



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

Series 5: Social Statistics

Results of the Household Budget Survey 2017





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

Series 5: Social Statistics

Results of the Household Budget Survey 2017



Publisher: Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS)

Publication date: June, 2018

© - Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Reproduction is authorized when source is indicated

More information is available on Internet

<http://ask.rks-gov.net/>

F o r e w o r d

Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), the Department of Social Statistics (DSS) has been conducting Household Budget Survey (HBS) since 2002.

The purpose of publishing of the results of the HBS 2017 is to provide statistical data related to income, consumption and other similar issues related to household living standards in Kosovo.

This publication presents the summarized results for consumption, expenditure and household income for period 2015 - 2017, and living conditions for period 2016 – 2017.

This publication aims to ease the lack of information in the field of household standard of living in Kosovo. We believe 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 can be sent in electronic address: social@rks-gov.net .

Avni Kastrati - Director of the Department of Social Statistics,
Naime Rexhepi - Head of the Division of Social Statistics.

The publication has been prepared by:

1. Emina Deliu - Senior Officer for Living Standard Statistics,
2. Besa Haqifi - Senior Officer for Living Standard Statistics,
3. Hydai Morina - Officer for Living Standard Statistics and
4. Ahmet Cakolli - Officer for Design

July, 2018

Chief Executive Officer, KAS
Isa Krasniqi

List of abbreviations and symbols

HBS	-	Household Budget Survey
KAS	-	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
WB	-	World Bank
EU	-	European Union
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
DSS	-	Department of Social Statistics
CPI	-	Consumer Price Index
COICOP-		Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
NA	-	National Accounts
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
-	-	No occurrence

Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	5
1 Total consumption in Kosovo 2015 – 2017	6
1.1 Consumer trends.....	6
1.2 Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups	7
2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2015–2017	8
2.1 Main consumption (five main groups).....	9
2.2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9
2.3 Housing	10
2.4 Transport	11
2.5 Clothing and footwear	11
2.6 Alcohol and tobacco	12
2.7 Furniture	13
2.8 Health	13
2.9 Communication	14
2.10 Recreation	14
2.11 Education	15
2.12 Hotels and restaurants	15
2.13 Other goods and services	16
3 Private income in Kosovo 2016 – 2017.....	17
3.1 Main household income	17
3.2 Sources of individual income	18
3.3 Income according to gender structure.....	20
4 Living Conditions and Affordability.....	21
4.1 Ownership by gender structure and mortgage.....	21
4.2 Possession of rooms and equipment / services.....	21
4.3. Affordability.....	23
5 Conclusions	26
6 Annexes.....	27
6.1 Table A1: Household annual consumption in Kosovo 2015 – 2017 according to location and level of education of heads of household, € of overall consumption.....	27
6.1 Table A2: Household annual consumption in Kosovo 2015 – 2017, according to 5 main groups of consumption, location and education of heads of household, in % (continued)	28
6.2 Methodology (summarized).....	29

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 HBS 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 calendar year, by including 2 400 households, selected by random method and in accordance with the European Union (EU) standards and best international practices. The rate of response was about 77 percent if the replaced households were 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), and 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 Total consumption in Kosovo 2015 – 2017

This publication presents HBS macroeconomic data for 2015 - 2017. In some cases the results are different from National Account (NA), since NA are filled with several other sources of data (e.g. data from customs, imports and other data from domestic production) with 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.

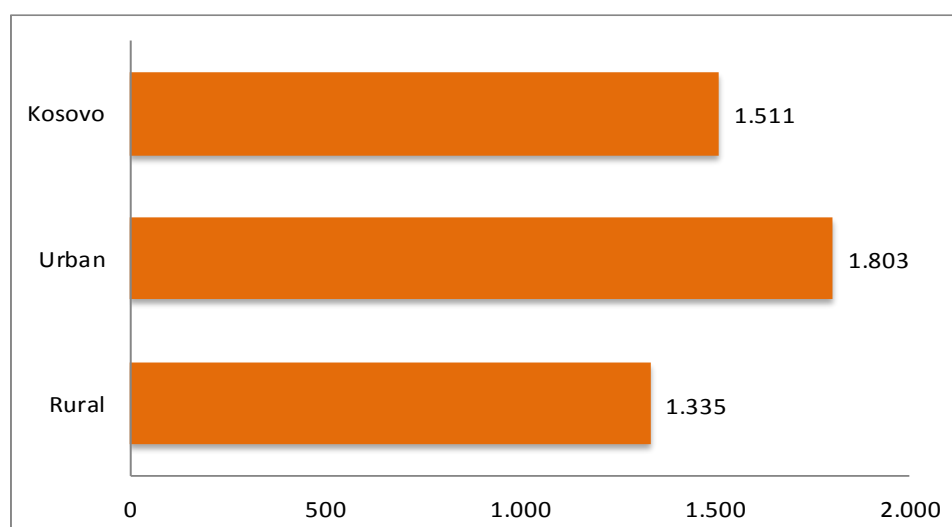
1.1 Consumer trends

Table 1: Total consumption in Kosovo, 2015 – 2017

Year	Total in million €	Consumption per household €	Consumption per capita €
2015	2 461	7 503	1 432
2016	2 321	7 539	1 460
2017	2 340	7 803	1 511

According to the results of HBS 2017, compared to 2016, there is an increase by 0,8 percent of total consumption; and there is an increase by 3,5 percent in household consumption, also there is an increase by 3,5 percent for consumption per capita.

Graph 1: Consumption per capita in 2017, €



1.2 Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups

Much of the household budget in 2017 was spent on food and housing, 40 percent for food and 29 percent for housing (of total consumption), followed by transport and clothing costs by 5 percent, for alcohol and tobacco and for furniture by 4 percent. Food from own production in the total consumption has been declining steadily since 2015 and in 2017 food from own production is 5 percent. (More details are presented in Table 2).

Table 2: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups

Consumption	2015	2016	2017
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	43	42	40
Alcohol and tobacco	4	4	4
Clothing and footwear	4	5	5
Housing	30	29	29
Furniture	3	4	4
Health	3	3	3
Transport	4	4	5
Communication	3	3	3
Recreation	1	1	1
Education	1	0	0
Hotels and restaurants	2	2	3
Other	2	3	3
Domestic food production	7	6	5

Food in Kosovo is dominated by meat, milk, cheese, eggs, bread and cereals, contributing in 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 in 2015 – 2017 in %

Consumption	2015	2016	2017
Bread and cereals	17	17	16
Meat	20	21	20
Fish	1	1	2
Milk, cheese, eggs	18	18	18
Oils and fats	3	3	3
Fruits	8	8	8
Vegetables	12	12	12
Sugar and confectionery	6	6	6
Other food products	5	5	5
Non-alcoholic beverages	10	9	10
Total	100	100	100

2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2015–2017

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 for the welfare, while wealth and poverty depend on other aspects in life. Data for consumption are taken from households, while incomes are earned from individuals. Alcohol and tobacco, clothing, recreation and some other specific items 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.

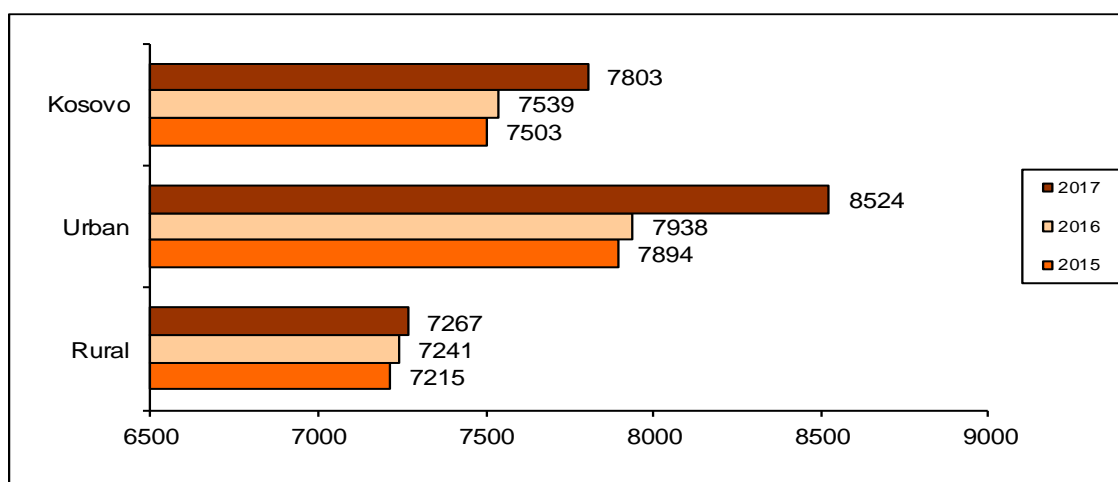
Most of the consumption is based on purchased goods and services paid during the reference period, and a smaller part of the goods are self-produced. The reference period is two weeks for food items (supported by the maintenance of records), last three months for non-food items and the last 12 months 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 consumption 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 2017 was € 7.803 this shows that there was an increase by 3,5 percent compared with 2016. There was also an increase in urban areas of 7.4 percent and a small increase of 0.4 percent in rural areas.

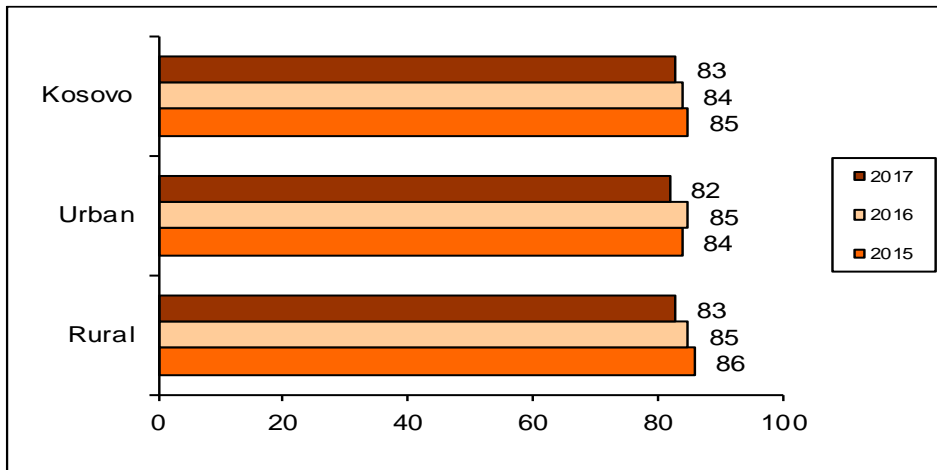
Graph 2: Household total annual consumption according to location, 2015 – 2017



2.1 Main consumption (five main groups)

As shown in Graph 3 five main categories of the largest consumption (food, housing, transport, clothing, alcohol and tobacco) represent 83 percent of total consumption. Seven other categories share 17 percent of consumption.

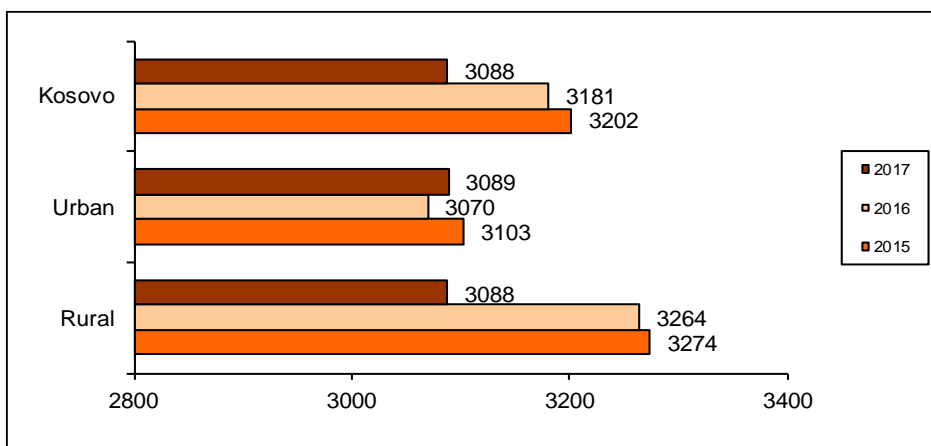
Graph 3: Five main categories of household consumption according to location, % of total, 2015 – 2017



2.2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages

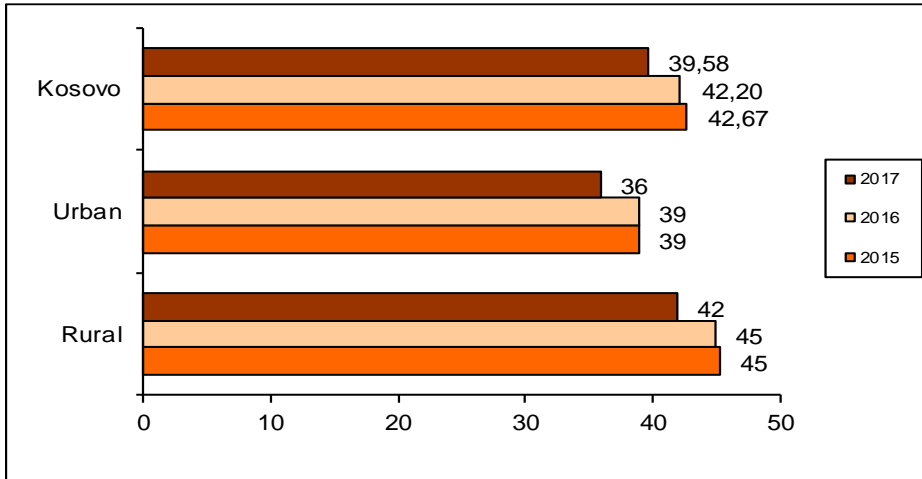
Most of the household budget is used for food and non-alcoholic beverages and is calculated at € 3.089 for 2017 or 40 percent of total consumption. Expenditures for food and non-alcoholic beverages in households in 2017 show a decrease by 3 percent compared with 2016.

Graph 4: Household annual consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €



The data in Graph 5 show that food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute main component of consumption with around 40 percent. In 2017, the share of food and non-alcoholic beverages in consumption compared to 2016 has declined in total both in urban and rural areas

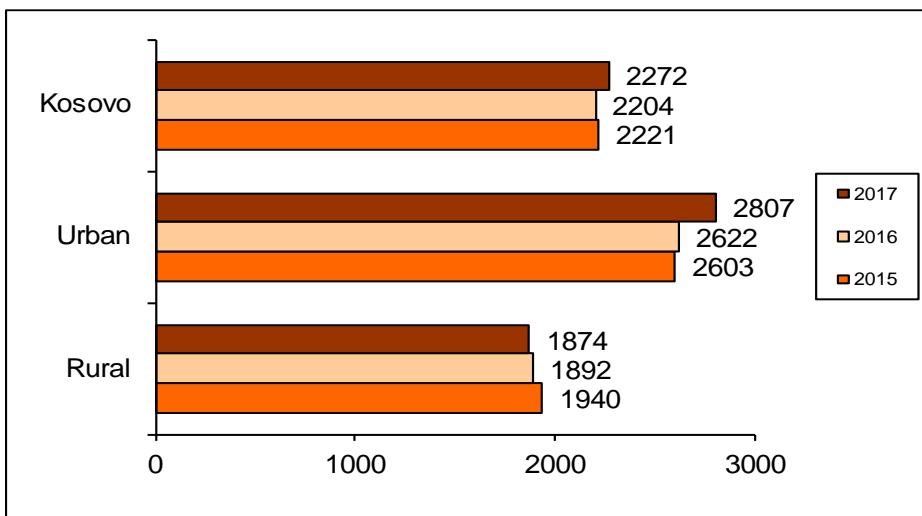
Graph 5: Participation of food and non-alcoholic beverages in the total consumption according to location, 2015 – 2017 in %



2.3 Housing

Housing constitutes the second largest household budget with € 2.272 or 29 percent of the household budget in 2017. There is an increase in housing expenditures in total of 3 percent as well as in urban areas by 7 percent, while in rural areas there is a decrease by 1 percent compared to 2016. Most of the housing is "estimated rent". A small part of households pay rent. Food and non-alcoholic beverages and housing together account for about three-quarters or 69 percent of the household budget.

Graph 6: Household expenditure for housing according to location, 2015 – 2017 in €

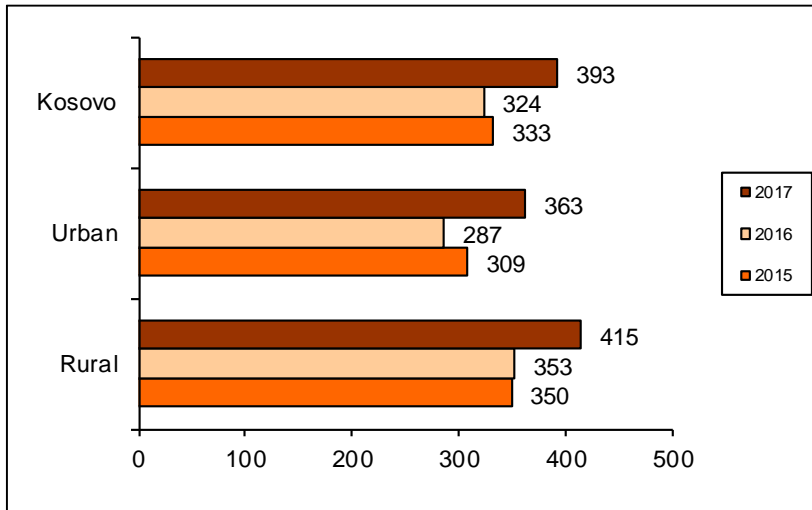


2.4 Transport

Transportation in 2017 has increased in all groups compared to 2016, about 21 percent in total, about 26 percent in urban areas and 18 percent in rural areas.

Part of the allocated budget for transport in 2017 was 4 percent for urban households and 6 percent for rural households.

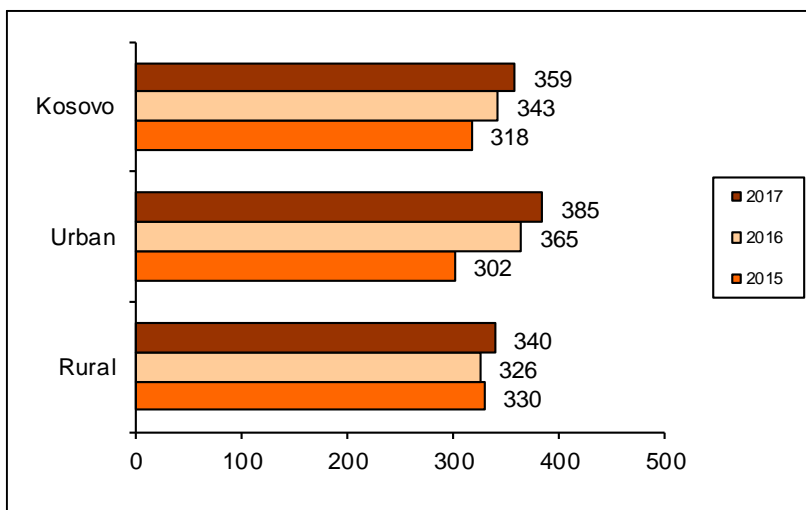
Graph 7: Household expenditure for transport according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €



2.5 Clothing and footwear

In 2017 households spent on average € 359 for clothing or 5 percent of the budget within the total budget. In total, over the years 2015-2017, there is a continuous increase in expenditures for clothing. By 2017, compared to 2016, urban areas have increased by about 5 percent, and by 4 percent increase in rural areas.

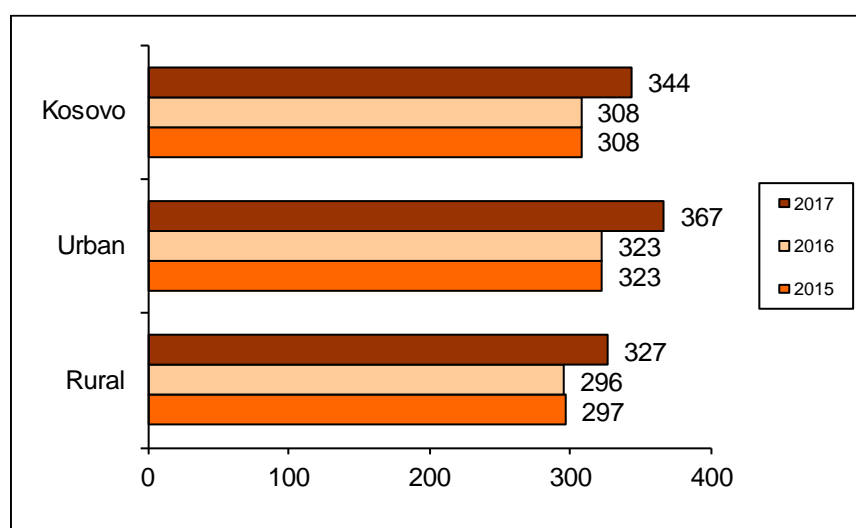
Graph 8: Household expenditure for clothing and footwear according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €



2.6 Alcohol and tobacco

In the total budget of the household in 2017 alcohol and tobacco participate by 4 percent, or € 344 a year. Alcohol and tobacco in 2017 increased in all groups compared to 2016, 12 percent in total, about 13 percent in urban areas and 10 percent in rural areas.

Graph 9: Household consumption of alcohol and tobacco according to location, 2015 - 2017, in €



Smokers in 2017 marked a slight increase in consumption among females.

Percentage of smokers consuming 11 to 20 cigarettes has undergone a slight change in 2016-2017 to females and in total.

Table 4: Percentage of smokers in population in 2016-2017 according to gender and daily consumption of cigarettes, % of population aged 16 years and older

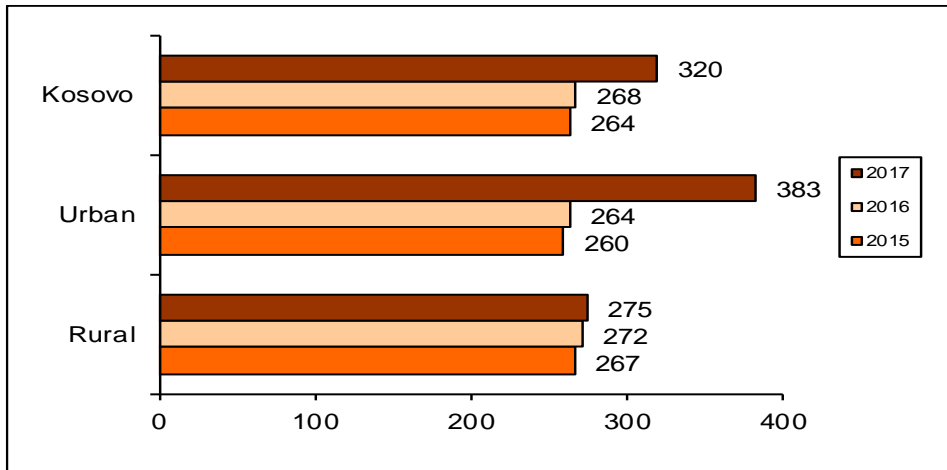
Number of cigarettes	Male (%)		Female (%)		All (%)	
	2016	2017	2015	2017	2016	2017
1 to 10	2	2	2	2	2	2
11 to 20	19	19	5	6	12	13
21+	3	3	0	0	2	1
Percentage of smokers	24	24	7	8	16	16

2.7 Furniture

During 2015-2016 in all groups there was a slight increase in expenditures for furniture, while in 2017 the increase of these expenditures is visible, in total 19 percent and in urban areas by 45 percent.

In 2017 the household on average spent on furniture about € 320 per year.

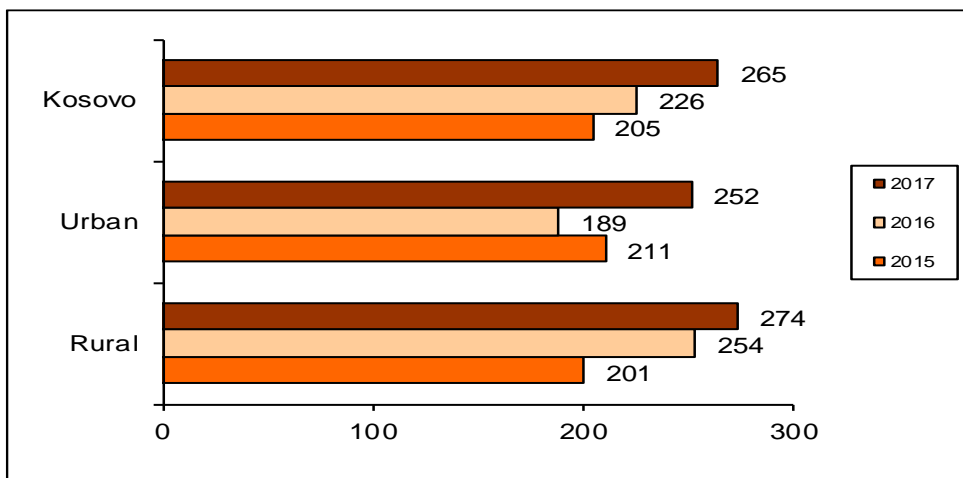
Graph 10: Furniture expenditure according to locality, 2015-2017 in €



2.8 Health

Expenditures for health in 2017, compared to 2016, have been significantly increased in urban areas, by 33 percent, while in total and rural areas there is a constant increase during 2015-2017.

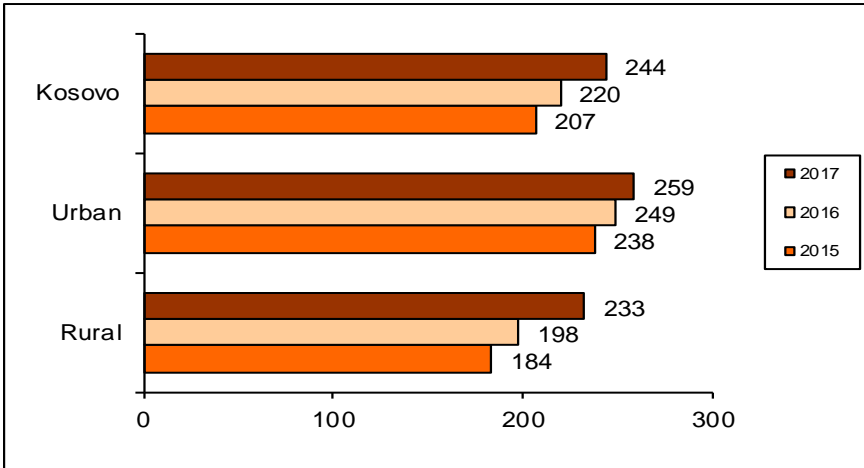
Graph 11: Household expenditure on health according to location, 2015 – 2017 in €



2.9 Communication

Expenditures for communication in 2017 were € 244 and participated in the allocation of the total budget of the household by 3 percent. Over the years 2015-2017, there is an increase in these expenditures in all groups.

Graph 12: Household expenditure on communication according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €

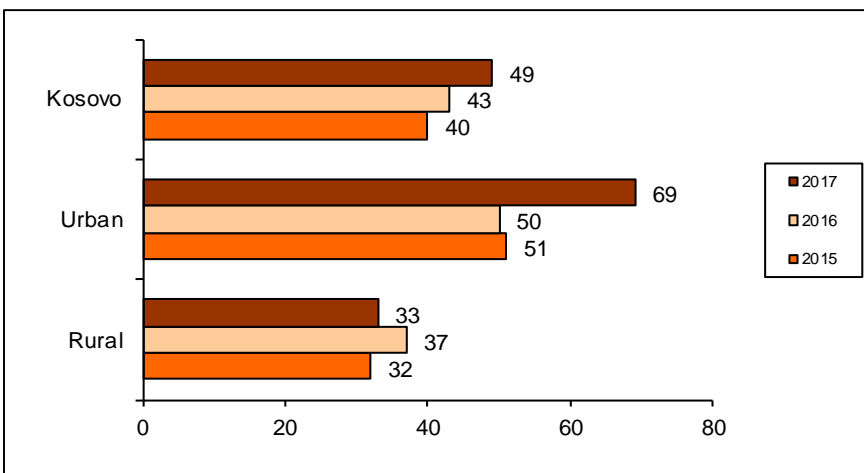


2.10 Recreation

The level of household expenditures for recreation at the level of Kosovo marked an increase in 2017 in total by 14 percent and in urban areas by 38 percent. In rural areas there has been a decrease of these expenditures by 11 percent.

The share allocated for recreation from the total budget of the household in 2017 was 49 €.

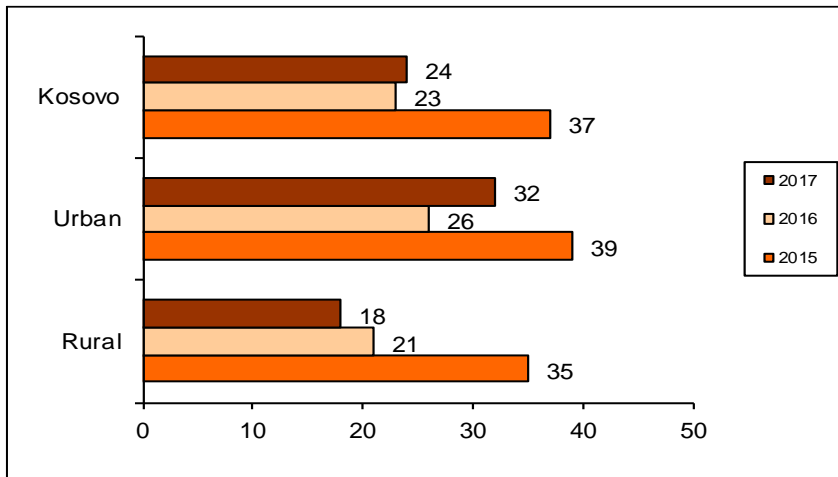
Graph 13: Household expenditure for recreation according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €



2.11 Education

Following a drop in expenditures for education in 2016 in all groups, in 2017, a total increase by 4 percent and urban areas by 23 percent has been observed. In rural areas continues to decline and in 2017 compared with 2016 it was 14 percent.

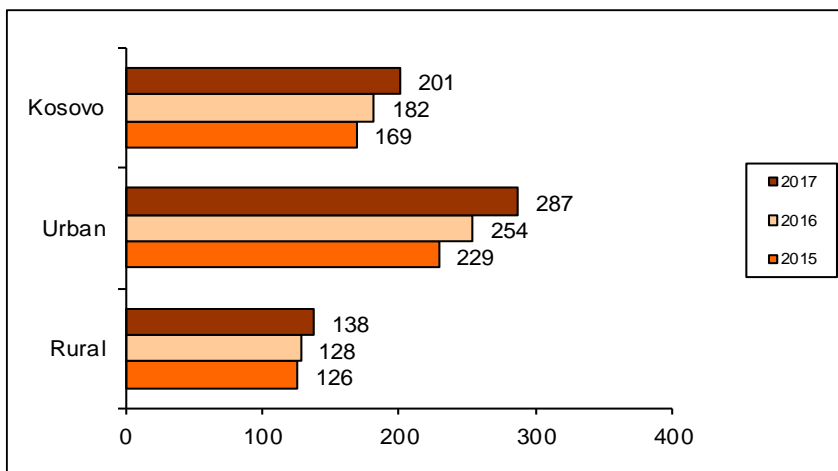
Graph 14: Household expenditure on education according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €



2.12 Hotels and restaurants

During the years 2015-2017, there is a continuous increase in the expenditures for hotels and restaurants. In 2017, compared to 2016, expenditures for hotels and restaurants increased in all groups, in total by 10 percent, in urban areas by 13 percent, and in rural areas by 8 percent.

Graph 15: Household expenditure for hotels and restaurants according to location, 2015 - 2017 in €

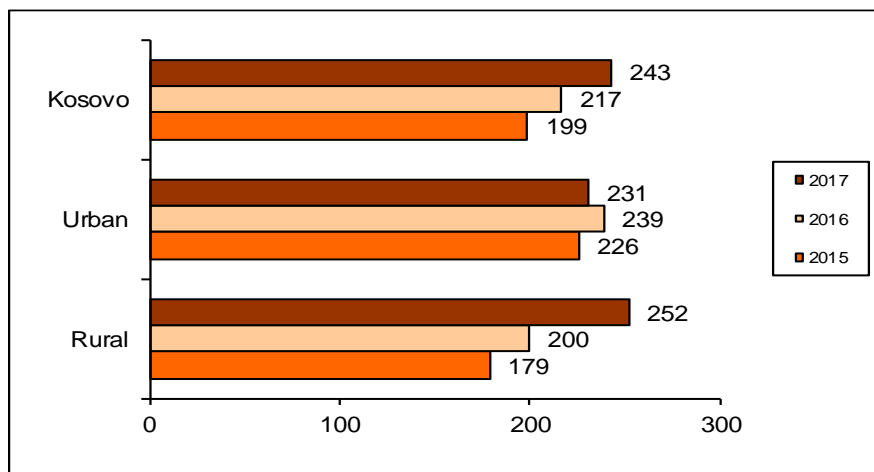


2.13 Other goods and services

This group is a mix of expenditures for hair and services for hair regulation, goods for personal needs, insurance costs, and other financial expenses.

In 2017, compared to 2016, these expenditures increased by about 12 percent and in rural areas by 26 percent. In urban areas there is a slight decrease by 3 percent.

Graph 16: Other household expenditures according to location in 2015-2017 in €



3 Private income in Kosovo 2016 – 2017

3.1 Main household income

In 2017 wages from the private and public sector were the most important source of income in Kosovo for about 50 percent of households.

Other important sources are household businesses and pensions. Remittances are very valuable for households in Kosovo. 8 percent of households have remittances as the main source of income.

Most households have mixed income sources, therefore current incomes give a different picture.

Table 5: Household main source of income in Kosovo, % of households

Source of income	2016	2017
Wages and salaries from public sector	25	23
Wages and salaries from private sector	26	29
Agriculture	5	3
Income from per diem ¹	7	6
Other household businesses	11	13
Pensions	11	12
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	8	8
Money sent from Kosovo	1	1
Social benefits - Category I	3	3
Social benefits - Category II	1	1
Income from property	0	0
Pensions of martyrs' families	1	1
Other ²	1	1
Total in %	100	100

¹ Income from temporary activities.

² Other – Source of income not specified in the above categories.

3.2 Sources of individual income

The main source of income is wages from regular employment, composing half of total revenues.

Second source are net incomes from businesses that compose 15 percent of total income. About 5 percent are earned by temporary work.

Another important source is the cash money sent from abroad (remittances) by members of households 2 percent with an addition of 6 percent from other persons abroad. Pensions from Kosovo make up 10 percent and 3 percent pensions from abroad.

Wages from regular employment are more important for females than for males, but the income from own business are more important to males (19 percent) than for females (5 percent).

Pensions from Kosovo by 16 percent compared to only 8 percent for males constitute the source of the second most important income for females. The third important source for females is remittances with 10 percent compared with 7 percent for males.

Table 6: Sources of individual income in Kosovo in 2017, (%)

Source of income	Men	Women	Total
Net wages and salaries earned in Kosovo in the public sector	25	38	29
Net wages and salaries earned in Kosovo in the private sector	26	23	26
Wages in nature	0	0	0
Income from per diem	6	1	5
Rent, dividend, interest (from savings in the bank)	1	1	1
Benefits from social welfare	1	2	1
Pensions from Kosovo	8	16	10
Pensions from abroad	4	3	3
Net income from self business in Kosovo	19	5	15
Remittances in cash from abroad by current / present members (wages, transfers, etc.)	2	2	2
Remittances in cash sent by diaspora from other people	5	8	6
Income from agriculture	2	1	1
Other	1	1	1
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	1.451	457	1.908

Education has a main impact on the sources of income. More education leads to greater income from regular employment. Those with primary education or under, to a considerable extent must live by pensions and support from abroad (remittance).

Table 7: Sources of income according to highest level of education, 2017 (%)

Source of income	Primary	Secondary	University or higher
Wages from regular employment in the public sector	6	23	54
Wages from regular employment in the private sector	19	31	23
Salaries in nature	0	0	0
Income from per diem	10	5	0
Rent, dividend, interest (from savings in the bank)	1	1	1
Benefits from social welfare	4	1	0
Pensions from Kosovo	24	7	4
Pensions from abroad	9	2	1
Net income from self business in Kosovo	9	20	14
Cash remittances by current / present members (wages, transfers, etc.)	3	2	1
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	11	5	2
Revenues from agriculture	3	2	0
Other	1	1	0
Total in %	100	100	100

3.3 Income according to gender structure

Regarding the 12 months employment, females and males have equal incomes as individual average, but according to the level of education females have lower income than males especially by primary and secondary education. Explanation may be found in the volume of different jobs rather than in the unfair wages.

Table 8: Average income from regular 12-months employment in 2017 according to gender, €

Income	Yearly average male wages by 12-month employment	Yearly average femalewages by 12-month employment	Percentage of employees by 12-month employment
Income for 12-month employment	4.586 €	4.349 €	51%
Employees with primary education (12 months)	3.489 €	2.750 €	54%
Employees with secondary education (12 months)	4.233 €	3.723 €	52%
Employees with high education (12 months)	5.975 €	5.363 €	51%

4 Living Conditions and Affordability

4.1 Ownership by gender structure and mortgage

Table 9: Ownership according to gender, 2015-2017 in %

Owner of house (flat)	2015	2016	2017
Male	95	89	88
Female	5	11	12

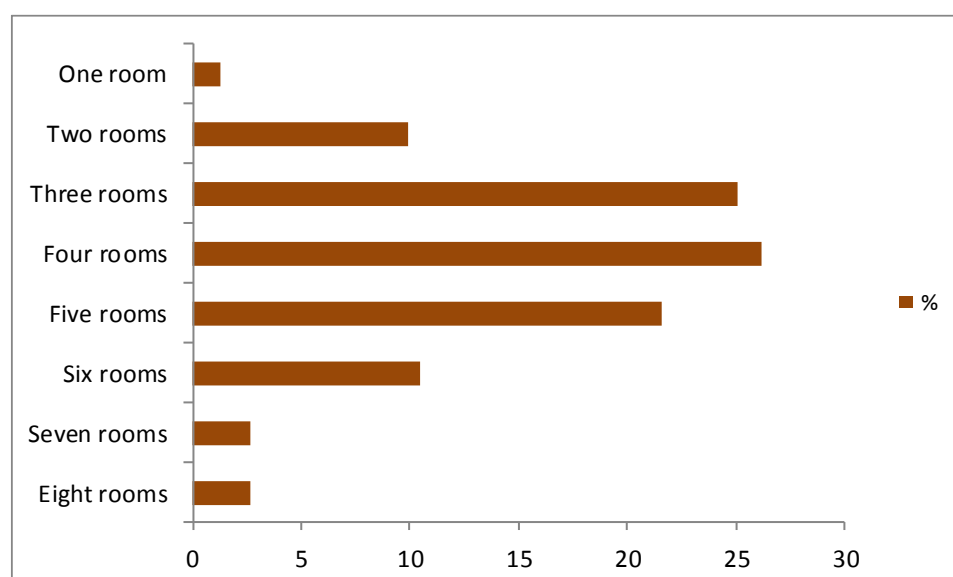
According to the data from table 9 the tradition continues, meaning that males are owners of house or apartment, even though there is a slow change in 2017.

Table 10: Houses/flats mortgaged in 2015-2017 in %

Houses / flats mortgaged	2015	2016	2017
Not mortgaged	99	98	97
Mortgaged	1	2	3

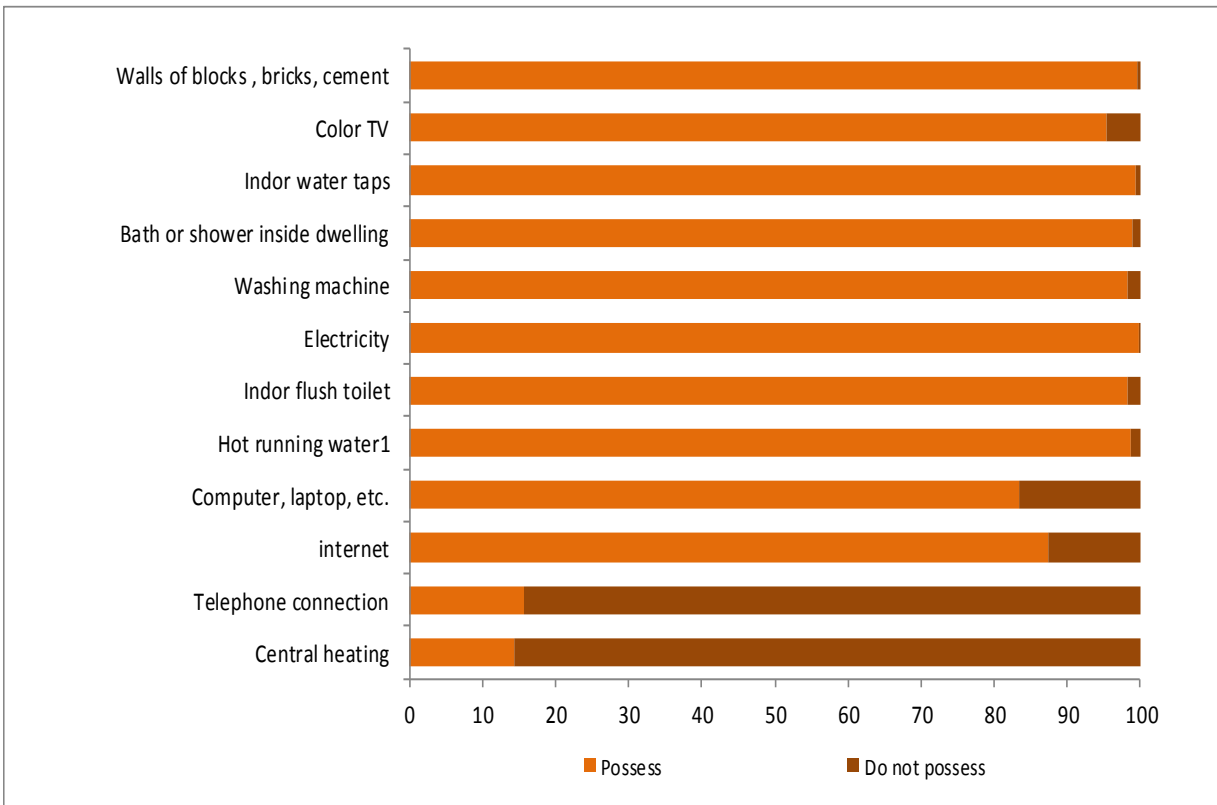
4.2 Possession of rooms and equipment / services

Graph 17: Possession of rooms in households in 2017 in %



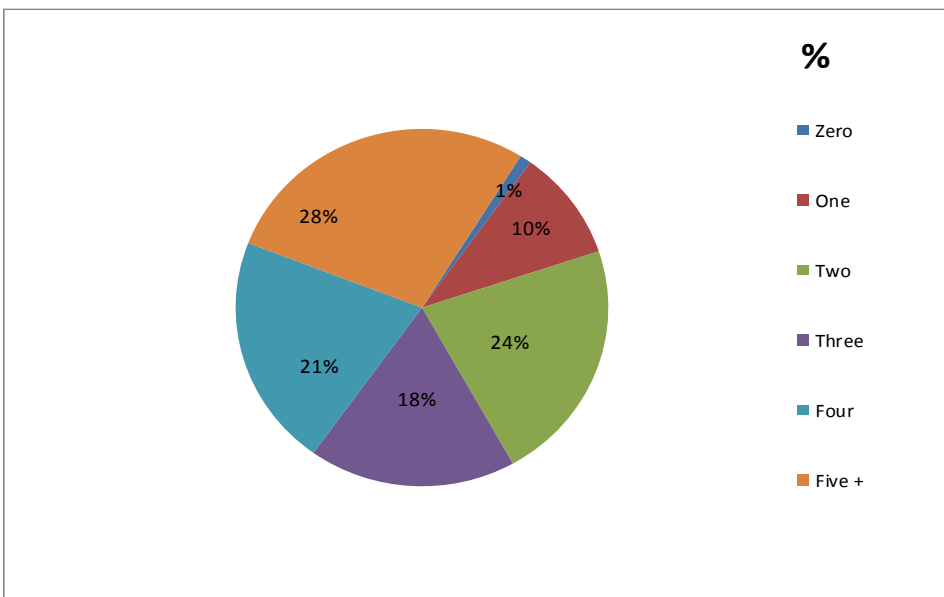
It is a phenomenon that households, in many cases, use the kitchen as one of rooms due to bad conditions (standards).

Graph 18: Possession of equipment/services for housing in 2017 in %

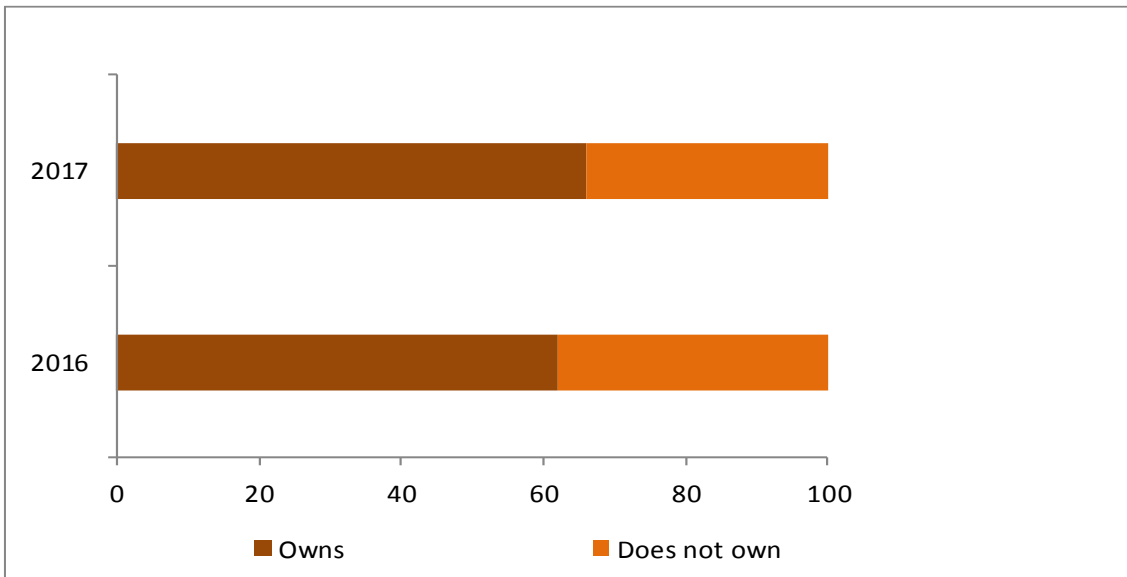


¹ Hot running water from the water heater (boiler)

Graph 19: Possession of mobile phones in households in 2017 in %



Graph 20: Possession of vehicles in households in 2016-2017 in %



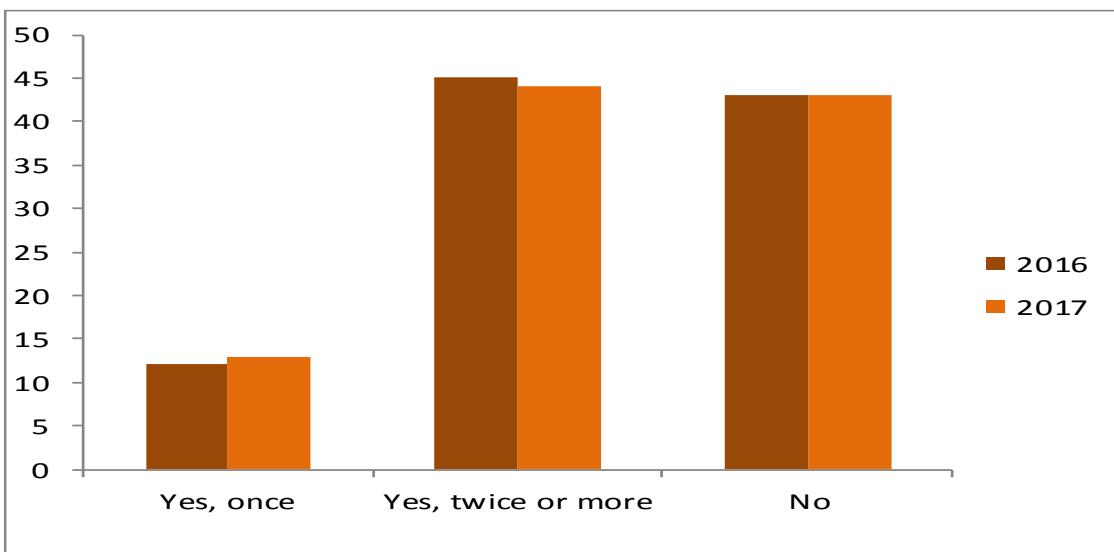
4.3. Affordability

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

Households that have not been able to withstand payments have been increased by about 8 percent in 2017, compared to 2016.

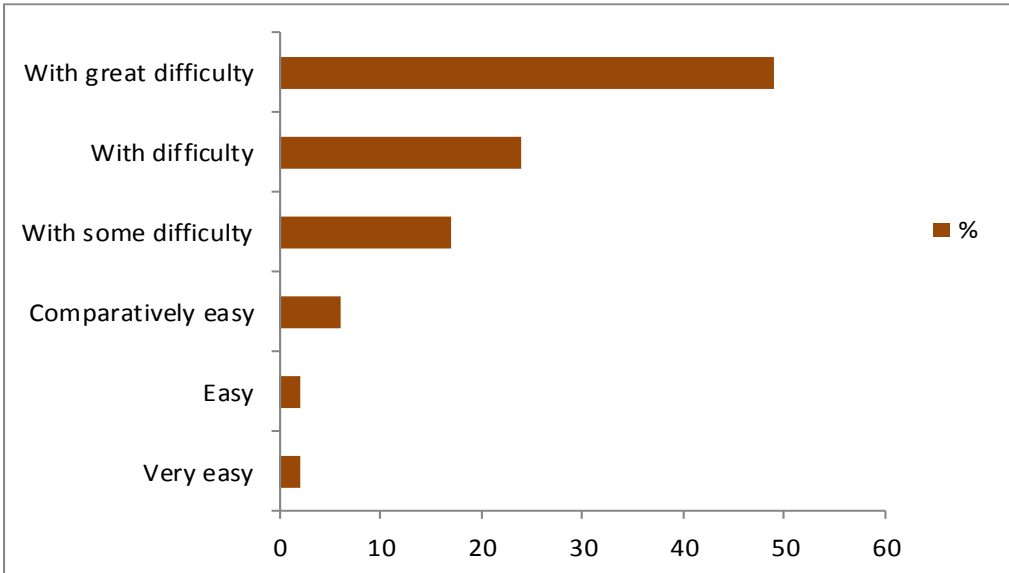
During 2016, 45 percent of households twice or more could not afford the fees/payments, while year 2017 shows a slight decrease by 2 percent.

Graph 21: Non-affordability of payments by households, 2016 and 2017 in %



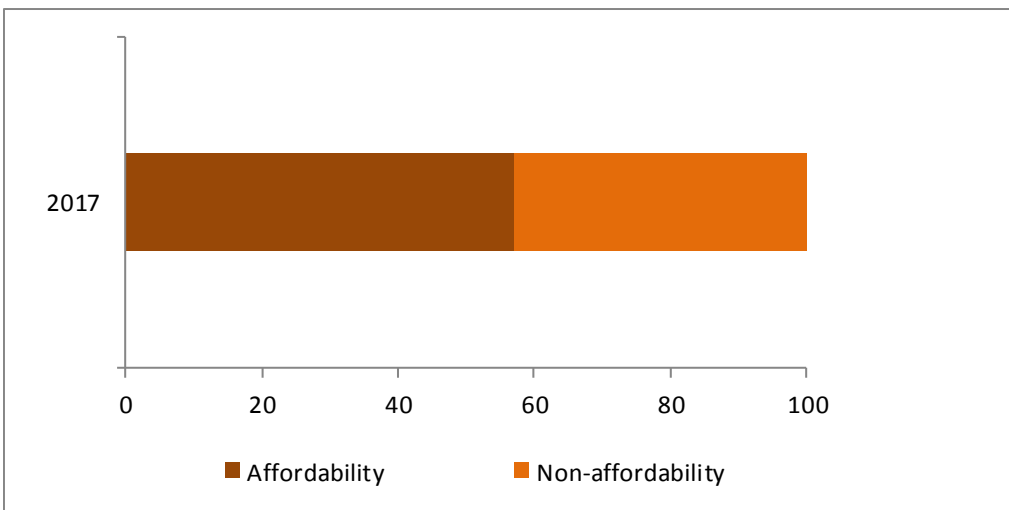
Almost half of households in Kosovo during 2017 have stated that they have not been able to afford an unexpected expense of € 500 through own resources.

Graph 22: Affordability of an unexpected required expense of 500 €, in 2017 in %

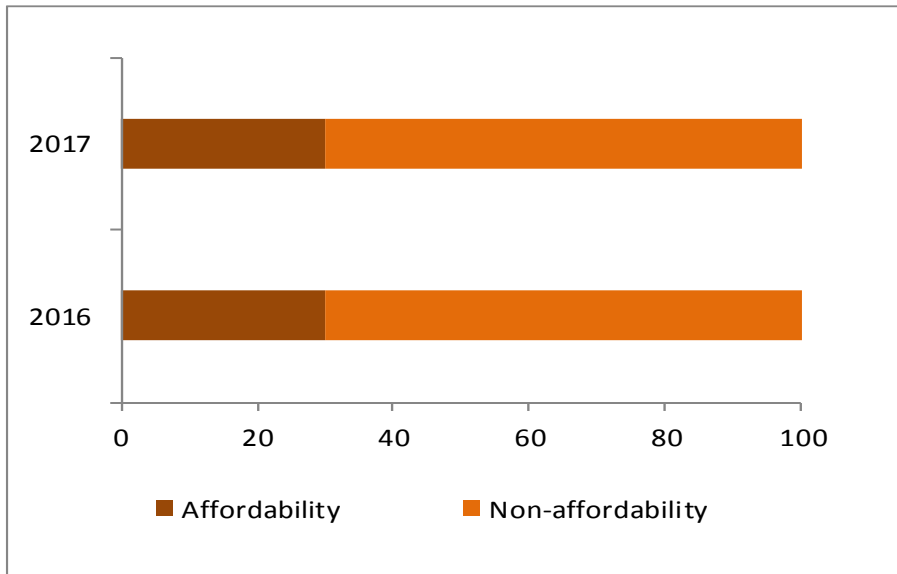


During 2017, 43 percent of households could not keep warm house or apartment adequately.

Graph 23: Affordability of heating home/apartment adequately during winter, in 2017 in %

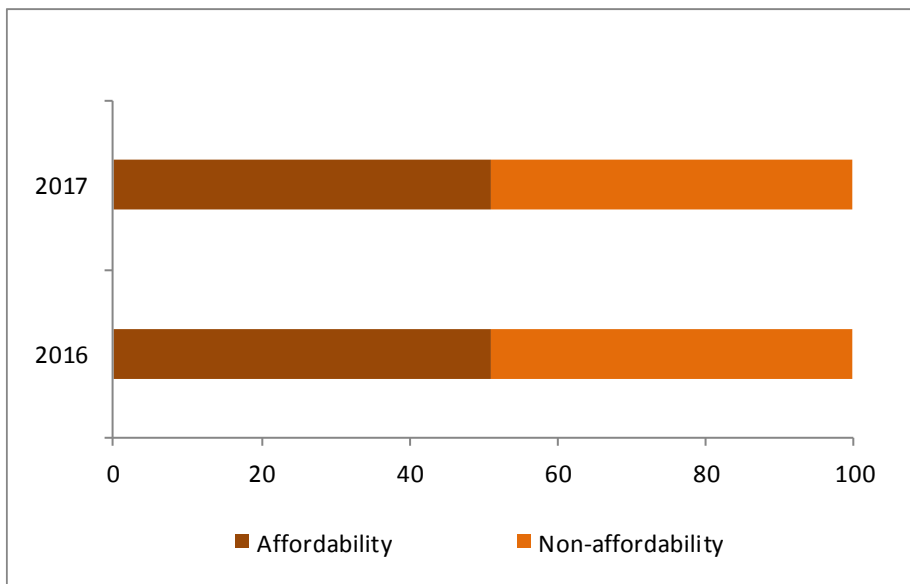


Graph 24: Affordability of one week annual holiday away from home, 2016-2017 in %



In 2017 as in 2016, 70 percent of households were not able to afford a one week annual leave.

Graph 25: Affordability of meat, chicken, fish meal (or vegetarian), 2016-2017 in %



Almost half of households in Kosovo in 2017 have not been able to afford nutrition every second day with meat, chicken, fish, or vegetarian meals.

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 2017. This report provides data for years 2015-2017.

HBS 2017 analyzes show that consumption in Kosovo has increased by 0.8 percent, household consumption by 3.5 percent, and consumption per capita by 3.5 percent. (Table 1). Households in Kosovo spent most of their consumption on food, housing, transport, clothing and alcohol and tobacco. (Table 2). The distribution of food in consumption in 2017 dominates the consumption of meat, milk, cheese and eggs, bread and cereals and vegetables (Table 3).

Kosovo household consumption is significant with own consumption by 5 percent.

In urban households dominates consumption of food, housing, clothing, furniture and alcohol and tobacco, while in rural households dominates consumption of food, housing, transport, clothing and alcohol and tobacco (Table A1).

Households in which the head of household has higher education compared to those where they have secondary, primary or lower education in almost all groups are allocating more budget share (Table A1).

Part of this report is also the main source of household income and individual income (Chapter 3). According to the results of HBS 2017, the most important source of household income are wages from the private and public sector, then income from own business and pensions, as well as remittances (Table 5).

As noted in Table 6 to Individual Income Sources, most of the revenues are wages from regular employment that represent more than half of the total income, while the second source is income from own business. Also important are the pensions and remittances.

In individual incomes, it has been observed that people with higher education as the main source have regular employment, while those with primary education or less are oriented towards pensions and support from abroad, wages from private sector, per diems and own business. (Table 7)

According to the data on the living conditions (Chapter 4), in 2017, households on average possess 4 rooms in use (Graph 17). Only 14 percent have a central heating system, telephone connections hold about 16 percent of households, while internet connection 87 percent and computer / laptop 83 percent (Graph 18).

44 percent of households twice or more during the year have not been able to pay their fees / payments on time, 49 percent of households have faced with great difficulties an unexpected expense in the amount of € 500 through own resources.

6 Annexes

6.1 Table A1: Household annual consumption in Kosovo 2015 – 2017 according to location and level of education of heads of household, € of overall consumption

Year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotels and restaurants	Other	Total €
Kosovo													
2015	3 202	308	318	2 221	264	205	333	207	40	37	169	199	7 503
2016	3 181	308	343	2 204	268	226	324	220	43	23	182	217	7 539
2017	3 088	344	359	2 272	320	265	393	244	49	24	201	243	7 803
Urban													
2015	3 103	323	302	2 603	260	211	309	238	51	39	229	226	7 894
2016	3 070	323	365	2 622	264	189	287	249	50	26	254	239	7 938
2017	3 089	367	385	2 807	383	252	363	259	69	32	287	231	8 524
Rural													
2015	3 274	297	330	1 940	267	201	350	184	32	35	126	179	7 215
2016	3 264	296	326	1 892	272	254	353	198	37	21	128	200	7 241
2017	3 088	327	340	1 874	275	274	415	233	33	18	138	252	7 267
Head of household with primary or lower education and unspecified													
2015	3 017	300	309	1 942	246	252	256	165	26	23	102	166	6 805
2016	2 998	309	327	1 941	249	295	245	182	29	12	101	182	6 870
2017	2 848	293	343	1 963	319	332	318	219	30	19	118	195	6 996
Head of household with secondary education													
2015	3 190	327	290	2 222	260	170	335	208	38	39	155	197	7 431
2016	3 195	314	322	2 191	272	171	350	229	45	22	177	217	7 505
2017	3 064	393	340	2 255	309	227	381	243	51	29	183	235	7 710
Head of household with higher education													
2015	3 691	271	424	2 905	319	194	512	305	81	62	377	288	9 430
2016	3 566	285	448	2 865	301	237	431	280	68	50	387	298	9 216
2017	3 608	308	450	2 990	361	234	589	301	79	22	437	372	9 825

6.1 Table A2: Household annual consumption in Kosovo 2015 – 2017, according to 5 main groups of consumption, location and education of heads of household, in % (continued)

Year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotels and restaurants	Other	5 main groups ¹ %
Kosovo													
2015	42,67	4	4	30	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	2	85%
2016	42,20	4	5	29	4	3	4	3	1	0	2	3	84%
2017	39,58	4	5	29	4	3	5	3	1	0	3	3	83%
Urban													
2015	39	4	4	33	3	3	4	3	1	0	3	3	84%
2016	39	4	5	33	3	2	4	3	1	0	3	3	85%
2017	36	4	5	33	5	3	4	3	1	0	3	3	83%
Rural													
2015	45	4	5	27	4	3	5	3	0	0	2	2	86%
2016	45	4	5	26	4	4	5	3	1	0	2	3	85%
2017	42	4	5	26	4	4	6	3	0	0	2	3	83%
Head of household with primary education or less													
2015	44	4	5	29	4	4	4	2	0	0	2	2	86%
2016	44	4	5	28	4	4	4	3	0	0	1	3	85%
2017	41	4	5	28	5	5	5	3	0	0	2	3	82%
Head of household with secondary education													
2015	43	4	4	30	4	2	5	3	1	1	2	3	86%
2016	43	4	4	29	4	2	5	3	1	0	2	3	85%
2017	40	5	4	29	4	3	5	3	1	0	2	3	83%
Head of household with higher education													
2015	39	3	5	31	3	2	5	3	1	1	4	3	83%
2016	39	3	5	31	3	3	5	3	1	1	4	3	83%
2017	37	3	5	30	4	2	6	3	1	0	4	4	81%

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

6.2 Methodology (summarized)

Sampling, data collection and processing

PERIOD	January – December 2017
SAMPLE DESIGN	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.
SAMPLE SUCCESSFULLY INTERVIEWED	1718 households of the basic sample plus 514 substitute households.
S RESPONSE RATE	77 % of the basic sample
INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE	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.
WEIGHTS	The weights have been adjusted where an enumeration area had responses from less than 8 households
REFERENCE PERIOD	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.
OTHER INFORMATION	In the HBS Questionnaire we have incorporated some questions from the SILC-module: Affordability and questions about health expenditures (in public and private health institutions and those within and outside the state).

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&Lq=1>

COICOP-CONSUMPTION CATEGORY	Some details about items in each category
1 FOOD	Bread ,Meat Oil, Fruit, Vegetable, Milk, Cheese, Eggs, Non-alcoholic beverages, Coffee, Tea, Sugar Products , Food received as gifts, Own consumption etc.
2 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	Alcoholic beverages (Spirits and liqueurs, Wine, Beer) Tobacco (Cigarettes, Cigars, Other tobacco)
3 CLOTHING	Clothing for men and women, Footwear for men and women, accessories, repair etc.
4 HOUSING	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.
5 FURNITURE	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.
6 HEALTH	Medicaments, Pharmaceutical appliances, Therapeutic equipment, Out of patient public and private services, Public and private Dental services, Medical analysis and X-ray in public and private institutions, Public and private Hospital services, Accommodation, food and ambulance transport in Kosovo, Health services abroad, Accommodation, food, ambulance transport abroad, Traditional medicine, Other medical services etc.
7 TRANSPORT	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.
8 COMMUNICATION	Postal services, Cell-phone services/calls, Other phone/fax services, Internet etc.
9 RECREATION	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.
10 EDUCATION	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
11 HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	Buffets, Holiday Package etc.
12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	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 / data	Estimate	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit
Total consumption, million €	2 340	2 253	2 421
Total consumption of food products, million €	9 251	8 959	9 544
Annual consumption per household, €	7 803	7 523	8 083
Annual consumption per urban household, €	8 524	8 023	9 025
Annual consumption per rural household, €	7 267	6 950	7 583
Annual food consumption per household, €	3 088	2 991	3 185
Food share, Kosovo, %	39,5	38,6	40,4
Food share, urban, %	36,2	34,9	37,5
Food share, rural, %	42,4	41,2	43,7

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.

Catalogin in publication – (CIP)
The National end Universiy Lybrari of Kosova “Pjetër Bogdani”

64.03(496.51)“2017”(048)

Results of the Household Budget Survey 2017 / prepared
by Emina Deliu, Besa Haqifi, Hydai Morina, Ahmet Cakolli. -
Prishtinë : Kosova Agency of Statistice, 2018. - 35 f. : ilustr. ;
28 cm. - (Series ; 5 : Social Statistics)

1.Deliu, Emina 2. Haqifi, Besa 3. Morina, Hydai 4. Cakolli,
Ahmet

ISBN 978-9951-22-483-3

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. The Programme of Official Statistics 2013/2017 is currently implemented for the development of the statistical system in correlation with European Union Statistics (EUROSTAT).

Kosovo Agency of Statistics has this organizational structure: **Departments for statistical production;** (*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 for Policy Planning, Coordination and Communication, Department of Census and Surveys and Department of Administration.* **Within the Agency also operate; Regional Offices;** *Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Prishtina and Ferizaj*

Number of employees and budget are still limited. In KAS are employed in total 143 workers, of whom 98 (68,58 %) at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 45 (31,5%). Agency's educational qualifying structure is as follows: 61,7% with university education, 15,4% with secondary but not tertiary education, and 17,5% 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, UNVEF, and with the statistical institutions of the countries in the region.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics almost completely covers the territory of Kosovo, based on the statistical structure of the enumeration areas as the basic unit and sole in the country from where obtains 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.

In 2011, the project of Population Census, Households and Dwellings was successfully implemented, and in 2014 was successfully carried out the Agriculture Census. The result obtained from these censuses will have an important role in the policies for development.

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

- **Address: KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS**
Street. "Zenel Salihu", No. 4, 10000 Pristina
- **Telephone:** +381 (0) 38 200 31 129
CEO: +381 (0) 38 200 31 112
- **Fax::** +381 (0) 38 235 033
- **E-mail:** infoask@rks-gov.net
- **Web:** <http://ask.rks-gov.net>

ISBN 978-9951-22-483-3



9 789951 224833