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Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo  
*Qeveria - Vlada - Government*  
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*Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija za Statistike Kosova - Kosovo Agency of Statistics*

## Series 5: Social Statistics

# Results of Household Budget Survey 2013





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## Series 5: Social Statistics

# Results of Household Budget Survey 2013



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## Foreword

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) 2013 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 2011 to 2013, also for living conditions for 2013.

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](mailto:social@rks-gov.net) .

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June, 2014

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## **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

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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 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 2011 – 2013

This publication presents data on macroeconomic of HBS for 2011 to 2013. 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.

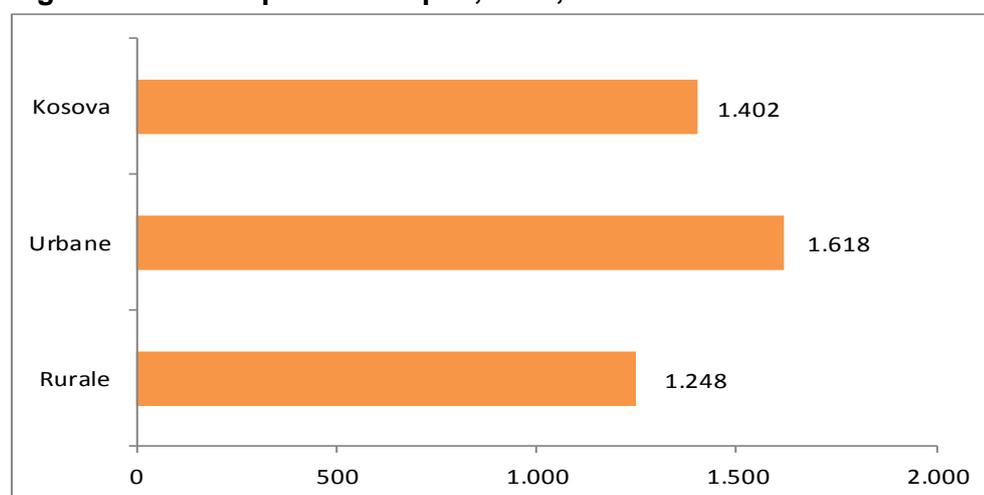
### 1.1 Consumer trends

**Table 1: Overall consumption in Kosovo, 2011 – 2013**

Year	Million €	Consumption per household €	Consumption per capita €
2011	1.928	7.010	1.210
2012	2.292	7.657	1.380
2013	2.382	7.625	1.402

According to outcomes of HBS 2013, there is increase of 3.9 percent of total consumption of Kosovo compared to 2012, and also increase of 1.6 percent of consumption per capita, but there is decrease of 0.4 percent per households.

**Figure 1: Consumption for capita, 2013, €**



## 1.2 Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups

Most of the households' budget in 2013 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 by 4 percent on alcohol and tobacco, for transport and for clothing and footwear. In 2013, about 6 percent of the total consumption includes food by self-production. (The detail is shown in Table 2).

**Table 2: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups, 2011 – 2013 in %**

Consumption	2011	2012	2013
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	38	45	45
Alcohol and Tobacco	4	5	4
Clothing and Footwear	5	4	4
Housing	31	30	30
Furniture	3	3	3
Health	2	2	2
Transport	6	4	4
Communication	2	2	2
Recreation	2	1	1
Education	1	1	1
Hotels and Restaurants	3	1	2
Other	3	2	2
<i>Domestic food production</i>	7	6	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 2011 – 2013 in %**

Consumption	2011	2012	2013
Bread and cereals	21	19	19
Meat	19	20	19
Fish	1	1	2
Milk, cheese, eggs	18	16	16
Oils and fats	5	4	4
Fruits	6	7	7
Vegetables	11	11	12
Sugar and confectionery	6	7	6
Food products	5	5	5
Non-alcoholic beverages	8	10	10
Total	100	100	100

## 2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2011 – 2013

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.

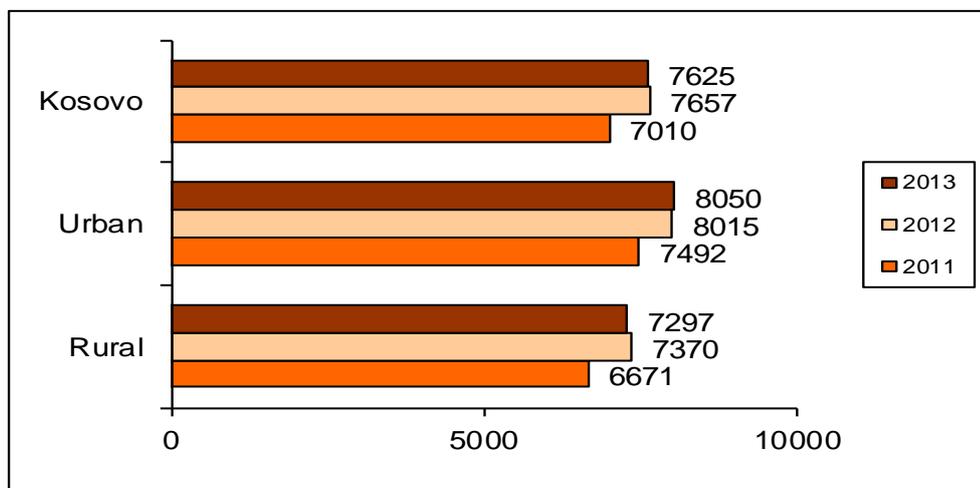
Most of the consumption is based on purchased goods and services paid during the period of reference, and a smaller part of the goods are self-produced. The reference period is two weeks for food items (supported by the maintenance of records), last three months for non-food items and the last 12 months 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 2013 was € 7.625. This shows that there was an decrease of 0.4 percent compared with 2012. Households in urban area has been a slight increase, while those in rural area decreasing of total consumption was 1 percent.

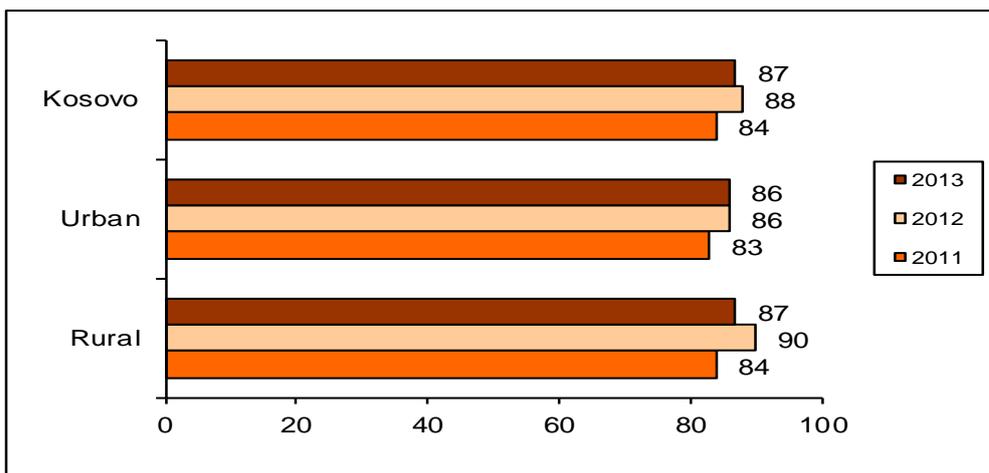
**Figure 2: Household overall annual consumption according to location, 2011 – 2013**



## 2.1 Main consumption (five largest groups)

As shown in Figure 3 five main categories of the largest consumption (food, housing, alcohol and tobacco, transport and clothing and footwear) represent 87 percent of total consumption. Seven other categories share 13 percent of consumption.

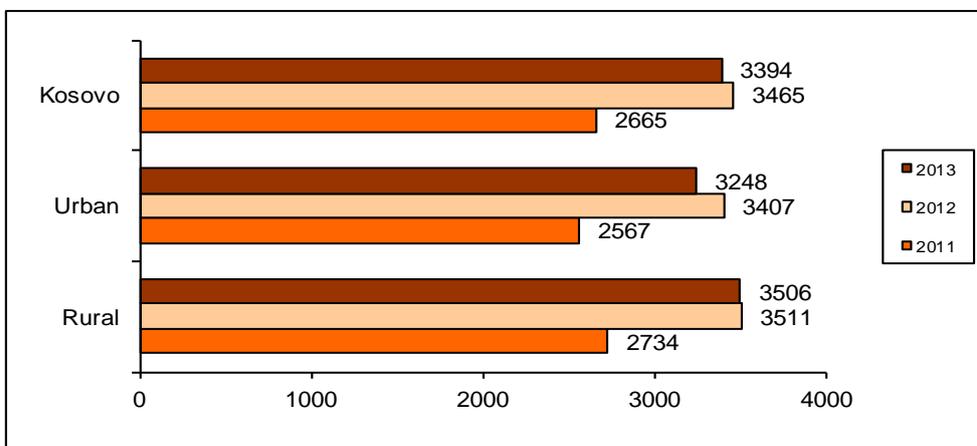
**Figure 3: Five largest categories of household consumption according to location, of total 2011 – 2013**



## 2.2 Food and Non-alcoholic beverages

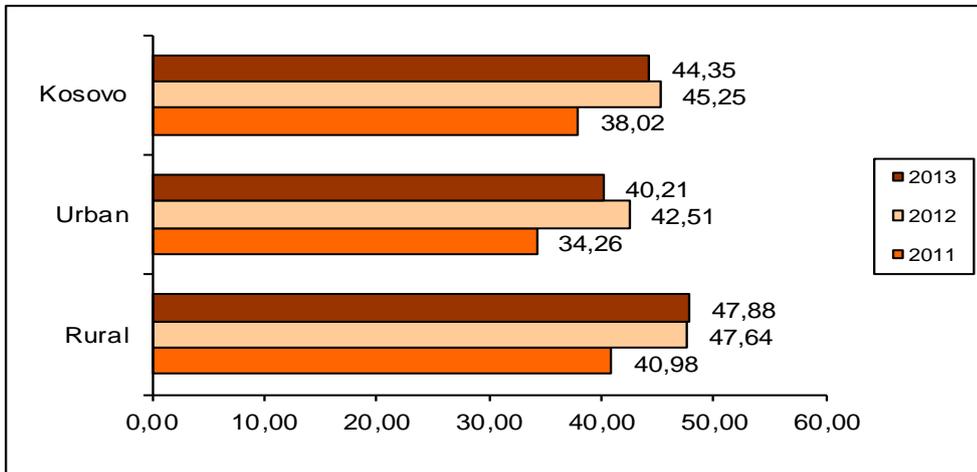
Most of the household budget is used for food and non-alcoholic beverages and is estimated at € 3.394 € for 2013 or 45 percent of total consumption. Expenditures for food and non-alcoholic beverages in household's shows slight decrease of around 2 percent compared with 2012.

**Figure 4: Household annual consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages according to location, 2011 – 2013 in €**



The data in Figure 5 show that food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute main component of consumption with almost 45 percent. In 2013 recorded a small decline in participation in food and beverages in total consumption. In urban areas notes decrease of 5 percent, while in rural areas recorded a small increase of 1 percent compared with 2012.

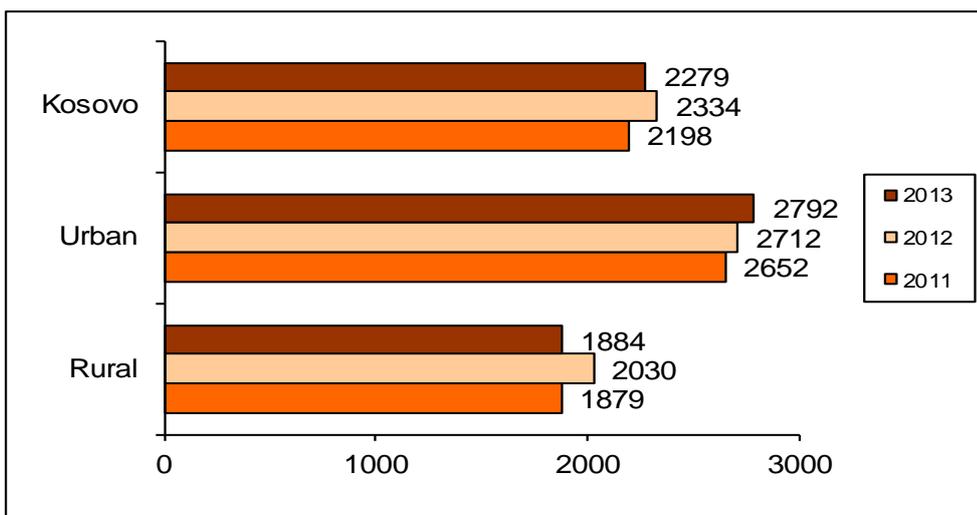
**Figure 5: Part of food and non-alcoholic beverages in the overall consumption according to location, 2011 – 2013 in %**



### 2.3 Housing

Housing constitutes the second largest part of budget of households with € 2.279 or 30 percent of the household budget in 2013. Based on localities, increase of about 3 percent is present in urban areas but in rural areas decrease of 7 percent compared by 2012. The biggest part of housing is “estimated rent”. A small part of households pay rent. Food and housing together constitute almost three-fourths or 75 percent of the household budget.

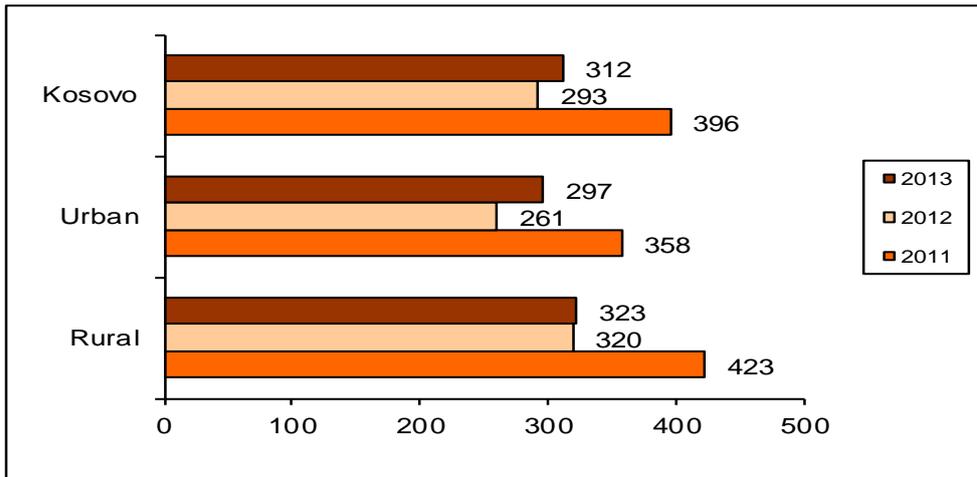
**Figure 6: Household expenditure for housing according to location, 2011 – 2013 in €**



## 2.4 Transport

Transport during the years 2011-2013 there was variability. In 2012 compared to 2011 is decreased by 26 percent, while in 2013 compared with 2012 there was an increase of about 7 percent. Transport in 2013 compared with 2012 based on locality, in urban increase is evident by about 14 percent. The budget allocated for transport in 2013 was 4 percent for urban households and rural areas..

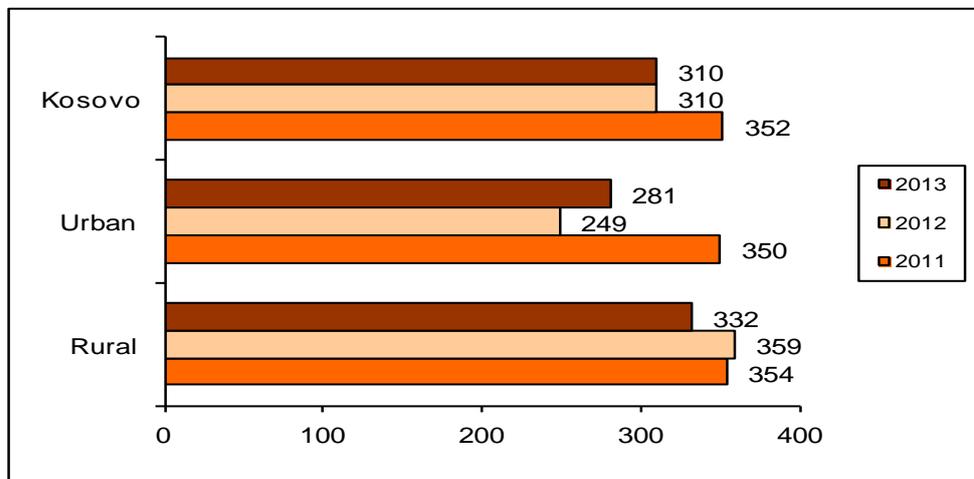
**Figure 7: Household expenditure for transport according to location, 2011 – 2013 in €**



## 2.5 Clothing and footwear

A household during the years 2011-2013 in total has been decreasing. In 2013 the average household spent € 310 for clothing or 4 percent of the budget in the context of the overall budget. In urban areas in 2013 noted that the decrease in 2012 is softened to about 13 percent. In rural areas after a slight increase in 2012, shows a decrease of 7.5 percent in 2013.

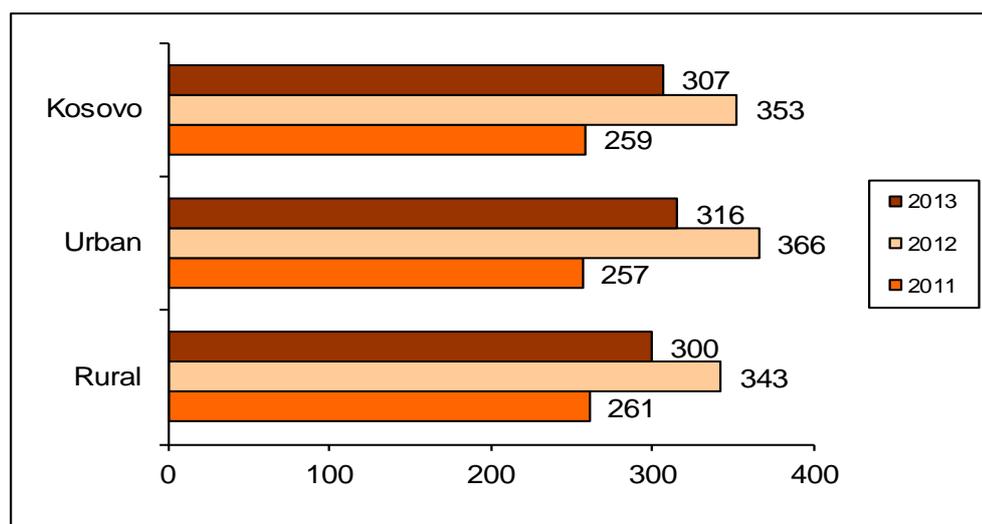
**Figure 8: Household expenditure for clothing and footwear according to location, 2011 – 2013 in €**



## 2.6 Alcohol and tobacco

In the overall household budget in 2013, alcohol and tobacco takes 4 percent or € 307 per year. Compared to 2011, in 2012 it was notes big increase of 36 percent of expenditures on alcohol and tobacco, but in 2013 shows a decline of about 13 percent in total and also in urban and rural areas..

**Figure 9: Household consumption of alcohol and tobacco according to location, 2011 – 2013, in €**



Smokers is raising awareness of the potential damage of tobacco consumption, and consumption observed reduction in his total, as well as by gender.

**Table 4: Percentage of smokers in population in 2012-2013 according to gender and daily consumption of cigarettes, % of population aged 10 years and older**

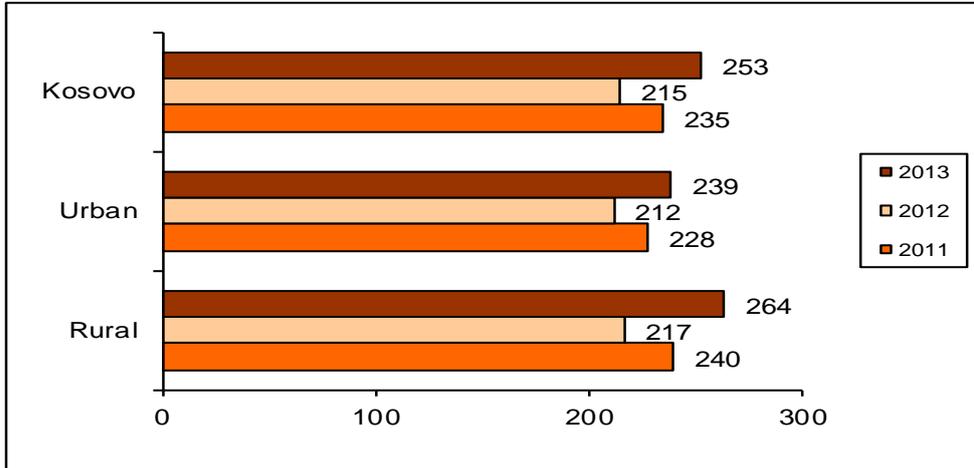
No. of cigarettes	Male (%)		Female (%)		All (%)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
1 up to 10	2	1	2	1	2	1
11 up to 20	20	19	5	4	12	11
21+	3	3	0	0	2	1
Total number of smokers	25	23	7	5	16	13

## 2.7 Furniture

In 2012 there was a decrease in total expenditures for furniture and in urban and rural areas, while in 2013 increase was observed in all groups (18 percent in total, 13 percent in urban and 22 percent in rural areas).

In 2013 the average household furniture has spent about € 253 per year.

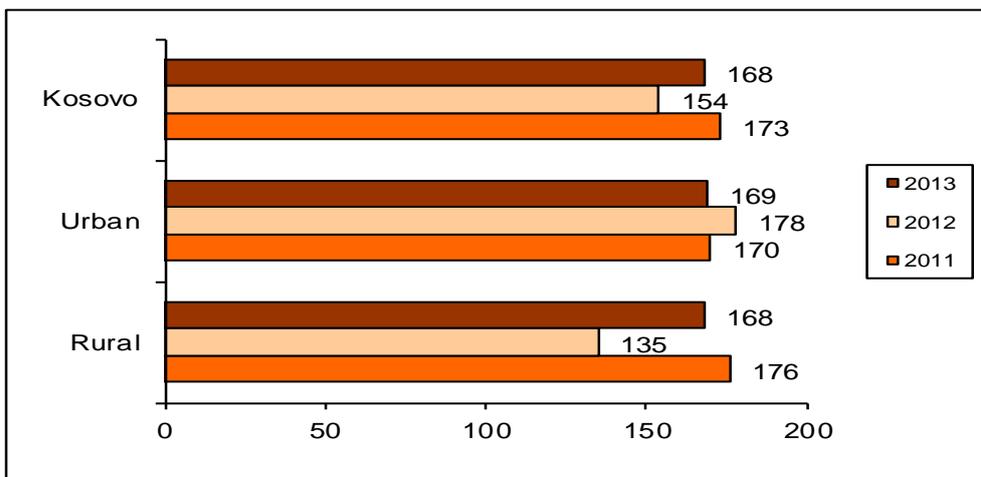
**Figure 10: Furniture expenditure according to locality, 2011 – 2013 in €**



## 2.8 Health

Health spending in 2012 in total and in rural settlements have been a decrease, but in 2013 recorded an increase of 9 percent in total and 24 percent in rural areas. In urban areas in 2012 compared to 2011 was an increase of 5 percent, but in 2013 was decrease of 5 percent.

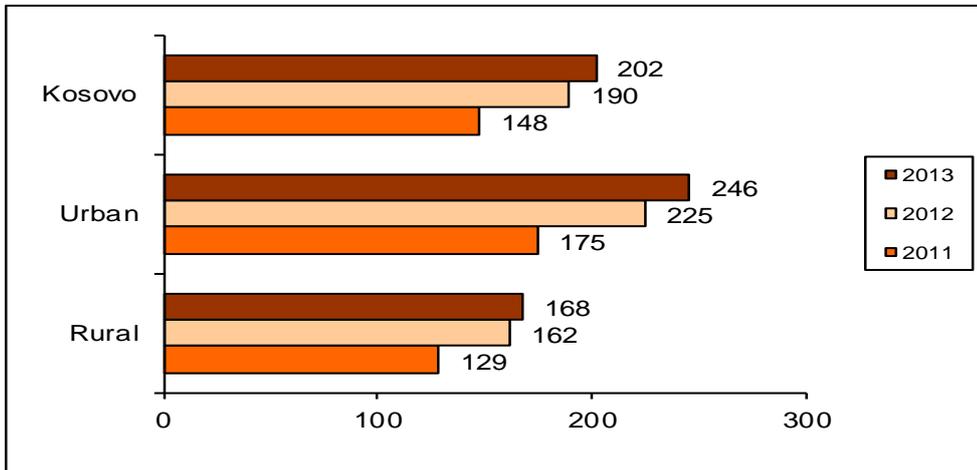
**Figure 2: Household expenditure on health according to location, 2011 – 2013, in €**



## 2.9 Communication

During the years 2011-2013 expenditure for communication have been a steady increase. In 2013 there was an increase of 6 percent compared with 2012. Trend of increase is shown in total and also in urban areas (9 percent) and rural areas (4 percent).

**Figure 3: Household expenditure on communication according to location, 2011 – 2013, in €**

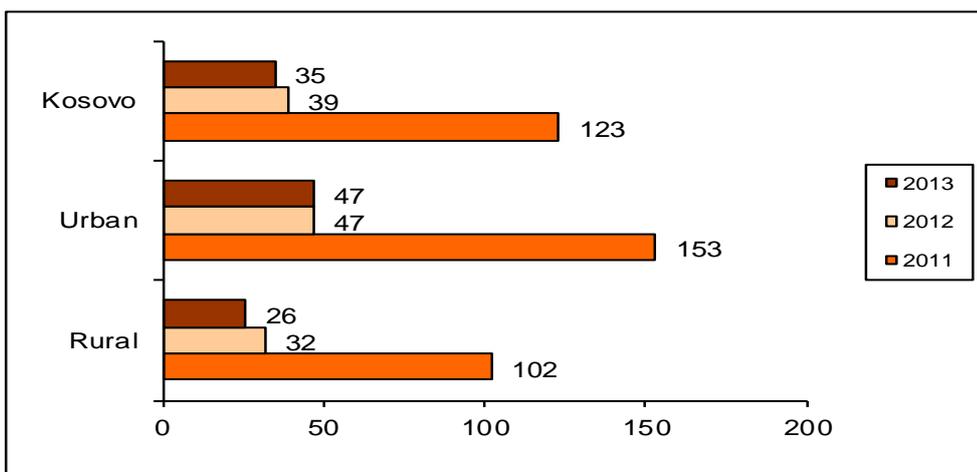


## 2.10 Recreation

The level of household expenditures for recreation in level in Kosovo and in rural areas decreased over the years from 2012 to 2013.

In 2012 and 2013, households in urban areas have spent almost the same for recreation. Part of the household's overall budget allocated for recreation in 2013 was 35 €.

**Figure 43: Household expenditure for recreation according to locality, 2011 – 2013, in €**

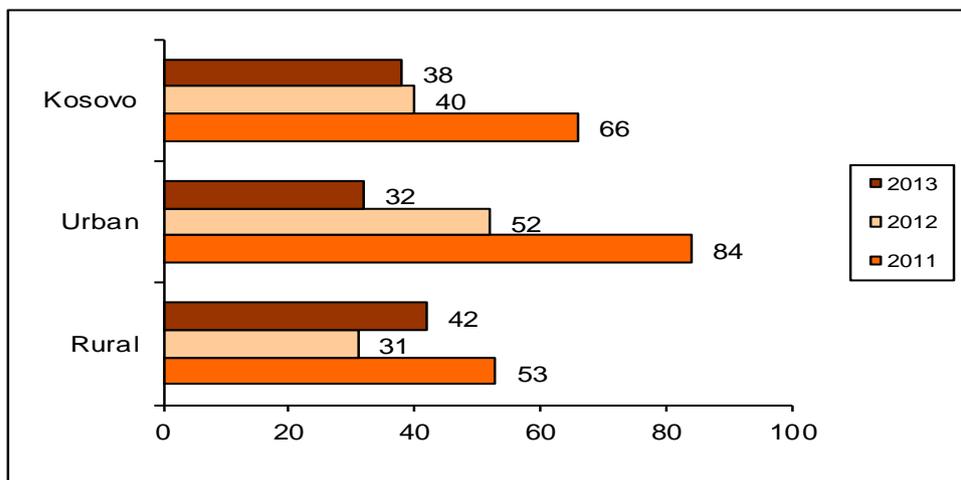


## 2.11 Education

Education expenditure in 2013 compared with 2012 have decreased in total (5 percent) and in urban areas (38 percent).

In rural areas had an increase of 35 percent.

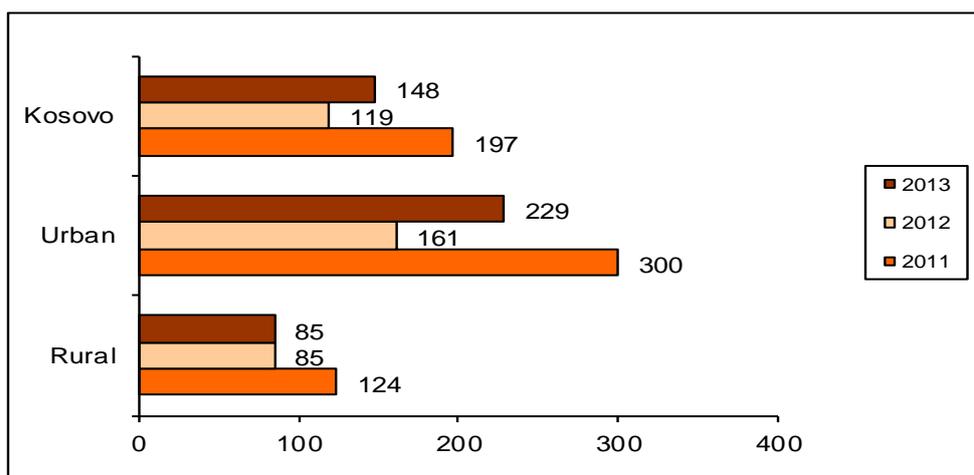
**Figure 5: Household expenditure on education according to location, 2011 – 2013, in €**



## 2.12 Hotels and restaurants

In 2012 compared to 2011, expenditure for hotels and restaurants have been decreased in all groups, but in 2013 in total shown increase of 24 percent, and 42 percent in urban areas. In rural areas the expenditures for hotels and restaurants have been the same in 2012 and 2013.

**Figure 65: Household expenditure for hotels and restaurants according to location, 2011 – 2013, in €**

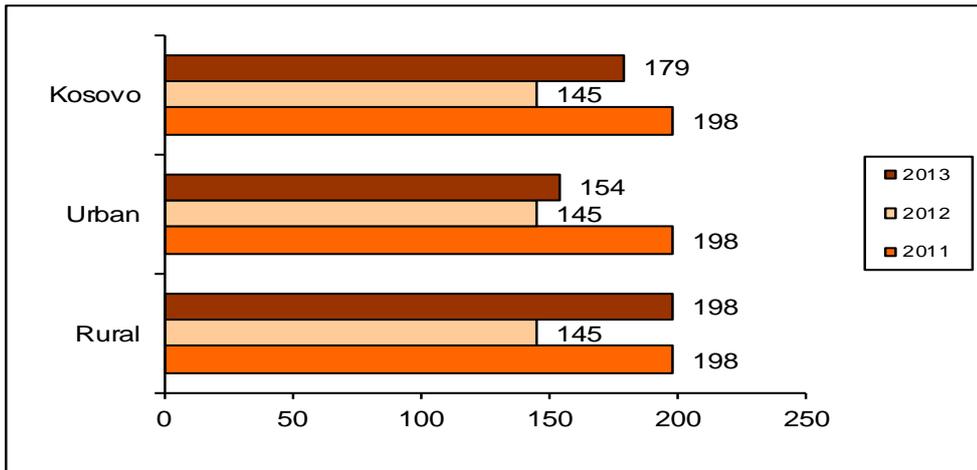


## 2.13 Other goods and services

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.

After a decrease in other expenses of households in all groups in 2012 compared to 2011, in 2013 recorded an increase of these expenditures in all groups (in total about 23 percent in urban areas about 6 percent and in rural areas about 37 percent.)

**Figure 16: Household expenditure for other goods and services according to location, 2011 – 2013, in €**



### 3 Private income in Kosovo 2012 – 2013

#### 3.1. Main household income

In 2013, public sector wages have been the important source of income in Kosovo but most important source were the wages of the private sector for more than a quarter of households. Other important sources for household were businesses and pensions. Remittances from abroad (remittances) are appreciate for about 8 percent of households.

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	2012	2013
Salaries and wages from public sector	23	23
Salaries and wages from private sector	23	28
Agriculture	5	5
Income from per diem <sup>1</sup>	9	7
Other household businesses	15	11
Pensions	8	11
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	10	8
Money sent from Kosovo	0	0
Social benefits - 1st Category	4	4
Social benefits - 2nd Category	1	1
Other <sup>2</sup>	2	2
<b>Total in %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income from temporary activities

<sup>2</sup> 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 13 percent of total revenues. About 5 percent have been earned from temporary work.

Another important source is the cash money send from abroad (remittances) by members of households, 1 percent, on an additional 7 percent by others abroad. Pensions inside Kosovo constitute 6 percent and pensions from abroad 4 percent.

Salaries of regular employment are more important for women than for men, while income from own business are more important to men (16 percent) than for women (2 percent).

Kosovo pensions by 13 percent compared to only 5 percent for males constitute the second largest source of significant income for women. The third important source for women are cash from abroad of 12 percent compared with 7 percent for men.

**Table 6: Sources of individual income in Kosovo in 2013, % of income**

Source of income	Male	Female	All
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	50	61	52
Incomes from per diem	6	0	5
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	2	1	2
Benefits from social welfare	1	2	1
Pensions from Kosovo	5	13	6
Pensions from abroad	3	4	4
Cash sent from Kosovo	0	1	1
Net income from self business in Kosovo	16	2	13
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	1	1	1
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	6	11	7
Income from agriculture	9	2	7
Other	1	2	1
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	1.400	401	1.801

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 pensions, abroad, agriculture, self-business and per diem.

**Table 7: Sources of income according to highest level of education, 2013 (%)**

Source of income	Primary	Secondary	University or more
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	19	56	81
Incomes from per diem	8	6	0
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	1	2	1
Benefits from social welfare	3	1	0
Pensions from Kosovo	16	3	3
Pensions from abroad	9	2	1
Cash sent from Kosovo	1	1	0
Net income from self business in Kosovo	9	17	10
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	1	1	0
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	15	5	2
Income from agriculture	17	5	1
Other	1	1	1
<b>Total in %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3 Income according to gender structure

Regarding the employment of 12 months, men and women have equal incomes average individual but by level of education women have lower incomes than men. Explanation may be the volume of different jobs than unfair wages.

**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	4.016 €	4.038 €	50%
Employees by primary education (12 months)	2.892 €	2.547 €	52%
Employees by secondary education (12 months)	3.730 €	3.513 €	51%
Employees by higher education (12 months)	5.561 €	5.008 €	51%

## 4 Living Conditions and Affordability

### 4.1 Ownership by gender structure and mortgage

**Table 9: Ownership by gender, 2012-2013, %**

Owner of house (flat)	2012	2013
Men	96	95
Women	4	5

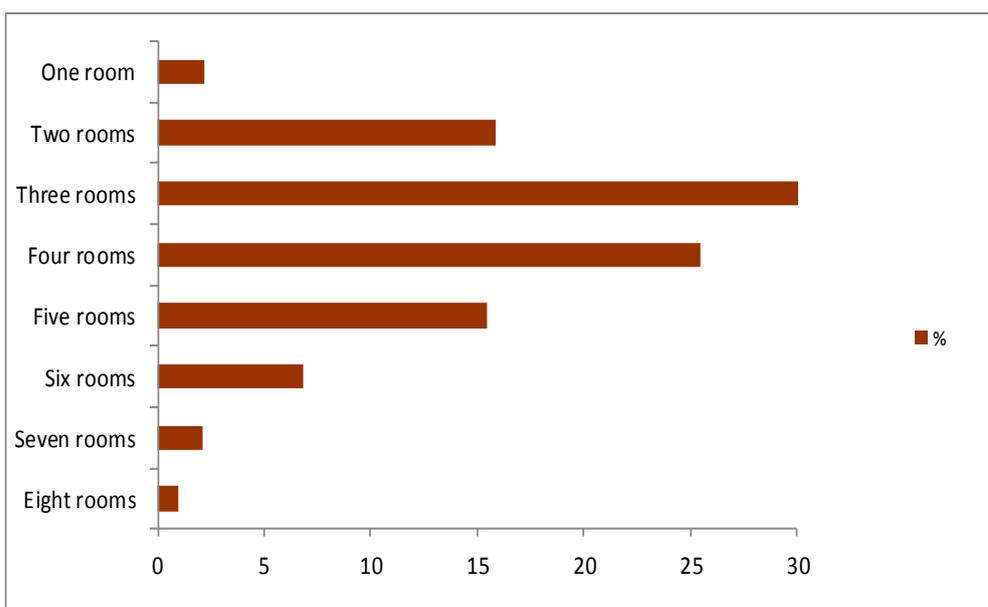
According to HBS data it is shown tradition were men being owner of house/apartment.

**Table 10: Houses/flats mortgaged, 2012-2013, %**

Houses/flats mortgaged	2012	2013
Not mortgaged	97	97
Mortgaged	3	3

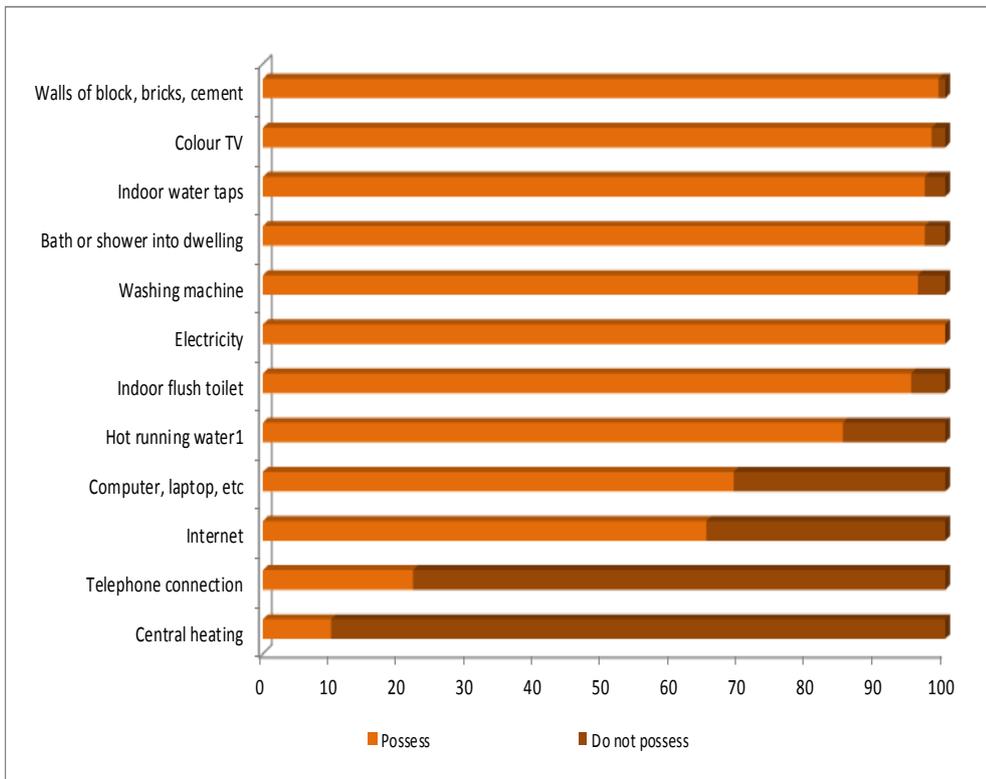
### 4.2 Possession of rooms and equipment/services

**Figure 17: Possession of rooms in households, 2013, %**

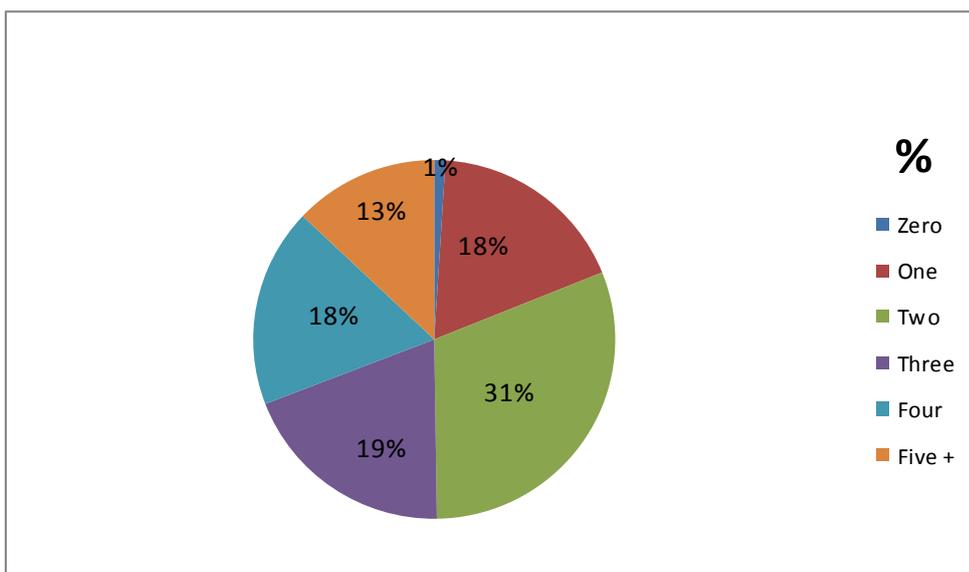


It is a phenomenon that in many cases households use the kitchen as one of rooms due to bad conditions (standard).

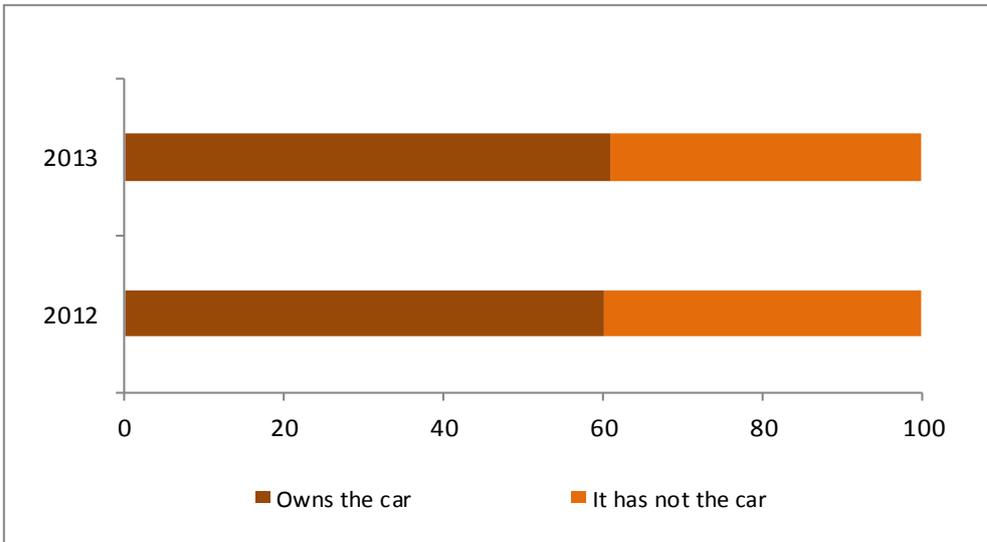
**Figure 18: Possession of equipment/services for housing, 2013, %**



**Figure 19: Possession of mobile phones in households, 2013, %**



**Figure 20: Owning of the cars in households, in 2012-2013, %**

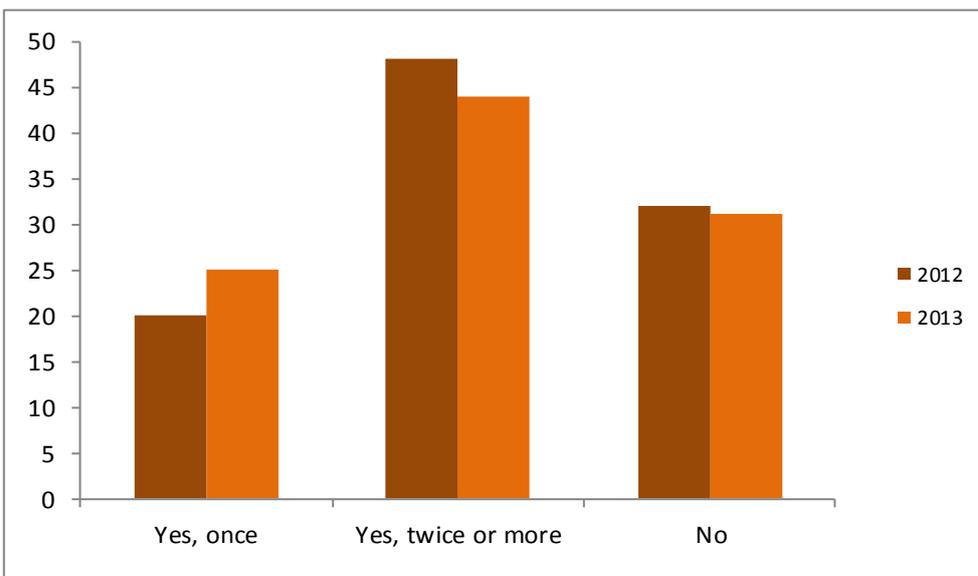


### 4.3 Affordability

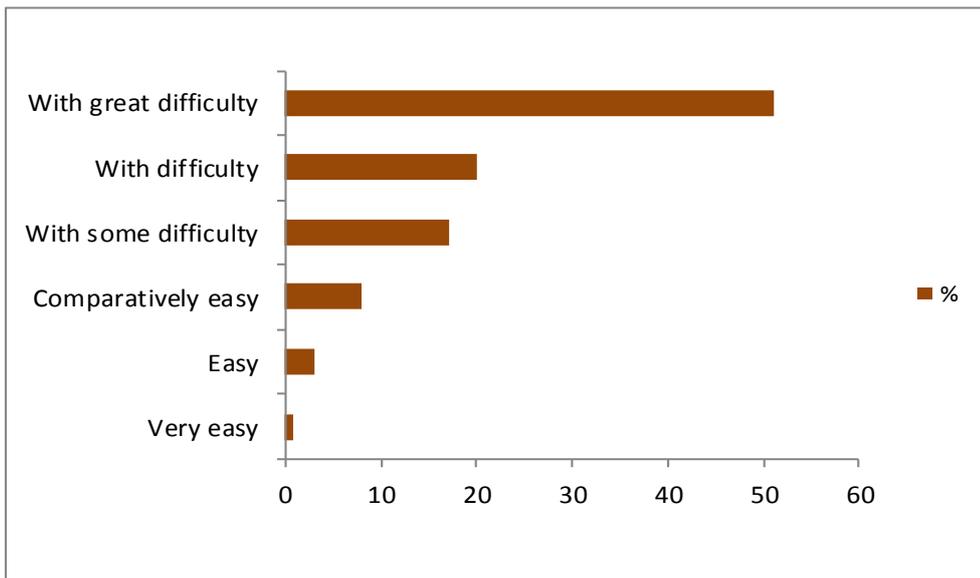
Households are often not able to pay on time payments such as rent, loans, taxes, utility costs - bills, regular maintenance etc..

During 2012, 48 percent of households twice or more could not afford the fees, while in 2013 it was observed a decrease of 4 percent. Of households that once could not afford the fees noted an increase of 4 percent in 2013 compared with 2012.

**Figure 21: Non-affordability of payments of households, 2012-2013, %**

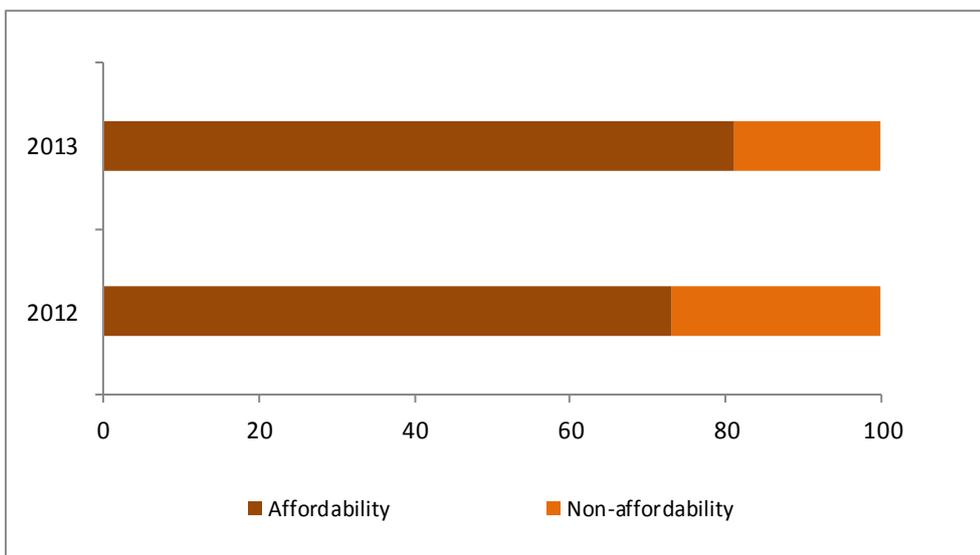


**Figure 22: Affordability of an unexpected required expense of 500€, 2013, %**

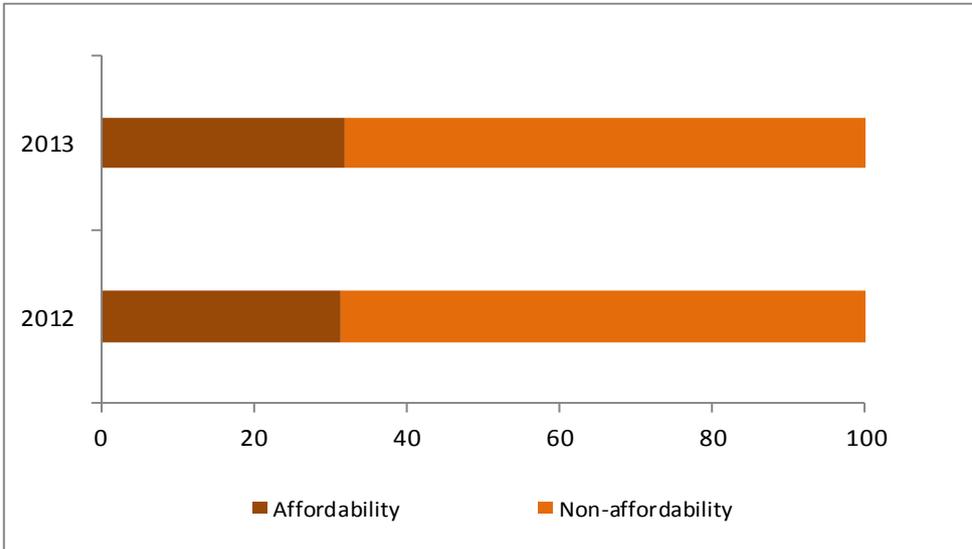


During the 2013 is shown improvement of the affordability of about 8 percent in comparison with 2012.

**Figure 23: Affordability of keeping the home adequately warm during winter, 2012–2013, %**

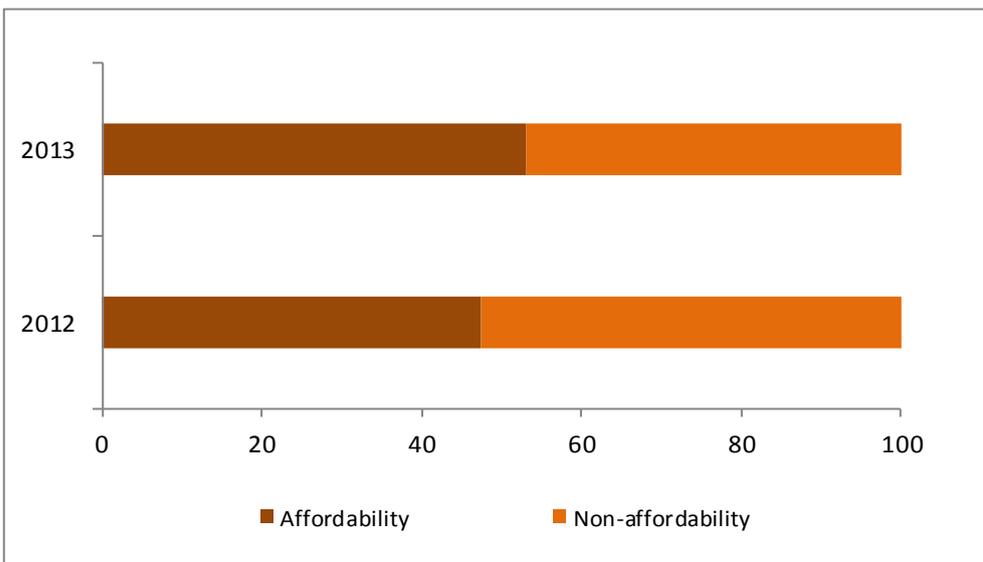


**Figure 24: Affordability of one week annual holiday away from home, 2012-2013 %**



In 2012-2013, more than two-thirds of households have not been able to afford a one-week vacation.

**Figure 25: Affordability to eat meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian food) every second day in household, 2012-2013, %**



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, but in 2013 there is an improvement of 5 percent in favor of eating meat affordability.

## 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 2013. This report provides data for years 2011-2013.

HBS analysis reveals that in 2013, had increased for overall consumption of 3.9 % and per capita of 1.6 %, but had decreased for household consumption of 0.4 % (Table 1).

The households in Kosovo spent most of their consumption on food, housing, alcohol and tobacco, clothing and transport (Table 2). Food distribution of consumption in 2013 dominates the meat, bread and cereals, milk, cheese and eggs. (Table 3)

In Kosovar household consumption is important own consumption of 6%

In urban households, the consumption of food, housing, alcohol and tobacco, transport and clothing and footwear are dominant, whereas the rural areas are dominated by the consumption of food, housing, transport, 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 2013, important source of household income were salaries from the private and public sector, then the income from own business, pensions and cash sent from Kosovo and from 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, agriculture, own business and per diems (Table 7).

Based on data of Living conditions (Chapter 4) in 2013 households possessed in average less than 3 rooms in use (Figure 16) and only 10 percent own heating system. Telephone connection possessed almost a quarter of households and 65 percent of Internet connection and computer/laptop 69 percent (Figure 17).

44 percent of households twice or more during the year have not been able to pay their fees on time, about 50 percent of households have great difficult affordability with an unexpected expense in the amount of € 500 through own resources.

## 6 Annexes

**6.1 Table A1: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2011 – 2013, 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 €
<b>Kosovo</b>													
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
2013	3394	307	310	2279	253	169	312	202	35	38	148	179	7625
<b>Urban</b>													
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
2013	3248	316	281	2792	239	168	297	246	47	32	229	155	8050
<b>Rural</b>													
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
2013	3506	300	332	1884	264	169	323	168	26	42	85	198	7297
<b>Head of household by primary education or less</b>													
2011	2 586	271	305	1886	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
2013	3270	307	328	1944	236	184	261	167	16	31	64	168	6974
<b>Head of household by secondary education</b>													
2011	2 666	266	369	2278	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
2013	3380	314	286	2271	255	159	313	207	29	40	131	174	7560
<b>Head of household by higher education</b>													
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
2013	3760	288	330	3179	295	157	441	280	104	47	414	222	9515

**6.1 Table A2: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2011 – 2013, 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 <sup>1</sup> %
<b>Kosovo</b>													
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%
2013	45	4	4	30	3	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	87%
<b>Urban</b>													
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%
2013	40	4	3	35	3	2	4	3	1	0	3	2	86%
<b>Rural</b>													
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%
2013	48	4	5	26	4	3	4	2	0	1	1	3	87%
<b>Head of household by primary education or less</b>													
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%
2013	47	5	5	28	3	3	4	3	0	0	1	2	88%
<b>Head of household by secondary education</b>													
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%
2013	45	4	4	30	3	2	4	3	0	1	2	2	87%
<b>Head of household by higher education</b>													
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%
2013	40	3	4	35	3	2	5	3	1	1	4	2	87%

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

## 6.2 Methodology in brief

### Sampling, data collection and processing

<b>PERIOD</b>	January – December 2013
<b>SAMPLE DESIGN</b>	2400 households in 300 enumeration areas; 200 households per month. Two-stage stratified sample, with the Census 2011 as the frame for the first stage. Sample is stratified by region, and urban –rural, 14 strata.
<b>SAMPLE SUCCESSFULLY INTERVIEWED</b>	1952households of the basic sample plus 423 substitute households.
<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>	82 % of the basic sample
<b>INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE</b>	In each enumeration area, 4 households participate during the first half of a month and 4 during the second half. Each household is required to record food expenditure during the first week and during the second week. The second week may in fact cover 8 or 9 days. The household is visited three times - before the interviewing period, after one week, and at the end of the period.
<b>WEIGHTS</b>	The weights have been adjusted where an enumeration area had responses from less than 8 households
<b>REFERENCE PERIOD</b>	For food products, the reference period is two weeks (one half month). Purchases, gifts as well as own productions of food are covered. For semi durables, the purchases and gifts during the last three months are recorded, for durables the last 12 months. Before 2012, the reference period for food products was one month.
<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>	In the HBS Questionnaire we have incorporated some questions from the SILC-module: Affordability

### Calculations

The expenditure is organized in 12 categories defined by COICOP, the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose. Some details of this classification are given below. (The full details can be found on the internet at: <http://unstats.un.org/UNSD/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=5&Lg=1>)

<b>COICOP-CONSUMPTION CATEGORY</b>	<b>Some details about items in each category</b>
<b>1 FOOD</b>	Bread ,Meat Oil, Fruit, Vegetable, Milk, Cheese, Eggs, Non-alcoholic beverages, Coffee, Tea, Sugar Products , Food received as gifts, Own consumption etc.
<b>2 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	Alcoholic beverages (Spirits and liqueurs, Wine, Beer) Tobacco (Cigarettes, Cigars, Other tobacco)
<b>3 CLOTHING</b>	Clothing for men and women, Footwear for men and women, accessories, repair etc.
<b>4 HOUSING</b>	Rent and Imputed Rent, Material for maintenance and repair, Service for maintenance, Water supply, Electricity, Firewood and Other fuels, Cutlery, Glasses, Kitchen utensils, Small electronic accessories, Major tools for house and garden etc.
<b>5 FURNITURE</b>	Curtains, Pillowcases, Quilt, Blankets, Bed linen, Other (bags ,tablecloths, towels, flags, sunshades) Beds, Sofas, couches, Chairs, Dressers, Tables, Pictures and other art objects, Carpets, woolen or rush, Tephison, Other carpets and floor covering (not bathroom) , Repair of such articles, Freezers and fridge-freezers, Electric Appliances, Washing-machines, Electric vacuum cleaners, steam-cleaning and carpet shampooing machines, Repair of household appliances (charges and material) etc.
<b>6 HEALTH</b>	Medicaments, Pharmaceutical appliances, Therapeutic equipment, Dental services Medical analysis, X-ray, Hospital services, Health administration, accommodation, food, ambulance, Traditional medicine, Other medical services etc.
<b>7 TRANSPORT</b>	Fuel, Gas, Oil for motors, Spare parts and accessories, Maintenance and repair, Purchasing old and new cars, Garage and parking, Taxi and similar, Air tickets, Bus tickets, and Combined tickets etc.
<b>8 COMMUNICATION</b>	Postal services, Cell-phone services/calls, Other phone/fax services, Internet etc.
<b>9 RECREATION</b>	Toys, games, hobbies, Sport equipment, Gardens, plants, flowers, Pets and related products, Veterinary and other services for pets, Cinemas, theatres, concerts, Museums, zoo, etc, PC-Computer, Books, Newspapers, periodicals, Stationery, drawing materials, Printed matter Games of chance(Lottery), Other Services etc.
<b>10 EDUCATION</b>	Computer training, Language training, Pre-primary and primary education (1-5), Low secondary education (class 6-9), High secondary education (class 10-13), Tertiary education, Education not defined by level
<b>11 HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS</b>	Hotels, Restaurants, Buffets, Holiday Package etc.
<b>12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	Hairdressers, Electrical appliances for personal care, Insurance, Homes for retired and disabled, Judicial and administrative services, etc.

For a given household  $i$ , the annual expenditure  $T_i$  is calculated as follows:

$T_i = (\text{sum of all food expenditure}) * 2 * 12 + (\text{sum of all expenditure on semi durables}) * 4 + (\text{sum of expenditure on durable goods})$ .

Then, each  $T_i$  is multiplied by its weight  $w_i$ . The weight equals the number of households that are represented by the specific household included in the sample. All households in an enumeration area have the same weight. The sum  $\sum w_i T_i$  is therefore an estimate of the total annual expenditure in the area or category covered by the summation. Since  $\sum w_i$  is the total estimated number of households (in the same area or category),  $\sum w_i T_i / \sum w_i$  is the average expenditure per household. In order to obtain the average annual expenditure per capita,  $\sum w_i T_i / \sum w_i$  is divided by the average number of members per household.

Sums and averages of precisely the same type are also calculated for each **COICOP** category separately.

## Data accuracy

The sampled households are used to calculate estimates of the expenditure (etc.) for all households. If the sample is big enough, and selected in a scientific way, the uncertainty of the estimates will generally be small. The uncertainty is often expressed by a confidence interval. The true value for the entire population is then expected to be somewhere between the lower and the upper confidence limit, with a high probability (here 95 %).

The confidence intervals for some of the main variables in HBS are the following:

Variable	Estimate	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit
Total consumption, million €	2 382	2 315	2 449
Total consumption of food products, million €	1 060	1 032	1 089
Annual consumption per household, €	7 625	7 410	7 840
Annual consumption per urban household, €	8 050	7 762	8 338
Annual consumption per rural household, €	7 297	6 988	7 606
Annual food consumption per household, €	3 394	3 304	3 484
Food share, Kosovo, %	44,5	43,7	45,4
Food share, urban, %	40,4	39,3	41,4
Food share, rural, %	48,0	46,8	49,3

In general, estimates on the national level can be expected to have confidence limits of about 2-3 % (of the estimate) below and above the estimated value. Estimates for urban or rural areas can be expected to have limits of about 3-4 % below and above the estimated value.

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# 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 Agriculture and Environment statistics and Department of Social statistics. **Support Departments;** Department of Methodology and Information Technology, Department of Policy Planning, Coordination and Communication, Department of Census and survey and Department of Administration. **Within the Agency we also established** Office of the Population Census, Households and Dwellings. **Regional Offices;** Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj

In ASK are employed in total 139 workers, of them 104 (74,8 %) at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 35 (25,2%), with qualifying structure, 70,5% with university education to 29,5% 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, UNICEF, 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. Ongoing is preparation for the Census of Agriculture in Kosovo.

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