

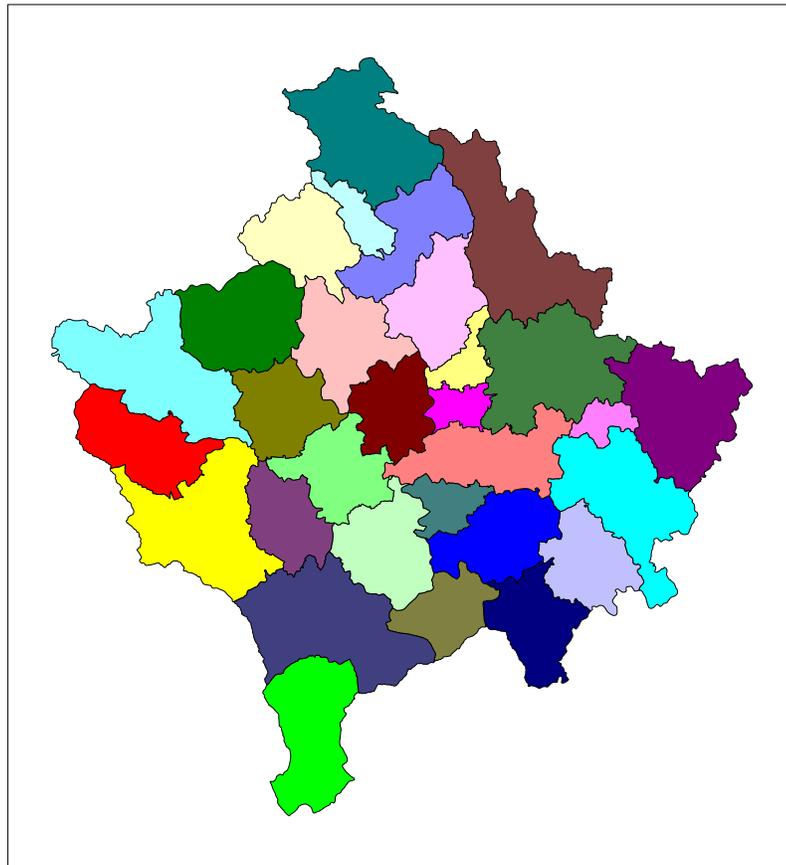


Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Ministria e Administratës Publike - Ministarstvo Javnih Administracija - Ministry of Public Administration

Series 5: Social Statistics

Household Budget Survey 2008



Enti i Statistikës së Kosovës
Zavod za Statistiku Kosova
Statistical Office of Kosovo

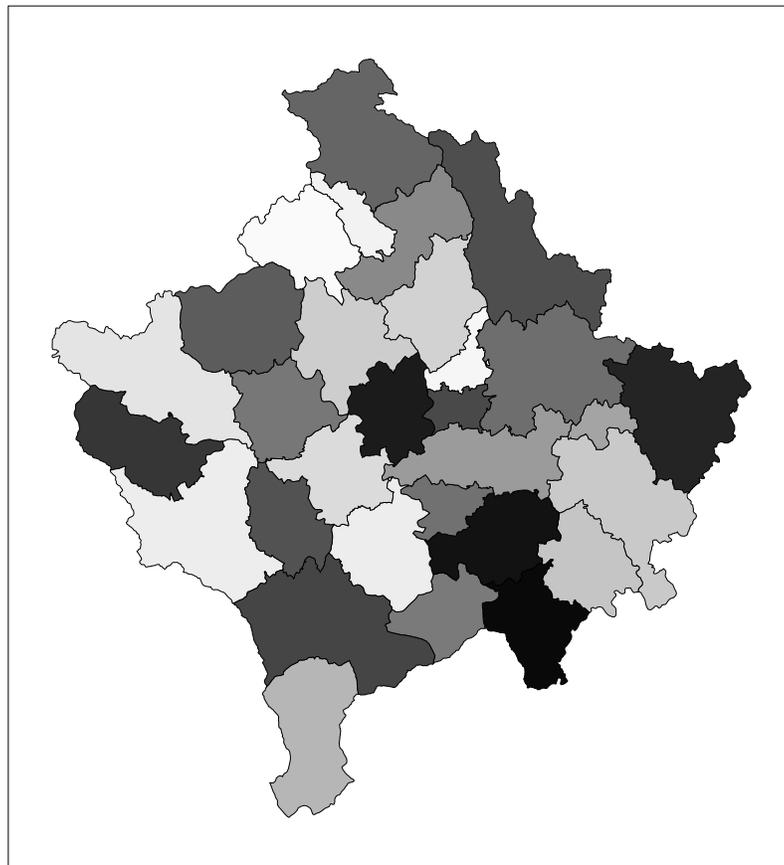


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Foreword

The purpose of publishing of the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2008 is to provide statistical data related to income, consumption and other similar issues related to household standard of living in Kosovo.

The publication presents the results for consumption, expenditure and household income for periods 2006 to 2008 in a summary form.

Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Department of Social Statistics (DSS), has used the HBS for collection of data.

This publication aims to ease the lack of information in the field of household standard of living in Kosovo. We believe that this publication will serve as a useful reference base for all users of statistical data.

We invite all users of this publication to forward their comments, remarks or proposals to social@ks-gov.net that will contribute to increase the quality of this publication and the quality of results of the HBS in the future.

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July, 2009

Chief Executive Officer, SOK
Mr. Avni Kastrati

Abbreviations

HBS	Household Budget Survey
SIDA	Agency for International Development and Cooperation
WB	World Bank
SOK	Statistical Office of Kosovo
DSS	Department of Social Statistics
CPI	Consumer Price Index
NA	National Accounts
EU	European Union
CICP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose

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INTRODUCTION

HBS is a statistical survey performed to obtain data on expenditures for consumption, self-consumption and household income, and for basic socio-economic environment in which Kosovo families live. The survey also provides data on some key indicators on living conditions (housing, possession of long term equipment in the family, conditions of heat, travel and/or annual holidays) as well as data on basic demographic, economic and social characteristics of the family.

Data collected through HBS also provide information on living standards, the measure and the composition of total consumption and expenditure of families and their socio-economic characteristics. One of the specific objectives of the Household Budget Survey is to obtain necessary data for assessing the weight used to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Also, this survey provides data that will be used as an input for the measurement of private consumption in the National Accounts (NA) of families, as well as for analysis of welfare and poverty at the country level within the specified timeframe.

Data were collected throughout Kosovo for over a year, including 2400 households in a year, selected by random method and in accordance with the European Union (EU) standards and international best practices. The level of response is about 80% if the replaced households are considered that they did not respond.

Economic progress in recent years would be defined as improvement of living conditions in comparison with the period immediately after the war. In these circumstances, HBS is welcomed to measure the living standard, to measure the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as to obtain weights for consumer prices.

The HBS sample has its scope in urban and rural areas, in the entire territory of Kosovo. Processing and analyzing of data is done through ACCESS and SPSS programs. The questionnaire contained demographic information on the composition of the household by including information on each individual member of the household, income, consumption and expenditure, housing conditions and activities in business and agriculture, access to basic infrastructure and public services, etc.

1 Household consumption in Kosovo 2006 – 2008

It is known that consumption is an important part of the life of the population, so the level and the size of consumption are essential to its welfare, while wealth and poverty depend on other aspects in life. Data for consumption are taken from households, while income earned from individuals. Alcohol and tobacco, clothing, recreation and some other specific things can be consumed individually, but most, such as food, housing and supplies are used jointly by members of the household.

Consumption is classified according to Standard Classification of the Individual Consumption by Purpose (SCICP) in harmony with the National Accounts and Consumer Price Index. Apart from some improvements, the same standards are applied over the years by making it more easily comparable over time.

Most of the consumption is based on purchased goods and services paid during the period of reference, and a smaller part of the goods are self-produced. The reference period is a month for daily consumption (supported by the maintenance of records) and the last 12 months for durable goods.

This document focuses on the level of consumption for different consumer groups (food, clothing, housing, etc.), and their participation in the overall consumption. Households with higher education and urban households can be seen as indicative for the future development of consumer since more and more people are educated and Kosovo is being urbanized.

Figures in the text are rounded to indicate that a sample survey can give only approximate values.

1.1 Overall consumption

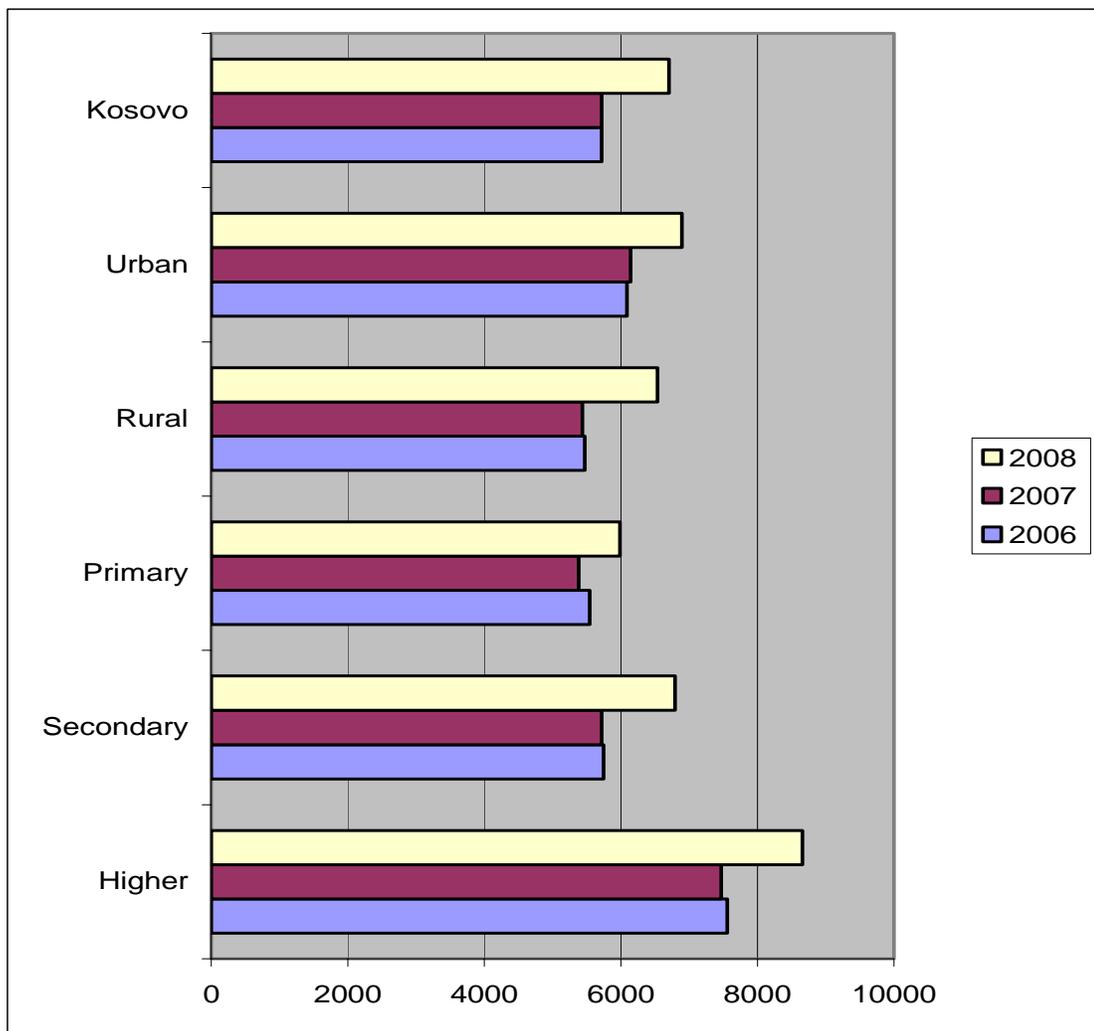
Consumption per household in Kosovo in 2008 was € 6.707. This shows that it has increased by 17 percent (%) in comparison with 2007.

During 2008, urban households had a higher consumption, € 6.894, while the consumption in rural households was € 6.536. Households with heads who have completed only primary education or less consume about € 5.986, while those with secondary education consume about € 6.789 and with higher education € 8.656.

Rural and less educated households had lower levels of consumption and more members to share it.

According to HBS results released for 2008, overall consumption has increased to the households with higher education.

Figure 1: Household overall annual consumption according to location and level of education, 2006-2008



1.2 Food

Most of the household budget is used for food and is estimated at € 2.581 for 2008 or 38 percent (%) of total consumption, which represents an increase of 13 percent (%) compared with 2007. The small budget spent on food shows a higher welfare.

Part of food has been between 10% and 19% in EU member states in 1999.

Figure 2: Household annual consumption of food according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €

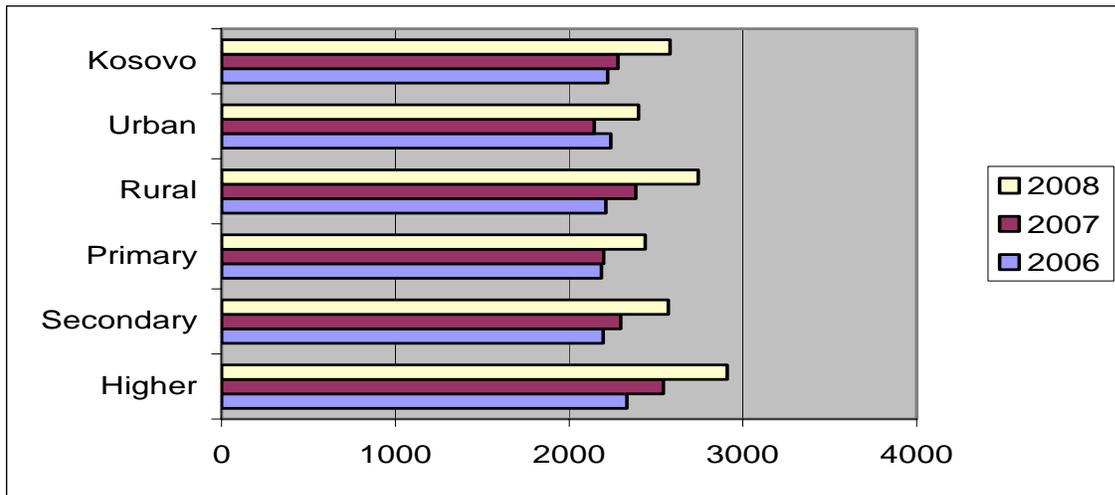
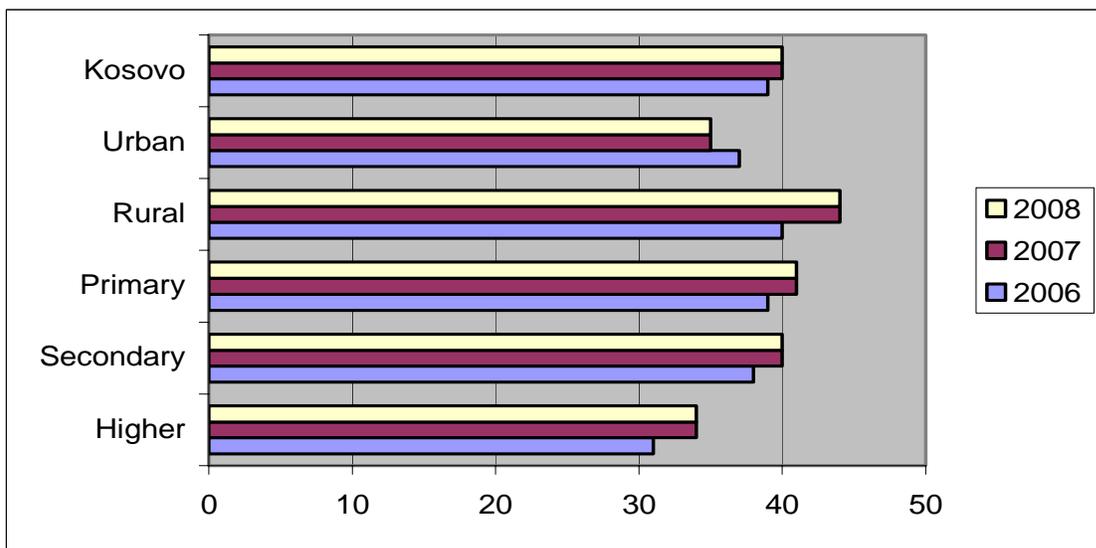


Figure 3: Part of food in the overall consumption according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in %



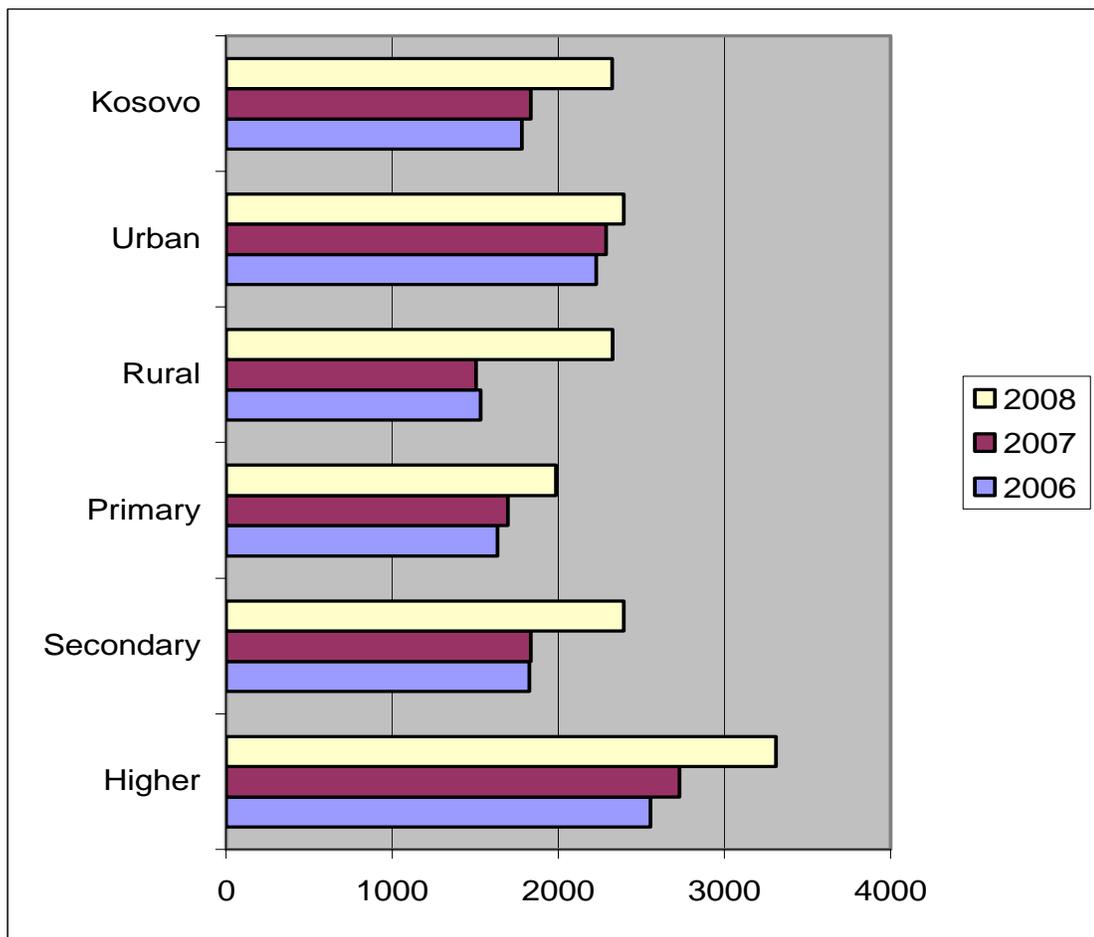
1.3 Housing

Housing constitutes the second largest budget of households with € 2.324 or 35 percent (%) of the household budget, which represents an increase of 27 percent (%) compared with 2007. The budget which is allocated for housing ranges from 28 percent (%) for rural households, up to 37 percent (%) for urban households.

In 1999, housing in EU member states has been from 20 to 31 percent (%). Food and housing together constitute more than two-thirds or 73 percent (%) of the household budget.

Much of the housing is “estimated rent”. A small part of households pay for rent.

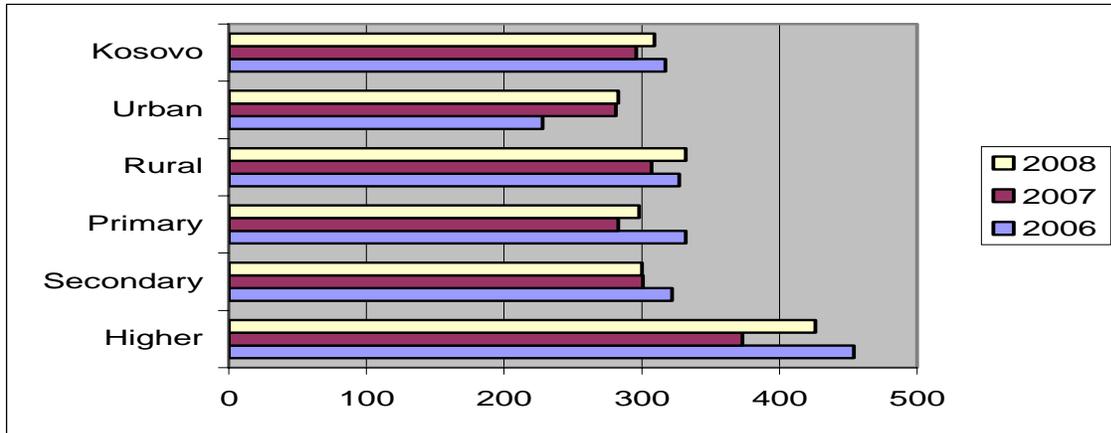
Figure 4: Household expenditure for housing according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.4 Clothing and footwear

An average household spends about € 300 a year for clothing and footwear, or 5 percent (%) of the budget. Households with higher education spend more for clothing and footwear, about € 420 or 14 percent (%) more. Part of that budget earmarked for clothing and footwear ranges from 5 -6% compared with 5-9% within EU in 1999.

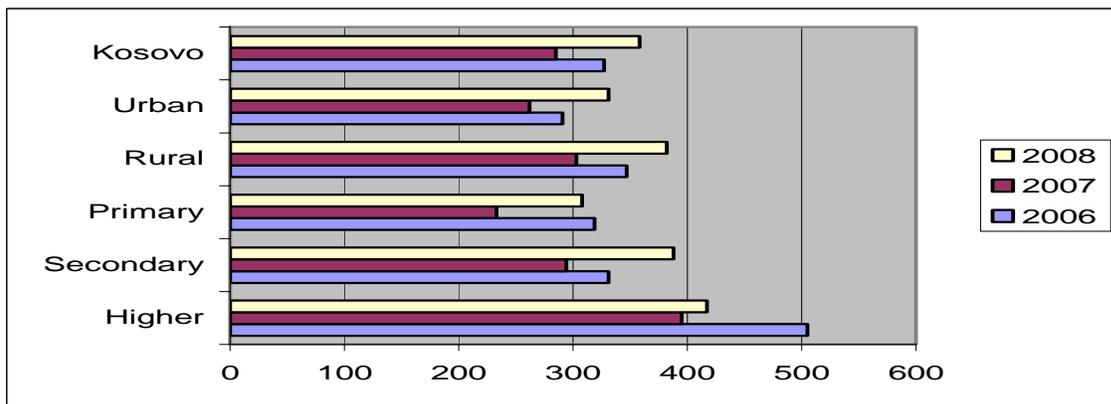
Figure 5: Household expenditure for clothing and footwear according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.5 Transport

Compared to 2007, transport has increased in 2008 up to 26 percent (%). The budget allocated for transport in 2008 was 4 percent (%) for urban households, while 6 percent (%) for rural areas. Households with higher education use the 5 percent (%) of their budget on transportation. In EU in 1999, the budget for transportation has been between 10 and 17 percent (%).

Figure 6: Household expenditure for transportation according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €

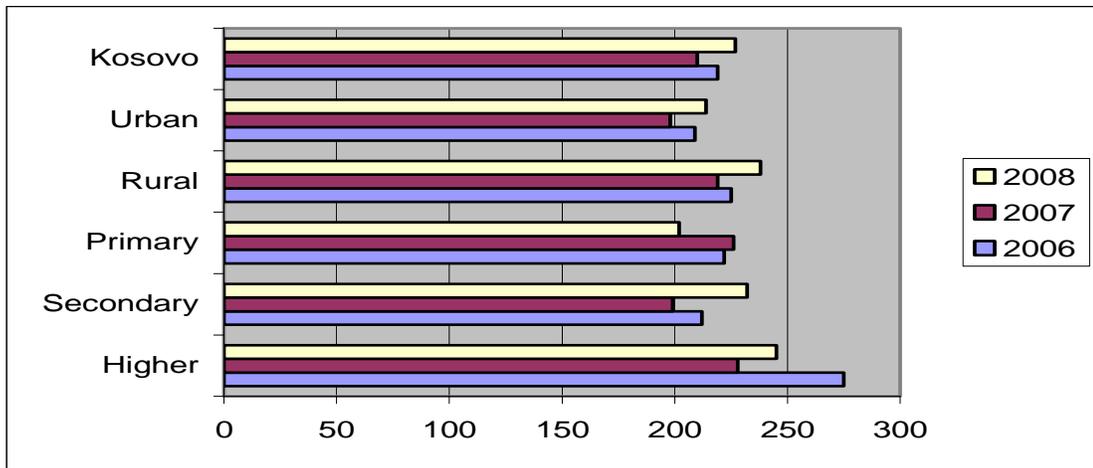


1.6 Furniture

There is an evident decrease of expenditures for furniture in 2006 and 2007, while in 2008 households spent an average of about € 227 a year, or 8 percent (%) more compared to 2007. Households with higher education have spent on average € 245 annually.

The household's budget allocated for furniture was about 3% in 2008, while in EU countries in 1999 was 5-8%.

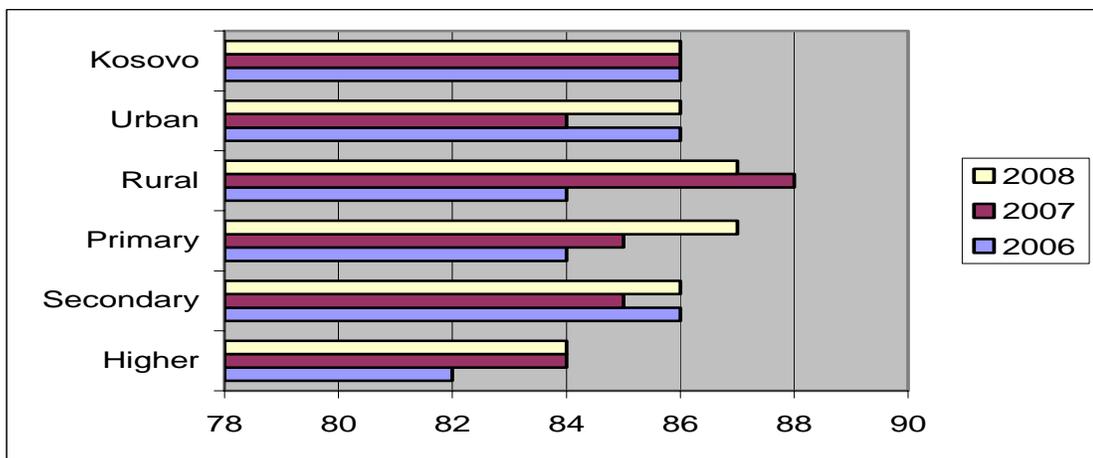
Figure 7: Furniture expenditure according to locality and level of education, 2006-2008 in €



1.7 Main consumption (five largest groups)

Five main categories of the largest consumption (food, housing, transport, clothing and footwear, and furniture) represent 86% of total consumption. Seven other categories share 14% percent of consumption.

Figure 8: Five largest categories of household consumption according to location and level of education, % of total



1.8 Alcohol and tobacco

In the overall budget household, alcohol and tobacco takes 3% percent or € 205 per year. If compared with two previous years, consumption has been increasing in 2006, while in 2007 and 2008 there is an evident of a constant decrease. In EU countries, consumption of alcohol and tobacco ranges between 2 - 7% percent.

Figure 9: Household consumption of alcohol and tobacco according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €

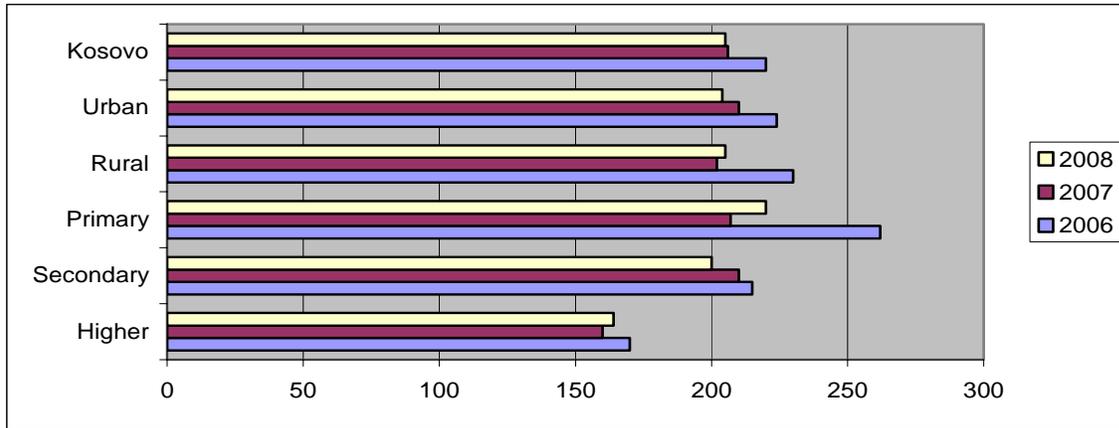


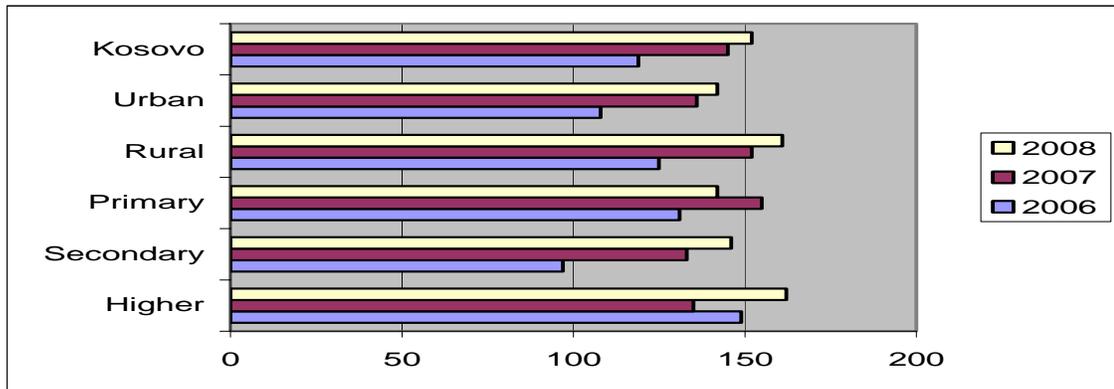
Table 1: Percentage of smokers in population in 2008 according to gender and consumption, % of population aged 10 years and older

No. of cigarettes	Male		Female		All	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
1 up to 10	2	2	2	2	2	2
11 up to 20	21	17	4	3	12	10
21+	4	4	0	0	2	2
Total number of smokers	27	23	6	5	16	14

1.9 Health

Expenditures for health care have increased to 5% percent compared to 2007. Households with primary education in 2007 have spent more on health than those with higher level of education. In 2008 compared with 2007, families with higher education have spent on health about 20% percent more.

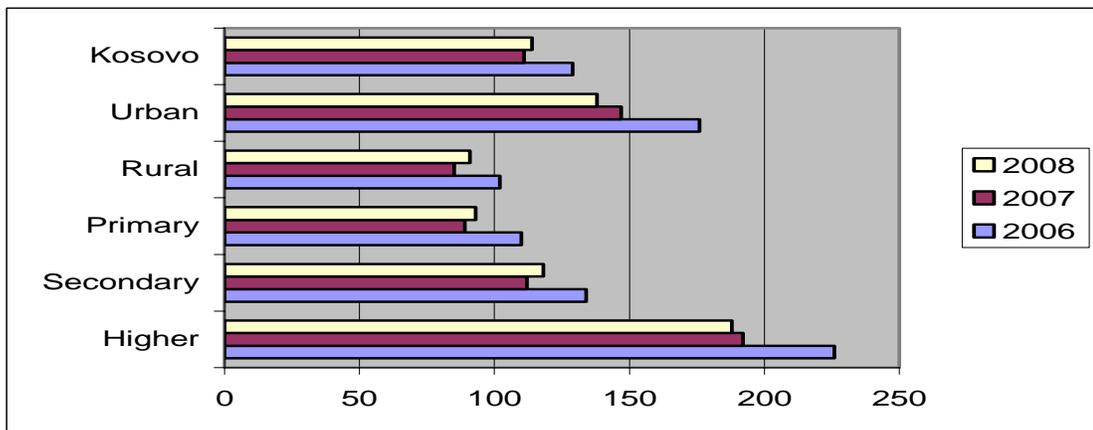
Figure 10: Household expenditure on health according to location and level of education 2006-2008, in €



1.10 Communication

Communication expenditure had increased in 2006, but in 2007 there was a decrease. Households in 2008 had a small increase of 3% percent compared to 2007. Urban households and those with higher education spend more on communication compared to other groups.

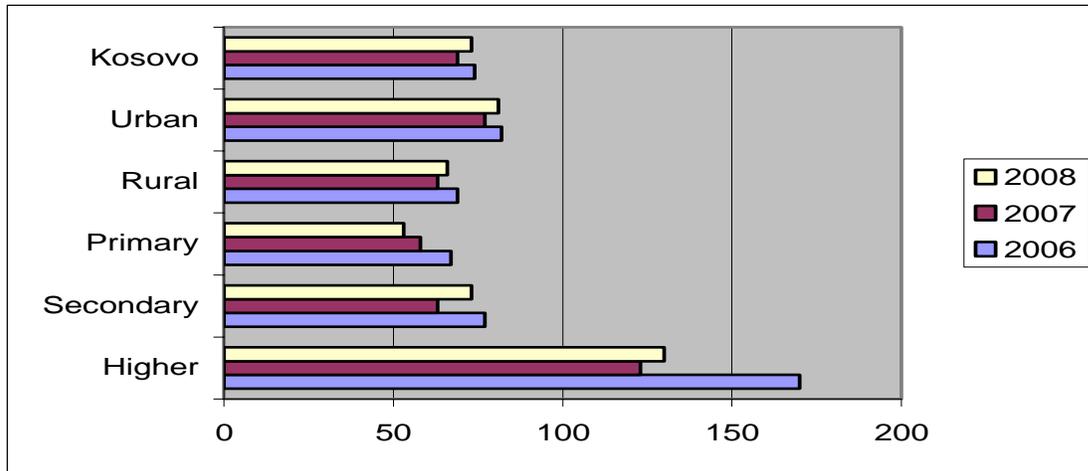
Figure 11: Household expenditure on communication according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.11 Recreation

In 2008, urban households spent more on recreation in comparison with 2007. The level of spending in almost all groups of households has been higher in 2006 compared to the years 2007 and 2008.

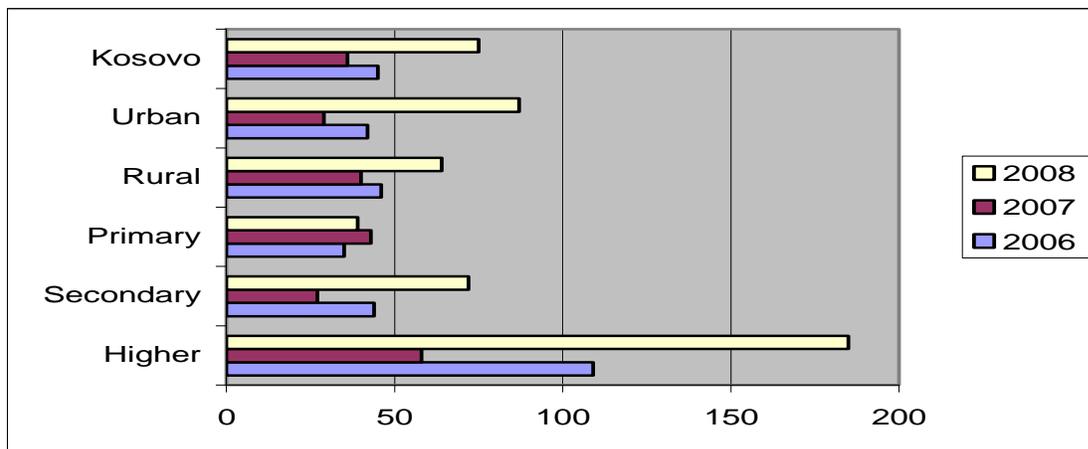
Figure 12: Household expenditure for recreation according to locality and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.12 Education

Expenditures for education have been lower in 2007 compared to 2008, especially in households with secondary education. In 2008, households with higher education had a marked increase spending on education in comparison with 2007.

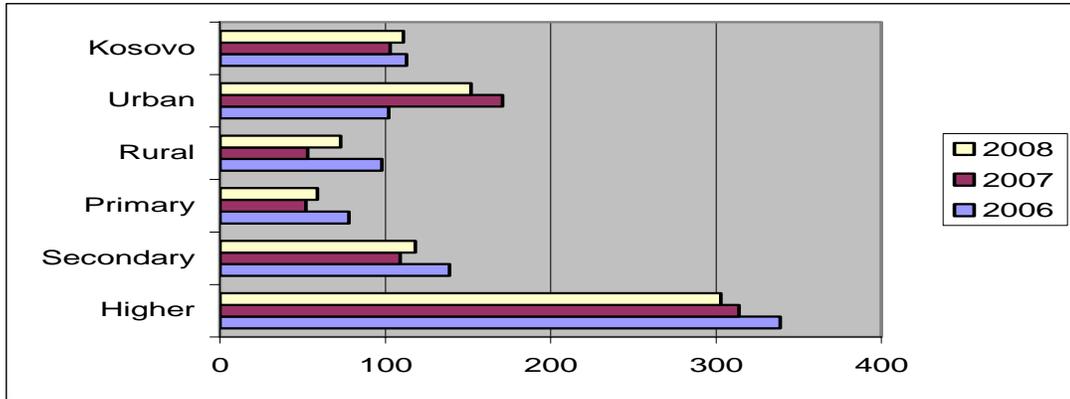
Figure 13: Household expenditure on education according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.13 Hotels and restaurants

In 2007, expenditures for hotels and restaurants have decreased in comparison with 2006 expenses, except expenditures in urban areas marking an increase. In 2008, expenditures for hotels and restaurants have been the largest to urban households and with higher education, but in comparison with 2007 it is evident the increase of these expenditures also in rural areas and in households with primary and secondary education.

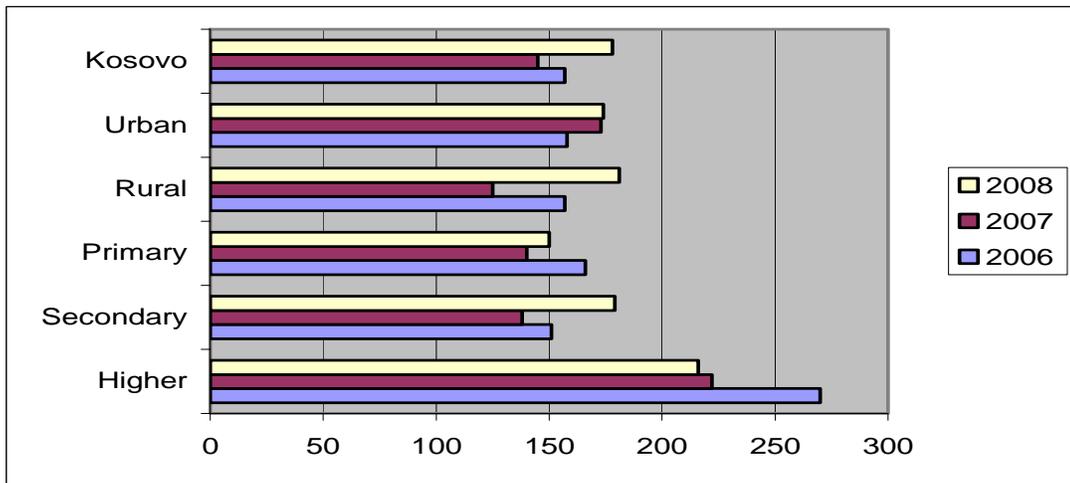
Figure 14: Household expenditure for hotels and restaurants according to location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.14 Other goods

This group is a mix of goods as the hair care, goods for personal expenses, for insurance and other financial expenses. In 2008, compared to 2007, households had an increase of 22 percent (%).

Figure 15: Other household expenditure by location and level of education, 2006-2008, in €



1.15 Conclusion

Kosovo household is slowly transformed by the domination of food into housing, clothing and transport. Urban households and those with higher education are more ahead in this regard and are increasing the budget for communications, education, recreation and hotels and restaurants.

Table 2: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2006-2008, according to consumption, location and level of education of heads of households, € of overall consumption

Year	Food	Alcohol & tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotel & rest	Other	Total €
2006	2 222 €	220	317	1 779 €	219	119	327	129	74	45	113	157	5 721 €
2007	2 282 €	206	296	1 833 €	210	145	285	111	69	36	103	145	5 721 €
2008	2 581 €	205	309	2 324 €	227	152	358	114	73	75	111	178	6 707 €
Urban													
2006	2 241 €	224	228	2 227 €	209	108	291	176	82	42	102	158	6 088 €
2007	2 144 €	210	281	2 286 €	198	136	262	147	77	29	171	173	6 144 €
2008	2 399 €	204	283	2 388 €	214	142	331	138	81	87	152	174	6 894 €
Rural													
2006	2 211 €	230	327	1 532 €	225	125	347	102	69	46	98	157	5 469 €
2007	2 384 €	202	307	1 503 €	219	152	303	85	63	40	53	125	5 436 €
2008	2 744 €	205	332	1 997 €	238	161	382	91	66	64	73	181	6 536 €
Primary education or less													
2006	2 186 €	262	332	1 635 €	222	131	319	110	67	35	78	166	5 543 €
2007	2 199 €	207	283	1 695 €	226	155	233	89	58	43	52	140	5 380 €
2008	2 437 €	220	298	1 987 €	202	142	308	93	53	39	59	150	5 986 €
Secondary education													
2006	2 197 €	215	322	1 826 €	212	97	331	134	77	44	139	151	5 745 €
2007	2 297 €	210	301	1 835 €	199	133	294	112	63	27	109	138	5 718 €
2008	2 572 €	200	300	2 393 €	232	146	388	118	73	72	118	179	6 789 €
Higher education													
2006	2 332 €	170	454	2 556 €	275	149	505	226	170	109	339	270	7 555 €
2007	2 542 €	160	373	2 730 €	228	135	395	192	123	58	314	222	7 472 €
2008	2 910 €	164	426	3 309 €	245	162	417	188	130	185	303	216	8 656 €

Table 2a: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2006-2008, according to 5 main groups of consumption, location and education of heads of households, in %

Year	Food	Alcohol & Tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotel & rest	Other	15-main groups %
2006	39%	4%	6%	31%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
2007	40%	4%	5%	32%	4%	3%	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
2008	38%	3%	5%	35%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
Urban													
2006	37%	4%	4%	37%	3%	2%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
2007	35%	3%	5%	37%	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%	3%	3%	84%
2008	35%	3%	5%	37%	3%	2%	4%	4%	1%	0%	3%	3%	86%
Rural													
2006	40%	4%	6%	28%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	84%
2007	44%	4%	6%	28%	4%	3%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	88%
2008	44%	4%	6%	28%	4%	3%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	87%
Primary education or less													
2006	39%	5%	6%	29%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	84%
2007	41%	9%	5%	32%	4%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	86%
2008	41%	9%	5%	32%	4%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	87%
Secondary education													
2006	38%	4%	6%	32%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	86%
2007	40%	4%	5%	32%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	85%
2008	40%	4%	5%	32%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	86%
Higher education													
2006	31%	2%	6%	34%	4%	2%	7%	3%	2%	1%	4%	4%	82%
2007	34%	2%	5%	37%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	84%
2008	34%	2%	5%	37%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	84%

¹ Here are five groups of main consumption (food, housing, transport, clothing and footwear, furniture).

2 The overall consumption in Kosovo 2006 - 2008

This publication presents data on macroeconomic of HBS for 2006 to 2008. In some cases the results differ from National Accounts (NA) since NAs are filled with several other sources of data (e.g. data from customs, from imports and other data from domestic production) and make some adaptations.

Data are collected according to standard international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (CICP). On a somewhat smaller sample, results should be considered approximate. It is difficult to make any assessment without a new general census of population, households and dwellings.

2.1. Consumer trends

According to the outcomes of HBS 2008, there is an increase of 28 percent (%) of consumption compared to 2007, while consumption of households marks an increase of 18 percent (%) and the consumption per capita marks an increase of 17.5 percent (%).

Table 3: Overall consumption in Kosovo, 2006-2008

Year	Million €	Consumption per household €	Consumption per capita €
2006	1. 414	5. 700	980
2007	1. 403	5. 700	980
2008	1. 798	6. 707	1 156

2.2. Distribution of consumption

Most of the household budget is spent on food or 38% percent of total consumption. The second is housing with 35% percent and the third is for clothing and transport by 5% percent. Expenditures for food are reduced in comparison with 2007 and this can be seen as a sign of a higher economic standard.

In 2008, about 8% percent of the total consumption includes food by self-production.

Table 4: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo, 2006-2008

(%)

Consumption	2006	2007	2008
Food	39	40	38
Alcohol & Tobacco	4	4	3
Clothing and footwear	5	5	5
Housing	31	32	35
Furniture	3	4	3
Health	2	3	2
Transport	6	5	5
Communication	2	2	2
Recreation	1	1	1
Education	1	1	1
Hotels & Restaurants	2	2	2
Other	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100
<i>Domestic food production</i>	7	8	8

Table 5: Distribution of consumption in EU in 1999

(%)

Consumption	Minimum	Maximum
Food	10	19
Alcohol & Tobacco	2	7
Clothing and footwear	5	9
Housing	20	31
Furniture	5	8
Health	1	6
Transport	10	17
Communication	2	3
Recreation	5	15
Education	0	2
Hotels & Restaurants	4	10
Other	5	15

Source: HBS 1999, Eurostat

Food in Kosovo is dominated by bread, food from cereals, daily products and eggs, meat, contributing with more than a half of the consumption of food (in value). Then come vegetables and non-alcoholic beverages.

Table 6: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo 2006-2008

(%)

Consumption	2006	2007	2008
Bread and cereals	19	20	22
Meat	19	19	18
Fish	1	1	1
Daily products, eggs	19	21	19
Oils and fats	5	5	5
Fruits	6	6	6
Vegetables	12	11	12
Sugar and confectionery	5	5	4
Food products	5	4	4
Non-alcoholic beverages	9	7	8
General food	100	100	100

3 Private income in Kosovo 2006 - 2008

3.1. Main household income

Salaries of public sector are the most important source of income in Kosovo and are the main source for almost a quarter of households.

Next most important source is wages from the private sector and businesses. Nearly one out of ten households is living from money sent from abroad (remittances).

Most households have mixed sources of income, so the current revenues provide a different insight.

Table 7: Household main source of income in Kosovo, %

Source of income	2007	2008
Salaries and wages from public sector	27	25
Salaries and wages from private sector	21	19
Agriculture	7	7
Income from per diem ²	8	8
Other household businesses	8	15
Pensions	8	8
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	11	10
Money sent from Kosovo	2	1
Social benefits	6	5
Other ³	2	2
Total	100	100

² Revenues from non-incorporated activities

³ Other - Source of income not specified in the above categories

3.2. Sources of individual income

The main source of income is wages from regular employment, which make up about half of overall revenue. About 5 percent (%) were obtained from temporary work.

Second source are net revenues from businesses that make 16 percent (%) of total revenues, and 7 percent (%) from agriculture.

Another important source is the cash money send from abroad (remittances) by members of households, 8 percent (%), on an additional 3 percent (%) by others abroad. Pensions inside Kosovo constitute 5 percent (%) and pensions from abroad 3 percent (%).

Women earn only 19 percent (%) of total revenue. Salaries of regular employment are more important for women than for men.

Pensions in Kosovo constitute the second most important source for women, with 13 percent, (%) compared with only 4 percent (%) for men.

Education has an impact on the sources of revenue. More education leads to greater income from regular employment. Those with primary education or less, to a considerable extent, must live by per diem, pensions from abroad, self-business and the support from abroad. Clearly there is a rough correlation between education and age. People with secondary education provide 22 percent (%) of income from businesses.

Table 8: Sources of individual income in Kosovo in 2008, % of income

Source of income	Men	Women	All
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	43	60	46
Wages in kind	0	0	0
Incomes from per diem	6	1	5
Rent, dissidents, interest (from savings in the bank)	3	1	3
Benefits from social welfare	1	2	1
Pensions from Kosovo	4	13	5
Pensions from abroad	3	3	3
The money sent in cash from Kosovo	1	1	1
Net income from self business in Kosovo	19	5	16
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	8	8	8
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	3	6	3
Gifts in-kind remittances from diaspora	0	0	0
Income from agriculture	8	1	7
Other	1	0	1
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	997 €	232 €	1 .229 €

Table 9: Sources of income according to highest level of education, 2008

Source of income	Primary	Secondary	University or more
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	26	50	79
Wages in kind	0	0	0
Incomes from per diem	10	5	0
Rent, dissidents, interest (from savings in the bank)	2	3	3
Benefits from social welfare	3	1	0
Pensions from Kosovo	6	2	1
Pensions from abroad	7	1	0
The money sent in cash from Kosovo	1	0	4
Net income from self business in Kosovo	13	22	10
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	15	7	1
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	5	3	1
Gifts in-kind remittances from diaspora	0	0	0
Income from agriculture	10	5	1
Other	1	1	0
Total in %	100	100	100

3.3 Gender structure

Women have much lower income than men, as a group and as individual average. As explanation may be the volume of different jobs than the unfair wages.

Table 10: Average income from regular 12-months employment according to gender, €

Income	Men	Women	All
Wages for 12-month employment	3.075 €	2.694 €	52%

Of average income from employment from 52 percent (%), men earn almost 14% percent more than women within the 12 month period.

Table 11: Average income from 12-month employment according to education, €

Income	Men	Women	All
Wages for 12-month employment	2.418 €	1.852 €	55%

Secondary

Income	Men	Women	All
Wages for 12-month employment	2.975 €	2.478 €	53%

	University or more		
Income	Men	Women	All
Wages for 12-month employment	4.151 €	3.505 €	52%

Statistical Office of Kosovo, a brief description

The Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) is a professional office operating since 1948. The SOK passed through some of the historic phases and was structured by the state rule of that time. SOK restarted its work on August 2, 1999, as an independent and professional office working in the frames of the Ministry of Public Administration (MPA). SOK is financed by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget and by donors for the various projects.

The Statistical Office of Kosovo acts pursuant the UNMIK Regulation 2001/14 that entered into force on July 2, 2001. A medium-term Master Plan is being developed for the statistical system of Kosovo compatible with the European Statistics.

The SOK Organization Structure; composes of four departments for production of statistics (Department of Economic Statistics and National Accounts, Department of Population Statistics, Department of Social Statistics and Department of Agricultural and Environment Statistics), seven Regional Offices (located in Gjakova, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj), two support departments (Department of Methodology and Information Technology, and Department of Administration), as well as the Office of the Population Census.

Total number employees is 134, of them 96 (71.6%) within the SOK offices whilst 38 (28.4%) in regional offices.

There is also a support and cooperation with the international institutions.

The Statistical Office of Kosovo covers Kosovo entirely. For implementation of the surveys in the field, the SOK uses appropriate sampling and methodology approach. In the collection of the reports from the reporting units, the SOK engages professionals, technicians, administrators and civilians form the local offices and regional field population census.

Recently, a team of national and international experts is working in the project of the population census.

SOK Mission is to fulfill the needs of the users with the reliable statistical data and with regular analyses in order to support and provide government departments with the proper information for decision-making process including other users as well.

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