

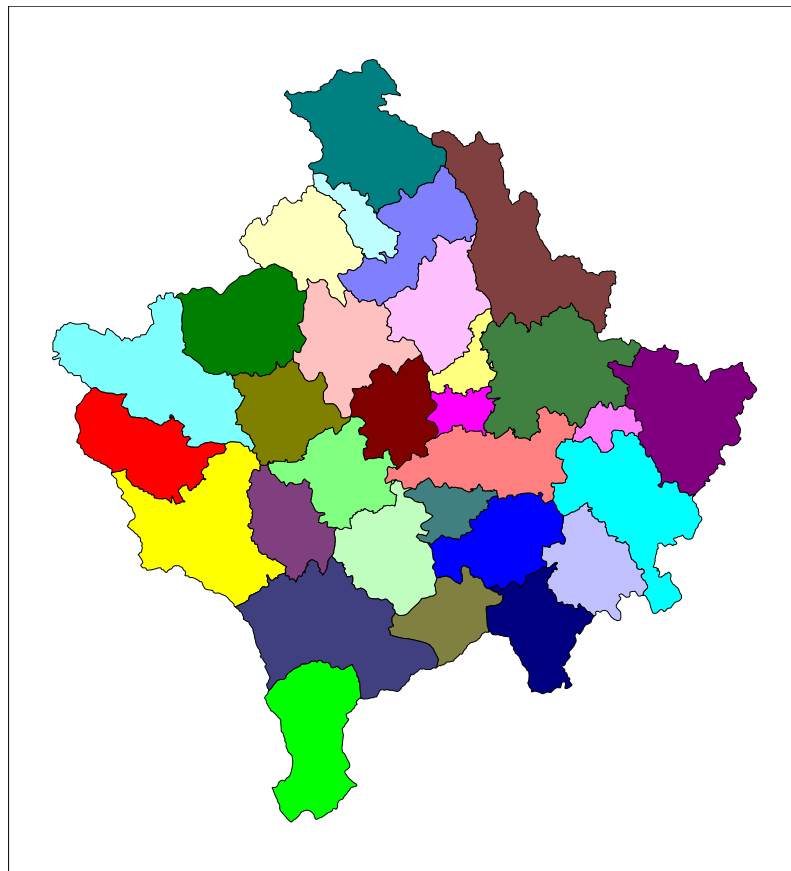


Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Ministria e Shërbimeve Publike - Ministarstva Javnih Sluzbi - Ministry of Public Services

Series 5: Social Statistics

Statistics of Living Standards 2007



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

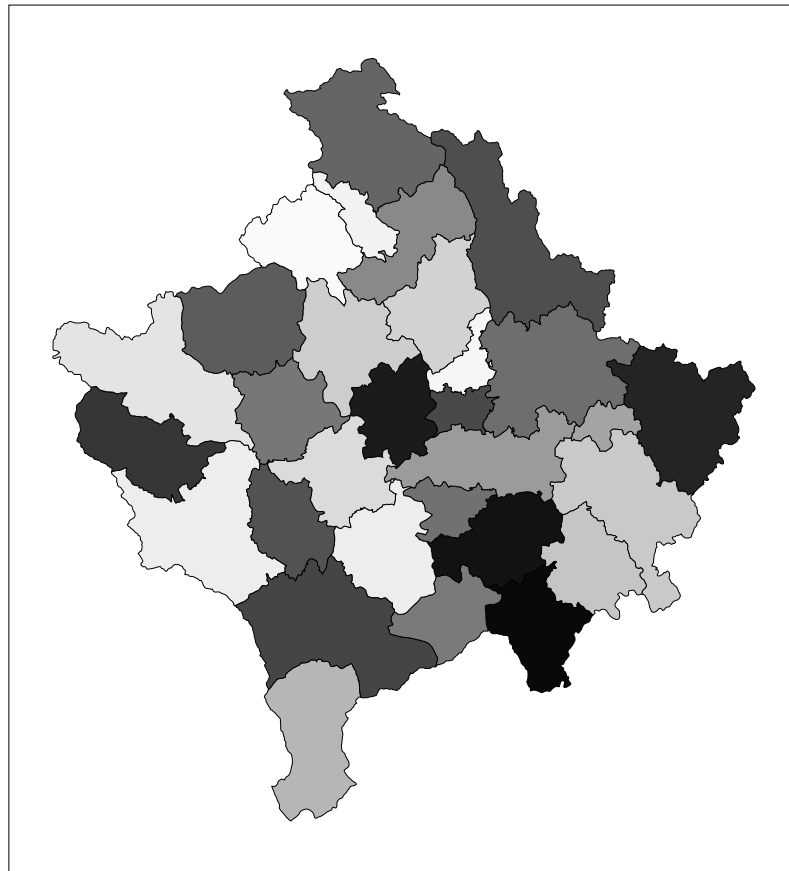


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Publisher: Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK)
Publication date: November 2008
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Printed by the K.G.T, Pristina, Kosovo

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P r e f a c e

Purpose of publication the Statistics of Living Standard is to provide statistical data relating to standard of living in Kosovo, mainly related to budget of households.

In this publication were included the data for consumption, the costs and incomes of the households for periods from 2003 - 2007. For data gathering, the Statistical office of Kosovo-SOK used the Households Budget Survey HBS.

Through this publication is aimed to reduce the information shortage in the field of standard of living in Kosovo. We believe that this publication will serve as a useful reference database for all users of statistical data.

We invite all users of this publication for cooperation. Your comments and proposals you may forward to our following email address: social@ks-gov.net, and thus you will contribute in quality increasing of publications in the future.

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A professional support for conducting the HBS was offered by Swedish Organization -SIDA, and the World Bank- (WB). For their professional support we would like to thank especially the experts of the Swedish Organization-SIDA Mr. Lars Lundgren and Mr. Claes Andersson as well the World Bank experts Mr. Andrew Dabalen and Mrs. Anna Gueorguieva.

We also thank the employees of the SOK regional offices for carrying out the survey of the households.

November, 2008

Chief Executive of SOK,
Avni Kastrati

List of Abbreviations

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

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

Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) continually measures the private consumption through HBS.

These statistics are necessary to determine the basket for Consuming Price Index (CPI), private consumption in National Accounts (NA) and analyzing the social welfare and poverty. The survey also measures the education, employment, living conditions, the ownership of consistent goods, construction and others issues that deal with businesses and land cultivation.

The data were gathered throughout Kosovo during one year including 2 400 households and in an year selected according to case and in accordance with European Union (EU) standards and the best international practices. The response rate was higher than 80 % if the replaced households were considered that they did not give any response.

Economic progress in the last years would be defined as improvement of living conditions compared to period right after the war. In these circumstances, the HBS is welcome for measuring the living standard, for measuring Gross Domestic Production (GDP) as well the gaining the ponders of consuming prices.

The sample was spread out urban and rural areas, and throughout Kosovo. Data processing and analyzing was done through ACCESS and SPSS programs.

The questioner contained the information on demographic composition of the households including individual data on each member of the households, the incomes, consumption and costs, living conditions, activities in business and farming, access to basic infrastructure and public services.

Gathering of data from the households was carried out by the employees of SOK regional offices.

1 Households Consumption in Kosovo from 2003 – 2007

Consumption is an important part of people's life. The wealth and poverty depends on other aspects in life, but the level of consumption and its dimensions are crucial for their wellbeing.

While the incomes are being earned by the individuals, the consumption mainly deals with households. Alcohol and tobacco, clothing, recreation and some other specific things may be consumed individually, but the biggest part of them such as food, accommodation and supply are being used by all members of the households.

Consumption is classified under the standard of Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) in harmonization with National Accounts and Consumer Price Index. Apart of some corrections, the same standards were applied during the years making it comparing easier during the time.

The majority of consumption is based on purchased goods and paid services during the referring period. The referred period is a month for daily consumption (supported by records keeping) and the last 12 months for consistent goods.

Respecting the international recommendations, the actual costs for accommodation were not gathered, but only the valued rent based on valuation by the household owner.

In this document we will focus on consumption level for different consuming groups such as; (food, clothing, accommodation etc.) and their participation in the general consumption. We will also compare some of household groups.

Households with higher education and urban households can be seen as indicators development of the future consumption as everyday more and more people are being educated and thus Kosovo is being urbanized.

Figures in the text were summarized so that they signalize that a survey sample can provide only approximate values.

1.1. Total consumption

During 2007 in Kosovo the consumption for a household was 5700 €.

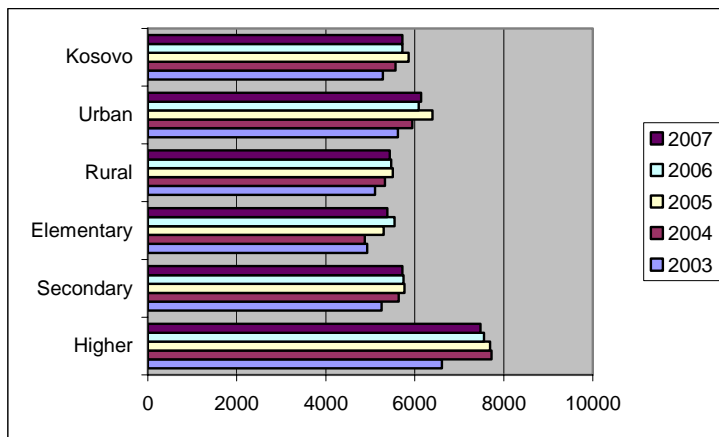
During 2007 the urban households had a higher consumption 6144 €, while consumption among the rural households was 5436 €.

According to gained outcomes of the HBS, for the year of 2007, the total consumption increased at the households who had a higher level of education.

Households run by family heads who had only elementary education or less consumed about 5380 €, while those with secondary education consumed 5718 € and those with higher education level 7472 €.

The rural households and those with less education had the lowest level of consumption and more members to share the consumption.

Graphic 1: The annual total consumption of the households according to location and education level from 2003-2007

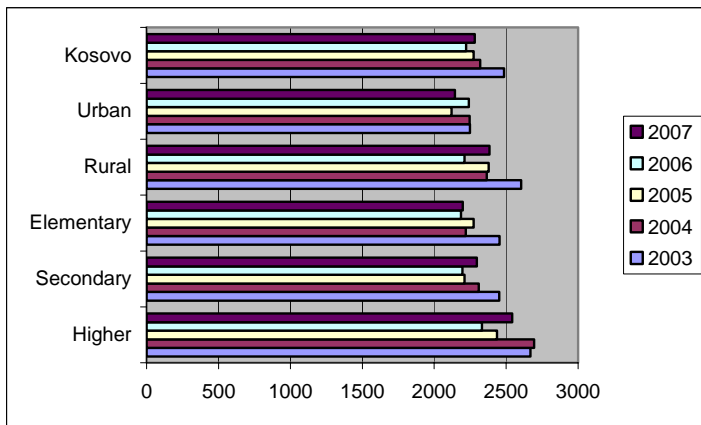


1.2. Food

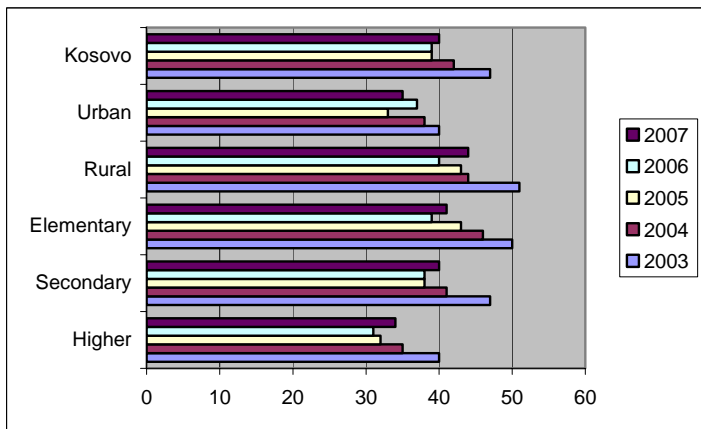
The largest part of budget is used for food and it was calculated to 2 280 € for 2007 or 40 % of the general consumption which represents a reduction compared to year 2003 where the food consumption was 47 %.

The smallest part of budget spent for food indicates a higher level of wellbeing. Part for food was between 10% and 19% in EU member states in 1999.

Graphic 2: The annual food consumption by households according to location and education level 2003-2007 in €



Graphic 3: Food participation in general consumption according location and education level 2003-2007 in %



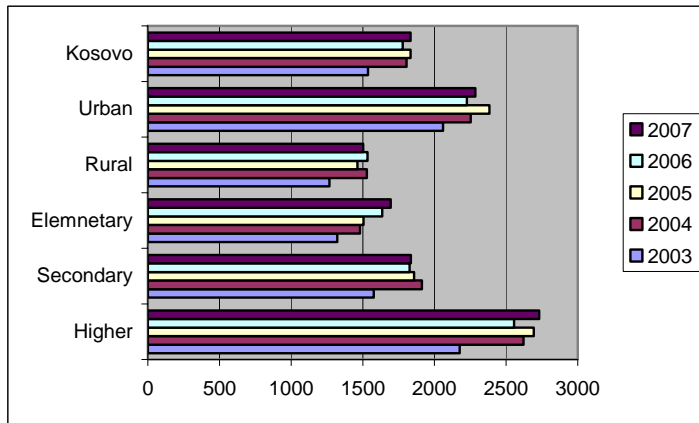
1.3. Housing

Housing contains the largest second part of the households budget with 1 830 € or 32 % of the households budget.

Food and housing together contain more than two thirds or 72 % of the households budget. The biggest part of housing is under so called section “valued rent”. A small part of households pay rent.

Part of budget which was provided for housing is about 28 % for rural households and up to 37 % for the urban ones. In 1999, the housing in EU member states was from 20 - 31 %.

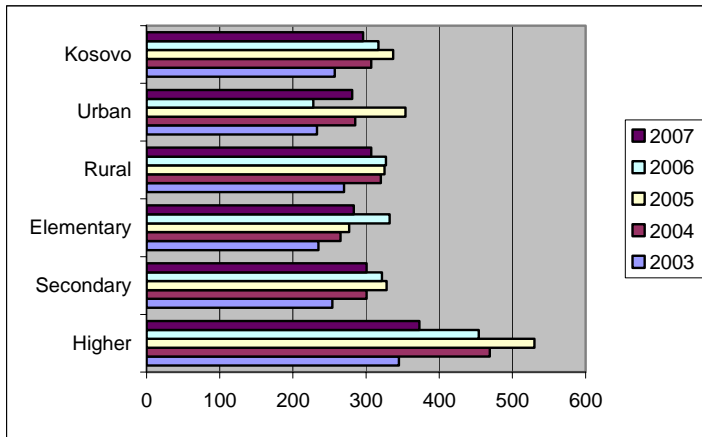
Graphic 4: Costs for households housing according to location and education level 2003-2007 in €



1.4. Clothes and footwear

A household spends an average of 300 € per year for clothes and footwear or 5 % of the budget. The part which is provided for clothes is about 5 – 6 %, compared with 5 – 9 % within EU in 1999.

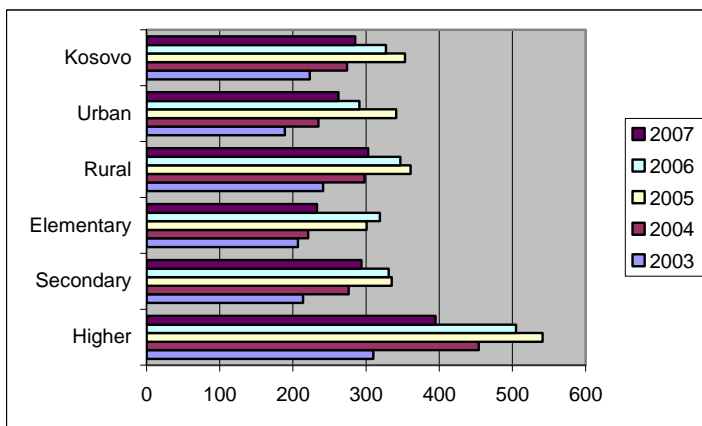
Graphic 5: Costs for clothes and footwear for a household according to location and education level 2003-2007 in €



1.5. Transportation

Transportation has had an increase during the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, but a small decline occurred in year 2006 and 2007. The provided part of budget for transportations in 2007 was 4 % for urban households, while 6 % for the rural ones. Households with higher education level use 5 % of their budget for transportation. In 1999 in EU countries, the budget share for transportation was between 10 and 17 %.

Graphic 6: Transportation costs for households according to location and education level 2003-2007 in €

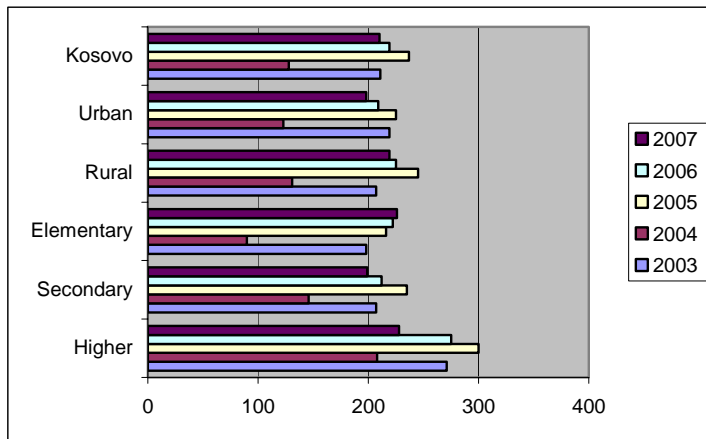


1.6. Furniture

From 2005 to 2007 there is evidently a decline of costs for furniture. A household during the year 2007 has spent an average of about 200 € per year, while those with higher education have spent an average of 228 € per year.

Budget share provided for furniture was about 4 % in 2007, while in EU countries it was from 5 - 8 % in 1999.

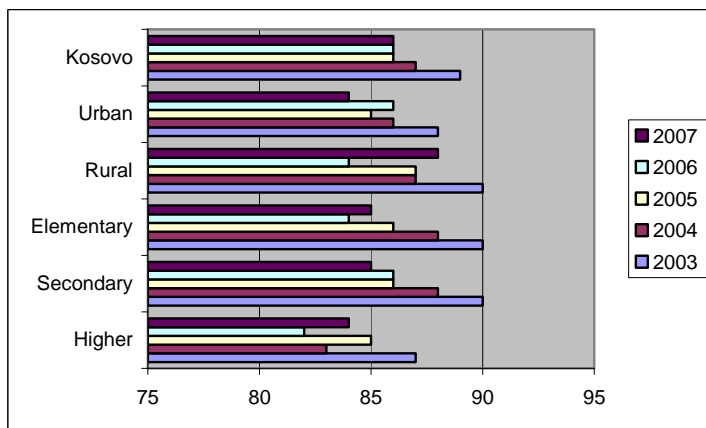
Graphic 7: Furniture according to location and education level 2003-2007 in €



1.7. Main consumption

Five main categories of the highest consumption such as (food, housing, clothes and footwear, transportation and furniture) represent 86 % of the general consumption. Seven other groups of consumption had a smaller percentage.

Graphic 8: Five main categories of the households' consumption according to location and education level , the total %



1.8. Alcohol and tobacco

In the household's general budget alcohol and tobacco participate with 4 % or 220 €. This consumption was increased in 2005 and 2006. In EU countries, this consumption goes around from 2 to 7 %.

Graphic 9: Consumption of alcohol and tobacco in the household according to location and education level 2003-2007, in €

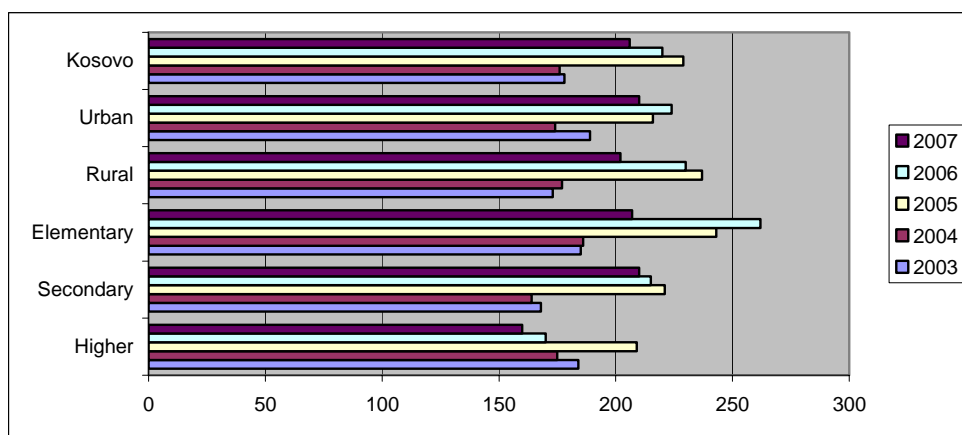


Table 1: Percentage of the smokers among the population in 2007 according to sex and daily consumption of cigarettes, population % among the age of 16 years and older

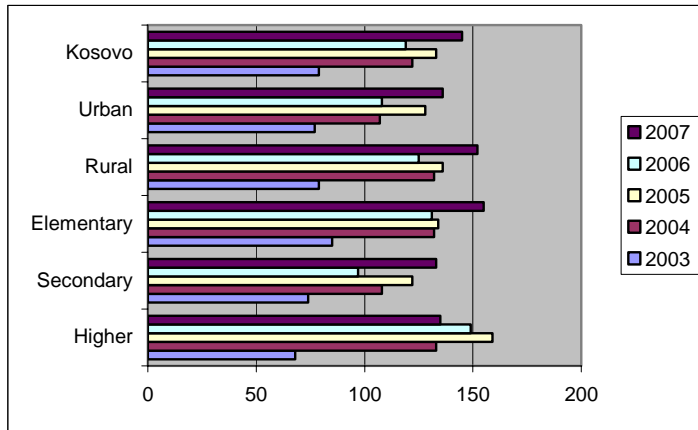
	Males		Females		All	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
1 to 10	2	2	1	2	1.5	2
1 to 20	20	21	3	4	11.5	12
21 +	5	4	0	0	2.5	2
Total number of smokers	27	27	4	6	15.5	16

1.9. Health

Costs for health have increased very much in 2007, in an amount of 145 € compared to 119 € in 2006.

Households with higher education level in 2006 have spent more in health than those with lower education level, while in 2007 the households with elementary education have spent more in health.

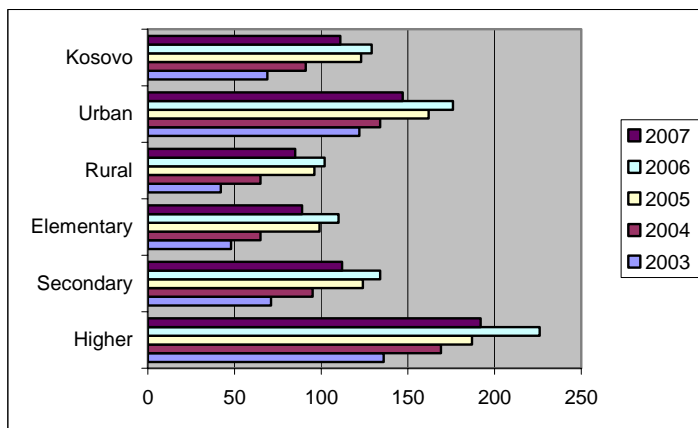
Graphic 10: Costs for health among the households according to location and education level from 2003-2007, in €



1.10. Communication

Costs for communication got also increased during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 where the rise reached the level up to 129 €, but in 2007 there is a decline (111 €). Urban households and those with higher education level spend most for communication.

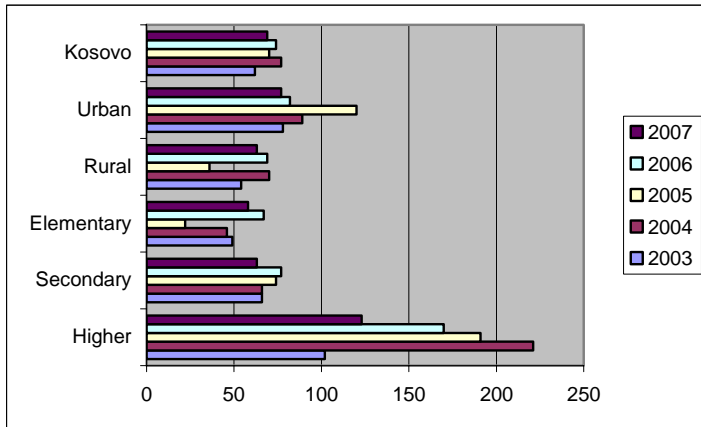
Graphic 11: Communication costs of households according to location and education level from 2003-2007, in €



1.11. Recreation

Costs rate for all households was higher in 2004. In 2006 the urban households have spent more for recreation (82 €) compared with year 2007 that was (77 €).

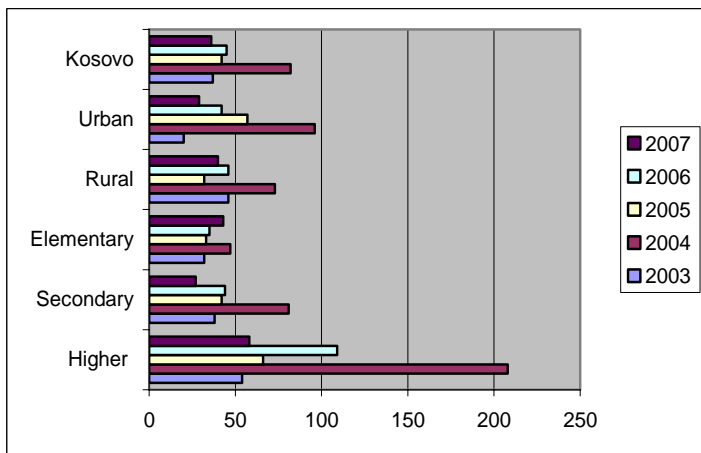
Graphic 12: Recreation costs according to location and education level from 2003-2007, in €



1.12. Education

Education costs were also higher in 2004, and particularly households with higher education. In 2006, comparing with 2007 we have a fall of costs in education from 45 € to 36 €.

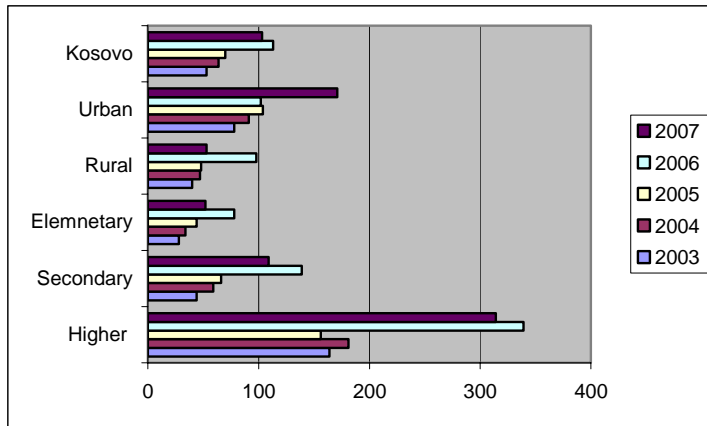
Graphic 13: Education costs made by households according to location and education level from 2003-2007, in €



1.13. Hotels and restaurants

Costs for hotels and restaurants during 2003-2006 had an increase according to time as well as between groups. In 2007, costs for hotels and restaurants reduced compared to costs in 2006, except costs in urban areas where an obvious increase was marked.

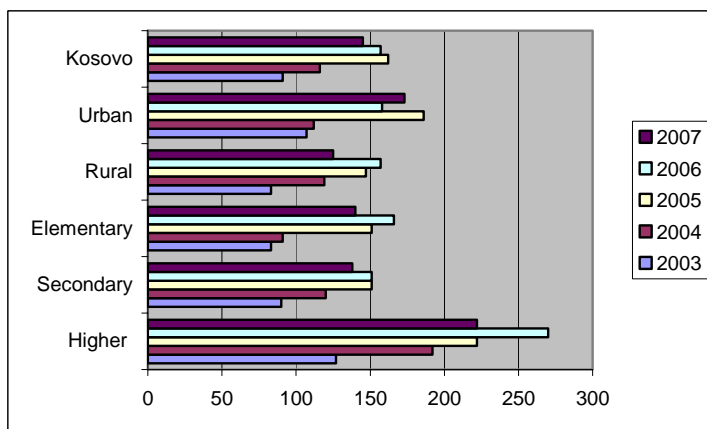
Graphic 14: Households' costs for hotels and restaurants according to location and education level from 2003-2007, in €



1.14. Other goods

This group is a mixture of goods for hair regulation, goods for personal needs, costs for insurance and other financial expenses. Households have had a continuous increase up to 2006, but in 2007 only among the urban household. In 2007 there occurred a decline among other groups relating to costs for other goods.

Graphic 15: Other costs made by households according to location and education level from 2003-2007, in €



1.15. Conclusion

Kosovo household is slowly being transformed from food dominated to accommodation, clothes and footwear and transportation. Urban households and those with higher education level are far ahead in this aspect and they are increasing their budget share for communication, education, recreation, hotels and restaurants.

Table 2: The households' annual consumption in Kosovo from 2003-2007 according to main consumption groups, location, education and head of families of households, € and general consumption in %

Years	Food	Alcoh & tabac	Cloth.& footwe	Accom modat.	Furnitu	Health	Transp.	Communicat.	Recre.	Educa	Hotels & rest	Others	Total in €
2003	2 484 €	178	257	1 536 €	211	79	223	69	62	37	53	91	5 281 €
2004	2 320 €	176	307	1 806 €	128	122	274	91	77	82	64	116	5 563 €
2005	2 274 €	229	337	1 834 €	237	133	353	123	70	42	70	162	5 863 €
2006	2 222 €	220	317	1 779 €	219	119	327	129	74	45	113	157	5 721 €
2007	2 282 €	206	296	1 833 €	210	145	285	111	69	36	103	145	5 721 €
Urban													
2003	2 249 €	189	233	2 060 €	219	77	189	122	78	20	78	107	5 621 €
2004	2 246 €	174	285	2 254 €	123	107	235	134	89	96	91	112	5 946 €
2005	2 121 €	216	354	2 384 €	225	128	341	162	120	57	104	186	6 399 €
2006	2 241 €	224	228	2 227 €	209	108	291	176	82	42	102	158	6 088 €
2007	2 144 €	210	281	2 286 €	198	136	262	147	77	29	171	173	6 144 €
Rural													
2003	2 605 €	173	270	1 268 €	207	79	241	42	54	46	40	83	5 107 €
2004	2 366 €	177	320	1 528 €	131	132	298	65	70	73	47	119	5 326 €
2005	2 378 €	237	325	1 463 €	245	136	361	96	36	32	48	147	5 503 €
2006	2 211 €	230	327	1 532 €	225	125	347	102	69	46	98	157	5 469 €
2007	2 384 €	202	307	1 503 €	219	152	303	85	63	40	53	125	5 436 €
Elementary education													
2003	2 454 €	185	235	1 323 €	198	85	207	48	49	32	28	83	4 927 €
2004	2 220 €	186	265	1 480 €	90	132	221	65	46	47	34	91	4 877 €
2005	2 274 €	243	277	1 506 €	216	134	301	99	22	33	44	151	5 300 €
2006	2 186 €	262	332	1 635 €	222	131	319	110	67	35	78	166	5 543 €
2007	2 199 €	207	283	1 695 €	226	155	233	89	58	43	52	140	5 380 €
Secondary education													
2003	2 451 €	168	254	1 576 €	207	74	214	71	66	38	44	90	5 252 €
2004	2 310 €	164	301	1 913 €	146	108	276	95	66	81	59	120	5 637 €
2005	2 210 €	221	328	1 858 €	235	122	335	124	74	42	66	151	5 766 €
2006	2 197 €	215	322	1 826 €	212	97	331	134	77	44	139	151	5 745 €
2007	2 297 €	210	301	1 835 €	199	133	294	112	63	27	109	138	5 718 €
Higher education													
2003	2 669 €	184	345	2 176 €	271	68	310	136	102	54	164	127	6 605 €
2004	2 695 €	175	469	2 621 €	208	133	454	169	221	208	181	192	7 728 €
2005	2 437 €	209	530	2 693 €	300	159	541	187	191	66	156	222	7 692 €
2006	2 332 €	170	454	2 556 €	275	149	505	226	170	109	339	270	7 555 €
2007	2 542 €	160	373	2 730 €	228	135	395	192	123	58	314	222	7 472 €

Table 2: The households' annual consumption in Kosovo from 2003-2007 according to main consumption groups, location, education and head of families for households, € and general consumption in % (continued)

Years	Food	Alcoh & tabac	Cloth.& footwe	Accom modat.	Furnitu	Health	Transp.	Commu nicat.	Recre.	Educa	Hotels & rest	Others	Total in % ¹
2003	47%	3%	5%	29%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	89%
2004	42%	3%	6%	32%	2%	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	87%
2005	39%	4%	6%	31%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	86%
2006	39%	4%	6%	31%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
2007	40%	4%	5%	32%	4%	3%	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
Urban													
2003	40%	3%	4%	37%	4%	1%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	88%
2004	38%	3%	5%	38%	2%	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	86%
2005	33%	3%	6%	37%	4%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	85%
2006	37%	4%	4%	37%	3%	2%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	86%
2007	35%	3%	5%	37%	3%	2%	4%	2%	1%	0%	3%	3%	84%
Rural													
2003	51%	3%	5%	25%	4%	2%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	90%
2004	44%	3%	6%	29%	2%	2%	6%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	87%
2005	43%	4%	6%	27%	4%	2%	7%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	87%
2006	40%	4%	6%	28%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	84%
2007	44%	4%	6%	28%	4%	3%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	88%
Elementary education or less													
2003	50%	4%	5%	27%	4%	2%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	90%
2004	46%	4%	5%	30%	2%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	88%
2005	43%	5%	5%	28%	4%	3%	6%	2%	0%	1%	1%	3%	86%
2006	39%	5%	6%	29%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	84%
2007	41%	9%	5%	32%	4%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	86%
Secondary education													
2003	47%	3%	5%	30%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	90%
2004	41%	3%	5%	34%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	88%
2005	38%	4%	6%	32%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	86%
2006	38%	4%	6%	32%	4%	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	86%
2007	40%	4%	5%	32%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	85%
Higher education													
2003	40%	3%	5%	33%	4%	1%	5%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	87%
2004	35%	2%	6%	34%	3%	2%	6%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	83%
2005	32%	3%	7%	35%	4%	2%	7%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	85%
2006	31%	2%	6%	34%	4%	2%	7%	3%	2%	1%	4%	4%	82%
2007	34%	2%	5%	37%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	84%

¹ Here are included the five main consumption groups (food, housing, clothes and footwear, transportation and furniture)

2 Total consumption in Kosovo 2003 - 2007

This publication presents macroeconomic data provided by HBS for period from 2003 - 2007.

In some cases the results differ from National Accounts (NA), as the NAs are filled in by some other sources of data (data from customs, data from import and other data from domestic production), and they get some adaptations.

The data were gathered according to international standard of Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP).

By using a sample a bit smaller, the results should be considered as approximate. Without having a new census of the population it is difficult to make any assessment.

2.1. Consumption trends

Table 1: Total of private consumption in Kosovo from 2003-2007

Year	Million €	Consumption for households in €	Consumption per capita in €
2003	1.493	5.400	840
2004	1.529	5.600	910
2005	1.549	5.900	950
2006	1.429	5.700	980
2007	1.413	5.700	980

2.2. Consumption distribution

The largest part of the budget was spent in food buying for nearly 40 % of the general consumption.

In the second place is accommodation with more than 30 % and the third place is placed the transportation and clothing with 5 %.

The budget part for food was reduced compared to 2003 and this can be seen a sign of higher economic standard.

Food consumption in 2003 was a bit overvalued due to different method of measuring the domestic food production compared with other years.

In 2007, about 8% of the general consumption was included by own food production.

Table 4: Food distribution from 2003-2007

	(%)				
Consumption	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Food	48	43	40	39	40
Alcohol & Tobacco	3	3	4	4	4
Clothes & Fotwear		5	6	5	5
Housing	29	31	31	31	32
Furniture	4	3	4	3	4
Health	1	2	2	2	3
Transportation	4	5	6	6	5
Communication	1	2	2	2	2
Recreation	1	1	1	1	1
Education	1	1	1	1	1
Hotels & Restaurants	1	1	1	2	2
Others	2	2	3	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Domestic produced food</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>

Table 5: Food distribution within EU in 1999

(%)

Consumption	Min.	Max.
Food	10	19
Alcohol & tobacco	2	7
Clothes & footwear	5	9
Housing	20	31
Furniture	5	8
Health	1	6
Transportation	10	17
Communication	2	3
Recreation	5	15
Education	0	2
Hotels & restaurants	4	10
Others	5	15

Source: HBS 1999, Eurostat

Food in Kosovo is dominated by bread, cereals food, meat, daily products and eggs which contribute nearly in one half of the food consumption (in value). Then come vegetables and non-alcoholic drinks.

Table 6: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo 2003-2007

(%)

Consumption	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bread and cereals	22	21	23	19	20
Meat	12	13	12	19	19
Fish	1	1	1	1	1
Daily products, eggs	23	22	21	19	21
Oils and fats	4	5	4	5	5
Fruits	6	7	7	6	6
Vegetables	13	13	12	12	11
Sugar and sweets	6	5	6	5	5
Food products	5	5	5	5	4
Non- alcoholic drinks	8	9	9	9	7
General food	100	100	100	100	100

3 Private incomes in Kosovo 2003 - 2007

3.1. Main incomes in households

Salaries from public sector are the most important source of incomes in Kosovo and they are the main source for nearly one third of households.

Another more important source of are the salaries from private sector as well money sent from abroad.

Almost one from ten households lives based on the money sent from abroad (remittance).

Most of households have mixed source of incomes, therefore the present incomes give us a different table of data.

Table 7: Main incomes source for households in Kosovo, and % of households

Incomes source	2007	2006
Salaries and wages from public sector	27	31
Salaries and wages from private sector	21	16
Agro-culture	7	6
Incomes from wages	8	8
Other households' businesses	8	12
Pensions	8	7
Money sent from abroad	11	10
Sent money-others	2	1
Social assistance	6	6
Others	2	1
Total	100	100

3.2. Sources of individual incomes

Main source of incomes are the salaries received from regular employment which make up one half of the general incomes. About 6 % were earned by temporary work.

Net incomes from a smaller degree of businesses make up 10% of the total incomes and 3 % from farming.

The second biggest source are petty cash sent from abroad (remittance) from households members or (9 %) with an addition from 3 % from the others who live abroad. Pensions from Kosovo make up 5 % and pensions from abroad make up 5 %.

Female earn only 20 % of the general incomes. Salaries received from regular employment are more important for females than males.

Pensions from Kosovo make up the second most important source for females 12 % compared with only 3 % for males.

Education has a crucial impact in incomes sources. A higher education brings more incomes from the regular employment. Those with elementary education or less, mainly will have to live from their wages, pensions from abroad, their private businesses and support from abroad. Of course, there is an approximate correlation between the education and age. People with secondary education provide 13 % of their incomes from their businesses.

Table 8: Incomes sources in Kosovo, year 2007, % of the incomes

Incomes sources	Males	Females	All
Net salaries and earned payments in Kosovo, net for taxation	51	61	53
Salaries in nature	0	0	0
Incomes from wages	7	0	6
Rent, dividends, interest (from bank saving)	2	0	2
Benefits for social welfare	2	3	2
Pensions from Kosovo	3	12	5
Pensions from outside Kosovo	5	6	5
Money sent in petty cash from Kosovo	0	2	1
Net incomes from individual businesses in Kosovo	11	2	10
Petty cash sent from abroad by actual/present members/(salaries, transfers, etc.)	9	9	9
Petty cash sent from diaspora by other persons	3	3	3
Others	1	1	1
Incomes from agro-culture	4	0	3
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	812 €	198 €	1,010 €

Table 9: Incomes sources according to the highest education level, year 2007

Incomes sources	Elementary	Secondary	University or higher
Net salaries and earned payments in Kosovo, net for taxation	29	61	82
Salaries in nature	1	0	0
Incomes from wages	9	7	0
Rent, dividenda, interest (from bank saving)	2	2	3
Benefits for social welfare	4	2	0
Pensions from Kosovo	5	1	1
Pensions from outside Kosovo	8	3	3
Money sent in petty cash from Kosovo	1	1	0
Net incomes from individual businesses in Kosovo	8	13	7
Petty cash sent from abroad by actual/present members,(salaries,transfers, etc.)	18	6	1
Petty cash sent from diaspora by other persons	7	2	1
Others	1	1	0
Incomes from agro-culture	7	2	1
	100	100	100

3.3. Gender inequality

Females have much lower incomes than males as group, and as individual average. As an explanation can be the different volume of works rather than unfair salaries.

Table 11: The average incomes from 12 months' employment and according to gender, in €

Incomes	Males	Females	All
Salaries for 12 months' employment	2,220 €	1,640 €	54%

Males earn almost 26 % more than females within the 12 months' period of employment.

Statistical Office of Kosovo, a brief description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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