulated by IEDUB were presented to the press and agencies on 26 April 2000 in Pristina.

This report provides a more detailed tabulation and analysis of the survey results.

A singular population in today's Europe

The results of the survey show that the population of Kosovo differs from other European populations in many ways.

Traditional household structure

Households are still particularly large. Half of all households have 4, 5 or 6 members (Figure 3 and Table 1 in Annex). The average size is 5.6 members. By way of comparison, the average number of persons in a household in France, according to the most recent census in 1999, was 2.4. Rural households differ from urban households, with a wider distribution by size in rural areas and a slightly higher average number of persons per household (6.3 versus 5.0 in towns), but because urbanization is recent, these differences remain modest.

Another particularity of Kosovo households is their family composition (Table 1 and figure 4). While 72% of households have a single family, 21% are multiple households[3] with 2, or even 3 or more families in a single household. One-person households and other households of unrelated individuals[4] are increasing across Europe but are still very rare in Kosovo (2% are one-person households, and 4% are households of unrelated individuals). Multiple households are relatively somewhat more frequent in rural areas (28% versus 17% in towns, Table 2 in Annex), but here again the differences between urban and rural areas are not very great.[5]

TABLE 1. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Type of household	%
One-person household	2.0
Other household without family	4.2
Household with one family	32.8
Household with one family and one or more other persons	39.5
Household with two or more families, with or without one or more other persons	21.4
Unknown	0.1
Total	100.0

[3] Households with more than one family nucleus.
[4] Without family.
[5] If the findings were weighted for a population breakdown of 40% rural and 60% urban, instead of the distribution of the sample (50% and 50%), the average size would be 5.8 instead of 5.6; the proportion of multiple households would be 24% instead of 21%; and the proportion of complex households would be unchanged at 61%.

Figure 3. Households by size
%

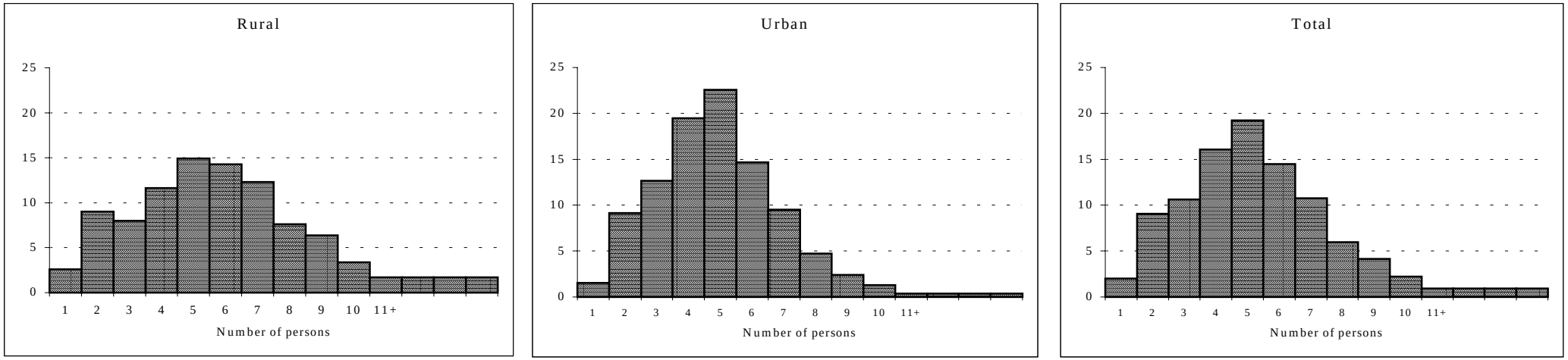


Figure 4. Households by number of families
%

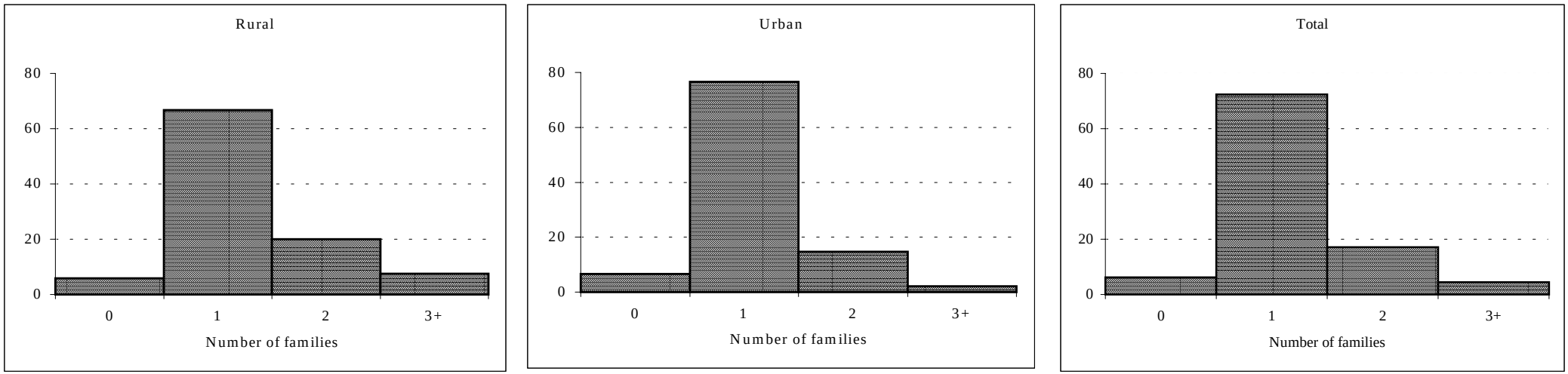
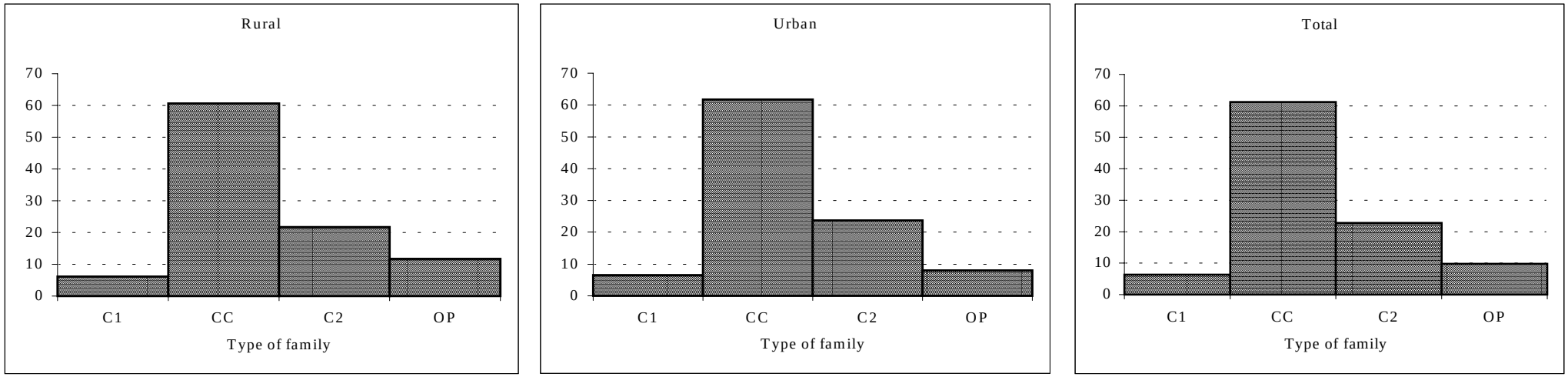
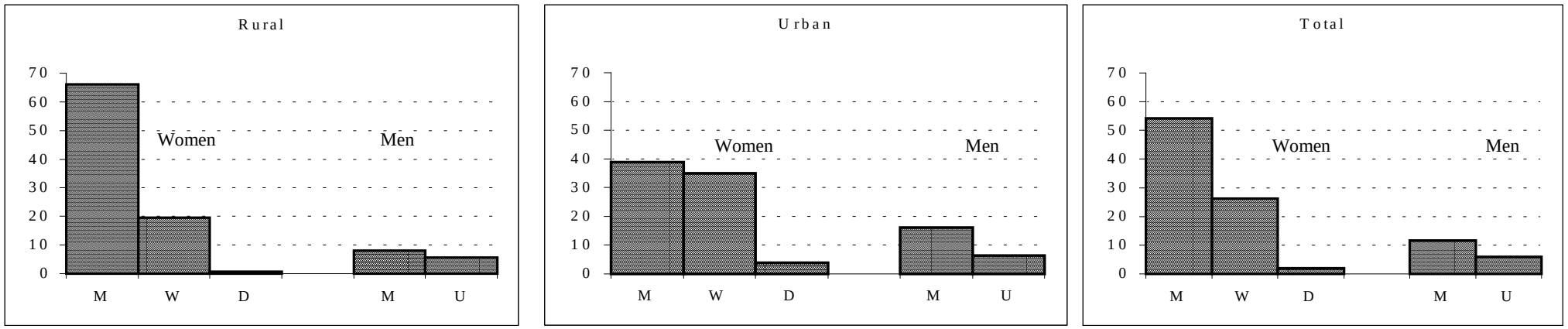


Figure 5. Families by type
%



C1 : Couple without child (never had any child) ; CC : Couple with children* ; C2 : Couple without child *(no more child less than 18) ; OP : One-parent family.*Less than 18 years old

Figure 6. One-parent families by sex and marital status of the parent
%



M : Married ; W : Widowed ; D : Divorced ; U : Unmarried.

Over half the households with a single nuclear family also have one or more other persons (father, mother, brother(s), adult offspring(s), and so on) who cohabit with the nuclear family. These households, plus multiple-nucleus households, form the category of "complex" households, which accordingly account for 61% of Kosovo households (59% in urban areas, 63% in rural areas, Table 3 in Annex). For purposes of comparison, this category accounted for 4% of households in France in the 1990 census.

One-parent families (10% of all families) are somewhat more numerous in rural areas than in towns because of the nature of the one-parent family in Kosovo. This is more often a family with a married woman[6] with an absent husband, because of the exile of Kosovar men, than an unmarried woman with one or more dependent children (Figure 6 and Table 5 in Annex).

Couples without children[7] are more frequently couples whose children have left the household or are too old to be dependent, rather than couples who have not yet had children (Figure 5).

Households have limited amenities

Most households (93%) live in a house or apartment, with 66% living in a single-dwelling house (Table 11 in Annex).

83% of households (82% in towns and 85% in rural areas) own their dwelling; these percentages are particularly high in light of the economic situation in the province.

Dwellings are not small, given that one-half have at least three rooms, though this must be seen in light of the size of Kosovo households. The average number of rooms per dwelling is 2.8.

While 28% of dwellings (and 55% in rural areas) still have no running water, nearly all have electricity (92%), and one-half of dwellings without electricity are non conventional dwellings.

Most dwellings are built primarily of brick (61%), with concrete buildings accounting for a still-modest 23%.

Nearly half of households (43.2%) own cultivated land, but 38% of these landowners have less than one hectare. Farms larger than 5 hectares account for less than 5% of the total number of farms. Average farm size is 1.65 hectares[8]. 30% of all households, and 67% of landowning households, reported that they own livestock.

32% of households have an automobile, 2% have a motorcycle, and 13% have a tractor.

The property and wealth reported by households is most often in total contradiction with reported income. Surprisingly, 30% of households report monthly income under 50DM; but given that one-fifth of them have an automobile, over a third have land, 28% have livestock, 11% have a tractor, and the overwhelming majority (79%) own their dwelling, the reported income amounts are quite implausible. This is one of the few survey questions for which the answers could not be processed.

Kosovo's unfavourable economic situation is not reflected to a large extent in the characteristics of dwellings and household goods. We believe this to be due to the singularity and nature of the population's sources of income.

[6] In the customary sense for the Albanian-speaking population, members of whom consider themselves married once the spouses' families have agreed and a celebration marks the start of the union. Civil registration can take place at once or later.
[7] Under 18 years of age.
[8] Based on the size of land of those who reported the number of hectares they possess. 268 households (or 8.4% of landowners) did not report the size of their holding.

A very young population

In an aging Europe, the population of Kosovo is an exception (Table 2), with one-third of the population under 15 years of age, and half under 25. By contrast, individuals 65 years old and over account for 5.5% of the population, a proportion comparable to the one observed for the same age group in Turkey (5.2%), Albania (6.1%), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6.7%), and two to three times lower than in the overwhelming majority of European countries. The outcome is a low dependency ratio for this age group (8.7 per 100 adults aged 15-64, compared with 10% in Albania), but a very high (50%) dependency ratio for those under 15 years of age per 100 adults. For purposes of comparison, the dependency ratio for those under 15 is on the order of 30% in many European countries (Table 9 in Annex).

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS
%

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 -14	33.5	29.6	31.5	0 - 19	44.8	40.2	42.5
15 -59	58.2	61.5	59.9	20 - 64	50.0	54.0	52.0
60 and over	8.3	8.9	8.6	65 and over	5.2	5.8	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

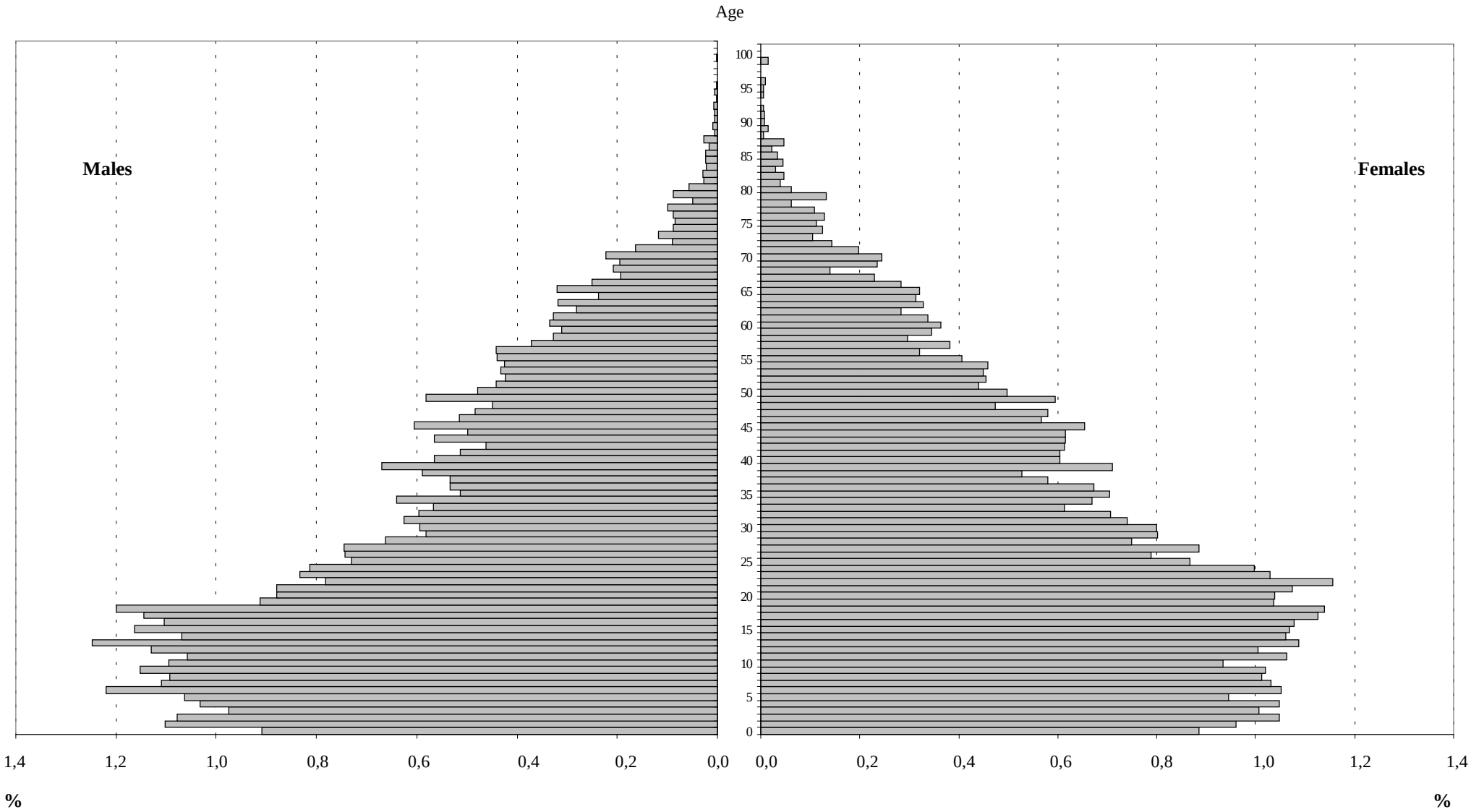
This phenomenon is evidenced by the still-triangular shape of the population pyramid (Figure 7), despite the squaring at the base due to the emigration of families with children.

Another particularity of the population pyramid is the shortage of males aged 20 to 50 caused by the emigration of adult males for economic reasons, leading to significantly more females than males in the population (116 females per 100 males in this age group).

The sex ratios (number of males per 100 females) are atypical (Figure 10 and Table 10 in Annex); they are particularly high among children, for reasons that will be explained below, and particularly low among those aged 20 to 50, where there are fewer than 90 males per 100 females. The singular nature of sex ratios in Kosovo can be seen by comparing the curve of sex ratios for Kosovo against the curve of sex ratios in France on 1 January 1999.

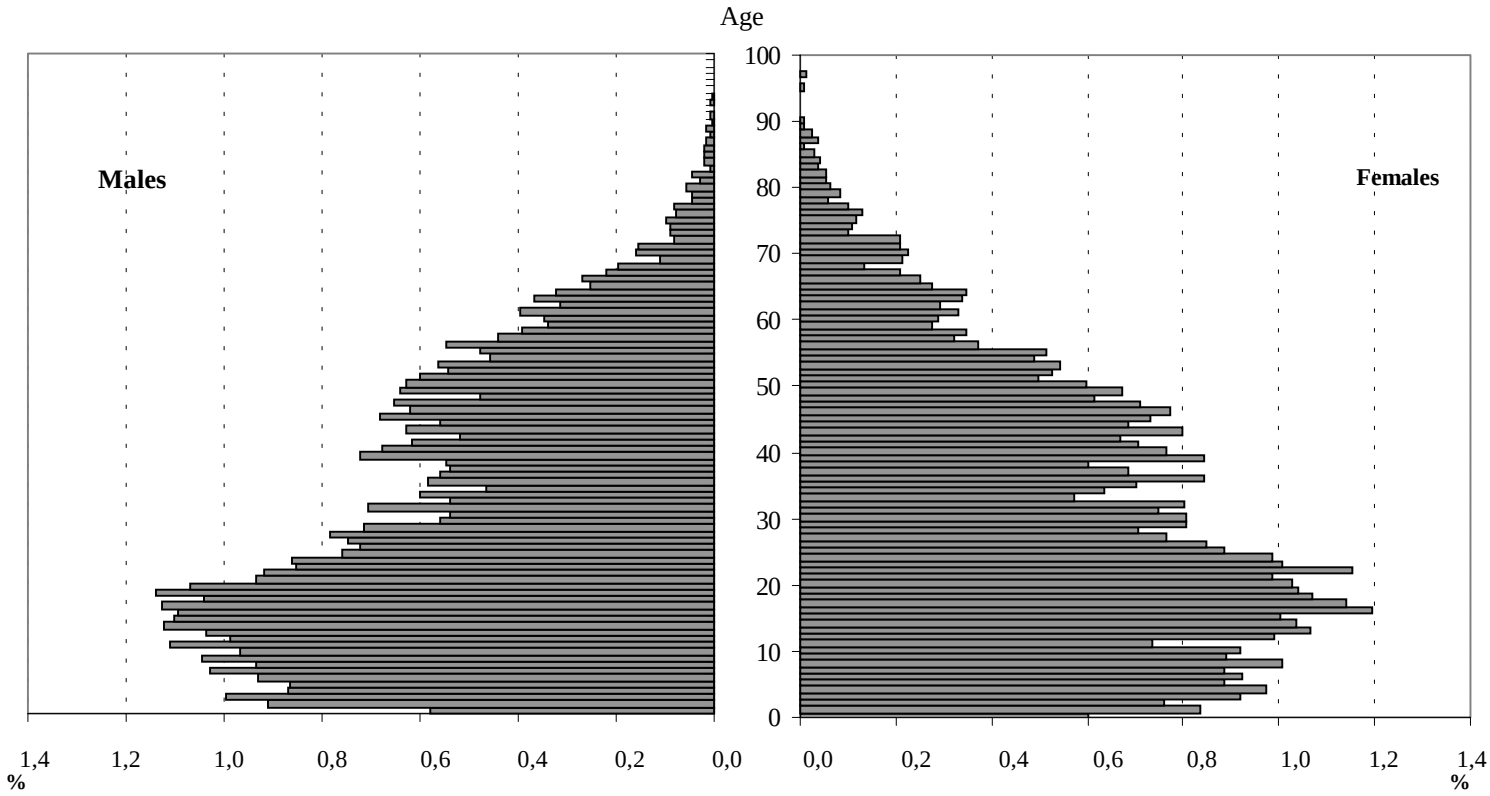
The rural population is slightly younger than the urban population due to its higher fertility, as will be seen (Figures 8 and 9).

Figure 7. Population pyramid at the survey



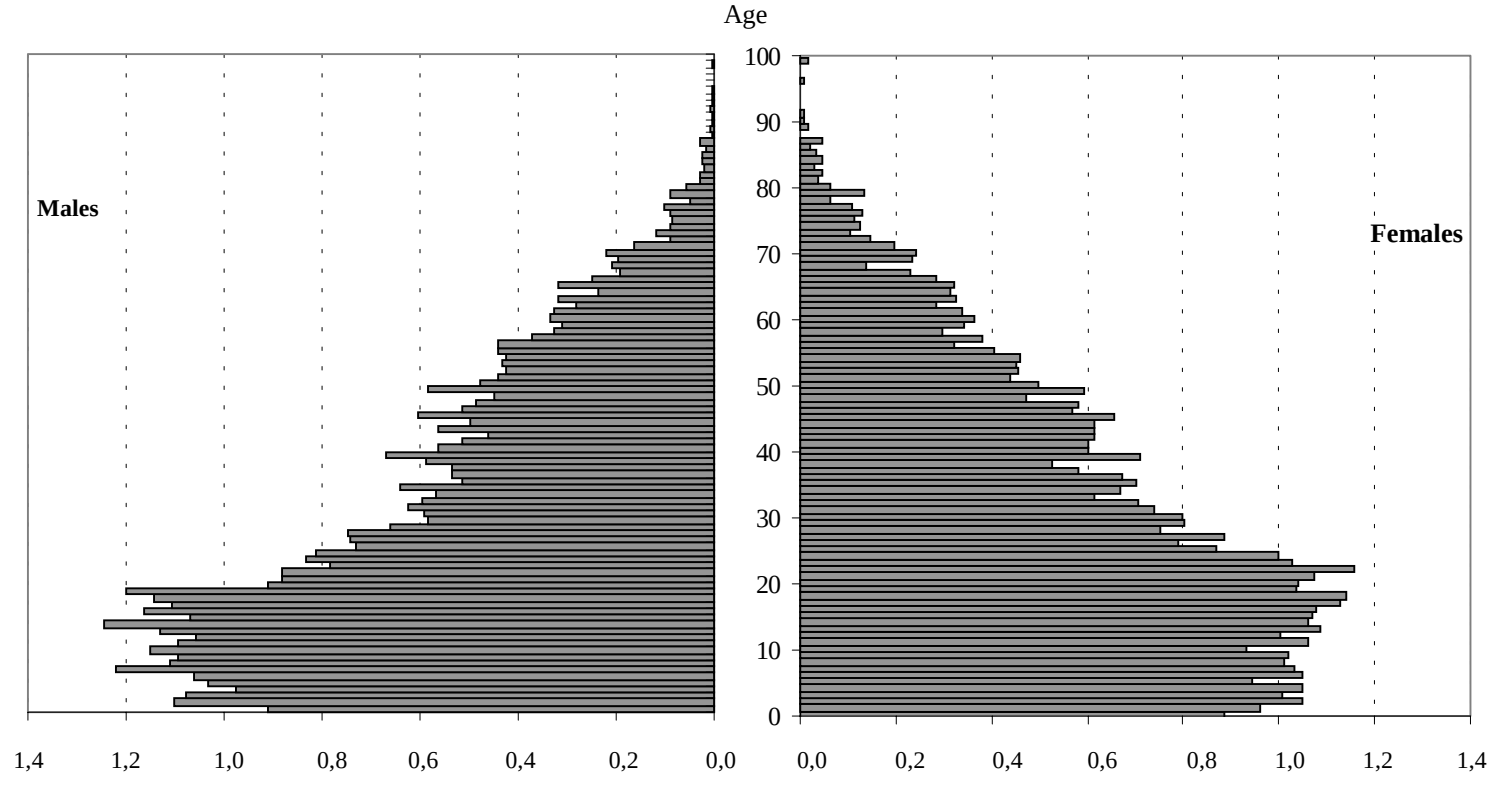
** Per 100 persons of all ages*

Figure 8. Population pyramid at the survey
Urban population



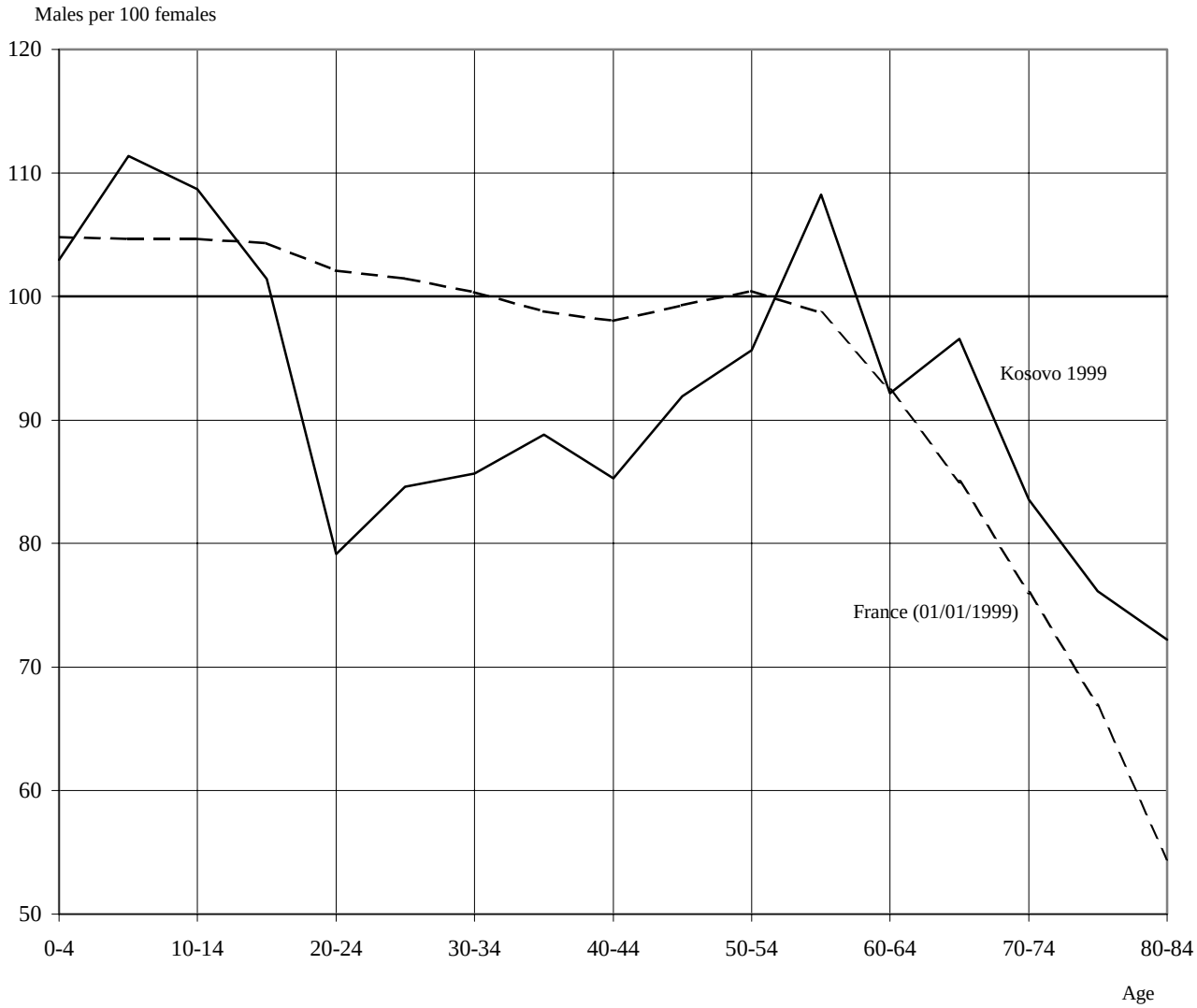
**Per 100 persons of all ages*

Figure 9. Population pyramid at the survey
Rural population



** Per 100 persons of all ages*

Figure 10. Sex ratio by age



Many absent persons

In the population formed by members of the surveyed households and the persons they reported as being absent from Kosovo, the proportion of absent persons came to 12.3% (CI 95% [11.9%; 12.7%])[9] taking sampling variations into account; this represents approximately 225, 000 persons (CI 95% [215, 000 ; 235, 000]). About half of those absent persons were reported to have left Kosovo in 1997, 1998, and 1999; and 25%, or approximately 56, 000 persons, were reported to have left in the year preceding the survey (Table 3).

[9] "CI" means confidence interval.

TABLE 3. ABSENT PERSONS* OUT OF KOSOVO BY YEAR OF DEPARTURE

Year of departure	%	Year of departure	%
1999	20.9	1993	5.9
1998	17.0	1992	7.8
1997	9.3	1991	7.4
1996	6.4	1990	2.7
1995	7.2	1989 and before	9.6
1994	5.8	Total	100.0

** Who belong to households living in Kosovo*

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43% of the absent persons associated with a household present in Kosovo are reported to be in Germany, 16% in Switzerland, and 9% in Serbia or Montenegro. No other country accounts for more than 5% of persons reported to be absent (Table 4).

TABLE 4. ABSENT PERSONS* OUT OF KOSOVO BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country	%	Country	%
Germany	43.0	Sweden	1.8
Switzerland	15.7	Other countries of Europe	15.5
F.R. Yugoslavia	9.1	Other countries of the world	2.9
United Kingdom	4.5	Unknown	4.0
Austria	3.5	Total	100.0

** Who belong to households living in Kosovo*

The figure of 225,000 does not cover all persons absent from Kosovo, because it does not include those belonging to a household in which all members left Kosovo, leaving no one to report their absence. To assess the total number of emigrants, we first estimated the population that would have been present in Kosovo on 1 October 1998 and on 1 November 1999 had there been no departures since the 1981 census, by combining the census data (presumed to be reliable) with the Vital Statistics data (Table 5). Subtracting the UNHCR estimate (1,560,000 Kosovars present in August 1999) yields the population absent on the survey date, that is, between 611,000 and 911,000 persons, or 26 to 39% of the population that would have been present on the survey date in the absence of migrations.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF KOSOVARS PRESENT IN KOSOVO AND ABSENT OUT OF KOSOVO

Date	Population who would be present in Kosovo without departures since 1981	Present population	Absent out of Kosovo according to the period of departure
Census 1981	1, 584, 440	1, 584, 440	Between 180, 000 and 267, 000
1-10-1998	2, 290, 000	Between 2, 044, 000 and 2, 131, 000	Between 431, 000 and 644, 000
1-11-1999	2, 311, 000	Between 1, 400, 000 and 1, 700, 000	

We then broke down these 611,000 to 911,000 persons according to when they left Kosovo,[10] thereby obtaining an evaluation of the population present on 1 October 1998, before the conflict. The 56,000 absent persons associated with a household in Kosovo, who left in the year preceding the survey, would account for 9% to 13% of the total of 431,000 to 644,000 emigrants who left Kosovo during this period and who are still absent. In other words, between 87% and 91% of the absent persons who left in the year of the conflict and who had not returned are not associated with any household present on the survey date.

If people returned from abroad at the same rate between the survey date and the time of writing as from August to November 1999, the size of the population present in Kosovo on 31 August 2000 would be between 1,586,000 and 1,886,000, and there would be between 435,000 and 735,000 absent persons.[11]

The proportion of absent persons reported by a household, as a percentage of the total size of the household (i.e., the household including all persons present and absent persons), decreases as the size of the household increases, from 66% for households that currently have one person present, to about 8% for households that currently have 10 persons present (Table 42 in Annex). If one considers the size of the household before the absent persons left, rather than the current size of the household, the proportion of absent persons increases with the size of the household, rather than falling (Table 43 in Annex).

In other words, emigrants from Kosovo came more often from large households and their departure reduced the size of their household of origin. Many small households are small today because of the higher proportion of absent persons associated with them.

Accordingly, 51% of households that are currently comprised of one person reported at least one absent person, while the corresponding proportion ranges from 30 to 36% in households that are currently comprised of 3 to 10 persons (Table 45 in Annex).

The population pyramid of absent persons associated with a surveyed household (Figure 1 in Annex) reveals that persons 20 to 40 years of age account for a preponderant proportion (49%) of all emigrants, and that a non-negligible portion (17%) are under 10 years of age (Table 41 in Annex).

Even after eliminating the effect of the structure of the initial population (i.e., all persons currently present and absent) by taking the ratio of the number of absent persons to the initial population at each age, the age groups that supply the greatest proportion of absent persons remain those aged 20-40 and young children (Table 44 in Annex).

[10] The survey provided the years of departure of absent persons associated with households present in Kosovo. Werner HAUG of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office also kindly provided the distribution by age, immigrant status and gender of Kosovars present in Switzerland on 1 January 2000. Our assumptions on the distribution of absent persons by period of departure (1999 or before) are based on this information.

A rising educational level but inequalities remain

Illiteracy disappeared from the male population several decades ago. Males without any schooling exceed 10% only among those over 65 years of age; the corresponding proportion among females exceeds 50%. Progress has been slower for women, but illiterate women or those with very little education (those who failed to complete primary education) are now disappearing (Figure 11).

The educational status, which is satisfactory for males in younger age cohorts (69% of men 20-24 years of age have completed secondary school), is far less satisfactory for women at the same age (46% of whom have the same level). Women have completed primary school more often than men, and completed secondary school less often than men (Figure 13).

The same differences are found between urban populations and rural populations; rural populations are consistently less educated (Figure 14).

Rural women face the twin obstacles of being female and living in rural areas, whereas urban men enjoy the benefits of being male and living in towns. Unsurprisingly, the biggest differences in education are observed between rural women and urban men. Under 20% of rural women aged 20 to 35 have completed secondary school, while over two-thirds of urban men in the same age group have the same level (Table 6). By contrast, the differences between educational status are far smaller between urban women and rural men, with the handicap of being female offset in part by residence in a town, while the advantage of being male is reduced by the rural environment in which he lives.

TABLE 6. EDUCATIONAL STATUS BY SEX AND AREA*

Age group	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	Rural women	Urban Men	Rural women	Urban Men	Urban women	Rural Men	Urban women	Rural Men
20-24	59**	18	29	77	27	33	64	61
25-29	64	13	22	75	28	26	55	66
30-34	61	11	18	67	27	25	52	60

**Per 100 persons of an age group*
*** For instance, among 100 rural women 20-24 years old, 59 have a primary completed school*

Primary school age boys and girls are virtually all enrolled in school, with equality between genders. Approximately 20% of young people 19-22 years of age are enrolled in higher education, with near-equality between the genders, but inequality between males and females continues with regard to secondary education. While 52% to 75% of males between 15 and 18 years of age attend school, the corresponding proportions for females range from 43% to 63% (Figure 12 and Table 52 in Annex).

[11] This evaluation could be compared to the number of persons counted by the OSCE.

Figure 11. Illiterate Rate

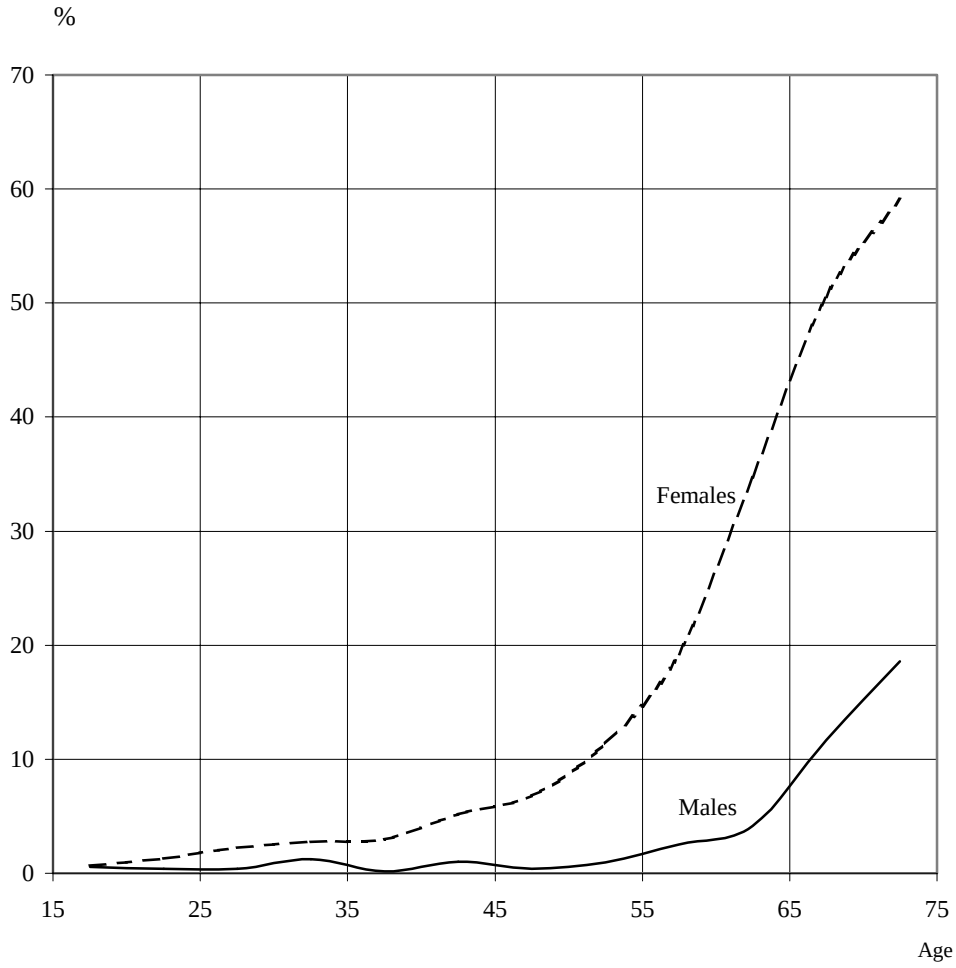


Figure 12. Enrolment ratios by sex and age

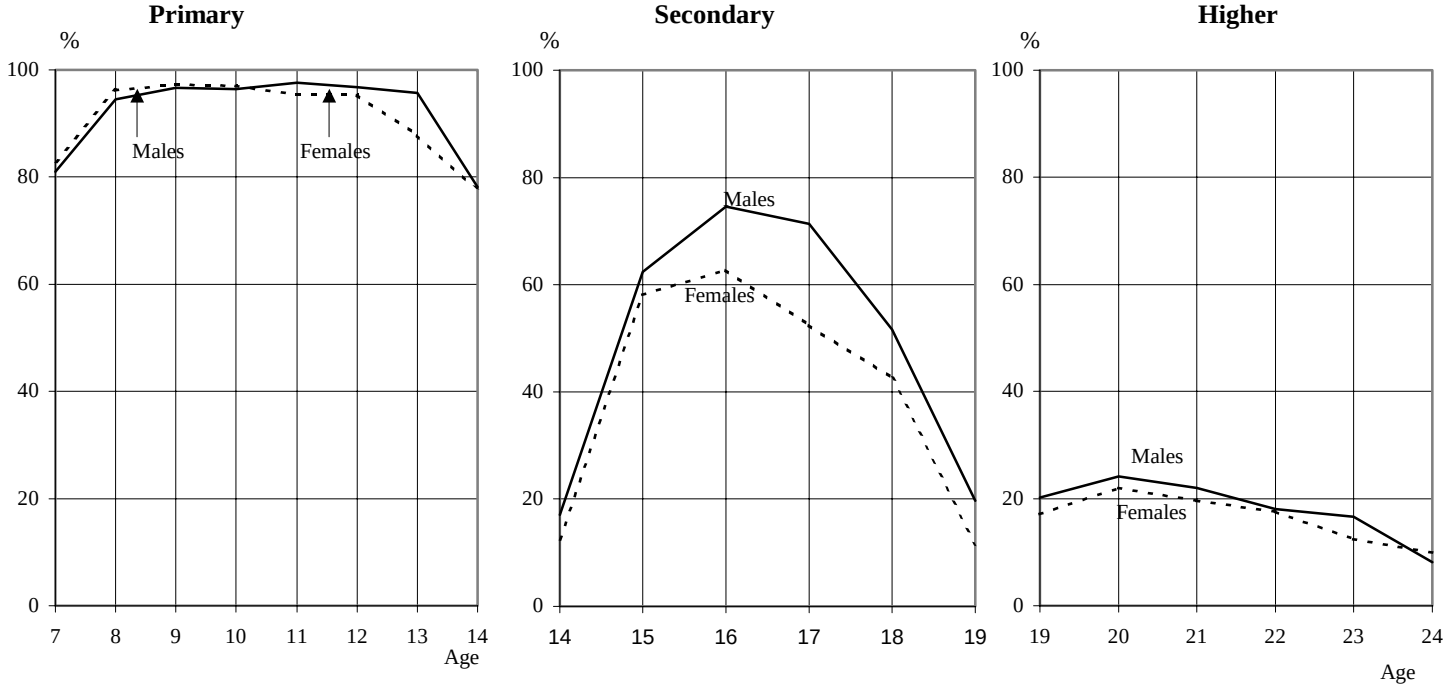


Figure 13. Highest completed school level

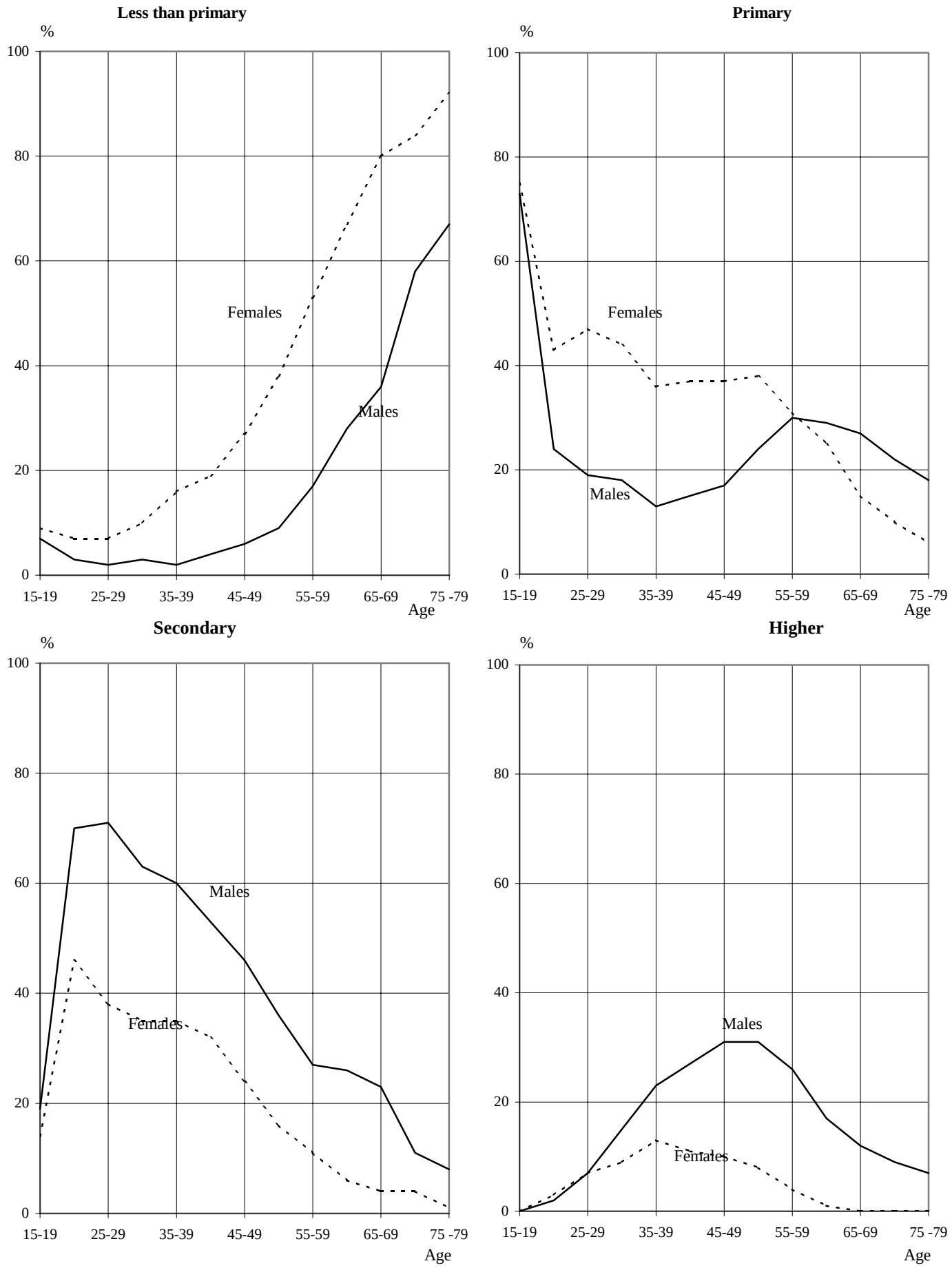
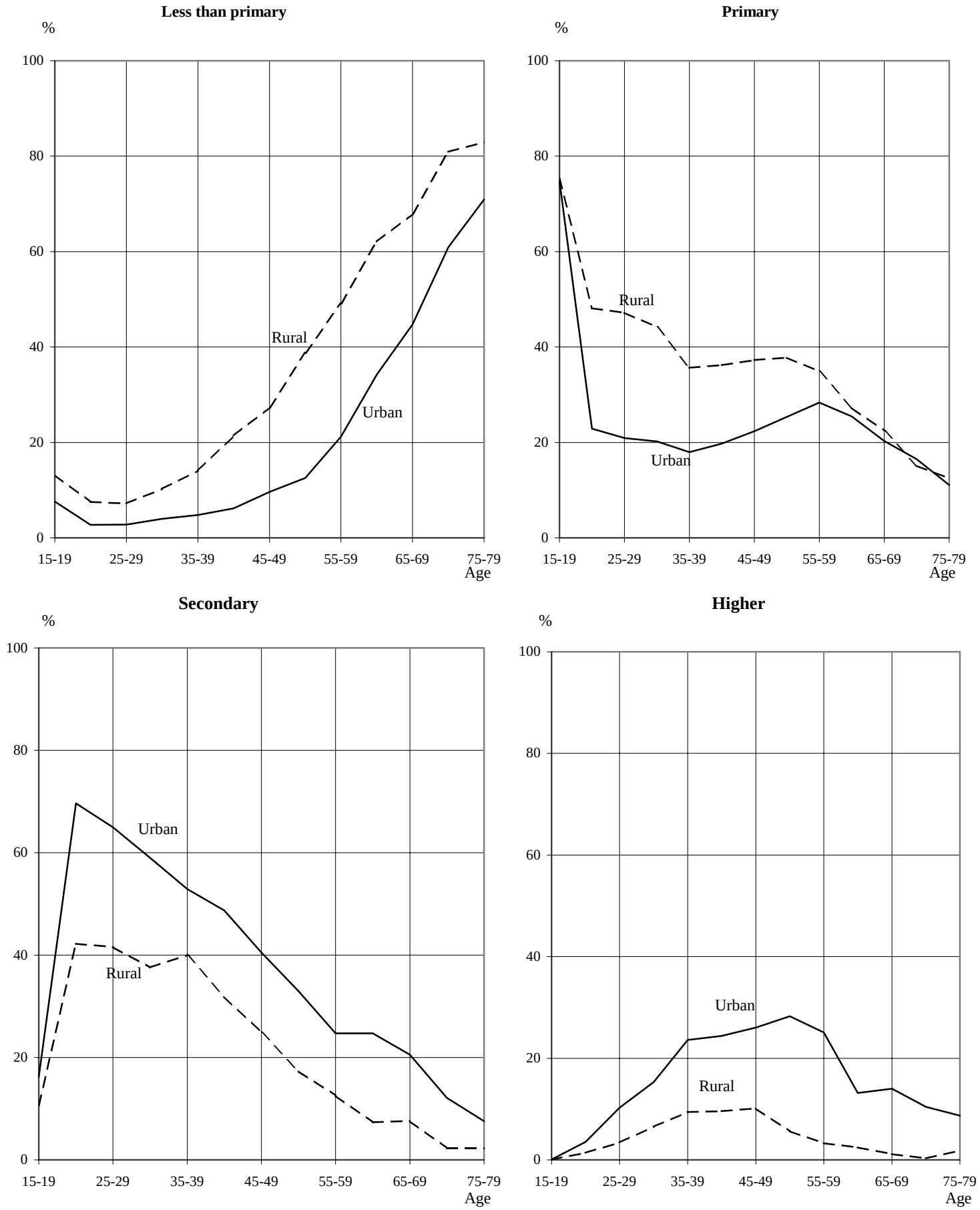


Figure 14. Highest completed school level by area (Both genders)



An adverse labor market

88% of men in the 20-59 age group are economically active but half (48%) are unemployed. Only 33 % of women in the same age group are economically active but their unemployment rate is not much higher than the rate for men. Differences between towns and rural areas (with more active persons and fewer unemployed persons in towns) are greater for women than for men (Table 7).

TABLE 7. ACTIVITY INDICES
POPULATION 20-59 YEARS

	Rural area		Urban area		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Activity ratios*	89.2	18.7	87.8	45.5	88.4	33.2
Employed ratios**	42.2	37.9	60.9	50.8	52.0	47.4
Unemployed ratios***	57.8	62.1	39.1	49.2	48.0	52.6

**Ratio of the active population to the whole population*
***Ratio of the employed population to the economically active population*
****Ratio of the unemployed population to the economically active population*

It was seen above that Kosovar women are unequal in terms of education; they are also unequal in terms of employment. While the proportions of economically active men at each age are similar to those in other European populations (approximately 95% between 30 and 50 years of age), activity ratios for women are always below 40% and even below 30% in the rural population. The activity ratio for urban women, who are less underprivileged in this respect, is still under 60%, even at the ages when economic activity is most intense (Figure 15 and Table 53 in Annex).

In most female populations in Europe, the curve of activity ratios has two peaks, corresponding to the periods that precede and follow the childbearing period. The curve for Kosovo does not have that shape; the variation after age 40 shows more of a generation effect than an age effect, since women over 40 were less likely than their daughters to participate in the labor market. Before 40 years of age, an age effect is visible, particularly in urban areas, with a gradual increase in labor market participation (Figure 15).

Because the student population tends to live in urban areas, the activity ratios for men under 30 years of age are slightly higher in rural areas.

Persons in employment are primarily salaried employees; few are self-employed or contributing family workers (Table 53 in Annex). Males who are artisans or self-employed, depending on their age group, account for between 14% and 21% of persons in employment between 20 and 60 years of age.

Record unemployment rates are observed in Kosovo among young adults (Figure 16 and Table 54 in Annex). 65% of economically active males and females aged 25-29 are unemployed (and 74 and 72%, respectively, of those aged 20-24). Young people are more often unemployed than their elders because they have not had the time to find a job, but also doubtless because the more recent generations are confronting a more averse labor market. After age 40, unemployment rates are less than 40% for men and women alike. Only between 30 and 40 years of age is the unemployment rate for women higher than the rate for men. In urban areas, the female unemployment rate is higher at all ages.

The curve for female unemployment in rural areas after age 40 is erratic due to the small number of economically active women at these ages in rural areas.

Figure 15. Activity ratios by age and sex

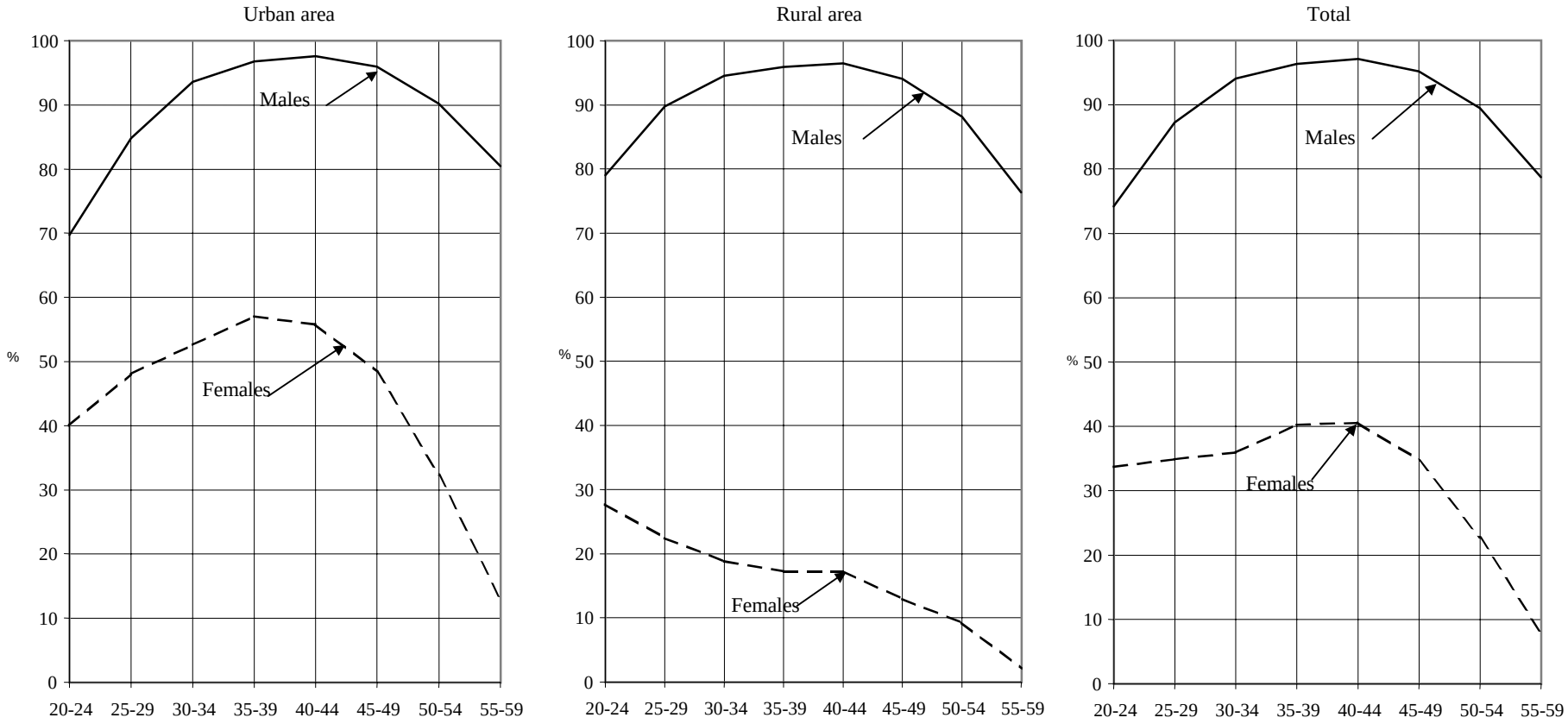


Figure 16. Unemployed ratios by age and sex

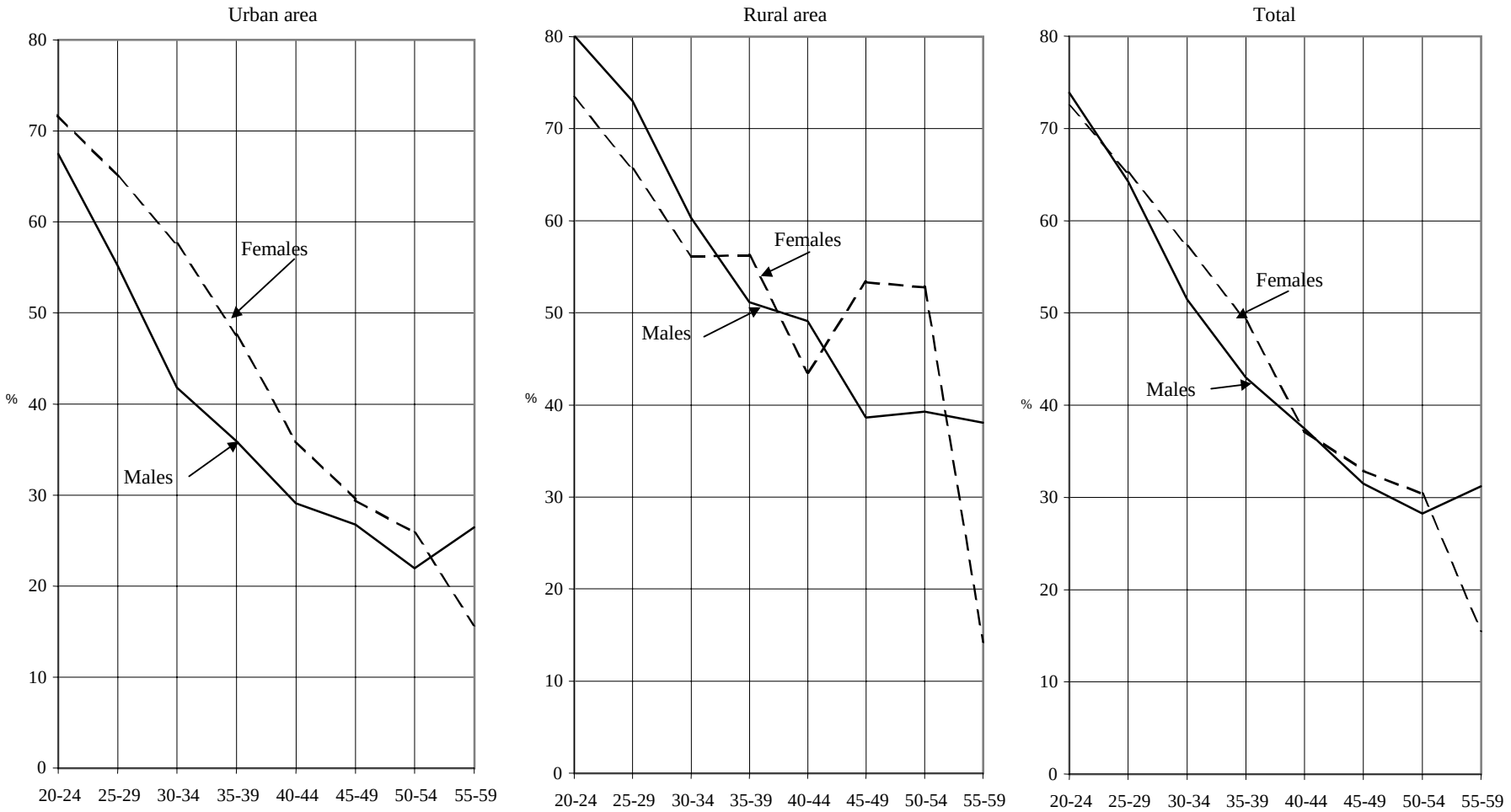
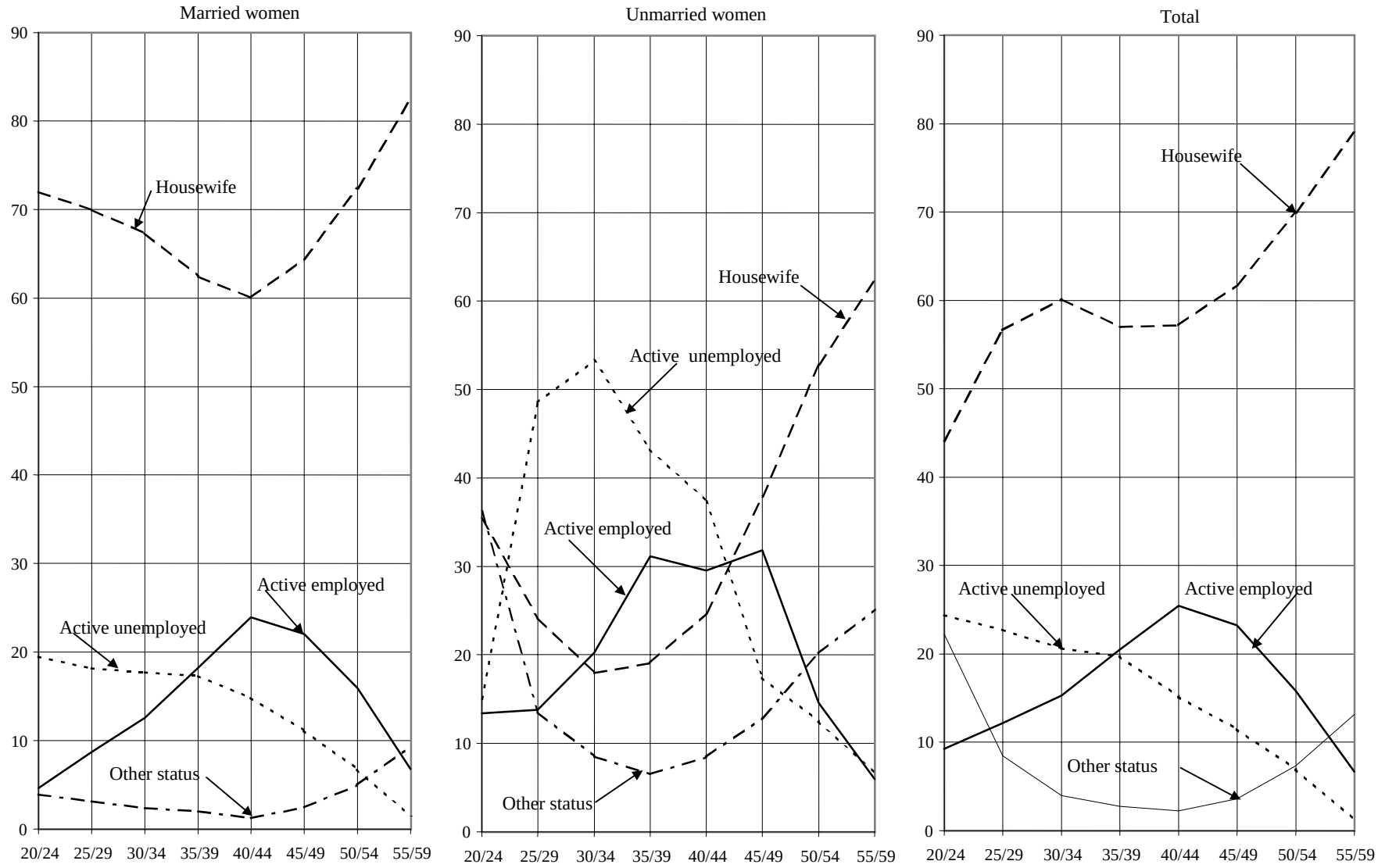


Figure 17. Women by activity status

%



The proportions of housewives are considerable at all ages in comparison with what is generally observed in the rest of Europe. Married women are most often housewives; this is the case of 68% of married women. Young unmarried women are most often unemployed, and unmarried women over 50 are most often in the home (Figure 17 and Table 55 in Annex).

Overall, 80% of women aged 25 to 35 are in the home or unemployed. Not until age 40 do economically active employed women exceed those who are unemployed, but their proportion is very low relative to housewives (Figure 17).

Young married women are more often in the home than women aged 35 to 50, because they join the labor force only after having their children (Figure 18 and Table 57 in Annex). While she is young with many children, a married woman does not work outside the home, but if the family size stops increasing, she will seek work outside the home. Female activity ratios are relatively highest between the ages of 35 and 50. After 50 years of age, the generation effect explains the decline in the rates, as was seen above. These are not women who have returned to their home because they no longer wish to work, but rather women who have never worked outside the home. The differences in female activity ratios at different ages do not reflect women entering and leaving the labor force.

The number of children (starting with the third) has a stronger effect than the woman's age (Figure 18). This does not appear to be verified for older women, but they doubtless had more children than the number of dependent children currently in their family.

With fertility declining, as will be seen below, women will bring increasing weight to bear on the labor market.

Unsurprisingly, the unemployment rates for less-educated men and women are higher than for those with a higher level of educational attainment. Yet with 25% to 30% of persons aged 30 to 45 who completed higher education currently unemployed, no category of the population is spared by unemployment (Figure 19 and Table 58 in Annex).

The secondary sector of the economy (e.g., Industry...) is declining in terms of the proportion of the active population employed in the sector, with a far lower percentage of young people employed in the sector than among older age groups (Figure 20 and Table 60 in Annex).

The unemployment effect, which is particularly strong at young ages, can be eliminated by taking the distribution by sector of employed persons only (Table 61 in Annex). It is then observed that the proportion of workers in Trade or Artisanry declines between 25-29 years old and 35-39 years old. If that proportion increases when calculated for the total active population (employed and unemployed), that indicates a fall in the unemployment rate those ages.

Young men work first in Trade and Artisanry, and then in Industry. For women, the breakdown across sectors is less clear-cut.

It is not surprising that the least-educated persons should be found first in Agriculture, and then in Industry and Trade (Figure 21 and Table 59 in Annex).

The far greater proportion of male graduates of higher education in Health and to a somewhat lesser extent in Administration can be explained by the fact that on average, men enjoy a higher position in the hierarchy. It may be harder to explain the higher proportion of females graduate of higher education in Tourism, relative to males with the same educational status.

Figure 18. Women by activity status according to age and number of dependent children

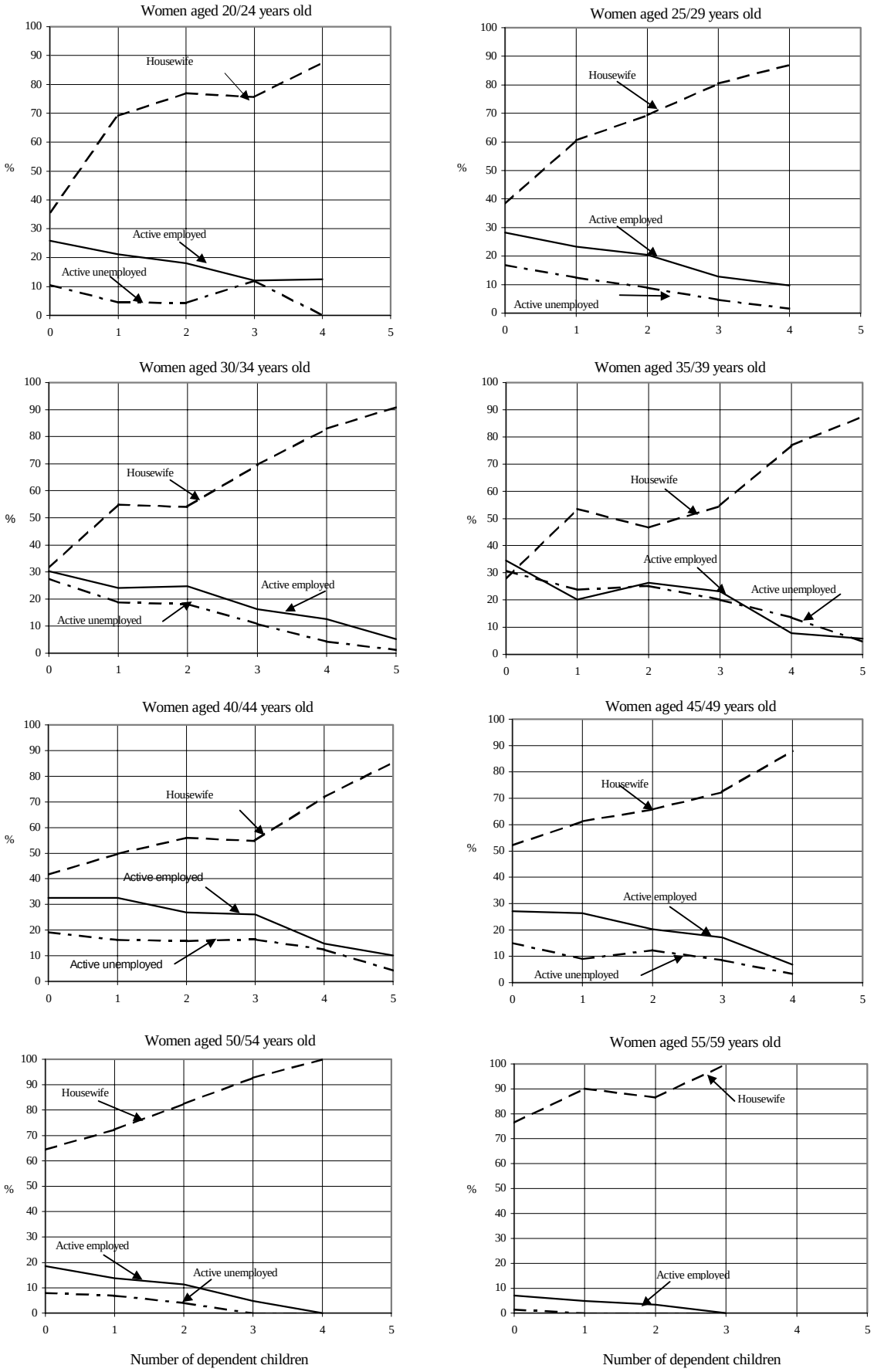
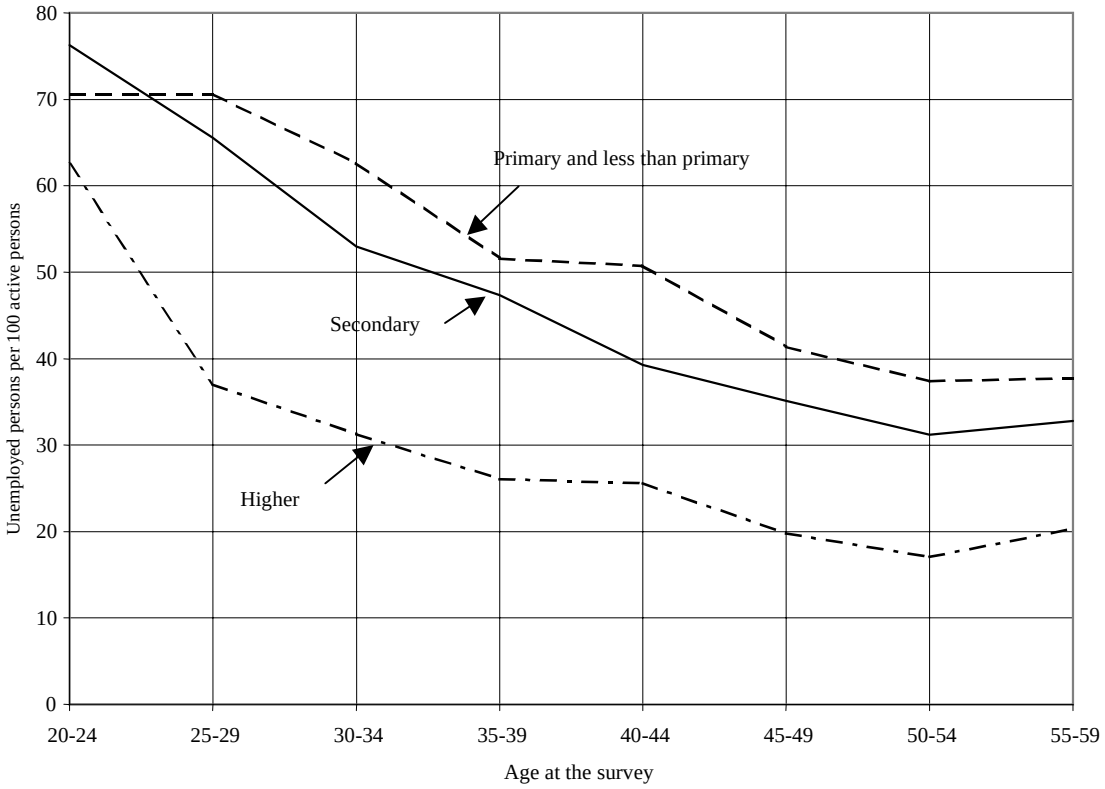
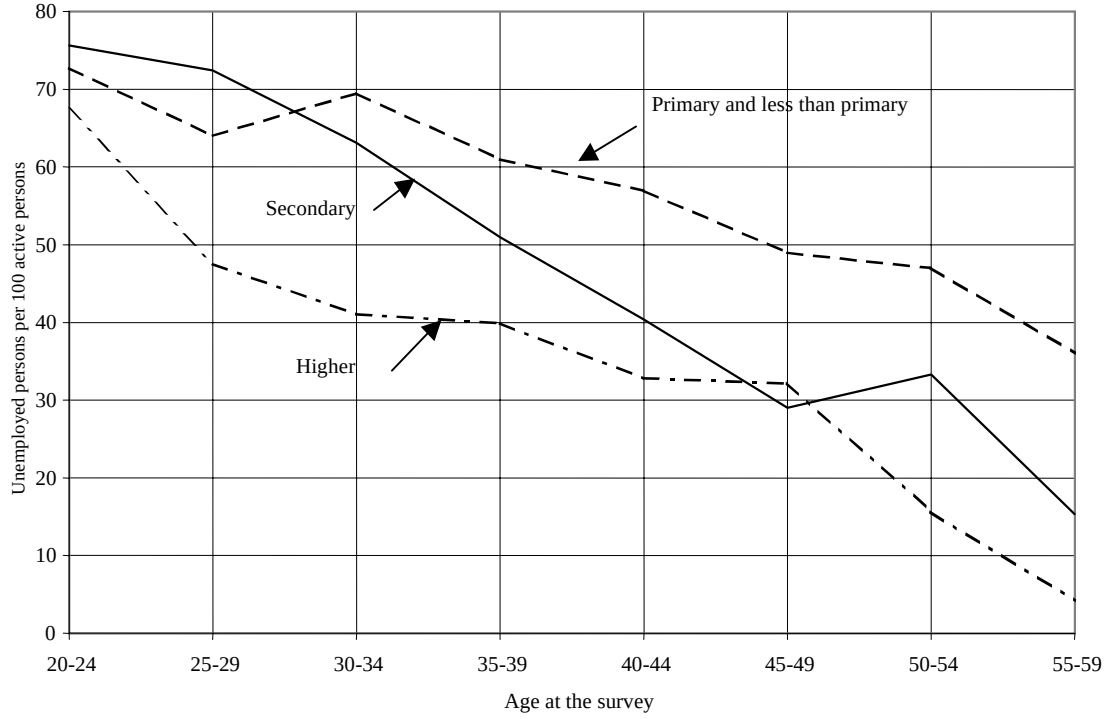


Figure 19. Unemployed ratios* by age and educational status

Males

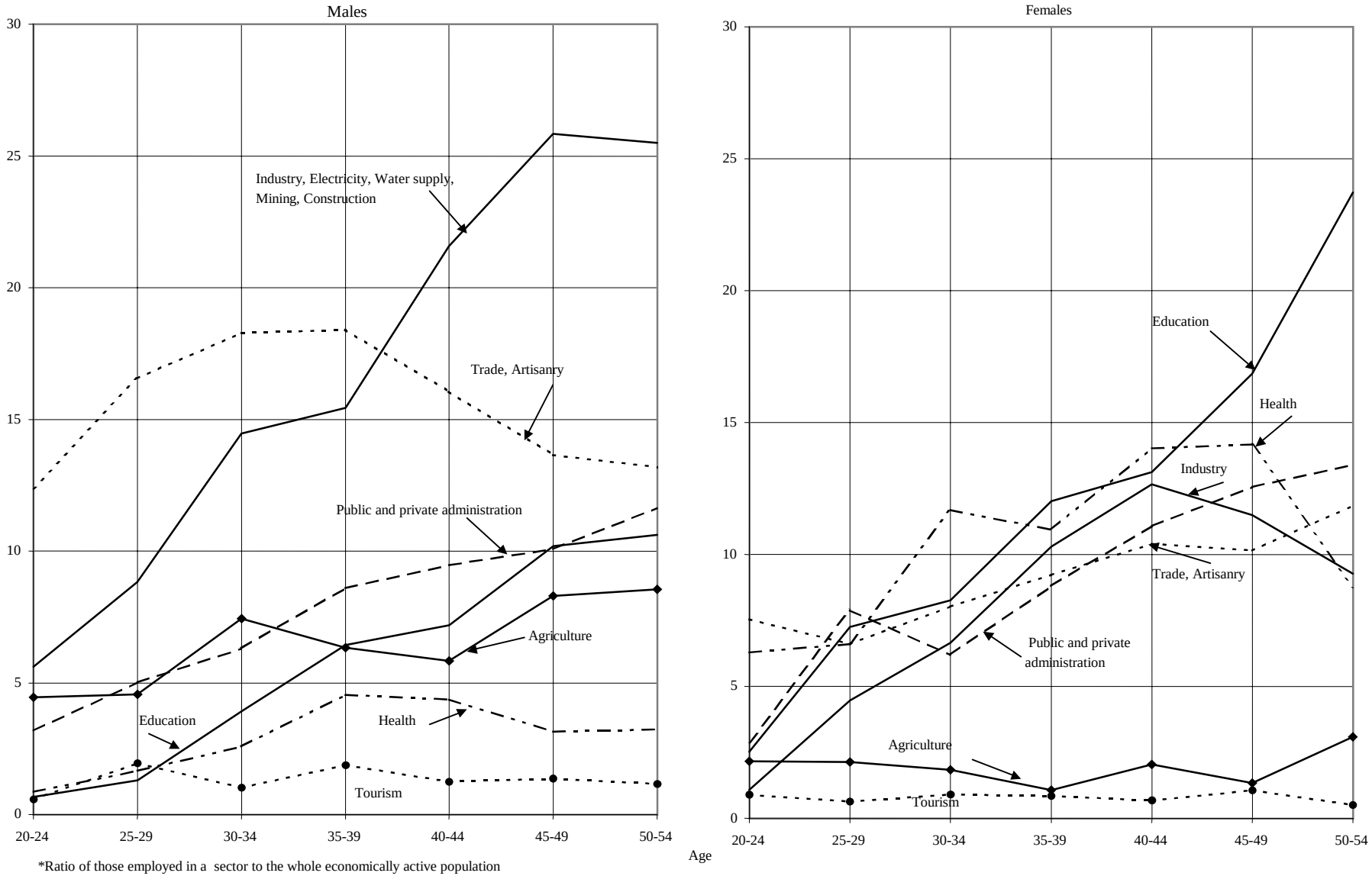


Females



*Ratio of unemployed persons to the economically active population

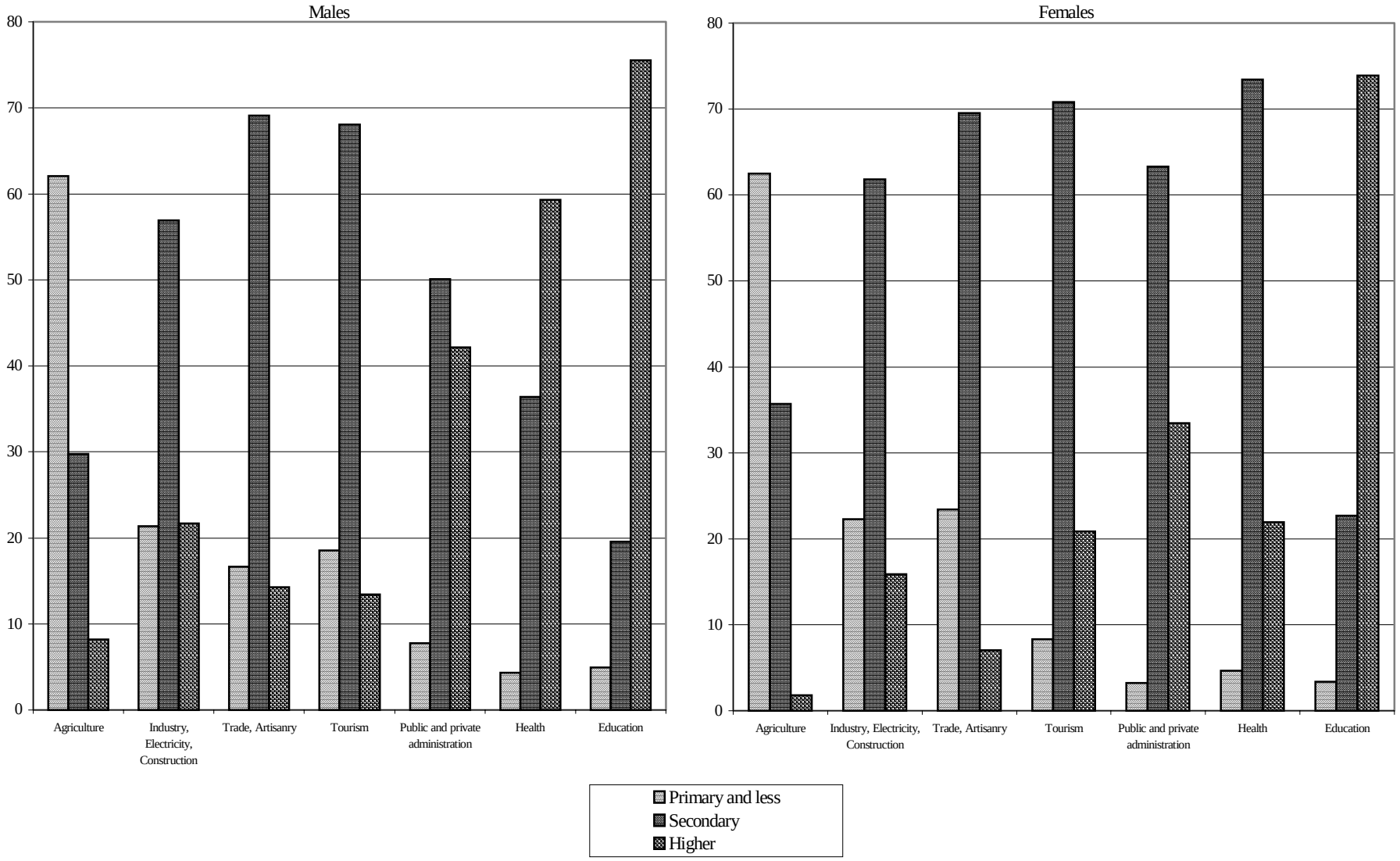
Figure 20. Employed ratios* according to the sector of activity (%)



*Ratio of those employed in a sector to the whole economically active population

Figure 21. Active population by educational status according to the sector of activity

%



Singular sources of income

The unfavourable economic situation described above leads to an exceptional proportion of dependent persons in the population of Kosovo (Table 8).

TABLE 8. POPULATION BY MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME
%

Source of income	Males*	Females*	Total*
Work	41	12	26
Pension or social income	4	3	3
Relief	7	5	6
Supported person	36	77	58
Other or unknown	12	3	7
Total	100	100	100
** 20-59 years old*			

Less than half of all males aged 20-59, or 41%, live on their own labor; 22% live on pensions, rents, or savings; and 36% are supported by another person.

The proportion of women for whom work is the principal source of income is even lower (13%); the highest level is 22%, for women 40-44 years of age (Table 63 in Annex).

Work is therefore far from being the principal source of income in Kosovo.

Financial dependency is the rule for young men (70% of males aged 20-24, and 52% of males aged 25-29), and for women of all ages (77%), who are most often supported by their husband (Figure 22).

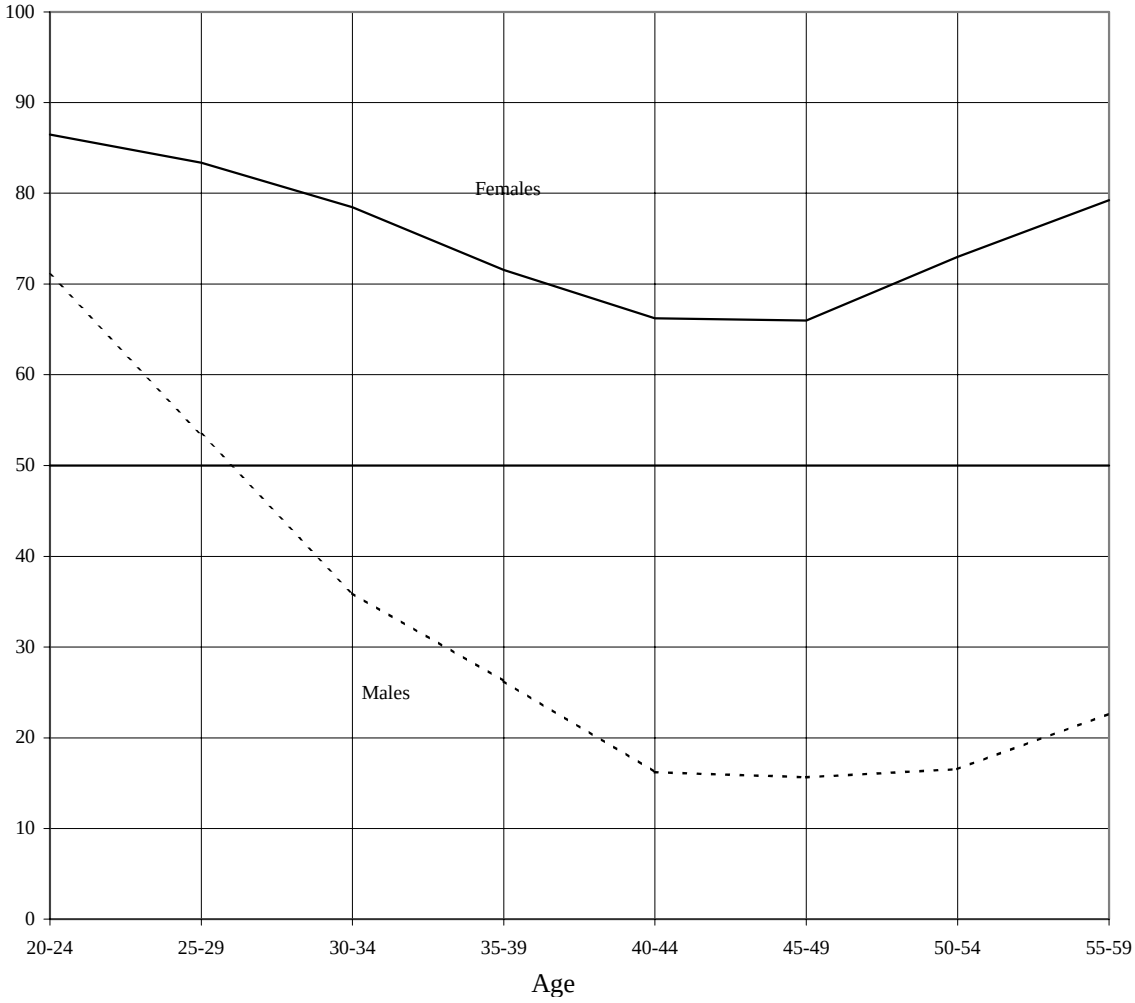
In 19% of cases of supported men, and 16% of cases of supported women, the person providing support lives outside Kosovo (Table 64 in Annex); these proportions vary a little with the age of the person providing support.

All told, a non-negligible 12% of woman aged 20-59 and 7% of men aged 20-59 are financially dependent on someone resident outside Kosovo (Table 9).

TABLE 9. POPULATION SUPPORTED BY A PERSON LIVING OUT OF KOSOVO
% OF THE WHOLE POPULATION

Age	Females	Males	Age	Females	Males
20-24	15.0	11.2	45-49	9.5	2.9
25-29	14.1	11.8	50-54	14.2	3.6
30-34	12.1	7.2	55-59	18.3	7.9
35-39	7.4	5.4			
40-44	7.9	3.1	20-59	12.4	7.1

Figure 22. Proportion of supported males and females according to their age
%



Nuptiality is still very intense

The proportion of never-married persons would indicate that at least 95% of the men and women over 40 years of age surveyed were married at least once[12] (Figure 23 and Table 65 in Annex). Marriage was therefore virtually universal in Kosovo. This is confirmed by the computing the proportion of ever married by age 50 in birth cohort groups (Table 10).

97% of women and 98% of men born between 1934 and 1948 married, but the percentages will be lower in more recent birth cohorts. The intensity of nuptiality will most likely be lower among women born after 1960. The nuptiality rates having considerably declined at young ages in these birth cohorts, it seems impossible to catch up with all the marriages that were not celebrated before age 35-39 in the 1959-1963 birth cohorts and before age 30-34 in the 1964-1968 birth cohorts. The decline in the proportion of ever married is smaller among men, as the marriage market is more favourable to males.

[12] The survey took account of the date of marriage stated by the respondent which, for the Albanian-speaking population, was always the date of the customary marriage, as civil registration could occur much later, or never at all.

TABLEAU 10. PROPORTIONS OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN AND MEN BY AGE 50 (PER 1, 000)

IN THE BIRTH COHORTS

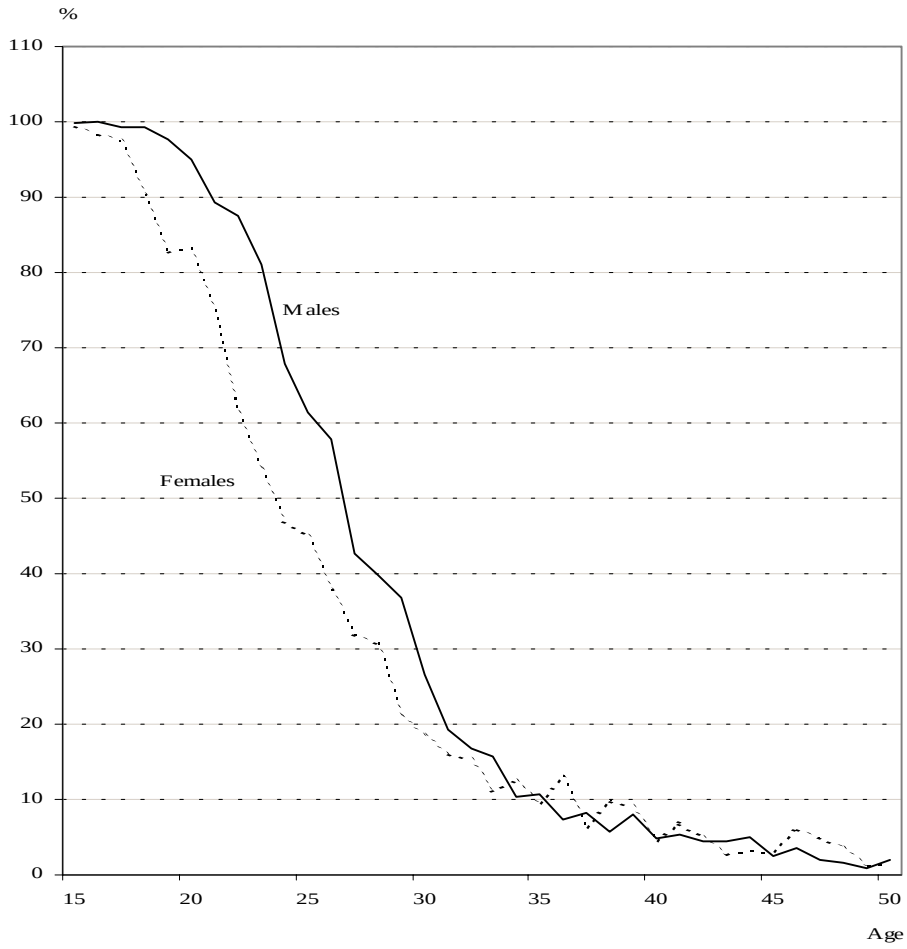
Births cohorts	Ever married (per 1, 000)	
	Females	Males
1934-1938	967	982
1944-1948	967	982
1954-1958	962	962
1959-1963	*920**	*954**
1964-1968	*894**	*936**

* *Rates at higher ages have been estimated*

Men marry at an older age than women (with mean age at marriage of 25 and 21, respectively). The average ages at marriage are rising, and should be at least 26 and 22 in the youngest birth cohorts.

In any event, the decline in marriages and the higher age at first marriage that are currently sweeping across all of Europe have almost certainly reached Kosovo. This appears clearly, as will be seen below, when one analyzes trends in certain fertility indices.

Figure 23. Proportion single by age



Fertility remains high but is falling swiftly

Women recounted their pregnancy history in the survey, providing the basis for a description of the general and legitimate fertility history in Kosovo over time, with cohort data for over fifty years. Because of the relatively small number of women in older cohorts, we will analyze changes only since the 1940 birth cohort and the 1960 marriage cohort.

The total period fertility rate and completed fertility in birth cohorts can also be calculated from vital statistics data in Kosovo and the intercensal population estimates. Figure 24 illustrates the indices calculated in this way,[13] compared with those based on the survey data. The values from the survey are always lower than those computed from the vital statistics records, but tend to approach them, and even to exceed them in the recent period (Tables 66 and 67 in Annex).

It cannot be ruled out that women surveyed may have failed to mention their offspring who had died, particularly in the oldest birth cohorts, and a selection of less-fertile women in these birth cohorts, due to excess mortality among more-fertile women, could have led to underestimation of age-specific fertility rates, completed fertility in birth cohorts and total period indicators based on the survey. In addition, these indices correspond to a breakdown between rural and urban areas that is too-heavily weighted toward urban women.[14] Because fertility values are higher in rural areas, shifting the weightings to give greater prominence to rural areas leads to higher values, which approach those calculated from the Vital Statistics in Kosovo (Figure 1 in Annex).

It also appears certain that births were under-registered in Kosovo in recent years, and it is likely that, in the survey, any underestimation of period fertility indices for recent years and of indices in the youngest birth cohorts is low. This therefore provides a reasonably good idea of the recent fertility level (close to the level in the survey), and corroborates the rapid decline in period fertility indices over the past 20 years, when the levels were doubtless close to those provided by the vital statistics data.

Therefore, while the survey data allow us to describe changes in fertility, one must bear in mind that the period fertility indices for the earliest periods are underestimated, and that the magnitude of the variations we observe is moderated by this phenomenon.

The completed fertility of women born between 1940 and 1945 averages 4.4 children per woman according to the survey data, and just over 5 children per woman according to the vital statistics and census data. Twenty birth cohorts later, the completed fertility of women born in 1965 should be approximately 3 children per woman; the most likely magnitude of the decline is approximately 2 children per woman. The decline in period fertility indices has been even faster; the value reported for 1998 in the survey (2.7) appears credible (Figure 24).

[13] Calculated by Jean-Paul SARDON, who kindly made them available.

[14] For instance, for 68% of women in the 1940-1944 birth cohort group to be of rural origin appears to be somewhat too low, in comparison with the vital statistics and census records.

Figure 24. Fertility by periods and in birth cohorts

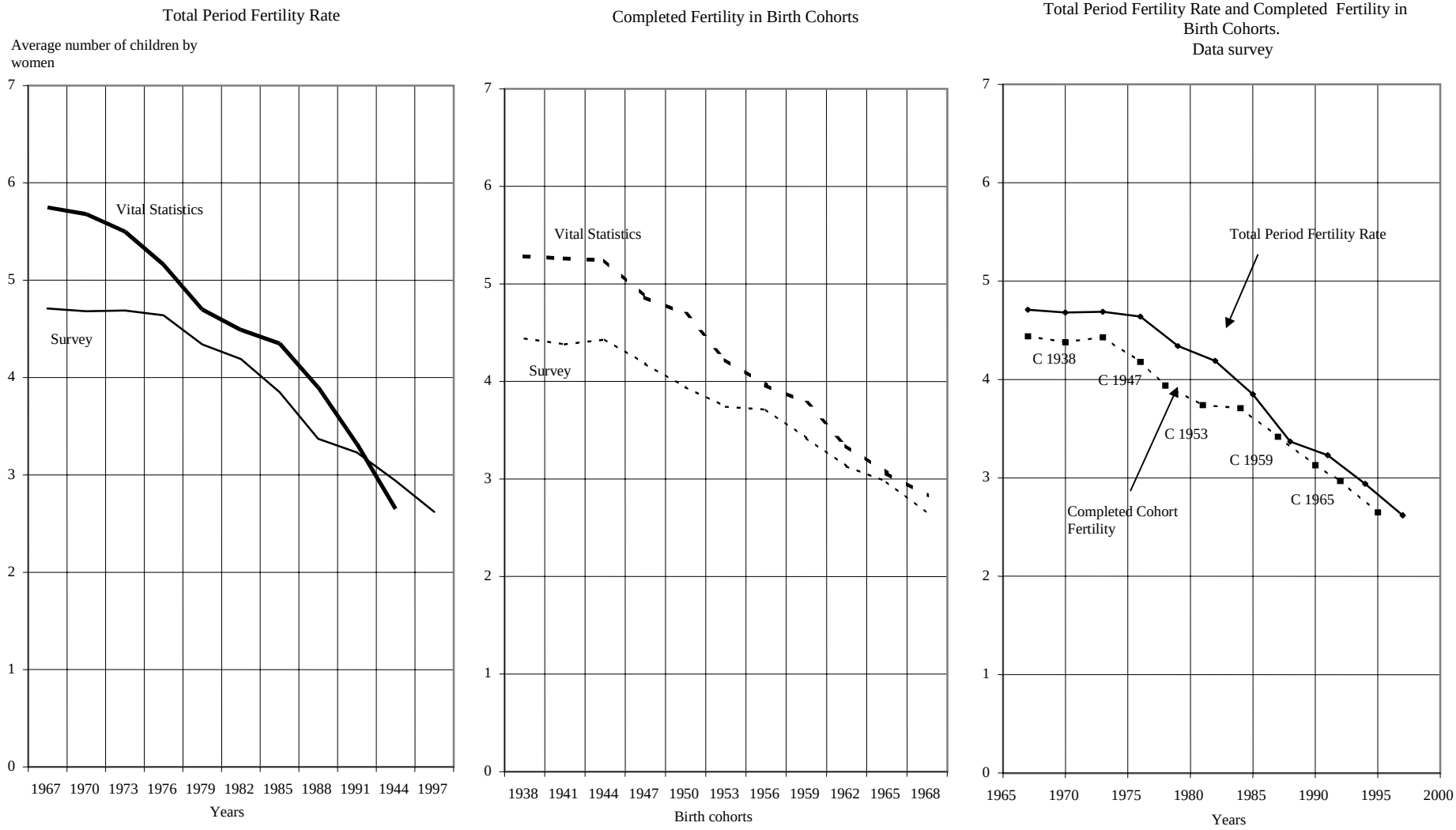


TABLE 11. FERTILITY IN BIRTH COHORTS

	BIRTH COHORTS									
	1940-1942	1943-1945	1946-1948	1949-1951	1952-1954	1955-1957	1958-1960	1961-1963	1964-1966	1967-1969
Completed fertility	4.38	4.43	4.18	3.94*	3.74*	3.71*	3.42*	3.13*	2.97*	2.65*
Mean age at childbirth	29.6	29.1	28.7	28.0*	27.8*	27.8*	27.6*	27.7*	27.1*	26.9*
Age- specific fertility rates (per 1, 000)										
15-19 years	40.9	43.8	36.6	46.2	49.0	48.0	38.6	31.1	35.1	32.5
20-24 years	188.9	220.5	219.8	220.8	220.1	206.4	207.0	181.7	177.0	165.4
25-29 years	251.4	251.0	258.6	248.4	239.5	252.8	231.9	218.8	225.7	199.8
30-34 years	207.2	204.0	182.1	174.2	152.7	157.6	139.0	136.1	117.3	100.4
35-39 years	130.8	118.1	105.5	77.7	67.8	62.9	59.4	50.2*	32.8*	30.0*
40-49 years	28.8	23.9	16.7	10.4	10.4*	7.5*	4.5*	4.2*	3.0*	1.0*
Number of women	*416*	*498*	*546*	*636*	*735*	*750*	*797*	*745*	*808*	*930*

** Estimation of the rates at higher ages*

From the 1940 birth cohort to the 1955 birth cohort, age-specific fertility rates vary little before age 30 and then fall rapidly (Table 11 and Figure 25). In later birth cohorts, the rates fall at all ages, even for women 15-19 and 20-24 years of age, because of the higher age at marriage, as evidenced in the declining proportion of females ever married at these ages in different birth cohorts (Table 12). The higher age at marriage leads to an increase in the average age of mothers at first birth, but the average age of mothers at childbirth has fallen continuously, from nearly 30 years of age in the 1940-1942 birth cohorts to 27 in the 1964-1969 birth cohorts, with the decline in fertility at older ages offsetting the higher age at marriage. The continuous reduction in the mother's age at childbirth is clearly illustrated by the relative position of the period and cohort curves over the past thirty years, with the period curves consistently above the cohort curves, though the gap is tending to narrow (Figure 24).

These fertility levels make Kosovo one of the most fertile regions in Europe, but judging from the speed of the decline in the fertility indices over some twenty years, Kosovo's fertility could cease to be distinctive in a relatively short time.

TABLE 12. EVER MARRIED WOMEN IN THE BIRTH COHORTS
PER 1, 000 WOMEN*

	Birth cohorts					
	1939-1943	1944-1948	1949-1953	1954-1958	1959-1963	1964-1968
Ever married women (per 1000)						
At 15-19 years	221	192	193	193	151	119
At 20-24 years	696	701	662	606	545	485
At 25-29 years	881	892	880	855	792	784
Number of women	*687*	*901*	*1, 102*	*1, 267*	*1, 269*	*1, 396*

**Of all marital status*

Figure 25. Age-specific fertility rates in birth cohorts

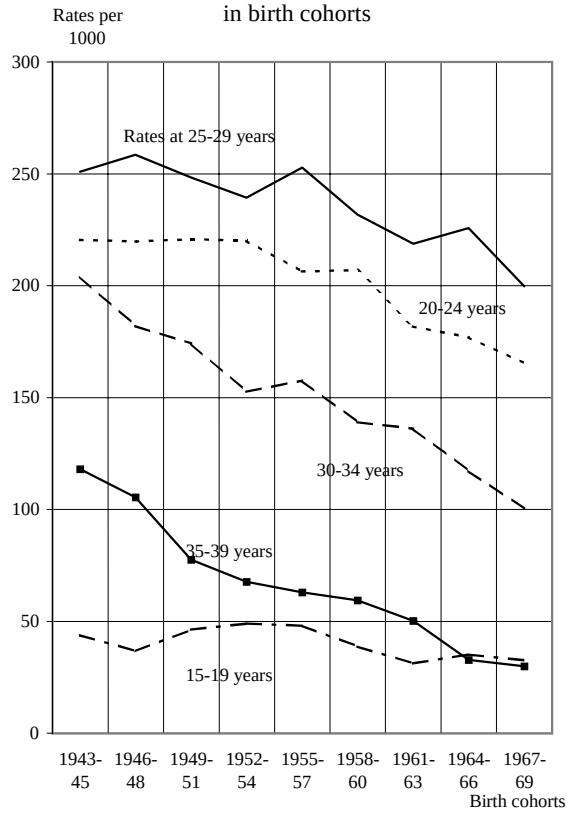
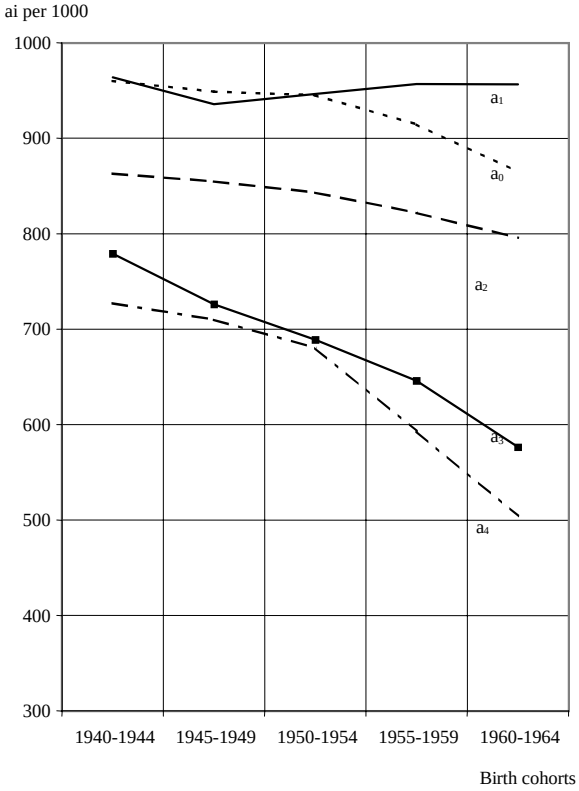


Figure 26. Parity progression ratios in birth cohorts



An examination of parity progression ratios across birth cohorts (Figure 26 and table 71 in Annex) shows that the fertility decline is attributable not only to the rapid decrease in the probability of progressing to the next parity after the birth of the third child, but also to the significant increase in the proportion of women remaining childless. The only ratio that does not decline is the probability of progressing from parity 1 to parity 2. This causes a significant change in the distribution of families by number of children ever born (Figure 30 and Table 72 in Annex). Infertility reportedly was very low among women born in the 1940-49 birth cohorts (when only 4% to 5% remained childless), was close to 14% among women born in the 1960-64 period, and could even be higher among younger women. In addition, large families are gradually vanishing. Families with 7 or more children accounted for over 20% of families of women in the 1940-44 birth cohorts, and only 10% of families of women born ten years later. While the proportion of families with 4 children has remained the same, the proportion of families with 3 children has increased considerably. All told, there is less and less dispersion in family size (Figure 30). This process is even more pronounced in urban areas.

Women who have always lived in towns always have lower parity progression ratios than women who have always lived in rural areas, except after the first birth. In both sub-populations, the chance of having a second child remains very high (greater than 900 per 1,000), and shows no sign of starting to fall, unlike the other parity progression ratios (Figure 29 and Table 71 in Annex). The more children ever born to a woman, the greater the differences between urban and rural women become. After the third and the fourth child, the parity progression ratios of recent birth cohorts are below 500 per 1,000 for urban women, yet still exceed 700 per 1,000 among rural women (Figure 29). Another difference is the much faster decline among urban women in the probability of having at least one child (a_0 , parity 1 progression ratio). As will be seen, this is directly related to the decline in marriage, which would explain why the decline is stronger in the urban population than in the rural population, where it is nevertheless underway.

All told, the differences in completed fertility between urban and rural women have narrowed but remain (Figure 28 and Table 69 in Annex). Rural women born in 1960-64 will still have an average 3.9 children, whereas urban women in the same birth cohorts will have only 2.4.

The reduction in completed fertility has lowered the mean age of mothers at childbirth, but the greater increase in infertility in urban areas that in rural areas has dampened the decline in mean age at childbirth among urban women. The mean age at childbirth among rural women fell from 29.5 in the 1940-1944 birth cohort group, to 27.1 in the 1960-1964 birth cohort group. The corresponding values among urban women are 27.8 and 27.4 (Figure 28 and Table 70 in Annex).

How have changes in nuptiality, in legitimate fertility, and in non-marital fertility contributed to the decline in general fertility indices? This is what we will now attempt to determine.

Completed marital fertility has declined from an average of 4.5 children among couples formed in 1960-1964, to an average of 3.8 children in the 1980-1984 marriage cohorts (Table 13 and Table 73 in Annex). The intensity of legitimate fertility has therefore also declined, but to a lesser degree, even after taking account of the underestimation of fertility in the oldest marriage cohorts.

Figure 27. Completed fertility in birth cohorts by area

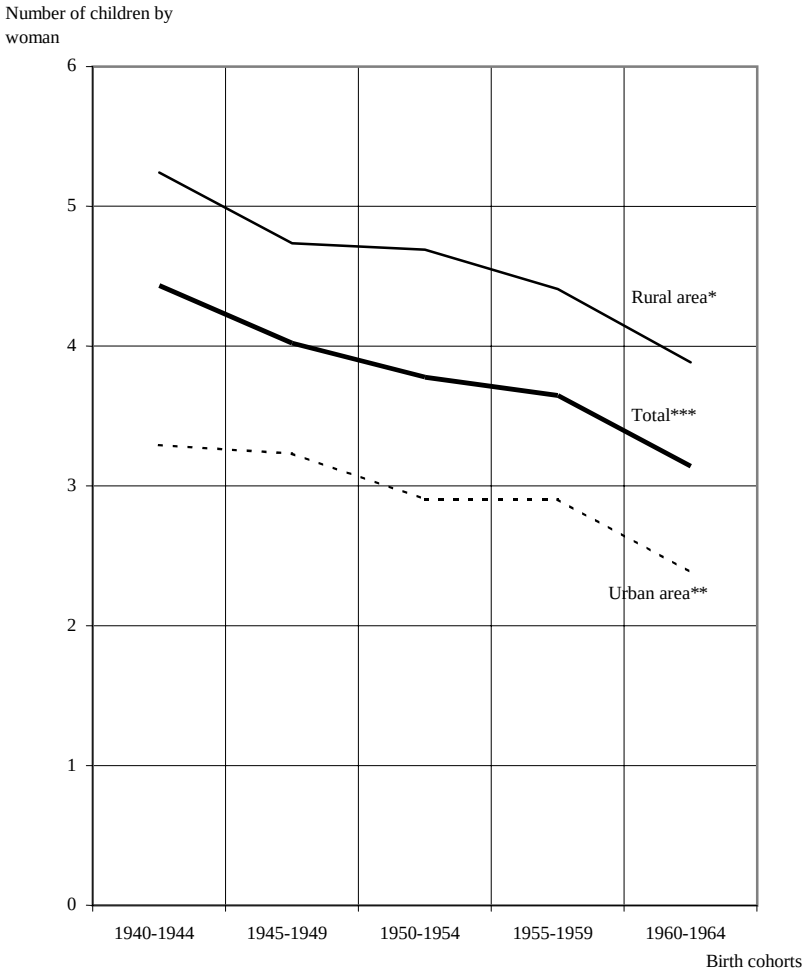
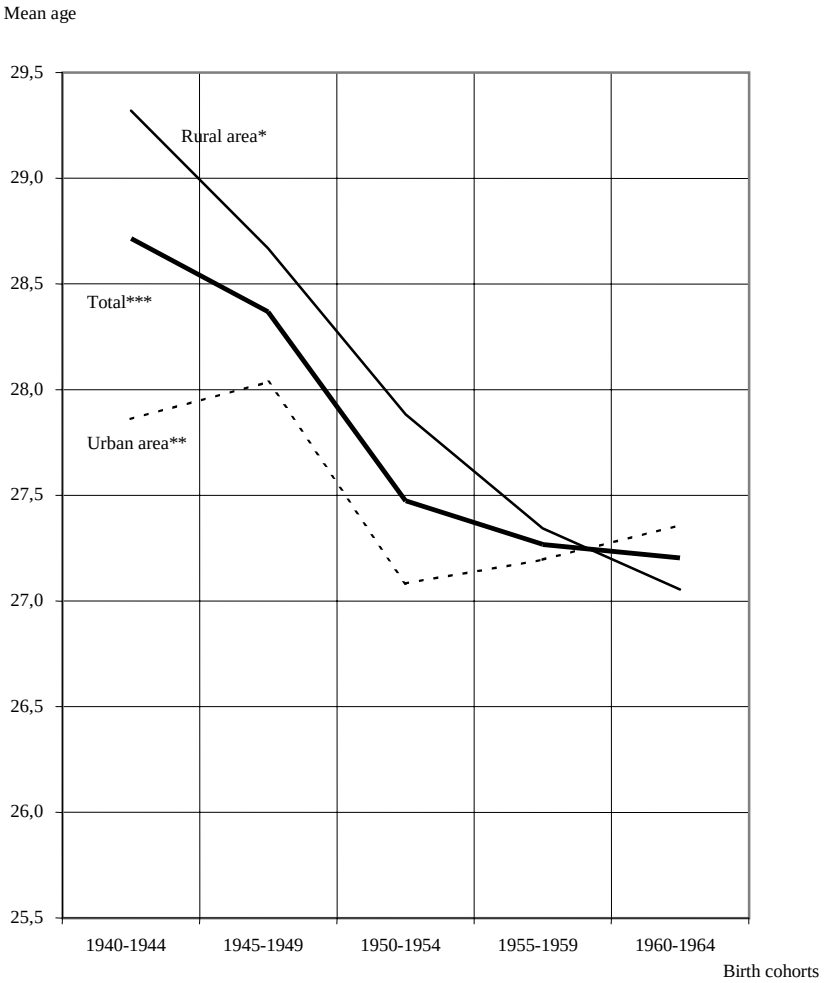


Figure 28. Mean age at childbirth in birth cohorts by area

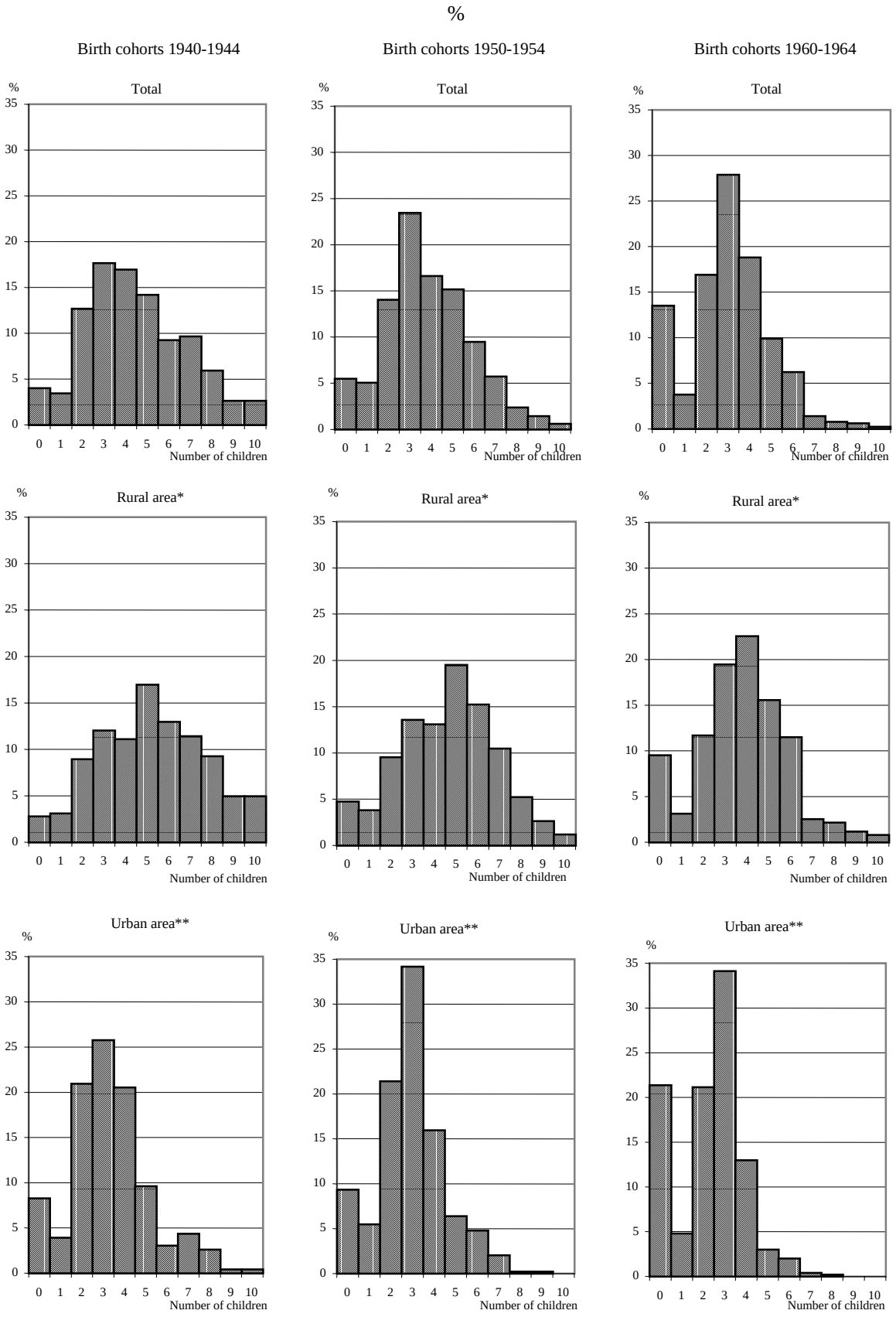


** Indices concerning women who have always lived in rural area*

*** Indices concerning women who have always lived in urban area*

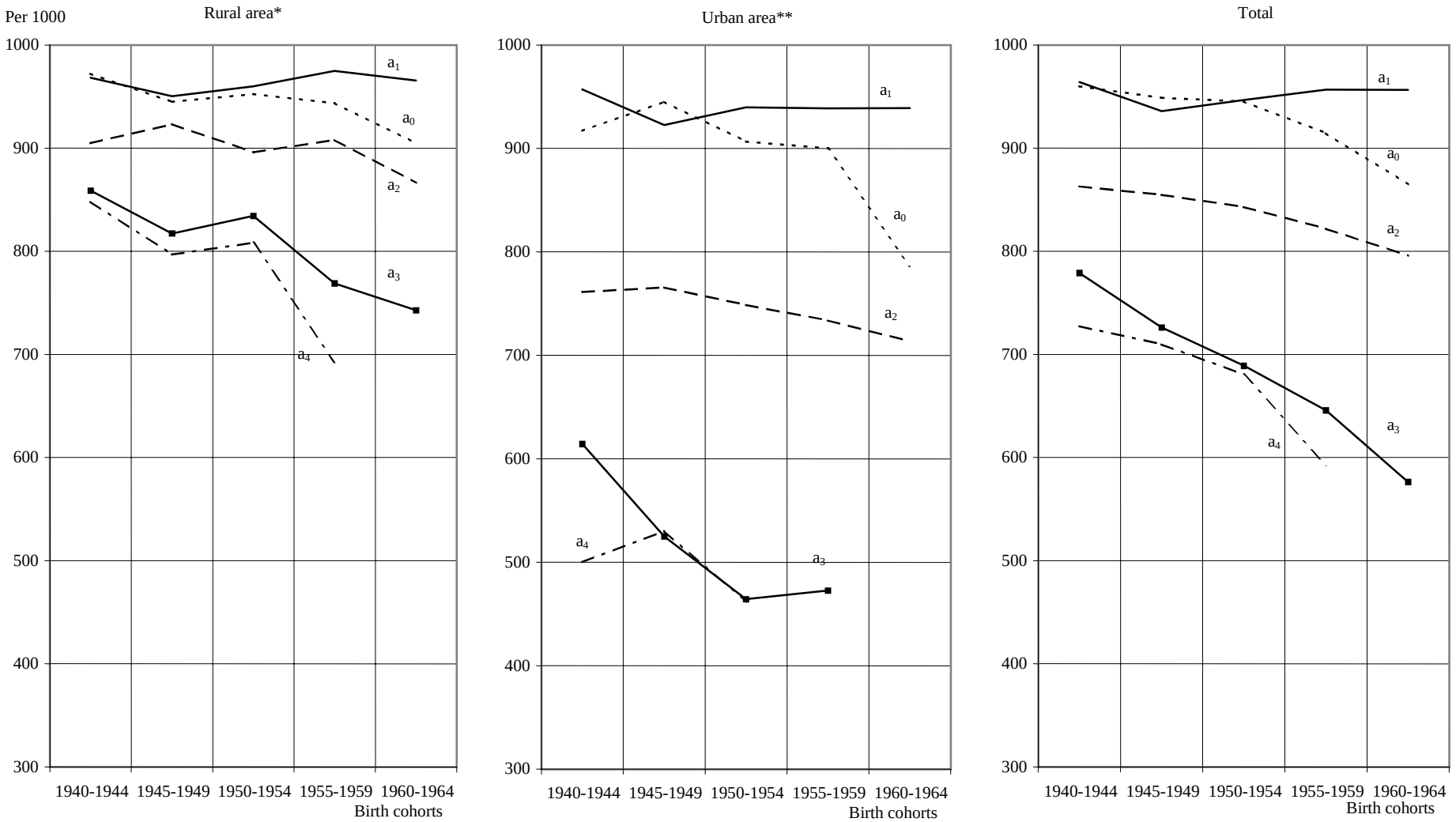
**** Indices concerning all women without those who moved from rural area to urban area, or from urban area to rural area, who are very few*

Figure 30. Women by number of their children in birth cohorts by area



** Distribution of women who have always lived in rural area*
*** Distrinution of women who have always lived in urban area*

Figure 29. Parity progression ratios in birth cohorts by area



* *Indices concerning women who have always lived in rural area*

** *Indices concerning women who have always lived in urban area*

TABLE 13. MARITAL FERTILITY IN MARRIAGE COHORTS

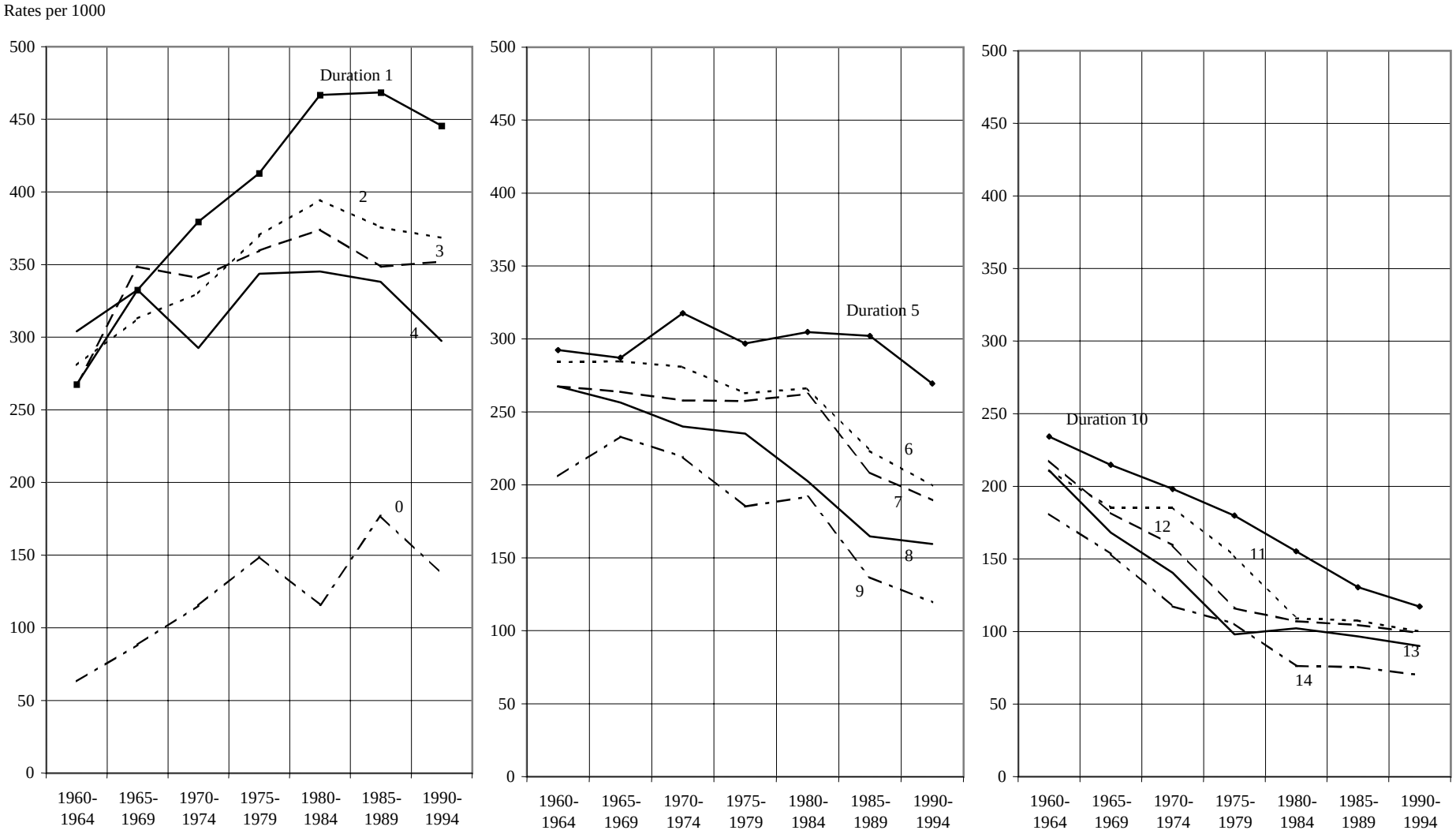
	Marriage cohorts[#]				
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984
Completed fertility					
Women married at 15-19 years	4.92	4.65*	4.51*	4.50*	4.44*
Women married at 20-24 years	4.23	4.20	3.76*	3.75*	3.71*
Women married 25-29 years	3.50	3.88	3.28	3.41*	3.23*
All women	**4.52**	**4.34***	**4.07***	**3.91***	**3.76***
Mean marriage duration at childbirth					
Women married at 15-19 years	9.91	8.91*	7.96*	7.98*	7.31*
Women married at 20-24 years	8.10	7.52	6.61*	6.22*	6.31*
Women married 25-29 years	8.05	6.66	5.87	5.92*	4.92*
All women	**9.46**	**7.15**	**6.65***	**6.11***	**5.75***
Women by age at marriage %					
Before 20 years	57	45	47	38	33
At 20-24 years	33	45	42	47	47
At 25-29 years	8	8	8	11	17
Interval between marriage and the first birth	4.06	3.22	2.76	2.31	2.15*
Parity progression ratios (per 1,000)					
a_0	955	966	968	965	964
a_1	955	953	952	955	964
a_2	885	854	840	841	828
a_3	789	756	691	641	621
a_4	702	698	663	624	
Number of women	*602*	*815*	*954*	*940*	*1, 037*

 # Customary marriages for albanian speaking
Estimation

This decline arises from the decline in the marital fertility rates at high marriage durations, by contrast, the rates for the shorter durations have risen during this period (Figure 31 and Table 78 in Annex). The large increase in the rate at duration 1, which has risen in 30 marriage cohorts from 300 to 450 per 1,000, is both artificial (the rates at this duration for the oldest marriage cohorts being most likely underestimated because of failure to report children born early in the marriage who had died, which confirms the high value of the interval between marriage and the first birth in these marriage cohorts), and also real (the proportion of women married before age 20, whose fertility early in marriage is consistently lower than that of women who are older when they marry, having fallen for the past 20 years).

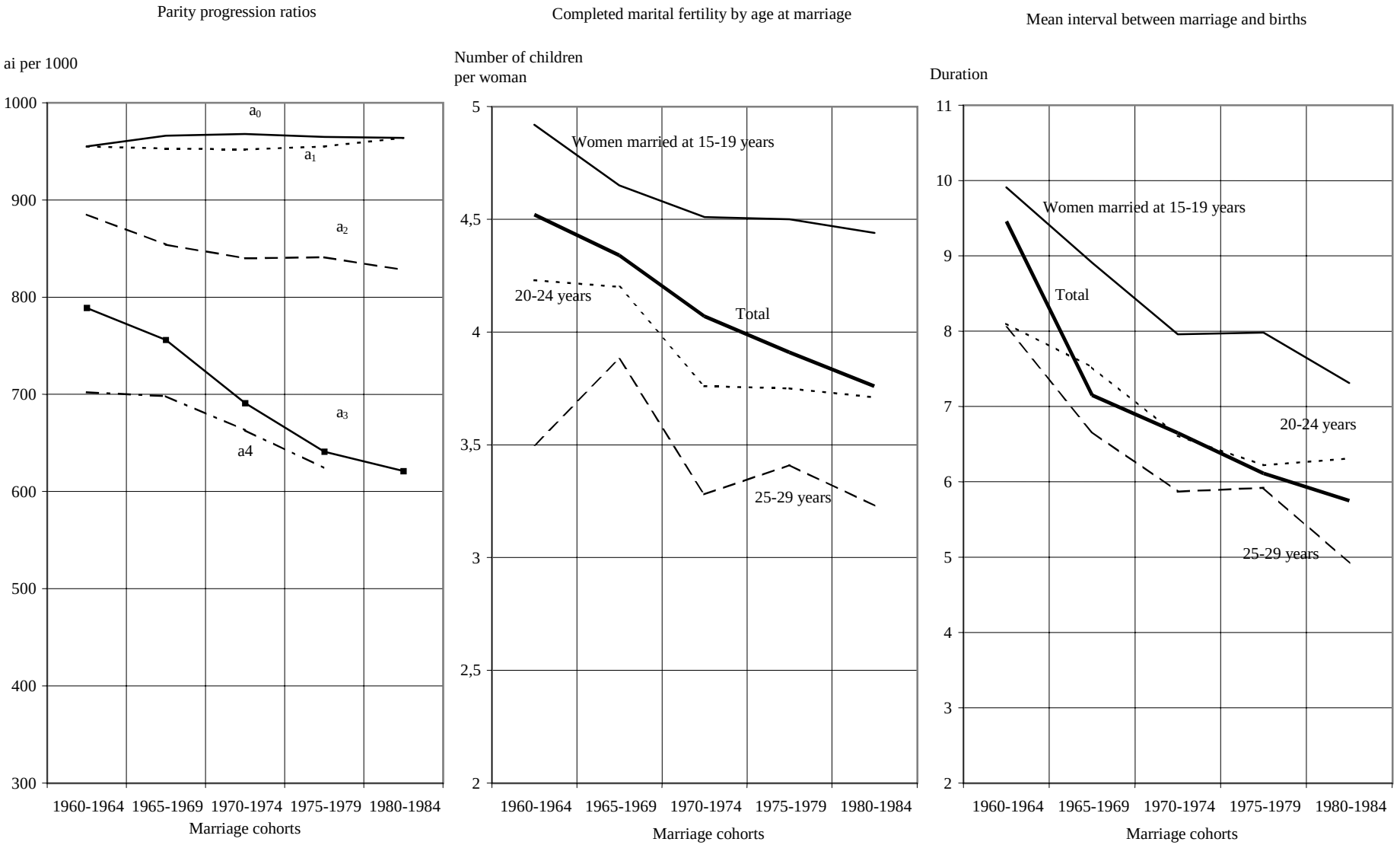
The dispersion of marriage duration-specific fertility rates have increased from marriage cohort to another. They differed little in the 1960-1964 marriage cohorts (from 175 to 300 per 1,000, irrespective of the marriage duration), they range from 75 to 450 per 1,000 in recent marriage cohorts; underestimation of past rates is not enough to explain the change. Under-estimation of past rates, combined with a decline in the relative weight of women who marry young and are less fertile in the early part of marriage, has caused a reduction in the mean marriage duration at childbirth, which is amplified by the rapid decline in the rates at high durations (Figure 32 and Table 13). The mean duration has fallen from 9.5 years to 6 years across 20 marriage cohorts.

Figure 31. Marriage duration*-specific fertility rates



** Durations of marriage reached in 1999*

Figure 32. Fertility in marriage cohorts



Fertility has fallen among all women, irrespective of their age at marriage (Table 13). The older a woman is at the time of marriage, the lower her completed fertility (Table 13 and Figure 32). In addition, women who married at age 20-29 have become the majority, having increased from 41% to 64%, while the percentage of women married before age 20 has fallen from 57% to 33% (Table 13).

The 17% decline in completed fertility among all women over twenty marriage cohorts has been greater than the decline in each of the subsets (8% to 12%, depending on the age group at marriage), with the weight of the different groups having shifted towards the less-fertile groups because of the increase in age at marriage. The change in timing in female nuptiality has therefore contributed to lowering the mean number of children per marriage, which in the 1980-1984 marriage cohorts was close to the completed fertility of women who married at 20-24 years of age.

The reduction in family size can be traced essentially to the fall of the parity progression ratio after the third child (Table 13 and Figure 32). Unlike what has occurred in birth cohorts, the probability of having at least one child has not declined, which means the proportion of couples remaining childless has not increased. Infertility in birth cohorts therefore is a consequence of the decline in the intensity of nuptiality.

The change in nuptiality behaviour has therefore had two effects on fertility. The decline in intensity has increased infertility in women birth cohorts, and the higher age at marriage has contributed to reducing completed fertility in marriage cohorts.

The distribution of families by size has also changed profoundly and become far more homogeneous across marriage cohorts (Figure 33 and Table 76 in Annex). Excepting the fact that infertility is much higher in birth cohorts than in marriage cohorts, the proportion of families of each size in the birth cohorts follows from that of the couples.

Because of the decline in first female marriages and the absence of female remarriages in Kosovo, the average number of marriages per woman is less than 1. Non-marital fertility is virtually nil,[15] and therefore fails to offset the shortfall in legitimate births arising from the decline in the proportion of ever married females. The legitimate fertility indices therefore exceed the general fertility indices; this is unusual in today's Europe where an ever greater decline in nuptiality is most often offset by an unprecedented increase in number of children born out of wedlock.

Women still give birth at brief intervals. The mean interval between successive births is from 2 to 2.5 years, irrespective of the number of children already born or final family size, except for the intervals before the birth of the next-to-last child and last child; the larger the family, the shorter these two intervals tend to be (Figure 34 and Table 77).

[15] Applying the usual definition of customary marriage among the Albanian-speaking population. Vital statistics from the civil registry records, on the other hand, indicate a non-negligible number of births outside of marriage, due to the interval between customary marriage and civil registration.

Figure 33. Married women by number of children
%

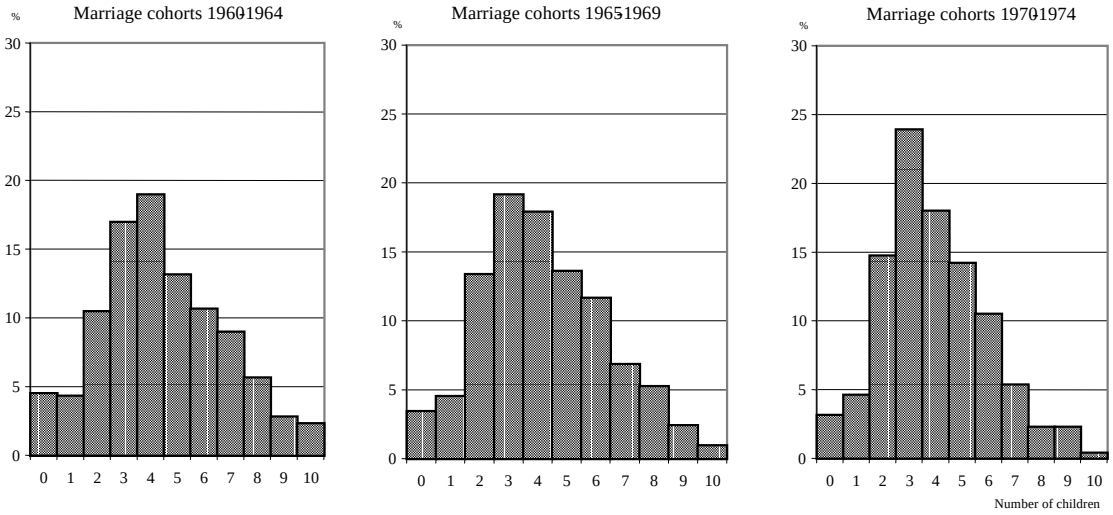
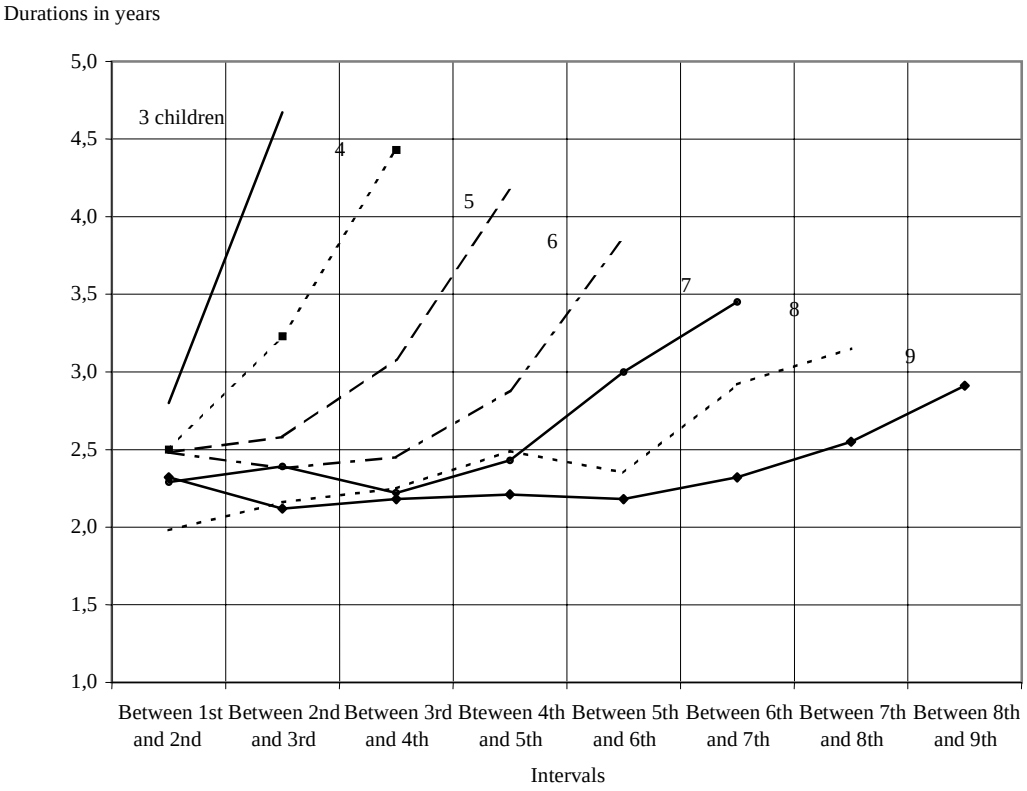


Figure 34. Intervals between successive births
Women married between 1960 and 1979



Prevalence of contraception is very low

The reduction in family size has occurred partly through changes in marriage patterns, as was seen above. It has taken place despite the very low prevalence of contraception.

Fewer than 20% of women report using any form of contraception, whether traditional or medical.[16] This is doubtless one of the lowest prevalences recorded in Europe. 46% of women have reasons for not using contraception, either because they have no sexual intercourse, are sterile or pregnant, or because they want a child (Table 14). However, 28% do not want a child, run the risk of conceiving, and still use no contraception.

The prevalence of contraception is slightly higher among urban women, 21% of whom use contraception, compared with 16% of rural women (Tables 82, 83, 84 in Annex).

Prevalence increases with age up to 45, but does not exceed 36% (among women aged 35-44); 32% of married women use contraception. Women with unmet contraceptive needs are found more often among married women (35% of married women), and the proportion increases with the woman's age (Tables 14 and 15).

TABLE 14. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION, BY AGE*

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
Pill	0.1	0.5	2.4	4.6	5.2	6.0	3.4	2.7
IUD	0.0	1.1	3.2	7.1	9.8	9.1	5.8	4.4
Injection	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Condom	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Rhythm	0.1	0.5	1.8	3.4	3.4	3.7	2.9	1.9
Withdrawal	0.5	2.9	9.4	12.6	14.7	13.9	11.9	8.2
Sterilization (both genders)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2
Users	**1.0**	**6.1**	**18.3**	**29.8**	**36.4**	**35.8**	**26.3**	**18.9**
No sexual intercourse	65.0	49.1	27.5	14.4	11.8	9.0	10.2	31.6
Sterile	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.8
Pregnant	0.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.9
Want a child	3.7	16.5	22.4	19.0	12.2	4.7	3.5	12.0
No reason not to use	15.4	18.7	23.1	28.6	31.9	43.3	52.4	27.8
Unknown reason	14.1	6.0	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.3	7.0
Non users	**99.0**	**93.9**	**81.7**	**70.2**	**63.6**	**64.2**	**73.7**	**81.1**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of women	*2, 220*	*2, 182*	*1, 694*	*1, 464*	*1, 318*	*1, 244*	*1, 190*	*11, 312*

**Reached during the year of the survey.*

[16] The risk that women may fail to mention the more traditional methods is recognized. The list in the questionnaire included a definition of each method, and the female field enumerators conducting the interviews were given training, in an attempt to anticipate the risk. (See SARDON J.P.)

TABLE 15. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION, BY MARITAL STATUS*

	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Pill	0.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.7
IUD	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	4.4
Injection	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Condom	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
Rhythm	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.5	1.9
Withdrawal	0.5	13.9	2.3	1.0	8.2
Sterilization (both genders)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Users	**1.3**	**32.2**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**18.9**
No sexual intercourse	69.6	3.3	56.8	63.9	31.6
Sterile	0.3	1.1	4.5	0.5	0.8
Pregnant	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
Want a child	0.5	20.7	4.5	2.0	12.0
No reason not to use	17.3	35.3	31.8	27.3	27.8
Unknown reason	11.0	4.2	0.0	4.4	7.0
Non users	**98.7**	**67.8**	**97.7**	**98.0**	**81.1**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of women	*4, 591*	*6, 451*	*44*	*205*	*11, 291*
**Marital status is unknown for 21 women.*					

7% of women do not report whether or not they need contraception, and do not use contraception. This proportion reaches 11% for unmarried women and 14% for women under 20 years of age, and no more than 6% for the other groups. Unmarried young women may have been reluctant to say whether or not they were sexually active.

There is little use of medical methods; even among women aged 35-44, who use them most frequently, they are used in only 15% of cases. Women in this age group are also those who make the greatest use of traditional methods (in 19% of cases). Withdrawal is the most prevalent method (8% of all women, and 14% of married women report using withdrawal), followed by intrauterine devices (used by 4% of all women, and 8% of married women).

Demographic factors, age and marital status, as seen just above, are factors explaining differences in prevalence, but so is the number of children already born (Table 16). By contrast, the proportions of women using either traditional contraception or medical contraception do not vary with the woman's level of education or with her economic activity status. However, more women with unmet contraception needs are found among housewives and among women with primary education or who failed to complete primary education (Figures 36, 37, 38 and Table 79 in Annex).

The proportion of women who do not want additional children increases with age, but the prevalence of contraception does not increase enough. Therefore, unmet contraception needs also increase as the woman's age increases (Figure 35 and Table 80 in Annex). Similarly, it is observed that the proportion of women using contraception, and the proportion of non-users exposed to risk, both increase as family size increases and as the woman wishes that family size stop increasing.

23% of literate women aged 15-49 use contraception, compared with 18% of illiterate women in the same age group; a greater difference might have been expected (Table 85 in Annex).

Figure 35. Current use of contraception

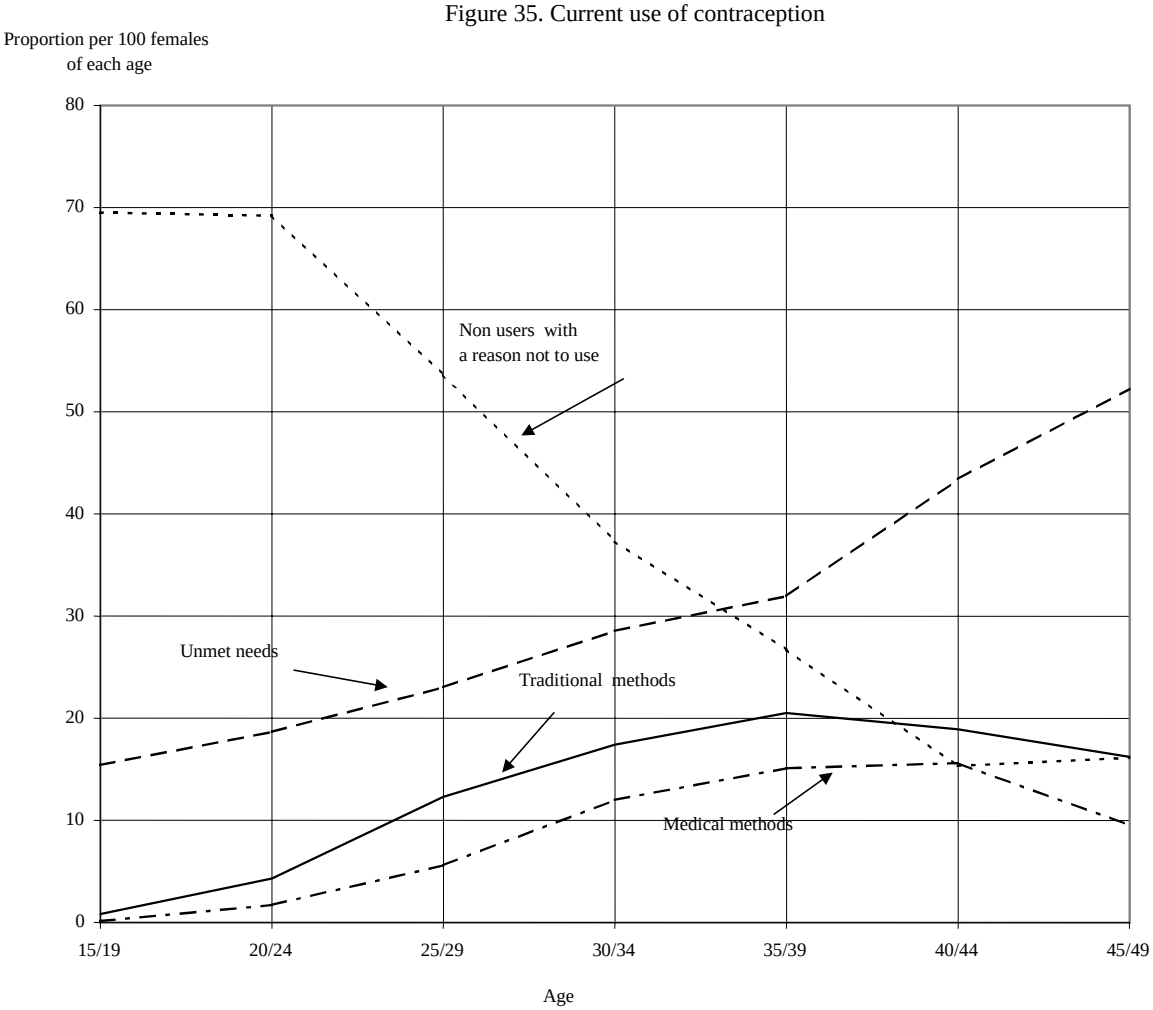


Figure 36. Users of medical contraception according to the age of the woman

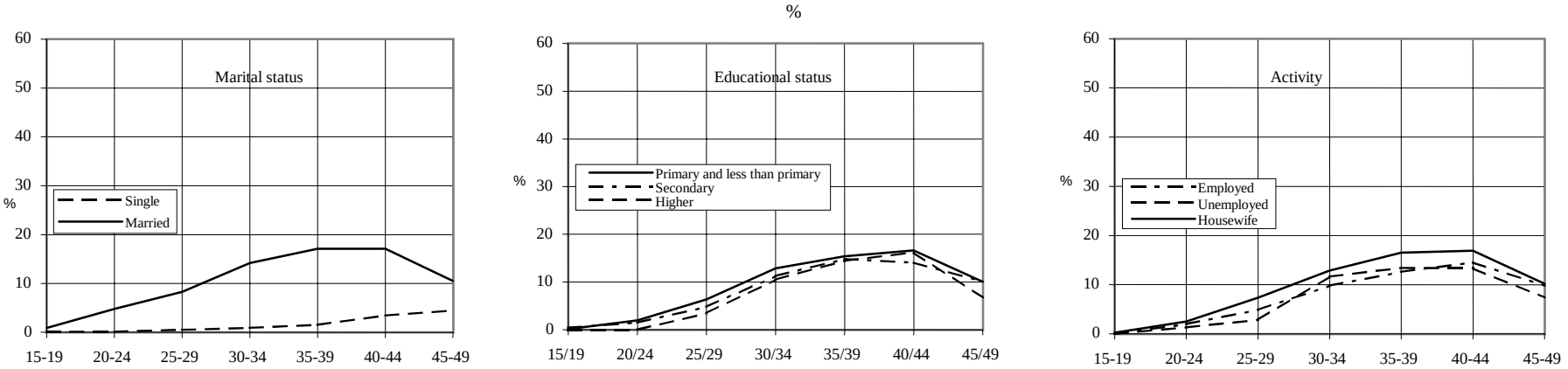


Figure 37. Users of traditional contraception according to the age of the woman

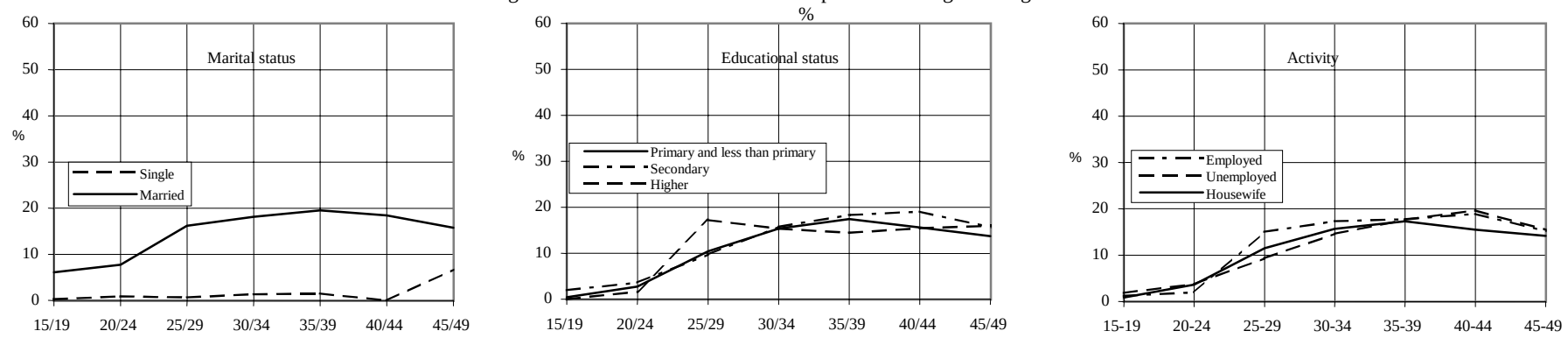


Figure 38. Non users without reason not to use, according to the age of the woman

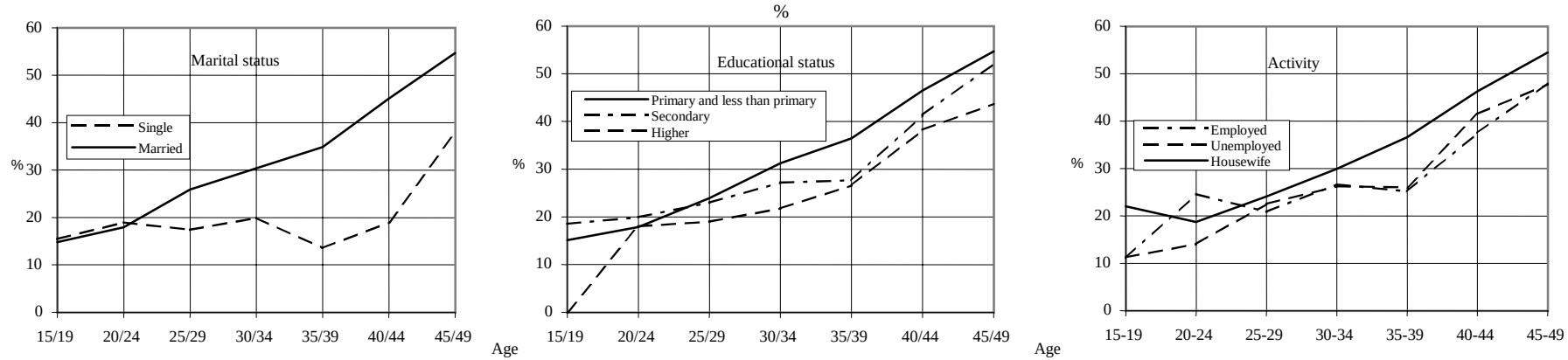


TABLE 16. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and more	Total
Pill	0.2	2.7	3.5	5.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.1	2.7
IUD	0.2	1.7	6.4	9.5	12.8	10.4	7.8	8.1	4.4
Injection	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Condom	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1
Rhythm	0.2	2.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.0	4.2	1.9
Withdrawal	0.7	9.4	13.1	18.1	16.7	11.9	16.2	14.5	8.2
Sterilization (both genders)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
Users	**1.5**	**18.4**	**30.6**	**40.4**	**42.1**	**33.2**	**34.1**	**35.0**	**18.9**
No sexual intercourse	61.8	6.3	5.1	4.8	6.2	8.6	6.6	4.9	31.6
Sterile	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.8
Pregnant	1.5	6.2	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.9
Want a child	6.7	42.9	21.9	11.5	6.8	5.8	2.4	2.1	12.0
No reason not to use	16.7	22.9	35.1	37.4	40.4	47.8	48.8	51.2	27.8
Unknown reason	11.1	2.3	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.9	7.0
Non users	**98.5**	**81.6**	**69.4**	**59.6**	**57.9**	**66.8**	**65.9**	**65.0**	**81.1**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Number of women	*5, 218*	*900*	*1, 469*	*1, 585*	*975*	*548*	*334*	*283*	*11, 312*

Some differences in prevalence are observed between less-disfavored women (e.g., urban women and those who completed higher education) and those who are at a greater advantage, but such differences are seen everywhere. Ultimately, the salient point is that there is only a small difference in prevalence across different categories of women.

The pill and IUD were the methods women most often reported they knew, and under 60% of women reported they had heard of condoms (68% of urban women) (Table 17, table 89 in Annex and figure 5 in Annex).

12% of women aged 15-49 questioned report never having heard of any method of contraception; half of these were under 25 years of age.

TABLE 17. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
WOMEN 15-49 YEARS OLD

Method	Have heard of the method %
Pill	80.7
IUD	75.0
Injection	59.0
Diaphragm	38.6
Foam	36.3
Condom	58.3
Rhythm	50.7
Withdrawal	61.6
Female sterilization	50.9
Male sterilization	46.3

Such a low prevalence of contraception would be consistent with completed fertility of less than 3 children per woman only if abortion was used for birth control. Yet based on women's responses in the survey, the frequency of recourse to abortion is reported to be very low, both in absolute terms and in comparison with the situation observed in neighbouring regions (table 18). Induced abortions were almost certainly under-reported in the survey, perhaps because they were carried out clandestinely.[17] That does not rule out under-reporting of the use of traditional methods of contraception.

TABLE 18. ABORTIONS PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS

Albania 1995	45.2	*Kosovo 1998*	*4.6*
F.Y.R. Macedonia 1996	45.1	*1999*	*4.8*
F.R. Yougoslavia 1995	68.9		

192 women who had been pregnant at least once and whose last pregnancy ended[18] before they turned 30 reported they were fecund, wanted another child, and did not use contraception; these are conditions that favour conception (Table 19). Yet these women had not conceived again for at least 5 years, and sometimes 10, 15 or 20 years. Their proportion, among all women who have given birth or had an abortion at the same age, and who satisfy the same conditions, after an equivalent time period, varies from 13% to 29% depending on the age at the most recent pregnancy and the time elapsed since then. Accordingly, nearly 13% of women who gave birth or aborted before age 25, and who currently report they still want children and are still able to conceive, have been unable to do so for 10-14 years. This statement does not necessarily mean that the woman had the same intention throughout the entire time period, but the proportions of women in this situation are too high, in our

[17] Although abortion was not illegal in Kosovo.
[18] With the outcome either delivery or abortion.

opinion,[19] to include primarily women whose desire to have children and whose contraceptive practices have changed. The proportion increases to 20% for women who were between 25 and 30 years of age at the end of their most recent pregnancy.

These proportions of women who actually tried for years to conceive, but in vain, appears to us to be more a matter of acquired sterility of which many Kosovar women are unaware, rather than a question of changes in their desire to have a child or unreported contraception.

TABLE 19. WOMEN BY AGE AT OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY AND TIME ELAPSED SINCE THESE OUTCOMES (FECUND WOMEN, WANTING ANOTHER CHILD AND NON USERS OF CONTRACEPTION)

Age* of the woman at outcome of pregnancy	Time elapsed since outcome of pregnancy			
15-24 years	15-19 years	10-14 years	5-9 years	5-19 years
Number of women who had the outcome of their last pregnancy at this age (a)	13	20	55	88
Number of women who had an outcome of pregnancy at this age (b)	92	158	309	559
Proportion of women who had no more pregnancy since this age (a)/(b) %	*14.1*	*12.7*	*17.8*	*15.7*
25-29 years				
Number of women who had the outcome of their last pregnancy at this age (a)	15	20	69	104
Number of women who had an outcome of pregnancy at this age (b)	79	100	242	421
Proportion of women who had no more pregnancy since this age (a)/(b) %	*19.0*	*20.0*	*28.5*	*24.7*
15-29 years				
Number of women who had the outcome of their last pregnancy at this age (a)	28	40	124	192
Number of women who had an outcome of pregnancy at this age (b)	171	258	551	980
Proportion of women who had no more pregnancy since this age (a)/(b) %	*16.4*	*15.5*	*22.5*	*19.6*

** Age reached the year of outcome of pregnancy*

[19] Even taking account of the limits around the values, after computation of the confidence intervals.

Woman's condition remains unfavorable

This report has already pointed out the low degree of participation by Kosovar women in the economy, the continuing inequality between males and females in education, and the financial dependency of most women.

The low prevalences of contraception and unacknowledged recourse to abortion, by revealing the difficulty women experience in mastering their own fertility, also testify to the unfavorable condition of women.

Slow diffusion of medical contraception without any impetus from economic interests, traditional forms of contraception in which responsibility rests with men, who are often indifferent to assuming that responsibility, and the continued clandestine nature of abortion, which becomes necessary when fertility norms change, these phenomena are quite frequently observed in transitioning societies, when the value systems underlying social rules that were suited to earlier norms, especially those regarding the powers and responsibilities of men and women, have not yet had time to change.

Women are the first to bear the consequences of this state of affairs.[20]

The most tangible sign of the modest position accorded to women in Kosovo society is unquestionably the clear preference for sons, which were revealed by the survey.

It is first observed that the sex ratio at birth has been consistently greater than the biological norm (of 105 males per 100 females) for some forty years (Figure 39 and Table 90 in Annex). By grouping observations over 10, 20, 30, and 40 years, there is seen to be a 95 percent probability that the excess masculinity among all births over the past ten years is significant, and the probability increases to at least 99% when one examines the sets of births over a period extending over at least 20 years (Figure 40 and Table 90 in Annex).

For a given birth order, the smaller the family the higher the sex ratio becomes; but the most remarkable characteristic is that the excess masculinity among the last-born children is always greater than among the other children. The excess masculinity values are considerable: males outnumber females 3-to-1 in the case of an only child; 160 males per 100 females for the last-born child in families of 2 and 3 children; and 110 males per 100 females for families of 4 and 5 children. This ratio approaches the norm as the final size of the family increases (Figure 41 and Table 91 in Annex). Everything happens as though the increase in family size were highly dependent on the gender of children already born. We attempted to test this by computing parity progression ratios (for all marriage cohorts from 1950 to 1985), in families that had previously had only sons or only daughters. After the birth of a second child, the chance of having an additional child is far greater in families without sons (927 per 1,000) than in those that had two sons but no daughters (814 per 1,000). The difference is even greater for families at the next higher parity, i.e., with three daughters (877 per 1,000) or three sons (698 per 1,000) (Figure 43 and Table 93 in Annex).

[20] See BLAYO C. 1998, "Mourir d'avortement. Facteurs politiques et sociaux" in *Morbidité et Mortalité.* AIDELF, Presses Universitaires de France, number 8; and BLAYO C. and BLAYO Y. 1996, "Pression sociale à avorter" in *Aspects socio-culturels et politiques d'avortement,* UIESP Trivandrum.

Figure 39. Sex ratio at birth 1960-1999

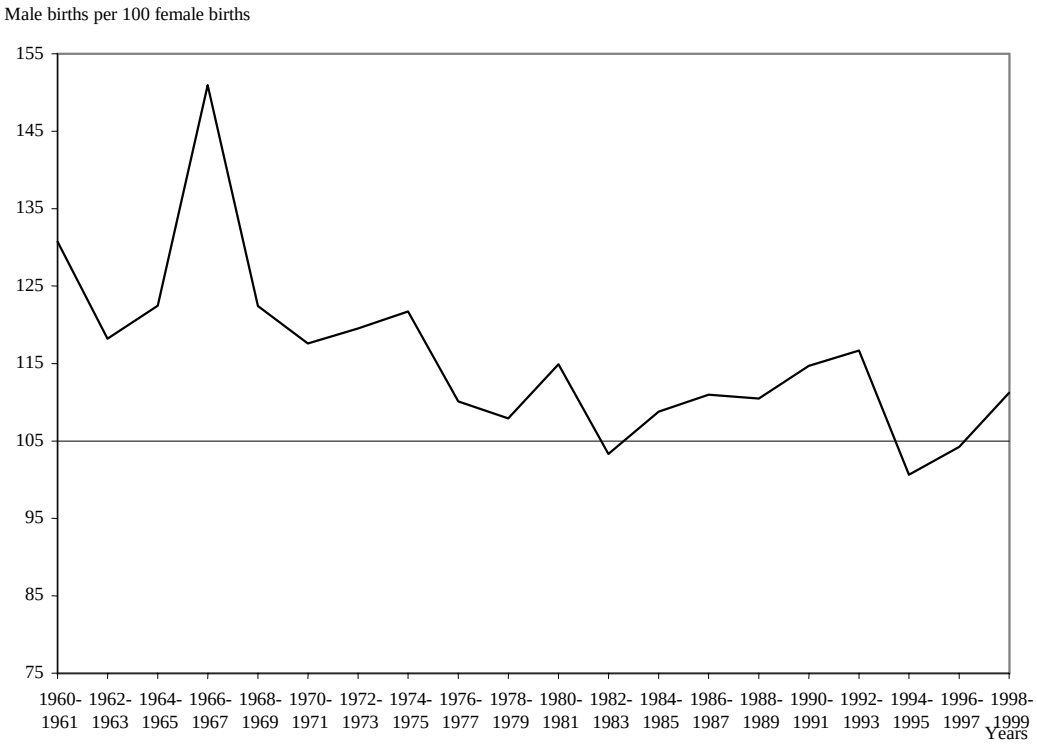


Figure 40. Sex ratio at birth compared with levels of significance, by size of sample

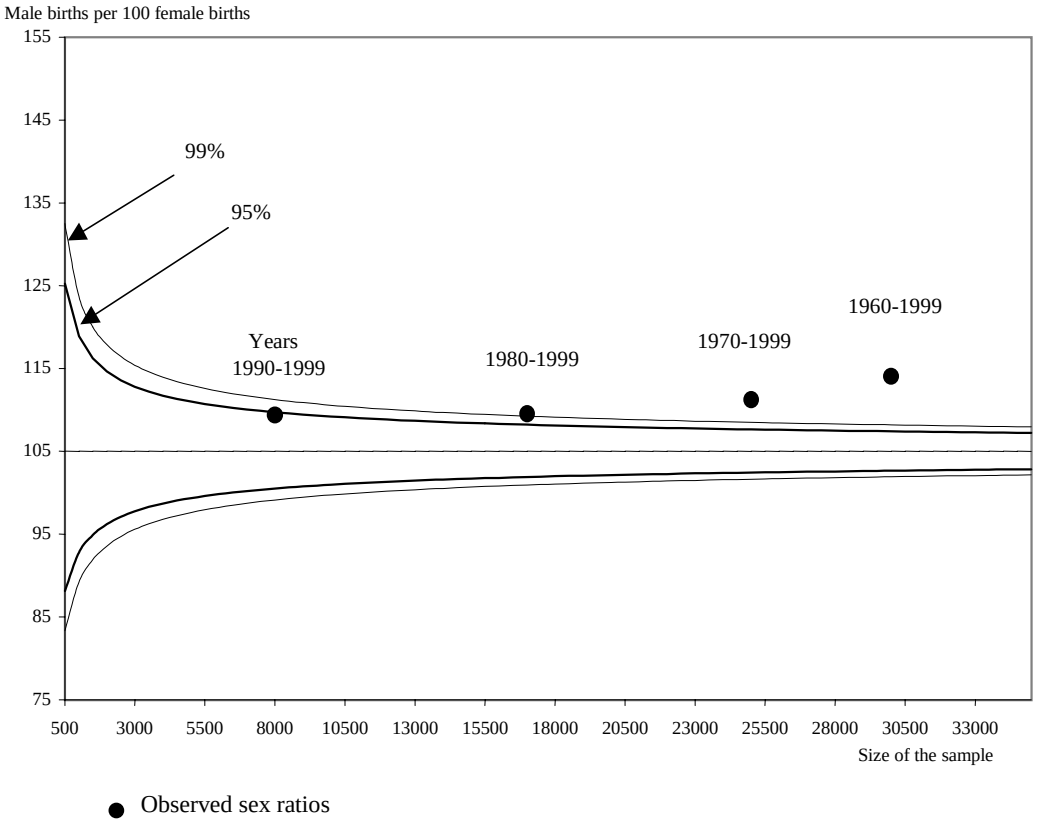


Figure 41. Sex ratio at birth by order of birth and family size

Birth cohorts 1930-1950

Without births of women widowed before 50

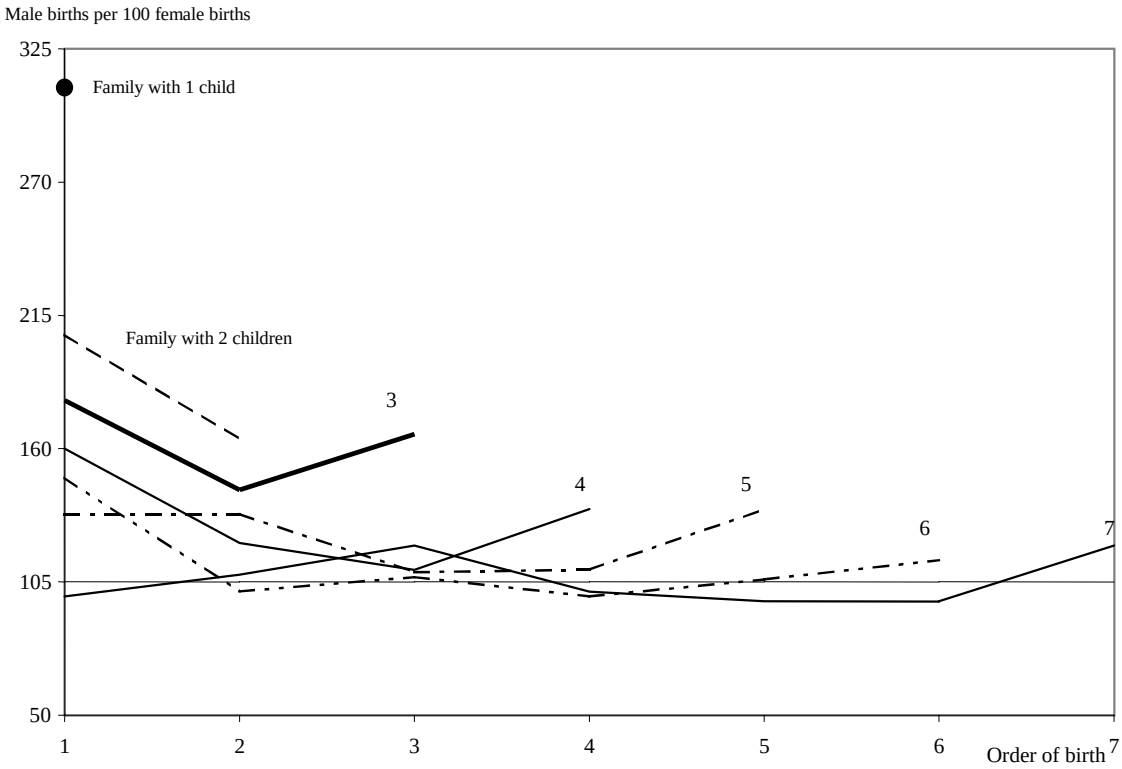


Figure 42. Sex ratio of additional children desired by women

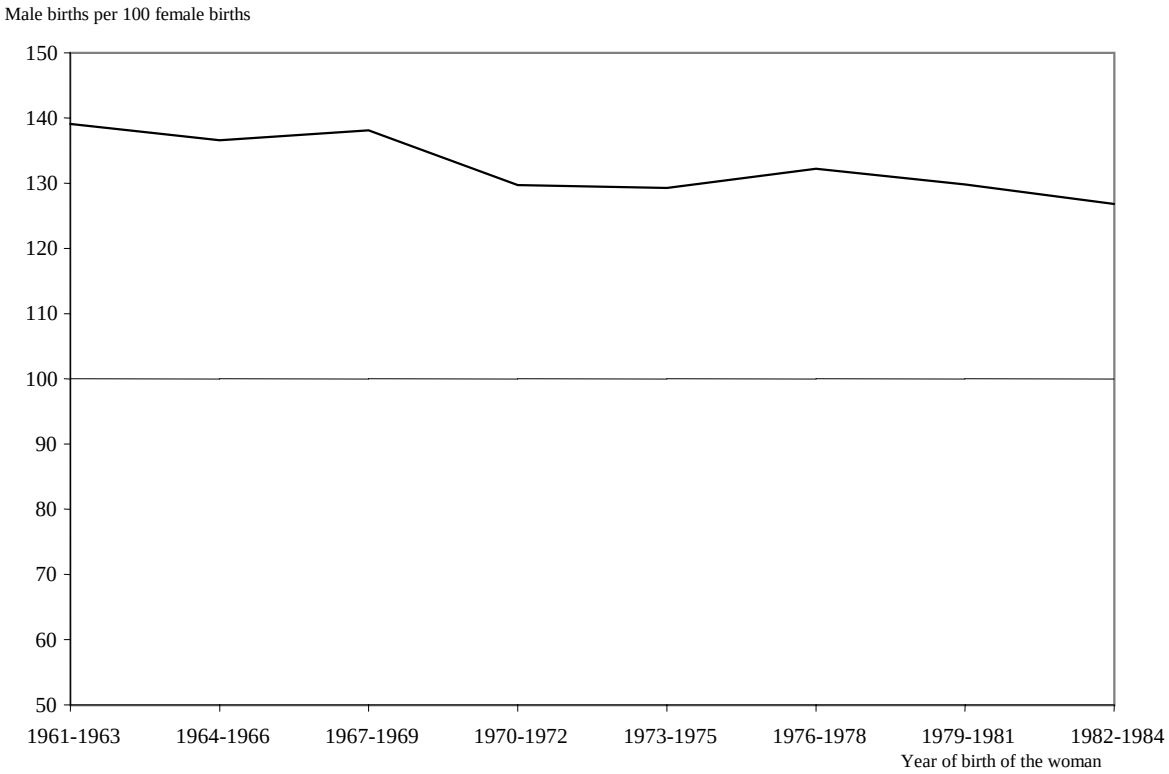


Figure 43. Probability of having an additional child in families
where previous children are all boys or all girls
Marriage cohorts 1950-1985

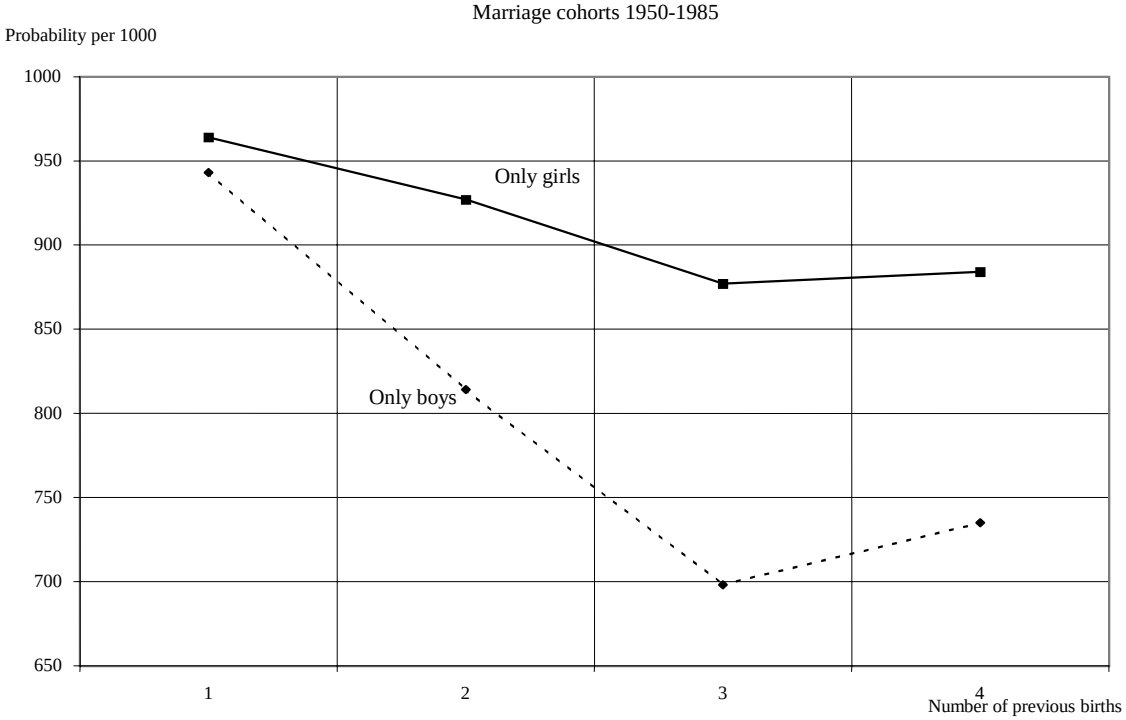
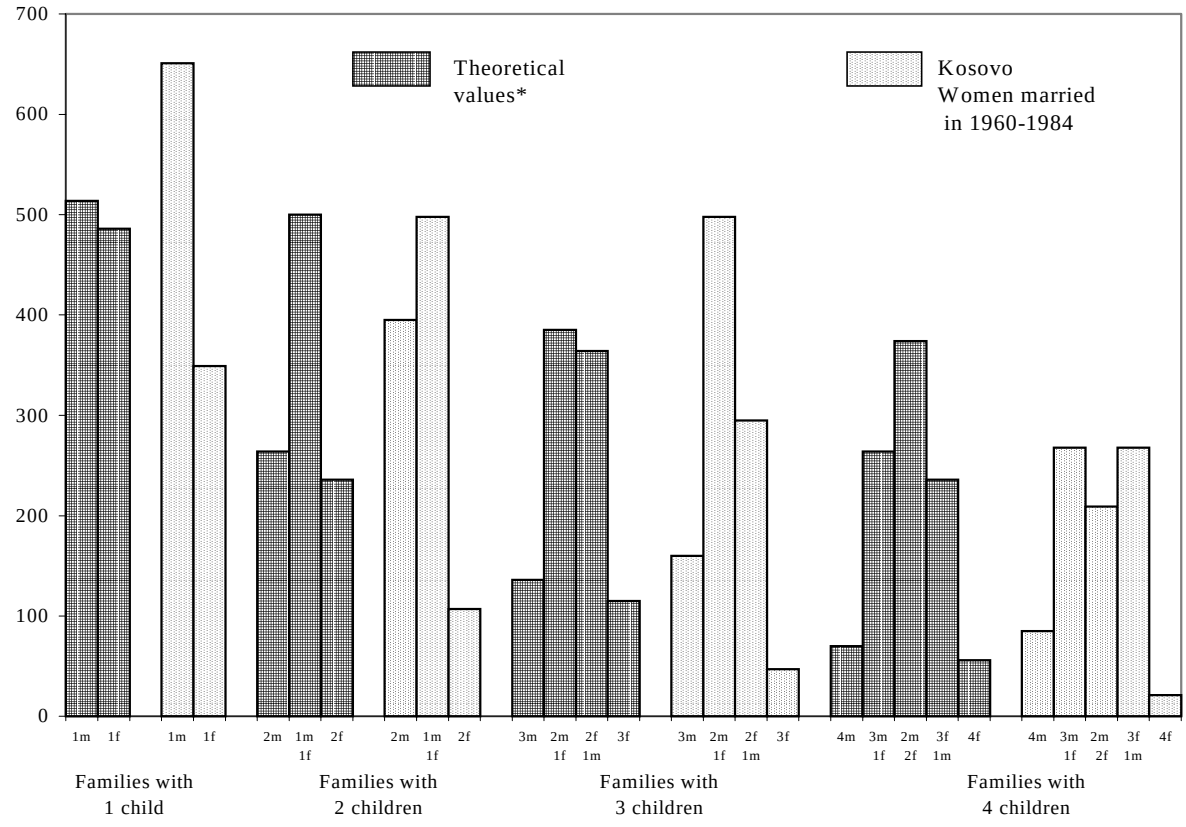


Figure 44. Composition of completed family, by sex of children and by size



**if no son preference*

The observed distribution of the various configurations of completed fertility by gender of offspring for each family size (e.g., the distribution of families with 2 children, depending on whether they had two sons, one son and one daughter, or two daughters) can be compared to what would have occurred in the absence of son preference. We have compared the theoretical frequencies of these configurations[21] with the frequencies observed in the completed fertility of Kosovar women who married between 1960 and 1985. Figure 44 illustrates the differences between the two series of frequencies. Once again, it is clear that the gender structure of completed fertility in Kosovo is not simply a matter of chance. The configurations with more sons are always over represented, but the differences from the theoretical frequencies fall when family size increases (Table 94 in Annex).

The answer women gave to the question on the number of children wanted provides one last example of son preference. The number of male births desired is approximately 30% higher than the number of female births desired; the proportion varies little with the woman's age at the time of the survey (Figure 42 and Table 92 in Annex).

Son preference has always existed and continues in many countries of the world, particularly in Asia. It is disappearing in the most developed countries, and Kosovo is an exception in this respect in Europe.

The excess number of male births reported arises from son preference; it can originate from more frequent failure to report the birth and death of female offspring, with the oversight appearing more plausible for births that occurred longer ago.[22] The excess number of male births in more recent years should be attributable more often to selective abortion of female foetuses made possible by technological advances over the past 10 to 15 years.

Another sign of female vulnerability is relative excess female mortality, as will be seen below. The standardized mortality ratio we computed using the 1991 mortality in France as the basis for comparison comes to 1.3 for females, compared to less than 1 for males (Table 168 in Annex).

The maternal death rate, during the year before the survey, is high, with 509 deaths during pregnancy or delivery per 100,000 live births with a 95% confidence interval bounded by 152 and 1101.

Medical care during pregnancy is inadequate. 12% of women who had a live-born child over the past ten years had no medical visit (and 20% of rural women). Only one-third of such women had regular prepartum examinations, and only one-fourth of those in rural areas (Figure 47, Tables 99, 103 and 107 in Annex and Figure 7 in Annex).

During the same period, delivery occurred in the home in 14% of cases (21% in rural areas) (Figure 46, Tables 98, 102 and 106 in Annex and Figure 5 in Annex).

The presence of a physician or a midwife is still not systematic, in particular for women who do not give birth in a hospital or clinic; in these cases, three-fourths of the time the woman was surrounded by non-professionals or had no one to assist her (Figure 45, Tables 97, 101, and 105 in Annex and Figure 6 in Annex).

Paradoxically, deliveries by caesarian section have increased. They accounted for 1% of births in the 1960s, 3% in the late 1980s, and over 5% in recent years (Table 109 in Annex).

Children are also vulnerable. The infant mortality rate is one of the highest in Europe; from

[21] By calculating the theoretical gender distribution for each family configuration, taking an *ex-ante* masculinity proportion of 0.514, corresponding to a sex ratio at birth of 105.7. See BLAYO Y. 1997, "La structure selon le genre de la descendance dans quelques provinces chinoises en 1990." *Contribution des chercheurs de l'INED au XXIIIème Congrès Général de la Population. Pekin.* Documents de l'INED. (English version : "The sex structure of families in some provinces of China in 1990", in *Participation of INED researchers in the XXIIIrd General Population Conference. Beijing)* INED, Paris.

approximately 25 per 1,000 in 1998, it is estimated to have reached 35 per 1,000 in the year of the conflict (Table 20). Elsewhere in Europe, that level is observed only in Albania and Romania.

The perinatal death rate (deaths of infants under one month, and stillbirths) and the late foetal mortality rate are also higher than the average European rates (35 and 15 per 1,000 live births and stillbirths) (Table 95 in Annex).

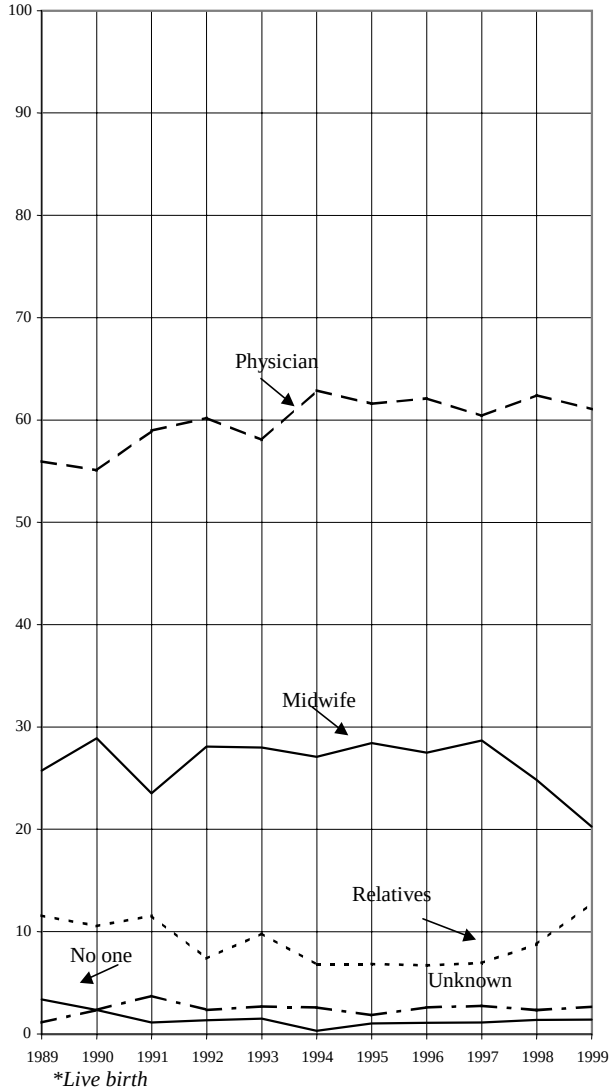
17% of newborn infants weighed less than 3 kilograms at birth (Table 110 in Annex).

TABLE 20. INFANT MORTALITY RATE
PER 1, 000 LIVE BIRTHS

Albania 1997	22.2	*Kosovo 1998*	*25.0*
F.Y.R. Macedonia 1997	15.0	*1999*	*35.0*
F.R. Yugoslavia 1997	12.7		

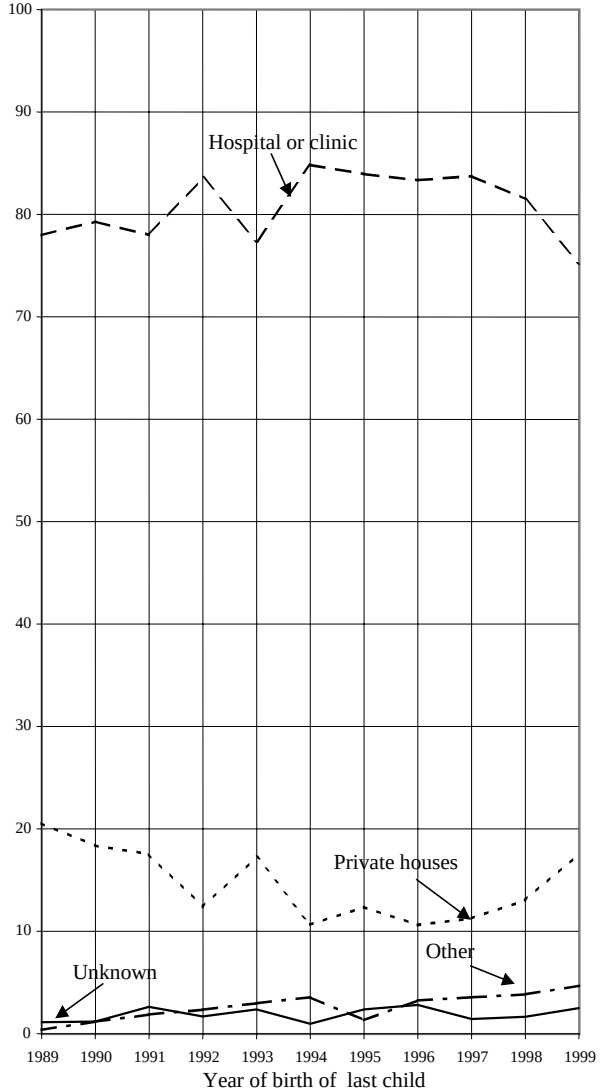
[22] The findings of the survey do not provide a basis for saying whether or not there is excess mortality among very young girls.

Figure 45. Attendance at delivery
by year of birth*
%



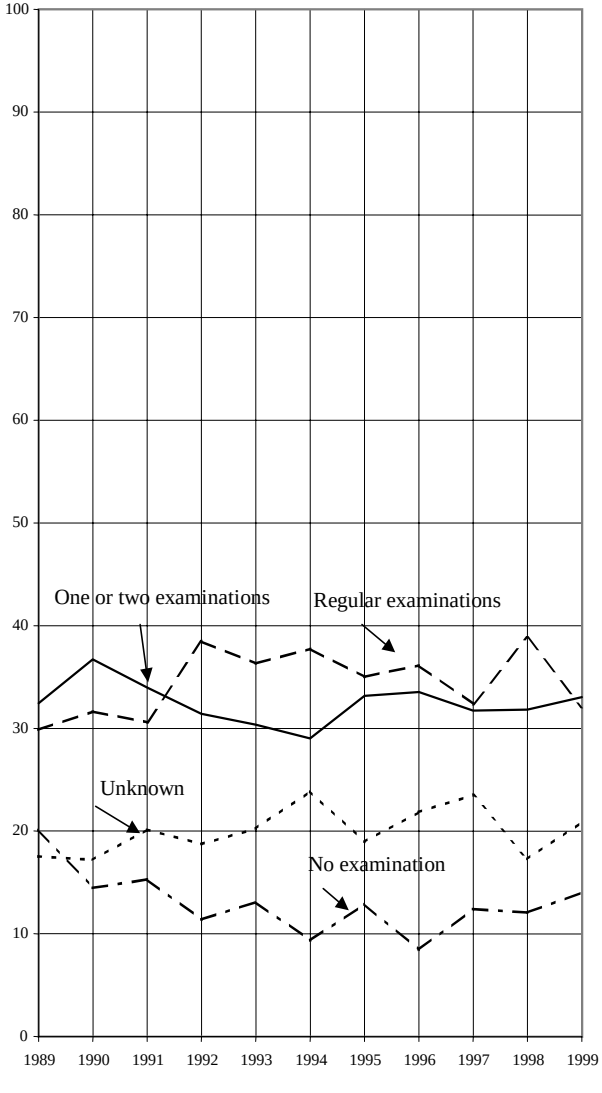
**Live birth*

Figure 46. Place of delivery
by year of birth*
%



Year of birth of last child

Figure 47. Prepartum examination
by year of birth*
%



Demographic events disturbed by the conflict

Many displaced persons

The conflict led to numerous population movements inside and outside Kosovo.

In the twelve months preceding the survey, 61 % of the *population surveyed* moved at least once, 40% left Kosovo, 21% moved only within the province and 19% stayed at least once in a refugee center (Table 21), or roughly half of those who left Kosovo.

Taking account of absent persons outside of Kosovo at the time of the survey, who left between 1 October 1998 and the date of the survey (between 431,000 and 644,000 persons), it can be estimated that:

- Approximately **67%** of the *population present at the start of the conflict,* or about 1,400,000 persons, moved during the conflict.

- Approximately **55%** of the *population present at the start of the conflict,* or approximately 1,150,000 persons, left Kosovo during the conflict.

- 27%, or approximately 555,000 persons, stayed at least once in a refugee center.

The confidence intervals for these values are calculated to take account of sampling variations;[23] they appear in Table 21.

TABLE 21. PERSONS BY TYPE OF MOVE*

Type of move	Among surveyed persons %	Among persons present at the beginning of the war		
		%		Absolute number
			C.I. 95%	C.I. 95%
No move	39	33	[22 ; 44]	700, 000 [500, 000 ; 900, 000]
At least one move				
Out of Kosovo	*40*	*55*	[*42 ; 68*]	*1, 150, 000* [*900, 000 ; 1, 400, 000*]
All places	61	67	[56 ; 78]	1, 400, 000 [1, 200, 000 ; 1, 600, 000]
At least one stay in a refugee center	*19*	*27*	[*22 ; 32*]	*555, 000* [*470, 000 ; 650, 000*]
All types	100	100		2, 100, 000

** During the year prior to the survey.*

All told, there were at least 1,200,000 persons moved and at least 900,000 left Kosovo, out of the 2,100,000 present at the start of the conflict. The proportion of persons who left Kosovo in 1999 and had not returned on the date of the survey varies from 36% and 56%, depending on whether the maximum or minimum estimate is used.

The total number of moves is estimated at 3,450,000, that is, between 3,000,000 and 3,900,000 (CI 95%).

In the case of departures of persons who left Kosovo and returned, or departures of persons who moved inside Kosovo, over 94% were forced, unassisted by a humanitarian organization, and most concentrated in March and April 1999 (75% to 80%) (Tables 131, 132, 140, 142 in Annex).

Regarding absent persons who left in the year of the conflict, who are associated with a household surveyed, it is not known whether their departures were forced, but it is known that they were also concentrated

[23] Before the survey little was known about the geography of war events, so the sample could not be stratified on that basis. For the phenomena associated with moves, the sampling variations were not estimated on the basis of the stratification process, but rather on the basis of the number of sectors surveyed (68). This has led to much larger confidence intervals for the indicators on moves by displaced persons, but the risk of the actual values falling outside the intervals is very low.

during the spring (Table 148 in Annex).

Persons who left and then returned primarily went to Albania, F.Y.R. Macedonia and Montenegro (Table 129 in Annex). Germany and Switzerland appear in a significant way only during second moves outside Kosovo, which are relatively rare. By contrast, the majority of persons absent for less than one year went to Serbia, Germany or Switzerland (Table 151 in Annex); Albania, F.Y.R. Macedonia and Montenegro were hardly mentioned, but that obviously does not mean they were not crossed on the way to other locations.

From these observations it can be deduced that the frequency of return was greater the closer the place of emigration, the less attractive it was economically, and the more the migrant was free to move and could do so without risk. In addition, it can be supposed that those who had not returned were more similar to the absent persons associated with a surveyed household than to surveyed persons who had returned, and that there is a greater chance they currently live in Serbia, Germany and Switzerland than elsewhere.

Moves took place much more by family, and to an even greater extent by household, rather than by individual (Tables 121, 122, 123, 124, 133 and 143 in Annex).

The proportions of *households surveyed* in which all members left are very high (Table 22). In 40% of households no one moved, but all members migrated in 48% of households (and in 80% of households in which at least one member moved). If one considers only moves outside Kosovo, the corresponding percentages are 57%, 31% and 72%. Along the same lines, among households in which at least one person stayed in a refugee center (21% of all households), in two-thirds of cases the entire household transited in the camp. In this connection, the comparison by household size of the proportion of households surveyed in which all members engaged in the same type de migration, against the theoretical value of the proportion under the hypothesis of "independent migration options" for the different members of the household, shows the absurdity of the "independent migration" hypothesis[24] (Table 122 in Annex).

Large size is not an impediment to the displacement of all the members of a household. On the contrary, the proportion of households surveyed that moved as a whole tends to increase as household size increases, from 31% in one-person households to 50% in households of 5 persons, and stabilizes around 55% in households of 6, 7, 8 and 9 persons (Table 121 in Annex).

Therefore, 50% of the persons surveyed migrated with their entire household; this is equivalent to 81% of all persons who moved.

Three-fourths of those who left Kosovo and 71% of those who transited through a refugee center did so with all members of their household.

Whether the household was urban or rural had little influence on the phenomenon, except for departures outside Kosovo, in which case departures by the entire household were more likely to occur among households from urban areas.

[24] For the entire series of χ^2 tests starting with household sizes greater than 2 persons, there is a significant difference between the theoretical distribution of households under the hypotheses of independent migration options among the members of a household and the distribution observed with $p < 0.001$.

TABLE 22. SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF MOVE*

%

Type of move	Among surveyed households %	Among movers %
No member *moves*	40	0
At least one *member moves*	60	100
All members *move*	48	81
Total of households	100	100
Number	*7, 343*	*25, 134*

Type of move	Among surveyed households %	Among movers out of Kosovo %
No member *moves out of Kosovo*	57	0
At least one member *moves out of Kosovo*	43	100
All members *move out of Kosovo*	31	76
Total of households	100	100
Number	*7, 343*	*16, 284*

Type of move	Among surveyed households %	Among movers refugees %
No member *moves to a refugee center*	79	0
At least one member *moves to a refugee center*	21	100
All members *move to a refugee center*	14	83
Total of households	100	100
Number	*7, 343*	*7, 898*

**During the 12 months before the survey*

TABLE 23. SURVEYED FAMILIES BY TYPE OF MOVE*

%

Type of move	Among the surveyed families %	Among movers belonging to a family %
No member *moves*	39	0
At least one member *moves*	61	100
All members *move*	53	90
Total of the families	100	100
Number	*8, 882*	*19, 829*

Type of move	Among the surveyed families %	Among movers out of Kosovo belonging to a family %
No member *moves out of Kosovo*	58	0
At least one member *moves out of Kosovo*	42	100
All members *move out of Kosovo*	34	87
Total of the families	100	100
Number	*8, 882*	*12, 834*

Type of move	Among the surveyed families %	Among refugees belonging to a family %
No member *moves to a refugee center*	80	0
At least one *member moves to a refugee center*	20	100
All members *move to a refugee center*	16	83
Total of the families	100	100
Number	*8, 882*	*6, 235*

**During the 12 months before the survey*

The above comments concern moves of those who returned to Kosovo or who had at least one member of their household present in Kosovo at the time of the survey to report their absence. Consequently, displaced persons who had not returned and had no one to report on them necessarily belong to households with all members absent. Out of the households present on 1 October 1998, the proportion of households from which all members left is therefore even higher than the proportion observed among the households surveyed; this shows the scale of the phenomenon.

90% of displaced persons belonging to a family migrated with their entire family, 87% left Kosovo and 83% stayed in a refugee center with their entire family (Table 23). The proportions of families in which all persons moved (53% on average) or left Kosovo (34% on average) vary little with the size of the family, and if anything, tend to be higher the larger the family (Table 123 in Annex).

These departures by households and families are a characteristic aspect of the migration consequences of the conflict. Nearly all were forced departures, and they explain to a large degree the scope of the migrations identified in table 21, through the departure of entire households in which no member had returned to Kosovo. Reciprocally, a lower proportion of persons who left with their entire household is observed among the persons absent for less than one year who are associated with the households present at the time of the survey (30%).[25] This confirms that this minority sub-population of those absent from Kosovo for less than one year on the date of the survey includes persons who left Kosovo for reasons other than the refugee movements.

The "family" nature of the departures is correlated with a greater frequency of migrations outside Kosovo among adult females (Table 117 in Annex), young people aged 10 to 25 (who also had a greater frequency of displacement within Kosovo), and large households and families with children (Tables 114, 115 and 116 in Annex).

Similar proportions of rural and urban dwellers moved in the year preceding the survey (Table 113 in Annex), but a greater proportion of rural dwellers remained in Kosovo.

This explains why the most frequent type of migration path inside Kosovo (Table 144 in Annex) includes only rural areas (45% of migration paths). The second most frequent type of migration path (14%) begins and ends in a rural area with a succession of intermediate locations in rural and urban areas. The third most frequent type (10%) begins and ends in urban areas. Migration paths that include only places in urban areas are far less common (4%). Beyond the structural effect relating to the type of area (rural or urban) that was the starting point for internal migrants (and which causes exclusively rural migration paths to dominate), it emerges that there was a certain propensity to take refuge in the type of area (rural or urban) to which one did not originally belong.

Passages in refugee centers appear to be equally frequent in both sub-populations, which means that very few rural dwellers who left Kosovo did not stay in a refugee center.

The departures of persons within Kosovo and outside Kosovo were therefore caused essentially by the conflict, but less than 10% of the departures (never more than 150,000) have another cause.

The overwhelming majority (95%) of entries into Kosovo during the year preceding the survey were by persons who lived in Kosovo on 1 October 1998; these are therefore Kosovars returning after leaving Kosovo within the previous year.

Of the 1,150,000 persons who left Kosovo during this period, 610,000 returned, barely over half, before the survey. Their last moves were concentrated on June and July 1999 (86%), with August and September registering the end of the movement (Table 130 in Annex). While 27% were aided by a humanitarian organization (Tables 131 and 132 in Annex) only 3% of the moves were forced.

The journey from outside Kosovo to the residence on the survey date occurred without an intermediate stage inside Kosovo in virtually all cases, as 99% of the last moves were from outside Kosovo to a location inside Kosovo (Table 134 in Annex). Earlier, in 22% of cases, the same persons had an intermediate stage inside Kosovo before leaving Kosovo. 77% of them were rural, although rural dwellers formed the minority of migrants who left Kosovo (Table 138 in Annex).

Among the persons who left Kosovo and returned in the same year, 20% changed villages or towns, which did not prevent 78% of those persons from reporting that they were in their permanent residence and 90% from reporting that they did not intend to migrate (Tables 136 and 158 in Annex). The 10% wishing to migrate account for all persons expressing that intention among those who left Kosovo.

In conclusion, the wave of return trips to Kosovo can be considered to be voluntary and fast, with some assistance from humanitarian organizations; it resulted in most persons returning to their sector of origin and their permanent residence. Among persons who had not returned to their sector of origin, only a small portion seems ready to move; the others, installed in a residence they report to be permanent, appear decided to stay put and will therefore contribute to the slight acceleration in the rural exodus caused by the conflict.

The moves of internal migrants in Kosovo in the year preceding the survey were significantly different from the moves of those who left Kosovo and returned before the survey.

While "last moves" peaked in June, in the same way as was seen above for migrants who left Kosovo and then returned, very few "last moves" by internal migrants are observed after June, but a non-negligible proportion (15%) occur in April (table 139 in Annex). The existence of "last moves" in April, i.e., in the midst of the conflict, can be attributed to failed attempts to leave Kosovo, which was the case for between 40,000 and 70,000 persons, according to our estimates. The proportion of forced moves among failed attempts to leave Kosovo (68%, compared with 19% of all "last moves") supports this analysis (Table 141 in Annex). Very few "last moves" by internal migrants within Kosovo received aid from humanitarian organizations (2.5%) (Table 142 in Annex).

Somewhat surprisingly, the proportion of internal migrants within Kosovo who returned to their village or town of origin is slightly lower than the proportion of persons who left Kosovo and then returned (74% versus 80%) (Tables 135 and 145 in Annex). These internal migrants, whose return can be termed "partial," hardly appear more prepared to return to their sector of origin than those who left Kosovo in the same condition. Three percent of them report they intend to move within Kosovo and 93.5% report they currently occupy their permanent residence (Tables 146 and 159 in Annex). Among internal migrants resident in a sector different from they one they occupied on 1 October 1998, intentions to migrate within Kosovo remain modest (9.5%); the percentage reporting they do not occupy their permanent residence is also modest (23%). It can be noted, however, that in most cases (61%) internal migrants who did not return to the same sector as a year before had

[25] This is very far, however, from the value corresponding to the hypothesis of independent migration options among the members of a household. For all the χ^2 tests starting with household sizes greater than 2 persons, there is a significant difference between the theoretical

not changed municipality. It therefore stands to reason that only a small proportion (10%) changed their type of area (rural or urban), and once again, the dominant trend has been a shift of rural dwellers to urban areas (Table 147 in Annex).

Accordingly, the conditions of the "last move" by internal migrants were different from those of persons who left Kosovo (in that internal migrants had more early and more forced "last moves," and little support from humanitarian organizations), but the situation of both types of migrants was quite similar at the time of the survey. Most internal migrants resided in a permanent residence in the same sector as a year before; the others overwhelmingly reported they wish to remain in the sector where they were surveyed, and thus contribute to the modestly to increasing the slight rural exodus already underway prior to the conflict.

On the survey's date there remain approximately 540, 000 persons who could return to Kosovo; this represents a strong potential for returns.

Excess war mortality

The survey responses provided information on the events during the twelve months preceding the survey date and made it possible to determine which deaths could be attributed to the war. Among war deaths, 73% of the deceased were males and 75% occurred in March, April or May. Among the other deaths, the corresponding proportions were 50% and 30% (Tables 164, 169 and 171 in Annex).

A ratio was computed by dividing these war deaths by the population of persons surveyed and persons absent for less than one year on the date of the survey who are associated with a surveyed household, taking account of the durations of exposure to the risk of persons who left Kosovo. This yielded a crude rate of war deaths in this population of 7.7 per 1, 000 (Table 24). However, this population does not cover all persons who were exposed to the risk of war death.

It was assumed that the war mortality of absent persons who had left Kosovo in the previous year without any person from their household being present at the time of the survey (378, 000 to 585, 000 persons) was equal to the war mortality of Kosovars who had left Kosovo with their entire household, but in which at least one member of the household had since returned. This rate is computed to be 14.1 per 1,000 (Table 24).

The crude war death rate, being the weighted average of the crude rates of the two categories described above, comes to 8.8 per 1, 000.

This rate corresponds to approximately 13, 000 deaths caused by the war (CI 95% [11, 100; 15, 200]).

TABLE 24. WAR MORTALITY
(during the year prior to the survey)

	Population exposed to risk of war death		
	Population of surveyed households and absents linked to these households gone out of Kosovo the year prior to the survey	Population of absents gone out of Kosovo with all the members of their households and not linked with a surveyed household	The whole population
Crude death rate (‰)	7.7 [6.5 ; 8.8]*	14.1 [11.1 ; 17.1]*	8.8 [7.0 ;10.5]*
Number of deaths			13, 150 [11, 100 ; 15, 200]*

** C.I. 95%*

distribution of households that would occur under that hypothesis and the distribution observed with $p < 0.01$.

War mortality differs in several respects from mortality due to other causes.

- The distribution by survey sectors (villages or districts in a town) is more concentrated, with a limited number of sectors accounting for over half the deaths (58% of war deaths, for 33% of the surveyed population), whereas the distribution of the number of other deaths by sectors is similar to the population distribution (Tables 141 and 142 in Annex).

- As was seen above, war deaths were concentrated in March, April and May 1999, whereas other deaths were just about evenly spread over the entire year.

- Finally, the distribution of war deaths by gender and age differs rather sharply from the fairly classical distribution of deaths due to other causes (with a high concentration at older ages) (Tables 169, 170, 171 and 172 in Annex). The dispersion of war deaths among all the adult ages does not match the general idea of war deaths occurring primarily among young men. The rates of war deaths increase with age and, though they fail to increase with age at the same pace as the rate of deaths due to other causes, the curves are somewhat similar in shape and the values are higher at nearly all ages, for both genders (Table 167 in Annex). Beyond the mechanical impact arising from the youth of the population of Kosovo, the high age-specific war mortality rates among the oldest age groups can be traced in part to the fact that persons over 60 more often remained in Kosovo, in households having certain members who left Kosovo and later returned (in these households, 12% of those who remained in Kosovo are 60 and older, compared with 8% of those who left).

While gender-specific non-war death rates in fifteen-year age groups in Kosovo show similarities with the rates in France in 1991, the small number of deaths in each age group makes comparison between France and Kosovo uncertain. However, we have calculated the gender-specific standardized mortality ratios for all ages, eliminating structure effects and measuring the impact of sampling variations (Table 168 in Annex). For males, the differential leans in favour of Kosovo, but the value of 0.9 is small and not statistically significant, all the more in that a substitution effect with war mortality cannot be ruled out. Even eliminating the substitution effect would fail to bring the value significantly above 1, given the level of the death rates. By contrast, for females, despite the war mortality substitution effect that tends to reduce the differential with France, there is a significant difference that works to the disadvantage of females in Kosovo (value equal to 1.3). This illustrates the relative good health of adult males, which was previously identified in neighbouring regions (Albania, F.Y.R. Macedonia and Greece), and confirms the relative precarious position of women in Kosovo.

One of the effects of the excess war mortality was to reduce natural increase by nearly two-thirds (Table 25). Natural increase came to only 0.5% in 1999, compared with 1.4% the previous year, or the highest rate in Europe, alongside Albania.

TABLE 25. NATALITY , MORTALITY AND NATURAL INCREASE

	Crude birth rate ‰	Crude death rate ‰	Rate of natural increase %
Albania			
1997-1998	18.2	5.5	1.3
F.Y.R. Macedonia			
1997	14.8	8.3	0.7
Kosovo			
1998	***19.5***	***5.6***	***1.4***
1999	***17.9***	***13.0***	***0.5***

A significant fall in conceptions

There was little fall in the birth rate, but political events had a strong influence on the number of conceptions. During the period February–October 1999, when women pregnant at the time of the survey conceived, the total period conception rate was an average 1.20 conceptions per woman (Table 26).

The average is even lower during the troubled period (March, April and May), in particular among women who moved (0.98 in the whole population, and 0.79 for those women who moved).

While some conceptions were doubtless only postponed, it is probable that the birth rate in 2000 will be much lower than in 1999.

TABLE 26. TOTAL PERIOD CONCEPTION RATE* DURING SOME MONTHS OF 1999

	Among the population who		In the whole population
	moved in 1999	did not move in 1999	
March – May 1999	0.79	1.32	0.98
February-October 1999	1.19	1.22	1.20

* *Annual size*

Overview

The survey conducted following the 1999 conflict reveals a Kosovo that is singular demographically, with characteristics similar to earlier European populations. Changes are underway, however, judging from rapidly falling fertility owing to a decline in nuptiality, higher age at marriage, and unacknowledged recourse to abortion, given the exceptionally low prevalence of contraception. The unfavorable condition of woman is evidenced in continuing strong preference for sons. Unemployment among young people is high, and the proportion of dependent persons is exceptionally high. The population has a large number of absent persons, in particular working-age men.

The conflict had an impact on demographic events: 1, 400, 000 persons moved; 1,150,000 persons left Kosovo; 540,000 had not returned by the time of the survey; 13, 000 additional deaths were due to the war; conceptions declined considerably; and the rate of natural increase was divided by three.

September 2000

ANNEXES

TABLES

TABLE 1. HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS

Number of persons	Rural area	Urban area	Total
1	2.5	1.6	2.0
2	9.0	9.1	9.1
3	8.0	12.6	10.6
4	11.6	19.5	16.1
5	14.9	22.6	19.2
6	14.3	14.6	14.5
7	12.3	9.5	10.7
8	7.6	4.7	6.0
9	6.4	2.4	4.1
10	3.4	1.3	2.2
11 and more	10.0	2.1	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average size	6.3	5.0	5.6
Number	*3, 191*	*4, 152*	*7, 343*

TABLE 2. HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES

Number of families	Rural area	Urban area	Total
0	5.8	6.6	6.2
1	66.7	76.7	72.4
2	20.1	14.7	17.0
3 and more	7.4	2.0	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Type of household	Rural area %	Urban area %
One-person household	2.6	1.5
Other household without family	3.1	5.0
Household with one nuclear family	31.0	34.2
Household with one nuclear family and one or more other person(s)	35.7	42.5
Household with two or more nuclear families, with one or more other person(s)	27.5	16.7
Unknown	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4. FAMILIES BY TYPE

Type of family	Rural area	Urban area	Total
Couple without child (never had any child)	6.1	6.5	6.2
Couple without child (no more child less than 18)	21.7	23.7	22.8
Couple with child or children (under 18)	60.5	61.8	61.2
One parent family	11.7	8.0	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of families	*4, 212*	*4, 670*	*8, 882*

TABLE 5. ONE PARENT FAMILY BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF THE PARENT

Sex and marital status of the parent	Rural area	Urban area	Total
Married woman	66.1	38.8	54.3
Widowed woman	19.6	34.9	26.2
Divorced woman	0.6	3.8	2.0
Married man	8.1	16.1	11.6
Unmarried man	5.6	6.4	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*494*	*372*	*866*

DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD
RURAL AREA
(3, 191 households)

TABLE 6

Type of living quarters	%
House or apartment	88.5
Non conventional	9.7
Collective	0.3
Unknown	1.5
Total	100.0

TABLE 7

Tenure status	%
Owner	85.1
Tenant	2.5
Other	5.3
Unknown	7.1
Total	100.0

TABLE 8

Number of rooms	%
1	21.0
2	22.2
3	23.1
4	21.8
5 and more	11.8
Total	100.0

TABLE 9

Comfort of the dwelling	%		
	Yes	No	Total
Electricity	85.8	14.2	100.0
Kitchen	45.4	35.9	100.0
Piped water inside	64.1	54.6	100.0
Toilet inside	34.6	65.4	100.0
Central heating	1.1	98.9	100.0

TABLE 10

Comfort of the dwelling	%
Electricity + Piped water inside	44.8
Electricity + Piped water inside + toilet inside	32.5
Electricity + Piped water inside + toilet inside +kitchen	31.1
Electricity + p.water + t. ins. + kitch. + central heating	0.6

TABLE 11

Material of the building	%
Concrete	3.6
Concrete blocks	16.0
Brick	53.9
Stone	6.4
Wooden panels	3.0
Steel or metal	0.1
Other	8.7
Unknown	8.4
Total	100.0

TABLE 12

Land and livestock	Yes	No	Total
Land	80.6	19.4	100.0
Livestock	59.0	41.0	100.0

TABLE 13

Size of the land *	%	Size of the land	%
Less than 1ha	33.2	5 to 7 ha	3.6
1 to 2 ha	30.0	7 ha and more	1.7
2 to 3 ha	18.2		
3 to 5 ha	13.5	Total	100.0
Number			*2, 571*

TABLE 14

Type of building	%
One dwelling house	74.6
Two dwelling house	12.5
Three and more dwelling house	2.7
Unknown	10.2
Total	100.0

TABLE 15

Motors	Yes	No	Total
Car	26.8	73.2	100.0
Tractor	26.3	73.7	100.0
Motorcycle	1.3	98.7	100.0
None of the above	44.8	55.2	100.0

**The 8.2 % of households that did not report the size of their land are not included*

DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD
URBAN AREA
(4, 152 households)

TABLE 16

Type of living quarters	%
House or apartment	96.3
Non conventional	1.5
Collective	1.2
Unknown	1.1
Total	100.0

TABLE 17

Tenure status	%
Owner	82.1
Tenant	2.3
Other	13.9
Unknown	1.7
Total	100.0

TABLE 18

Number of rooms	%
1	11.5
2	42.8
3	23.3
4	12.0
5 and more	10.3
Total	100.0

TABLE 19

Comfort of the dwelling	%		
	Yes	No	Total
Electricity	95.9	4.1	100.0
Kitchen	91.9	8.1	100.0
Piped water inside	92.8	7.2	100.0
Toilet inside	88.6	11.4	100.0
Central heating	21.1	78.9	100.0

TABLE 20

Comfort of the dwelling	%
Electricity + piped water inside	91.4
Electricity + piped water inside + toilet inside	86.9
Electricity + piped water inside + toilet inside +kitchen	85.3
Electricity + p.water + t. ins. + kitch. + Central heating	20.2

TABLE 21

Material of the building	%
Concrete	10.6
Concrete blocks	14.7
Brick	65.9
Stone	1.0
Wooden panels	0.5
Steel or metal	0.5
Other	2.8
Unknown	4.1
Total	100.0

TABLE 22

Land and livestock	Yes	No	Total
Land	14.5	85.5	100.0
Livestock	8.7	91.3	100.0

TABLE 23

Size of the land	%	Size of the land	%
Less than 1ha	58.1	5 to 7 ha	0.9
1 to 2 ha	25.6	7 ha and more	0.9
2 to 3 ha	9.2		
3 to 5 ha	5.3	Total	100.0
Number			*601*

TABLE 24

Type of building	%
One dwelling house	53.4
Two dwelling house	11.3
Three and more dwelling house	31.2
Unknown	4.1
Total	100.0

TABLE 25

Motors	Yes	No	Total
Car	36.6	63.4	100.0
Tractor	3.1	96.9	100.0
Motorcycle	1.9	98.1	100.0
None of the above	48.0	52.0	100.0

**The 9.5 % of households that did not report the size of their land are not included*

DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD
(7, 343 households)

TABLE 26

Type of living quarters	%
House or apartment	92.9
Non conventional	5.0
Collective	0.8
Unknown	1.3
Total	100.0

TABLE 27

Tenure status	%
Owner	83.4
Tenant	2.4
Other	10.2
Unknown	4.0
Total	100.0

TABLE 28

Number of rooms	%
1	15.7
2	33.9
3	23.2
4	16.3
5 and more	10.9
Total	100.0

TABLE 29

Comfort of the dwelling	%		
	Yes	No	Total
Electricity	91.5	8.5	100.0
Kitchen	79.8	20.8	100.0
Piped water inside	72.2	27.8	100.0
Toilet inside	65.1	34.9	100.0
Central heating	12.4	87.9	100.0

TABLE 30

Comfort of the dwelling	%
Electricity + piped water inside	71.1
Electricity + piped water inside + toilet inside	63.2
Electricity + piped water inside + toilet inside +kitchen	61.7
Electricity + p.water + t. ins. + kitch. + central heating	11.8

TABLE 31

Material of the building	%
Concrete	7.6
Concrete blocks	15.3
Brick	60.7
Stone	3.3
Wooden panels	1.6
Steel or metal	0.3
Other	5.4
Unknown	5.9
Total	100.0

TABLE 32

Land and livestock	Yes	No	Total
Land	43.2	56.8	100.0
Livestock	30.6	69.4	100.0

TABLE 33

Size of the land *	%	Size of the land	%
Less than 1ha	38.2	5 to 7 ha	2.8
1 to 2 ha	29.0	7 ha and more	1.7
2 to 3 ha	16.4		
3 to 5 ha	11.9	Total	100.0
Number			*3, 172*

TABLE 34

Type of building	%
One dwelling house	62.6
Two dwelling house	11.8
Three and more dwelling house	18.8
Unknown	6.8
Total	100.0

TABLE 35

Motors	Yes	No	Total
Car	32.3	67.7	100.0
Tractor	13.2	86.8	100.0
Motorcycle	1.8	98.2	100.0
None of the above	46.6	53.4	100.0

**The 8.4% of households that did not report the size of their land are not included*

TABLE 36. POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age*	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0	1.9	1.7	1.8	44	1.0	1.2	1.1
1	2.3	1.9	2.1	45	1.2	1.3	1.3
2	2.2	2.0	2.1	46	1.1	1.1	1.1
3	2.0	2.0	2.0	47	1.0	1.1	1.1
4	2.1	2.0	2.1	48	0.9	0.9	0.9
5	2.2	1.8	2.0	49	1.2	1.2	1.2
6	2.5	2.0	2.3	50	1.0	1.0	1.0
7	2.3	2.0	2.1	51	0.9	0.9	0.9
8	2.2	2.0	2.1	52	0.9	0.9	0.9
9	2.4	2.0	2.2	53	0.9	0.9	0.9
10	2.2	1.8	2.0	54	0.9	0.9	0.9
11	2.2	2.1	2.1	55	0.9	0.8	0.8
12	2.3	2.0	2.1	56	0.9	0.6	0.8
13	2.6	2.1	2.3	57	0.8	0.7	0.8
14	2.2	2.1	2.1	58	0.7	0.6	0.6
15	2.4	2.1	2.2	59	0.6	0.7	0.7
16	2.3	2.1	2.2	60	0.7	0.7	0.7
17	2.3	2.2	2.3	61	0.7	0.7	0.7
18	2.5	2.2	2.3	62	0.6	0.6	0.6
19	1.9	2.0	1.9	63	0.7	0.6	0.6
20	1.8	2.0	1.9	64	0.5	0.6	0.5
21	1.8	2.1	2.0	65	0.7	0.6	0.6
22	1.6	2.3	1.9	66	0.5	0.6	0.5
23	1.7	2.0	1.9	67	0.4	0.4	0.4
24	1.7	1.9	1.8	68	0.4	0.3	0.3
25	1.5	1.7	1.6	69	0.4	0.5	0.4
26	1.5	1.5	1.5	70	0.5	0.5	0.5
27	1.5	1.7	1.6	71	0.3	0.4	0.4
28	1.4	1.5	1.4	72	0.2	0.3	0.2
29	1.2	1.6	1.4	73	0.2	0.2	0.2
30	1.2	1.6	1.4	74	0.2	0.2	0.2
31	1.3	1.4	1.4	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
32	1.2	1.4	1.3	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
33	1.2	1.2	1.2	77	0.2	0.2	0.2
34	1.3	1.3	1.3	78	0.1	0.2	0.1
35	1.1	1.4	1.2	79	0.2	0.3	0.2
36	1.1	1.3	1.2	80	0.1	0.2	0.2
37	1.1	1.1	1.1	81	0.1	0.1	0.1
38	1.2	1.0	1.1	82	0.1	0.1	0.1
39	1.4	1.4	1.4	83	0.0	0.1	0.1
40	1.2	1.2	1.2	84	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	1.1	1.2	1.1	85 +	0.1	0.1	0.1
42	0.9	1.2	1.1				
43	1.2	1.2	1.2	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
** Age reached during the year of the survey*				*Number*	*19, 937*	*20, 981*	*40, 918*

TABLE 37. POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
RURAL POPULATION

Age	Male	female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0	2.6	2.3	2.4	44	0.9	1.1	1.0
1	2.7	2.1	2.4	45	1.1	1.1	1.1
2	2.4	2.6	2.5	46	0.8	0.7	0.8
3	2.2	2.1	2.2	47	0.6	0.9	0.7
4	2.5	2.2	2.3	48	0.9	0.6	0.7
5	2.5	2.0	2.2	49	1.1	1.0	1.0
6	2.9	2.3	2.6	50	0.7	0.8	0.7
7	2.6	2.3	2.5	51	0.6	0.7	0.7
8	2.3	2.0	2.2	52	0.6	0.7	0.7
9	2.7	2.2	2.5	53	0.6	0.7	0.7
10	2.2	1.9	2.0	54	0.8	0.8	0.8
11	2.3	2.7	2.5	55	0.8	0.6	0.7
12	2.5	2.0	2.2	56	0.7	0.5	0.6
13	2.8	2.2	2.5	57	0.6	0.9	0.7
14	2.1	2.1	2.1	58	0.5	0.5	0.5
15	2.5	2.2	2.4	59	0.6	0.8	0.7
16	2.2	1.9	2.0	60	0.7	0.9	0.8
17	2.6	2.2	2.4	61	0.5	0.7	0.6
18	2.6	2.4	2.5	62	0.5	0.5	0.5
19	1.5	2.0	1.8	63	0.5	0.6	0.6
20	1.7	2.0	1.9	64	0.3	0.5	0.4
21	1.7	2.3	2.0	65	0.8	0.7	0.8
22	1.5	2.3	1.9	66	0.5	0.6	0.5
23	1.6	2.1	1.9	67	0.3	0.5	0.4
24	1.8	2.0	1.9	68	0.4	0.3	0.4
25	1.5	1.7	1.6	69	0.6	0.5	0.5
26	1.5	1.4	1.5	70	0.6	0.5	0.6
27	1.4	2.0	1.7	71	0.4	0.4	0.4
28	1.3	1.6	1.4	72	0.2	0.2	0.2
29	1.2	1.6	1.4	73	0.3	0.2	0.3
30	1.3	1.5	1.4	74	0.2	0.3	0.2
31	1.1	1.4	1.3	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
32	1.3	1.2	1.3	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
33	1.1	1.3	1.2	77	0.2	0.2	0.2
34	1.7	1.4	1.5	78	0.1	0.1	0.1
35	0.9	1.4	1.1	79	0.3	0.4	0.3
36	1.0	1.0	1.0	80	0.1	0.1	0.1
37	1.1	0.9	1.0	81	0.1	0.0	0.1
38	1.3	0.9	1.1	82	0.0	0.1	0.1
39	1.3	1.1	1.2	83	0.1	0.0	0.1
40	0.9	0.9	0.9	84	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	0.8	1.0	0.9	85 +	0.1	0.1	0.1
42	0.8	1.1	1.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
43	1.0	0.8	0.9	*Number*	*9, 829*	*10, 312*	*20, 141*

TABLE 38. POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION
URBAN POPULATION

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0	1.2	1.2	1.2	44	1.1	1.3	1.2
1	1.9	1.6	1.7	45	1.4	1.4	1.4
2	2.0	1.5	1.8	46	1.3	1.5	1.4
3	1.8	1.8	1.8	47	1.3	1.4	1.4
4	1.8	1.9	1.8	48	1.0	1.2	1.1
5	1.9	1.7	1.8	49	1.3	1.3	1.3
6	2.1	1.8	2.0	50	1.3	1.2	1.2
7	1.9	1.7	1.8	51	1.2	1.0	1.1
8	2.1	2.0	2.1	52	1.1	1.0	1.1
9	2.0	1.7	1.9	53	1.2	1.1	1.1
10	2.3	1.8	2.0	54	0.9	1.0	0.9
11	2.0	1.4	1.7	55	1.0	1.0	1.0
12	2.1	1.9	2.0	56	1.1	0.7	0.9
13	2.3	2.1	2.2	57	0.9	0.6	0.8
14	2.3	2.0	2.1	58	0.8	0.7	0.7
15	2.2	1.9	2.1	59	0.7	0.5	0.6
16	2.3	2.3	2.3	60	0.7	0.6	0.6
17	2.1	2.2	2.2	61	0.8	0.6	0.7
18	2.3	2.1	2.2	62	0.6	0.6	0.6
19	2.2	2.0	2.1	63	0.8	0.7	0.7
20	1.9	2.0	2.0	64	0.7	0.7	0.7
21	1.9	1.9	1.9	65	0.5	0.5	0.5
22	1.8	2.2	2.0	66	0.6	0.5	0.5
23	1.8	2.0	1.9	67	0.5	0.4	0.4
24	1.6	1.9	1.7	68	0.4	0.3	0.3
25	1.5	1.7	1.6	69	0.2	0.4	0.3
26	1.5	1.6	1.6	70	0.3	0.4	0.4
27	1.6	1.5	1.5	71	0.3	0.4	0.4
28	1.5	1.4	1.4	72	0.2	0.4	0.3
29	1.1	1.6	1.4	73	0.2	0.2	0.2
30	1.1	1.6	1.3	74	0.2	0.2	0.2
31	1.5	1.5	1.5	75	0.2	0.2	0.2
32	1.1	1.6	1.3	76	0.2	0.3	0.2
33	1.2	1.1	1.2	77	0.2	0.2	0.2
34	1.0	1.2	1.1	78	0.1	0.1	0.1
35	1.2	1.4	1.3	79	0.1	0.2	0.1
36	1.1	1.6	1.4	80	0.1	0.1	0.1
37	1.1	1.3	1.2	81	0.1	0.1	0.1
38	1.1	1.2	1.2	82	0.1	0.1	0.2
39	1.5	1.6	1.6	83	0.1	0.1	0.1
40	1.4	1.5	1.4	84	0.1	0.1	0.1
41	1.3	1.4	1.3	85 +	0.1	0.1	0.1
42	1.1	1.3	1.2	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
43	1.3	1.6	1.4	*Number*	*10, 110*	*10, 667*	*20, 777*

TABLE 39. DEPENDENCY RATIO
(%)

	Ratios		
	0-14/15-64	65 and over/15-64	0-14 and 65 and over/15-64
Albania 1-1-1997	53.2	10.0	63.3
F.Y.R. Macedonia 1-1-1998	36.0	13.6	49.6
F.R. Yugoslavia 1-1-1998	31.4	19.7	51.1
Kosovo	***50.0***	***8.7***	***58.7***

TABLE 40. SEX RATIO* BY AGE

Age group	Rural area	Urban area	Total
0-4	103	103	103
5-9	107	115	111
10-14	113	105	109
15-19	100	102	101
20-24	84	74	79
25-29	89	81	85
30-34	80	91	86
35-39	80	101	89
40-44	83	89	85
45-49	88	99	92
50-54	105	82	96
55-59	116	99	108
60-64	110	75	92
65-69	98	96	97
70-74	68	101	84
75-79	70	81	76
80-84	65	82	72
85 +	62	71	66
Total	95	95	95

** Males per 100 females*

TABLE 41. ABSENT PERSONS BY AGE

Age	%	Age	%
0-4	8.8	40-44	4.5
5-9	9.1	45-49	2.7
10-14	5.5	50-54	2.0
15-19	5.9	55-59	1.2
20-24	14.6	60-64	0.7
25-29	19.2	65 and more	1.1
30-34	15.6		
35-39	9.1	Total	100.0
Number	*5, 749*		
** Reached in 1999*			

Among present persons of the households and the absent persons associated to the households

TABLE 42. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (PRESENT AND ASSOCIATED ABSENT),
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BETWEEN MEMBERS ABSENT OR PRESENT IN KOSOVO AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY.
FOR EACH CURRENT SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD
%

Current household size	Absent	Present	Total
1	66.4	33.6	100.0
2	43.0	57.0	100.0
3	22.8	77.2	100.0
4	12.2	87.8	100.0
5	8.3	91.7	100.0
6	9.3	90.7	100.0
7	8.8	91.2	100.0
8	9.2	90.8	100.0
9	10.5	89.5	100.0
10	7.6	92.4	100.0
11+	7.8	92.2	100.0
All sizes	12.3	87.7	100.0

TABLE 43. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (PRESENT AND ABSENT),
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BETWEEN MEMBERS ABSENT OR PRESENT IN KOSOVO AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY.
FOR EACH SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD BEFORE DEPARTURE OF THE ABSENT PERSONS
%

Household size before departure of the absent persons	Absent	Present	Total
1	0.0	100.0	100.0
2	1.7	98.3	100.0
3	4.6	95.4	100.0
4	5.6	94.4	100.0
5	6.4	93.6	100.0
6	8.4	91.6	100.0
7	10.7	89.3	100.0
8	12.1	87.9	100.0
9	14.7	85.3	100.0
10	19.8	80.2	100.0
11+	22.4	77.6	100.0
All sizes	12.3	87.7	100.0

TABLE 44. PROPORTION OF ABSENT PERSONS AND PRESENT PERSONS BY AGE

Age	Absent	Present	Total	Age	Absent	Present	Total
0-4	11.0	89.0	100.0	40-44	10.1	89.9	100.0
5-9	10.7	89.3	100.0	45-49	6.4	93.6	100.0
10-14	6.7	93.3	100.0	50-54	5.8	94.2	100.0
15-19	7.1	92.9	100.0	55-59	4.4	95.6	100.0
20-24	17.8	82.2	100.0	60-64	2.9	97.1	100.0
25-29	26.3	73.7	100.0	65 and over	2.8	97.2	100.0
30-34	25.0	75.0	100.0				
35-39	17.4	82.6	100.0	All ages	12.3	87.7	100.0

TABLE 45. HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ABSENT PERSONS ACCORDING TO THEIR CURRENT SIZE
%

RURAL AREA

Number of absent persons	Household size											All sizes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
0	49.4	59.6	63.8	66.8	74.6	67.7	67.9	67.1	58.8	62.6	53.0	64.9
1	10.8	8.4	16.5	15.9	12.2	17.1	16.8	18.1	19.6	22.4	20.4	16.0
2	3.6	4.5	7.5	5.7	5.3	4.8	6.6	5.8	7.8	4.7	12.2	6.4
3	3.6	4.9	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.9	4.7	2.6
4	12.0	7.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.3	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.9	3.1
5	3.6	7.3	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.4
6+	16.9	8.4	5.1	3.5	2.1	4.2	3.3	2.5	7.4	3.7	6.0	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

URBAN AREA

Number of absent persons	Household size											All sizes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
0	49.2	61.5	64.2	80.6	82.1	80.9	76.5	73.5	74.7	70.4	69.0	75.4
1	7.9	8.4	17.5	10.8	9.9	9.5	10.1	11.7	9.1	14.8	16.1	11.1
2	12.7	7.1	8.4	3.8	3.7	3.0	6.6	2.0	6.1	5.6	5.7	5.0
3	9.5	5.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.3	2.0	4.1	2.0	5.6	2.3	2.5
4	9.5	7.9	3.4	1.2	0.6	3.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	0.0	2.3	2.6
5	6.3	3.4	1.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.3
6+	4.8	6.1	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.0	4.6	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ALL KOSOVO

Number of absent persons	Household size											All sizes
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11+	
0	49.3	60.7	64.1	76.3	79.5	75.3	72.2	69.9	64.0	65.2	56.4	70.8
1	9.6	8.4	17.2	12.4	10.7	12.8	13.5	15.3	16.2	19.9	19.5	13.2
2	7.5	6.0	8.1	4.4	4.2	3.8	6.6	4.1	7.3	5.0	10.8	5.6
3	6.2	5.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	3.2	2.3	3.1	4.2	2.5
4	11.0	7.5	3.2	1.6	1.1	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.2	2.0	2.8
5	4.8	5.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.8
6+	11.6	7.1	3.5	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.7	3.4	5.9	3.1	5.2	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 46. HIGHEST COMPLETED SCHOOL LEVEL

Both genders

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	Total
15-19	10.4	75.0	13.4	0.1	1.1	100.0
20-24	5.1	35.4	56.1	2.5	1.0	100.0
25-29	5.0	34.1	53.2	6.8	0.9	100.0
30-34	7.2	32.3	48.2	10.9	1.5	100.0
35-39	8.9	25.8	47.2	17.3	0.8	100.0
40-44	12.4	26.5	41.9	18.4	0.9	100.0
45-49	16.7	28.3	34.3	19.7	1.0	100.0
50-54	22.8	30.2	26.8	19.4	0.8	100.0
55-59	33.5	31.2	19.4	15.5	0.5	100.0
60-64	47.3	26.3	16.6	8.1	1.7	100.0
65-69	57.3	21.5	13.5	7.0	0.7	100.0
70-74	71.8	15.7	6.8	4.9	0.8	100.0
75-79	77.6	11.8	4.6	4.9	1.0	100.0
80-84	81.0	12.5	4.2	1.2	1.2	100.0
85+	90.0	6.2	1.5	0.8	1.5	100.0

Females

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	Total
15-19	11.2	76.3	11.4	0.2	0.9	100.0
20-24	6.9	43.4	45.8	3.5	0.5	100.0
25-29	7.1	46.7	38.3	8.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	10.5	44.1	35.1	10.3	0.0	100.0
35-39	14.7	36.2	34.6	14.5	0.0	100.0
40-44	19.4	36.3	32.1	12.3	0.0	100.0
45-49	26.6	37.8	24.2	11.2	0.3	100.0
50-54	37.1	37.1	16.6	9.2	0.0	100.0
55-59	51.5	32.5	10.5	5.3	0.1	100.0
60-64	66.7	24.1	7.0	1.2	1.0	100.0
65-69	78.3	15.9	3.8	0.4	1.6	100.0
70-74	85.3	9.2	4.0	0.3	1.2	100.0
75-79	89.5	8.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	100.0
80-84	90.9	6.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
85+	97.5	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0

Males

Age group	Less than Primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	Total
15-19	9.6	73.8	15.4	0.1	1.1	100.0
20-24	2.9	25.2	69.2	1.2	1.6	100.0
25-29	2.6	19.3	70.7	5.5	2.0	100.0
30-34	3.2	18.3	63.6	11.4	3.5	100.0
35-39	2.0	13.6	61.3	20.4	2.6	100.0
40-44	4.4	15.1	53.1	25.2	2.2	100.0
45-49	5.7	17.7	45.5	29.2	1.9	100.0
50-54	8.2	22.9	36.9	29.8	2.3	100.0
55-59	16.7	30.0	27.6	25.1	0.6	100.0
60-64	26.6	28.6	26.9	15.6	2.4	100.0
65-69	35.0	27.4	23.6	14.0	0.0	100.0
70-74	56.1	23.3	10.0	10.3	0.3	100.0
75-79	62.4	16.5	9.4	11.2	0.6	100.0
80-84	66.7	21.7	8.7	2.9	0.0	100.0
85+	78.4	15.7	2.0	0.0	3.9	100.0

TABLE 47. HIGHEST COMPLETED SCHOOL LEVEL
RURAL AREA

Both genders

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	*Total*
15-19	13.2	75.3	10.6	0.0	0.8	100.0
20-24	7.5	48.1	42.2	1.4	0.7	100.0
25-29	7.2	47.2	41.6	3.4	0.6	100.0
30-34	10.3	44.2	37.6	6.5	1.5	100.0
35-39	14.1	35.7	40.0	9.4	0.8	100.0
40-44	21.4	36.2	31.9	9.6	0.8	100.0
45-49	27.3	37.3	24.9	10.2	0.3	100.0
50-54	38.7	37.8	17.3	5.6	0.5	100.0
55-59	49.1	34.9	12.6	3.3	0.1	100.0
60-64	62.1	27.3	7.4	2.5	0.8	100.0
65-69	67.9	22.4	7.6	1.1	1.0	100.0
70-74	80.9	15.1	2.3	0.3	1.4	100.0
75-79	82.9	12.4	2.3	1.8	0.5	100.0
80-84	84.5	13.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0
85+	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Females

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	*Total*
15-19	15.0	77.1	7.2	0.0	0.7	100.0
20-24	10.0	59.0	28.7	1.4	1.0	100.0
25-29	10.4	64.4	21.7	2.6	0.9	100.0
30-34	15.9	61.0	17.7	3.9	1.7	100.0
35-39	25.0	51.2	19.8	3.8	0.2	100.0
40-44	34.2	46.4	15.7	2.4	1.2	100.0
45-49	43.2	45.8	9.1	1.5	0.4	100.0
50-54	57.4	34.6	6.9	0.5	0.5	100.0
55-59	69.2	27.5	3.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
60-64	76.5	19.7	2.3	0.3	1.2	100.0
65-69	85.8	12.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	100.0
70-74	87.6	10.6	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0
75-79	89.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
80-84	89.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Males

Age	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	*Total*
15-19	11.5	73.6	13.9	0.1	0.9	100.0
20-24	4.2	33.3	60.6	1.5	0.4	100.0
25-29	3.4	26.2	65.8	4.3	0.3	100.0
30-34	3.9	25.2	60.2	9.5	1.3	100.0
35-39	2.8	19.7	60.8	15.2	1.5	100.0
40-44	7.7	25.2	49.3	17.3	0.4	100.0
45-49	10.6	28.3	41.6	19.3	0.2	100.0
50-54	17.2	41.4	29.3	11.5	0.6	100.0
55-59	28.5	42.4	22.4	6.7	0.0	100.0
60-64	43.4	37.1	13.9	5.2	0.4	100.0
65-69	48.4	33.3	14.7	2.4	1.2	100.0
70-74	74.6	19.3	3.9	0.6	1.7	100.0
75-79	75.8	15.2	5.1	4.0	0.0	100.0
80-84	77.8	19.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
85+	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

TABLE 48. HIGHEST COMPLETED SCHOOL LEVEL
URBAN AREA

Both genders

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	*Total*
15-19	7.6	74.8	16.2	0.1	1.3	100.0
20-24	2.7	22.9	69.6	3.6	1.2	100.0
25-29	2.8	20.9	65.0	10.3	1.1	100.0
30-34	4.0	20.2	59.0	15.3	1.5	100.0
35-39	4.8	18.0	52.9	23.6	0.7	100.0
40-44	6.2	19.8	48.7	24.4	0.9	100.0
45-49	9.6	22.4	40.5	26.0	1.5	100.0
50-54	12.5	25.4	33.0	28.3	0.9	100.0
55-59	21.2	28.4	24.7	25.1	0.7	100.0
60-64	34.2	25.4	24.7	13.2	2.5	100.0
65-69	44.7	20.3	20.5	14.0	0.5	100.0
70-74	60.9	16.5	12.1	10.4	0.0	100.0
75-79	70.9	11.0	7.6	8.7	1.7	100.0
80-84	77.4	11.9	7.1	2.4	1.2	100.0
85+	85.0	6.7	3.3	1.7	3.3	100.0

Females

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	*Total*
15-19	7.6	75.6	15.5	0.4	1.0	100.0
20-24	3.6	27.2	63.5	5.7	0.0	100.0
25-29	3.4	28.1	55.4	13.1	0.0	100.0
30-34	5.1	27.0	52.0	15.9	0.0	100.0
35-39	7.6	25.3	45.1	22.0	0.0	100.0
40-44	9.4	29.5	42.5	18.6	0.0	100.0
45-49	16.0	32.8	33.7	17.3	0.1	100.0
50-54	22.3	38.4	24.1	15.2	0.0	100.0
55-59	36.3	36.8	17.0	9.6	0.3	100.0
60-64	56.4	28.8	11.8	2.1	0.9	100.0
65-69	69.2	20.1	7.1	0.9	2.7	100.0
70-74	83.1	7.9	7.3	0.6	1.1	100.0
75-79	90.1	5.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
80-84	92.2	3.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
85+	94.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	100.0

Males

Age group	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Unknown	*Total*
15-19	7.7	73.9	16.9	0.1	1.4	100.0
20-24	1.7	17.8	77.0	0.9	2.7	100.0
25-29	1.8	12.6	75.4	6.6	3.7	100.0
30-34	2.4	11.0	67.3	13.5	5.9	100.0
35-39	1.3	8.3	61.8	25.0	3.6	100.0
40-44	1.9	7.7	55.9	30.9	3.5	100.0
45-49	2.3	10.5	48.2	36.0	3.0	100.0
50-54	2.9	12.0	41.3	40.4	3.3	100.0
55-59	8.1	21.1	31.4	38.4	1.1	100.0
60-64	14.1	22.4	36.5	23.2	3.9	100.0
65-69	19.5	20.0	34.2	26.2	0.1	100.0
70-74	28.1	28.2	19.2	24.5	0.0	100.0
75-79	43.7	18.3	15.5	21.1	1.4	100.0
80-84	54.5	24.2	15.2	6.1	0.0	100.0
85+	69.6	17.4	4.3	0.0	8.7	100.0

TABLE 49. ILLITERACY RATES

Age group	Males	Females	Total	Age group	Males	Females	Total
15-19	0.6	0.7	0.6	55-59	2.5	19.3	10.6
20-24	0.4	1.3	0.9	60-64	4.1	34.7	19.9
25-29	0.4	2.2	1.4	65-69	11.7	50.6	31.7
30-34	1.2	2.7	2.0	70-74	18.6	59.1	40.3
35-39	0.2	3.0	1.7	75-79	20.6	61.6	43.7
40-44	1.0	5.1	3.2	80-84	39.1	72.7	58.9
45-49	0.4	6.8	3.7	85 and over	51.0	84.8	71.5
50-54	1.0	11.4	6.2				
				All ages	2.3	10.2	6.5

TABLE 50. ILLITERACY RATES
RURAL AREA

Age group	Males	Females	Total	Age group	Males	Females	Total
15-19	0.6	0.8	0.7	55-59	3.6	27.5	15.7
20-24	0.3	1.7	1.1	60-64	6.4	43.2	27.1
25-29	0.7	3.2	2.0	65-69	18.6	59.9	40.1
30-34	1.7	4.1	3.0	70-74	25.4	69.4	46.7
35-39	0.4	5.6	3.2	75-79	27.3	63.6	47.0
40-44	1.5	8.8	4.3	80-84	50.0	72.9	63.1
45-49	0.7	10.6	5.8	85 and over	67.9	92.9	82.9
50-54	2.4	20.0	11.8				
				All ages	3.7	13.7	8.8

TABLE 51. ILLITERACY RATES
URBAN AREA

Age group	Males	Females	Total	Age group	Males	Females	Total
15-19	0.5	0.5	0.5	55-59	1.2	12.2	6.6
20-24	0.6	0.8	0.7	60-64	2.5	25.8	13.6
25-29	0.3	1.2	0.8	65-69	3.7	39.3	21.7
30-34	0.7	1.4	1.1	70-74	8.3	49.2	32.7
35-39	0.0	0.8	0.4	75-79	11.3	59.4	39.5
40-44	0.6	2.8	1.8	80-84	27.3	72.6	54.8
45-49	0.2	4.4	2.4	85 and over	30.4	75.7	58.3
50-54	0.2	5.3	2.7				
				All ages	1.2	7.1	4.3

TABLE 52. ENROLMENT RATIOS

Age	Primary		Secondary		Higher	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	81.0	82.9				
8	94.5	96.2				
9	96.7	97.3				
10	96.4	97.0				
11	97.6	95.4				
12	96.8	95.4				
13	95.7	87.8				
14	78.1	77.5	17.1	12.4		
15			62.4	58.1		
16			74.6	62.8		
17			71.4	52.5		
18			51.7	42.6		
19			19.7	11.5	20.2	17.1
20					24.1	22.0
21					22.0	19.6
22					18.1	17.6
23					16.6	12.4
24					8.1	9.9

TABLE 53. ACTIVITY RATIOS (%)*

Age group	Rural area		Urban area		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20-24	79.1	27.7	69.7	40.0	74.2	33.7
25-29	89.8	22.5	84.8	48.1	87.3	34.9
30-34	94.5	18.9	93.6	52.6	94.1	35.9
35-39	95.9	17.3	96.7	57.0	96.4	40.3
40-44	96.5	17.3	97.6	55.8	97.1	40.6
45-49	94.0	13.0	95.9	48.4	95.2	34.7
50-54	88.2	9.2	90.2	32.3	89.5	22.7
55-59	76.4	2.1	80.5	12.9	78.8	7.9
20-59	89.2	18.7	87.8	45.5	88.4	33.2

** Ratio of the economically active population to the whole population*

TABLE 54. UNEMPLOYED RATIOS*

Age group	Rural area		Urban area		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20-24	80.1	73.4	67.5	71.7	73.9	72.4
25-29	73.0	65.6	55.2	65.0	64.3	65.2
30-34	60.3	56.2	41.8	57.6	51.5	57.2
35-39	51.2	56.3	35.9	47.6	43.0	49.2
40-44	49.1	43.5	29.1	36.0	37.5	37.2
45-49	38.6	53.3	26.8	29.5	31.5	32.9
50-54	39.3	52.8	22.0	25.8	28.2	30.4
55-59	38.1	14.3	26.4	15.7	31.2	15.5
20-59	57.8	62.1	39.1	49.2	48.0	52.6

** Ratio of the unemployed population to the economically active population*

TABLE 55. ACTIVITY STATUS OF WOMEN

Age group	Married Women					Unmarried women					Total				
	HW	A	AU	Other	T	HW	A	AU	Other	T	HW	A	AU	Other	T
20-24	72.0	4.6	19.5	3.9	100.0	35.4	13.4	15.0	36.2	100.0	44.1	9.3	24.4	22.2	100.0
25-29	70.0	8.7	18.2	3.1	100.0	24.2	13.8	48.5	13.5	100.0	56.6	12.2	22.7	8.5	100.0
30-34	67.3	12.5	17.8	2.4	100.0	17.9	20.2	53.3	8.6	100.0	60.2	15.2	20.6	4.0	100.0
35-39	62.4	18.2	17.4	2.0	100.0	19.1	31.2	43.2	6.5	100.0	57.0	20.5	19.8	2.7	100.0
40-44	60.0	23.9	14.8	1.3	100.0	24.7	29.5	37.4	8.4	100.0	57.2	25.4	15.1	2.3	100.0
45-49	64.4	22.0	11.1	2.5	100.0	37.9	31.8	17.4	12.9	100.0	61.7	23.2	11.5	3.6	100.0
50-54	72.4	15.9	6.7	5.0	100.0	52.8	14.6	12.5	20.1	100.0	69.9	15.9	6.9	7.3	100.0
55-59	82.4	6.8	1.4	9.4	100.0	62.3	6.0	6.6	25.1	100.0	79.0	6.7	1.2	13.1	100.0
20-59	67.6	15.0	14.2	3.2	100.0	31.4	16.6	30.0	22.0	100.0	57.9	15.7	17.4	8.9	100.0

HW = Housewife *A= Active employed* *AU = Active unemployed*

TABLE 56. ACTIVITY STATUS
%

Males

Age	Employed	Self-employed	Contributing family worker	Total active employed	Active unemployed	Total active	House	Pupil Student	Retired	Other	Total inactive	Total	*Number*
20-24	12.7	3.3	3.4	19.4	54.8	74.2	0.4	22.7	0.1	2.6	25.8	100.0	*1, 712*
25-29	22.4	5.7	3.0	31.2	56.1	87.3	0.6	9.1	0.3	2.7	12.7	100.0	*1, 446*
30-34	33.1	9.6	3.0	45.7	48.4	94.1	0.0	3.5	0.2	2.2	5.9	100.0	*1, 233*
35-39	43.2	9.6	2.1	54.9	41.4	96.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.4	3.6	100.0	*1, 151*
40-44	50.3	9.4	1.1	60.7	36.4	97.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.6	2.9	100.0	*1, 080*
45-49	53.4	10.1	1.7	65.2	30.0	95.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	2.3	4.8	100.0	*1, 074*
50-54	54.7	8.8	0.7	64.2	25.2	89.4	0.2	0.1	7.6	2.6	10.6	100.0	*919*
55-59	41.6	10.4	2.2	54.2	24.6	78.8	0.5	0.5	15.8	4.5	21.2	100.0	*786*
20-59	36.1	7.9	2.3	46.3	42.2	88.4	0.4	6.2	2.5	2.4	11.6	100.0	*9, 401*
15-64	29.3	6.5	2.2	37.9	35.8	73.7	0.4	18.7	4.7	2.5	26.3	100.0	*12, 303*

Females

Age	Employed	Self-employed	Contributing family worker	Total active employed	Active unemployed	Total active	Housewife	Pupil Student	Retired	Other	Total inactive	Total	*Number*
20-24	6.7	0.2	2.4	9.3	24.4	33.7	44.0	19.9	0.0	2.3	66.3	100.0	*2, 182*
25-29	10.1	0.5	1.6	12.2	22.8	34.9	56.6	6.5	0.1	1.9	65.1	100.0	*1, 694*
30-34	14.1	0.3	0.9	15.4	20.6	35.9	60.0	2.5	0.1	1.5	64.1	100.0	*1, 464*
35-39	19.8	0.5	0.2	20.5	19.8	40.3	57.0	1.5	0.2	1.0	59.7	100.0	*1, 318*
40-44	24.0	1.0	0.6	25.5	15.1	40.6	57.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	59.4	100.0	*1, 244*
45-49	22.8	0.3	0.2	23.3	11.4	34.7	61.7	0.7	2.2	0.8	65.3	100.0	*1, 190*
50-54	15.3	0.2	0.3	15.8	6.9	22.7	69.9	0.5	5.3	1.5	77.3	100.0	*941*
55-59	6.1	0.1	0.4	6.7	1.2	7.9	79.0	0.4	11.1	1.6	92.1	100.0	*732*
20-59	14.3	0.4	1.0	15.8	17.5	33.2	57.9	5.8	1.6	1.5	66.8	100.0	*10, 765*
15-64	11.8	0.3	1.0	13.1	15.4	28.5	53.1	14.9	1.9	1.7	71.5	100.0	*13, 660*

TABLE 57. FEMALE ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN
%

Females aged 20-24 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	35.7	27.8	63.5	10.6	25.9	36.5	100.0	*1, 691*
1 child	69.2	5.2	74.4	4.5	21.1	25.6	100.0	*289*
2 children	77.0	0.6	77.6	4.3	18.0	22.4	100.0	*161*
3 children	75.8	0.0	75.8	12.1	12.1	24.2	100.0	*33*
4 children	87.5	0.0	87.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	100.0	*8*

Females aged 25-29 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	38.0	16.8	54.8	16.9	28.3	45.2	100.0	*732*
1 child	60.7	3.6	64.3	12.5	23.3	35.7	100.0	*305*
2 children	69.3	1.4	70.7	9.0	20.4	29.3	100.0	*368*
3 children	80.6	1.9	82.5	4.7	12.8	17.5	100.0	*211*
4 children	87.1	1.6	88.7	1.6	9.7	11.3	100.0	*62*

Females aged 30-34 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	31.3	10.7	42.0	27.7	30.3	58.0	100.0	*300*
1 child	54.9	2.3	57.1	18.8	24.1	42.9	100.0	*133*
2 children	54.1	2.8	56.9	18.3	24.8	43.1	100.0	*355*
3 children	69.6	3.2	72.8	10.9	16.3	27.2	100.0	*375*
4 children	83.1	0.0	83.1	4.4	12.6	16.9	100.0	*183*
5 children	90.9	2.6	93.5	1.3	5.2	6.5	100.0	*77*

Females aged 35-39 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	27.6	7.0	34.6	34.6	30.8	65.4	100.0	*214*
1 child	53.6	2.4	56.0	20.2	23.8	44.0	100.0	*84*
2 children	46.7	1.6	48.4	26.4	25.2	51.6	100.0	*246*
3 children	54.6	2.1	56.7	23.1	20.2	43.3	100.0	*381*
4 children	76.8	1.8	78.6	7.7	13.6	21.4	100.0	*220*
5 children	87.6	1.9	89.5	5.7	4.8	10.5	100.0	*105*

TABLE 57. FEMALE ACTIVITY ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN (CONTINUATION)
%

Females aged 40-44 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	41.7	6.4	48.1	32.5	19.2	51.8	100.0	*218*
1 child	49.7	1.3	51.1	32.5	16.2	48.8	100.0	*221*
2 children	56.1	1.1	57.1	26.9	15.8	42.8	100.0	*278*
3 children	54.8	2.6	57.4	26.1	16.4	42.5	100.0	*268*
4 children	71.8	0.7	72.5	14.8	12.5	27.4	100.0	*135*
5 children	85.5	0.0	85.5	10.1	4.3	14.4	100.0	*69*

Females aged 45-49 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	52.1	5.7	57.8	27.1	15.1	42.2	100.0	*436*
1 child	61.2	3.4	64.6	26.4	9.0	35.4	100.0	*356*
2 children	65.8	1.6	67.4	20.2	12.4	32.6	100.0	*193*
3 children	72.4	1.7	74.1	17.2	8.6	25.9	100.0	*116*
4 children	88.1	1.7	89.8	6.8	3.4	10.2	100.0	*59*

Females aged 50-54 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	64.5	8.9	73.4	18.6	8.0	26.6	100.0	*560*
1 child	72.4	6.9	79.3	13.8	6.9	20.7	100.0	*232*
2 children	82.5	2.1	84.5	11.3	4.1	15.5	100.0	*97*
3 children	92.7	2.4	95.1	4.9	0.0	4.9	100.0	*41*
4 children	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	*8*

Females aged 55-59 years old

Number of children	Inactive			Active			Total	*Number*
	Housewife	Other	*Total inactive*	Employed	Unemployed	*Total active*		
0 child	76.5	14.9	91.4	7.1	1.5	8.6	100.0	*591*
1 child	90.1	5.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	*101*
2 children	86.7	10.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	100.0	*30*
3 children	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	*8*

TABLE 58. EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED RATIOS* BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Females

Age	Primary and less than primary				Secondary				Higher			
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	*Number*	Employed	Unemployed	Total	*Number*	Employed	Unemployed	Total	*Number*
20-24	57.9	42.1	100.0	*439*	56.9	43.1	100.0	*764*	59.7	40.3	100.0	*72*
25-29	61.3	38.8	100.0	*240*	58.0	42.0	100.0	*600*	67.8	32.2	100.0	*152*
30-34	59.1	40.9	100.0	*154*	61.3	38.7	100.0	*509*	70.9	29.1	100.0	*158*
35-39	58.9	41.1	100.0	*124*	66.2	33.8	100.0	*450*	71.5	28.5	100.0	*228*
40-44	72.0	28.0	100.0	*107*	71.3	28.7	100.0	*407*	75.3	24.7	100.0	*170*
45-49	63.2	36.8	100.0	*106*	77.5	22.5	100.0	*289*	75.7	24.3	100.0	*152*
50-54	67.0	33.0	100.0	*91*	75.0	25.0	100.0	*128*	86.5	13.5	100.0	*74*
55-59	73.7	26.3	100.0	*38*	86.7	13.3	100.0	*15*	96.0	4.0	100.0	*25*
20-59	61.4	38.6	100.0	*1, 299*	63.8	36.2	100.0	*3, 162*	72.9	27.1	100.0	*1, 031*
15-64	61.0	39.0	100.0	*1, 708*	63.4	36.6	100.0	*3, 328*	72.9	27.1	100.0	*1, 033*

Males

Age	Primary and less than primary				Secondary				Higher			
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	*Number*	Employed	Unemployed	Total	*Number*	Employed	Unemployed	Total	*Number*
20-24	29.4	70.6	100.0	*377*	23.7	76.3	100.0	*859*	37.5	62.5	100.0	*24*
25-29	29.3	70.7	100.0	*276*	34.4	65.6	100.0	*886*	62.9	37.1	100.0	*89*
30-34	37.4	62.6	100.0	*238*	47.0	53.0	100.0	*740*	68.7	31.3	100.0	*166*
35-39	48.4	51.6	100.0	*159*	52.7	47.3	100.0	*691*	73.9	26.1	100.0	*249*
40-44	49.2	50.8	100.0	*195*	60.7	39.3	100.0	*560*	74.4	25.6	100.0	*289*
45-49	58.6	41.4	100.0	*227*	64.9	35.1	100.0	*467*	80.2	19.8	100.0	*323*
50-54	62.6	37.4	100.0	*243*	68.8	31.2	100.0	*298*	82.9	17.1	100.0	*275*
55-59	62.2	37.8	100.0	*262*	67.2	32.8	100.0	*177*	79.7	20.3	100.0	*177*
20-59	45.6	54.4	100.0	*1, 977*	46.8	53.2	100.0	*4, 678*	75.8	24.2	100.0	*1, 592*
15-64	44.6	55.4	100.0	*2, 403*	45.9	54.1	100.0	*4, 935*	76.2	23.8	100.0	*1, 646*

**Ratio of employed or unemployed to the whole economically active population*

TABLE 59. ACTIVE POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS ACCORDING TO SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

%

Females aged 20-59 years old

	Primary and less	Secondary	Higher	Total	*Number*
Agriculture	62.5	35.7	1.8	100.0	*56*
Industry, Mining, Electricity, Water supply, Construction	22.3	61.8	15.9	100.0	*220*
Trade, Artisanry	23.4	69.5	7.0	100.0	*256*
Tourism	8.3	70.8	20.8	100.0	*24*
Public and private administration	3.2	63.3	33.5	100.0	*248*
Health	4.7	73.4	21.9	100.0	*301*
Education	3.4	22.7	73.9	100.0	*326*
All sectors	12.5	56.1	31.4	100.0	*1, 431*

Males aged 20-59 years old

	Primary and less	Secondary	Higher	Total	*Number*
Agriculture	62.1	29.8	8.2	100.0	*514*
Industry, Mining, Electricity, Water supply, Construction	21.4	57.0	21.7	100.0	*1, 222*
Trade, Artisanry	16.6	69.1	14.3	100.0	*1, 016*
Tourism	18.6	68.0	13.4	100.0	*97*
Public and private administration	7.7	50.1	42.2	100.0	*555*
Health	4.3	36.4	59.3	100.0	*209*
Education	4.9	19.6	75.5	100.0	*445*
All sectors	20.7	50.7	28.6	100.0	*4, 058*

TABLE 60. EMPLOYED RATIOS ACCORDING TO SECTOR OF ACTIVITY*, AND UNEMPLOYED RATIOS**

%

Females

Age	Agriculture	Industry, Electricity, Construction	Trade, Artisanry	Tourism	Public and private administration	Health	Education	Unemployed	Total	*Number*
20-24	2.2	1.1	7.6	0.9	2.9	6.3	2.5	76.6	100.0	*556*
25-29	2.1	4.5	6.6	0.6	7.9	6.6	7.2	64.4	100.0	*469*
30-34	1.8	6.7	8.0	0.9	6.2	11.7	8.3	56.4	100.0	*436*
35-39	1.1	10.3	9.2	0.9	8.8	10.9	12.0	46.8	100.0	*466*
40-44	2.0	12.7	10.4	0.7	11.1	14.0	13.1	36.0	100.0	*442*
45-49	1.3	11.5	10.2	1.1	12.6	14.2	16.8	32.4	100.0	*374*
50-54	3.1	9.3	11.9	0.5	13.4	8.8	23.7	29.4	100.0	*194*
55-59	6.5	2.2	10.9	0.0	15.2	10.9	41.3	13.0	100.0	*46*

Males

Age	Agriculture	Industry, Electricity, Construction	Trade, Artisanry	Tourism	Public and private administration	Health	Education	Unemployed	Total	*Number*
20-24	4.4	5.6	12.4	0.6	3.2	0.9	0.7	72.2	100.0	*1, 034*
25-29	4.6	8.8	16.6	2.0	5.0	1.7	1.3	60.1	100.0	*1, 075*
30-34	7.4	14.5	18.3	1.0	6.3	2.6	3.9	46.0	100.0	*968*
35-39	6.3	15.4	18.4	1.9	8.6	4.5	6.4	38.4	100.0	*1, 011*
40-44	5.8	21.6	16.0	1.3	9.5	4.4	7.2	34.3	100.0	*960*
45-49	8.3	25.8	13.7	1.4	10.1	3.2	10.2	27.4	100.0	*952*
50-54	8.5	25.5	13.2	1.2	11.6	3.2	10.6	26.1	100.0	*773*
55-59	14.4	22.6	10.7	1.2	7.7	2.5	12.8	28.1	100.0	*570*

**Ratio of those employed in a sector to the whole economically active population*
***Ratio of those unemployed to the whole economically active population*

TABLE 61. EMPLOYED BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY, ACCORDING TO THE AGE (%)

Females

Age	Agriculture	Industry, Electricity, Construction	Trade, Artisanry	Tourism	Public and private administration	Health	Education	Unknown	Total	*Number*
20-24	5.9	3.0	20.8	2.5	7.9	17.3	6.9	35.6	100.0	*202*
25-29	4.9	10.2	15.0	1.5	18.0	15.0	16.5	18.9	100.0	*206*
30-34	3.6	12.9	15.6	1.8	12.0	22.7	16.0	15.6	100.0	*225*
35-39	1.9	17.8	15.9	1.5	15.2	18.9	20.7	8.1	100.0	*270*
40-44	2.8	17.7	14.5	0.9	15.5	19.6	18.3	10.7	100.0	*317*
45-49	1.8	15.5	13.7	1.4	17.0	19.1	22.7	8.7	100.0	*277*
50-54	4.0	12.1	15.4	0.7	17.4	11.4	30.9	8.1	100.0	*149*
55-59	6.1	2.0	10.2	0.0	14.3	10.2	38.8	18.4	100.0	*49*
20-59	3.4	13.1	15.5	1.4	14.7	18.0	19.2	14.6	100.0	*1, 695*
15-64	3.8	12.5	15.1	1.7	14.2	17.5	18.3	16.9	100.0	*1, 793*

Males

Age	Agriculture	Industry, Electricity, Construction	Trade, Artisanry	Tourism	Public and private administration	Health	Education	Unknown	Total	*Number*
20-24	13.6	17.2	37.9	1.8	9.8	2.7	2.1	15.1	100.0	*338*
25-29	10.4	20.1	37.7	4.4	11.4	3.8	3.0	9.1	100.0	*472*
30-34	12.6	24.4	30.9	1.7	10.6	4.4	6.6	8.7	100.0	*573*
35-39	9.8	24.0	28.6	2.9	13.4	7.1	10.0	4.3	100.0	*651*
40-44	8.4	31.0	23.1	1.8	13.6	6.3	10.3	5.5	100.0	*668*
45-49	11.1	34.5	18.2	1.8	13.5	4.2	13.6	3.1	100.0	*713*
50-54	11.0	32.9	17.1	1.5	15.1	4.2	13.7	4.5	100.0	*598*
55-59	18.9	29.7	14.1	1.6	10.1	3.2	16.8	5.5	100.0	*434*
20-59	11.6	27.6	25.1	2.2	12.5	4.7	10.0	6.3	100.0	*4, 447*
15-64	12.3	26.7	24.7	2.2	12.2	4.6	9.8	7.3	100.0	*4, 769*

TABLE 62. UNEMPLOYED BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY WISHED

%

Females

Age	Agriculture	Industry, Electricity, Construction	Trade, Artisanry	Tourism	Public and private administration	Health	Education	Unknown	Total	*Number*
20-24	4.5	14.4	22.1	7.4	3.2	3.8	37.5	7.1	100.0	*312*
25-29	2.8	9.3	24.4	3.6	16.6	11.1	10.4	21.8	100.0	*386*
30-34	4.7	9.6	22.9	2.7	18.6	11.0	12.3	18.3	100.0	*301*
35-39	2.7	15.3	22.6	2.3	20.3	9.2	11.1	16.5	100.0	*261*
40-44	4.3	18.1	20.2	1.6	20.7	11.2	8.5	15.4	100.0	*188*
45-49	2.2	16.2	26.5	0.7	24.3	8.1	11.0	11.0	100.0	*136*
50-54	3.1	26.2	16.9	3.1	24.6	7.7	6.2	12.3	100.0	*65*
55-59	0.0	22.2	22.2	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	*9*
20-59	3.1	12.0	23.9	3.0	19.3	10.5	9.9	18.3	100.0	*1, 879*

Males

Age	Agriculture	Industry, Electricity, Construction	Trade, Artisanry	Tourism	Public and private administration	Health	Education	Unknown	Total	*Number*
20-24	4.2	30.1	27.0	4.2	10.3	1.9	2.0	20.4	100.0	*938*
25-29	3.7	34.9	24.0	3.2	9.5	2.2	2.1	20.3	100.0	*811*
30-34	6.0	28.9	24.7	2.5	8.1	1.8	2.7	25.3	100.0	*596*
35-39	5.5	37.5	19.9	3.1	12.2	1.0	2.1	18.7	100.0	*477*
40-44	3.8	39.9	19.3	2.3	15.0	1.0	2.3	16.3	100.0	*393*
45-49	5.6	33.5	18.6	2.8	15.2	1.6	3.7	18.9	100.0	*322*
50-54	5.2	50.4	12.9	0.9	14.7	1.3	1.7	12.9	100.0	*232*
55-59	8.3	49.2	11.9	0.5	9.8	0.5	2.6	17.1	100.0	*193*
20-59	4.8	35.2	22.2	2.9	11.1	1.6	2.3	19.8	100.0	*3, 962*

TABLE 63. PERSONS BY MAIN SOURCE OF LIVING
%
Males

Age	Work	Pension	Relief	Rents	Savings	Other	Total non supported	Supported	Total
20-24	16.6	1.8	5.6	0.0	0.6	5.0	29.6	70.4	100.0
25-29	28.4	2.9	6.4	0.0	0.6	10.2	48.4	51.6	100.0
30-34	42.1	1.8	7.0	0.1	1.0	13.5	65.5	34.5	100.0
35-39	50.9	2.2	8.4	0.3	1.1	11.2	74.2	25.8	100.0
40-44	54.7	3.3	9.8	0.3	1.0	15.2	84.3	15.7	100.0
45-49	57.7	4.7	8.2	0.5	1.7	11.5	84.2	15.8	100.0
50-54	54.5	9.1	6.3	0.2	0.9	12.3	83.4	16.6	100.0
55-59	45.3	14.0	7.9	0.4	1.6	8.3	77.4	22.6	100.0
20-59	41.2	4.2	7.3	0.2	1.0	10.6	64.4	35.6	100.0

Females

Age	Work	Pension	Relief	Rents	Savings	Other	Total non supported	Supported	Total
20-24	5.7	1.1	3.9	0.1	0.3	2.4	13.4	86.6	100.0
25-29	9.0	1.5	3.7	0.1	0.4	2.1	16.8	83.2	100.0
30-34	13.0	0.8	4.9	0.1	0.3	3.3	22.4	77.6	100.0
35-39	18.2	1.8	5.2	0.1	0.7	3.1	29.1	70.9	100.0
40-44	21.0	2.2	5.4	0.2	0.7	3.8	33.4	66.6	100.0
45-49	19.1	4.8	6.2	0.3	0.5	3.4	34.4	65.6	100.0
50-54	11.9	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.4	2.9	26.4	73.6	100.0
55-59	4.6	9.8	4.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	20.4	79.6	100.0
20-59	12.5	2.7	4.8	0.1	0.5	2.8	23.3	76.7	100.0

TABLE 64. SUPPORTERS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Males supported*

Age	Place of residence of the supporter				Number
	Inside Kosovo	Outside Kosovo	Unknown	Total	
20-24	83.3	15.7	1.0	100.0	*1, 216*
25-29	77.0	22.0	1.0	100.0	*773*
30-34	76.1	20.1	3.8	100.0	*443*
35-39	76.5	20.5	3.0	100.0	*302*
40-44	77.1	18.9	4.0	100.0	*175*
45-49	77.4	18.5	4.2	100.0	*168*
50-54	74.3	21.7	3.9	100.0	*152*
55-59	61.8	34.8	3.4	100.0	*178*
20-59	78.2	19.7	2.1	100.0	*3, 407*

** Main source of living*

Females supported*

Age	Place of residence of the supporter				Number
	Inside Kosovo	Outside Kosovo	Unknown	Total	
20-24	82.1	17.3	0.5	100.0	*1, 887*
25-29	82.1	16.9	1.1	100.0	*1, 412*
30-34	83.1	16.2	0.7	100.0	*1, 149*
35-39	88.5	10.4	1.1	100.0	*943*
40-44	86.5	12.0	1.5	100.0	*824*
45-49	84.6	14.4	1.0	100.0	*785*
50-54	79.2	19.4	1.5	100.0	*687*
55-59	75.5	23.1	1.4	100.0	*580*
20-59	83.0	16.1	1.0	100.0	*8, 267*

** Main source of living*

TABLE 65. POPULATION BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS (%)

Age*	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Total
14	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
16	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
17	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
18	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	90.3	9.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
19	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	16.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
20	95.0	4.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	83.1	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
21	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	23.9	0.2	0.2	100.0
22	87.4	12.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	61.5	37.5	0.0	0.2	100.0
23	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.0	45.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
24	67.9	31.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	47.0	52.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
25	61.4	37.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	45.0	53.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
26	57.8	41.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	37.8	60.4	1.5	0.3	100.0
27	42.7	56.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	31.9	67.6	0.0	0.5	100.0
28	39.9	59.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	30.8	68.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
29	36.9	63.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.0	77.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
30	26.6	73.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	18.5	79.7	1.5	0.3	100.0
31	19.4	79.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	16.1	82.3	1.3	0.3	100.0
32	16.9	83.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	82.5	1.1	1.1	100.0
33	15.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	85.0	2.4	1.6	100.0
34	10.4	89.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.5	86.1	1.1	0.4	100.0
35	10.8	88.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	9.5	87.2	2.9	0.4	100.0
36	7.3	92.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	13.1	83.1	2.4	1.4	100.0
37	8.3	91.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	90.9	2.1	0.4	100.0
38	5.7	93.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	9.9	87.3	1.4	1.4	100.0
39	8.0	91.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	9.2	87.3	2.8	0.7	100.0
40	4.8	94.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	4.4	92.0	2.8	0.8	100.0
41	5.3	94.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.8	87.1	4.9	0.8	100.0
42	4.5	94.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	5.0	87.4	6.7	0.8	100.0
43	4.4	94.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.7	93.4	2.7	1.2	100.0
44	5.0	94.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	89.7	6.3	0.8	100.0
45	2.4	96.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	3.1	85.8	9.6	1.5	100.0
46	3.6	95.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	6.0	89.2	4.7	0.0	100.0
47	1.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.9	90.9	4.1	0.0	100.0
48	1.7	97.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	3.6	88.2	7.7	0.0	100.0
49	0.9	97.7	0.9	0.5	100.0	1.3	90.3	7.6	0.8	100.0
50	1.9	95.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	1.5	84.7	13.8	0.0	100.0
51	2.6	96.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	85.9	10.3	0.0	100.0
52	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	88.2	10.2	0.5	100.0
53	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	83.5	14.8	0.6	100.0
54	1.8	96.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	3.2	83.6	11.6	1.6	100.0
55	1.7	96.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	3.5	77.8	17.5	1.2	100.0
56	1.7	97.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	0.7	82.6	16.7	0.0	100.0
57	0.6	95.0	3.7	0.6	100.0	3.2	76.1	20.0	0.6	100.0
58	1.5	96.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	0.8	76.3	22.9	0.0	100.0
59	6.0	88.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	0.7	76.2	23.1	0.0	100.0
60	3.8	93.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	2.0	73.5	23.8	0.7	100.0
61	1.4	95.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	1.5	69.9	28.7	0.0	100.0
62	0.9	92.0	6.3	0.9	100.0	3.3	57.5	38.3	0.8	100.0
63	0.0	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	2.2	62.5	34.6	0.7	100.0
64	1.7	90.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	2.3	62.8	34.1	0.8	100.0
65	1.7	89.8	8.5	0.0	100.0	1.6	62.2	36.2	0.0	100.0
66	1.8	88.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	1.7	64.7	31.9	1.7	100.0
67	4.3	82.8	11.8	1.1	100.0	2.1	52.6	45.4	0.0	100.0
68	0.0	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	3.5	38.6	56.1	1.8	100.0
69	1.5	89.6	9.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	55.0	44.0	0.0	100.0
70	3.2	83.2	12.6	1.1	100.0	1.0	43.3	55.7	0.0	100.0
71	0.0	82.9	17.1	0.0	100.0	7.6	41.8	50.6	0.0	100.0
72	0.0	85.7	12.2	2.0	100.0	3.2	41.9	54.8	0.0	100.0
73	0.0	86.0	11.6	2.3	100.0	0.0	35.9	64.1	0.0	100.0
74	2.6	81.6	15.8	0.0	100.0	3.6	32.7	63.6	0.0	100.0
75+	2.8	67.4	29.9	0.0	100.0	2.6	24.5	72.8	0.0	100.0

** Age reached during the year of the survey*

TABLE 66. TOTAL PERIOD FERTILITY RATE

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

Year	Vital statistics*	Survey
1966	5.72	
1967	5.78	4.71
1968	5.74	
1969	5.87	
1970	5.49	4.68
1971	5.68	
1972	5.62	
1973	5.41	4.69
1974	5.48	
1975	5.24	
1976	5.28	4.64
1977	4.96	
1978	4.69	
1979	4.48	4.34
1980	4.93	
1981	4.44	
1982	4.74	4.19
1983	4.30	
1984	4.59	
1985	4.30	3.85
1986	4.17	
1987	4.12	
1988	3.96	3.37
1989	3.63	
1990	3.65	
1991	3.45	3.23
1992	2.86	
1993	2.73	
1994	2.60	2.94
1995	2.60	
1996	2.60	
1997		2.62
1998		

** Data provided by J.P. SARDON*

TABLE 67. COMPLETED FERTILITY IN BIRTH COHORTS

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN

Birth cohort	Vital statistics*	Survey
1937	5.28	
1938	5.28	4.44
1939	5.32	
1940	5.30	
1941	5.26	4.38
1942	5.26	
1943	5.31	
1944	5.24	4.43
1945	5.07	
1946	4.94	
1947	4.86	4.18
1948	4.81	
1949	4.78	
1950	4.69	3.94
1951	4.48	
1952	4.28	
1953	4.22	3.74
1954	4.18	
1955	4.08	
1956	3.96	3.71
1957	3.85	
1958	3.81	
1959	3.78	3.42
1960	3.69	
1961	3.52	
1962	3.34	3.13
1963	3.23	
1964	3.16	
1965	3.06	2.97
1966	2.96	
1967	2.89	
1968	2.83	2.65
1969	2.78	

TABLE 68. AGE-SPECIFIC RATES IN BIRTH COHORTS
VITAL STATISTICS* AND SURVEY DATA

Age	Birth Cohorts							
	1937-1939 Survey	*1938 Vital Statistics*	1940-1942 Survey	*1941 Vital Statistics*	1943-1945 Survey	*1944 Vital Statistics*	1946-1948 Survey	*1947 Vital Statistics*
15-16	34.7	*3.3*	19.2	*5.6*	12.1	*8.7*	20.1	*5.7*
17-18	57.1	*44.3*	37.3	*55.5*	43.2	*61.9*	30.2	*50.3*
19-20	127.8	*160.4*	120.2	*169.3*	131.5	*168.8*	112.6	*159.1*
21-22	193.5	*259.6*	192.3	*251.4*	195.8	*269.5*	206.0	*262.3*
23-24	223.3	*302.7*	205.5	*301.1*	278.1	*310.4*	272.0	*307.9*
25-26	261.8	*311.3*	259.6	*305.9*	259.0	*323.6*	262.8	*313.6*
27-28	233.3	*294.5*	260.8	*298.2*	251.0	*306.9*	261.0	*289.2*
29-30	229.5	*273.1*	226.0	*274.2*	249.0	*278.2*	229.9	*257.7*
31-32	201.0	*245.0*	218.8	*251.9*	207.8	*245.0*	194.1	*207.2*
33-34	173.7	*213.7*	181.5	*218.2*	170.7	*198.3*	153.8	*185.7*
35-36	148.9	*176.8*	167.1	*176.6*	145.6	*162.9*	128.2	*148.5*
37-38	119.1	*142.8*	116.6	*126.3*	108.4	*121.6*	99.8	*113.6*
39-40	75.7	*99.7*	99.8	*93.2*	70.3	*83.2*	56.8	*69.9*
41-42	67.0	*61.4*	40.9	*54.3*	41.2	*46.9*	30.2	*36.1*
43-44	32.3	*31.4*	26.4	*29.5*	26.1	*21.3*	10.1	*14.9*
45-46	14.9	*11.1*	12.0	*10.8*	10.0	*7.4*	9.2	*4.9*
47-48	2.5	*3.8*	2.4	*3.4*	6.0	*1.9*	5.5	*1.8*
49 et +	19.9	*9.4*	6.0	*9.2*	7.0	*8.9*	6.0	*1.6*
Completed fertility per woman	4.43	*5.29*	4.38	*5.27*	4.43	*5.25*	4.18	*4.86*
Number of women	*403*		*416*		*498*		*546*	

Age	Birth Cohorts							
	1949-1951 Survey	*1950 Vital Statistics*	1952-1954 Survey	*1953 Vital Statistics*	1955-1957 Survey	*1956 Vital Statistics*	1958-1960 Survey	*1959 Vital Statistics*
15-16	22.0	*6.7*	17.7	*6.3*	19.3	*7.2*	12.5	*6.0*
17-18	42.5	*51.8*	42.9	*49.2*	50.7	*49.0*	36.4	*45.3*
19-20	128.1	*158.6*	134.7	*146.3*	110.0	*141.9*	117.3	*125.8*
21-22	206.0	*264.2*	212.2	*236.1*	210.7	*216.4*	190.1	*211.8*
23-24	268.9	*308.4*	265.3	*276.0*	245.3	*266.7*	257.8	*264.4*
25-26	264.2	*308.1*	255.8	*262.2*	257.3	*279.2*	249.7	*284.9*
27-28	243.7	*271.4*	229.3	*265.9*	249.3	*265.4*	230.2	*271.4*
29-30	217.8	*243.4*	208.8	*244.5*	224.0	*233.3*	185.7	*225.5*
31-32	179.2	*214.2*	159.2	*207.3*	168.7	*182.6*	139.9	*170.6*
33-34	151.7	*179.2*	127.2	*154.5*	126.7	*132.4*	121.7	*102.3*
35-36	106.9	*139.3*	93.2	*111.3*	80.7	*89.7*	67.8	*69.9*
37-38	62.9	*97.4*	53.7	*76.6*	56.0	*50.9*	49.6	*45.9*
39-40	43.2	*57.0*	35.4	*36.4*	35.3	*29.6*	***30.0***	***29.6***
41-42	19.7	*27.6*	24.5	*18.1*	***20.0***	*17.7*	***13.0***	***17.7***
43-44	7.9	*9.9*	9.5	*9.6*	***6.0***	***9.6***	***3.0***	***9.6***
45-46	2.4	*4.6*	2.7	***4.6***	***1.7***	***4.6***	***2.0***	***4.6***
47-48	2.4	***1.9***	***1.2***	***1.9***	***0.7***	***1.9***	***2.0***	***1.9***
49 et +	***1.1***	***1.6***	***0.7***	***1.6***	***0.2***	***1.6***	***1.0***	***1.6***
Completed fertility per woman	**3.94**	***4.69***	**3.74**	***4.22***	**3.71**	***3.96***	**3.42**	***3.78***
Number of women	*636*		*735*		*750*		*797*	

Age	Birth Cohorts					
	1961-1963 Survey	*1962 Vital Statistics*	1964-1966 Survey	*1965 Vital Statistics*	1967-1969 Survey	*1968 Vital Statistics*
15-16	11.4	*6.0*	8.7	*5.5*	12.9	*5.2*
17-18	30.2	*40.1*	43.9	*32.5*	33.3	*31.6*
19-20	89.9	*115.2*	87.9	*108.5*	86.0	*96.3*
21-22	169.8	*194.7*	180.1	*190.0*	160.8	*174.2*
23-24	230.9	*243.0*	209.8	*231.7*	201.6	*201.1*
25-26	230.9	*262.7*	249.4	*233.3*	216.7	*188.3*
27-28	205.4	*232.0*	214.7	*180.9*	189.2	*173.2*
29-30	211.4	*178.5*	168.3	*150.1*	168.3	***150.9***
31-32	134.2	*123.4*	151.0	*121.6*	***120.0***	***121.6***
33-34	105.4	*94.6*	74.3	***94.6***	***59.0***	***94.6***
35-36	55.7	***69.7***	***35.0***	***69.7***	***32.0***	***69.7***
37-38	40.3	***45.9***	***31.0***	***45.9***	***27.0***	***45.9***
39-40	***25.0***	***29.6***	***18.0***	***29.6***	***12.0***	***29.6***
41-42	***15.0***	***17.7***	***8.0***	***17.7***	***7.0***	***17.7***
43-44	***5.0***	***9.6***	***3.0***	***9.6***	***2.0***	***9.6***
45-46	***2.0***	***4.6***	***1.0***	***4.6***	***0.0***	***4.6***
47-48	***2.0***	***1.9***	***1.0***	***1.9***	***0.0***	***1.9***
49 et +	***0.0***	***1.6***	***0.0***	***1.6***	***0.0***	***1.6***
Completed fertility per woman	**3.13**	***3.34***	**2.97**	***3.06***	**2.65**	***2.8***
Number of women	*745*		*808*		*930*	

** Data provided by J.P. SARDON Bold-type figures are estimated*

TABLE 69. COMPLETED FERTILITY PER WOMAN IN BIRTH COHORTS
BY TYPE OF AREA

Birth cohorts	Rural area*	Urban area**	Total***
1940-1944	5.24	3.29	4.43
1945-1949	4.73	3.23	4.02
1950-1954	4.69	2.90	3.78
1955-1959	4.41	2.90	3.65
1960-1964	3.88	2.38	3.14

TABLE 70. MEAN AGE AT CHILDBIRTH IN BIRTH COHORTS
BY TYPE OF AREA

Birth cohorts	Rural area*	Urban area**	Total***
1940-1944	29.3	27.9	28.7
1945-1949	28.7	28.0	28.4
1950-1954	27.9	27.1	27.5
1955-1959	27.3	27.2	27.3
1960-1964	27.1	27.4	27.2

TABLE 71. PARITY PROGRESSION RATIOS IN BIRTH COHORTS
BY TYPE OF AREA (per 1000)

Rural area*

a_i	Birth cohorts				
	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
a_0	972.2	944.9	952.4	943.6	904.7
a_1	968.3	950.4	960.0	974.7	965.6
a_2	904.9	923.3	895.8	908.0	866.4
a_3	858.7	817.3	834.3	768.8	742.9
a_4	848.1	796.7	808.4	692.6	
a_5	726.4	724.5	646.6		

Urban area**

a_i	Birth cohorts				
	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
a_0	917.0	945.1	906.6	900.2	786.4
a_1	957.1	922.6	939.7	938.7	939.1
a_2	761.2	765.7	748.7	733.7	713.5
a_3	614.4	525.1	464.3	472.6	
a_4	500.0	530.4	461.5		

Total

a_i	Birth cohorts				
	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
a_0	960.0	948.8	945.2	914.6	864.8
a_1	964.1	936.0	946.6	956.7	956.5
a_2	862.9	854.7	843.1	821.9	795.7
a_3	778.9	726.1	689.0	645.8	576.4
a_4	727.3	709.9	680.4	592.8	
a_5	686.0	659.4	571.4		

** Indices concerning women who have always lived in rural area*

*** Indices concerning women who have always lived in urban area*

**** Indices concerning all women except those who moved from rural area to urban area.*
or from urban area to rural area.(which is a very small number)

TABLE 72. WOMEN BY NUMBER OF THEIR CHILDREN IN BIRTH COHORTS BY AREA (%)

Rural area*

Number of children	Birth cohorts				
	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
0	2.8	5.5	4.8	5.6	9.5
1	3.1	4.7	3.8	2.4	3.1
2	9.0	6.9	9.5	8.5	11.7
3	12.0	15.2	13.6	19.3	19.5
4	11.1	13.8	13.1	19.7	22.6
5	17.0	14.9	19.5	16.1	15.6
6	13.0	16.0	15.2	12.8	11.5
7	11.4	8.5	10.5	6.9	2.5
8	9.3	8.0	5.2	4.8	2.1
9	4.9	3.9	2.6	2.4	1.2
10	4.9	2.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Urban area**

Number of children	Birth cohorts				
	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
0	8.3	5.5	9.3	10.0	21.4
1	3.9	7.3	5.5	5.5	4.8
2	21.0	20.4	21.4	22.5	21.2
3	25.8	31.7	34.2	32.7	34.1
4	20.5	16.5	15.9	16.8	13.0
5	9.6	7.6	6.4	6.6	3.0
6	3.1	5.8	4.8	2.8	2.0
7	4.4	2.4	2.1	1.5	0.4
8	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.2
9	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.1	0.0
10	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total

Number of children	Birth cohorts				
	1940-1944	1945-1949	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964
0	4.0	5.1	5.5	8.5	13.5
1	3.4	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.8
2	12.7	12.9	14.0	15.6	16.9
3	17.7	20.8	23.5	25.5	27.9
4	17.0	16.0	16.6	18.9	18.8
5	14.2	13.3	15.2	11.3	9.9
6	9.2	11.2	9.5	7.8	6.2
7	9.7	6.5	5.7	3.8	1.4
8	5.9	4.3	2.4	2.7	0.8
9	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.6
10	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** Distribution of women who have always lived in rural area*

*** Distribution of women who have always lived in urban area*

TABLE 73. COMPLETED MARITAL FERTILITY PER WOMAN BY AGE AT MARRIAGE
IN MARRIAGE COHORTS

Age at marriage	Marriage cohorts				
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984
15-19 years	4.92	4.65	*4.51*	*4.50*	*4.44*
20-24 years	4.23	4.20	*3.76*	*3.75*	*3.71*
25-29 years	3.50	3.88	3.28	*3.41*	*3.23*
Total	4.52	4.34	*4.07*	*3.91*	*3.76*

Completed fertility values in italics are estimated

TABLE 74. MEAN INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND BIRTHS

Age at marriage	Marriage cohorts				
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984
15-19 ans	9.9	8.9	*8.0*	*8.0*	*7.3*
20-24 ans	8.1	7.5	*6.6*	*6.2*	*6.3*
25-29 ans	8.1	6.7	5.9	*5.9*	*4.9*
Total	9.5	7.2	*6.7*	*6.1*	*5.8*

Mean intervals in italics are estimated

TABLE 75. PARITY PROGRESSION RATIOS
IN MARRIAGE COHORTS (PER 1000)

a_i	Marriage cohorts				
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984
a_0	955.0	965.6	968.4	964.7	964.3
a_1	954.6	952.9	952.1	954.6	963.9
a_2	884.8	854.5	840.0	841.1	828.5
a_3	789.3	756.3	691.2	641.4	621.1
a_4	701.6	698.3	663.4	623.7	

TABLE 76. MARRIAGES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN
(%)

Number of children	Marriage cohorts				
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984
0	4.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6
1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.5
2	10.5	13.4	14.8	14.6	15.9
3	17.0	19.2	23.9	27.8	29.2
4	19.0	17.9	18.0	18.7	24.2
5	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.7	11.8
6	10.7	11.7	10.5	9.1	7.6
7	9.0	6.9	5.4	3.1	2.2
8	5.7	5.3	2.3	2.8	1.4
9	2.8	2.5	2.3	0.9	0.4
10	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 77. INTERVALS BETWEEN SUCCESSIVE BIRTHS
MARRIAGE COHORTS 1960-1979

Family size	Intervals								*Number of families*
	Between 1st 2nd child	Between 2nd and 3rd	Between 3rd and 4th	Between 4th and 5th	Between 5th and 6th	Between 6th and 7th	Between 7th and 8th	Between 8th and 9th	
2	4.0								*480*
3	2.8	4.7							*793*
4	2.5	3.2	4.4						*665*
5	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.2					*499*
6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.9				*363*
7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5			*197*
8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.2		*129*
9	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	*68*

TABLE 78. MARRIAGE DURATION-SPECIFIC RATES ACCORDING TO THE AGE AT MARRIAGE IN MARRIAGE COHORTS
(PER 1000)

WOMEN MARRIED AT 15-19 YEARS

Duration of marriage**	Marriage cohorts					
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989
0	26.8	84.1	78.2	129.0	124.2	110.1
1	264.2	276.3	354.5	337.3	395.4	406.7
2	277.6	303.3	347.2	407.6	408.5	391.4
3	297.7	297.3	327.6	334.3	385.6	363.9
4	321.1	351.4	354.5	346.0	369.3	354.7
5	280.9	303.3	352.1	346.0	388.9	333.3
6	301.0	306.3	317.8	322.6	333.3	269.1
7	264.2	279.3	315.4	287.4	313.7	232.4
8	301.0	267.3	288.5	272.7	235.3	180.4
9	244.1	270.3	229.8	231.7	238.6	149.8
10	240.8	243.2	239.6	243.4	209.2	165.1
11	217.4	225.2	200.5	202.3	140.5	
12	250.8	198.2	202.9	152.5	130.7	
13	244.1	216.2	161.4	126.1	137.3	
14	214.0	171.2	136.9	143.7	101.3	
15	163.9	174.2	112.5	88.0	94.8	
16	163.9	117.1	107.6	90.9		
17	190.6	141.1	73.3	93.8		
18	97.0	87.1	61.1	26.4		
19	137.1	96.1	58.7	49.9		
20	100.3	54.1	56.2	41.1		
21	83.6	36.0	26.9			
22	56.9	45.0	22.0			
23	50.2	27.0	36.7			
24	33.4	21.0	12.2			
25	50.2	12.0	9.8			
26	20.1	18.0				
27	10.0	3.0				
28	3.3	6.0				
29	3.3	3.0				
30 and more	1.1	3.0				
Completed fertility	4.91	4.65*	4.51*	4.50*	4.44*	3.90*
Mean duration	9.91	8.91*	7.96*	7.98*	7.31*	7.19*
Number of women	*299*	*333*	*409*	*341*	*306*	*327*

WOMEN MARRIED AT 20-24 YEARS

Duration of marriage**	Marriage cohorts					
	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989
0	121.8	82.4	145.0	165.5	102.9	191.7
1	319.8	409.3	430.0	496.6	497.9	481.0
2	289.3	340.7	325.0	344.8	399.2	376.1
3	253.8	395.6	385.0	383.9	378.6	359.9
4	329.9	332.4	272.5	358.6	356.0	349.0
5	365.5	302.2	302.5	278.2	273.7	305.6
6	279.2	277.5	255.0	239.1	263.4	229.7
7	284.3	255.5	227.5	252.9	253.1	233.3
8	258.9	269.2	212.5	246.0	189.3	182.6
9	187.8	214.3	222.5	158.6	187.2	135.6
10	218.3	178.6	175.0	151.7	152.3	130.2
11	187.8	162.1	172.5	131.0	100.8	
12	198.0	164.8	122.5	92.0	113.2	
13	172.6	126.4	132.5	82.8	92.6	
14	121.8	140.1	100.0	94.3	76.1	
15	142.1	134.6	80.0	55.2	45.3	
16	86.3	104.4	65.0	46.0		
17	116.8	60.4	22.5	34.5		
18	96.4	74.2	47.5	25.3		
19	40.6	46.7	15.0	27.6		
20	66.0	33.0	12.5	9.2		
21	35.5	33.0	10.0			
22	20.3	30.2	2.5			
23	10.2	11.0	2.5			
24	0.0	8.2	0.0			
25	10.2	2.7	2.5			
26	5.1	8.2				
27 and more	2.5	0.7				
Completed fertility	4.23	4.20	3.76*	3.75*	3.70*	3.65*
Mean duration	8.10	7.52	6.61*	6.22*	6.31*	6.20*
Number of women	*197*	*364*	*400*	*435*	*486*	*553*

** Rates in last durations of marriage are estimated*

***Duration reached in 1999. Rates at duration 0 are doubled*

WOMEN MARRIED AT 25-29 YEARS

Duration of marriage**	Marriage cohorts 1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989
0	83.3	151.5	150.0	137.3	155.6	212.1
1	229.2	318.2	437.5	411.8	550.0	530.3
2	312.5	378.8	362.5	362.7	411.1	358.6
3	229.2	409.1	312.5	333.3	388.9	353.5
4	208.3	333.3	250.0	372.5	305.6	328.3
5	229.2	227.3	287.5	264.7	261.1	287.9
6	270.8	303.0	287.5	215.7	200.0	156.6
7	291.7	303.0	125.0	284.3	227.8	131.3
8	166.7	181.8	200.0	117.6	188.9	121.2
9	145.8	197.0	175.0	215.7	138.9	126.3
10	229.2	272.7	112.5	137.3	100.0	101.0
11	187.5	106.1	175.0	166.7	77.8	
12	145.8	212.1	62.5	88.2	38.9	
13	125.0	106.1	100.0	68.6	61.1	
14	166.7	121.2	62.5	58.8	27.8	
15	145.8	90.9	37.5	29.4	16.7	
16	41.7	60.6	62.5	49.0		
17	125.0	0.0	25.0	29.4		
18	83.3	60.6	12.5	29.4		
19	20.8	15.2	25.0	0.0		
20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
21	20.8	15.2	12.5			
22	10.4	3.8	0.0			
Completed fertility	3.50	3.88	3.27	3.41*	3.23*	2.86*
Mean duration	8.05	6.66	5.87	5.92*	4.92*	4.30*
Number of women	*48*	*66*	*80*	*102*	*180*	*198*

ALL AGES AT MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage**	Marriage cohorts 1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985-1989
0	63.1	88.3	115.3	148.9	115.7	176.9
1	267.4	332.5	379.5	412.8	466.7	468.5
2	280.7	312.9	330.2	370.2	394.4	375.7
3	267.4	348.5	340.7	359.6	374.2	348.5
4	304.0	332.5	292.5	343.6	345.2	338.0
5	292.4	287.1	317.6	296.8	304.7	302.1
6	284.1	284.7	280.9	262.8	266.2	223.3
7	267.4	263.8	257.9	257.4	262.3	208.4
8	267.4	256.4	240.0	235.1	202.5	164.6
9	206.0	233.1	219.1	185.1	191.9	136.6
10	234.2	214.7	198.1	179.8	155.3	130.5
11	211.0	185.3	185.5	152.1	109.0	*107.5*
12	217.6	181.6	159.3	116.0	107.0	*104.5*
13	211.0	168.1	140.5	97.9	102.2	*96.5*
14	181.1	153.4	117.4	105.3	76.2	*75.5*
15	159.5	146.0	89.1	66.0	55.9	*53.5*
16	119.6	110.4	88.1	62.8	*49.0*	*47.5*
17	161.1	88.3	54.5	58.5	*39.0*	*36.5*
18	99.7	77.3	53.5	27.7	*25.0*	*26.5*
19	88.0	71.2	37.7	34.0	*24.0*	*22.5*
20	86.4	40.5	34.6	*27.5*	*19.0*	*17.5*
21	64.8	38.0	25.2	*23.5*	*17.0*	*15.5*
22	49.8	36.8	13.6	*21.5*	*16.0*	*14.5*
23	31.6	18.4	21.0	*16.0*	*13.0*	*11.5*
24	19.9	14.7	*14.2*	*11.0*	*8.0*	*7.5*
25	36.5	9.8	*12.5*	*9.0*	*7.0*	*6.5*
26	13.3	14.7	*13.4*	*7.0*	*6.0*	*5.5*
27	11.6	3.7	*8.8*	*6.0*	*4.0*	*3.5*
28	8.3	7.4	*7.6*	*5.0*	*2.0*	*1.5*
29	1.7	2.5	*3.6*	*2.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*
30-39	1.9	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*0.6*	*0.4*
Completed fertility	4.53	4.34*	4.07*	3.91*	3.76*	3.53*
Mean duration	9.46	7.15*	6.65*	6.11*	5.75*	5.22*
Number	*602*	*815*	*954*	*940*	*1037*	*1142*

** Italics figures are estimated*

*** Duration reached in 1999. Rates at duration 0 are doubled*

TABLE 79. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION ACCORDING TO AGE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND ACTIVITY

15-19 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Users of traditional methods	0.3	6.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	0.8
Non users. unmet needs	15.5	14.8	15.1	18.6	0.0	11.1	11.3	22.0
Non users with a reason not to use	69.3	76.7	69.4	70.4	100.0	70.8	78.4	70.1
Unknown	14.9	1.1	14.8	8.7	0.0	16.9	8.5	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

20-24 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	0.1	4.8	1.9	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.3	2.5
Users of traditional methods	0.9	7.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	2.0	3.8	3.6
Non users. unmet needs	19.0	17.9	17.9	19.9	18.0	24.6	14.1	18.8
Non users with a reason not to use	72.4	63.7	70.9	67.9	73.8	63.8	73.6	68.9
Unknown	7.4	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.8	5.6
Total*	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.4

25-29 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	0.5	8.3	6.4	4.8	3.4	4.9	2.8	7.3
Users of traditional methods	0.7	16.1	10.4	9.7	17.2	15.0	9.3	11.5
Non users. unmet needs	17.4	25.9	23.9	23.0	19.0	20.9	22.5	24.1
Non users with a reason not to use	73.4	44.8	52.9	55.8	55.2	53.9	57.0	51.8
Unknown	7.7	4.3	5.7	6.4	5.1	4.9	7.5	4.7
Total*	99.7	99.4	99.2	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.2	99.4

30-34 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	0.9	14.2	12.9	11.3	10.5	9.8	11.6	12.9
Users of traditional methods	1.4	18.2	15.4	15.7	15.3	17.3	14.6	15.7
Non users. unmet needs	19.9	30.4	31.3	27.2	21.8	26.7	26.2	29.9
Non users with a reason not to use	71.0	32.1	33.4	40.9	50.7	40.0	41.2	36.7
Unknown	6.8	4.0	5.9	3.9	0.8	4.6	4.8	3.8
Total*	100.0	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.1	98.4	98.5	98.9

**Users of diaphragm. foam and sterilisation are not included in this table; this explains why the total is not equal to 100.0.*

35-39 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	1.5	17.1	15.4	14.8	14.5	12.6	13.4	16.5
Users of traditional methods	1.5	19.5	17.4	18.3	14.5	17.8	17.6	17.3
Non users. unmet needs	13.5	34.9	36.5	27.7	26.6	25.2	26.1	36.6
Nonusers with a reason not to use	69.9	19.8	22.9	29.6	34.7	30.7	36.8	21.6
Unknown	12.0	4.2	4.4	5.7	4.6	8.5	2.7	4.0
Total*	98.5	95.4	96.6	96.1	94.8	94.8	96.6	96.0

40-44 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	3.4	17.1	16.6	14.0	16.2	14.5	13.3	16.9
Users of traditional methods	0.0	18.5	15.6	19.0	15.4	18.9	19.7	15.5
Non users. unmet needs	19.0	45.1	46.5	41.4	38.2	37.5	41.5	46.3
Non users with a reason not to use	58.6	10.7	13.9	15.5	22.8	17.7	19.1	13.1
Unknown	17.2	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.4	9.1	3.2	4.1
Total*	98.3	96.1	97.3	96.0	97.1	97.8	96.8	95.8

45-49 years

	Marital status		Educational status			Activity		
	Single	Married	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Employed	Unemployed	Housewife
Users of medical methods	4.4	10.5	10.1	10.1	6.7	9.7	7.4	10.2
Users of traditional methods	6.7	15.7	13.7	15.6	16.0	15.2	15.4	14.2
Non users. unmet needs	37.8	54.7	54.7	52.1	43.7	48.0	47.8	54.5
Non users with a reason not to use	46.7	10.6	15.3	15.6	23.8	18.4	22.9	13.6
Unknown	4.4	5.6	5.9	3.5	6.0	4.7	4.4	5.9
Total*	100.0	97.3	99.6	96.9	96.2	96.0	97.9	98.4

TABLE 80. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION ACCORDING TO AGE

	Age group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Users of medical methods	0.1	1.7	5.6	12.0	15.1	15.6	9.5
Users of traditional methods	0.8	4.3	12.3	17.4	20.5	18.9	16.2
Non users. unmet needs	15.4	18.7	23.0	28.6	31.9	43.4	52.3
Non users with a reason not to use	69.5	69.2	53.2	37.3	26.7	15.3	16.1
Unknown	14.1	6.0	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.3
Total*	100.0	99.9	99.1	99.6	99.2	98.8	99.4

**Users of diaphragm. foam and sterilisation are not included in this table; this explains why the total is not equal to 100.0.*

TABLE 81. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION ACCORDING TO AGE, MARITAL STATUS* AND HIGHEST COMPLETED SCHOOL LEVEL OF WOMEN

		Single								Married								Divorced and widowed								All marital status							
	Use	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	**15-49**	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	**15-49**	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	**15-49**	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	**15-49**
Without school	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	9.5	28.6	36.0	32.2	30.3	29.5	**29.6**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	4.1	17.4	30.5	29.2	26.7	25.7	**20.3**
	No	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	90.5	71.4	64.0	67.8	69.7	70.5	**70.4**	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	95.9	82.6	69.5	70.8	73.3	74.3	**79.7**
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*67*	*28*	*18*	*8*	*5*	*5*	*4*	***135***	*2*	*21*	*28*	*50*	*59*	*76*	*95*	***331***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*5*	*10*	***17***	*69*	*49*	*46*	*59*	*65*	*86*	*109*	***483***
Less than primary	Yes	1.2	1.8	0.0	14.3	25.0	12.5	0.0	**2.3**	0.0	18.6	26.3	39.3	46.4	45.0	24.2	**34.3**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	**3.2**	1.1	9.0	20.3	35.8	45.5	41.3	22.2	**24.4**
	No	98.8	98.2	100.0	85.7	75.0	87.5	100.0	**97.7**	100.0	81.4	73.7	60.7	53.6	55.0	75.8	**65.7**	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	**96.8**	98.9	91.0	79.7	64.2	54.5	58.7	77.8	**75.6**
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*167*	*57*	*16*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*1*	***260***	*12*	*43*	*57*	*84*	*125*	*140*	*190*	***651***	*0*	*0*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*7*	*16*	***31***	*179*	*100*	*74*	*95*	*132*	*155*	*207*	***942***
Primary	Yes	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	**0.5**	8.1	13.9	25.6	32.4	37.0	37.2	28.4	**29.1**	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	**2.0**	0.8	5.3	18.4	30.2	34.8	34.5	26.0	**15.5**
	No	99.4	99.7	100.0	97.1	94.1	100.0	100.0	**99.5**	91.9	86.1	74.4	67.6	63.0	62.8	71.6	**70.9**	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	94.1	100.0	100.0	**98.0**	99.2	94.7	81.6	69.8	65.2	65.5	74.0	**84.5**
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*1626*	*591*	*215*	*35*	*17*	*8*	*12*	***2504***	*4*	*54*	*104*	*148*	*168*	*148*	*79*	***705***	*2*	*5*	*7*	*16*	*17*	*25*	*26*	***98***	*1690*	*942*	*793*	*646*	*480*	*452*	*450*	***5453***
Secondary	Yes	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.6	4.6	4.8	20.0	**2.2**	10.8	19.0	29.1	38.6	44.6	41.7	31.5	**34.5**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.8	**2.7**	2.4	6.8	17.2	29.1	37.3	37.7	28.9	**20.8**
	No	99.1	98.0	97.5	98.4	95.4	95.2	80.0	**97.8**	89.2	81.0	70.9	61.4	55.4	58.3	68.5	**65.5**	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	95.2	**97.3**	97.6	93.2	82.8	70.9	62.7	62.3	71.1	**79.2**
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*215*	*709*	*282*	*124*	*65*	*21*	*15*	***1431***	*37*	*284*	*358*	*383*	*377*	*355*	*251*	***2045***	*0*	*2*	*6*	*8*	*16*	*22*	*21*	***75***	*252*	*995*	*646*	*515*	*458*	*398*	*287*	***3551***
Higher	Yes	0.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.8	9.1	20.0	**2.2**	0.0	9.1	34.4	39.2	43.2	41.4	31.6	**37.8**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	3.3	19.0	26.8	33.1	35.6	28.2	**26.8**
	No	0.0	98.0	98.1	97.2	97.2	90.9	80.0	**97.8**	100.0	90.9	65.6	60.8	56.8	58.6	68.4	**62.2**	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	96.7	81.0	73.2	66.9	64.4	71.8	**73.2**
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*0*	*49*	*53*	*36*	*36*	*11*	*12*	***197***	*1*	*11*	*61*	*74*	*125*	*111*	*98*	***481***	*0*	*0*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*10*	*7*	***26***	*1*	*60*	*116*	*112*	*166*	*132*	*117*	***704***
Master or doctorate	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	80.0	50.0	100.0	**75.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	57.1	25.0	100.0	**46.2**
	No	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	20.0	50.0	0.0	**25.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	100.0	0.0	58.3	42.9	75.0	0.0	**53.8**
	Total	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*0*	*1*	*0*	*5*	*2*	*2*	*0*	***10***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*2*	***16***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***0***	*0*	*1*	*0*	*12*	*7*	*4*	*2*	***26***
Unknown	Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	22.2	53.3	26.3	40.0	23.1	35.7	**32.9**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	8.0	47.1	20.0	22.2	18.8	29.4	**18.9**
	No	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	77.8	46.7	73.7	60.0	76.9	64.3	**67.1**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	92.0	52.9	80.0	77.8	81.3	70.6	**81.1**
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*22*	*16*	*2*	*6*	*4*	*3*	*1*	***54***	*1*	*9*	*15*	*19*	*5*	*13*	*14*	***76***	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*2*	***2***	*23*	*25*	*17*	*25*	*9*	*16*	*17*	***132***
Total	Yes	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	4.5	5.2	11.1	**1.3**	7.8	16.1	27.7	35.6	41.2	39.4	29.0	**32.2**	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.8	1.5	1.3	**2.0**	1.0	6.1	18.3	29.8	36.3	35.7	26.4	**18.9**
	No	99.4	98.8	98.6	97.7	95.5	94.8	88.9	**98.7**	92.2	83.9	72.3	64.4	58.8	60.6	71.0	**67.8**	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	95.2	98.6	98.7	**98.0**	99.0	93.9	81.7	70.2	63.7	64.3	73.6	**81.1**
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**100.0**
	Number	*2,097*	*1,451*	*586*	*221*	*133*	*58*	*45*	***4,591***	*115*	*714*	*1,090*	*1,212*	*1,142*	*1,116*	*1,062*	***6,451***	*2*	*7*	*16*	*31*	*42*	*69*	*82*	***249***	*2,214*	*2,172*	*1,692*	*1,464*	*1,317*	*1,243*	*1,189*	***11,291***

**Marital status is unknown for 21 women*

TABLE 82. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION, BY AGE *

RURAL AREA.

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
Pill	0.1	0.1	2.2	3.7	5.4	5.5	3.5	2.3
IUD	0.0	1.0	3.1	6.6	8.6	8.6	4.8	3.7
Injection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.9
Rhythm	0.2	0.3	2.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.8	1.8
Withdrawal	0.4	2.3	8.2	12.2	14.2	11.5	8.9	6.9
Sterilization (male and female)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
Total users	**1.0**	**4.7**	**16.7**	**28.0**	**34.2**	**31.7**	**22.0**	**16.2**
No sexual intercourse	62.3	47.3	24.4	12.1	8.6	8.4	10.6	31.0
Sterile	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.8
Pregnant	0.4	2.8	3.1	3.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.8
Want a child	3.4	18.1	24.3	19.9	11.2	4.9	2.8	13.1
No reason not to use	17.6	21.0	26.0	30.9	39.7	48.5	56.2	30.0
Unknown reason	14.7	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.3	5.6	7.1
Total non users	**99.0**	**95.3**	**83.3**	**72.0**	**65.8**	**68.3**	**78.0**	**83.8**
Total females	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of women	*1, 088*	*1, 111*	*868*	*725*	*555*	*491*	*461*	*5, 299*
**Reached in year of survey.*								

URBAN AREA.

	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
Pill	0.1	1.0	2.7	5.5	4.8	6.4	3.3	3.1
IUD	0.1	1.1	3.3	7.6	10.5	9.4	6.6	4.9
Injection	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Condom	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.3
Rhythm	0.1	0.7	1.6	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.0
Withdrawal	0.5	3.5	10.7	13.0	15.1	15.5	13.7	9.3
Sterilization (male and female)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Unknown method	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2
Total users	**1.0**	**7.4**	**20.0**	**31.4**	**37.6**	**38.3**	**29.1**	**21.3**
No sexual intercourse	67.8	51.1	30.6	16.6	14.2	9.4	9.9	32.3
Sterile	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.7
Pregnant	0.4	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.9
Want a child	4.0	14.9	20.3	18.1	13.0	4.5	4.0	11.1
No reason not to use	13.3	16.3	20.0	26.3	26.4	40.1	49.8	25.8
Unknown reason	13.3	6.3	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.7	5.1	6.9
Total non users	**99.0**	**92.6**	**80.0**	**68.6**	**62.4**	**61.7**	**70.9**	**78.7**
Total females	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of women	*1, 132*	*1, 071*	*826*	*739*	*763*	*753*	*729*	*6, 013*
**Reached in year of survey.*								

TABLE 83. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION, BY MARITAL STATUS*

RURAL AREA.

	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Pill	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.3
IUD	0.1	6.4	0.0	0.0	3.7
Injection	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9
Rhythm	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Withdrawal	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	6.9
Sterilization (male and female)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total users	**0.6**	**27.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**16.2**
No sexual intercourse	67.9	4.2	45.5	59.5	31.0
Sterile	0.5	0.9	18.1	1.3	0.8
Pregnant	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Want a child	0.5	22.3	0.0	2.5	13.1
No reason not to use	19.5	37.6	36.4	30.4	30.0
Unknown reason	11.0	4.3	0.0	6.3	7.1
Total non users	**99.4**	**72.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**83.8**
Total females	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of women	*2, 148*	*3, 057*	*11*	*79*	*5, 295*
**Marital status is unknown for 4 women.*					

URBAN AREA

	Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Total
Pill	0.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.1
IUD	0.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	4.9
Injection	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Condom	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Rhythm	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.8	2.0
Withdrawal	0.9	15.8	3.0	1.6	9.3
Sterilisation (male and female)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2
Total users	**1.8**	**36.2**	**3.0**	**3.2**	**21.3**
No sexual intercourse	71.2	2.5	60.6	66.6	32.3
Sterile	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7
Pregnant	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
Want a child	0.4	19.3	6.1	1.6	11.1
No reason not to use	15.3	33.3	30.3	25.4	25.8
Unknown reason	11.0	4.2	0.0	3.2	6.9
Total non users	**98.2**	**63.8**	**97.0**	**96.8**	**78.7**
Total females	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of women	*2, 443*	*3, 394*	*33*	*126*	*5, 996*
**Marital status is unknown for 17 women.*					

TABLE 84. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

RURAL AREA.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and more	Total
Pill	0.2	1.0	1.2	3.3	5.9	6.5	8.0	9.1	2.3
IUD	0.0	0.8	4.5	8.4	10.5	12.3	6.7	5.3	3.7
Injection	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Condom	0.1	1.0	4.2	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.9
Rhythm	0.3	2.0	3.1	4.6	3.0	3.7	1.8	4.3	1.8
Withdrawal	0.4	9.5	12.2	13.5	15.4	8.0	15.6	14.4	6.9
Sterilization (male and female)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total users	**1.0**	**15.1**	**25.9**	**32.5**	**37.3**	**32.0**	**33.4**	**34.1**	**16.2**
No sexual intercourse	60.4	4.4	5.3	4.9	7.0	8.7	4.8	5.2	31.0
Sterile	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	2.7	1.0	0.8
Pregnant	1.0	6.8	3.1	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.8
Want a child	7.1	46.5	25.6	16.7	8.0	7.8	3.6	1.9	13.1
No reason not to use	19.0	23.2	35.3	37.8	43.3	47.8	50.6	52.5	30.0
Unknown reason	10.7	2.5	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.0	4.3	7.1
Total non users	**99.0**	**83.9**	**74.1**	**67.5**	**62.7**	**68.0**	**66.6**	**65.9**	**83.8**
Total females	**100.0**	**99.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of women	*2, 456*	*399*	*583*	*629*	*474*	*324*	*225*	*209*	*5, 299*

URBAN AREA.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and more	Total
Pill	0.3	4.0	5.1	6.3	6.8	6.3	2.8	1.4	3.1
IUD	0.0	2.4	7.7	10.3	15.0	7.6	10.1	16.2	4.9
Injection	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Condom	0.2	1.8	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Rhythm	0.2	2.2	4.1	3.5	4.0	2.7	5.5	4.1	2.0
Withdrawal	1.1	9.4	13.8	21.1	18.0	17.4	17.4	14.9	9.3
Sterilization (male and female)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Others	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown method	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
Total users	**1.8**	**20.6**	**35.0**	**45.5**	**46.6**	**34.8**	**35.8**	**38.0**	**21.3**
No sexual intercourse	63.3	7.8	4.9	4.7	5.4	8.5	10.1	4.1	32.3
Sterile	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.7
Pregnant	1.4	5.8	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.9
Want a child	6.3	39.8	18.7	8.2	5.6	3.1	0.0	2.7	11.1
No reason not to use	16.2	22.6	34.7	37.1	37.6	47.8	45.0	47.2	25.8
Unknown reason	10.7	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.5	6.4	6.7	6.9
Total non users	**98.2**	**79.4**	**65.0**	**54.5**	**53.4**	**65.2**	**64.2**	**62.0**	**78.7**
Total females	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total number of women	*2, 762*	*501*	*886*	*956*	*501*	*224*	*109*	*74*	*6, 013*

TABLE 85. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION ACCORDING TO LITERACY

Age	Literate women				Illiterate women			
	Use contraception	Don't use contraception	Total	*Number*	Use contraception	Don't use contraception	Total	*Number*
15-19	1.0	99.0	100.0	*2, 203*	0.0	100.0	100.0	*15*
20-24	6.1	93.9	100.0	*2, 154*	7.1	92.9	100.0	*28*
25-29	18.2	81.8	100.0	*1, 656*	21.1	78.9	100.0	*38*
30-34	29.7	70.3	100.0	*1, 424*	35.0	65.0	100.0	*40*
35-39	36.4	63.6	100.0	*1, 279*	30.8	69.2	100.0	*39*
40-44	36.6	63.4	100.0	*1, 180*	18.8	81.3	100.0	*64*
45-49	26.3	73.7	100.0	*1, 109*	27.2	72.8	100.0	*81*
15-49	18.8	81.2	100.0	*11, 005*	23.0	77.0	100.0	*305*

TABLE 86. NON CURRENT USERS OF CONTRACEPTION, UNMET NEED, BY PREVIOUS USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Age	Used before	Never used before	Total	*Number*
15-19	4.4	95.6	100.0	*342*
20-24	18.4	81.6	100.0	*407*
25-29	45.1	54.9	100.0	*390*
30-34	53.1	46.9	100.0	*418*
35-39	72.2	27.8	100.0	*421*
40-44	68.2	31.9	100.0	*540*
45-49	71.4	28.6	100.0	*622*
15-49	51.1	48.9	100.0	*3, 140*

TABLE 87. CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS USED BY PLACE OF OBTAINMENT OR INFORMATION

Methods	In medical institution	Other place	Place unknown	Total
Pill	81.0	5.3	13.8	100.0
IUD	83.6	2.8	13.6	100.0
Condom	63.7	29.8	6.5	100.0
Rhythm	49.6	39.6	10.9	100.0
Withdrawal	24.3	56.9	18.8	100.0
Other method	82.1	5.1	12.8	100.0
Total	52.4	32.4	15.2	100.0

TABLE 88. NON USERS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS

Age	Have never heard of any method	Have heard of some method	Total of non users
15-19	15.8	84.2	100.0
20-24	9.8	90.2	100.0
25-29	9.5	90.5	100.0
30-34	10.0	90.0	100.0
35-39	11.2	88.8	100.0
40-44	12.1	87.9	100.0
45-49	13.8	86.2	100.0
15-49	11.9	88.1	100.0

TABLE 89. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

%

Age	Rural area*																											
	Pill				IUD				Injections				Diaphragm				Condom				Rhythm				Withdrawal				
	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	*Number*
15-19	11.1	64.9	24.0	100.0	11.3	56.0	32.7	100.0	11.3	40.9	47.8	100.0	11.5	21.3	67.2	100.0	11.3	40.1	48.6	100.0	11.6	29.5	59.0	100.0	11.6	36.3	52.2	100.0	*1089*
20-24	2.2	79.8	18.0	100.0	2.8	72.5	24.7	100.0	2.6	57.2	40.2	100.0	2.7	31.8	65.5	100.0	2.6	51.1	46.3	100.0	2.9	42.7	54.5	100.0	3.0	52.0	45.0	100.0	*1111*
25-29	2.4	80.2	17.4	100.0	2.6	74.9	22.5	100.0	2.5	58.6	38.8	100.0	2.6	34.3	63.0	100.0	3.0	54.0	43.0	100.0	3.3	44.5	52.2	100.0	2.8	59.7	37.6	100.0	*868*
30-34	1.4	81.2	17.4	100.0	1.7	77.1	21.2	100.0	1.9	58.3	39.7	100.0	1.8	29.1	69.1	100.0	1.8	51.0	47.2	100.0	2.1	44.1	53.8	100.0	1.4	59.6	39.0	100.0	*725*
35-39	1.4	81.3	17.3	100.0	1.6	77.8	20.5	100.0	1.6	57.7	40.7	100.0	1.6	29.7	68.6	100.0	2.3	50.8	46.8	100.0	1.8	45.6	52.6	100.0	1.6	63.2	35.1	100.0	*555*
40-44	2.2	72.5	25.3	100.0	2.4	68.2	29.3	100.0	2.0	49.7	48.3	100.0	1.8	24.8	73.3	100.0	2.4	44.6	53.0	100.0	2.4	42.0	55.6	100.0	2.0	59.5	38.5	100.0	*491*
45-49	2.0	70.9	27.1	100.0	1.5	65.1	33.4	100.0	1.7	47.3	51.0	100.0	2.0	23.0	75.1	100.0	1.7	39.3	59.0	100.0	2.2	39.0	58.8	100.0	1.5	54.2	44.3	100.0	*461*
15-49	3.8	75.7	20.4	100.0	4.1	69.7	26.2	100.0	4.1	52.7	43.2	100.0	4.1	28.1	67.8	100.0	4.2	47.7	48.1	100.0	4.4	40.4	55.2	100.0	4.1	53.1	42.7	100.0	*5300*

Age	Urban area**																											
	Pill				IUD				Injections				Diaphragm				Condom				Rhythm				Withdrawal				
	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	*Number*
15-19	10.4	72.0	17.6	100.0	10.6	64.9	24.5	100.0	11.1	49.7	39.3	100.0	10.7	36.9	52.4	100.0	11.1	55.0	33.9	100.0	11.1	42.4	46.6	100.0	11.0	51.0	38.0	100.0	*1131*
20-24	4.0	85.8	10.2	100.0	4.2	81.5	14.3	100.0	4.6	65.5	30.0	100.0	5.2	48.8	45.9	100.0	4.4	68.4	27.2	100.0	4.5	58.3	37.3	100.0	4.2	67.4	28.4	100.0	*1071*
25-29	2.3	89.0	8.7	100.0	2.5	82.1	15.4	100.0	2.4	68.2	29.4	100.0	3.8	49.3	47.0	100.0	2.7	71.1	26.3	100.0	2.7	63.4	33.9	100.0	2.4	73.5	24.1	100.0	*826*
30-34	0.9	90.4	8.7	100.0	1.8	84.6	13.7	100.0	1.2	69.6	29.2	100.0	1.5	50.9	47.6	100.0	1.1	74.3	24.6	100.0	1.8	65.6	32.6	100.0	1.8	76.0	22.2	100.0	*739*
35-39	2.1	88.3	9.6	100.0	2.9	83.7	13.4	100.0	3.0	70.1	26.9	100.0	2.9	53.1	44.0	100.0	2.2	72.0	25.8	100.0	2.5	67.1	30.4	100.0	2.5	74.4	23.1	100.0	*763*
40-44	2.4	89.8	7.8	100.0	2.7	85.8	11.6	100.0	2.8	69.9	27.4	100.0	3.5	52.9	43.7	100.0	3.1	71.0	25.9	100.0	2.8	67.7	29.5	100.0	2.5	78.0	19.5	100.0	*753*
45-49	2.2	86.8	11.0	100.0	2.7	81.6	15.6	100.0	2.2	66.0	31.8	100.0	2.6	48.4	49.0	100.0	2.5	67.5	30.0	100.0	2.5	63.5	34.0	100.0	3.0	73.1	23.9	100.0	*729*
15-49	3.9	85.1	10.9	100.0	4.3	79.7	16.0	100.0	4.4	64.6	31.1	100.0	4.8	47.9	47.4	100.0	4.3	67.6	28.0	100.0	4.4	59.8	35.7	100.0	4.4	69.1	26.5	100.0	*6012*

Age	Total																											
	Pill				IUD				Injections				Diaphragm				Condom				Rhythm				Withdrawal				
	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	Unknown	Has heard	Has never heard	Total	*Number*
15-19	10.8	68.5	20.7	100.0	10.9	60.5	28.5	100.0	11.2	45.4	43.5	100.0	11.1	29.2	59.7	100.0	11.2	47.7	41.1	100.0	11.3	36.0	52.7	100.0	11.3	43.8	45.0	100.0	*2220*
20-24	3.1	82.8	14.2	100.0	3.5	76.9	19.6	100.0	3.6	61.2	35.2	100.0	3.9	40.1	55.9	100.0	3.5	59.6	36.9	100.0	3.7	50.3	46.0	100.0	3.6	59.6	36.8	100.0	*2182*
25-29	2.4	84.5	13.2	100.0	2.6	78.4	19.0	100.0	2.5	63.3	34.2	100.0	3.2	41.6	55.2	100.0	2.8	62.3	34.8	100.0	3.0	53.7	43.3	100.0	2.6	66.4	31.0	100.0	*1694*
30-34	1.2	85.9	13.0	100.0	1.7	80.9	17.4	100.0	1.6	64.0	34.4	100.0	1.6	40.1	58.3	100.0	1.4	62.8	35.8	100.0	1.9	55.0	43.1	100.0	1.6	67.9	30.5	100.0	*1464*
35-39	1.8	85.4	12.8	100.0	2.4	81.3	16.4	100.0	2.4	64.9	32.7	100.0	2.4	43.2	54.4	100.0	2.3	63.1	34.7	100.0	2.2	58.0	39.8	100.0	2.1	69.7	28.1	100.0	*1318*
40-44	2.3	83.0	14.7	100.0	2.6	78.9	18.6	100.0	2.5	61.9	35.6	100.0	2.8	41.8	55.4	100.0	2.8	60.6	36.6	100.0	2.7	57.6	39.8	100.0	2.3	70.7	27.0	100.0	*1244*
45-49	2.1	80.7	17.2	100.0	2.3	75.2	22.5	100.0	2.0	58.7	39.2	100.0	2.4	38.6	59.1	100.0	2.2	56.6	41.3	100.0	2.4	54.0	43.6	100.0	2.4	65.8	31.8	100.0	*1190*
15-49	3.9	80.7	15.4	100.0	4.2	75.0	20.8	100.0	4.2	59.0	36.8	100.0	4.5	38.6	56.9	100.0	4.3	58.3	37.4	100.0	4.4	50.7	44.9	100.0	4.3	61.6	34.1	100.0	*11312*

**Women living in rural area at time of survey* ****Women living in urban area at time of survey*

TABLE 90. SEX RATIO* AT BIRTH SINCE 1960

Years of birth	Sex ratio	Years of birth	Sex ratio
1960-1961	130.7	1986-1987	111.0
1962-1963	118.2	1988-1989	110.5
1964-1965	122.5	1990-1991	114.7
1966-1967	151.0	1992-1993	116.7
1968-1969	122.4	1994-1995	100.6
1970-1971	117.6	1996-1997	104.2
1972-1973	119.5	1998-1999	111.2
1974-1975	121.7		
1976-1977	110.1	*1960-1999*	*114.1*
1978-1979	107.9	*1970-1999*	*111.2*
1980-1981	114.9	*1980-1999*	*109.5*
1982-1983	103.3	*1990-1999*	*109.4*
1984-1985	108.8		

**Male births per 100 female births*

TABLE 91. SEX RATIO* AT BIRTH ACCORDING TO BIRTH ORDER AND FAMILY SIZE
BIRTH COHORTS 1930-1950
Without births of women who became widow before age 50

Birth order	Family size						
	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 children	6 children	7 children
1	309	207	180	160	133	148	99
2	-	164	143	121	133	101	108
3	-	-	166	110	109	107	120
4	-	-	-	135	110	99	101
5	-	-	-	-	135	106	97
6	-	-	-	-	-	114	97
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	120

**Male births per 100 female births*

TABLE 92. SEX RATIO* OF ADDITIONAL CHILDREN DESIRED BY THE WOMAN

Years of birth of the woman	Sex ratio %
1961-1963	139.1
1964-1966	136.6
1967-1969	138.1
1970-1972	129.7
1973-1975	129.3
1976-1978	132.2
1979-1981	129.8
1982-1984	126.8

**Male births per 100 female births*

TABLE 93. PROBABILITY OF HAVING AN ADDITIONAL CHILD IN FAMILIES WHERE PREVIOUS CHILDREN ARE ALL BOYS OR ALL GIRLS

MARRIAGE COHORTS 1950-1983

(PER 1000)

Family size	Only girls	Only boys
1 child	964	943
2 children	927	813
3 children	877	698
4 children	884	735

TABLE 94. COMPLETED FERTILITY BY SEX CONFIGURATION OF CHILDREN BORN

PER 1000 FAMILIES

WOMEN MARRIED IN 1960-1984

Family size	Configuration	Theoretical*	Observed in Kosovo
1 child	1m	514	651
	1f	486	349
2 children	2m	264	395
	1m 1f	500	498
	2f	236	107
3 children	3m	136	160
	2m 1f	385	498
	2f 1m	364	295
	3f	115	47
4 children	4m	70	85
	3m 1f	264	268
	2m 2f	374	209
	3f 1m	236	268
	4f	56	21

**If no son preference; calculated by Yves BLAYO*

TABLE 95. PERINATAL MORTALITY AND LATE FEOTAL MORTALITY
PER 1000

Years of birth	Perinatal mortality*	Late fœtal mortality**
1972-1973	95.7	31.7
1974-1975	62.4	23.5
1976-1977	45.4	19.6
1978-1979	64.2	18.7
1980-1981	41.3	19.5
1982-1983	24.5	14.9
1984-1985	37.8	21.6
1986-1987	39.5	16.6
1988-1989	29.8	19.3
1990-1991	37.8	17.0
1992-1993	37.3	20.3
1994-1995	29.1	15.6
1996-1997	35.0	16.8
1998-1999	29.9	12.3

**Deaths in the first month of life and stillbirths per 1000 live births and stillbirths*

***Stillbirths per 1000 live births and stillbirths*

TABLE 96. MISCARRIAGES AND ABORTIONS
PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS

Years of birth	Miscarriages	Abortions
1972-1973	1.5	1.8
1974-1975	1.1	2.3
1976-1977	1.7	1.8
1978-1979	1.4	2.7
1980-1981	1.7	3.0
1982-1983	2.0	2.8
1984-1985	2.4	2.9
1986-1987	2.2	4.0
1988-1989	2.4	3.4
1990-1991	2.9	5.3
1992-1993	2.1	4.5
1994-1995	3.0	4.8
1996-1997	2.7	5.7
1998-1999	3.0	4.7

PREGNANCY CARE*

All areas of residence

TABLE 97. PERSON WHO ASSISTED DELIVERY

Person who assisted delivery	Year of last birth												
	Delivery in all places												Delivery in private house
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999	1989-1999
Physician	56.0	55.1	59.0	60.2	58.0	62.9	61.6	62.1	60.4	62.4	61.1	60.4	14.6
Midwife	25.7	28.9	23.5	28.1	28.0	27.1	28.4	27.5	28.7	24.8	20.2	26.1	10.4
Relative	11.6	10.5	11.6	7.4	9.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	8.8	12.8	9.0	64.2
Other	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.0
No one	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	9.5
Unknown	1.1	2.3	3.7	2.3	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*268*	*256*	*268*	*299*	*336*	*310*	*380*	*462*	*621*	*729*	*642*	*4, 571*	*651*

TABLE 98. PLACE OF DELIVERY

Place of delivery	Year of last birth											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
Home	18.7	17.6	16.8	11.7	16.7	9.7	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.4	13.9	13.0
Another house	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.6	3.7	1.3
Private places	**20.5**	**18.4**	**17.5**	**12.4**	**17.3**	**10.6**	**12.4**	**10.6**	**11.3**	**13.0**	**17.6**	**14.2**
Hospital	73.9	73.4	73.1	77.3	69.3	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	69.1	69.3	72.9
"Health house"	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.0	5.7	3.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	5.3	1.9	3.3
Ambulanta	0.7	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0
Private health institution	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.1	4.2	5.3	4.3	4.0	5.6	3.1	3.6
Health institutions	**78.0**	**79.3**	**78.0**	**83.6**	**77.4**	**84.8**	**83.9**	**83.3**	**83.7**	**81.5**	**75.2**	**80.8**
Other	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.5	1.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.7	3.0
Unknown	1.1	1.2	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.0	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.9
All places	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*268*	*256*	*268*	*299*	*336*	*310*	*380*	*462*	*621*	*729*	*642*	*4, 571*

TABLE 99. MEDICAL VISITS

Medical visits	Year of last birth											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
No visit	20.1	14.5	15.3	11.4	13.1	9.4	12.9	8.4	12.4	12.1	14.0	12.7
One or two visits	32.5	36.7	34.0	31.4	30.4	29.0	33.2	33.5	31.7	31.8	33.0	32.4
Regular visits	29.9	31.6	30.6	38.5	36.3	37.7	35.0	36.1	32.4	38.8	32.1	34.7
Unknown	17.5	17.2	20.1	18.7	20.2	23.9	18.9	21.9	23.5	17.3	20.9	20.2
All visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*268*	*256*	*268*	*299*	*336*	*310*	*380*	*462*	*621*	*729*	*642*	*4, 571*

TABLE 100. REASON FOR NO MEDICAL VISIT

Among females who had no medical visit

Reason	1989-1999	Reason	1989-1999	Reason	1989-1999
Didn't know the importance	41.9	Husband did not allow	9.8	All reasons	100.0
Distance	23.5	Too expensive	10.8		
Don't know the doctor's language	10.1	Unknown	3.9	*Number*	*582*

**Last live birth of the woman*

*Women who have always lived in rural area**

TABLE 101. PERSON WHO ASSISTED DELIVERY

Person who assisted delivery	Year of last birth											
	Delivery in all places											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
Physician	47.7	43.5	50.0	56.7	54.1	56.1	60.9	60.4	53.3	54.5	53.6	54.3
Midwife	24.3	28.7	19.1	24.4	24.3	26.0	24.9	24.5	31.1	25.6	20.7	25.0
Relative	17.8	19.4	20.9	13.4	15.5	14.6	10.7	11.8	9.9	13.7	19.2	14.6
Other	2.4	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7
No one	6.5	5.6	1.8	3.1	3.4	0.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.8
Unknown	1.2	2.1	6.3	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	0.7	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*107*	*108*	*110*	*127*	*148*	*123*	*169*	*212*	*302*	*336*	*334*	*2, 076*

TABLE 102. PLACE OF DELIVERY

Place of delivery	Year of last birth											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
Home	29.9	28.7	29.1	18.9	22.3	16.3	17.2	16.0	14.6	17.9	17.7	19.2
Another house	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	5.4	1.6
Private places	**30.8**	**29.6**	**29.1**	**19.7**	**23.7**	**17.9**	**18.4**	**16.0**	**17.6**	**19.4**	**23.1**	**20.8**
Hospital	65.4	61.1	56.4	68.5	58.8	67.5	70.4	71.2	73.2	58.9	62.3	65.1
"Health house"	1.9	0.9	4.5	3.1	8.8	5.7	2.4	1.9	3.3	4.5	2.4	3.5
Ambulanta	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.9
Private health institution	0.9	1.9	1.8	3.9	2.0	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.3	8.3	3.9	4.8
Health institutions	**69.1**	**66.7**	**62.7**	**75.5**	**69.6**	**79.7**	**79.3**	**79.2**	**82.8**	**73.8**	**69.2**	**74.3**
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.5
Unknown	0.0	3.7	8.2	4.7	6.8	2.4	2.4	4.7	2.3	6.3	5.4	4.4
All places	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*107*	*108*	*110*	*127*	*148*	*123*	*169*	*212*	*302*	*336*	*334*	*2, 076*

TABLE 103. MEDICAL VISITS

Medical visits	Year of last birth											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
No visit	27.1	23.1	24.5	21.3	20.3	15.4	17.8	16.0	18.9	21.1	20.4	20.1
One or two visits	36.4	53.7	42.7	35.4	41.9	35.0	44.4	46.7	39.1	38.7	38.9	40.8
Regular visits	26.2	13.0	13.6	29.1	25.7	31.7	23.7	23.6	23.8	25.9	23.1	23.9
Unknown	10.3	10.3	19.1	14.2	12.2	17.9	14.2	13.7	18.2	14.3	17.7	15.2
All visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*107*	*108*	*110*	*127*	*148*	*123*	*169*	*212*	*302*	*336*	*334*	*2, 076*

TABLE 104. REASON FOR NO MEDICAL VISIT

Among females who had no medical visit

Reason	1989-1999	Reason	1989-1999	Reason	1989-1999
Didn't know the importance	41.0	Husband did not allow	2.4	All reasons	100.0
Distance	25.9	Too expensive	9.6		
Don’t know the doctor’s language	10.3	Unknown	10.8	*Number*	*417*

**Last live birth of the woman*

*Women who have always lived in urban area**

TABLE 105. PERSON WHO ASSISTED DELIVERY

Person who assisted delivery	Year of last birth											
	Delivery in all places											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
Physician	64.9	71.9	68.1	62.4	62.0	76.4	63.1	69.3	66.3	67.8	71.5	67.8
Midwife	28.6	23.6	25.5	30.7	30.6	19.1	33.6	24.7	27.8	26.8	21.5	26.4
Relative	3.9	1.1	3.2	2.0	3.7	1.8	0.8	1.3	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.4
Other	0.9	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.7
No one	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown	0.4	3.4	2.1	5.0	3.7	2.7	2.5	4.7	2.7	2.5	4.7	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*77*	*89*	*94*	*101*	*108*	*110*	*122*	*150*	*87*	*239*	*172*	*1, 449*

TABLE 106. PLACE OF DELIVERY

Place of delivery	Year of last birth											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
Home	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.0	7.4	3.6	4.9	4.0	4.8	3.8	7.0	5.1
Another house	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Private places	**9.1**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**5.0**	**7.4**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**5.3**	**4.6**	**7.6**	**5.8**
Hospital	87.0	85.4	87.2	83.2	81.5	82.7	83.6	80.7	85.0	80.8	79.7	82.8
"Health house"	2.6	1.1	1.1	4.0	4.6	4.5	0.8	5.3	3.2	5.9	2.3	3.5
Ambulanta	0.0	1.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0
Private health institution	1.3	3.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.7	3.3	0.7	2.1	3.3	2.3	2.2
Health institutions	**90.9**	**91.0**	**92.5**	**90.2**	**87.0**	**90.8**	**90.2**	**87.4**	**90.8**	**90.4**	**85.5**	**89.5**
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2
Unknown	0.0	2.2	1.1	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.1	8.7	3.7	5.0	5.2	4.5
All places	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*77*	*89*	*94*	*101*	*108*	*110*	*122*	*150*	*87*	*239*	*172*	*1, 449*

TABLE 107. MEDICAL VISITS

Medical visits	Year of last birth											
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1989-1999
No visit	9.1	5.6	4.3	3.0	5.6	3.6	5.7	0.7	4.8	3.8	5.2	4.4
One or two visits	26.0	23.6	29.8	28.7	13.9	20.0	18.9	18.7	19.3	19.7	21.5	21.1
Regular visits	37.7	53.9	42.6	42.6	48.1	45.5	47.5	46.0	43.3	56.9	42.4	46.9
Unknown	27.3	16.9	23.4	25.7	32.4	30.9	27.9	34.7	32.6	19.7	30.8	27.6
All visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*77*	*89*	*94*	*101*	*108*	*110*	*122*	*150*	*87*	*239*	*172*	*1,449*

TABLE 108. REASON FOR NO MEDICAL VISIT

Among females who had no medical visit

Reason	1989-1999	Reason	1989-1999	Reason	1989-1999
Didn't know the importance	48.4	Husband did not allow	1.5	All reasons	100.0
Distance	14.1	Too expensive	12.5		
Don’t know the doctor’s language	10.9	Unknown	12.5	*Number*	*64*

**Last live birth of the woman*

TABLE 109. WAY OF DELIVERY

Year of last birth	Way of delivery			*Number*
	Natural	Caesarean	Total	
1950-1954	98.2	1.8	100.0	*114*
1955-1959	99.6	0.4	100.0	*229*
1960-1964	99.2	0.8	100.0	*370*
1965-1969	99.1	0.9	100.0	*542*
1970-1974	98.6	1.4	100.0	*653*
1975-1979	97.6	2.4	100.0	*901*
1980-1984	98.0	2.0	100.0	*1, 083*
1985-1989	96.7	3.3	100.0	*1, 203*
1990-1994	95.6	4.4	100.0	*1, 464*
1995-1999	94.6	5.4	100.0	*2, 792*
1950-1999	96.6	3.4	100.0	*9, 448*

TABLE 110. WEIGHT OF BABIES, AT BIRTH

Year of last birth	Weight at birth. in kilos										Total	*Number*
	1 to 1.5	1.5 to 2	2 to 2.5	2.5 to 3	3 to 3.5	3.5 to 4	4 to 4.5	4.5 to 5	5 to 5.5	5.5 to 6		
1989	0.4	0.4	1.3	20.9	40.9	23.0	9.4	2.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	*235*
1990	0.4	0.0	4.2	8.9	35.6	34.7	13.1	1.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	*236*
1991	1.2	0.4	2.4	9.8	33.3	26.7	19.6	4.3	2.0	0.4	100.0	*255*
1992	0.7	0.0	3.2	10.1	30.7	33.9	15.5	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	*277*
1993	0.3	0.0	1.8	11.3	40.2	25.6	15.9	3.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	*328*
1994	0.3	1.0	4.9	12.1	32.6	32.6	13.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	*307*
1995	0.3	0.5	4.3	11.0	32.4	31.9	15.5	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	*373*
1996	0.0	0.4	4.5	12.3	34.1	30.9	14.6	2.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	*446*
1997	0.2	1.0	3.7	13.1	30.5	33.2	14.6	2.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	*590*
1998	0.1	0.6	3.8	12.1	34.2	33.2	12.4	3.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	*702*
1999	0.8	0.5	3.7	13.0	42.0	26.3	11.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	*616*
1989-1999	0.4	0.5	3.6	12.3	35.1	30.5	13.9	2.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	*4, 365*

TABLE 111. OPINION OF WOMEN ABOUT IMPACT OF BREASTFEEDING ON CHANCES OF BECOMING PREGNANT

Age of the woman	Chances of becoming pregnant				
	Breastfeeding increases chance	Breastfeeding decreases chance	No opinion	Unknown	Total
15-19	3.2	6.3	75.7	14.8	100.0
20-24	6.0	11.0	76.0	7.0	100.0
25-29	9.3	18.5	66.0	6.2	100.0
30-34	11.8	23.2	61.5	3.5	100.0
35-39	11.8	25.2	58.1	4.9	100.0
40-44	11.3	27.7	56.7	4.3	100.0
45-49	12.1	22.8	59.8	5.3	100.0
50-54	10.6	23.1	60.7	5.6	100.0
55-59	10.2	25.8	58.5	5.5	100.0
60 and over	10.0	20.0	64.3	5.6	100.0
15 and over	9.0	18.6	65.6	6.8	100.0

MOVES THE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY

Among the whole population

TABLE 112. PERSONS BY NUMBER OF MOVES

Number of moves	%
0	38.6
1	1.7
2	36.2
3	15.0
4	8.3
5	0.9
Total	100.0
Average number	*1.53*

TABLE 113. PROPORTION OF MOVERS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	Move			Move out of Kosovo			Move to a refugee center		
Area of residence	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Outside Kosovo one year before and rural area at time of survey	100.0	0.0	100.0	42.5	57.5	100.0	14.4	85.6	100.0
Outside Kosovo one year before and urban area at time of survey	100.0	0.0	100.0	74.1	25.9	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0
Rural area before and rural area at time of survey	63.3	36.7	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0
Rural area before and urban area at time of survey	100.0	0.0	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	26.5	73.5	100.0
Urban area before and rural area at time of survey	100.0	0.0	100.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	41.0	59.0	100.0
Urban area before and urban area at time of survey	53.6	46.4	100.0	45.5	54.5	100.0	18.0	82.0	100.0
All areas	61.4	38.6	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0

TABLE 114. PROPORTION OF MOVERS BY TYPE OF FAMILY

	Move			Move out of Kosovo			Move to a refugee center		
Type of family	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
C1	52.6	47.4	100.0	34.7	65.3	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0
CC	62.9	37.1	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0	19.6	80.4	100.0
C2	47.7	52.3	100.0	33.4	66.6	100.0	14.4	85.6	100.0
OP	67.1	32.9	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0	24.2	75.8	100.0
WF	62.9	37.1	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0
Unknown	73.4	26.6	100.0	52.3	47.7	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0
All types	61.4	38.6	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0

C1 : Couple without child (never had any child)
CC : Couple with children (under 18)
C2 : Couple without child (no more child under 18 residing with couple)
OP : One-parent family
WF : Without family

TABLE 115. PROPORTION OF MOVERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Size of household	Move			Move out of Kosovo			Move to a refugee center		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
1	30.8	69.2	100.0	25.3	74.7	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0
2	35.6	64.4	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	10.1	89.9	100.0
3	46.5	53.5	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0
4	48.2	51.8	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0
5	55.7	44.3	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
6	65.2	34.8	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0	18.9	81.1	100.0
7	65.9	34.1	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0	21.0	79.0	100.0
8	69.8	30.2	100.0	42.1	57.9	100.0	22.5	77.5	100.0
9	69.2	30.8	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0
10+	72.2	27.8	100.0	40.4	59.6	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
All sizes	61.4	38.6	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0

TABLE 116. PROPORTION OF MOVERS BY AGE

BOTH GENDERS

Age*	Move			Move out of Kosovo			Move to a refugee center		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
0-4	60.1	39.9	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	17.8	82.2	100.0
5-9	64.0	36.0	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0
10-14	66.0	34.0	100.0	42.1	57.9	100.0	20.6	79.4	100.0
15-19	67.2	32.8	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	22.0	78.0	100.0
20-24	64.7	35.3	100.0	41.2	58.8	100.0	21.0	79.0	100.0
25-29	62.1	37.9	100.0	40.1	59.9	100.0	19.1	80.9	100.0
30-34	60.1	39.9	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0	18.4	81.6	100.0
35-39	58.6	41.4	100.0	39.3	60.7	100.0	19.2	80.8	100.0
40-44	59.8	40.2	100.0	40.6	59.4	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0
45-49	57.6	42.4	100.0	39.9	60.1	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0
50-54	58.1	41.9	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0
55-59	54.7	45.3	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	16.7	83.3	100.0
60+	53.5	46.5	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	15.8	84.2	100.0
All ages	61.4	38.6	100.0	39.8	60.2	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0

**Reached in 1999*

TABLE 117. PROPORTION OF MOVERS BY AGE AND SEX

MALES

Age*	Move			Move out of Kosovo			Move to a refugee center		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
0-4	59.4	40.6	100.0	36.1	63.9	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0
5-9	64.4	35.6	100.0	40.9	59.1	100.0	21.5	78.5	100.0
10-14	67.0	33.0	100.0	43.6	56.4	100.0	20.8	79.2	100.0
15-19	65.9	34.1	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0
20-24	61.7	38.3	100.0	39.1	60.9	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0
25-29	59.0	41.0	100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	17.6	82.4	100.0
30-34	58.2	41.8	100.0	36.1	63.9	100.0	17.8	82.2	100.0
35-39	57.7	42.3	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	17.8	82.2	100.0
40-44	58.8	41.2	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	17.1	82.9	100.0
45-49	56.4	43.6	100.0	38.3	61.7	100.0	17.1	82.9	100.0
50-54	57.4	42.6	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0
55-59	53.6	46.4	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0
60+	53.9	46.1	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0
All ages	60.6	39.4	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	18.9	81.1	100.0

FEMALES

Age*	Move			Move out of Kosovo			Move to a refugee center		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
0-4	60.9	39.1	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0	18.8	81.2	100.0
5-9	63.4	36.6	100.0	40.4	59.6	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0
10-14	65.0	35.0	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	20.5	79.5	100.0
15-19	68.5	31.5	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0
20-24	67.1	32.9	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0
25-29	64.7	35.3	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0
30-34	61.8	38.2	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	18.9	81.1	100.0
35-39	59.4	40.6	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	20.4	79.6	100.0
40-44	60.7	39.3	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	18.9	81.1	100.0
45-49	58.7	41.3	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0
50-54	58.7	41.3	100.0	38.9	61.1	100.0	16.9	83.1	100.0
55-59	55.8	44.2	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
60+	53.1	46.9	100.0	35.9	64.1	100.0	15.2	84.8	100.0
All ages	62.2	37.8	100.0	40.6	59.4	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0

TABLE 118. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	%
The same village (or town)	86.5
Not the same village, but the same municipality	7.2
Not the same village, not the same municipality but the same region	3.7
Not the same village, not the same municipality, not the same region	2.6
Total	100.0

TABLE 119. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT THE SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	The same village (or town)	Not the same village The same municipality	Not the same village Not the same municipality The same region	Not the same village Not the same municipality Not the same region	Total
Permanent residence at time of survey	98.7	82.4	76.9	65.2	95.6
Other residence at the survey	1.3	17.6	23.1	34.8	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 120.

Place of residence one year before	Place of residence at time of survey								
	Rural area			Urban area			Total		
	Moved	Didn't move	Total	Moved	Didn't move	Total	Moved	Didn't move	Total
Outside Kosovo	0.3		0.3	0.9		0.9	1.2		1.2
Rural area	29.9	17.3	47.2	4.0		4.0	33.9	17.3	51.2
Urban area	1.7		1.7	24.6	21.3	45.9	26.3	21.3	47.6
Total	31.9	17.2	49.2	29.5	21.3	50.8	61.4	38.6	100.0

TABLE 121. HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MOVERS
%

	Move				Move out of Kosovo				Move to a refugee center			
Size of household	No member	At least one member but not all	All members	Total households	No member	At least one member but not all	All members	Total households	No member	At least one member but not all	All members	Total households
1	69.2	0.0	30.8	100.0	74.7	0.0	25.3	100.0	93.2	0.7	6.2	100.0
2	62.6	3.6	33.8	100.0	72.1	3.5	24.5	100.0	88.4	2.7	8.9	100.0
3	49.8	7.7	42.5	100.0	58.5	8.7	32.7	100.0	79.8	5.5	14.6	100.0
4	48.9	6.8	44.3	100.0	59.2	7.1	33.6	100.0	83.6	3.1	13.4	100.0
5	41.1	9.1	49.8	100.0	55.8	9.1	35.1	100.0	79.9	5.0	15.1	100.0
6	30.6	12.9	56.5	100.0	51.2	12.8	36.0	100.0	78.3	7.1	14.6	100.0
7	29.5	15.4	55.1	100.0	54.9	14.9	30.2	100.0	75.1	9.1	15.8	100.0
8	24.8	19.4	55.8	100.0	51.3	18.9	29.8	100.0	73.8	8.9	17.3	100.0
9	25.1	20.8	54.1	100.0	53.1	22.1	24.8	100.0	74.6	15.5	9.9	100.0
10+	21.0	32.1	46.9	100.0	50.1	28.0	21.9	100.0	69.1	19.4	11.5	100.0
All sizes	39.8	12.0	48.2	100.0	56.9	11.8	31.3	100.0	79.4	7.0	13.7	100.0

TABLE 122. OBSERVED AND THEORETICAL PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE ALL MEMBERS ARE MOVERS

	All members moved		All members moved out of Kosovo		All members moved to a refugee center	
Size of household	Proportion in the surveyed households	Theoretical proportion*	Proportion in the surveyed households	Theoretical proportion**	Proportion in the surveyed households	Theoretical proportion***
1	30.8	61.4	25.3	39.8	6.2	19.3
2	33.8	37.7	24.5	15.8	8.9	3.7
3	42.5	23.2	32.7	6.3	14.6	0.7
4	44.3	14.2	33.6	2.5	13.4	0.1
5	49.8	8.7	35.1	1.0	15.1	0.0
6	56.5	5.4	36.0	0.4	14.6	0.0
7	55.1	3.3	30.2	0.2	15.8	0.0
8	55.8	2.0	29.8	0.1	17.3	0.0
9	54.1	1.2	24.8	0.0	9.9	0.0

* *If each member's probability **of moving** is independent of other members' probability*
** *If each member's probability **of moving out of Kosovo** is independent of other members' probability*
*** *If each member's probability **of moving to a refugee center** is independent of other members' probability*

Among all families

TABLE 123. FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF MOVERS

%

	Move				Move out of Kosovo				Move to a refugee center			
Size of family	No member	At least one member but not all	All members	Total families	No member	At least one member but not all	All members	Total families	No member	At least one member but not all	All members	Total families
2	48.1	3.7	48.2	100.0	63.3	3.9	32.8	100.0	83.7	2.6	13.8	100.0
3	38.2	8.8	53.0	100.0	55.5	8.7	35.8	100.0	77.8	4.9	17.3	100.0
4	39.2	8.4	52.4	100.0	57.0	7.7	35.3	100.0	80.4	4.5	15.1	100.0
5	33.4	8.8	57.8	100.0	56.7	8.6	34.6	100.0	77.5	5.6	16.9	100.0
6	25.9	12.1	62.0	100.0	55.4	10.9	33.7	100.0	77.3	7.0	15.6	100.0
7+	25.3	15.9	58.8	100.0	55.3	13.5	31.2	100.0	72.1	10.0	17.9	100.0
All sizes	39.2	7.7	53.1	100.0	58.5	7.4	34.2	100.0	79.8	4.6	15.6	100.0

TABLE 124. OBSERVED AND THEORETICAL PROPORTION OF FAMILIES WHOSE ALL MEMBERS ARE MOVERS

	All members moved		All members moved out of Kosovo		All members moved to a refugee center	
Size of family	Proportion in the surveyed families	Theoretical proportion*	Proportion in the surveyed families	Theoretical proportion **	Proportion in the surveyed families	Theoretical proportion ***
2	48.2	37.7	32.8	15.8	13.8	3.7
3	53.0	23.2	35.8	6.3	17.3	0.7
4	52.4	14.2	35.3	2.5	15.1	0.1
5	57.8	8.7	34.6	1.0	16.9	0.0
6	62.0	5.4	33.7	0.4	15.6	0.0

If each member's probability **of moving is independent of other members' probability*
*** If each member's probability **of moving out of Kosovo** is independent of other members' probability*
**** If each member's probability **of moving to a refugee center** is independent of other members' probability*

Among population that moved
(25, 134 persons)

TABLE 125. MONTH OF MOVE

Month	First move	Last move
January	1.7	1.3
February	3.6	0.2
March	47.9	1.0
April	30.2	6.3
May	5.2	3.9
June	1.2	59.7
July	0.7	19.5
August	0.2	2.9
September	0.6	1.2
Other months	8.8	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Number		*25, 134*

TABLE 126. FORCED MOVES

	First move	Last move
Forced	96.0	8.4
Not forced	4.0	91.6
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 127. PERSONS ASSISTED DURING MOVE

	Moving inside Kosovo	Moving out of Kosovo without going into a refugee center	Moving out of Kosovo going into a refugee center	Total
Assisted*	4.3	24.7	39.9	20.7**
Not assisted	95.7	75.2	60.1	79.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*8, 850*	*8, 386*	*7, 898*	*25, 134*

** By an organization ** 8.6 by UNHCR 1.7 by IOM and 10.4 by another organization*

Among population who moved out of Kosovo
(16, 284 persons)

TABLE 128. NUMBER OF MOVES OUT OF KOSOVO

Number of moves out of Kosovo	%
1	85.2
2	13.6
3 and more	1.2

TABLE 129. DESTINATION OF MOVES OUT OF KOSOVO

Destination	1st move	2nd move	3rd move
Albania	46.0	18.2	16.4
Macedonia	31.9	10.7	10.1
Montenegro	15.8	1.2	0.0
Turkey	1.8	16.2	31.4
Germany	0.5	11.7	9.7
Italy	0.1	4.7	0.0
Norway	0.0	3.5	3.9
Australia	0.0	3.3	0.0
Bosnia	1.3	3.2	1.9
Switzerland	0.3	2.9	15.5
Netherlands	0.0	2.9	0.0
Canada	0.0	2.3	1.9
USA	0.0	2.1	3.4
France	0.0	2.0	0.0
Other places	1.6	12.4	3.4
Unknown	1.5	2.7	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*16, 284*	*2, 428*	*207*

TABLE 130. MONTH OF MOVE

Month	First move	Last move
January	1.7	1.2
February	2.2	0.2
March	47.7	0.8
April	32.5	2.3
May	6.1	2.0
June	0.4	58.7
July	0.3	27.5
August	0.1	4.2
September	0.3	1.7
Other months	8.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	*16, 284*	

TABLE 131. FORCED MOVES

	First move	Last move
Forced	97.0	2.8
Not forced	3.0	97.2
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 132. ASSISTED MOVES

	First move	Last move
Assisted*	1.8	27.1
Not Assisted	98.2	72.9
Total	100.0	100.0
**By an organization*		

TABLE 133. MOVERS OUT OF KOSOVO BY TYPE OF MOVE IN THEIR HOUSEHOLD

Type of move in the household	Movers out of Kosovo %
No member moved out of Kosovo	0.0
At least one member but not all members moved out of Kosovo	24.0
All members moved out of Kosovo	76.0
Total	100.0

TABLE 134. PLACE OF DEPARTURE AND DESTINATION OF FIRST AND LAST MOVE

Types of moves	First move	Last move
From a place in Kosovo to a place outside Kosovo	76.3	0.0
From a place outside Kosovo to a place in Kosovo	0.0	98.5
From a place in Kosovo to a place in Kosovo	21.6	1.5
From a place outside Kosovo to a place outside Kosovo	2.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 135. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	%
The same village (or town)	80.3
Not the same village but the same municipality	9.7
Not the same village, not the same municipality but the same region	5.6
Not the same village, not the same municipality, not the same region	4.4
Total	100.0

TABLE 136. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	The same village (or town)	Not the same village The same municipality	Not the same village Not the same municipality The same region	Not the same village Not the same municipality Not the same region	Total
Permanent residence at time of survey	98.3	83.9	79.8	63.2	94.4
Other residence at time of survey	1.7	16.1	20.2	36.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 137. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

Place of residence one year before	Place of residence at time of survey		Total
	Rural area	Urban area	
Outside Kosovo	0.4	1.7	2.1
Rural area	36.9	5.4	42.2
Urban area	3.2	52.5	55.7
Total	40.5	59.5	100.0

TABLE 138. MOVERS (FIRST MOVE) BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE ON OCTOBER 1ST 1998, BY DESTINATION

	Destination of first move is inside Kosovo	Destination of first move is outside Kosovo	*Total*
Outside Kosovo	0.0	2.4	2.1
Rural area	76.7	32.7	42.2
Urban area	23.3	64.8	55.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*3, 523*	*12, 761*	*16, 284*

Among population that moved only within Kosovo
(8, 850 persons)

TABLE 139. MONTH OF MOVE

Month	First move	Last move
January	1.7	2.0
February	6.1	0.2
March	48.3	2.4
April	25.8	14.7
May	3.5	7.8
June	2.6	63.7
July	1.3	6.0
August	0.5	0.8
September	1.1	0.5
Other months	9.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	*8, 850*	

TABLE 140. FORCED MOVES

	First move	Last move
Forced	94.2	18.8
Not forced	5.8	81.2
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 141. FORCED LAST MOVES

	Last move in April	Last move in another month	Total
Forced	67.6	10.4	18.8
Not forced	32.4	89.6	81.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*1, 304*	*7, 546*	*8, 850*

TABLE 142. ASSISTED MOVES

	First move	Last move
Assisted*	1.6	2.5
Not Assisted	98.4	97.5
Total	100.0	100.0
**By an organization*		

TABLE 143. MOVERS INSIDE KOSOVO BY TYPE OF MOVE IN THEIR HOUSEHOLD

Type of move in the household	Movers inside Kosovo %
No member moved inside Kosovo	0.0
At least one member but not all members moved inside Kosovo	25.0
All members moved inside Kosovo	75.0
Total	100.0

TABLE 144. TYPES OF MIGRATIONS INSIDE KOSOVO

Types of migration	%
At least 2 moves	93.7
Including:	
Only rural places	44.5
Only urban places	4.1
First place is rural, last place is rural and other places are urban	9.7
First place is urban, last place is urban and other places are rural	10.0
First place is rural, last place is rural and other places are both urban and rural	14.4
First place is rural and other places are urban	4.2
Other types*	6.8
Only 1 move	6.3
Including:	
Rural to rural	1.7
Urban to urban	1.9
Rural to urban	2.2
Urban to rural	0.5
Total	100.0

**Including persons who were living outside Kosovo on Oct. 1st 1998, and came into Kosovo at their first move and didn't go out of Kosovo after that first move.*

TABLE 145. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT THE SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	%
The same village (or town)	73.8
Not the same village but the same municipality	15.4
Not the same village, not the same municipality but the same region	7.0
Not the same village, not the same municipality, not the same region	3.7
Total	100.0

TABLE 146. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

	The same village (or town)	Not the same village The same municipality	Not the same village Not the same municipality The same region	Not the same village Not the same municipality Not the same region	Total
Permanent residence at time of survey	99.3	80.6	72.6	69.5	93.5
Other residence at time of survey	0.7	19.4	27.4	30.5	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 147. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE

Place of residence one year before	Place of residence at the survey		Total
	Rural area	Urban area	
Outside Kosovo	0.9	1.1	2.0
Rural area	70.3	8.7	79.0
Urban area	1.8	17.2	19.0
Total	73.1	26.9	100.0

Among persons who have left Kosovo less than a year before survey
(1, 327 absent persons)

TABLE 148. MONTH OF DEPARTURE

Month	%	Month	%
January	2.0	July	9.1
February	3.8	August	8.7
March	9.2	September	7.4
April	16.1	Other months	18.0
May	14.7		
June	10.9	Total	100.0
Number		*1, 327*	

TABLE 149. GENDER* AND AGE STRUCTURE

Age	Males	Females	Both sexes
0-14	14.8	14.3	29.1
15-29	22.1	20.8	43.0
30-44	11.5	10.0	21.4
45-59	2.7	1.8	4.4
60+	1.2	0.8	2.1
All ages	52.3	47.7	100.0

**Estimated on the basis of names and relationships with of the absents reference person of their household in Kosovo*

TABLE 150. ABSENT PERSONS BY TYPE OF MOVE IN THEIR HOUSEHOLD REMAINING IN KOSOVO

Type of move in the household	Absent persons %
No member moved out of Kosovo	59.7
At least one member but not all members moved out of Kosovo	10.4
All members moved out of Kosovo	29.9
Total	100.0

TABLE 151. PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF ABSENT PERSONS

Place of residence	%	Place of residence	%
FRY (Serbia)	25.7	Italy	1.4
Germany	24.0	FRY (Montenegro)	1.1
Switzerland	8.1	Turkey	0.2
USA	4.4	Albania	0.2
United Kingdom	3.3	Macedonia	0.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.8	Other places	9.5
Austria	2.7	Unknown	9.9
France	2.5		
Belgium	2.4	Total	100.0
Canada	1.7		
Number	*1,327*		

MOVES BEFORE OCTOBER 1998

TABLE 152. MOVES FROM BIRTH TO OCTOBER 1998

Age*	Stayed		Moved inside Kosovo				Other cases**	Total
	In a rural area inside Kosovo	In an urban area inside Kosovo	From a rural area to a rural area	From a rural area to an urban area	From an urban area to a rural area	From an urban area to an urban area		
0-4	52.5	36.5	1.8	3.2	2.1	1.1	2.8	100.0
5-9	51.8	36.4	2.5	4.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	100.0
10-14	50.0	39.1	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	100.0
15-19	46.8	39.9	3.5	5.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	100.0
20-24	40.4	36.6	8.6	7.3	2.2	1.9	3.0	100.0
25-29	35.9	33.2	12.9	9.3	2.5	2.5	3.7	100.0
30-34	30.9	29.3	18.3	12.1	2.2	2.8	4.4	100.0
35-39	27.1	31.8	16.1	14.7	1.8	3.0	5.5	100.0
40-44	24.1	29.2	16.2	18.5	2.1	4.3	5.6	100.0
45-49	23.3	28.7	14.4	20.9	1.6	5.2	5.9	100.0
50-54	23.5	27.8	14.6	20.9	1.7	5.2	6.3	100.0
55-59	24.2	27.2	16.6	19.0	1.3	4.2	7.5	100.0
60-64	25.8	22.5	17.7	19.0	1.6	5.1	8.3	100.0
65-69	31.7	21.0	18.4	15.9	1.6	3.8	7.6	100.0
70+	31.3	19.4	19.4	17.9	1.8	2.9	7.3	100.0
All ages	38.7	33.2	9.6	10.3	1.9	2.6	3.7	100.0

**Reached in 1999*

*** Including persons who came from outside Kosovo before the survey*

INTENTION TO MOVE

Among the whole population

TABLE 153. INTENTION TO MOVE

	%
Want to move	4.3
Don't want to move	95.7
Total	100.0

TABLE 154. INTENTION TO MOVE OUT OF KOSOVO

	%
Want to move out of Kosovo	2.4
Don't want to move out of Kosovo	97.6
Total	100.0

TABLE 155. INTENTION TO MOVE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Type of actual residence	Want to move		Don't want to move	Total
	Inside Kosovo	Outside Kosovo		
Permanent residence	18.1	88.9	97.5	95.8
Other residence	81.9	11.1	2.5	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*791*	*967*	*39,160*	*40,918*

TABLE 156. PERSONS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE BY INTENTION TO MOVE
%

Intention	Persons living at time of survey				
	In a permanent residence		In another residence		Total
	Not the same place* of residence one year before	The same place* of residence one year before	Not the same place* of residence one year before	The same place* of residence one year before	
Want to move inside Kosovo	0.8	0.3	41.9	27.1	1.9
Want to move out of Kosovo	0.2	2.4	3.8	12.4	2.4
Don't want to move	99.0	97.3	54.3	60.5	95.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*4, 288*	*34, 914*	*1, 240*	*476*	*40, 918*

** Village or town*

TABLE 157. INTENTION TO MOVE BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE
%

Intention	Persons living at time of survey					
	In a permanent residence		In another residence		Total	*Number*
	Not the same place* of residence one year before	The same place* of residence one year before	Not the same place* of residence one year before	The same place* of residence one year before		
Want to move inside Kosovo	4.2	13.9	65.6	16.3	100.0	*791*
Want to move out of Kosovo	1.2	87.7	5.0	6.1	100.0	*967*
Don't want to move	10.8	86.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	*39,160*
Total	10.5	85.3	3.0	1.2	100.0	*40, 918*

** Village or town*

Among population who moved out of Kosovo
(16, 284 persons)

TABLE 158. PERSONS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE BY INTENTION TO MOVE

	The same place* of residence one year before	Not the same place* of residence one year before	Total
Want to move inside Kosovo	0.7	10.3	2.6
Want to move out of Kosovo	0.1	0.2	0.1
Don't want to move	99.2	89.5	97.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
**Village or town*			

Among population who moved only inside Kosovo
(8, 850 persons)

TABLE 159. PERSONS ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF SURVEY AND ONE YEAR BEFORE BY INTENTION TO MOVE

	The same place* of residence one year before	Not the same place* of residence one year before	Total
Want to move inside Kosovo	0.5	9.5	2.8
Want to move out of Kosovo	0.1	2.4	0.7
Don't want to move	99.4	88.1	96.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
**Village or town*			

Among the population who want to move (1, 758 persons)

TABLE 160. DESIRED DESTINATION

	%
Want to move out of Kosovo	55.0
Want to move inside Kosovo	45.0
Total	100.0

TABLE 161. REASON OF INTENTION TO MOVE

Reasons	Yes	No	Total
HOUSE	63.4*	36.6	100.0
Is destroyed	21.8	78.2	100.0
Needs reconstruction	18.4	81.6	100.0
Is damaged and needs some basic repairs	19.6	80.4	100.0
Is occupied by someone else	7.2	92.8	100.0
Other	8.4	91.6	100.0
INDADEQUATE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	49.7*	50.3	100.0
Health facilities	25.6	74.4	100.0
Water and sanitation system	18.7	81.3	100.0
Educational system	27.7	72.3	100.0
Job	24.9	75.1	100.0
Other	1.3	98.7	100.0
PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE	61.3*	38.7	100.0
Social instability	30.4	69.6	100.0
Economic instability	28.5	71.5	100.0
Dangerous situation	50.5	49.5	100.0
Other	2.7	97.3	100.0
At least one reason	84.4	15.6	100.0
** At least once*			

Among the population who want to move out of Kosovo (967 persons)

TABLE 162

	%
Are ready to move without residence permit	73.6
Aren't ready to move without residence permit	26.4
Total	100.0

TABLE 163. PLACE WHERE THEY WANT TO GO

Place where they want to go	%
Serbia	74.0
Germany	4.7
Italy	4.1
Australia	4.0
United States of America	2.0
Switzerland	1.6
Canada	1.3
Croatia	1.3
France	1.3
Other places	5.7
Total	100.0

MORTALITY THE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY

TABLE 164. DEATHS BY MONTH
%

Month	War deaths	Other deaths	Month	War deaths	Other deaths
January	1.2	9.0	August	0.8	4.5
February	0.0	7.9	September	3.5	8.5
March	31.8	9.6	Other months	10.5	22.0
April	24.8	13.0	Unknown	0.0	0.6
May	18.2	7.3			
June	8.1	9.6	Total	100.0	100.0
July	1.2	7.9	*Number*	*258*	*177*

TABLE 165. POPULATION AND WAR DEATHS BY AREA (CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WAR DEATHS)
%

Area by number of war deaths	Population in these areas %	War deaths in these areas %
0	18.1	0.0
1	16.1	5.4
2-4	15.7	14.3
5-9	16.9	22.5
10-14	15.9	22.5
15-19	10.8	19.0
20 and more	6.5	16.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	*40, 918*	*258*

TABLE 166. POPULATION AND OTHER DEATHS BY AREA (CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF OTHER DEATHS)
%

Area by number of other deaths	Population in these areas %	Other deaths in these areas %
0	13.1	0.0
1	11.7	7.9
2-4	39.0	43.5
5-9	23.5	25.4
10-14	8.0	13.6
15-19	4.8	9.6
20 and more	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	*40, 918*	*177*

TABLE 167. AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES
‰

Age	Age-specific death rates					
	War deaths			Other deaths		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
0-14	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.5
15-29	2.2	10.0	5.9	0.3	0.7	0.5
30-44	1.3	17.7	8.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
45-59	4.3	21.9	13.1	3.8	7.1	5.5
60-74	12.0	42.2	26.6	14.5	20.5	17.4
75 +	39.5	119.4	74.8	68.8	86.7	76.5
All ages	3.7	13.9	8.8	3.7	4.3	4.0

TABLE 168. STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATIO

	Females	Males
Standardized mortality ratio*	1.29	0.87
χ^2	4.56	1.62
p value	0.035	0.21 (ns)

**Standard: Sex and age-specific death rates: France 1991*

TABLE 169. WAR DEATHS BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX

%

Age	Female war deaths	Male war deaths	Unknown	Total
0-14	3.9	1.9	0.0	5.8
15-29	4.3	15.5	0.4	20.2
30-44	1.9	16.3	0.8	19.0
45-59	4.3	16.7	0.4	21.3
60-74	4.7	13.6	1.6	19.8
75+	3.9	8.9	0.4	13.2
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8
Total	22.9	72.9	4.3	100.0
Number	*59*	*188*	*11*	*258*

TABLE 170. WAR DEATHS BY AGE-GROUP

%

Age	Female war deaths	Male war deaths	Unknown	Total
0-14	16.9	2.7	0.0	5.8
15-29	18.6	21.3	9.1	20.2
30-44	8.5	22.3	18.2	19.0
45-59	18.6	22.9	9.1	21.3
60-74	20.3	18.6	36.4	19.8
75+	16.9	12.2	9.1	13.2
Unknown	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*59*	*188*	*11*	*258*

TABLE 171. OTHER DEATHS BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX

%

Age	Female other deaths	Male other deaths	Unknown	Total
0-14	2.8	1.1	0.0	4.0
15-29	2.3	2.8	0.0	5.1
30-44	4.0	4.5	0.0	8.5
45-59	5.6	11.3	1.1	18.1
60-74	14.1	16.4	0.6	31.1
75+	15.8	14.1	1.1	31.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total	44.6	50.3	5.1	100.0
Number	*79*	*89*	*9*	*177*

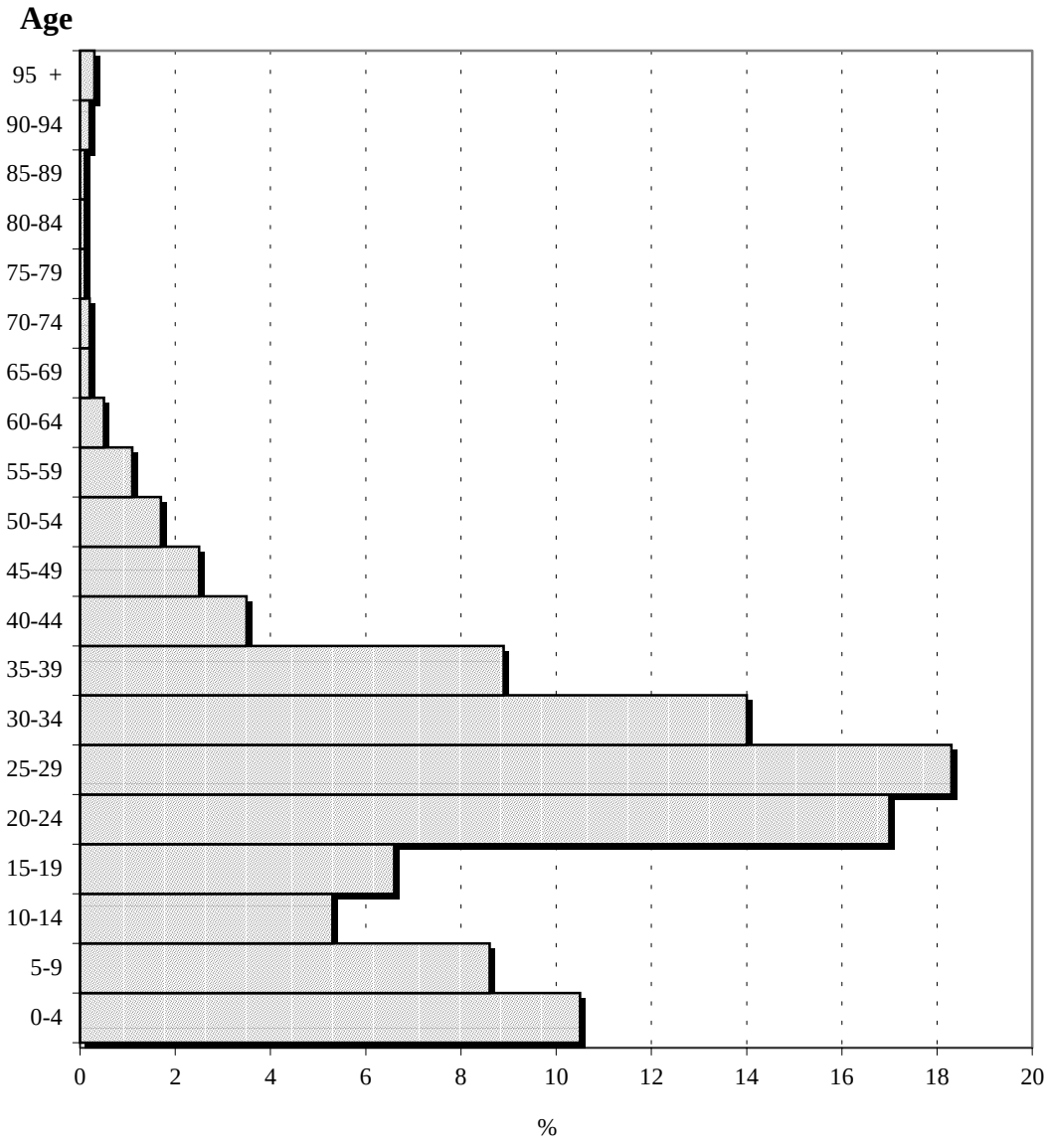
TABLE 172. OTHER DEATHS BY AGE-GROUP

%

Age	Female other deaths	Male other deaths	Unknown	Total
0-14	6.3	2.2	0.0	4.0
15-29	5.1	5.6	0.0	5.1
30-44	8.9	9.0	0.0	8.5
45-59	12.7	22.5	22.2	18.1
60-74	31.6	32.6	11.1	31.1
75+	35.4	28.1	22.2	31.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	44.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	*79*	*89*	*9*	*177*

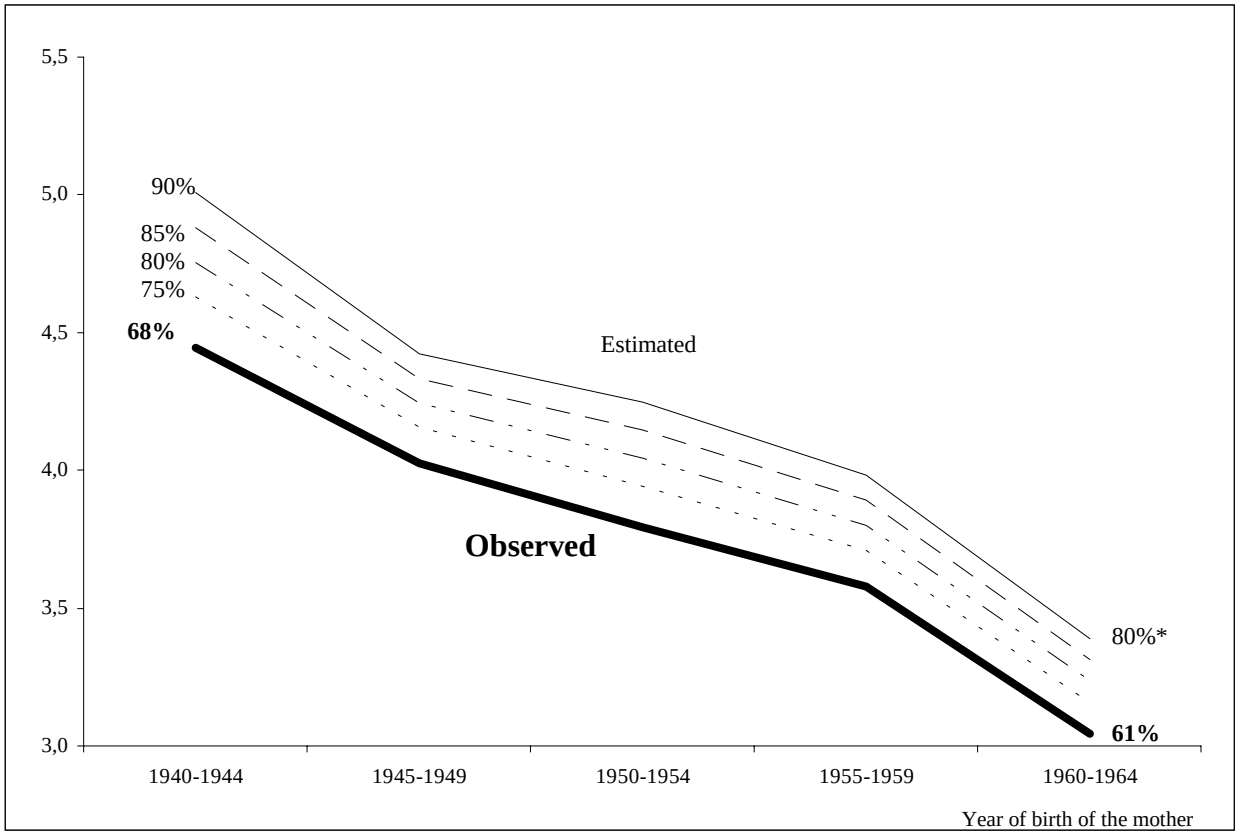
FIGURES

Figure 1. Age distribution of absent persons* (Both genders)



**These absent persons do not include absent persons who belong to households in which all members have left Kosovo.*

Figure 2. Completed fertility estimates according to the proportion of rural population at birth date of the mother



**Proportions which would be observed with the rural urban migration of women pointed out by the survey*

Figure 3. Fertility rates by age of the mother according to her age at marriage

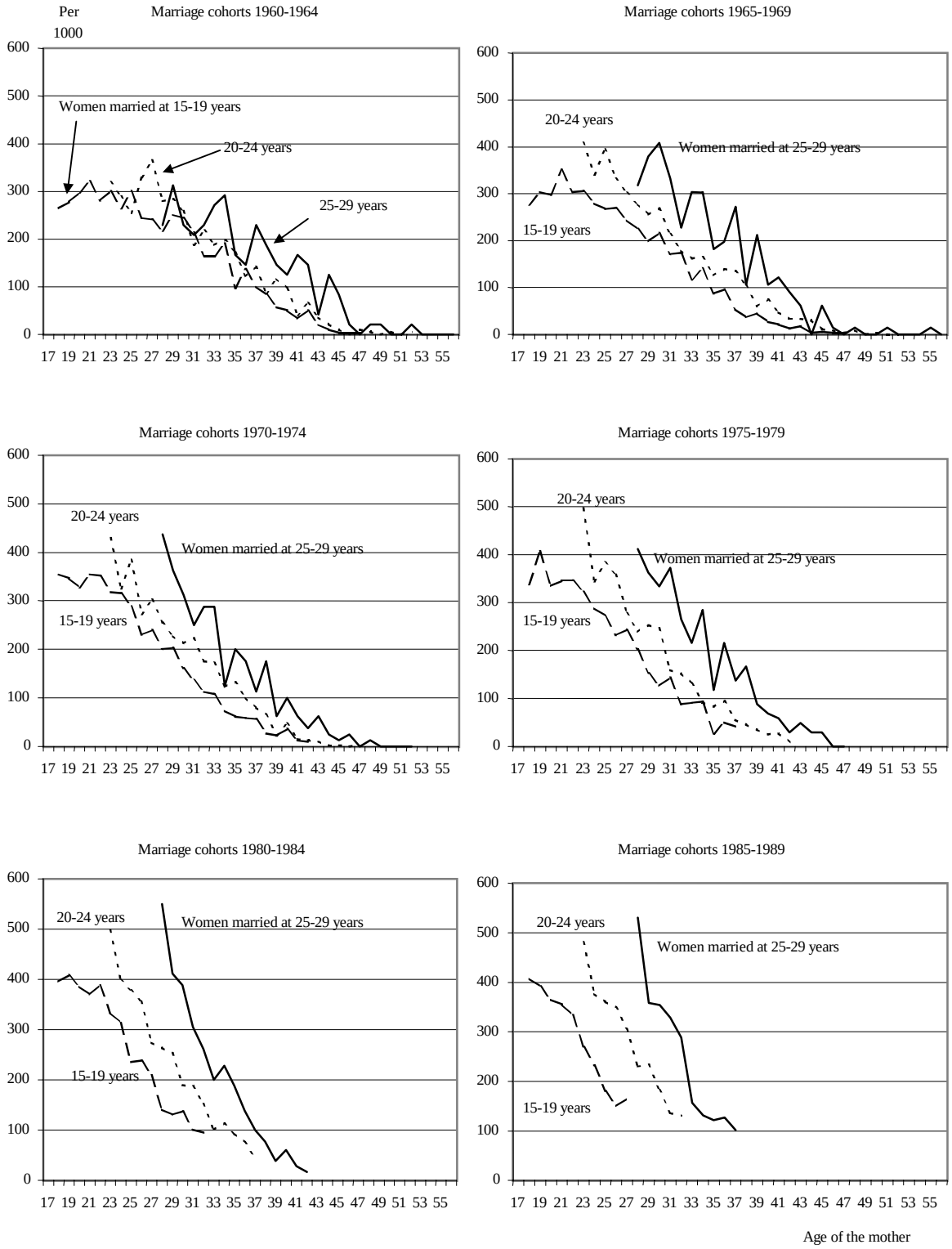


Figure 4. Cumulated marriage duration-specific rates
in marriage cohorts

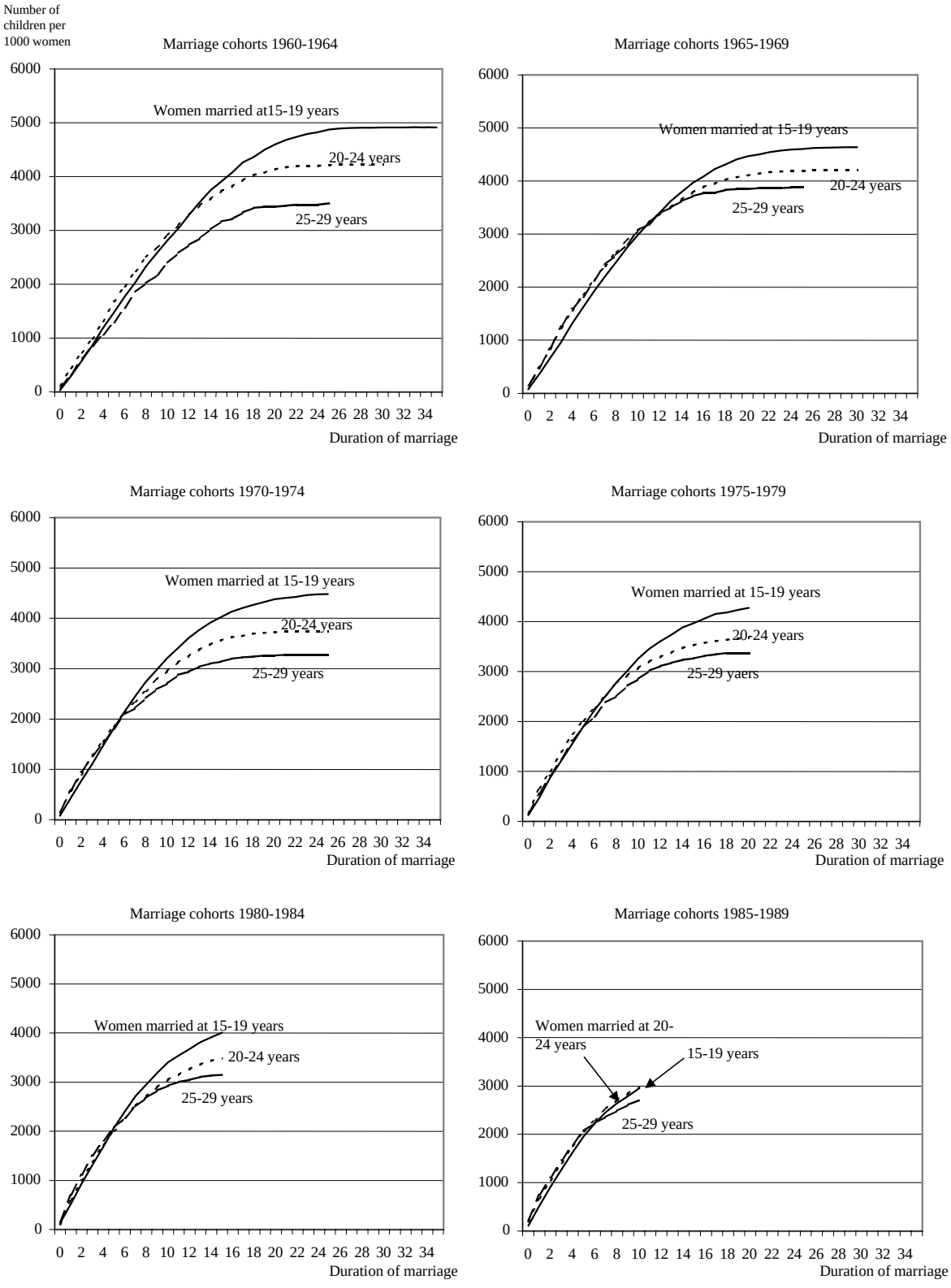


Figure 5. Intervals between successive births
Women who have always lived in urban area married between 1960 and 1979

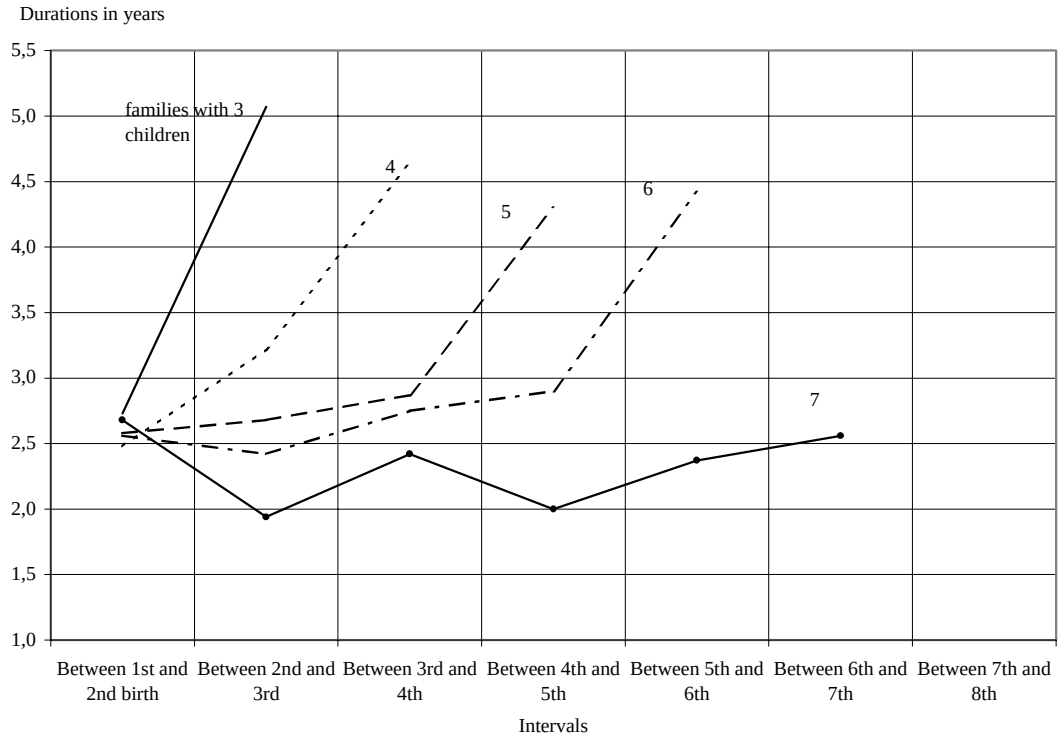


Figure 6. Intervals between successives births
Women who have always lived in rural area married between 1960 and 1979

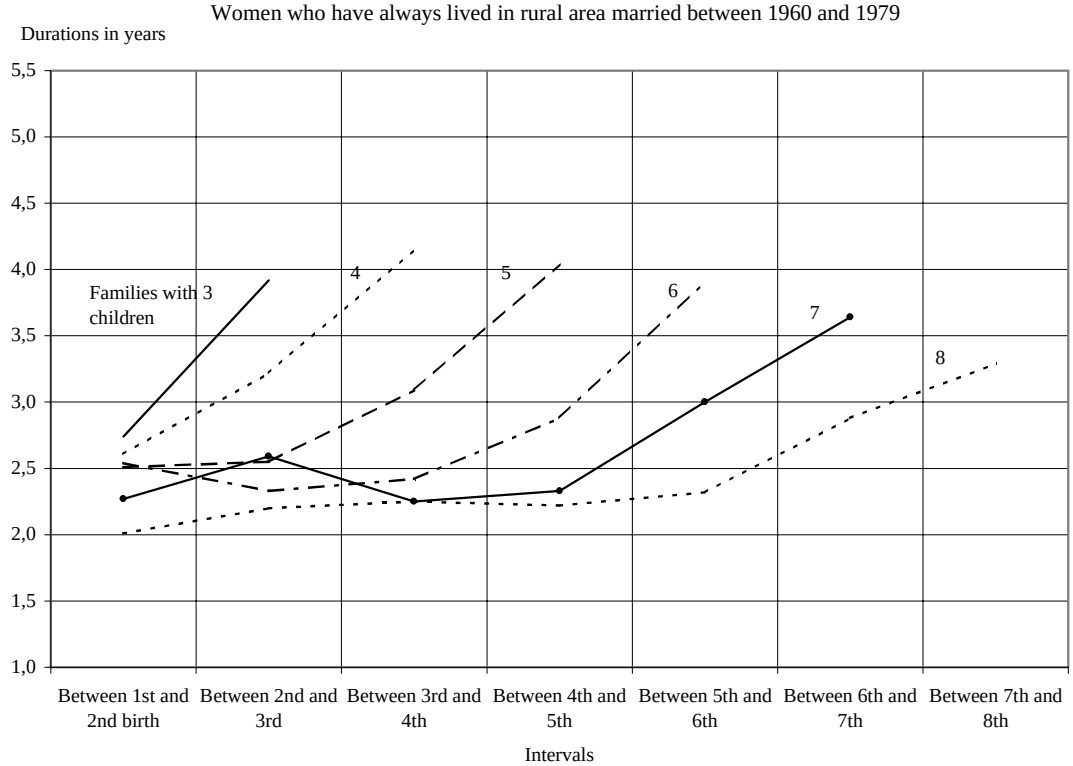


Figure 7. Women by knowledge of contraceptive methods, according to their age

%

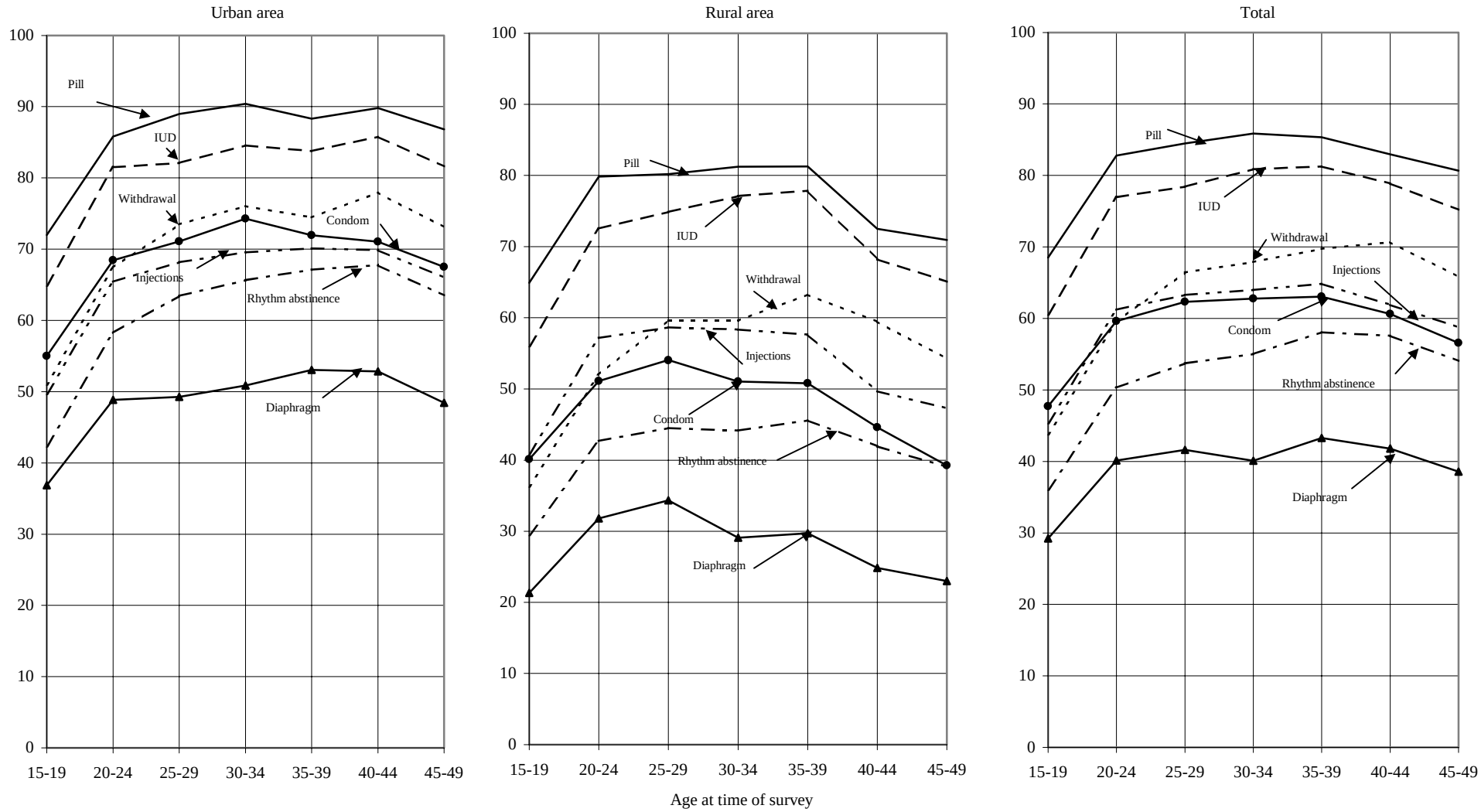
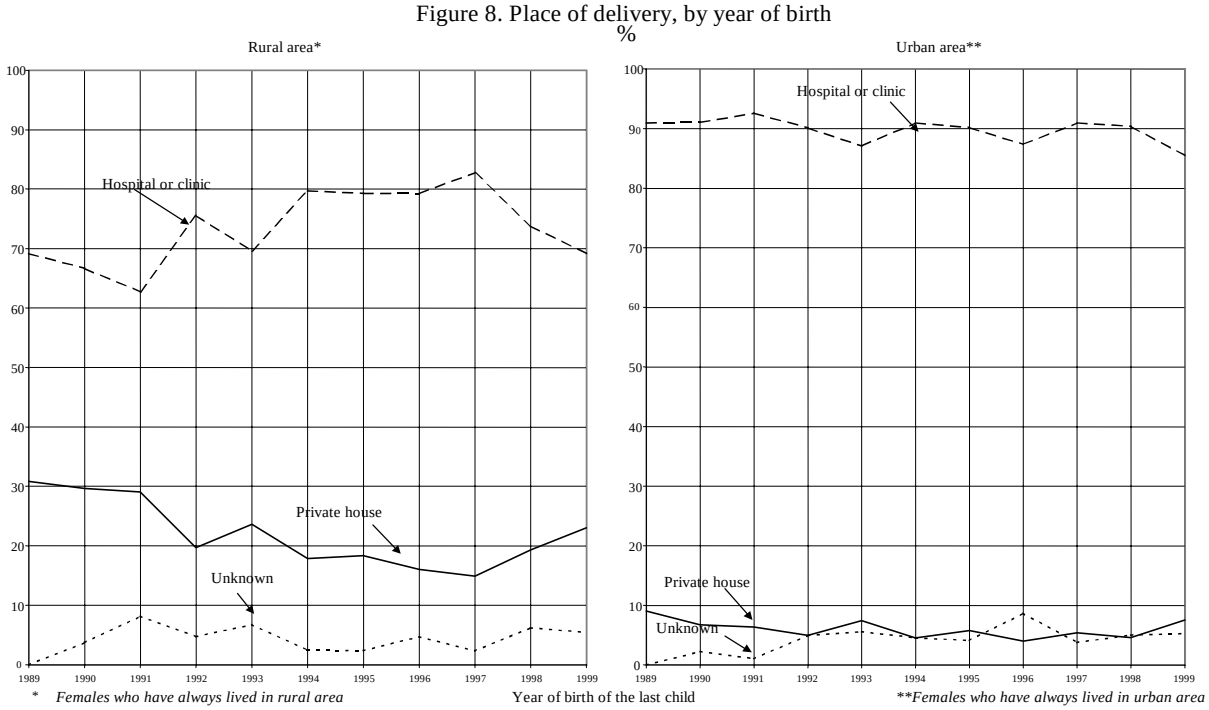


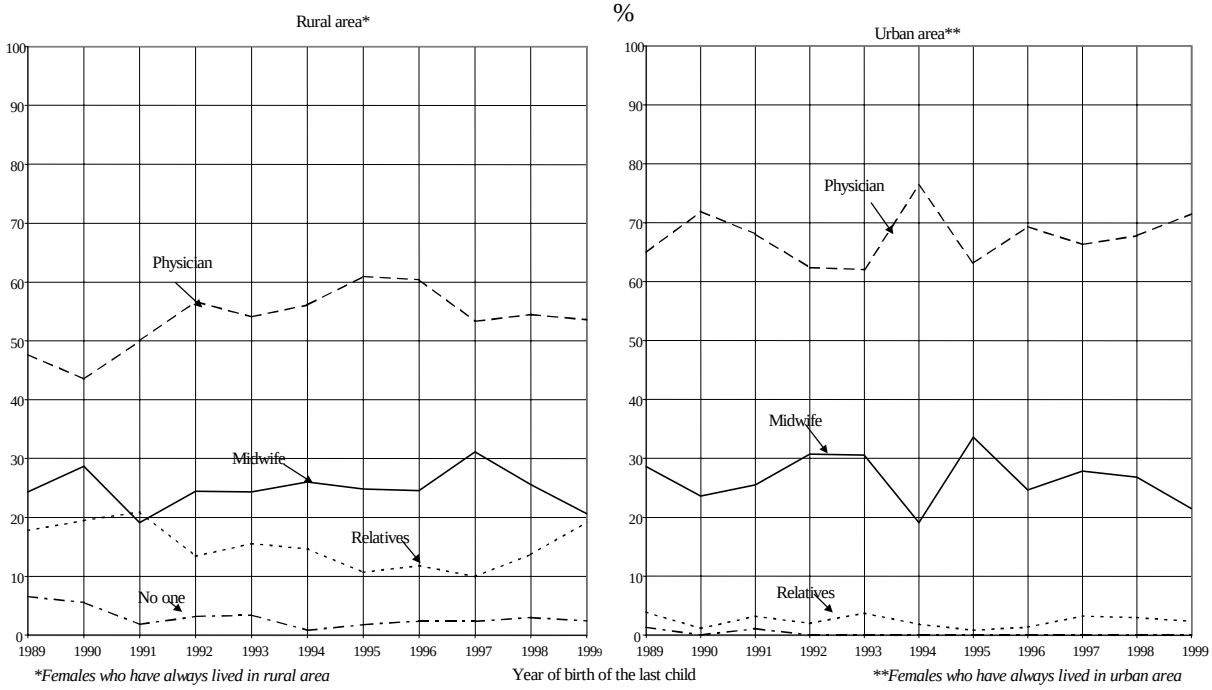
Figure 8. Place of delivery, by year of birth



* *Females who have always lived in rural area*

***Females who have always lived in urban area*

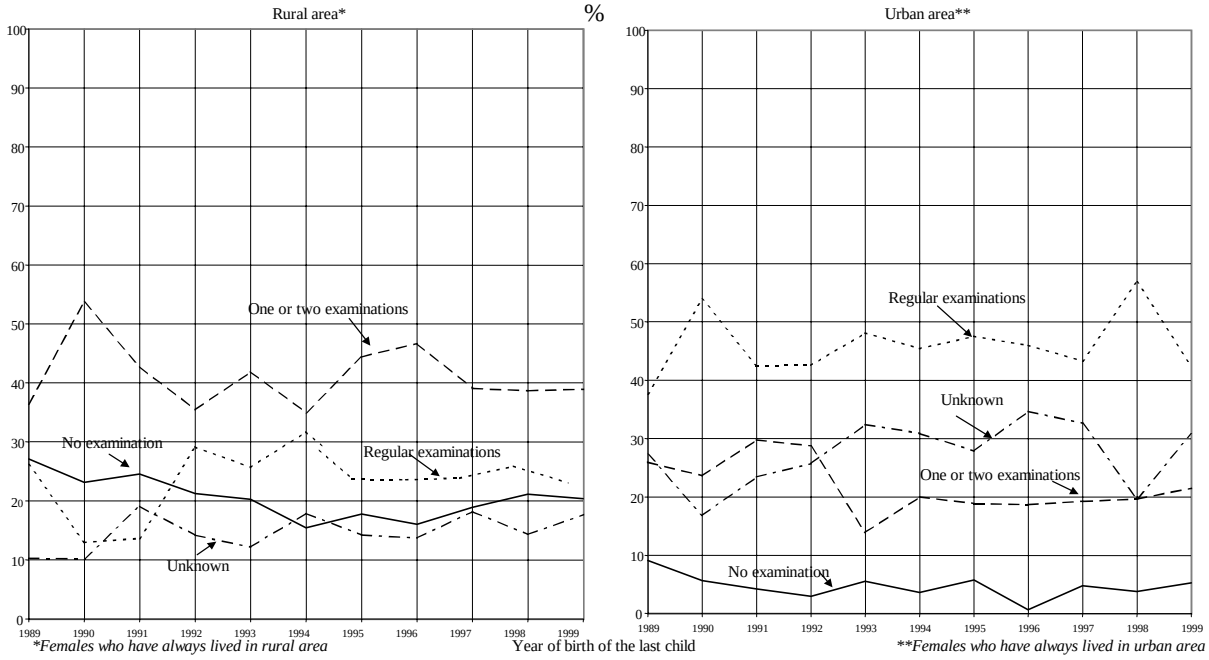
Figure 9. Person who assisted delivery, by year of birth



**Females who have always lived in rural area*

***Females who have always lived in urban area*

Figure 10. Medical visits, by year of birth



**Females who have always lived in rural area*

***Females who have always lived in urban area*

NOTE ON THE METHODS OF ESTIMATING

THE NUMBER OF ABSENT PERSONS, MOVES AND WAR DEATHS

Absent persons

Persons absent from Kosovo on the date of the survey are subdivided using the following two criteria:

- The date of departure from Kosovo or the duration of absence. A distinction is made between absent persons who left during the year preceding the survey (the vast majority of whom left because of the conflict), and persons absent for over one year.

- Whether or not the members of the household remain in Kosovo capable of reporting the person's absence. A distinction is made between absent persons associated with a household present on the survey date, and absent persons who could not be associated with any household present on the survey date, that is, absent persons whose entire previous household had left Kosovo without returning.

While the survey allows an estimate of the number (between 215, 000 and 235, 000) and certain characteristics of the absent persons associated with households present when the survey was conducted (with the observation that 23% had been absent for less than one year), it can obviously say nothing about absent persons whose entire previous household left Kosovo without returning.

The following data can improve quantitative knowledge of the population of absent persons:

- the 1981 census,

- vital statistics from 1981 to 1998,

- the UNHCR estimate, restated within the bounds of 1, 400, 000 to 1, 700, 000 persons present in Kosovo at the time of the survey.[1]

Combining data from the 1981 census (presumed to be reliable) with vital statistics data, the population that would have been present in Kosovo on the date of the survey, in the absence of departures since 1981, can be estimated at 2,311,000 persons. By subtracting the UNHCR population estimate, the population absent from Kosovo on the date of the survey is computed to be between 611, 000 and 911, 000 persons.

Data from the Swiss Federal Statistical Office[2] on the residency status of persons from Kosovo[3] provides the basis for estimating the proportion of persons absent for less than one year, including for absent

[1] The UNHCR estimate of approximately 1, 560, 000 has been assigned upper and lower bounds because of the risk of error. The survey found the populations in 6 rural villages to be more than 20% lower than the UNHCR estimates based on reports by local authorities, which could therefore include absent persons who are members of families present. One village exhibited the opposite situation, which can be explained by the installation or return of entire households during the period between the UNHCR estimate (August 1999) and the survey (November 1999). The interval corresponds to the interval based on the reconstitution of the size of the rural population present at the time of the survey and from the assumptions regarding the actual distribution of the population present between rural and urban areas. The rural population present at the time of the survey can be reconstituted from the population size in each rural survey sector and the probability of selecting the sector within each sampling stratum. This yields 1, 380, 000 persons, on the assumption that 60% of the population present in Kosovo at the time of the survey resides in rural areas, and 1, 670, 000 persons if the proportion in rural areas is assumed to be 50%.

[2] 16% of the absent persons reported by the households surveyed reside in Switzerland, and approximately 88,000 persons from Kosovo are registered with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (which corresponds to 12% of the central value of our interval for the total number of persons absent from Kosovo).

[3] Permanent residents are those who have had a one-year permit renewed for four years, so they are not counted among persons absent for less than one year. On the other hand, persons absent for less than one year are included in :

- persons holding a one-year permit,
- asylum seekers,
- endangered persons.

persons whose entire household was outside Kosovo on the date of the survey. Accordingly, it is estimated that between 431, 000 and 644, 000 persons were absent from Kosovo on the date of the survey and present in Kosovo one year before.[4] In other words, given the timing of departures in the year prior to the survey, the overwhelming majority had left Kosovo during the war and had not returned to Kosovo on the date of the survey. The survey data on the duration of absence for members of a household is used, as was seen above, to estimate the proportion of persons absent for less than one year who are associated with households present; this is used to break down the number of persons absent from Kosovo on the date of the survey by duration of absence (i.e., greater than or less than one year), and by the presence or absence of members of the person's household in Kosovo (i.e., no member present or at least one member present in Kosovo). This yields the estimates in the following table.

Table a. Estimated numbers on the date of the survey

	Persons absent from Kosovo linked to a present household	Persons absent from Kosovo whose the whole household left Kosovo without coming back	Total
Absent from Kosovo for more than one year	Between 162, 000 and 176, 000	Between 18, 000 and 91, 000	Between 180, 000 and 267, 000
Absent from Kosovo for less than one year	Between 53, 000 and 59, 000	Between 378, 000 and 585, 000	Between 431, 000 and 644, 000
Total	Between 215, 000 and 235, 000	Between 396, 000 and 676, 000	Between 611, 000 and 911, 000

Moves in the previous year

Unlike the usual demographic variables, the indicators relating to moves during the year preceding the survey (i.e., moves more or less arising from the war) are highly associated with the sector surveyed.

Table b.

	Value in sample	Standard deviation among persons	Standard deviation among households	Standard deviation among areas of survey	Proportion of variance among households explained by area of survey (adjusted)
Proportion of persons less than 20 years old	42.5%	0.494	0.235	0.077	9.3%
Proportion of persons aged 65+	5.5%	0.228	0.184	0.042	5.5%
Proportion of boys among births of the surveyed women	53.5%	0.500	0.266	0.032	1.1%
Proportion of persons absent from Kosovo among the surveyed households population and absent persons who are linked to those households	12.3%	0.328	0.184	0.070	8.9%
Crude war death rate	7.7 ‰	0.087	0.052	0.016	4.3%
Proportion of persons who moved during the year before the survey	61.4%	0.487	0.476	0.359	52.0%
Average number of moves per person during the year before the survey	1.53	1.36	1.28	0.973	53.9%
Proportion of persons who live in a different place than one year before the survey	13.5%	0.342	0.307	0.182	29.1%
Proportion of persons who went out of Kosovo during the year before the survey	39.8%	0.489	0.465	0.310	41.3%
Proportion of persons who went through a refugee center during the year before the survey	19.3%	0.395	0.366	0.181	20.2%

[4] This estimate of the number of persons absent from Kosovo for less than one year is the basis for estimating the population present in Kosovo on 1 October 1998 between 2, 044, 000 and 2, 131, 000; these values are entirely consistent with the UNHCR estimate for 1998 of nearly 2, 200, 000 persons present.

For certain types of moves, the survey sector explains over 50% of the differences among households[5]; whether the sector was urban or rural is only secondary for the variables on moves (with at most 3% variance among households explained by whether the sector is rural or urban). This, however, does not prevent differences between urban and rural sectors among the persons surveyed, e.g., in the case of the proportion of persons who left Kosovo. Accordingly, the findings in the sample for moves in the year preceding the survey are highly dependent on the sectors surveyed. In other words, the cluster effect associated with the survey sectors is particularly strong for moves in the year preceding the survey. On the other hand, for the usual demographic variables and even for war mortality, cluster effects are smaller, insofar as the survey sector explains at most 10% of the differences among households[6] for these phenomena.

Before the survey, little was known about the geography of war events, so the sample could not be stratified on that basis. This explains that the sample is not strictly representative in terms of moves. While the different survey sectors provide good coverage of the range of possible moves (as evidenced by the high value for the standard deviation between survey sectors), the distribution of persons across the sectors is not necessarily representative of the distribution of the risk-exposed across the different levels of intensity of moves, notably because coverage ratios differ considerably from one municipality to another.[7] Therefore, for move-related phenomena (and only for them), the sampling variations will not be estimated on the basis of the stratification process (as could be done for indicators of the usual demographic phenomena), but rather on the basis of the total number of sectors surveyed (68)[8]. This naturally leads to much larger confidence intervals for the indicators on moves during the 12 months preceding the survey, for the population present in Kosovo on the date of the survey. This more than covers the sampling variations relating to moves.

In addition to the issues of sampling variations and representativity, there is the matter of persons absent from Kosovo on the date of the survey but present at the start of the conflict, who were accordingly exposed to the risk of displacement. The number of these absent persons was estimated above with variation bounds reflecting the various distribution assumptions, so the variations in these estimates are added to the intervals already worked out, which further increases their amplitude. The risk of lying outside these conservatively large intervals is therefore very small.[9] Beyond the resolution of these problems relating to the specificity of sampling variations relating to moves and working out the bounds for the number of persons absent from Kosovo for less than one year, one must examine the intensity of the different forms of moves by persons absent from Kosovo for less than one year.

To estimate how persons absent from Kosovo for less than one year on the date of the survey moved during the year preceding the survey, several cases must be addressed. For certain indicators, such as the proportion of persons who experienced at least one move during the 12 months preceding the survey, or who left

[5] Incorporating virtually all the differences among persons for the moves in the year preceding the survey (see the standard deviations among persons and among households).

[6] For the conventional demographic indicators, the differences among households are far from incorporating all the differences among persons (see standard deviations among persons and among households). The same holds for war mortality.

[7] Like the survey sector, the municipality is a key determinant of the level of moves in the year preceding the survey. 42% of the differences among households as regards the proportion of persons who moved at least once are explained by the municipality, with 52% explained by the survey sector. Yet the coverage ratios, calculated as the population surveyed in a municipality as a percentage of the UNHCR estimate of the population in that municipality, range from under 1% for Zvecan, Lipljan, Novo Brdo, Glogovac and Kacanik, to over 10% for Obilic and Zubin Potok.

[8] Calculating the arithmetic mean of the values obtained in each survey sector yields the same values as for the overall mean of the sample; this shows that the mean is not very sensitive to the weighting factors (in other words, the population) in the different sectors surveyed. There is, however, a slight distortion for the proportion of persons who moved at least once in the year preceding the survey, with the weighted average of the survey sectors yielding 61.4% and the unweighted average yielding 57.0%.

Kosovo at least once during the period, or who changed their area of residence between 1 October 1998 and the survey, it is clear that 100% of the persons absent for less than one year experienced the corresponding phenomena. For the other indicators, such as the proportion of persons having stayed at least once in a refugee center during the year preceding the survey, and the average number of moves per person, the estimate applied to the persons absent for less than one year uses the values for to the surveyed sub-population presumed to be closest in behavior, i.e., persons who left Kosovo at least once in the year preceding the survey and who were present on the date of the survey.

Table c.

	Populations exposed to risk of moving during the year before the survey		
	Population present in Kosovo at the time of the survey	Population absent from Kosovo less than 1 year at the time of the survey	Whole population
Proportion of persons who moved during the year before the survey	61.4%*	100.0%	67.1%***
Average number of moves per person during the year before the survey	1.53*	2.44**	1.65***
Proportion of persons who live in a different place than one year before the survey	13.5%	100.0%	35.7%***
Proportion of persons who went out of Kosovo during the year before the survey	39.8%*	100.0%	55.1%***
Proportion of persons who went through a refugee center during the year before the survey	19.3%*	47.7%**	26.6%***

** Value calculated in surveyed population. ** Value calculated for surveyed persons who left Kosovo during the year before the survey and returned before the survey. ***Weighted mean of the two populations exposed to risk of moving during the year before the survey, weights are part of each population in the population present in Kosovo on 1 October 1998 (see table a).*

From these estimates of the intensity of the different types of moves[10] for the population exposed to the risk, we estimate the number of moves and the number of persons who experienced the different types of moves in the year preceding the survey.[11] The following table summarizes the results of this procedure.

Table d.

Type of move by person	Among population present on 1 October 1998			
	%		Total numbers	
		CI 95%		CI 95%
At least one move out of Kosovo	55	[42 ; 68]	1, 145, 582	[904, 060 ; 1, 387, 103]
At least one move to any destination	67	[56 ; 78]	1, 395, 863	[1, 202, 620; 1, 589, 105]
At least on stay in a refugee center	27	[22 ; 32]	556, 902	[466, 090 ; 647, 714]
All types	100		2, 087, 500	[2, 044, 000 ; 2, 131, 000]*

**This interval includes no sampling variation, because it is made from the interval around the UNHCR estimate[12] and the hypothesis of the composition of the population absent at the time of the survey.*

Because the precision suggested by the absolute numbers in this table is illusory, it is preferable to propose the following results which provide a better idea of the magnitude of moves.

[9] Certain data outside the scope of the survey, which will soon be available, could reduce the impact of these assumptions on the final values for the intervals and in some cases to reduce their amplitude by one third.
[10] See note 8.
[11] The final confidence interval values computed for the total exposed population take into account the variance among households of values for "*" and also values for "**".
[12] See note 1.

Table e.

Type of move by person	Among population present on 1 October 1998			
	%	CI 95%	Total numbers	CI 95%
No move	33	[22 ; 44]	700, 000	[500, 000 ; 900, 000]
At least one move				
Out of Kosovo	55	[42; 68]	1, 150, 000	[900, 000 ; 1, 400, 000]
Any destination	67	[56 ; 78]	1, 400, 000	[1, 200, 000 ; 1, 600, 000]
At least one stay in a refugee center	27	[22 ; 32]	555, 000	[470, 000 ; 650, 000]
All types	100		2, 100, 000	

War mortality

Unlike moves, war mortality is explained to a very low degree by survey sector (with less than 5% of the variance among households explained by the survey sector). Therefore sampling variations in the crude rate of war deaths are estimated on the basis of the stratification process.

The number of war deaths reported by persons surveyed corresponds to information provided by the households and not per person (due to the risk of double counting). The war deaths reported in the survey must therefore be calculated as a ratio of:

- households, as a function of the sum of the duration of exposure to the risk of war death by each member of the household present at the time of the survey, in other words, according to the time they were present in Kosovo during the conflict, and

- persons absent from Kosovo for less than one year on the date of the survey, who were associated with households surveyed; these persons will be considered to have been exposed to the risk of war death during half the conflict.

This yields the crude rate of war deaths relative to the population of households surveyed and the persons absent for less than one year associated with those households. It now remains to estimate the crude mortality rate specific to war deaths for households in which all members left Kosovo during the conflict and who had not returned on the date of the survey, with no one to report the possible death of members of the initial household. For households which have been entirely absent from Kosovo for less than one year, the crude rate of war deaths will be assumed equivalent to the rate computed for households in which all members left Kosovo during the conflict and in which some members returned before the date of the survey. In other words, this would be the same rate as the population formed by households surveyed in which all members had left Kosovo during the conflict and persons associated with those households who had been absent for less than one year.

Table f.

	Populations exposed to risk of war death during the year before the survey		
	Population of households present in Kosovo at the time of the survey and persons absent from Kosovo less than 1 year associated with those households (population *)	Population of persons absent from Kosovo for less than one year who are not associated with a household present in Kosovo at the time of the survey (population **)	Whole population (population ***)
Crude war death rate	7.7‰*	14.1 ‰**	8.8 ‰***

**Value calculated for population of surveyed households and persons absent from Kosovo for less than 1 year associated with those households.*

***Value calculated for population of surveyed households in which all members left Kosovo during the year before the survey and persons absent from Kosovo for less than 1 year associated with those households.*

**** Weighted mean of the two populations exposed to risk of war death during the year before the survey, weights are proportional to the sum of time of exposure to risk of war death by each population, in the total time of exposure to risk of war death in the population present in Kosovo on 1 October 1998 (see table a).*

From the crude war death rates for both populations (* and **), a crude war death rate for the entire population exposed to the risk of war death can be calculated (by respective duration of exposure to the risk ***), which permits an estimate of the number of war deaths[13]. The following table summarizes the results of this procedure.

Table g.

Among population present on 1 October 1998			
Crude war death rate (‰)	CI 95%	Total number of war deaths	CI 95%
8.8	[7.0; 10.5]	13,156	[11, 104; 15, 208]

Because the precision suggested by the absolute numbers in this table is illusory, it is preferable to propose the following results which convey a better idea of the magnitude of war deaths.

Table h.

Among population present on 1 October 1998			
Crude war death rate (‰)	CI 95%	Total number of war deaths	CI 95%
8.8	[7.0 ; 10.5]	13, 150	[11, 100 ; 15, 200]

[13] The final confidence interval values computed for the total exposed population take into account the variance among households of values for "*" and also values for "**".

QUESTIONNAIRE FORMS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY - October 1999

Household Questionaire

A - 1

UNFPA FNUAP
United Nations Population Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

Settlement _____

Municipality _____

Region _____

Survey area _____

Number of household _____

Table 1. **List of household members**

Number of person	First name and family name Only present persons	Relationship to the reference person in clear	 code	Number of the family	Family status	Presence Present	 Temporarily absent*	Present at the 1st of October 1998 Yes	 No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
						1	2	1	2
	Total								

*Only absent less than two weeks

If more than 19 persons, take another form

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY - October 1999

Household Questionaire

UNFPA FNUAP
United Nations Population Fund / Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

Table 2.

Events in the household happened during the last 12 months (since 1st October 1998)

Name	Live birth			Marriage		Left house hold	Death: total deaths			Death: If deceased woman died during			Month of event	Sex of the person concerned		Date of birth of the person concerned	
	M	F	order	Or. Nu Of Marr in hous	order		Sickness	Forced	War	Pregnancy	Delivery	Other		M	F	month	year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
	1☐	2☐	☐	☐	☐	1☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐	☐☐
Total	1 ☐☐	2 ☐☐	first ☐☐ other ☐☐	☐☐	first ☐☐ other ☐☐		1 ☐☐	2 ☐☐	3 ☐☐	1 ☐☐	2 ☐☐	3 ☐☐					
Sub total	1+2 ☐☐					☐☐	1+2+3 ☐☐										

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

UNFPA FNUAP
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Population Fund pour la population

Table 3. **List of absent persons**

No.	Name	Year of birth	Relationship with the reference person	Family status: husband/wife of person No.	Family status: father/mother of person No.	Family status: son/daughter of person No.	How long did he (she) stay away? months	How long did he (she) stay away? years	Where is he (she)? Country	Do you expect that he (she) will come back? Yes	No	Don't know	Are you in contact with him Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
51										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2
										1	2	3	1	2

If more than 8 persons take another form

DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD

1. Type of living quarters?
1 ☐ House or apartment (conventional)
2 ☐ Non conventional
3 ☐ Collective living quarters

2. Tenure status?
1 ☐ Owner
2 ☐ Tenant
3 ☐ Other

3. Type of ownership?
1 ☐ Private
2 ☐ Other

4. Number of rooms: ☐☐

5. Does the dwelling have?

	Yes 1	No 2
Kitchen	☐	☐
Piped water inside	☐	☐
Toilet inside	☐	☐
Shower or bath inside	☐	☐
Electricity	☐	☐
Central heating	☐	☐

6. Material of which the building is constructed?
(material that is dominateing)
1 ☐ Concrete
2 ☐ Concrete blocks
3 ☐ Brick
4 ☐ Stone
5 ☐ Montage wooden panels
6 ☐ Steel or metal
7 ☐ Other

7. Type of building?
1 ☐ One dwelling house
2 ☐ Two dwelling house
3 ☐ Three and more dwelling house

8. Does the household use cultivated land?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
If Yes, **Size of the land?** ☐☐ *hectars* ☐☐ *ares*

9. Does the household have livestock?
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

10. Does any member of your household own?
1 ☐ Motorcycle
2 ☐ Car, van, truck
3 ☐ Tractor
4 ☐ None of the above

11. Can you estimate your monthly household income in DEM from all sources?

☐ 0-50	☐ 251-300	☐ 1501-2000
☐ 51-100	☐ 301-400	☐ 2001-3000
☐ 101-150	☐ 401-500	☐ more than 3000
☐ 151-200	☐ 501-1000	
☐ 201-250	☐ 1001-1500	

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY - October 1999

Household Questionaire

UNFPA FNUAP
United Nations Population Fund
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

FIRST VISIT ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
day hour min

SECOND VISIT ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
day hour min

SURVEYOR'S REMARKS

SURVEYOR'S NAME

SUPERVIZOR'S NAME

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY
Individual Questionaire

A-2

UNFPA FNUAP
United Nations Fonds des Nations Unies
Population Fund pour la population

Settlement _____
Municipality _____

Region | Municipality | Survey area | No. of Household | No. of Person

Name of the person

Relationship with reference person | Family No. | Position in the family

1. Gender Male 1 ☐ Female 2 ☐

2. Date of birth day | month | year

3. Place of birth

Settlement _____ *If Kosovo*
Municipality _____ *If Kosovo*
State _____ *If out of Kosovo*

4. Marital status

Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐

Year when
Year when married before →

5.

	Mother tongue	Other tongue simultaniusly *before two years old*
Albanian	1 ☐	1 ☐
Serbian	2 ☐	2 ☐
Turkish	3 ☐	3 ☐
Roma	4 ☐	4 ☐
Croat	5 ☐	5 ☐
Bosniak	6 ☐	6 ☐
Other	7 ☐	7 ☐
Unknown	8 ☐	8 ☐

6. School attendance

Primary 1 ☐ → Secondary 2 ☐ → Higher 3 ☐ →
Do not attend 4 ☐

7. Where do you go to school

In the place of residence .. 1 ☐
Other place in Kosovo ..... 2 ☐

_____ Settlement / Municipality

8. Highest completed school

Without school 1 ☐
Less than Primary 2 ☐
Primary 3 ☐
Secondary 4 ☐
Higher 5 ☐
Master or doctorate 6 ☐

9. Are you literate? Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

10. Activity status

Employed 1 ☐
Self-employed 2 ☐
Contributing family worker 3 ☐
Unemployed - seeking work 4 ☐

Housewife 5 ☐
Child. pupil, student 6 ☐
Retired 7 ☐
Other 8 ☐

If 1-employed, 2-self-employed 3-contributing family worker or 7-retired ↓

11. Sector of Activity

	Current/ Previous	Desired
Agriculture	1 ☐	1 ☐
Industry and Mining	2 ☐	2 ☐
Electricity and water supply	3 ☐	3 ☐
Construction	4 ☐	4 ☐
Trade	5 ☐	5 ☐
Tourism	6 ☐	6 ☐
Artisanry	7 ☐	7 ☐
Finance and Banking	8 ☐	8 ☐
Health	9 ☐	9 ☐
Education	10 ☐	10 ☐
Public administration	11 ☐	11 ☐

12. → *If employed* **Where do you work?**

In the place of residence .. 1 ☐
Other place in Kosovo ..... 2 ☐

_____ Settlement / Municipality

13. Source of living

	Main	Other
Work	1 ☐	1. ☐
Pension or social income	2 ☐	2. ☐
Relief	3 ☐	3. ☐
Rents	4 ☐	4. ☐
Savings	5 ☐	5. ☐
Other	6 ☐	6. ☐
Supported person	7 ☐	7 ☐

Source and place where income is provided by the supporter: Work 1 ☐ Other 2 ☐ — In Kosovo 1 ☐ Out of Kosovo 2 ☐

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY
Individual Questionaiere

UNFPA FNUAP United Nations Population Fund / Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

A-2

Table 1. **Place of staying during last year** (since October 1998)

Place of staying Settlement if Kosovo State if outside Kosovo	Type of residence				month of move ment	Organization that assisted				reason for movement		
	Per-ma-nent	Refu-gee center	Rela-tives	Other		No organi zation	UNHCR	IOM	Other organization	Volontary	Forced	(in clear)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
☐☐☐☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐
☐☐☐☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	4☐	☐☐	1☐	2☐	3☐	☐	1☐	2☐	☐☐

14. Is this place of your permanent residence?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ → **15.** *If No*, **Where is place of your permanent residence?**

Settlement *If Kosovo* ____________ ☐☐☐☐☐

Municipality *If Kosovo* ____________

State ____________ *If out of Kosovo* ☐☐

16. Did you live countiniously in the same place of residence since you were born?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐ → **17.** *If No*, **Where you come from?**

Other: Urban 1 ☐ / Rural 2 ☐ place in Kosovo 1☐ Outside Kosovo 2 ☐

18. Are you supposed to move from this place?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

19. *If Yes*, **Why?**

Because house:

1 ☐ Is destroyed
2 ☐ Needs reconstruction
3 ☐ Damaged and needs some basic repairs
4 ☐ Not damaged but occupied by someone else
5 ☐ Other: ____________

Because of to inadequate social infrastructure development

6 ☐ Health facilitates
7 ☐ Water and sanitation system
8 ☐ Educational system for children
9 ☐ Luck of job opportunities
10 ☐ Other: ____________

Because of bad psychological climate

11 ☐ Social instability
12 ☐ Economic instability
13 ☐ Dangerous situation
14 ☐ Other: ____________

20. Where do you want to go? ☐☐☐☐☐

Settlement *If Kosovo* ____________

Municipality *If Kosovo* ____________

State ____________ *If outside Kosovo* ☐☐

If outside Kosovo

21. Are you ready to move even without residence permit necessary for staying in foreign country?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

22. Give me two main reasons to change your mind and not to move.

____

____

____

____

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY

Individual Questionaire

CONTRACEPTION

UNFPA FNUAP
United Nations Population Fund — Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

Table 2. *Questions for female persons older than 15 years only*

Meth. Code	Methods for avoiding pregnancies	Have you ever heard of the method? Yes	No	Have you ever used the method? Yes	No
1	**PILL** Woman takes a pill every day.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
2	**IUD** Woman has a loop or coil placed inside her by a doctor or a nurse.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
3	**INJECTIONS** Woman has an injection by a doctor or nurse which stops her from becoming pregnant for several months.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
4	**DIAPHRAGM** Woman places inside her before intercourse.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
5	**FOAM, JELLY** Woman places inside her before intercourse.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
6	**CONDOM** Man uses a rubber sheath during sexual intercourse.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
7	**RHYTHM ABSTINENCE** Couple can avoid sexual intercourse during the period of the month when woman is fecund	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
8	**WITHDRAWAL** Men pulls out before climax.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
9	**FEMALE STERILIZATION** Woman has an operation to avoid any more pregnancies	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
10	**MALE STERILIZATION** Man has an operation to avoid having any more children.	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐
11	**OTHER METHOD** *Indicate in clear*	1☐	2☐	1☐	2☐

23. Are you currently using one method?

Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

24. *If Yes,* **Which one?** ☐☐ *Method code*

25. Where did you obtain the method?

1 ☐ In a medical institution

2 ☐ Other: _____ *in clear*

26. *If No,* **Are you in one of these situations?**

1 ☐ No sexual intercourse
2 ☐ Sterile
3 ☐ Pregnant
4 ☐ Want a child
5 ☐ None of the above

27. Do you think a woman's chances to became pregnant are:

1 ☐ Increased by breastfeeding

2 ☐ Decreased by breastfeeding

3 ☐ Don't know

The data will be used only for statistical purposes

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY

Individual Questionaiere

UNFPA FNUAP — United Nations Population Fund / Fonds des Nations Unies pour la population

A-2

PREGNANCIES *Questions for female persons older than 15 years only*

28. Have you ever been pregnant? Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

If Yes indicate for each pregnancy the issue by crossing in one of the four columns and the year and month of issue

Please now indicate for each child live born, the sex, if the child is alive now, and if the child is still living with you

If more than 10 pregnancies use additional form

No.	Issue: Live birth	Issue: Still birth	Issue: Miscarriage	Issue: Abortion	Month	Year
1	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
2	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
3	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
4	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
5	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
6	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
7	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
8	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
9	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
10	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	☐☐	☐☐
Total	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	Total pregnancies	☐☐

Sex: Male	Sex: Female	Alive: Yes	Alive: No	Still living with you: Yes	Still living with you: No	If Yes No.
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	☐☐
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	

29. *If you had a live birth* **Where did you give birth last time?**

1 ☐ At home
2 ☐ At another house
3 ☐ **In a public health institution** → *Indicate* 1 ☐ Hospital 2 ☐ Health house 3 ☐ Ambulanta
4 ☐ In a private health institution
5 ☐ Other: ____________________

30. Who did assist you?

1 ☐ Doctor
2 ☐ Midwife
3 ☐ Relative
4 ☐ Other: ____________________
5 ☐ No one

31. Was the baby delivered by caesarian? Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

32. How much did the baby weight? ☐☐ Kiloes ☐☐☐ Grams

33. Are you pregnant now? Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

34. *If Yes*, **How many months pregnant are you?** ☐☐ Months

At the time you become pregnant

35. Did you want to become pregnant ?
1 ☐ Then
2 ☐ Later
3 ☐ Not at all

36. How many children do you want? ☐☐

Of them, **Boys** ☐☐ **Girls** ☐☐

37. Have you ever suffered from violence Yes 1 ☐ No2 ☐ **rape** Yes 1 ☐ No2 ☐

38. *If Yes*, **When and you?** *(in clear)* ____________________ ☐☐

39. How many times did you visit doctor during your last pregnancy?
1 ☐ Don't visit 2 ☐ Once or twice 3 ☐ Often, regular visits

40. If not why?
1 ☐ Don't know the importance
2 ☐ Distance
3 ☐ Husband did not alow
4 ☐ Too expensive
5 ☐ Did not know doctor's language

41. Is baby still alive? Yes 1 ☐ No 2 ☐

42. If not, at what age did the baby died?
1 ☐ Less than 24 hours
2 ☐ Between 1 and 7 days
3 ☐ Between 8 and 28 days
4 ☐ Later

The data will be used only for statistical purposes