

Contact	
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2. Statistical presentation	
2.1. Data description:	<p>The main objectives of the HBS are in the first place to provide basic data required for policy making at national levels and for different sectors. Secondly, the survey will facilitate the determination of needs or the establishment of targets which can be identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining the data needed to estimate the weights used for calculating the consumer price index (CPI). • The data used as input for measuring private household consumption in national accounts (NA). • The data for the analysis of welfare and poverty at the country level within the specified time frame. <p>The main characteristics of the data set are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumption Expenditure - Income - Housing.
2.2. Classification system:	The HBS collects information on Consumption Expenditure according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP - 5 digit level from 2015), International System of Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88), The European Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev.2) and International System of Classification of Education (ISCED 97).
2.3. Sector coverage:	Statistics covers household sector by consumption expenditure, income and living conditions, for Price sector (for calculating the consumer price index CPI), for National Account sector (as input for measuring private household consumption in national accounts NA).
2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions:	<p>The HBS survey is based on concepts, definitions and methodological recommendations of the Eurostat “Methodology and Recommendations for Harmonization 2003 for HBS. Consumption is used as the measure of individual well-being or welfare. Household consumption is calculated as the total value of a household’s expenditure on food and nonfood items as recorded in the Household Budget Survey (a nationally representative survey conducted each year), including imputed values of any home-produced food items that were consumed by the household.</p> <p>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.</p>
2.5. Statistical unit:	Households and household members.

2.6. Statistical population:	Target population consists of all persons living in private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population. Conditions to consider usually resident population - person's resident in Kosovo last 12 month.
2.7. Reference area:	Kosovo (National level).
2.8. Time coverage:	Time series are available from the reference year 2002 in yearly bases. Started with reference period June 2002 - May 2003, June 2003 - May 2004, June 2004 - May 2005. From 2006 onwards the reference period is calendar year January to December.
2.9. Base period	No index used.

3. Statistical processing

3.1. Source data:	The data set is based on survey. The sampling frame was based on the data and cartography from the 2011 Kosovo Census. For the purposes of the census enumeration, Kosovo was subdivided into enumeration areas (EAs), which are relatively small operational segments defined for the census enumeration. A total of 4,626 EAs were defined for Kosovo, and these were used as the primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first sampling stage for the HBS. A total of 300 sample EAs were selected for HBS 2016 Kosovo. Within each sample EA 8 sample households were selected at the second stage, for a total sample size of 2,400 per year. Budget Survey, stratified 300 EA (by 7 region and urban/rural).
3.2. Frequency of data collection:	The data collection is on monthly basis.
3.3. Data collection:	To collect the data for interview it was used Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI). The questionnaires are: mainly for household and Diary for food and drink goods. The reference periods are given bellow: Diary for food and drink for 2 weeks; Non-food for 3 months, Durable goods for 12 months; Gifts received for 1 month; Income for 12 months for previous year; Agriculture (sold and produced goods and expenditure) for 1 month.
3.4. Data validation:	Re-contacting households after interviewers finished, logical control, editing and cleaning data, comparing data on aggregate level for three last years, calculating of response rate.
3.5. Data compilation:	Calculation of basic weights: The basic weight for each sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). A household weight will be attached to each sample household record in the data files. The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection should be maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample EA, so that the overall probabilities and corresponding weights can be calculated. The probabilities of selection are based on the stratified two-stage sample design. At the first stage a sample of EAs was selected with equal probability within each stratum (region, urban/rural), and at the second stage a sample of 8 households was selected in each sample EA. Substitution are allowed, each EA have 4 reserve households in case of substitution.
3.6. Adjustment:	The weights are adjusted based on adjustment factor which is calculated based on the estimate of total number of households at national level.

4. Quality management	
4.1. Quality assurance:	KAS is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Based on the "Law On Official Statistics, Law 04 / L-036", KAS uses statistical methods and processes in accordance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards and conducts ongoing analyzes in order to improve the quality and delivery of updated statistics. In carrying out its duties, KAS follows the overall quality management principles, in line with the European Statistics Code of Practice. KAS has developed a Quality Statement which is available on the ASK website: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/1890/statement-of-quality.pdf . The document lists eleven principles, much in line with the CoP principles like professional independence and statistical confidentiality, on which the work of KAS is based.
4.2. Quality assessment:	During July 2017 in Kosovo Agency of Statistics was conducted the process of assessment of the Kosovo Statistical System through the "Peer Review" approach.

5. Relevance	
5.1. User needs:	<p>The main objectives of the HBS are in the first place to provide basic data required for policy making at national levels (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Welfare, Government, Ministry of Education, University, students in Master and Phd degree). Secondly, the survey will facilitate the determination of needs or the establishment of targets which can be identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Obtaining the data needed to estimate the weights used for calculating the consumer price index (CPI). •The data used as input for measuring private household consumption in national accounts (NA). •The data for the analysis of welfare and poverty at the country level within the specified time frame.
5.2. User satisfaction:	One of the key elements to ensure the quality of statistical data is the measurement of the satisfaction of users. The survey aims to gather comprehensive information on the needs and requirements of users of official statistical data. Through this survey the users of statistical data have expressed their thoughts and opinions regarding statistical views, they have provided advice and suggestions regarding their needs for statistics and how to improve these statistical data in the future. This year was conducted for the second time User satisfaction Survey. The purpose of this survey is to measure the level of satisfaction of data users and to have complete information on the needs and requirements of users. The questionnaire was filled by 34 users, consisting of 14 questions. The results of this survey will be available in KAS website.
5.3. Completeness:	ISCED and ISCO classification used is different from standards and some variables are missing.
5.3.1 Data completeness - rate	Data completion rate is 89 %.

13. Accuracy and reliability

6.1. Overall accuracy:	The Household Budget Survey covers all persons living in private households. As the results are based on a sample of population they are subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques and interviews, such as sampling errors, non-sampling errors, measurement errors, processing errors and non-response. The sampling errors are accompanied by statistical deviations. For this reason, the standard deviations of the choice used for interpreting the results of the survey were calculated.																																																																																												
6.2. Sampling error:	<p>The odd effect due to sampling means that the results calculated from different samples deviate somewhat from each other.</p> <p>Non-accuracy due to design and sample selection is assessed by the standard error of estimation. The size of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and variance of the variables that are the subject of the study. The standard error can be used to calculate the confidence interval within which the value of the population stands at a certain probability.</p>																																																																																												
6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators	<p>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 %).</p> <p>The confidence intervals for some of the main variables in HBS are the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="410 936 1421 1528"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Variabel</th> <th rowspan="2">Estimate</th> <th rowspan="2">Standard Error</th> <th colspan="2">95% Confidence Interval</th> <th rowspan="2">Coefficient of Variation</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Lower</th> <th>Upper</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Consumption, million €</td> <td>2321</td> <td>28,47</td> <td>2265</td> <td>2377</td> <td>1,23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Food</td> <td>3181</td> <td>41,14</td> <td>3100</td> <td>3262</td> <td>1,29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco</td> <td>308</td> <td>9,90</td> <td>288</td> <td>327</td> <td>3,22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Clothing and footwear</td> <td>343</td> <td>10,09</td> <td>323</td> <td>363</td> <td>2,94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Housing</td> <td>2205</td> <td>41,90</td> <td>2122</td> <td>2287</td> <td>1,90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Furnishings</td> <td>268</td> <td>6,97</td> <td>255</td> <td>282</td> <td>2,60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Health</td> <td>226</td> <td>19,91</td> <td>187</td> <td>265</td> <td>8,81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Transport</td> <td>325</td> <td>10,04</td> <td>305</td> <td>344</td> <td>3,09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Communication</td> <td>220</td> <td>4,14</td> <td>212</td> <td>228</td> <td>1,89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Recreation and Culture</td> <td>43</td> <td>3,56</td> <td>36</td> <td>50</td> <td>8,33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Education</td> <td>23</td> <td>2,81</td> <td>17</td> <td>29</td> <td>12,21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Restaurants and Hotels</td> <td>182</td> <td>9,17</td> <td>164</td> <td>200</td> <td>5,04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expenditures on Other Services and Goods</td> <td>217</td> <td>8,01</td> <td>201</td> <td>233</td> <td>3,69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Consumption</td> <td>7539</td> <td>92,43</td> <td>7357</td> <td>7721</td> <td>1,23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Variabel	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Lower	Upper	Total Consumption, million €	2321	28,47	2265	2377	1,23	Expenditures on Food	3181	41,14	3100	3262	1,29	Expenditures on Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	308	9,90	288	327	3,22	Expenditures on Clothing and footwear	343	10,09	323	363	2,94	Expenditures on Housing	2205	41,90	2122	2287	1,90	Expenditures on Furnishings	268	6,97	255	282	2,60	Expenditures on Health	226	19,91	187	265	8,81	Expenditures on Transport	325	10,04	305	344	3,09	Expenditures on Communication	220	4,14	212	228	1,89	Expenditures on Recreation and Culture	43	3,56	36	50	8,33	Expenditures on Education	23	2,81	17	29	12,21	Expenditures on Restaurants and Hotels	182	9,17	164	200	5,04	Expenditures on Other Services and Goods	217	8,01	201	233	3,69	Total Consumption	7539	92,43	7357	7721	1,23
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6.3. Non-sampling error:	The non-sampling errors are the error that happened during the other phases of the survey: The coverage error are the errors related to the frame; the divergences between the frame and the target population. The errors which occur during data collection, the processing errors and the non-response error when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions.																																																																																												
6.3.1. Coverage error	The coverage errors include both over coverage and under coverage error. The last updated from 2011 Census Population and the households created are not well represented and the errors arise due to divergences between the frame and the target population. The under coverage error are the target population units are not accessible via the frame and those error																																																																																												

	are difficult to measure. The over coverage error are the error due units accessible via the frame which do not belong to the target population. The main focus was on over coverage error.
6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate	Over coverage consist of households including substituted which are: empty houses, the destroyed houses, etc. Over coverage rate is 7%.
6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion	Not available.
6.3.2. Measurement error	The data are collected through Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) supervised by regional offices. Interview was made by professional staff -permanents employer; Adequate Training of interviewers - for avoiding refusal and errors; Interview divided on two sessions Part I & II (face to face interview and diary); Audit fieldwork for quality. Re-contacting households after interviewing.
6.3.3. Non response error	Non response error are the errors when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions.
6.3.3.1. Unit non-response – rate	Sample with successfully units interviewed is 1802 household of the basic sample plus 511 substitute households. The unweighted non response rate is 22% from the basic sample.
6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate	Not available.
6.3.4. Processing error	The processing error mostly are due to technical mistakes.
6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate	Not available.
6.3.5. Model assumption error	Not available.
6.4. Seasonal adjustment	Not available.
6.5. Data revision – policy	There is no revision policy at KAS.
6.6. Data revision - practice	No revisions have been carried out.
6.6.1. Data revision - average size	Not available.

7. Timeliness and punctuality

7.1. Timeliness:	The reference period is from 1st January 2016 till 31st December 2016.
7.1.1. Time lag - first result	Not available.
7.1.2. Time lag - final result	The time lag for final results is 12 June 2017.

7.2. Punctuality:	The data for HBS 2016 are published in time.
7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication	Delay in time is 0.

15. Coherence and Comparability

8.1. Comparability - geographical:	The statistics refer only to the national level. HBS survey has constantly improved from June 2002 to meet European standards and recommendations.
8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient	Not available.
8.2. Comparability over time:	From June 2002 until May 2005 the reference period was from June to May (12 months). From 2006 onwards the reference period is calendar year January to December.
8.2.1. Length of comparable time series	Comparability is from 2002 - 2005. CC2=4. Comparability is from 2006 - 2016. CC2=11.
8.3. Coherence - cross domain:	HBS annual data are used for weight structure for the CPI, in National account sector for calculating of GDP (GDP by expenditure approach). HBS is following every change in classifications and definitions in those statistical domains.
8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics	Not available.
8.5. Coherence - National Accounts	The HBS data are used for National Accounts purposes.
8.6. Coherence - internal:	The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series. The data are coherent in the internal aspects.

9. Accessibility and clarity

9.1. News release:	News releases on-line at the time of data dissemination. Brief description is in the documentation methodology which includes consumption, income and other similar issues related to household standard of living in Kosovo.
9.2. Publications:	KAS publications, tables and material for press release are always available in three languages: Albanian, English and Serbian.
9.3. Online database:	KAS has online database: http://askdata.rks.gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/en/askdata/ .
9.3.1. Data tables – consultations	Not available.
9.4. Micro-data access:	Users do not have direct access to micro-data, but by law researchers and institutions can request access through KAS.
9.5. Other:	The data HBS are also published in the KAS Statistical Yearbook. http://ask.rks.gov.net/en/kosovo-agency-of-statistics/add-news/statistical-yearbook-of-the-republic-of-kosovo-for-2017 .

9.6. Documentation on methodology	Methodology for HBS is described in the publication on the part of the survey methodology: http://ask.rks-gov.net/en/kosovo-agency-of-statistics/social/living-conditions .
9.7. Quality documentation:	Metadata from HBS 2015 are sent to Eurostat.
9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate	Not available.
9.7.2. Metadata - consultations	Not available.

10. Cost and burden

HBS interviewers by full time 14 in 7 regional offices. HBS interviewers by contract 4 (for Serbs area). Persons doing logical control and putting material in data entry 2. Persons doing checking after data entry, producing tables and publications 200 household are interviewed every month 2400 per year. The time spent in household approximately 15 minutes during the first visit, 1 hour during the second visit, also 1 hour during the last visit. Beside this household need to fill in the Dairy of expenditures during two weeks, the time spent is difficult to estimate.

11. Confidentiality

11.1. Confidentiality - policy:	<p>“Agency shall ensure that individual data collected for statistical purposes, whether collected from natural or legal persons, or bodies and organizations of the public administration (hereinafter “Respondents”), are handled in a strictly confidential manner and used exclusively for statistical purposes. Law 04/L-036, Article 34.</p> <p>“All respondents shall be obliged, in accordance with the applicable law, to cooperate and provide timely and accurately statistical data to the Agency, and to cooperate with the Agency to verify the accuracy of the collected data. Law 04/L-036, Article 21: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2024/law-on-officiial-statistics.pdf.</p>
11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment:	<p>Access to confidential data shall be permitted only to persons who are in charge of producing the official statistics up to that level that these data are necessary for producing statistics. Article 37, Law No. 04/L-036: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2024/law-on-officiial-statistics.pdf.</p>

12. Comment

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