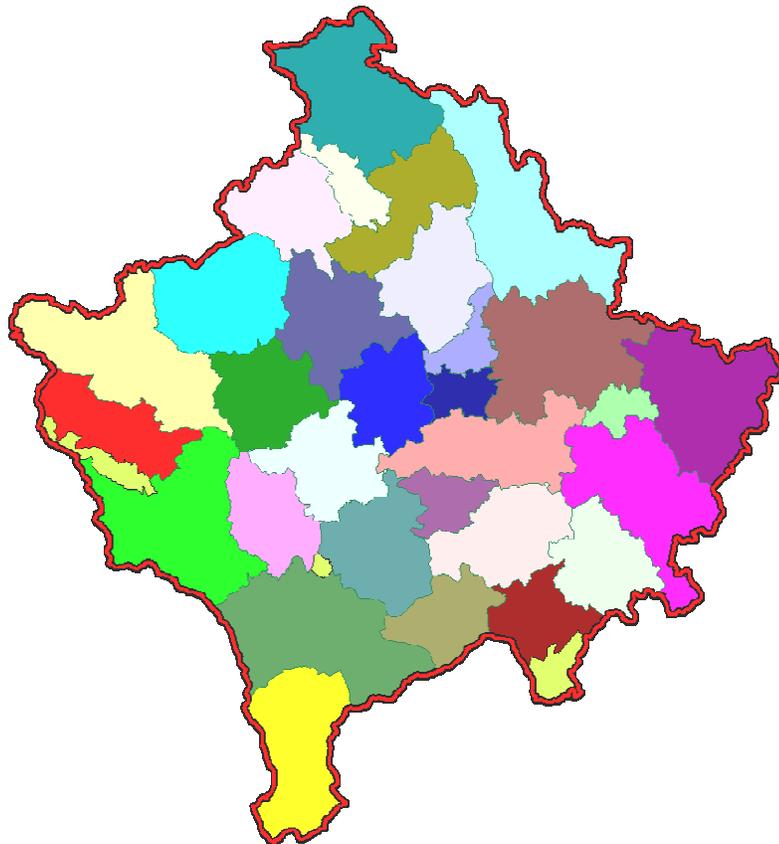




Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government
Zyra e Kryeministrit -Ured Premijera -Office of the Prime Minister
Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija Statistike Kosova - Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Series 5: Social Statistics

Results of Household Budget Survey 2012





Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government
Zyra e Kryeministrit -Ured Premijera -Office of the Prime Minister
Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija Statistike Kosova - Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Series 5: Social Statistics

Results of Household Budget Survey 2012



AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TË KOSOVËS
AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKE KOSOVA
KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS

Publisher: *Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS)*
Publication date: June 2013
© Kosovo Agency of Statistics
Reproduction is authorized when source is indicated only
Printed by the K.G.T, Pristina, Kosovo

More information is available on Internet
<http://esk.rks-gov.net>

F o r e w o r d

Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), actually Department of Social Statistics (DSS) is doing Household Budget Survey (HBS), since 2002.

The purpose of publishing of the results of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2012 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 2010 to 2012.

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.

Professional support for development of the HBS has been provided by Swedish organization (SIDA) and the World Bank (WB). We especially thank experts of those organizations for their contribution. We also thank the KAS regional staff who contributed in the collection of the HBS data.

Comments, remarks or proposals related to this publication are welcome and you can send it by electronic address: social@rks-gov.net .

The publication has been prepared by:

1. Mr. Sc. Bashkim BELLAQA - Director of the Department of Social Statistics,
2. Emina DELIU - Head of Sector of Living Standard,
3. Besa HAQIFI – Senior Official of the Sector of Living Standard and
4. Ahmet Cakolli - Official of design.

June, 2013

Chief Executive Officer, KAS
Isa Krasniqi

Abbreviations

COICOP	-	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
DSS	-	Department of Social Statistics
EU	-	European Union
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	-	Household Budget Survey
KAS	-	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
NA	-	National Accounts
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
WB	-	World Bank

Content

	Page
INTRODUCTION	5
1 The overall consumption in Kosovo 2010 – 2012	6
1.1 Consumer trends	6
1.2 Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups.....	6
2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2010 – 2012	8
2.1 Main consumption (five largest groups)	9
2.2 Food and Non-alcoholic beverages.....	9
2.3 Housing.....	10
2.4 Transport	11
2.5 Clothing and footwear	11
2.6 Alcohol and tobacco.....	12
2.7 Furniture	13
2.8 Health	13
2.9 Communication	14
2.10 Recreation	14
2.11 Education.....	15
2.12 Hotels and restaurants	15
2.13 Other goods and services	16
3 Private income in Kosovo 2010 – 2012	17
3.1. Main household income	17
3.2 Sources of individual income	18
3.3 Income according to gender structure.....	20
4 Living Conditions and Affordability	21
4.1 Ownership by gender structure and mortgage	21
4.2 Possession of rooms and equipments/services	21
4.3 Affordability	23
5 Conclusions	26
Annexes	27

I N T R O D U C T I O N

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 82 percent 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 STATA 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 The overall consumption in Kosovo 2010 – 2012

This publication presents data on macroeconomic of HBS for 2010 to 2012. 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 (COICOP). On a somewhat smaller sample, results should be considered approximate.

1.1 Consumer trends

According to outcomes of HBS 2012, there is increase of 18.9 percent of total consumption of Kosovo compared to 2011, and also increase of 9.23 percent of consumption per households and 13.97 of consumption per capita.

Table 1: Overall consumption in Kosovo, 2010 – 2012

Year	Million €	Consumption per household €	Consumption per capita €
2010	1.937	7.110	1.226
2011	1.928	7.010	1.210
2012	2.292	7.657	1.380

1.2 Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups

Most of the households' budget in 2012 is spent on food and housing, 45 percent of total consumption is spent on food and 30 percent on housing. The remaining part of expenditure is spent on alcohol and tobacco 5 percent and for transport and for clothing and footwear is 4 percent.

In 2012, about 6 percent of the total consumption includes food by self-production.

Table 2: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups, 2010 – 2012 in %

Consumption	2010	2011	2012
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	35	38	45
Alcohol and Tobacco	4	4	5
Clothing and Footwear	6	5	4
Housing	33	31	30
Furniture	3	3	3
Health	2	2	2
Transport	6	6	4
Communication	2	2	2
Recreation	2	2	1
Education	1	1	1
Hotels and Restaurants	3	3	1
Other	3	3	2
<i>Domestic food production</i>	7	7	6

Food in Kosovo is dominated by meat, bread and cereals, milk, cheese, eggs, that account for more than a half of the consumption of food (in value). The next important items are vegetables and non-alcoholic beverages.

Table 3: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo 2010 – 2012 in %

Consumption	2010	2011	2012
Bread and cereals	19	21	19
Meat	18	19	20
Fish	1	1	1
Milk, cheese, eggs	19	18	16
Oils and fats	4	5	4
Fruits	7	6	7
Vegetables	12	11	11
Sugar and confectionery	6	6	7
Food products	5	5	5
Non-alcoholic beverages	9	8	10
General food	100	100	100

2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2010 – 2012

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 Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) 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.

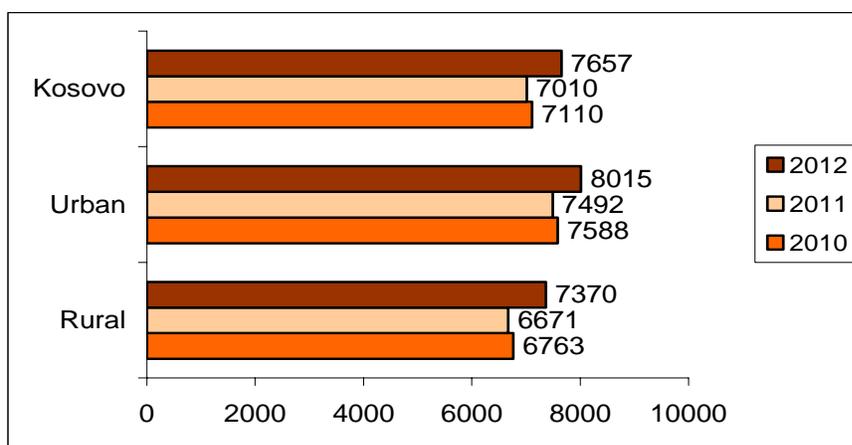
Most of the consumption is based on purchased goods and services paid during the period of reference, and a smaller part of the goods are self-produced. The reference period is two weeks for food items (supported by the maintenance of records), last three months for non-food items and the last 12 months 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.

Consumption per household in Kosovo in 2012 was €7.657. In households in urban and rural area increasing of total consumption was about 10 percent in rural and 7 percent in urban area.

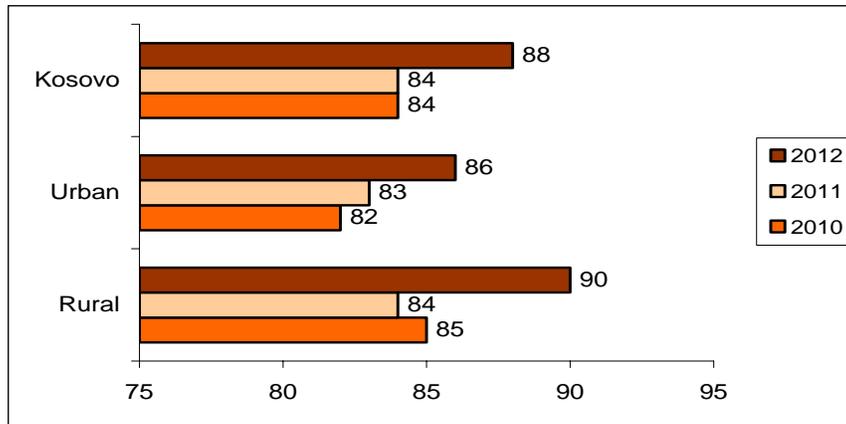
Figure 1: Household overall annual consumption according to location, 2010 – 2012



2.1 Main consumption (five largest groups)

As shown in Figure 2 five main categories of the largest consumption (food, housing, alcohol and tobacco, transport and clothing and footwear) represent 88 percent of total consumption. Seven other categories share 12 percent of consumption.

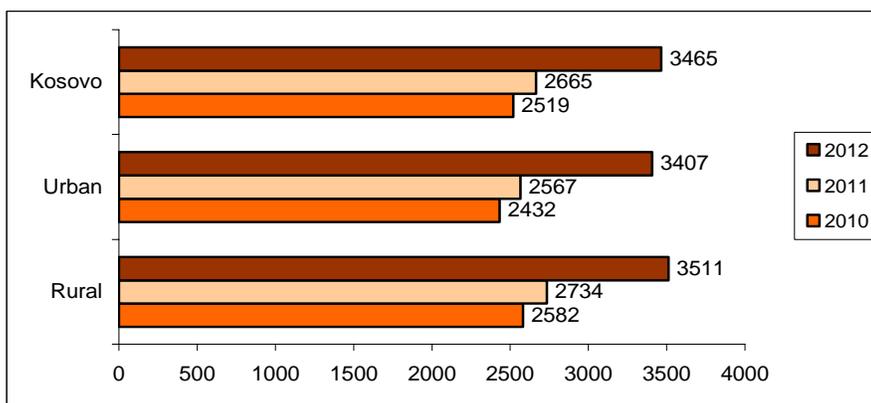
Figure 2: Five largest categories of household consumption according to location, of total 2010 – 2012



2.2 Food and Non-alcoholic beverages

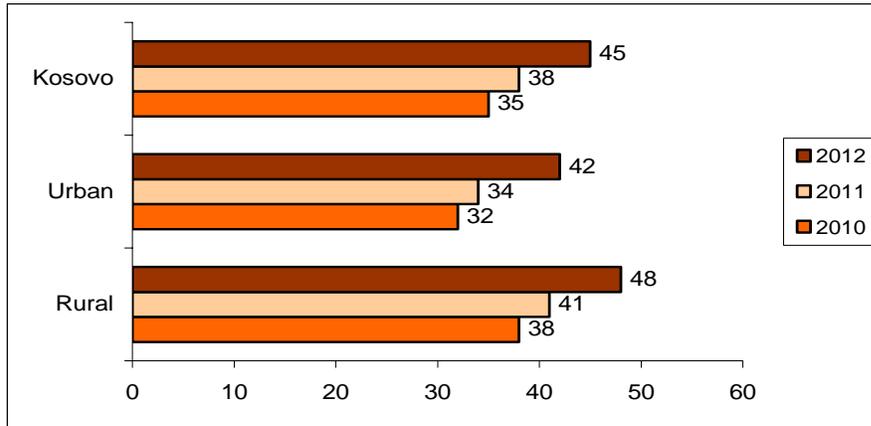
Most of the household budget is used for food and non-alcoholic beverages and is estimated at € 3.465 € for 2012 or 45 percent of total consumption. Expenditures for food and non-alcoholic beverages in household's shows increase of 30 percent compared with 2011. During the last three years consumption on food and non-alcoholic beverages has increased, but in 2012 it is more shown.

Figure 3: Household annual consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages according to location, 2010 – 2012 in €



The data in Figure 4 show that food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute main component of consumption. In Kosovo, participation of food and non-alcoholic beverages in consumption increased from 38 percent in 2011 to 45 percent in 2012. This increasing trend is evident in total and both in urban and rural areas.

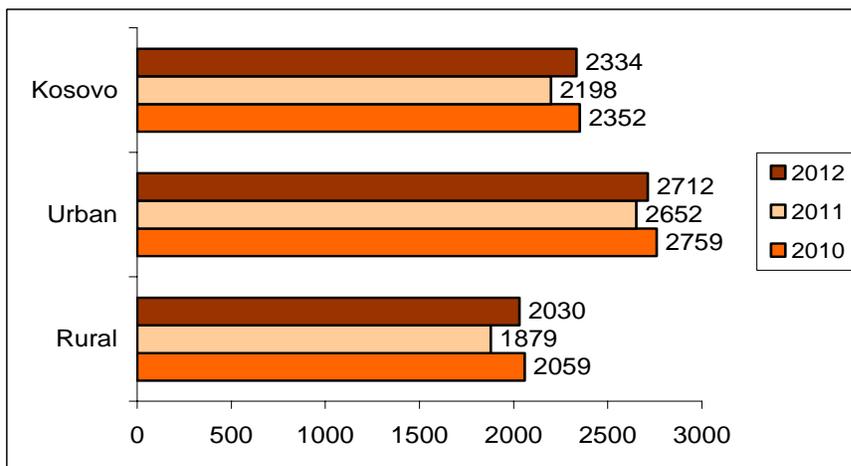
Figure 4: Part of food and non-alcoholic beverages in the overall consumption according to location, 2010 – 2012 in %



2.3 Housing

Housing constitutes the second largest part of budget of households with € 2.334 or 30 percent of the household budget, which represents an increase of 6 percent compared to 2011. Increase is present also based on localities; about 2 percent in urban areas and 8 percent in rural areas compared by 2011. The biggest part of housing is “estimated rent”. A small part of households pay rent. Food and housing together constitute three-fourths or 75 percent of the household budget.

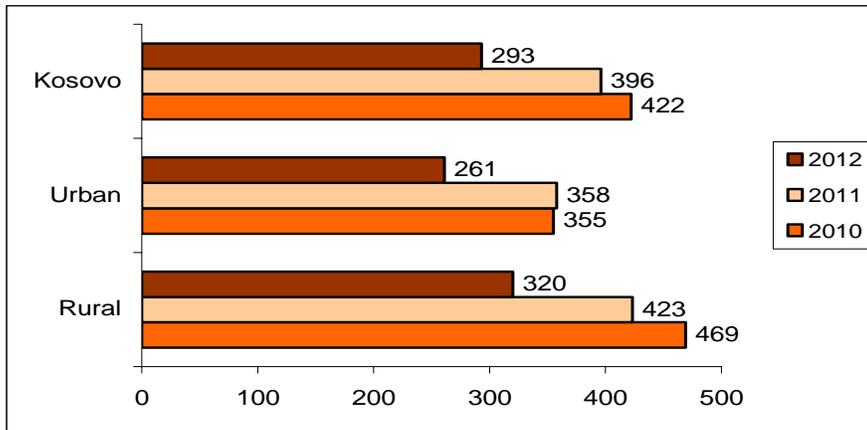
Figure 5: Household expenditure for housing according to location, 2010 – 2012 in €



2.4 Transport

Compared to 2011, transport in 2012 has decrease from 26 percent. In urban areas decrease is 27 percent and in rural areas 24 percent. The budget allocated for transport in 2012 was 3 percent for urban households, while 4 percent for rural households.

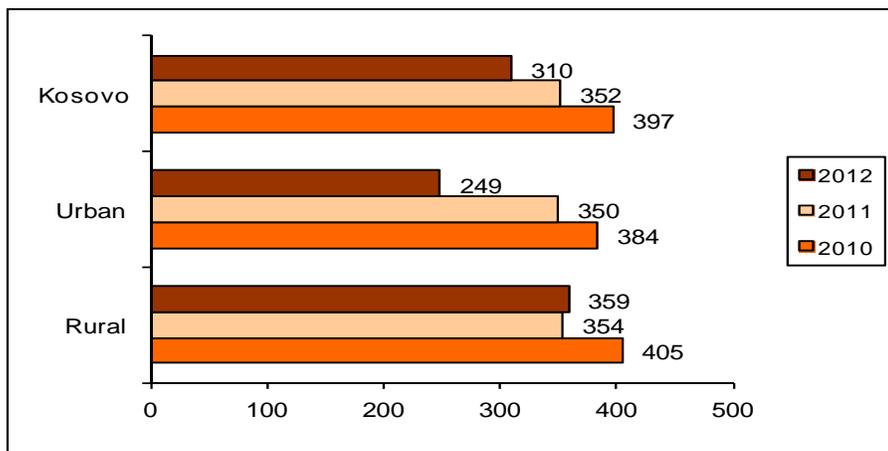
Figure 6: Household expenditure for transport according to location, 2010 – 2012 in €



2.5 Clothing and footwear

An average household in 2012 in average spends € 310 € for clothing and footwear, or 4 percent of the budget, which represents a decrease of about 12 percent compared with 2011. In urban areas decreasing was obvious 29 percent but in rural areas was a small increase of 1 percent.

Figure 7: Household expenditure for clothing and footwear according to location, 2010 – 2012 in €



2.6 Alcohol and tobacco

In the overall household budget in 2012, alcohol and tobacco takes about 5 percent or € 353 per year. Compared to 2011, in 2012 it is notes big increase of 36 percent of expenditures on alcohol and tobacco. Increasing trend.was in total and also in urban areas of 42 percent and in rural areas 31 percent.

Figure 8: Household consumption of alcohol and tobacco according to location, 2010 – 2012, in €

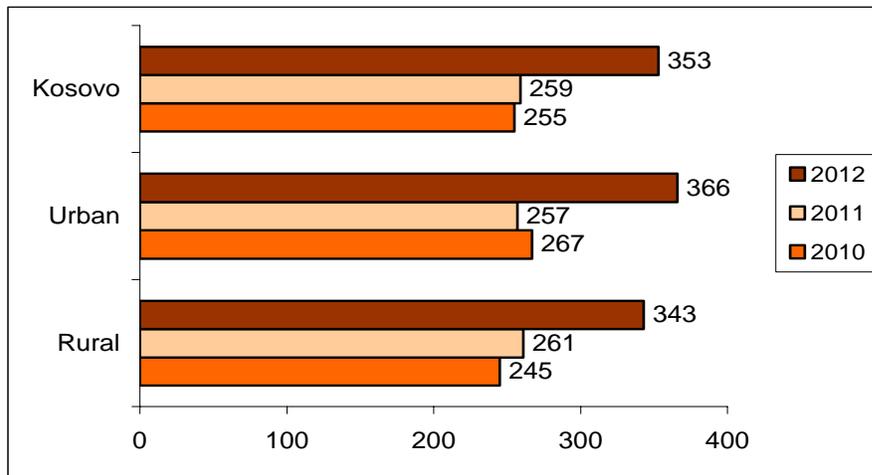


Table 4: Percentage of smokers in population in 2012 according to gender and daily consumption of cigarettes, % of population aged 10 years and older

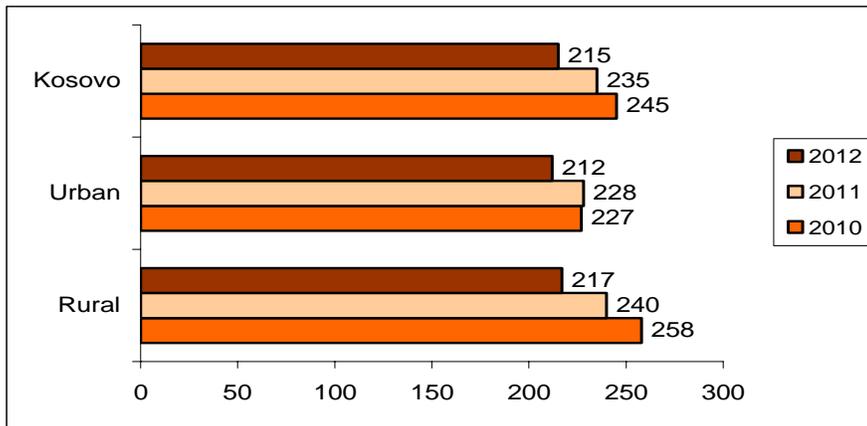
No. of cigarettes	Male (%)		Female (%)		All (%)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
1 up to 10	1	2	1	2	1	2
11 up to 20	18	20	3	5	10	12
21+	3	3	0	0	2	2
Total number of smokers	22	25	4	7	13	16

2.7 Furniture

During 2009, 2010 and 2011 there was gradual decrease on furniture expenditures in total and in rural areas. In urban areas there it was shown a small increase compared to 2010, but in 2012 it was decrease of 7 percent compared to 2011.

In 2012 households spent on average about €215 a year on furniture, 9 percent less compared to 2011.

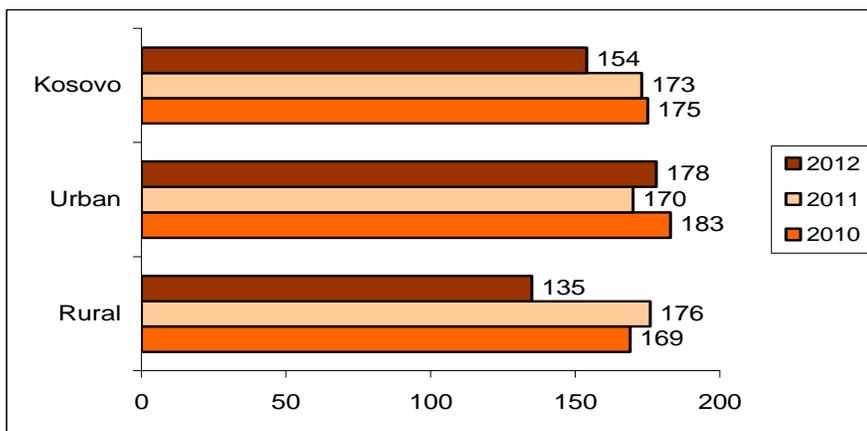
Figure 9: Furniture expenditure according to locality, 2010 – 2012 in €



2.8 Health

Expenditures for health care have decreased from year to year. In urban areas in 2012 compared to 2011 it was increase of 5 percent. In rural areas it was a small increase in 2011, whereas in 2012 it was decrease of 23 percent.

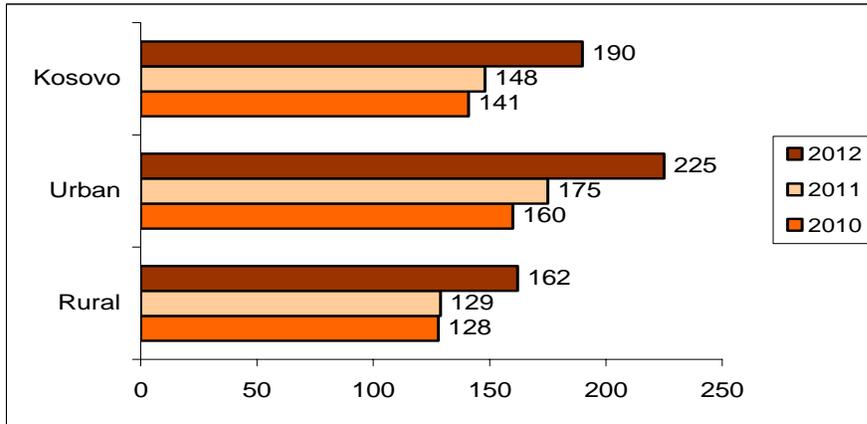
Figure10: Household expenditure on health according to location, 2010 – 2012, in €



2.9 Communication

Compared to 2011, in 2012 communication expenditures have increased by 28 percent. Increasing trend was in total and both in urban (29 percent) and rural areas (26 percent).

Figure 11: Household expenditure on communication according to location, 2010 – 2012, in €

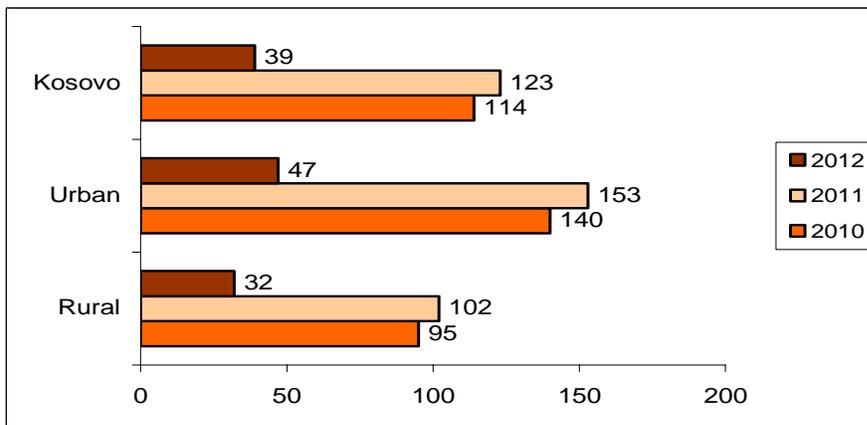


2.10 Recreation

The level of recreation expenditures for households in the level of Kosovo, during the years 2010-2011 have had increased constantly whereas in 2012 it was notes big decrease in whole groups.

Compared to 2011, in 2012 in urban areas households spent less for recreation (69 percent) and also in rural areas 69 percent.

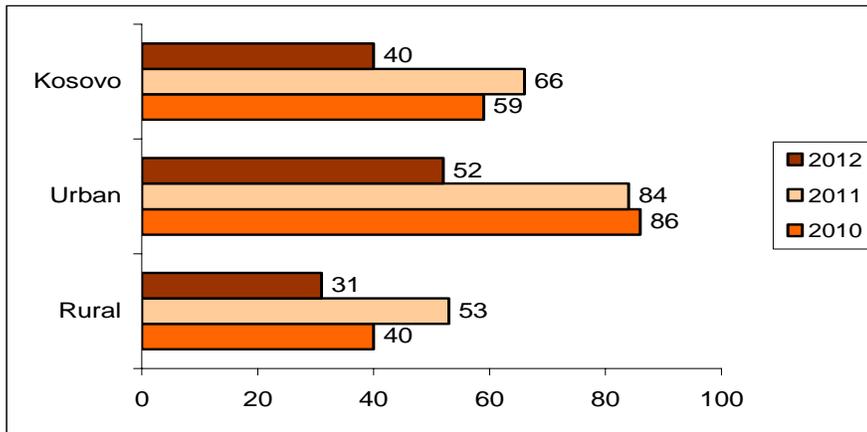
Figure 12: Household expenditure for recreation according to locality, 2010 – 2012, in €



2.11 Education

Decreasing of expenditures for education was notes in whole groups. In rural areas decreasing was more emphases (42 percent). In urban areas decrease was 38 percent.

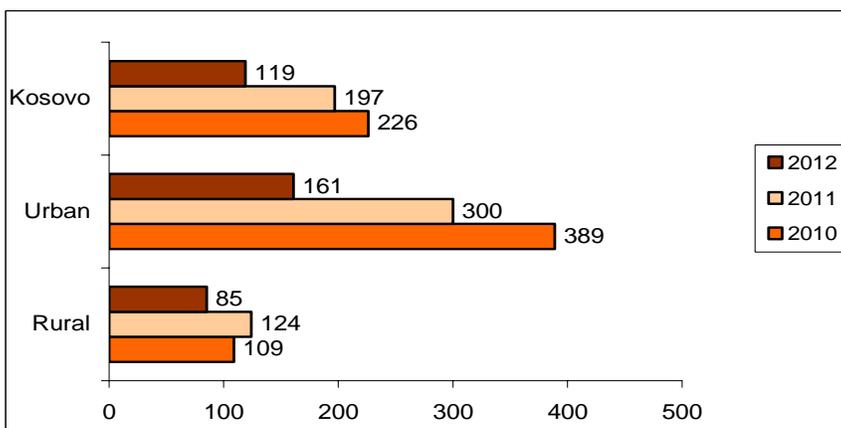
Figure 13: Household expenditure on education according to location, 2010 – 2012, in €



2.12 Hotels and restaurants

Compared to 2011, in 2012 expenditures for hotels and restaurants declined by 40 percent, a decrease of 46 percent in urban and 31 percent in rural areas.

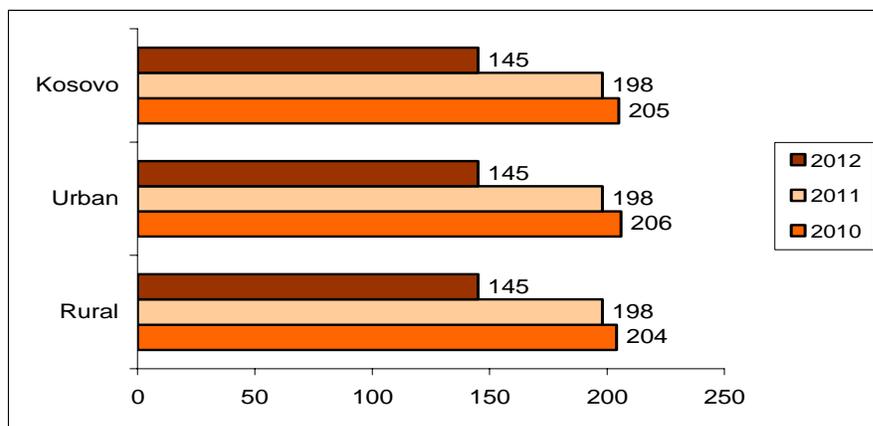
Figure 14: Household expenditure for hotels and restaurants according to location, 2010 – 2012, in €



2.13 Other goods and services

This group is a mix of expenditures for goods and services for the hair care, goods for personal needs, for insurance and other financial expenses. In 2012 compared to 2011 households have spent less on other expenditures and that in all groups: a decline by 27 percent in whole groups.

Figure 15: Household expenditure for other goods and services according to location, 2010 – 2012, in €



3 Private income in Kosovo 2010 – 2012

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. 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 5: Household main source of income in Kosovo, %

Source of income	2011	2012
Salaries and wages from public sector	25	23
Salaries and wages from private sector	22	23
Agriculture	7	5
Income from per diem ¹	9	9
Other household businesses	12	15
Pensions	8	8
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	9	10
Money sent from Kosovo	0	0
Social benefits - 1st Category	4	4
Social benefits - 2nd Category	2	1
Other ²	2	2
Total in %	100	100

¹ Income from temporary activities

² 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 half of overall revenue.

Second source are net revenues from businesses that make 17 percent of total revenues. About 6 percent have been earned from temporary work.

Another important source is the cash money send from abroad (remittances) by members of households, 2 percent, on an additional 8 percent by others abroad. Pensions inside Kosovo constitute 6 percent and pensions from abroad 3 percent.

Salaries of regular employment are more important for women than for men.

Pensions constitute the second most important income source for women (13 percent of women) compared to only 4 percent for men. The third most important source for women is remittances from abroad by 11 percent compared to 10 percent for men.

Pensions constitute the second most important income source for women (13 percent of women) compared to only 4 percent for men. The third most important source for women is remittances from abroad by 11 percent compared to 10 percent for men.

Table 6: Sources of individual income in Kosovo in 2012, % of income

Source of income	Male	Female	All
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	51	59	52
Incomes from per diem	7	1	6
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	2	1	2
Benefits from social welfare	1	3	2
Pensions from Kosovo	4	13	6
Pensions from abroad	3	4	3
Cash sent from Kosovo	0	1	0
Net income from self business in Kosovo	20	4	17
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	2	2	2
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	8	9	8
Income from agriculture	1	0	1
Other	1	3	1
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	1.206	291	1.497

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 the support from abroad, pensions, per diem and self business.

Table 7: Sources of income according to highest level of education, 2012 (%)

Source of income	Primary	Secondary	University or more
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	21	57	77
Incomes from per diem	12	6	2
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	2	2	1
Benefits from social welfare	4	1	0
Pensions from Kosovo	17	2	2
Pensions from abroad	7	2	1
Cash sent from Kosovo	1	0	0
Net income from self business in Kosovo	11	21	13
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	5	1	1
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	17	6	3
Income from agriculture	1	0	0
Other	2	2	0
Total in %	100	100	100

3.3 Income according to 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. From average income of 12-months employment of 50 percent, men earn 8 percent more than women.

Table 8: Average income from regular 12-months employment according to gender, €

Income	Yearly average male's wages by 12-month employment	Yearly average female's wages by 12-month employment	Percentage of employees by 12-month employment
Income for 12-month employment	3.753 €	3.722 €	50%
Employees by primary education (12 months)	2.916 €	2.548 €	53%
Employees by secondary education (12 months)	3.532 €	3.188 €	52%
Employees by higher education (12 months)	5.047 €	4.651 €	51%

4 Living Conditions and Affordability

4.1 Ownership by gender structure and mortgage

Table 9: Ownership by gender, 2012, %

Owner of house (flat)	%
Men	96
Women	4

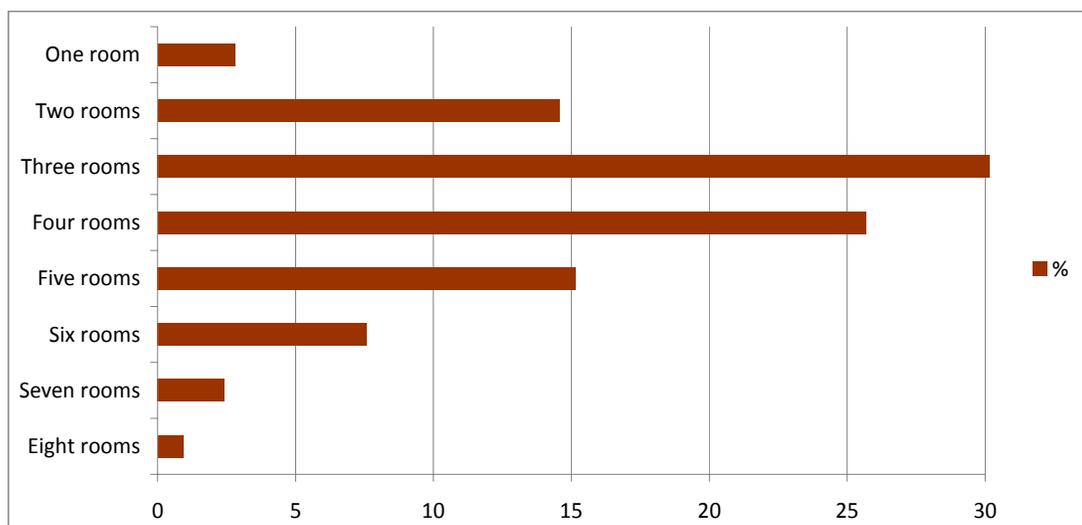
According to HBS data it is shown tradition were men being owner of house/apartment.

Table 10: Houses/flats mortgaged, 2012, %

Houses/flats mortgaged	%
Not mortgaged	97
Mortgaged	3

4.2 Possession of rooms and equipments/services

Figure 16: Possession of rooms in households, 2012, %



It is a phenomenon that in many cases households use the kitchen as one of rooms due to bad conditions (standard).

Figure 17: Possession of equipments/services for housing, 2012, %

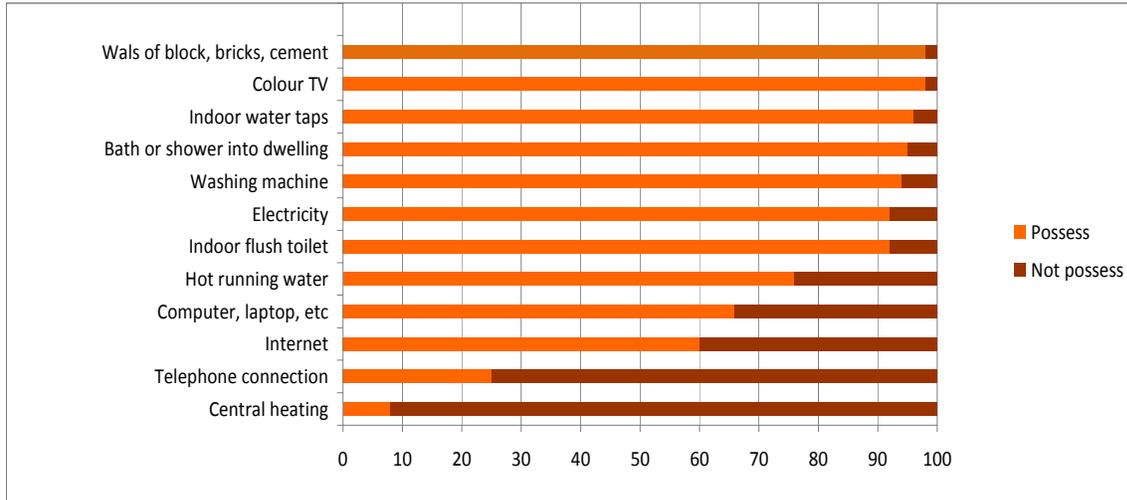


Figure 18: Possession of mobile phones in households, 2012, %

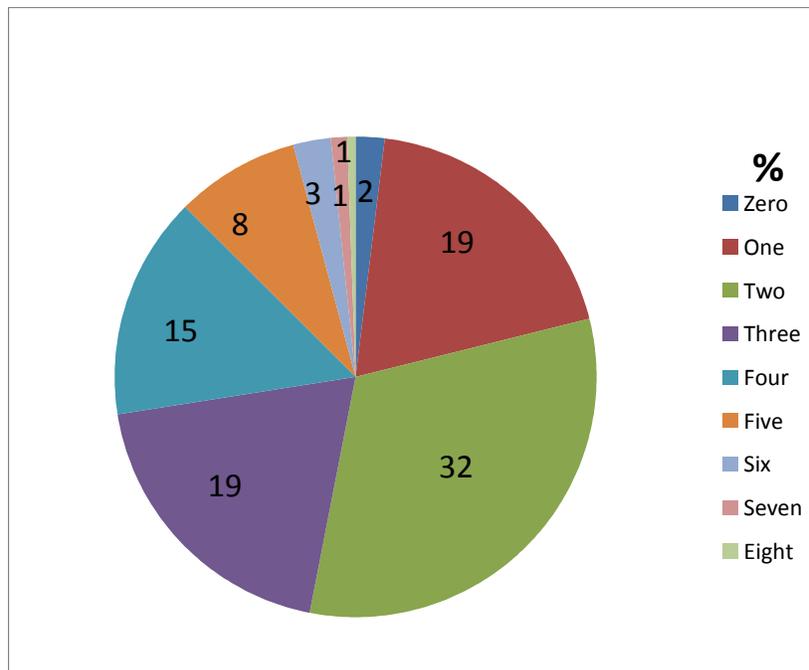
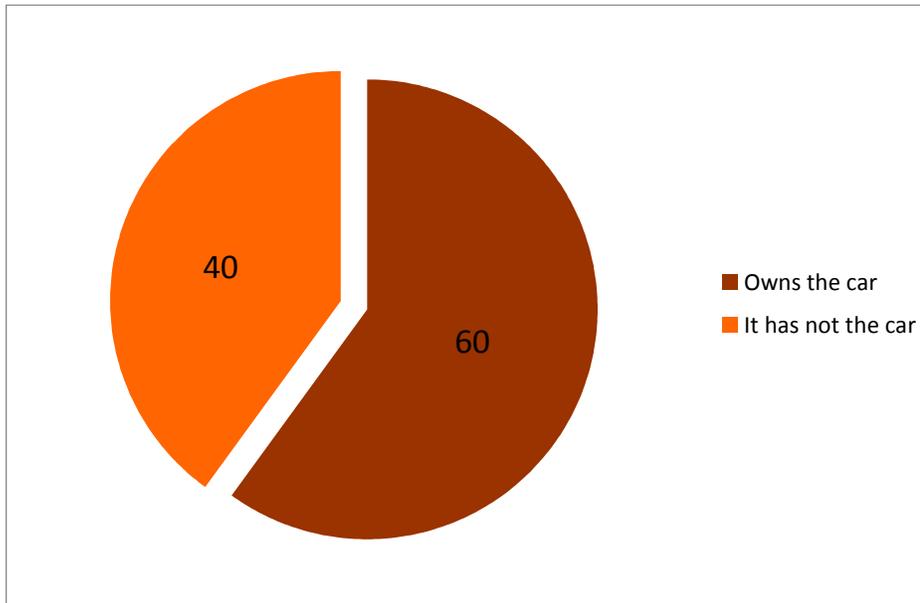


Figure 19: Owning of the cars in households, in 2012, %



4.3 Affordability

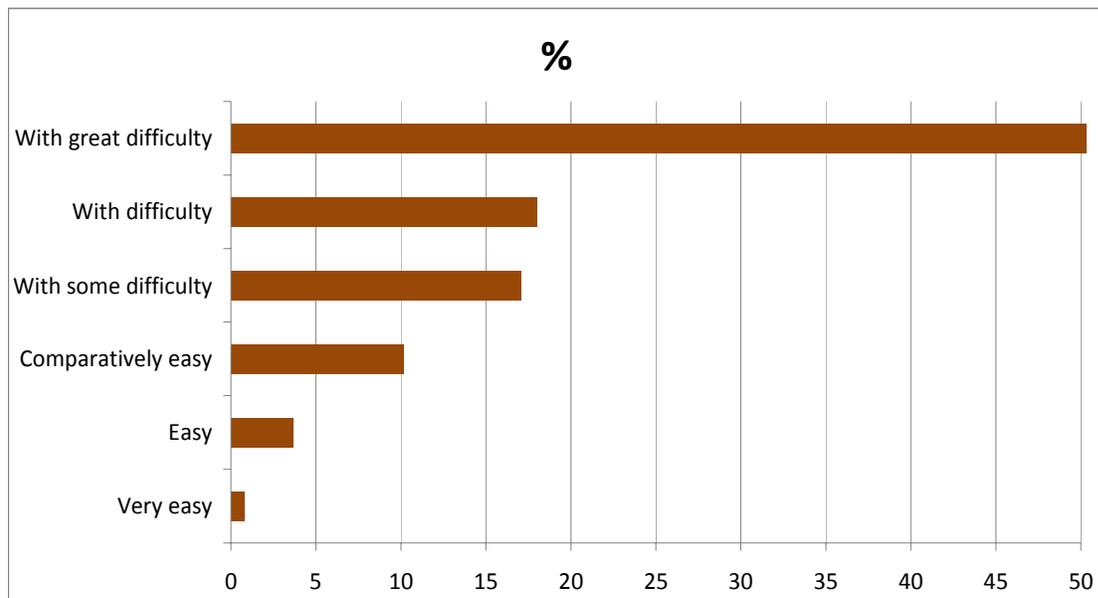
Households are often not able to pay on time payments such as rent, loans, taxes, utility costs - bills, regular maintenance etc..

During the year 2012, 48 percent of households twice or more could not overcome the payments.

Table 11: Non-affordability of payments of households, 2012 , %

Non-affordability of payments	%
Yes, once	20
Yes, twice or more	48
No	32

Figure 20: Affordability of an unexpected required expense of 500€, 2012 %



In 2012 in Kosovo, 50 percent of households had overcome great difficulties an unexpected expense in amount of 500 € through own resources.

Figure 21: Affordability of keeping the home adequately warm during winter, %

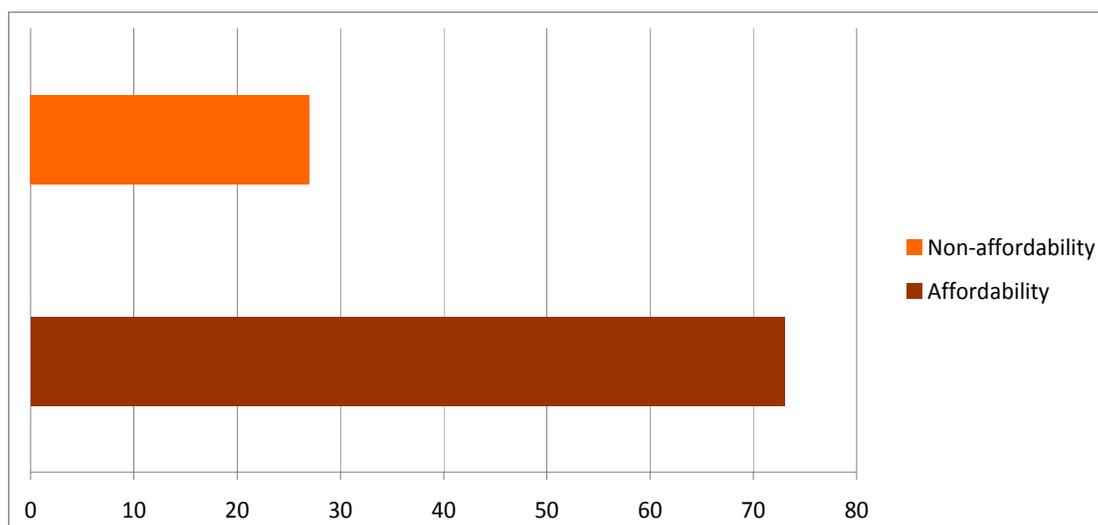
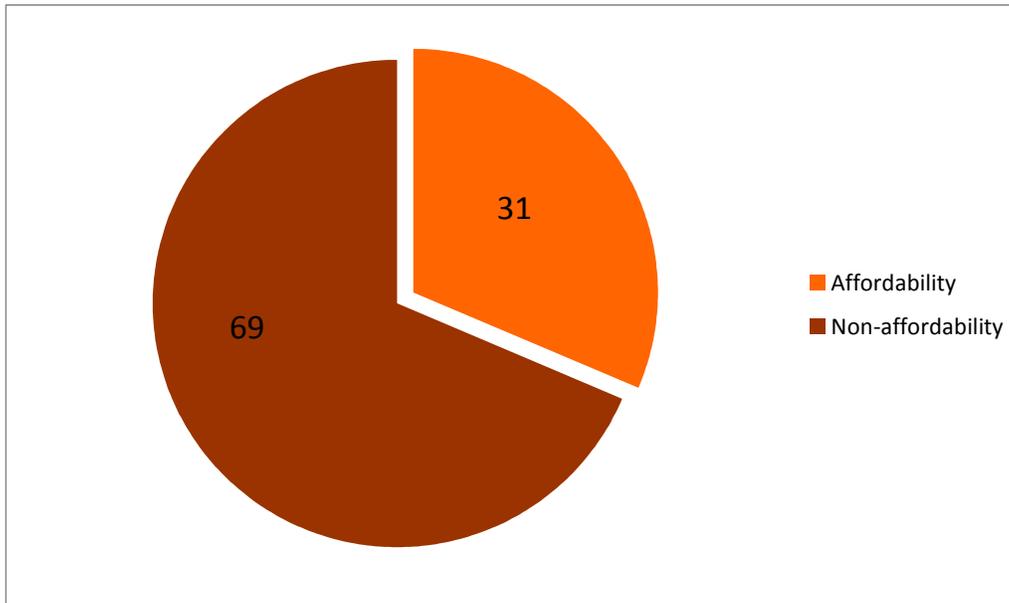
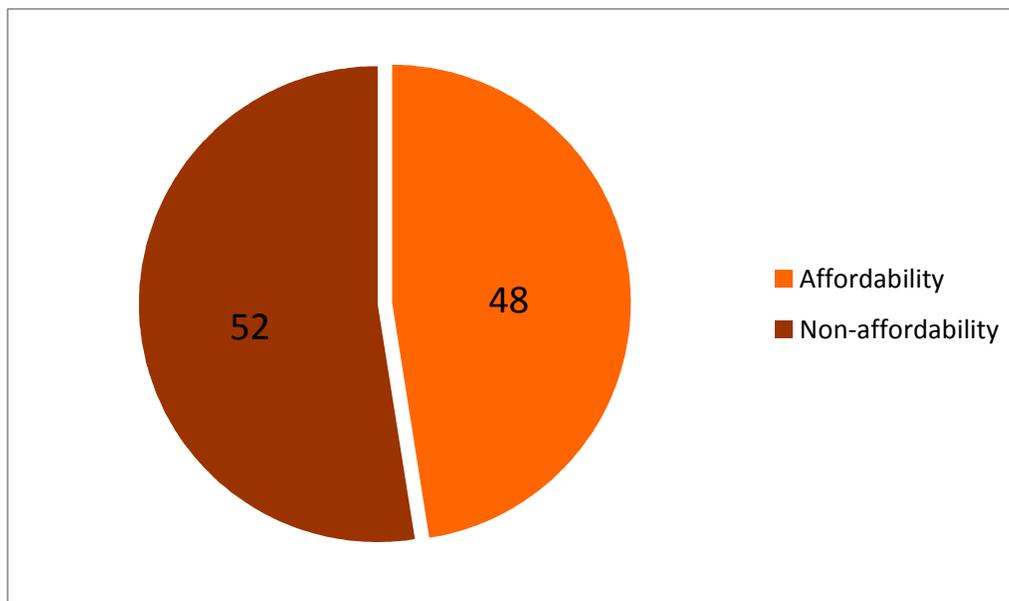


Figure 22: Affordability of one week annual holiday away from home, 2012 %



In 2012, more than two-thirds of households have not been able to afford a one-week vacation.

Figure 23: Affordability to eat meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian food) every second day in household, 2012 %



More than half of households in Kosovo in 2012, have not been able to afford feeding every second day meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian food.

5 Conclusions

Through HBS, KAS respectively DSS is trying to fill a vacuum in the absence of information about living standard of households and Household Budget Survey is welcomed for providing these data. The main purpose of this report is to estimate household consumption, income and living conditions at the country level for 2012. This report provides data for years 2010-2012.

HBS analysis reveals that in 2012, overall consumption had increased by 19 %, one increase of household consumption by 9 %, and per capita by 14 % (Table 1).

The households in Kosovo spent most of their consumption on food, housing, alcohol and tobacco, transportation and clothing (Table 2). The spread of food in 2012 dominated consumption of meat, bread and cereals, milk, eggs and cheese (Table 3).

Personal consumption is important in a Kosovo family by 6 % even though there was a decrease of 1% compared to previous years.

In urban households, the consumption of food, housing, alcohol and tobacco is dominant, whereas the rural areas are dominated by the consumption of food, housing, clothing and footwear and alcohol and tobacco (Table A1).

The households where the head had higher education compared with those where the head had secondary and primary education or less in almost all groups shared more part of the budget (Table A1).

Main source of household income and individual income is also a part of this report (Chapter 3). According to results of the HBS 2012, important source of household income were salaries from the public and private sector, then the income from own business and income from Kosovo and abroad (Table 5).

As noted in Table 6, Sources of Individual Income, the majority of income consists of wages from regular employment, representing half of total revenues, while the second source is income from businesses. Also, remittances from abroad and pensions play an important role as well.

At the Individual income, regular employment was noted as the main source for people with higher education, while those with primary education or less were orientated towards the support from pensions, abroad, per diems and own business (Table 7).

Based on data of Living conditions (Chapter 4) in 2012 households possessed in average less than 4 rooms in use (Figure 16) and only 8 percent own heating system. Telephone connection possessed a quarter of households and 60 percent of Internet connection and computer/laptop 66 percent (Figure 17).

About 50 percent of households, two or more times during the year have not been able to pay their fees on time. 50 percent of households had overcome great difficulties an unexpected expense in amount of 500 € through own resources.

Annexes

Table A1: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2010 – 2012, according to location and level of education of heads of households, € of overall consumption

Year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Other	Total €
Kosovo													
2010	2 519	255	397	2 352	245	175	422	141	114	59	226	205	7 110
2011	2 665	259	352	2 198	235	173	396	148	123	66	197	198	7 010
2012	3 465	353	310	2 334	215	154	293	190	39	40	119	145	7 657
Urban													
2010	2 432	267	384	2 759	227	183	355	160	140	86	389	206	7 588
2011	2 567	257	350	2 652	228	170	358	175	153	84	300	198	7 492
2012	3 407	366	249	2 712	212	178	261	225	47	52	161	145	8 015
Rural													
2010	2 582	245	405	2 059	258	169	469	128	95	40	109	204	6 763
2011	2 734	261	354	1 879	240	176	423	129	102	53	124	198	6 671
2012	3 511	343	359	2 030	217	135	320	162	32	31	85	145	7 370
Head of household by primary education or less													
2010	2 392	242	346	2 057	221	177	347	113	71	30	91	188	6 275
2011	2 586	271	305	1 886	210	172	318	126	81	43	85	182	6 266
2012	3 320	371	295	2 085	191	140	225	150	30	24	60	115	7 005
Head of household by secondary education													
2010	2 464	277	379	2 437	253	161	425	144	156	71	236	210	7 185
2011	2 666	266	369	2 278	246	162	409	151	131	58	193	194	7 122
2012	3 422	339	296	2 316	209	161	318	197	39	45	114	152	7 608
Head of household by higher education													
2010	2 864	224	558	3 005	302	177	600	215	209	109	564	253	9 080
2011	2 882	210	438	2 849	273	205	576	201	220	150	518	250	8 773
2012	4 013	352	399	3 101	298	171	408	283	63	70	300	208	9 666

Table A2: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2010 – 2012, according to 5 main groups of consumption, location and education of heads of households, in %

Year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Other	5-main groups ¹ %
Kosovo													
2010	35	4	6	33	3	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	84%
2011	38	4	5	31	3	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	84%
2012	45	5	4	30	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	88%
Urban													
2010	32	4	5	36	3	2	5	2	2	1	5	3	82%
2011	34	4	5	35	3	2	5	2	2	1	4	3	83%
2012	42	4	3	34	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	86%
Rural													
2010	38	4	6	30	4	3	7	2	1	1	2	3	85%
2011	41	4	5	28	4	3	6	2	1	1	2	3	84%
2012	48	5	5	28	3	2	4	2	0	0	1	2	90%
Head of household by primary education or less													
2010	38	4	6	33	4	3	6	2	1	0	1	3	87%
2011	41	4	5	30	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	85%
2012	47	5	4	30	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	2	89%
Head of household by secondary education													
2010	34	4	5	34	4	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	83%
2011	37	4	5	32	3	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	84%
2012	45	4	4	30	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	2	87%
Head of household by higher education													
2010	32	2	6	33	3	2	7	2	2	1	6	3	81%
2011	33	2	5	32	3	2	7	2	3	2	6	3	79%
2012	41	4	4	32	3	2	4	3	1	1	3	2	85%

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

Kosovo Agency of Statistics

short description

Kosovo Agency of Statistics is a professional institution which deals with collection, processing and publication of official statistical data. As such acts since 1948 and has passed through several historical stages, structured according to state regulation of those times.

On 2 August 1999, the Agency has resumed his professional work (after nine years of interruption of all statistical series detrimental to the interest of Kosovo), as an independent institution under the Ministry of Public Administration. Since 12.12.2011 the Agency operates in the frames of the Prime Minister's Office. Office is funded by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, but also by donors for specific projects and for technical professional support.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics acts according to the Law No. 04/L-036 which entered into force on 12.12.2011. Strategic development plan 2009-2013 is the middle term implementation for the development of statistical system in correlation with the European Union statistics (EUROSTAT).

Kosovo Agency of Statistics has this organizational structure: production departments; (Department of Economic statistics and National Accounts, Department of Population statistics, Department of Agriculture and Environment statistics and Department of Social statistics. **Support Departments;** (Department of Methodology and Information Technology, Department of Administration. **Within the Agency we also established** Office of the Population Census, Huseholds and Dwellings. **Regional Offices;** Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj

Number of employees and budget are still limited. Employees are total of 134 workers, of them 96 (71.6%) at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 38 (28.4%), with qualifying structure, 65.4% with university education to 34.6% with secondary education.

We have professional and technical cooperation with all ministries of the Government of Kosovo, especially with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Central Bank of Kosovo, with international institutions, EUROSTAT, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Sweden's SIDA, DFID, UNFPA, UNDP, UNVEF, and with the statistical institutions of the countries in the region.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics almost completely covers the territory of Kosovo, based on the statistical structure of the enumeration areas as the basic unit and sole in the country from which it gets first hand information. All surveys conducted in the field use the extension of the samples in these enumeration areas but also a statistical methodology according to international recommendations. During the collection of statistical data and reports from reporting entities are involved professionals, technicians, administrators, servants of the country offices, field enumerators from regional offices, etc.

We have successfully implemented the project of Population Census, Households and Dwellings in 2011, Census that was not carried out since 1981. Results obtained from the Census will have an important role in compiling the development policies.

The mission of the Agency; to meet the needs of users with qualitative statistical data, objective, in time and space so that users have reliable base to conduct regular analysis in the interest of planning and project development at the municipal and country level. To support government institutions, scientific institutes, research academies, businesses in order to provide proper information for decision-makers and other users in Kosovo.

- **Address: KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS**
Street. "Zenel Salihu", No. 4, 10000 Pristina
- **Telephone:** +381 (0) 38 200 31 104
CEO: +381 (0) 38 200 31 132
- **Fax::** +381 (0) 38 235 033
- **E-mail:** social@rks-gov.net
- **Website:** <http://esk.rks-gov.net>