

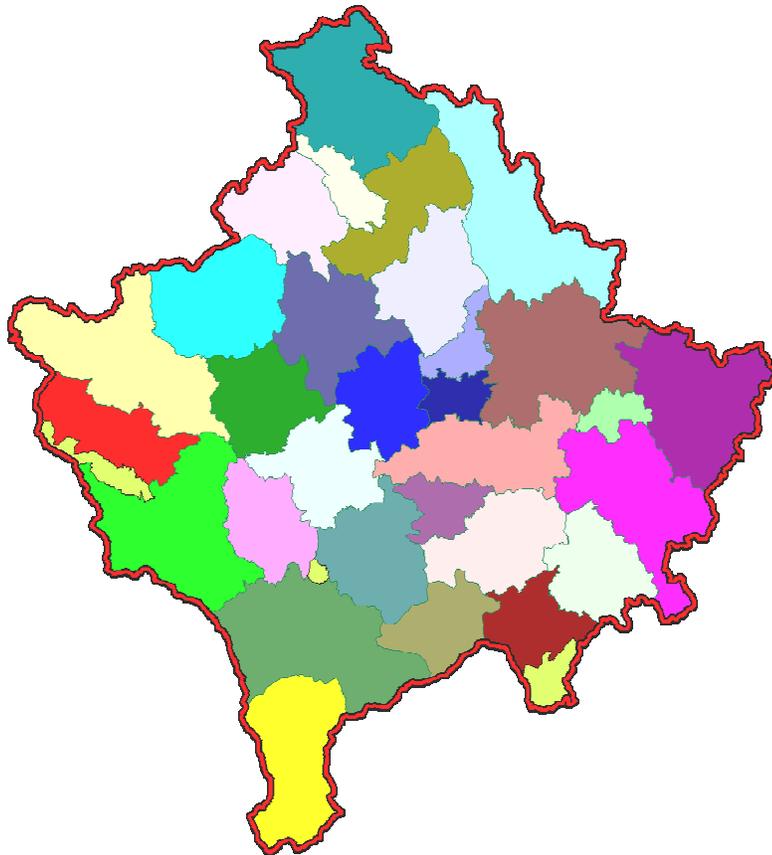


Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Ministria e Administratës Publike - Ministarstva Javne Uprave - Ministry of Public Services

Series 5: Social Statistics

Household Budget Survey 2010



ENTI I STATISTIKËS SË KOSOVËS
ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU KOSOVA
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF KOSOVA

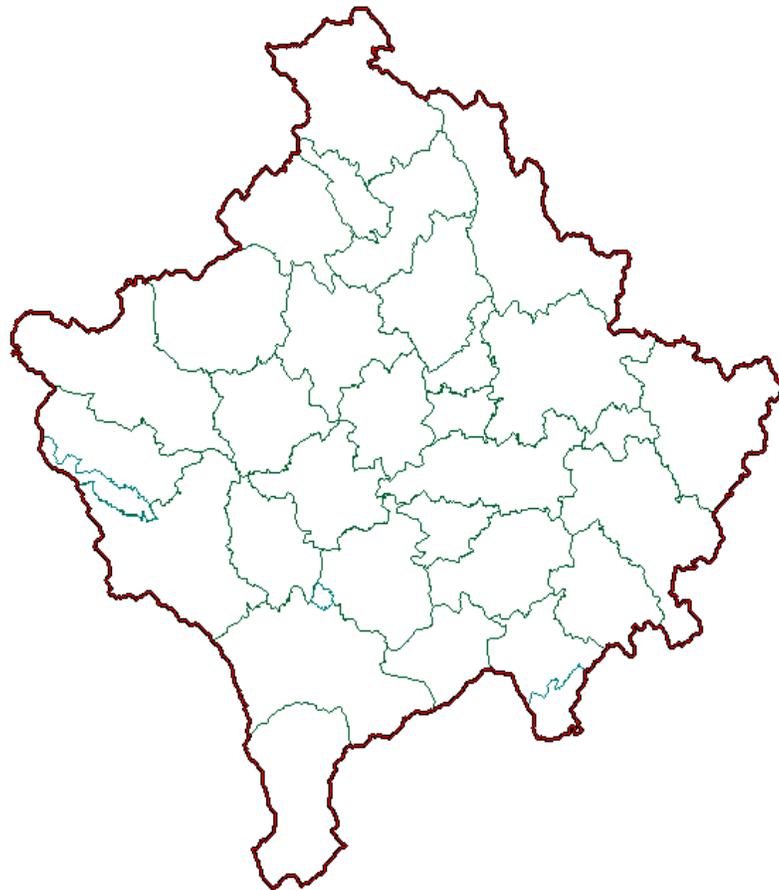


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Enti i Statistikës së Kosovës
Zavod za Statistiku Kosova
Statistical Office of Kosovo

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F o r e w o r d

Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), 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) 2010 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 2008 to 2010.

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 SOK 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@ks-gov.net .

The publication has been prepared by:

1. Mr. Sc. Bashkim BELLAQA - Director of the Department of Social Statistics,
2. Emine 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, 2010

Acting Chief Executive Officer, SOK
Isa Krasniqi

Abbreviations

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

Content

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 The overall consumption in Kosovo 2008 - 2010.....	6
1.1. Consumer trends.....	6
1.2. Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups.....	6
2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2008 – 2010.....	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
2.14 Conclusion	16
Table 5: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2008 – 2010, according to location and level of education of heads of households, € of overall consumption.....	17
Table 5a: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2008 – 2010, according to 5 main groups of consumption, location and education of heads of households, in %.....	18
3 Private income in Kosovo 2008 – 2010.....	19
3.1. Main household income.....	19
3.2 Sources of individual income	20
3.3 Income according to gender structure.....	22

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 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 2008 - 2010

This publication presents data on macroeconomic of HBS for 2008 to 2010. 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. It is difficult to make any assessment without a new general census of population, households and dwellings.

1.1. Consumer trends

According to the outcomes of HBS 2010, there is an increase of about 1.5 percent of total consumption compared to 2009, while consumption of households marks an increase of 4 percent. The consumption per capita in 2010 has an increase of 6 percent compared to 2009.

Table 1: Overall consumption in Kosovo, 2008 – 2010

Year	Million €	Consumption per household €	Consumption per capita €
2008	1.798	6,707	1,156
2009	1.911	6,847	1,161
2010	1.937	7,110	1,226

1.2. Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups

Most of the household budget in 2010 is spent on food and housing, 35 percent for food and 33 percent for housing, of total consumption. For transport and clothing and footwear households spent by 6 percent.

In 2010, about 7 percent of the total consumption includes food by self-production.

Table 2: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups, 2008 – 2010 in %

Consumption	2008	2009	2010
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	38	36	35
Alcohol and Tobacco	3	3	4
Clothing and Footwear	5	5	6
Housing	35	36	33
Furniture	3	3	3
Health	2	3	2
Transport	5	5	6
Communication	2	2	2
Recreation	1	2	2
Education	1	1	1
Hotels and Restaurants	2	1	3
Other	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100
<i>Domestic food production</i>	8	7	7

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

Table 3: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo 2008 – 2010 in %

Consumption	2008	2009	2010
Bread and cereals	22	19	19
Meat	18	18	18
Fish	1	1	1
Milk, cheese, eggs	20	20	19
Oils and fats	5	4	4
Fruits	6	7	7
Vegetables	12	12	12
Sugar and confectionery	4	5	6
Food products	4	5	5
Non-alcoholic beverages	8	9	9
General food	100	100	100

2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2008 – 2010

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 a month for daily consumption (supported by the maintenance of records) and the last 12 months for durable goods.

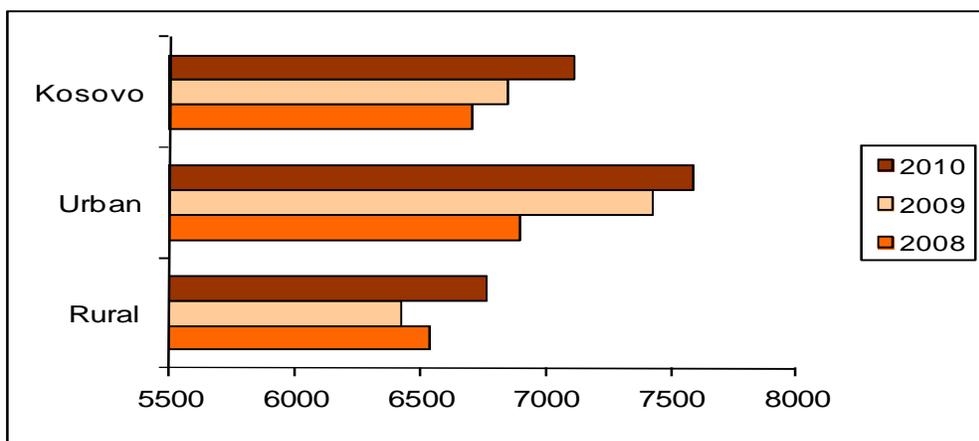
This document focuses on the level of consumption for different consumer groups (food, clothing, housing, etc.), and their participation in the overall consumption. Households with higher education and urban households can be seen as indicative for the future development of consumer since more and more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

Consumption per household in Kosovo in 2010 was €7.110. This shows that it has increased by 4 percent in comparison with 2009.

In urban households consumption increase was about 2 percent, and in rural households it was shown increase of about 5 percent.

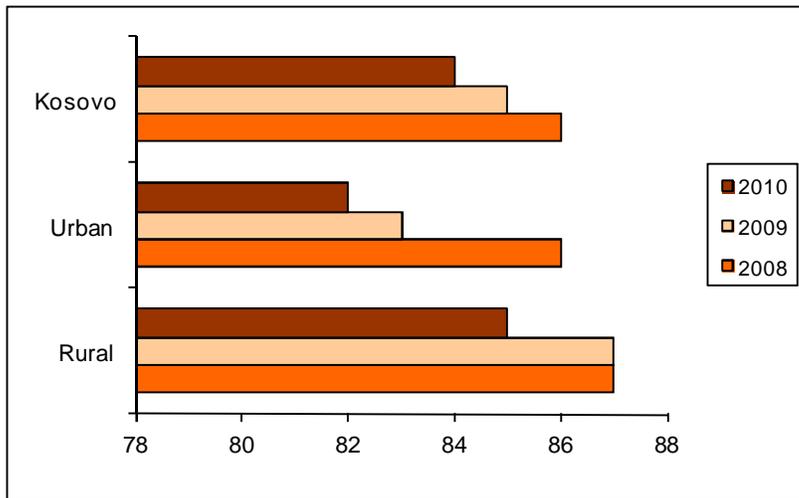
Figure 1: Household overall annual consumption according to location, 2008 – 2010



2.1 Main consumption (five largest groups)

Five main categories of the largest consumption (food, housing, transport, clothing and footwear, and alcohol and tobacco) represent 84 percent of total consumption. Seven other categories share 16 percent of consumption.

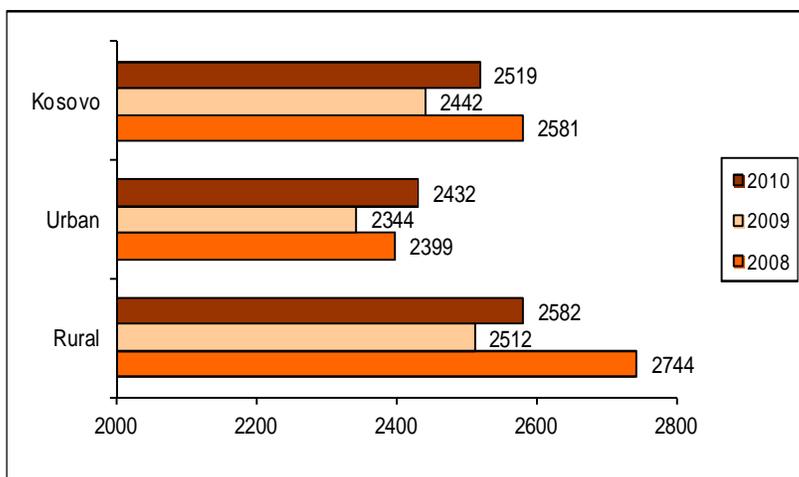
Figure 2: Five largest categories of household consumption according to location, of total 2008 – 2010



2.2 Food and Non-alcoholic beverages

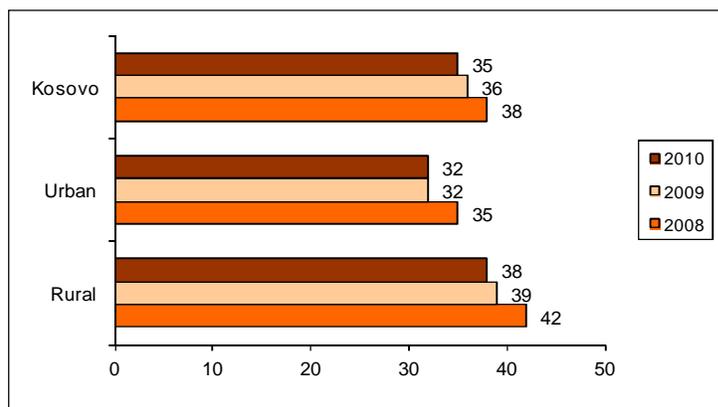
Most of the household budget is used for food and non-alcoholic beverages and is estimated at € 2519 for 2010 or 35 percent of total consumption. Expenditures for food and non-alcoholic beverages in households shows increase of 3 percent compared with 2009.

Figure 3: Household annual consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages according to location, 2008 – 2010 in €



The data in figure 4 shown that food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute main component of consumption. In Kosovo, participation of food and non-alcoholic beverages in consumption decreased from 36 percent in 2009 to 35 percent in 2010. Trend of decrease was represents in total and also in urban and rural areas.

Figure 4: Part of food and non-alcoholic beverages in the overall consumption according to location, 2008 – 2010 in %



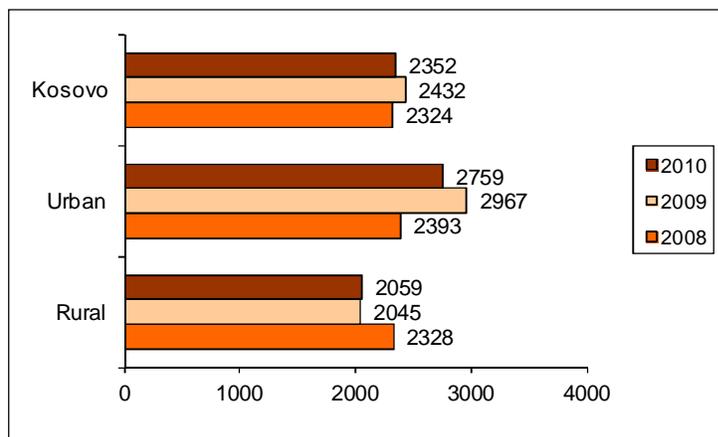
2.3 Housing

Housing constitutes the second largest part of budget of households with €2.352 or 33 percent of the household budget, which represents an decrease of about 3 percent compared with 2009. The budget which is allocated for housing was different by locality. It is shown decrease of 7 percent for urban households, but for rural households increase of 1 percent compared with 2009.

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

Food and housing together constitute more than two-thirds or 68 percent of the household budget.

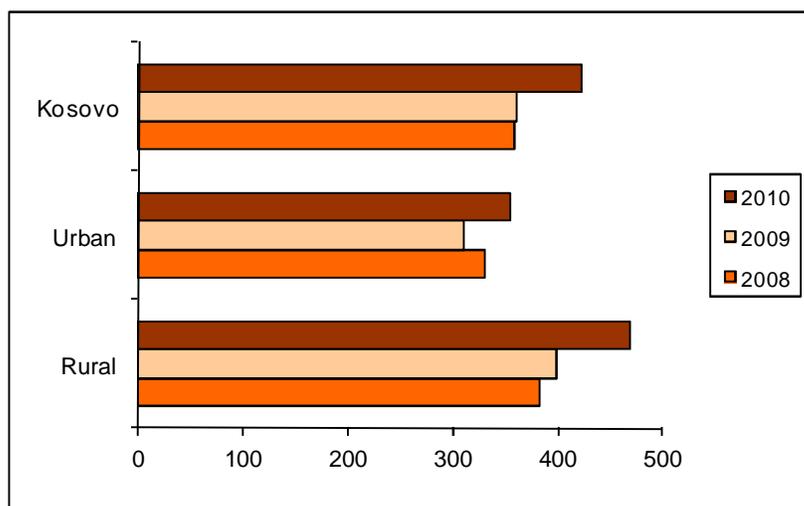
Figure 5: Household expenditure for housing according to location, 2008 – 2010 in €



2.4 Transport

Compared to 2009, transport in 2010 has increase from 17 percent. The budget allocated for transport in 2010 was 15 percent for urban households, while 18 percent for rural areas.

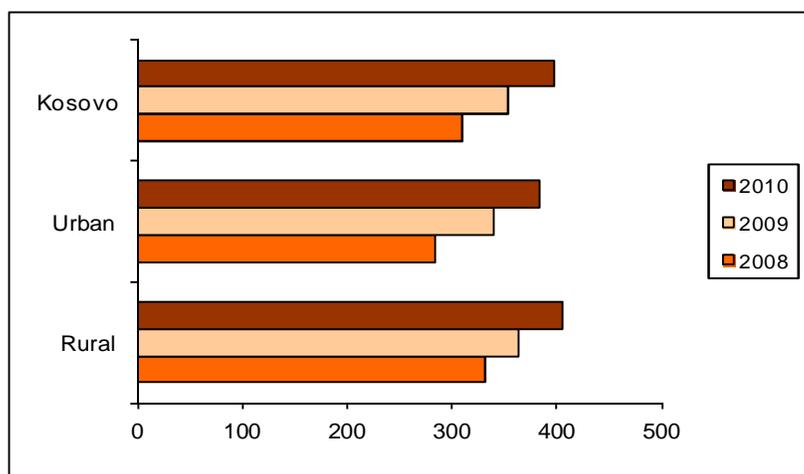
Figure 6: Household expenditure for transport according to location, 2008 – 2010 in €



2.5 Clothing and footwear

An average household in 2010 spent about €400 for clothing and footwear, or 6 percent of the budget, which represents an increase of about 12 percent compared with 2009, from that in urban area 13 percent and in rural area 11 percent.

Figure 7: Household expenditure for clothing and footwear according to location, 2008 – 2010 in €



2.6 Alcohol and tobacco

In the overall household budget in 2010, alcohol and tobacco takes about 4 percent or € 255 per year. It was evident increase of expenditure for alcohol and tobacco if compared with 2009 and 2008. Increase in 2010 was 10 percent in Kosovo, in urban area was 11 percent, while in rural area was more emphatic, 10 percent.

Figure 8: Household consumption of alcohol and tobacco according to location, 2008 – 2010, in €

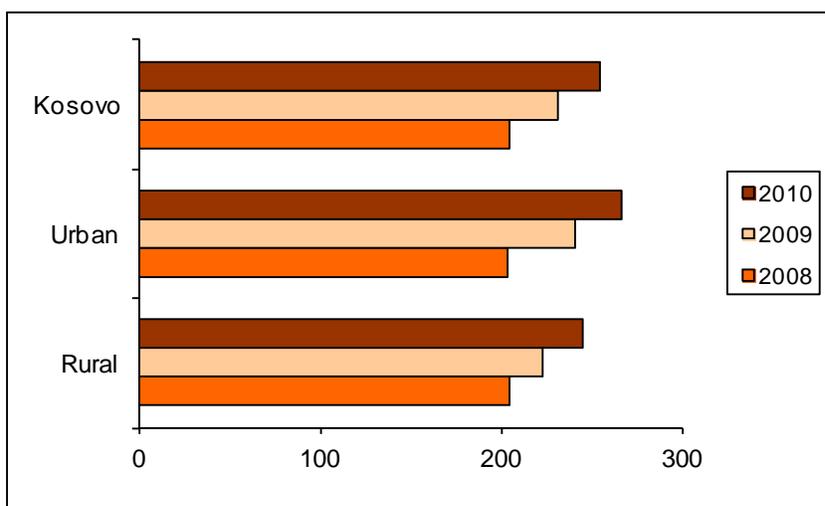


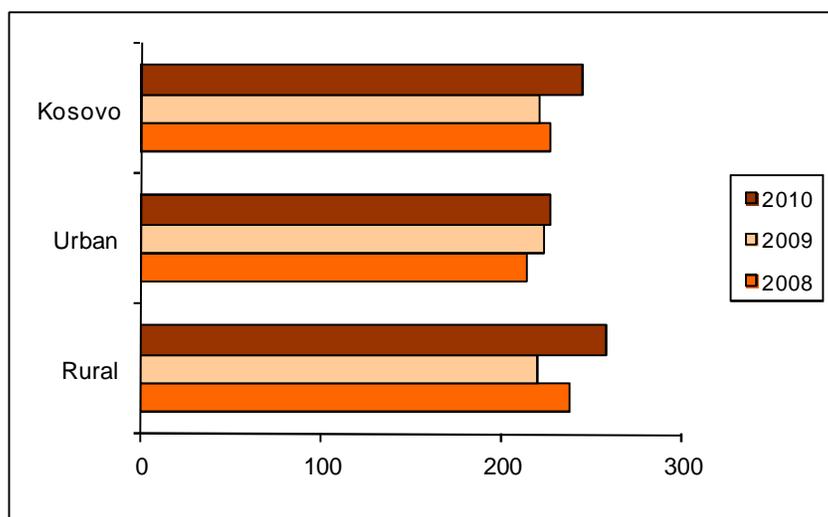
Table 4: Percentage of smokers in population in 2010 according to gender and daily consumption of cigarettes, % of population aged 10 years and older

No. of cigarettes	Male (%)		Female (%)		All (%)	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
1 up to 10	2	2	2	1	2	2
11 up to 20	14	18	3	3	9	11
21+	3	3	0	0	1	2
Total number of smokers	19	23	5	4	12	15

2.7 Furniture

During of the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 have had variability of furniture expenditures. In urban areas notes constante increase from year to year. In 2010 households spent an average of about € 245 a year, or 11 percent more compared to 2009.

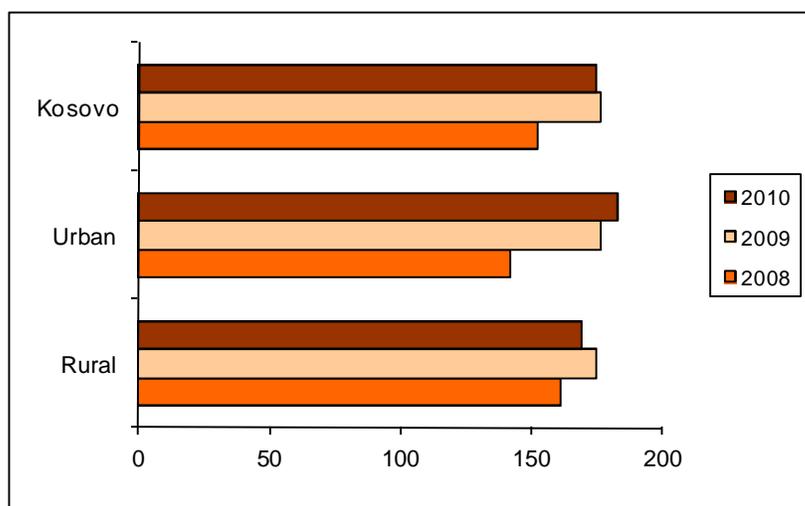
**Figure 9: Furniture expenditure according to locality,
2008 – 2010 in €**



2.8 Health

Expenditures for health care have increased from year to year in each group. In 2010 compared to 2009 it was decrease of 1 percent, in urban area it was increased of 4 percent, while in rural area it was decrease 3 percent.

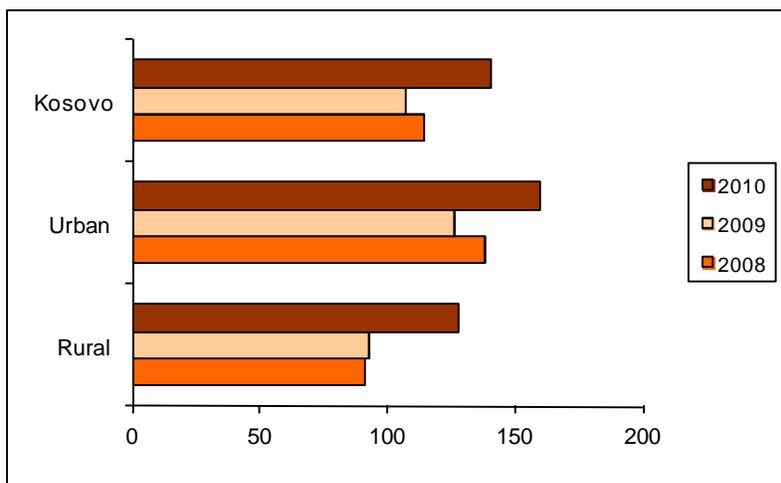
**Figure10: Household expenditure on health according to
location, 2008 – 2010, in €**



2.9 Communication

Communication expenditures had one increase of 32 percent compared to 2009. In urban area also in rural area evidently shows increase of expenditure on communication.

Figure 11: Household expenditure on communication according to location, 2008 – 2010, in €

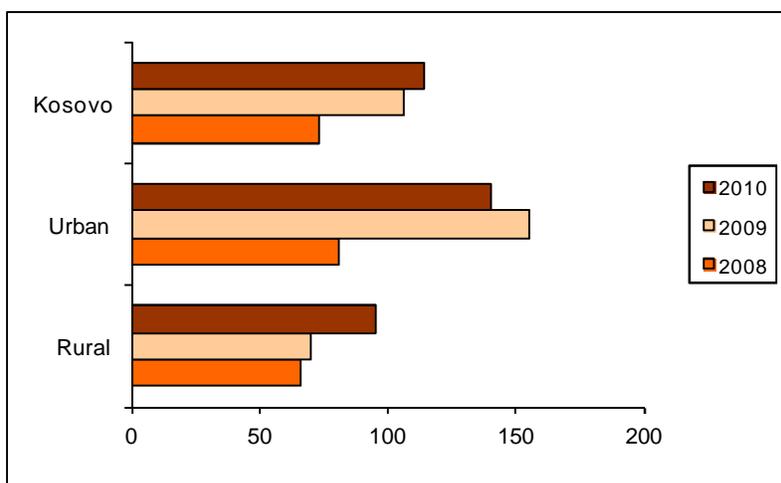


2.10 Recreation

The level of recreation expenditures for households in the level of Kosovo, during the years 2008-2010 have had increased constantly.

In 2009 in urban area households evidently expended more for recreation compared to 2008, but in 2010 shows a small increased of 8 percent. In rural area expenditures for recreation notes a graduate increase, from year to year.

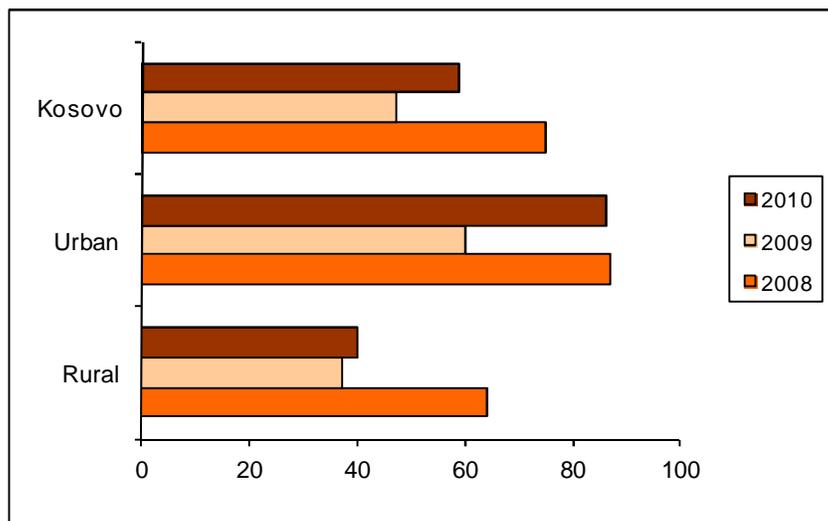
Figure 12: Household expenditure for recreation according to locality, 2008 – 2010, in €



2.11 Education

Expenditures for education have been higher in 2010 compared to 2009 in whole household groups, especially in urban area (increase of 43 percent).

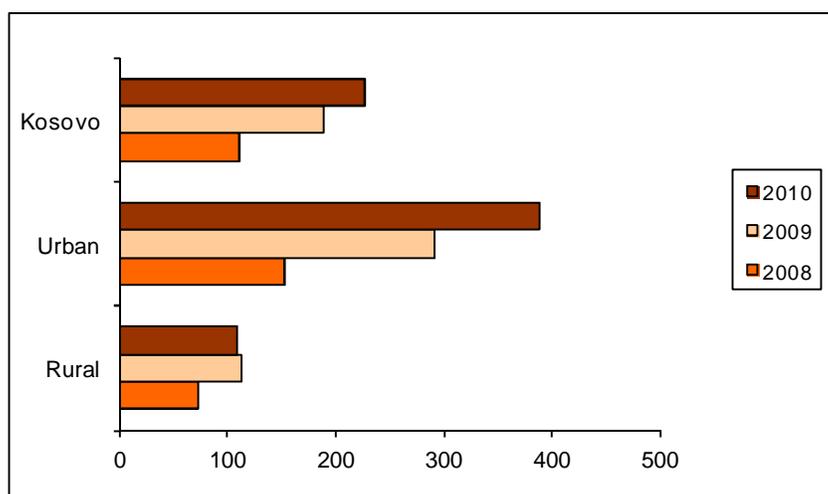
Figure 13: Household expenditure on education according to location, 2008 – 2010, in €



2.12 Hotels and restaurants

In 2010, expenditures for hotels and restaurants have been noted an continuous increase in whole household groups, especially in urban area (increase of 33 percent).

Figure 14: Household expenditure for hotels and restaurants according to location, 2008 – 2010, in €



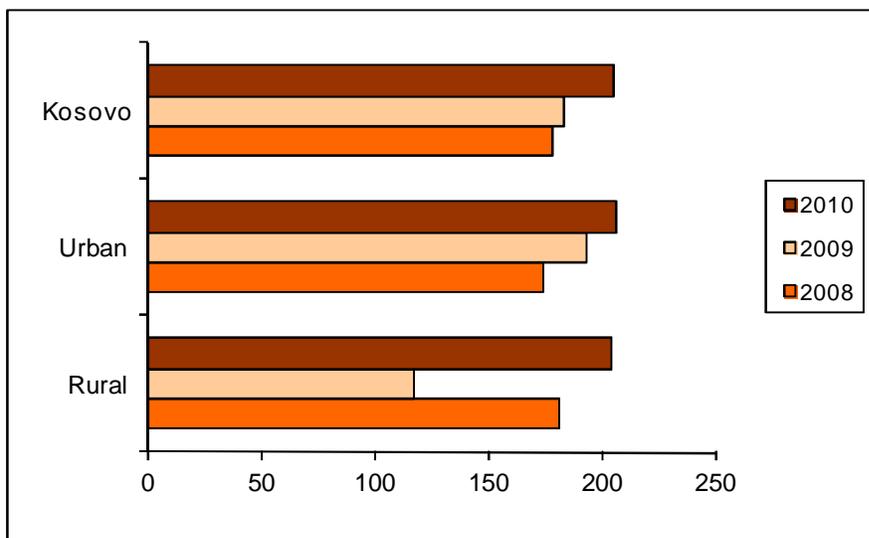
2.13 Other goods and services

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 2010, compared to 2009, households had an increase of 12 percent.

In rural area in 2010 compared to 2009 shows evidently increase, 100 percent.

Figure 15: Household expenditure for other goods and services according to location, 2008 – 2010, in €



2.14 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 part of the budget also for education.

Table 5: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2008 – 2010, 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													
2008	2 581	205	309	2 324	227	152	358	114	73	75	111	178	6 707
2009	2 442	231	354	2 432	221	176	361	107	106	47	188	183	6 847
2010	2 519	255	397	2 352	245	175	422	141	114	59	226	205	7 110
Urban													
2008	2 399	204	283	2 388	214	142	331	138	81	87	152	174	6 894
2009	2 344	241	340	2 967	223	176	310	126	155	60	292	193	7 429
2010	2 432	267	384	2 759	227	183	355	160	140	86	389	206	7 588
Rural													
2008	2 744	205	332	1 997	238	161	382	91	66	64	73	181	6 536
2009	2 512	223	364	2 045	220	175	398	93	70	37	112	117	6 426
2010	2 582	245	405	2 059	258	169	469	128	95	40	109	204	6 763
Head of household by primary education or less													
2008	2 437	220	298	1 987	202	142	308	93	53	39	59	150	5 986
2009	2 279	216	319	2 126	198	154	322	89	56	23	84	148	6 013
2010	2 392	242	346	2 057	221	177	347	113	71	30	91	188	6 275
Head of household by secondary education													
2008	2 572	200	300	2 393	232	146	388	118	73	72	118	179	6 789
2009	2 409	230	352	2 417	220	143	367	103	104	48	160	199	6 752
2010	2 464	277	379	2 437	253	161	425	144	156	71	236	210	7 185
Head of household by higher education													
2008	2 910	164	426	3 309	245	162	417	188	130	185	303	216	8 656
2009	3 133	263	570	3 764	312	271	526	201	352	140	821	274	10 625
2010	2 864	224	558	3 005	302	177	600	215	209	109	564	253	9 080

Table 5a: Household annual consumption in Kosovo, 2008 – 2010, 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													
2008	38	3	5	35	3	2	5	2	1	1	2	3	86%
2009	36	3	5	36	3	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	85%
2010	35	4	6	33	3	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	84%
Urban													
2008	35	3	4	39	3	2	5	2	1	1	2	3	86%
2009	32	3	5	40	3	2	4	2	2	1	4	3	83%
2010	32	4	5	36	3	2	5	2	2	1	5	3	82%
Rural													
2008	42	3	5	31	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	3	88%
2009	39	3	6	32	3	3	6	1	1	1	2	3	86%
2010	38	4	6	30	4	3	7	2	1	1	2	3	85%
Head of household by primary education or less													
2008	41	4	5	33	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	2	87%
2009	38	4	5	35	3	3	5	1	1	0	1	2	87%
2010	38	4	6	33	4	3	6	2	1	0	1	3	87%
Head of household by secondary education													
2008	38	3	4	35	3	2	6	2	1	1	2	3	86%
2009	36	3	5	36	3	2	5	2	2	1	2	3	85%
2010	34	4	5	34	4	2	6	2	2	1	3	3	83%
Head of household by higher education													
2008	34	2	5	38	3	2	5	2	2	2	3	2	85%
2009	29	2	5	35	3	3	5	2	3	1	8	3	76%
2010	32	2	6	33	3	2	7	2	2	1	6	3	81%

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

3 Private income in Kosovo 2008 – 2010

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 6: Household main source of income in Kosovo, %

(%)

Source of income	2010	2009
Salaries and wages from public sector	26	26
Salaries and wages from private sector	21	19
Agriculture	6	6
Income from per diem ¹	8	10
Other household businesses	14	12
Pensions	8	8
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	9	10
Money sent from Kosovo	1	1
Social benefits - 1st Category	3	3
Social benefits - 2nd Category	2	2
Other ²	2	2
Total in %	100	100

¹ Income from temporal 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 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 5 percent from agriculture.

Another important source is the cash money send from abroad (remittances) by members of households, 1 percent, on an additional 14 percent by others abroad. Pensions inside Kosovo constitute 5 percent and pensions from abroad 4 percent.

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

Pensions from Kosovo constitute the second most important source for women, with 11 percent, compared with only 4 percent for men.

Table 7: Sources of individual income in Kosovo in 2010, % of income

Source of income	Male	Female	All
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	45	63	49
Incomes from per diem	7	1	5
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	3	1	3
Benefits from social welfare	1	2	1
Pensions from Kosovo	4	11	5
Pensions from abroad	4	3	4
The money sent in cash from Kosovo	1	1	1
Net income from self business in Kosovo	18	6	16
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	1	1	1
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	9	10	9
Income from agriculture	7	0	5
Other	1	1	1
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	1,164	299	1,462

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, self-business, per diem, and agriculture.

Table 8: Sources of income according to highest level of education, 2010 (%)

Source of income	Primary	Secondary	University or more
Net wages and fees earned in Kosovo, without net tax	24	54	75
Incomes from per diem	11	6	1
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	2	3	3
Benefits from social welfare	2	1	0
Pensions from Kosovo	7	2	2
Pensions from abroad	6	2	1
The money sent in cash from Kosovo	1	1	-
Net income from self business in Kosovo	14	20	13
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	2	0	2
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	18	7	1
Income from agriculture	12	3	2
Other	1	1	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 51 percent, man earn almost 5 percent more than women.

Table 9: 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	3,603 €	3,424 €	51%
Employees by primary education (12 months)	3,107 €	2,384 €	60%
Employees by secondary education (12 months)	3,406 €	2,887 €	53%
Employees by higher education (12 months)	4,498 €	4,186 €	51%

Statistical Office of Kosovo

short description

Statistical Office of Kosovo 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 Office 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. Office is funded by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, but also by donors for specific projects and for technical professional support.

Statistical Office of Kosovo operates under Regulation 2001/14 which entered into force on 2 July 2001. Law on official statistics is in process for approval. Strategic development plan 2009-2013 is the middle term implementation for the development of statistical system in correlation with the European Union statistics (EUROSTAT).

Statistical Office of Kosovo has this organizational structure: production departments; (Department of Economic statistics and National Accounts, Department of Population statistics, Department of Agriculture and Environmental statistics and Department of Social statistics. **Support Departments:** (Department of Methodology and Information Technology, Department of Administration. **Within the Office we also established** Office of the Population Census, Households and Dwellings. **Regional Offices;** Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Prishtina 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 Office, 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 the statistics of countries in the region.

Statistical Office of Kosovo 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 Office; 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:** STATISTICAL OFFICE OF KOSOVO,
Street. "Zenel Salihu", No. 4, 10000 Prishtina
- **Telephone:** +381 (0) 38 38 200 31 142
CEO: +381 (0) 38 200 31 132
- **Fax::** +381 (0) 38 235 033
- **Website:** <http://esk.rks-gov.net>
- **E-mail:** social@ks-gov.net