

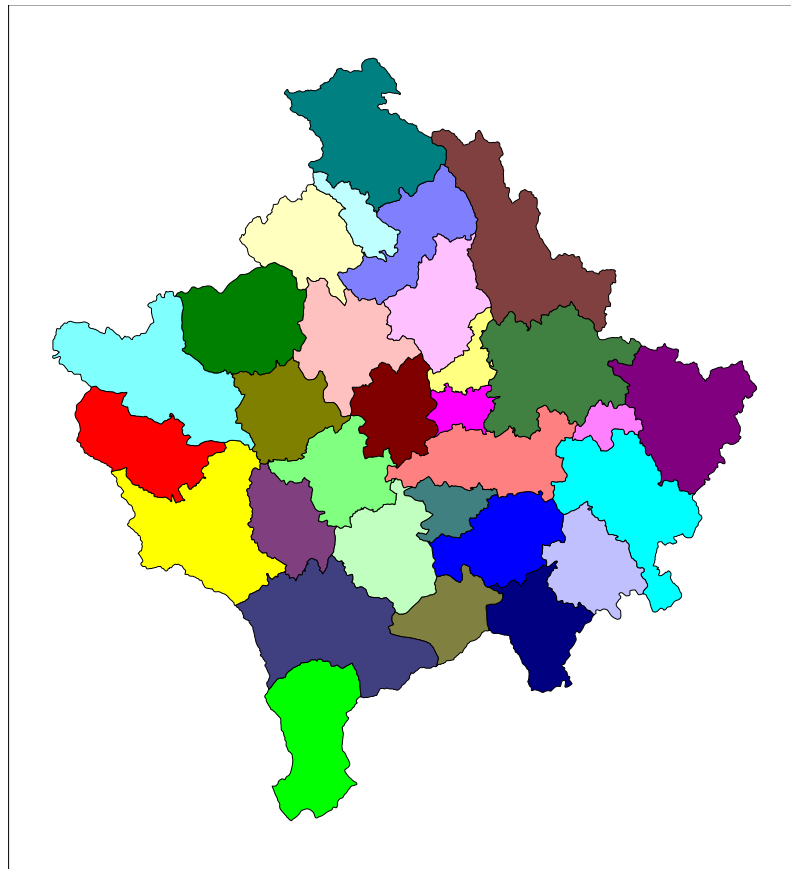


Republika e Kosovës  
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo  
*Qeveria - Vlada - Government*

*Ministria e Administratës Publike - Ministarstvo Javnih Administracija - Ministry of Public Administration*

## Series 2: Agriculture and Environment Statistics

# Agricultural Household Survey 2007



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



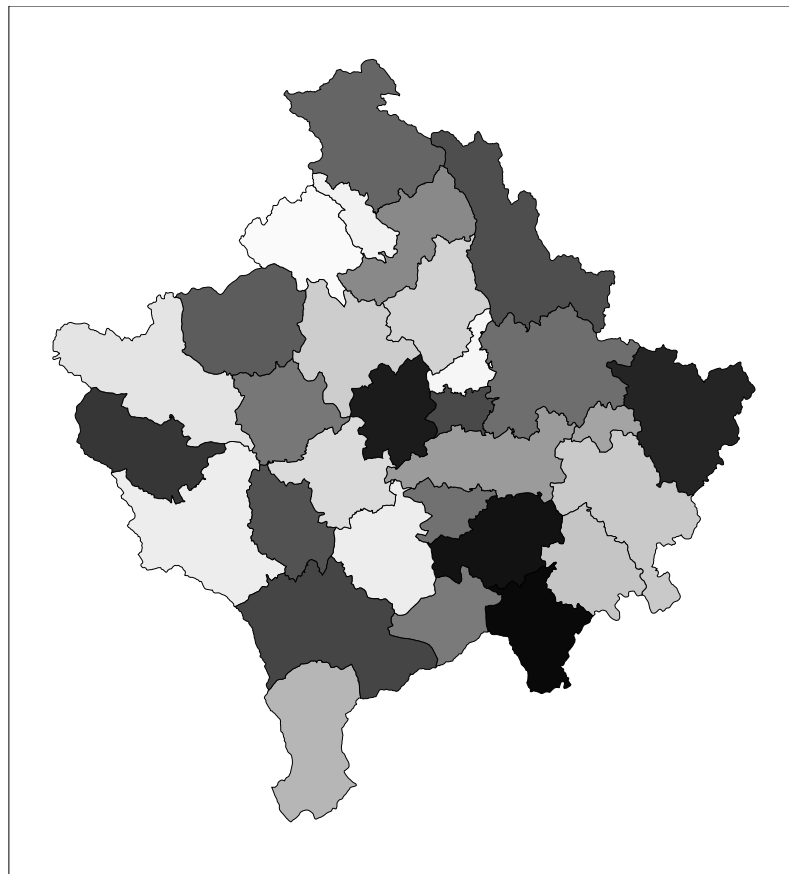


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Publisher: Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK)  
Publication date: July 2009  
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Printed by the K.G.T, Pristina, Kosovo

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## **P r e f a c e**

This is the seventh regular survey of the Agricultural Survey which is conducted by Statistical Office of Kosovo, respectively the Department of Agriculture and Environment Statistics.

The purpose of this survey is to provide the statistical data for the Agriculture sector in Kosovo.

Results of the Agricultural Survey 2007 presented in this publication offer an important source on the current Agriculture situation in Kosovo (for survey reference period).

Eventual improvements in data constancy can be expected after the general agriculture census

### **Acknowledgement**

SOK would like to thank Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for the support offered during conducting this survey. Especially thanks goes to the expert: Mrs. Gillian Green for her contribution for realization of this survey and preparation of this publication.

This publication was prepared by the following staff of Department of Agriculture and Environment Statistics in SOK:

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SOK would also like to thank all officials of regional offices of SOK, the field investigators persons and respondents for their offered cooperation and contribution.

We would welcome any suggestions, proposals and comments related to this publication.

July, 2009

Chief Executive of SOK,  
Avni Kastrati

### List of abbreviations

AHS	Agricultural Household Survey
EU	European Union
HH	Household
SOK	Statistical Office of Kosovo
FADN	Farms Accounting Data Network
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
SOE	Socially Owned Enterprises
AWU	Annual Work Unit
PPS	Proportional Probability by Size
PSU	Primary Sample Unit

### Symbols

-	No occurrences
:	Data missing
.	Not applicable
0	Data is smaller than half used unit
ha	Hectare
kg	Kilogram
t	Ton
kf	Horsepower
%	Percentage

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there might be a slight discrepancy in the sum of the constituent items as shown.

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## 1. Objectives, methodology and scope of the survey

### 1.1. Objectives and scope of the survey

The objective of the Agricultural Household Survey 2007 is to provide data on the agricultural situation in Kosovo, namely: demography of agricultural households; land use and farm structure; livestock; crops; forestry; agricultural inputs; labour force and farm expenditure. The survey aims to help assess the level of development of the agricultural sector in Kosovo and provide the basis for future monitoring of trends in the sector.

The survey covers land farmed by agricultural households, living and farming in rural areas<sup>1</sup>. It does not include land belonging to agricultural households in rural areas that are not farming or land belonging to agricultural households living in urban areas in Kosovo or abroad unless rented by agricultural households from the rural areas.

Additionally, land belonging to state owned enterprises - not farmed by agricultural households – is not included in the survey. The rented state agricultural land or in some other form of use from the agricultural households is included in the survey.

Data are presented at Kosovo and regional level and in some cases at municipality level. Data at regional level are more robust than at municipality level, as for some municipalities the number of households interviewed in each stratum is small. However, municipality data are presented in some chapters, in order to provide detail required by data users. Annex 1 presents the municipalities by region used in the survey.

The survey was conducted in November and December of 2007. This Survey is being conducted each year since 2001. All big farms, whose register SOK had in disposal, were surveyed.

### 1.2. Survey frame

In late August and September 2004 all rural villages in Kosovo were visited. There were 1414 villages visited. Based on a face-to-face questionnaire with the village heads, estimates were obtained for purposes of updating the sample frame. For each village, estimates were given by the village head for:

- Number of households in the village;
- Number of agricultural households in the village;
- Number of families living in the village at present;
- Number of families from the village who are living outside the village;
- Number of inhabitants of the village;
- Number of inhabitants currently living in the village;
- Number of inhabitants of the village who are living outside the village.

This frame (list) of all the villages in Kosovo was used to randomly select villages to have a full door-to-door listing done – the beginning of a farm register.

Beginning in the autumn of 2004, and adding to it in the autumn of 2005, 426 villages were completely listed door-to-door and each household visited in this listing was asked for the land owned, land under cultivation, land use, number of livestock by category, whether the owner or someone else was farming the land.

In the autumn of 2005, all the records (one household per line) for the 426 villages listed door-to-door were entered in a database at SOK. There were approximately 67,000 records entered.

Only those records fulfilling the agricultural holding definition within Kosovo and only those that

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<sup>1</sup> At least one member of the agricultural household must be farming.

were actively farming (i.e. not outside of the country) were retained as agricultural households. Twenty-one percent of the households listed in these 426 villages did not qualify for the definition of agricultural households, resulting in a 21 percent reduction of the numbers of households.

After this reduction there were approximately 52.700 agricultural households in the 426 listed villages.

In autumn of 2007, SOK extended its sample frame by listing 175 new PSU throughout Kosovo, 25 PSU for each region (in seven regions). These 175 PSU covered 156 villages of Kosovo.

Listing of 175 PSU consisted with data for 23.882 households from which 6.301, according to definition for agricultural households they were not agricultural, or some of agricultural households fulfilled the criterion but their owners were outside of Kosovo. As a result of this after removing of these HH not agricultural, remained 17.581 agricultural households.

In total, SOK has the frame-register for 90.882 households from which 70.281 of them are agricultural s. This frame-register contains information related to land owned, land under cultivation, land use, number of livestock by category, whether the owner or someone else was farming the land.

Attempts are being made that this register needs to be extended in the coming years.

Survey sample of agricultural households 2007 was selected for 50 % from the created register in 2004 and 50 % from new register created from the listing of 2007.

**Table: 1.1: Framework extension for survey in 2007**

Farm size	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Gjakova	Prizreni	Ferizaji	Gjilani	Total
01 - 1.5 ha	1272	1313	1511	1297	1943	2583	2384	12303
1.51 - 3 ha	416	607	552	494	445	488	474	3476
3.01+ ha	221	250	310	284	193	221	219	1698
Large and specialised farms	20	37	10	7	10	6	14	104
Total	1929	2207	2383	2082	2591	3298	3091	17581

### 1.3. Sample design

The survey was based on a two-level stratified sample. The first level of stratification was by region in order to obtain regional estimates and to ensure full geographical coverage. The second level of stratification was by farm size to ensure representation of agricultural households. Once a village was chosen to be in the 2007 survey, the agricultural households in the village were stratified into three size categories (using land under cultivation as the value for stratification): 0 -1, 5 ha, 1, 51-3, and 0 ha and greater than 3 ha. After stratification, households were randomly selected for interview.

Table 1.2 and 1.3 show the numbers of agricultural households interviewed in the 2007 survey in each size stratum by region and by municipality. The sample size (total number of households interviewed) was 4.136.

**Table 1.2: Number of households interviewed by farm size and by region**

Farm size	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Gjakova	Prizreni	Ferizaji	Gjilani	Total
0 - 1.5 ha	297	261	243	259	272	285	268	1.885
1.51 - 3 ha	173	188	214	200	164	166	215	1.320
3.01 + ha	114	114	137	129	120	127	86	827
Large and specialised farms	12	9	27	11	29	4	12	104
Total	596	572	621	599	585	582	581	4.136

**Table 1.3: Number of households interviewed by farm size by municipality**

Municipality	0 - 1.5 ha	1.51 - 3 ha	3.01 + ha	Large and specialised farms	Total
<b>Kosovo</b>	1885	1320	827	104	4136
Deçani	84	49	32	2	167
Gjakova	99	79	46	5	229
Glllogovci	74	53	33	1	161
Gjilani	118	105	35	6	264
Dragashi	40	43	38	11	132
Istogu	63	55	37	12	167
Kaçaniku	66	31	23	1	121
Klina	48	52	43	4	147
F.Kosova	35	17	9	0	61
Kamenica	75	49	25	2	151
Mitrovica	51	25	16	2	94
Leposaviqi	22	1	0	0	23
Lipjani	41	26	10	4	81
N.Bërda	2	3	6	0	11
Obiliqi	14	7	9	1	31
Rahoveci	76	72	51	4	203
Peja	132	107	57	11	307
Podujeva	77	36	23	3	139
Prishtina	54	31	24	3	112
Prizreni	95	37	26	15	173
Skenderaj	90	76	39	1	206
Shtimja	50	35	36	0	121
Shtërpca	22	7	1	0	30
Suhareka	81	46	23	1	151
Ferizaji	147	93	67	3	310
Vitia	75	61	26	4	166
Vushtrria	78	70	41	5	194
Z.Potoku	3	10	17	1	31
Zveçani	17	6	1	0	24
Malisheva	56	38	33	2	129

To reduce the heterogeneity of the sample frame, and thus improve the estimates, all farms that were beyond the normal distribution, in terms of farm size or numbers of livestock, were identified and enumerated fully. These are referred to as large and specialized farms. Thresholds for large and specialized farms were established in 2004.

Table 1.4 presents the thresholds used for selection of large and specialized farms.

**Table 1.4: Thresholds for large and specialized farms by farm type**

<b>Production</b>	<b>Selected Threshold</b>
Potatoes	10 ha
Cereals	50 ha
Industrial crops	All farms
Orchards	1.5 ha
Vineyards	4 ha
Horticulture (open)	3 ha
Horticulture (covered)	0.30 ha
Cattle	35
Sheep	200
Goat	40
Pigs	35
Poultry	4000

In the absence of a complete farm register, a list of all farms in Kosovo above the threshold size was compiled. This was accomplished through reference to existing data sets, and 104 large and specialized farms were identified and surveyed. In this publication they are named as 'large and specialized farms'. They are not necessarily commercial farms. All other agricultural households are referred to in the subsequent chapters as "small agricultural households or farms".

#### 1.4 Estimation procedure

The aim in conducting a survey is to obtain information about a particular population, in this case the agricultural households in Kosovo. When the sample (which is a subset of the population under examination) has been selected and the information collected and processed, there still remains the task of linking the information gathered from the sample back to the overall population. This means a certain sample of agricultural households are interviewed (in this year's sample 4.136 farms), and from the answers and information given by the households in the sample it is necessary to make estimates of the whole population, which is all the agricultural households in Kosovo.

Underpinning the estimation process is the sampling weight of a unit (in this case the unit is an agricultural household), which indicates the number of units in the population that are represented by this sampled unit. That is, for each agricultural household interviewed, how many agricultural households does this one interviewed household represent? The number of households that the one sampled household represents is its weight.

**Example 1. Calculation of survey weights (for one village)**

Let's assume we have a village with 60 agricultural households. We decide to randomly choose 5 of these households to interview and we will use the information provided by the interviews to estimate certain variables for the village – let's say we will estimate the area planted with wheat and the number of cows in the village.

These are the results of the interviews of the 5 households:

Household number	Area (ha) planted with wheat	Number of cows	Sampling weight
1	1.0	0	12
2	0.44	2	12
3	0.20	1	12
4	0.85	3	12
5	0	2	12

The sample weight for each household is 12 because there are 60 households in the village and we chose 5 of them to interview, thus each represents  $60/5= 12$  household.

To estimate the number of cows in the village, we multiply each household's value by the weight for that household (12). So the estimate for the total number of cows in the village is  $(0*12)+ (2*12) + (1*12) + (3*12) + (2*12) =96$  cows.

Likewise for the area of wheat planted, the calculation would be  $(1.0*12)+ (0.44*12) + (0.20*12) + (0.85*12) + (0*12) =12+5.28+2.4+10.2+0=29.88$  ha.

Of course, so few households interviewed will not provide a reliable estimate for that particular village, but this example illustrates how weights are applied. In this case, we also did not stratify the households in any way – we could have had better estimates if we were able to group the agricultural households in groups corresponding to the amount of land each household farmed, and then calculate weights for each of these size groupings.

It is the responsibility of the sampler to determine a sampling plan that ensures enough units are interviewed to give reliable estimates.

In the weighting example given in Box 1, it was known that there were 60 households in the village and so 5 households to interview were chosen, it was obvious that each interviewed household had a weight of 12.

**Constraints to defining survey weights in Kosovo**

The challenge in Kosovo is that the total number of agricultural households is not known, and therefore it is hard to determine the weight in order to multiply the the sampled households to have figures at regional level or at national level. This difficulty will remain so until is conducted the general population census or the agricultural census. The census shall establish a sample frame from which can be calculated the reliable weights for all surveys in Agriculture. Other alterantive can be the completion of the existing farm register created during the years of 2004, 2005 and 2007, and which can be used as a frame for agricultural surveys.

### **Calculation of weights for the 2007 Agricultural Household Survey**

This survey has used same methodology as in the year of 2006; however it has proved the fact that increases can be expected in Kosovo starting from the year 2004 when this farm register was created. In 2005 using the 2004 agricultural households register, the estimate of households number for each region was 172.328, however this did not consider the increase estimate at the national level as done when the methodology was applied for the first time. Original estimations for 2004 were very low (117.000), and could not be used as basis in order to foresee the increase rate.

The Agricultural households were estimated to be 178800 this is an increase of 3.8% from last years figure of 172328. Ultimately this figure would not take into account any growth between 2004 and 2005.

Further evidence was therefore sought to justify the 3.8% figure for national growth of agricultural households. All 7 regional offices were contacted; their responses gave an average estimate of 6% yearly growth of households.

Estimations for 2005 and for 2004, such as the estimate of 172.328 had a zero increase; figures for 2005, 2006 and 2007 were estimated using the annual increase rate from 6%.

### **Estimation of agricultural households number in 2007 using 2006 methodology adjusted by a yearly 6% growth.**

In 2005 as there is no definitive number of agricultural households an estimate had to be generated. The limited data that we had gave us the number of agricultural households that were within the villages in the farm register, and the total number of villages within regions. The assumption was made that the villages with regions would follow the same distribution therefore we could multiply the number of farms in a given strata by the number of villages. To make this clearer the following explanation is given.

The tables below illustrate the three steps used to calculate the weights for the 2007 survey (and serve as an example of how weights are calculated for surveys in general).

Step 1: Calculation of the multiplication factors – number of villages included in the Farm Register as a proportion of the total villages in each region.

Table 1.5 shows the number of villages registered (column a) compared to the total number of villages in that region in Kosovo (column b). Based on these figures, a multiplication factor from the two values for each region was calculated using:

$$MF = b / a$$

Where MF is multiplication factor; b is total number of villages and; a is number of villages in the Farm Register

**Table 1.5: Calculation of the multiplication factor**

Regions	a	b	MF=b/a
	No. villages in Farm Register (2004+2007)	Total No. of villages *	Multiplication factor
Prishtina	110	270	2.5
Mitrovica	109	317	2.9
Peja	79	180	2.3
Gjakova	69	155	2.2
Prizreni	85	193	2.3
Ferizaji	76	121	1.6
Gjilani	73	178	2.4
Total	601	1.414	

\* As recorded on the SOK database, data according to heads of villages.

### Step 2: Estimation of the total number of agricultural households by region and farm size

The total number of agricultural households in each region by farm size was estimated by applying the multiplication factor (presented in Table 1.4) to the number of agricultural households for each size category included in the Farm Register.

Table 1.6 shows the total number of agricultural households in the Farm Register, by region and size category. For each region, the agricultural households are divided into four size category strata (three size strata and the "large and specialized farm stratum). In order to estimate the total number of agricultural households in each size category in each region the multiplication factor (mf) was applied to the number of agricultural households included in the farm register (c) and scale of growth g.

$$E = MF * ((c_{2004} * g) + (c_{2007}))$$

Where E is estimate, MF is multiplication factor, c is no of agricultural households in the relevant strata within the farm register, g= 1.06 is scale of growth between years of 2004 and 2007 (6 % per year).

**Table 1.6: Estimation of the total number of agricultural households**

$E=MF^*c^*g$	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Gjakova	Prizreni	Ferizaj	Gjilani	Total
0-1.50 ha c2004	9	4	4	4	7	5	4	
0-1.50 ha c2007	1.272	1.313	1.511	1.297	1.943	2.583	2.384	
Estimate E	31.064	18.217	13.704	12.493	23.058	13.423	17.815	129.774
1.51 - 3 ha c2004	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	
1.51 - 3 ha c2007	416	607	552	494	445	488	474	
Estimate E	10.223	7.200	5.064	4.616	1.355	2.961	4.971	36.390
3.01 + ha c2004	2	623	600	519	416	315	576	
3.01 + ha c2007	221	250	310	284	193	221	219	
Estimate E	5.090	2.877	2.357	1.985	1.583	954	2.172	17.018
Large and specialized farms 2004	4	11	12	9	27	12	29	104
Large and specialized farms 2007*	20	37	10	7	10	6	14	104
Total 2007	46.381	28.305	21.137	19.103	26.023	17.350	24.987	183.286
Total	46.381	28.305	21.137	19.103	26.023	17.350	24.987	183.286

\* Were no included in total calculation the data for large and specialized farms until they are proved during the 2008 survey and this survey will only represent 183286 agricultural households.

Using this method of calculating the total number of agricultural households in Kosovo, the total number of 183.286 agricultural households was estimated.

It is known that estimations at national level based on sampling frame which includes more than half of the population (in register) and one third of population out the register and adjusted to annual increase from 6 % based on phone responses received from SOK regional offices, might be bias.

Other concerns, which this survey shows more is the combination of both a cropping survey and a livestock survey. Kosovo's smaller farm sizes and definitions of agricultural household means that small farmers by agricultural land (carrying large weightings) may use state land to keep livestock. This issue raises the necessity for another sampling stratification for livestock. These and many other issues can get the responses only after the population census or agricultural census.

Until a census is completed and a reliable frame can be established for the number of households and agricultural households in Kosovo, there will be debate around the weights applied as the weights flow directly from the number of agricultural households assumed.

Anyway, it is clear that in absence of population census and the agricultural one, is needed to extend the existing farm register aiming to facilitate a more accurate estimation of agricultural households in Kosovo.

This extension of agricultural households register shall continue as long as the full agricultural census is conducted.

### Step 3: Calculation of the weights

Weights for this survey were determined by calculating the interviewed agricultural households report compared to the total calculated number of agricultural households in each region and stratifications as presented in table 1.6. Therefore

$$W = E / S$$

where W is weight; S is sample size; and E is estimate of the total number of agricultural households.



Following this method, weights are calculated for each size stratum and region to improve the reliability of the estimates. By using farms in the same size category and region to estimate for all the farms in this same category and region, estimates are improved. Table 1.7 shows the weights that were calculated for each region and each stratum (farm size).

**Table 1.7: Weights**

W = E/S	Prishtina	Mitrovica	Peja	Gjakova	Prizreni	Ferizaji	Gjilani
0 -1.5 ha	104.593	69.797	56.395	48.236	84.772	47.098	66.474
1.51 - 3 ha	59.092	38.298	23.664	23.080	8.262	17.837	23.121
3.01 + ha	44.649	25.237	17.204	15.388	13.192	7.512	25.256
Large and specialized farms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Box 2 gives an example on how these three steps are applied in practice. Once Kosovo has completed the farms register, the steps 1 and 2 will not be necessary.

**Box 2. One example on how the weights for survey are calculated**

**Step 1.** In Prishtina there are 110 villages in the farm register from a total number of 270 villages. Therefore, the multiplication factor will be as follows:  $270 / 110 = 2.5$ .

**Step 2.** In 110 villages of Prishtina, in the farm register there were registered 31,064 agricultural households in the smaller category of the size from 0 – 1.5 ha. The estimation of the number of agricultural households in all of Prishtina's 270 villages for that size category is calculated by multiplying 12425, 72 with the multiply factor of 2.5.  
Therefore:

$$E = MF * c2004 * g + c2007 = 12425,72 * 2.5 = 31.064 \text{ or } 9.365 * 1.191 + 1272 = 12.425,72 * 2.5 = 31.064$$

$$c2004 = 9365$$

$$c2007 = 1272$$

$$g = 1.191$$

Following the same procedure, the estimate for the number of farms in the 1.5 – 3 ha category is 10,223 agricultural households and for farms above 3 ha it is 5,090. The large and specialized farms interviewed in Prishtina were 12. These farms do not have multiplication factor since they are all interviewed once they have been identified and therefore do not represent any other farms.

**Step 3.** In Prishtina 596 agricultural households were interviewed in total, of which in size category 0 – 1.5 ha, were interviewed 297. The weight applied to farms interviewed in Prishtina in size category 0 – 1.5 ha is therefore 31.064 divided by 297:

$$W = E / S \text{ or } 31.064 / 297 = 104,593$$

The weight applied to agricultural households of size category 0 – 1.5 ha in Prishtina is 104,593.

## 1.5. Definitions

The survey was carried out using the following definitions:

The definition of a household is a union of persons that live together, and pool their income.

The definition of an agricultural household is one that possesses and cultivates more than 0.10 ha utilized arable land<sup>2</sup>, or less than 0, 10 ha of utilized arable land but has at least:

- 1 cattle and a calf, or 1 cattle and 1 heifer, or
- 1 cattle and 2 grown sheep's or goats, or
- 5 grown sheep's or goats or
- 4 grown sheep's and pigs together, or
- 3 grown pigs, or
- 50 grown poultry, or
- 20 beehives, or
- More than 20 m<sup>2</sup> of fish pond.

The total land area of the household includes all land belonging to the household, both used and not used, and rented land. Plots that are physically located within the holding of the interviewed household, but are rented out or given for free to others to farm, are included in the total land area of the household. Potentially, there could be double counting if people who use these plots are included in the survey sample. Having in mind the relatively small sample size, the probability of double counting is judged to be low.

## 1.6. Field procedure

The method of data collection was face-to-face interviews based on a questionnaire (Annex 2). Field and regional supervisors maintained close field work supervision and contact with headquarters to resolve problems encountered.

A data checking procedure was carried out. It comprised three levels: (i) checking completed questionnaires in the field by field supervisors; (ii) checking completed questionnaires in SOK central offices by permanent staff of the Agricultural Department, and (iii) logical checks during data entry.

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<sup>2</sup> Arable land, kitchen garden, green house, orchard, vineyard, meadow

## 2. Agricultural households

This chapter presents data on agricultural households in 2007, concerning age, gender and education of household members. It should be noted that only households that were defined as agricultural according to the definition presented in Chapter 1 have been counted. Also, only households living and farming in the villages have been included in the survey. Table 2.1 shows the total agricultural population by age group.

**Table 2.1 Agricultural population by age group**

Age group	Number	%	Cumulative %
Up to 14 years	379.105	28,6	28,6
15 - 29 years	384.366	29,0	57,6
30 - 49 years	336.855	25,4	83,1
50 - 64 years	135.919	10,3	93,3
65 - and over	88.428	6,7	100,0
Total	1.324.673	100,0	

The table indicates total agricultural population of around 1.324.673. Kosovo is characterized by a young population. The agricultural population within the age group of 15 to 29 years is 29 %. There is a small population older than 65 years, namely 6.7%.

**Figure 2.1: Agricultural household size**

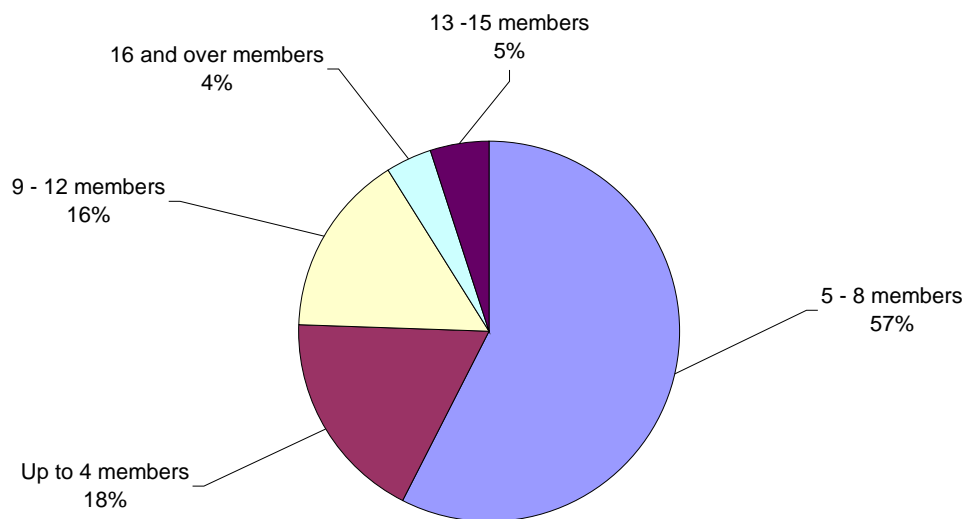


Figure 2.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by size. Agricultural households in Kosovo are large. Most of the households have 5-8 members, 57%. The average number of household members is 7, 2. Very large households, with 16 and more members, account for 4 %.

**Table 2.2: Age structure of the agricultural population by region**

Region	Age group											
	Up to 14		15 - 29		30 - 49		50 - 64		65 and over		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Kosovo</b>	379.105	28,6	384.366	29,0	336.855	25,4	135.919	10,3	88.428	6,7	1.324.673	100,0
Prishtina	96.636	28,9	96.761	28,9	85.861	25,6	34.388	10,3	21.208	6,3	334.854	100,0
Mitrovica	50.600	26,6	59.074	31,0	45.419	23,8	21.509	11,3	13.943	7,3	190.545	100,0
Peja	44.572	29,8	43.580	29,1	36.148	24,2	14.703	9,8	10.666	7,1	149.668	100,0
Gjakova	43.965	29,1	43.618	28,8	39.703	26,2	13.279	8,8	10.775	7,1	151.340	100,0
Prizreni	63.488	29,3	65.373	30,2	54.839	25,3	20.904	9,7	11.913	5,5	216.517	100,0
Ferizaji	35.605	28,5	35.560	28,4	32.299	25,8	13.777	11,0	7.826	6,3	125.068	100,0
Gjilani	44.240	28,2	40.400	25,8	42.586	27,2	17.360	11,1	12.097	7,7	156.682	100,0

The regional differences in the age structure of agricultural population are small. Regions of Peja, Prizren and Gjakova have a higher percentage of population of age-group up to 14 years. Mitrovica, Prizreni and Peja have a higher percentage of population in the age group of 15 to 29 years. The share of the core group of the working population, between 30 – 49 years old, is the highest in region of Gjilani, Gjakova and Ferizaj. Regions of Mitrovica and Gjilani have the largest part of age group from 50 to 64 years. The high percent of population above age 65 are in the region of Gjilan and Mitrovica.

**Table 2.3: Age structure of the agricultural population by municipality**

Municipality	Age group										Total	
	Up to 14		15 - 29		30 - 49		50 - 64		65 and over		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
<b>Kosovo</b>	379.105	28,6	384.366	29,0	336.855	25,4	135.919	10,3	88.428	6,7	1.324.673	100,0
Deçani	7.917	22,9	10.612	30,7	8.734	25,2	4.402	12,7	2.928	8,5	34.593	100,0
Gjakova	17.323	29,9	16.187	28,0	14.951	25,8	4.941	8,5	4.463	7,7	57.864	100,0
Glogovci	29.734	32,0	29.075	31,2	21.634	23,3	7.634	8,2	4.964	5,3	93.041	100,0
Gjilani	15.966	25,3	16.022	25,4	17.869	28,3	8.159	12,9	5.090	8,1	63.105	100,0
Dragashi	8.532	25,0	9.933	29,1	9.080	26,6	3.313	9,7	3.302	9,7	34.160	100,0
Istogu	11.799	30,4	10.837	27,9	9.328	24,0	3.618	9,3	3.252	8,4	38.834	100,0
Kaçaniku	7.235	25,8	8.783	31,3	7.209	25,7	3.120	11,1	1.704	6,1	28.051	100,0
Klina	12.525	32,0	12.081	30,8	9.222	23,5	3.411	8,7	1.955	5,0	39.194	100,0
F.Kosova	9.731	26,3	9.880	26,7	10.277	27,8	3.771	10,2	3.338	9,0	36.996	100,0
Kamenica	11.628	27,5	11.090	26,3	11.571	27,4	4.497	10,6	3.444	8,2	42.230	100,0
Mitrovica	10.429	29,3	11.275	31,7	7.652	21,5	3.872	10,9	2.382	6,7	35.610	100,0
Leposaviqj	558	8,7	1.961	30,5	1.504	23,4	1.364	21,2	1.047	16,3	6.435	100,0
Lipjani	15.048	32,7	10.787	23,4	12.722	27,6	4.255	9,2	3.217	7,0	46.030	100,0
Novobërda	1.174	23,7	2.082	42,1	846	17,1	744	15,0	105	2,1	4.950	100,0
Obiliqj	4.861	27,6	5.740	32,5	3.953	22,4	2.223	12,6	864	4,9	17.642	100,0
Rahoveci	18.725	31,8	16.820	28,6	16.019	27,2	3.936	6,7	3.384	5,7	58.883	100,0
Peja	20.247	28,3	20.661	28,8	17.598	24,6	7.674	10,7	5.460	7,6	71.640	100,0
Podujeva	23.785	28,6	24.208	29,1	20.903	25,1	8.741	10,5	5.547	6,7	83.185	100,0
Prishtina	12.302	23,2	14.988	28,3	15.526	29,3	7.020	13,2	3.173	6,0	53.010	100,0
Prizreni	21.639	30,8	20.248	28,8	18.356	26,1	5.675	8,1	4.396	6,3	70.312	100,0
Skenderaj	20.384	28,1	23.574	32,5	17.286	23,8	7.156	9,9	4.111	5,7	72.510	100,0
Shtimja	8.531	33,2	6.700	26,1	6.603	25,7	2.319	9,0	1.555	6,1	25.708	100,0
Shtërpca	783	15,0	1.371	26,2	1.316	25,1	1.233	23,6	531	10,1	5.234	100,0
Suhareka	19.498	29,6	19.308	29,3	17.507	26,6	6.999	10,6	2.528	3,8	65.840	100,0
Ferizaji	19.056	28,8	18.707	28,3	17.171	26,0	7.105	10,8	4.036	6,1	66.075	100,0
Vitia	16.646	32,4	13.288	25,9	13.146	25,6	4.703	9,2	3.563	6,9	51.347	100,0
Vushtrria	17.776	26,9	20.288	30,7	16.515	25,0	7.721	11,7	3.835	5,8	66.135	100,0
Z.Potoku	310	7,7	1.036	25,6	894	22,1	762	18,9	1.037	25,7	4.038	100,0
Zveçani	1.143	19,6	940	16,2	1.568	27,0	635	10,9	1.531	26,3	5.817	100,0
Malisheva	13.820	29,9	15.885	34,4	9.896	21,4	4.917	10,6	1.687	3,7	46.205	100,0

**Table 2.4: Gender structure of the agricultural population by region**

Region	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Kosovo</b>	696.330	52,6	628.162	47,4	1.324.492	100,0
Prishtina	176.296	52,7	158.499	47,3	334.795	100,0
Mitrovica	101.145	53,1	89.399	46,9	190.545	100,0
Peja	78.026	52,1	71.643	47,9	149.668	100,0
Gjakova	80.055	52,9	71.270	47,1	151.324	100,0
Prizreni	113.978	52,7	102.441	47,3	216.419	100,0
Ferizaji	65.895	52,7	59.164	47,3	125.059	100,0
Gjilani	80.935	51,7	75.746	48,3	156.682	100,0

Results of the survey indicate a higher percentage of males 53.1 percent at the region of Mitrovica, in region of Gjakova with 52.9 and Prizreni region with 52.7 percent. The predominance of males in the agricultural population was also recorded in the 2004, 2005 and 2006 survey.

In the survey, data were collected also for education level. Table 2.5 presents education level of the agricultural population by age groups.

**Table 2.5: Education level of the agricultural population by age –groups (from 15-64 years of age)**

Education level	Age group							
	15 - 29 years		30 - 49 years		50 - 64 years		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	3.676	1,0	8.383	2,5	13.753	10,1	25.811	3,0
Some primary	30.014	7,8	11.571	3,4	22.426	16,5	64.011	7,5
Primary completed	103.110	26,8	133.865	39,7	54.784	40,3	291.759	34,0
Some secondary	74.243	19,3	5.589	1,7	2.224	1,6	82.057	9,6
Secondary completed	132.894	34,6	148.209	44,0	29.975	22,1	311.078	36,3
Some high school	1.960	0,5	1.755	0,5	734	0,5	4.449	0,5
High school completed	2.491	0,6	8.229	2,4	5.629	4,1	16.349	1,9
Some faculty	28.037	7,3	5.965	1,8	1.493	1,1	35.495	4,1
Faculty completed	7.942	2,1	13.288	3,9	4.901	3,6	26.130	3,0
Total	384.366	100,0	336.855	100,0	135.919	100,0	857.140	100,0

The largest share of the agricultural population has primary or secondary education. The share of these two groups taken together is 70.3 percent of the adult agricultural population in active working age. In both extremes, with no education and tertiary education is a small part of population; with no education 3.0 % and with high completed education 3.0 %.

### 3. Land use and farm structure

The Agricultural Household Survey 2007 collected data from agricultural households about the use of each plot of land, owned or operated, including land left fallow. As explained in Chapter 1, it also collected data for plots that were physically located within the holding of the interviewed household but were rented out or given for free to others to farm. These plots account for a small land area, 2908 ha. In the subsequent tables this area is included in the category 'other'. It was felt necessary to include these plots in order to account comprehensively for all land used by the agricultural households.

**Table 3.1: Total land use**

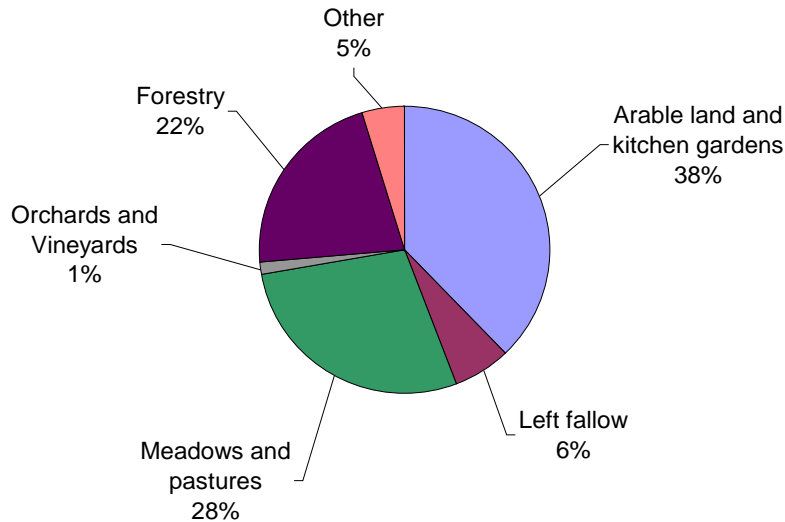
Land use	Area (ha)	%
1 Arable land and kitchen gardens	133.514	37,8
2 Orchards	4.277	1,2
3 Vineyards	844	0,2
4 Greenhouse	251	0,1
5 Meadows	95.218	27,0
<i>Total cultivated land</i>	<i>234.105</i>	<i>66,3</i>
6 Pastures	3.796	1,1
7 Left fallow	21.970	6,2
<i>Total agriculture land</i>	<i>259.871</i>	<i>73,6</i>
8 Forestry	76.171	21,6
9 House yard	13.029	3,7
10 Other	4.008	1,1
Total	353.079	100,0

Agricultural land, owned or operated by households, accounts for around 73.6 percent of the total land area of agricultural households. The remaining is land under forests and house yards.

Agricultural land consists of arable land, kitchen gardens, orchards, vineyards, greenhouses, meadows, pastures, and land left fallow (the kitchen gardens were pooled in the category of arable land for simplification of data collection).

The use of agricultural land by main categories is presented in Figure 3.1.

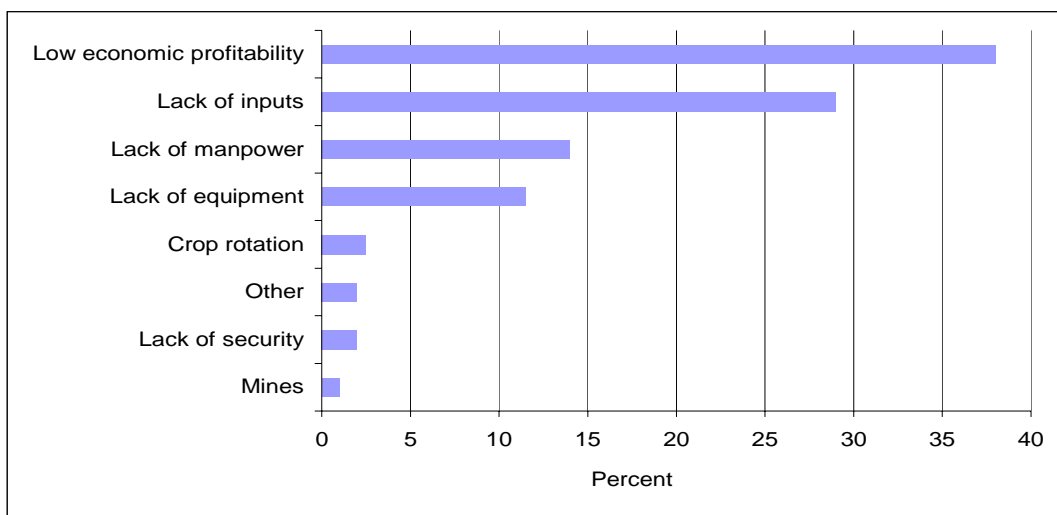
**Figure 3.1: Use of agricultural land**



This graphic differs from same graphic of 2006. Graphic of 2007 includes the total use of land by categories, while the one of 2006 is presented taking for basis only (percentages) agricultural land.

The largest part of agricultural land, 38 percent, is utilized arable land and kitchen garden; the second largest category comprises of meadows and pastures. According to the survey, 6 percent of agricultural land is left fallow. Around one third of the farmers who left land fallow indicate that this is due to the low economic profitability.

**Figure 3.2: Reasons stated by farmers for land left fallow**



The other important reasons indicated by farmers are the lack of inputs, equipment or household labour.



Table 3.2 shows irrigated area expressed in hectares and as a percentage of the total cultivated area per region and table 3, 3 presents the same indicators by municipality.

**Table 3.2: Irrigation of cultivated land by region**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Irrigated area (ha)</b>	<b>Not irrigated area (ha)</b>	<b>Total area (ha)</b>
<b>Kosovo</b>	39.368,7	187.536,4	226.905,1
Prishtina	5.926,4	51.058,5	56.984,9
Mitrovica	4.206,7	34.140,6	38.347,2
Peja	12.699,5	19.387,1	32.086,6
Gjakova	10.694,4	16.690,7	27.385,0
Prizreni	2.551,6	22.397,8	24.949,4
Ferizaji	2.013,7	19.088,4	21.102,1
Gjilani	1.276,4	24.773,3	26.049,7

As reported from farmers, irrigation from the farmers is used around 39.369 ha, that represents around 17 percent of total cultivated area. By the region, the largest share of irrigated land is in Peja and Gjakova.

Table 3.3: Irrigation of cultivated land by municipality

Municipality	Irrigated area (ha)			% e of Irrigated land
	Irrigated Area (ha)	Not irrigated Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	
<b>Kosovo</b>	39.369	187.536	226.905	17,4
Deçani	3.865	3.922	7.786	49,6
Gjakova	2.995	7.080	10.075	29,7
Glllogovci	1.547	15.619	17.166	9,0
Gjilani	458	9.537	9.995	4,6
Dragashi	643	5.214	5.856	11,0
Istogu	2.793	6.218	9.011	31,0
Kaçaniku	224	3.590	3.814	5,9
Klina	1.820	6.499	8.319	21,9
F. Kosova	396	5.585	5.981	6,6
Kamenica	499	7.382	7.882	6,3
Mitrovica	1.214	5.181	6.395	19,0
Leposaviqi	30	680	709	4,2
Lipjani	971	6.164	7.135	13,6
Novobërda	237	1.253	1.490	15,9
Obiliqi	573	3.232	3.805	15,1
Rahoveci	3.835	5.689	9.524	40,3
Peja	8.087	6.670	14.757	54,8
Podujeva	1.493	11.650	13.142	11,4
Prishtina	710	7.557	8.267	8,6
Prizreni	958	4.675	5.633	17,0
Skenderaj	189	14.360	14.549	1,3
Shtimja	502	4.113	4.614	10,9
Shtërpca	532	636	1.168	45,5
Suhareka	836	6.738	7.574	11,0
Ferizaji	756	10.750	11.506	6,6
Vitia	319	7.854	8.173	3,9
Vushtrria	2.514	11.566	14.080	17,9
Z. Potoku	86	1.727	1.813	4,8
Zveçani	174	627	801	21,8
Malisheva	115	5.771	5.886	1,9

By municipality, largest share of irrigated land is in Peja, Deçan, Rahovec, Gjakova and Istog.

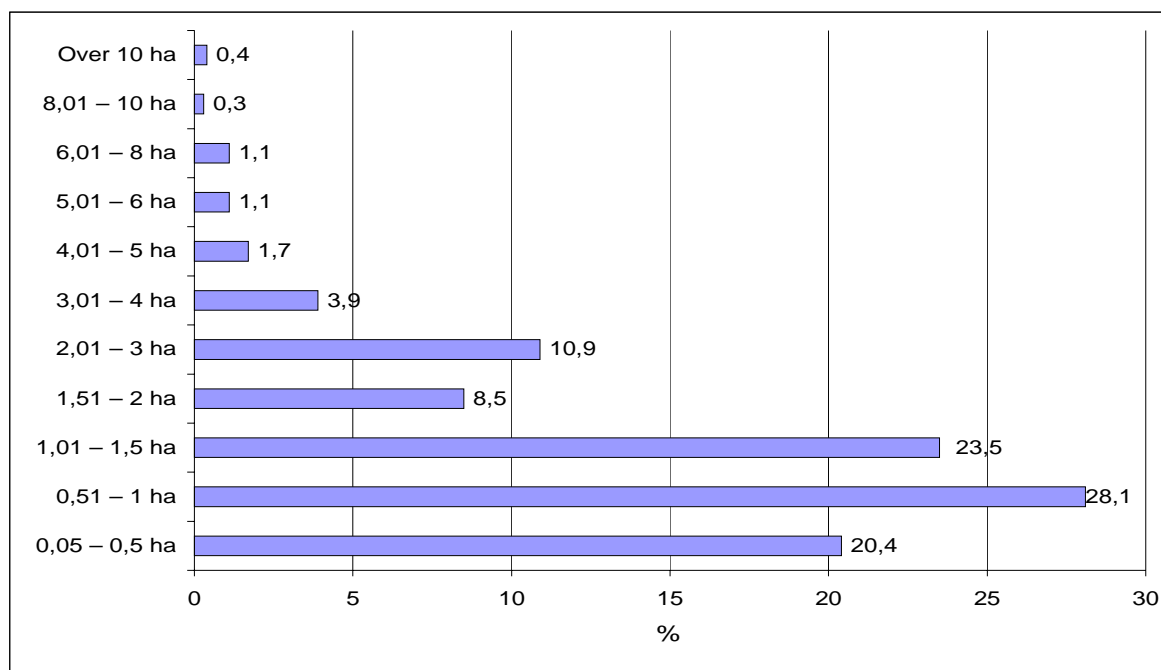
**Table 3.4: Agriculture land by farm size and farm structure**

Farm Size	Small Farms			Large and specialized farms			Total		
	No.of farms	Area (ha)	% of farms	No.of farms	Area (ha)	% of farms	No.of farms	Area (ha)	% of farms
0,05 – 0,5 ha	37.457	11.755,9	20,4	4	1,3	3,8	37.461	11.757,2	20,4
0,51 – 1 ha	51.480	39.636,8	28,1	2	1,4	1,9	51.482	39.638,2	28,1
1,01 – 1,5 ha	43.135	53.522,2	23,5	2	2,8	1,9	43.137	53.525,0	23,5
1,51 – 2 ha	15.530	27.283,9	8,5	5	8,9	4,8	15.535	27.292,8	8,5
2,01 – 3 ha	20.043	48.921,3	10,9	10	26,1	9,6	20.053	48.947,4	10,9
3,01 – 4 ha	7.144	24.357,8	3,9	2	6,1	1,9	7.146	24.363,9	3,9
4,01 – 5 ha	3.175	14.059,9	1,7	10	44,6	9,6	3.185	14.104,5	1,7
5,01 – 6 ha	2.024	11.027,3	1,1	5	27,1	4,8	2.029	11.054,4	1,1
6,01 – 8 ha	1.967	13.412,1	1,1	9	64,2	8,7	1.976	13.476,2	1,1
8,01 – 10 ha	531	4.697,3	0,3	10	92,4	9,6	541	4.789,7	0,3
Over 10 ha	696	10.419,0	0,4	45	3159,0	43,3	741	13.578,1	0,4
Total	183.182	259.093,5	100	104	3434,0	100	183.286	262.527,5	100

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of farms size by farm structure. Farms are classified in 11 groups according to their agricultural land area.

Taking all farms together, the graph 3.3 shows that 28.1 percent of agricultural land is under farms between 05 - 1 ha. Average of agriculture land per agricultural household is 1.43 ha. This very fragmented farm structure impedes the development of commercial agriculture and perpetuates subsistence farming.

**Figure 3.3: Distribution of agricultural land in different farm size groups**



**Table 3.5: Farm size groups and farm structure by region**

Region	Small Farms						Large and specialized farms		Total	
	0 - 1.5 ha		1.51 - 3 ha		3.01 + ha		Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%				
<b>Kosovo</b>	102.772	100,0	76.514	100,0	79.807	100,0	3434	100,0	262.527	100,0
Prishtina	24.446	23,9	21.716	28,1	21.704	29,9	1393	11,5	69.259	25,3
Mitrovica	14.190	14,0	14.988	19,8	13.906	16,9	229	8,7	43.314	15,4
Peja	11.042	10,6	10.674	13,9	12.149	13,8	1000	26,0	34.866	11,5
Gjakova	10.618	9,6	9.738	12,7	9.930	11,7	244	10,6	30.530	10,4
Prizreni	16.824	17,8	2.871	3,7	7.618	9,3	360	27,9	27.673	14,2
Ferizaji	11.284	10,3	6.153	8,1	5.391	5,6	102	3,8	22.931	9,5
Gjilani	14.368	13,7	10.375	13,7	9.108	12,8	105	11,5	33.956	13,6

**Table 3.6: Total land area by land use and farm structure**

Use of land	Small Farms						Large and specialized farms		Total	
	0 - 1.5 ha		1.51 - 3 ha		3.01 + ha		Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%				
Arable land and gardens	50.996	37,4	40.068	42,8	40.301	42,5	2.149	38,8	133.514	37,8
Orchards	2.259	4,0	1.075	3,5	875	3,6	68	4,6	4.277	1,2
Vineyards	378	0,4	203	0,3	258	0,5	6	1,3	844	0,2
Greenhouse	157	2,4	42	2,5	50	2,1	2	1,8	251	0,1
Meadows	37.572	18,7	26.666	19,4	30.254	23,1	726	30,9	95.218	27,0
<i>Total cultivated land</i>	<i>91.362</i>		<i>68.054</i>		<i>71.737</i>		<i>2.951</i>		<i>234.104</i>	
Pastures	1.173	0,6	1.017	1,0	1.598	1,1	8	0,7	3796	1,1
Left fallow	9.227	5,2	6.255	5,3	6.012	4,8	476	3,3	21970	6,2
<i>Total agriculture land</i>	<i>101.762</i>		<i>75.326</i>		<i>79.347</i>		<i>3.435</i>		<i>259.870</i>	
Forestry	33.131	9,2	22.509	8,9	20.452	9,4	80	6,5	76.172	21,6
House yard	8.386	21,3	2.999	15,3	1.629	12,6	15	11,6	13.029	3,7
Other	2.112	0,9	1.340	0,9	533	0,4	23	0,6	4.008	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.391</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>102.174</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>101.961</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3.553</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>353.079</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 3.7: Agricultural land area by ownership and farm structure**

Ownership	Small Farms		Large and specialized farms		Total	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Owned	333.913	98,0	1.455	77,0	335.368	98,0
Rent from private individual	7.719	1,0	1.106	16,8	8.825	1,0
Use private land for free	5.473	0,8	35	1,5	5.508	0,8
Rent from state	1.215	0,1	870	3,9	2.085	0,1
Use state land for free	1.036	0,1	88	0,8	1.124	0,1
Other	169	0,0	.	0,0	169	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>349.525</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3.554</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>353.079</b>	<b>100,0</b>

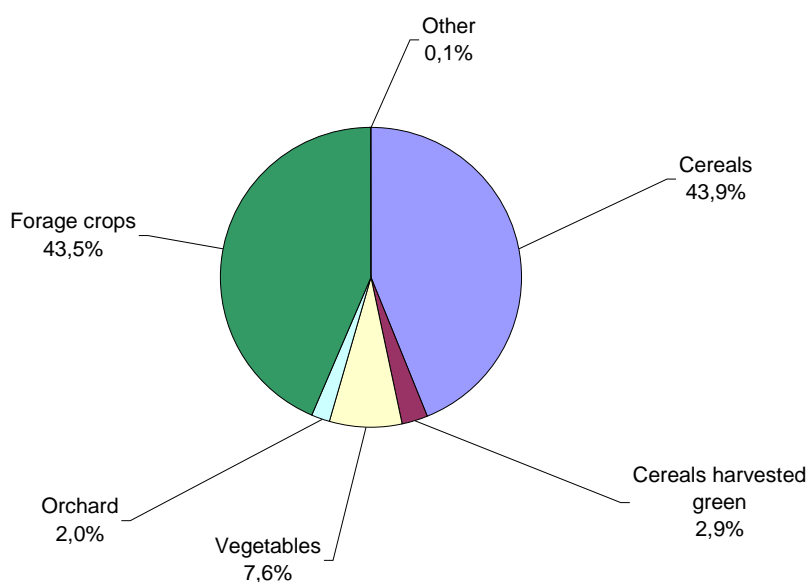
The survey has also collected data about the ownership status of land plots. Table 3.7 indicates that the small farms operate almost exclusively on their own land. Large and specialized farms use also rented land, around 20.7 percent.

## 4. Crops

The main areas of arable land are concentrated in valleys and flat areas in the north and east. Traditionally, vegetable and fruit production has been concentrated mainly in the west. Recently, fruit production has started increasing in other parts as well. Grazing pastures and forests are located in the mountain areas.

This chapter presents data on areas under cultivation by crop (in hectares); production levels (in tones) and yields (in tones per hectare). Figure 4.1 portrays the main crops cultivated in 2007, grouped in these categories: grains; grains harvested as green; fodder crops; vegetables; fruits; and others<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 4.1: Area under crops by categories**



*Green harvested cereals in this graphic are presented as a specific category*

The survey results show that cereals and fodder crops account for the largest area of cultivated land in Kosovo, around 90 percent, while fruit and vegetables account for the remaining 9.6 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Industrial, medical crops and seedlings.

Table 4.1 shows the planted area, production and yield by crop.

**Table 4.1\* : Crop area, production and yield**

Crop	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Grains</b>	<b>102.364</b>		
Wheat	61.222	207189,2	3,5
Rye	583	1446,6	2,2
Barley	1.329	3742,4	2,8
Malting barley	79	143,1	2,1
Oats	3.937	7829,0	2,1
Maize	18.207	36999,5	2,2
Maize (mixed)	17.007	37451,1	2,4
<b>Vegetables</b>	<b>17.704</b>		
Potato	4.952	95124,9	16,5
Tomato	923	14696,8	19,0
Aubergine	14	187,4	13,1
Pepper	2.231	35959,0	18,2
Pumpkin	52	662,5	16,3
Pumpkin (mixed)	1.236	5024,9	5,5
Courgette	96	1363,4	19,2
Mushroom	1	5,4	10,3
Cucumber	344	7088,1	22,4
Water melon	901	15047,5	21,2
Melon	213	2082,7	13,1
Cabbage	620	15424,5	20,7
Cauliflower	30	837,8	17,1
Spinach	87	531,0	7,7
Lettuce	47	369,5	9,0
Beetroot	31	231,2	13,5
Parsley	9	57,4	8,2
Leek	95	1435,2	18,2
Onion	1.059	10936,1	11,8
Radish	5	21,9	6,8
Garlic	209	948,0	5,4
Beans	388	527,8	3,0
Beans (mixed)	4.050	2505,5	0,8
Peas	28	53,0	1,9
Other legumes	23	108,5	5,6
Carrot	58	443,3	10,0
<b>Fodder crops</b>	<b>108.358</b>		
Hay (meadow)	76.226	174298,2	2,5
Grass	6.422	14915,2	2,6
Lucerne	17.623	57084,8	3,8
Trefoil	1.192	2802,3	2,1
Vetch	72	138,7	2,4
Wheat fodder (green)	277	1.170,8	4,7
Rye fodder (green)	73	232,3	3,6
Barley fodder (green)	50	189,3	3,8
Oat fodder (green)	5.211	22.622,1	4,5
Maize fodder (green)	1.212	9.700,8	7,6

\* This table does not include area and production of the second crops (after the first harvest): which were planted in total 36 ha tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, salad, cabbage, carrot and other as well as their yields.

**Table 4.1 \*\*: Crop area, production and yield (continuation)**

Crop	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
<b>Fruits</b>	<b>4866</b>		
Apple	1.068	6307,0	8,6
Pear	301	1809,1	7,0
Quince	61	319,3	8,7
Medlar	44	145,0	6,8
Plum	1.835	7962,6	7,4
Apricot	47	201,5	8,7
Peach	59	235,0	6,1
Cherry	78	299,8	4,9
Sour cherry	117	397,9	6,4
Walnut	58	263,6	6,5
Hazelnut	10	11,7	1,3
Chestnut **		121,4	
Strawberry	123	750,0	6,0
Raspberry	0,1	0,2	2,0
Blackberry	4	4,5	3,5
Vine grape	357	2771,1	6,8
Grape	506	3512,2	7,0
<i>Other</i>	198		

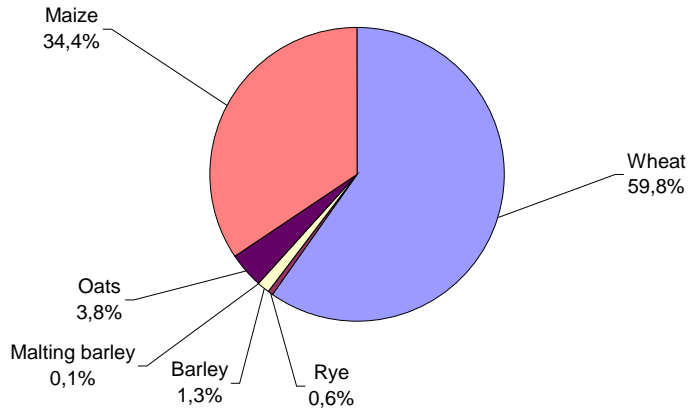
\*\* Area under Chestnut (434 ha) is recorded as forest land and it is not included in fruits. Also this table does not include scattered trees and their production. Scattered tree number and their production are presented in table 4.2.

The table shows that wheat and maize are the most important crops in Kosovo in terms of cultivated area and production. The most important vegetables are beans (particularly as a mixed crop with maize), potato and pepper. Within the group of fodder crops, hay (meadow) and lucerne have the largest areas and production.

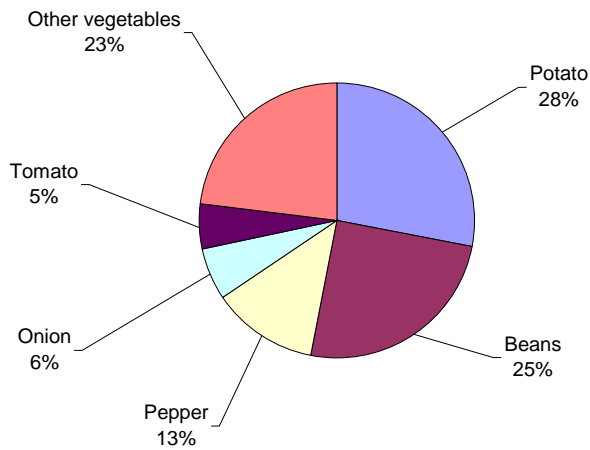
In orchards, the largest area is under plums and apples. Although the agro-ecological conditions for fruit production are relatively good and labour is available, the sector faces several impediments for further development.

In 2007, yields per ha for many agricultural crops were much lower compared to the yields of 2006. This seems to be as a consequence of droughts (very high temperatures) which occurred during the second part of spring and during the summer of 2007. Average yield ton/ha presented in table 4.1 is the weighted average yield.

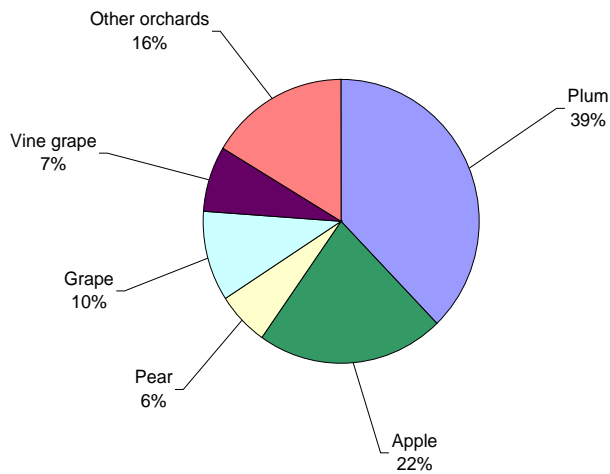
**Figure 4.2: Structure of grain area**



**Figure 4.3: Structure of vegetable area**



**Figure 4.4: Structure of orchard area**



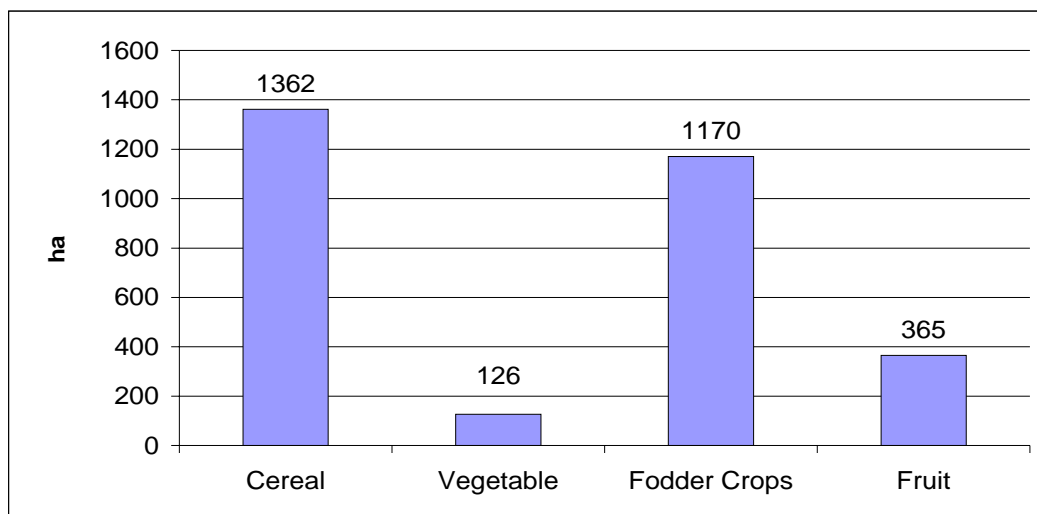


**Table 4.2: Scattered tree number and production (t)**

Type of fruit trees	Number of trees	Yield in ton (t)
Apple	363.240	4.875
Pear	205.391	2.587
Quince	37.298	567
Medlar	21.747	156
Plum	312.149	4.282
Apricot	24.700	350
Peach	16.580	215
Cherry	41.528	725
Sour Cherry	20.741	277
Walnut	45.895	1.277
Hazelnut	3.363	39
Chestnut	431	2
Grape	7.629	88

In Survey, information was collected about the cultivated land area with zero production. Graph 4.5: shows the planted area with zero production by crop group.

**Graph 4.5: Planted area with zero production by crop group**



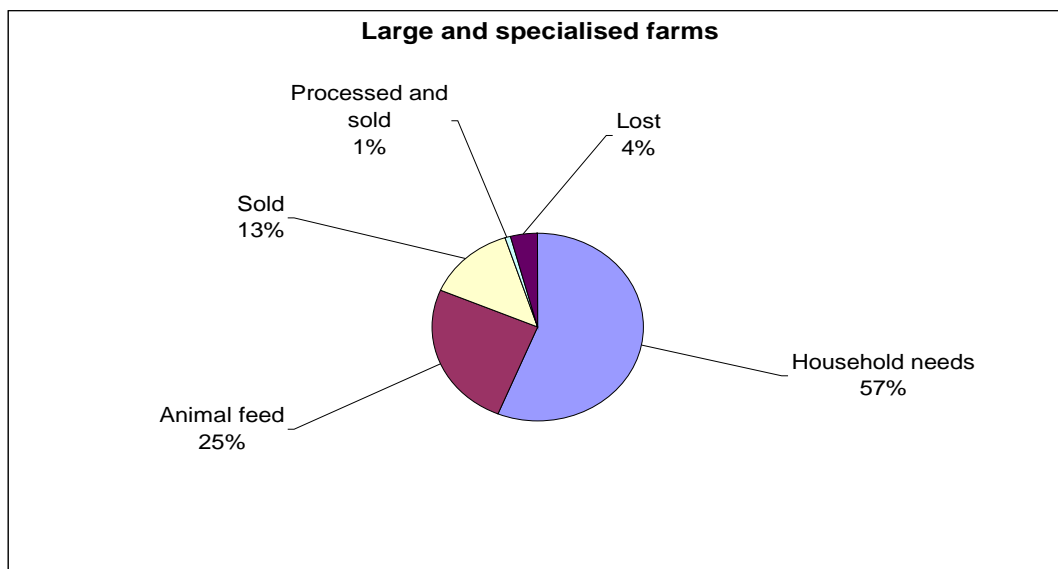
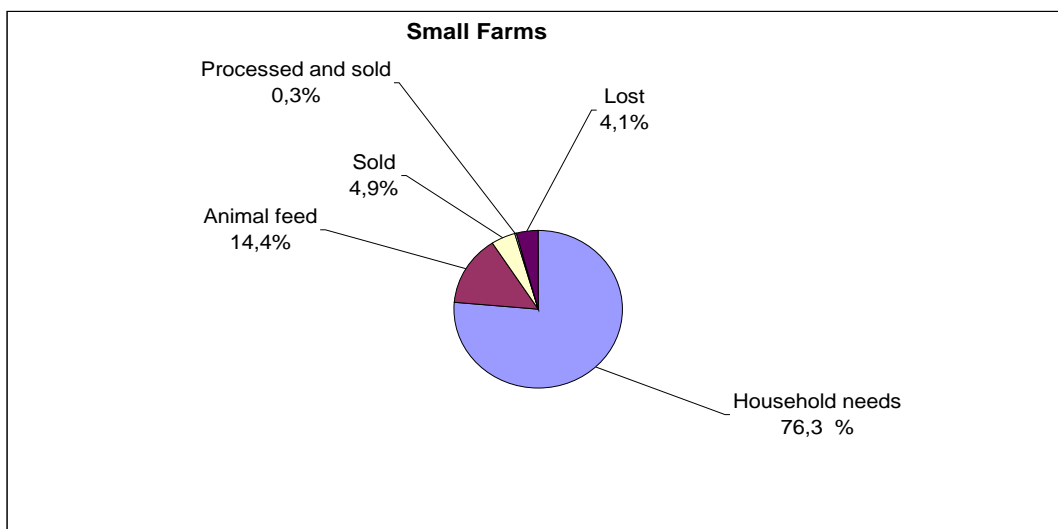
Altogether, in 2007 there was 3023 ha with zero production. On average, this represents a small share of the planted area with about 1%. Main reasons for zero production are climatic

conditions, at fruits either too old orchards or too new plantings, plant diseases and other reasons.

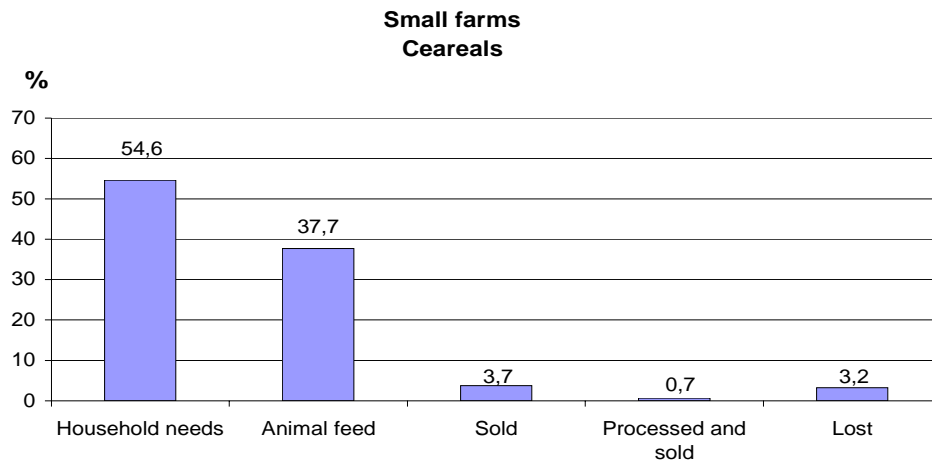
By 2007 survey there were also collected data about the use of agricultural crops productivity. This information can provide useful insights into the degree of commercialization of agricultural household. In graphic 4.6 is presented the use of all agricultural crops production in small and large and specialized farms. While in other graphics following from 4.7 to 4.14 is presented the use of agricultural crops production divided in the following groups: Cereals, Vegetables, Fruits and Fodder plants.

This information can provide useful insights into the degree of commercialization of agricultural household

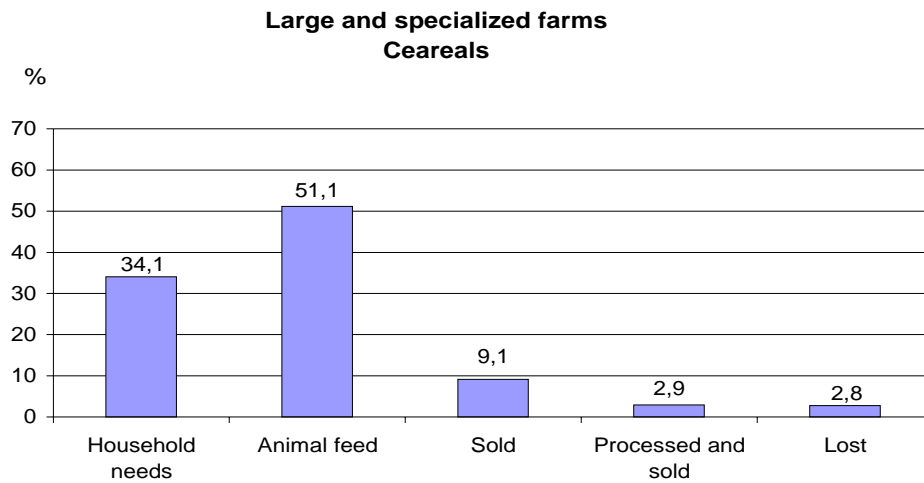
**Figure 4.6: Average use of harvested crops in percent**



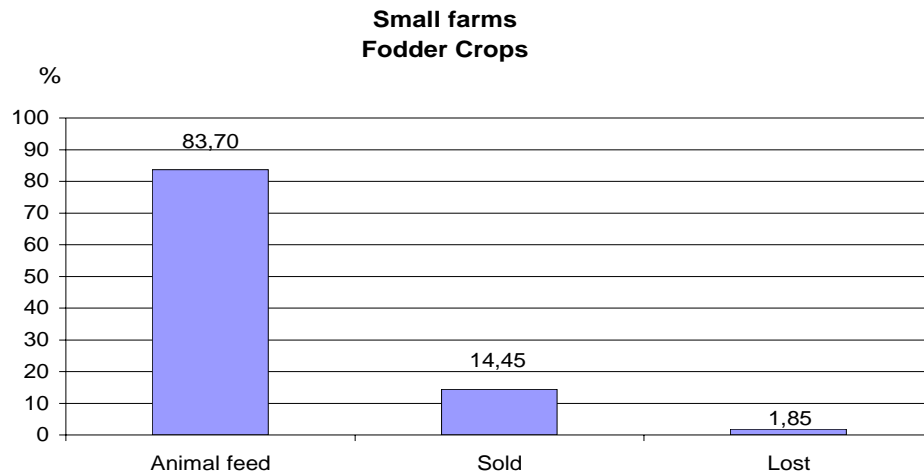
**Figure 4.7: Use of cereals in small farms**



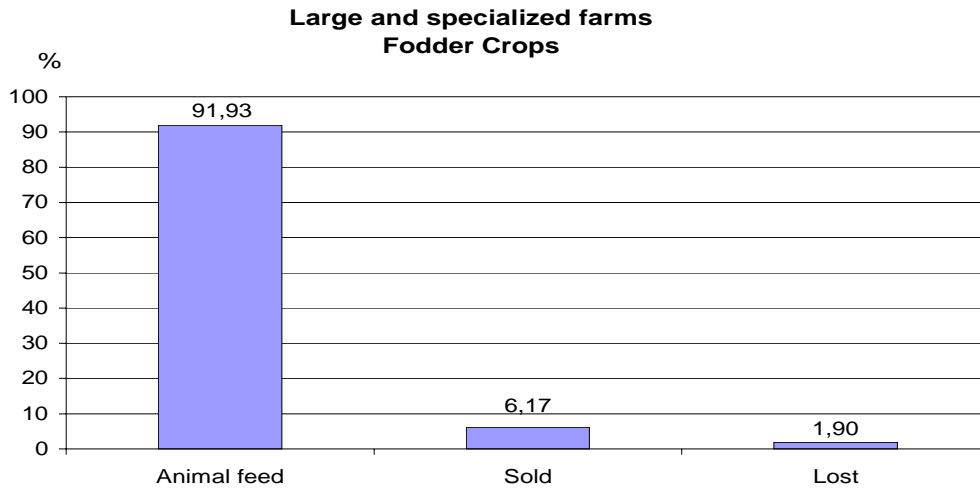
**Figure 4.8: Use of cereals in Large and specialized farms**



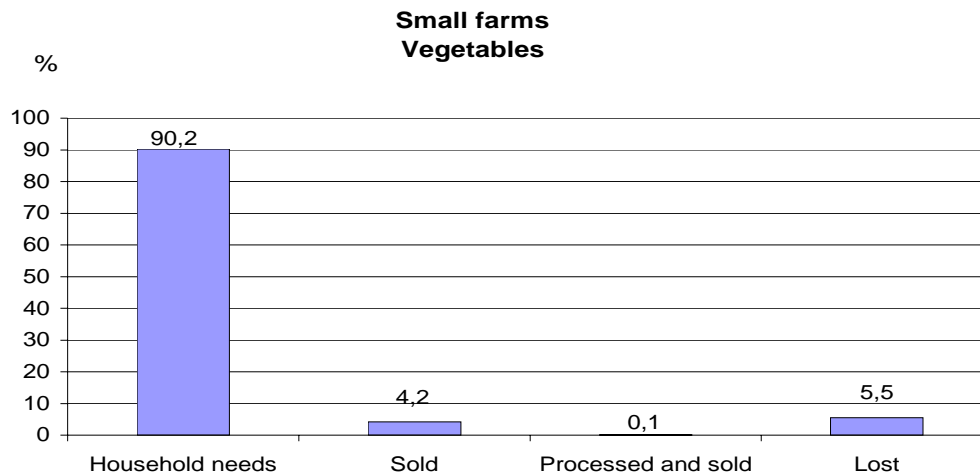
**Figure 4.9: Use of fodder crops in small**



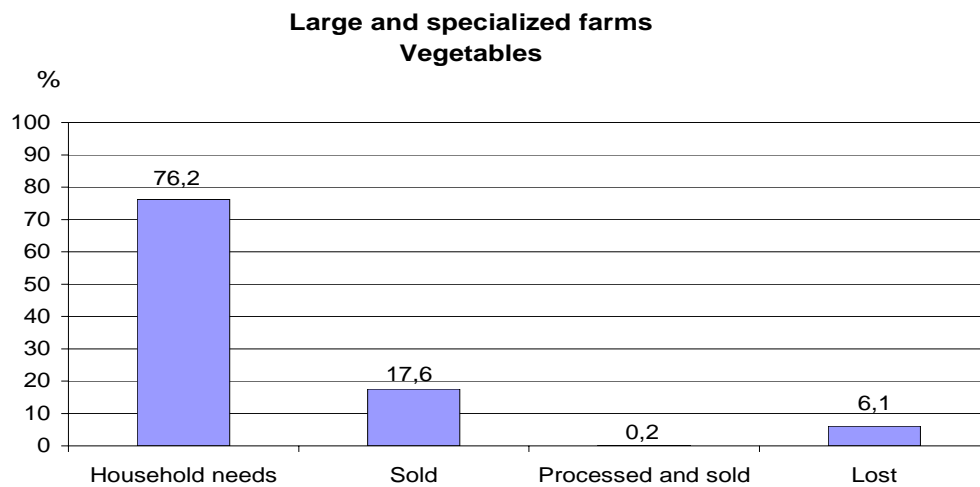
**Figure 4.10: Use of fodder crops in Large and specialized farms**



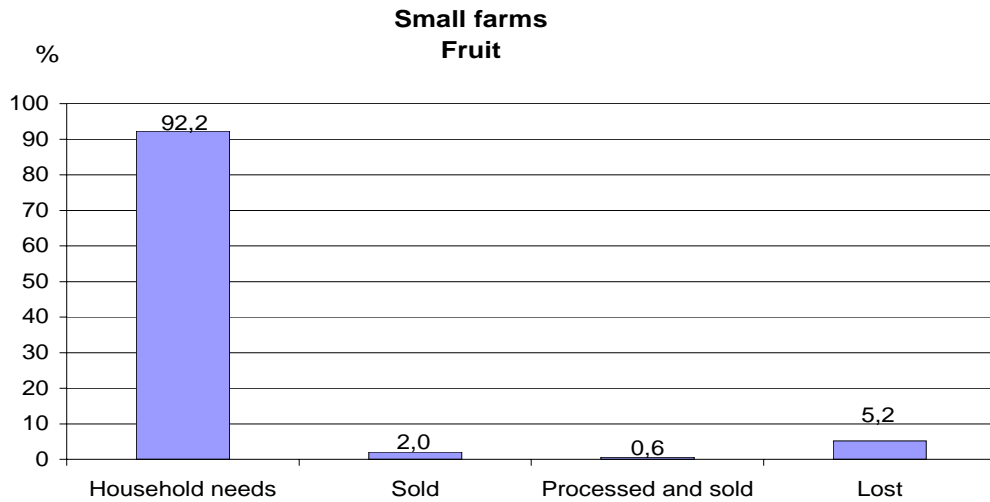
**Figure 4.11: Use of vegetables in small farms**



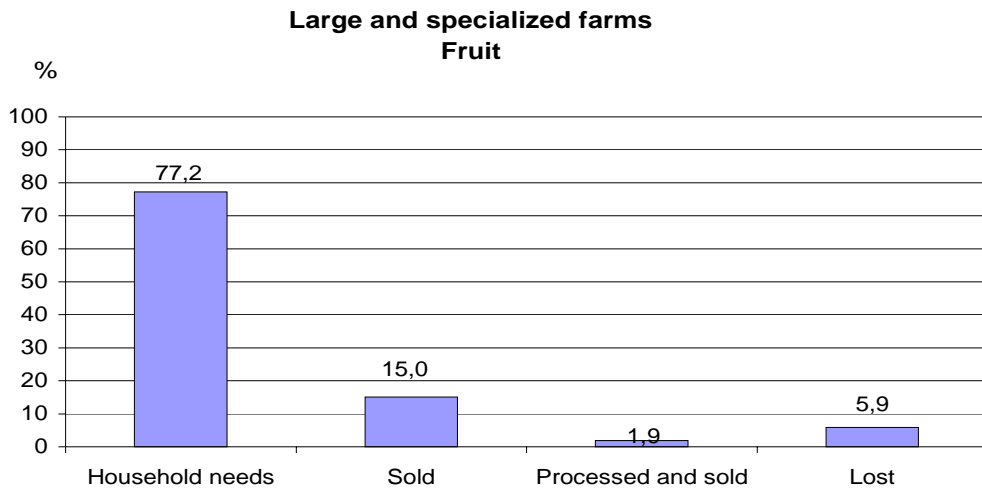
**Figure 4.12: Use of vegetables in Large and specialized farms**



**Figure 4.13: Use of Fruits in small farms**



**Figure 4.14: Use of Fruits in Large and specialized farms**



As noted in Chapter 1 the farms referred to as 'large and specialized farms' are defined as those farms (holdings) that are outside the normal distribution for farm size for the different farm types. It is also stated in Chapter 1 that these farms are not necessarily commercial farms. This is reflected in the graphic. Although, large and specialized farms sell the largest part of their production compared to small farms. The large and specialized farms use a slightly larger share of crops for animal feed than the small farms as they are more specialized in livestock production.

It should be noted that in the graphics presented above are the responses of 104 together large and specialized agricultural farms. These 104 large and specialized and interviewed farms are mainly livestock, vegetables, fruits and cereals farms.

## 5. Forestry

Forestry is an important sector in Kosovo for economic, environmental and social reasons. Around 41 percent of the total area of the land of Kosovo is with forest and forest land.

In the Survey, information was gathered from households on forests in the agricultural household sector, wood usage and types of wood used.<sup>4</sup>

Table 5.1 presents for each region the number of agricultural households that possess forest.

**Table 5.1: Agricultural households with forest by region**

Region	Total no of households	Households with forestry	%
<b>Kosovo</b>	182.790	<b>74.938</b>	<b>41,0</b>
Prishtina	46.032	19.511	42,4
Mitrovica	28.278	14.248	50,4
Peja	21.135	7.550	35,7
Gjakova	19.059	7.003	36,7
Prizreni	26.025	10.114	38,9
Ferizaji	17.342	8.270	47,7
Gjilani	24.920	8.242	33,1

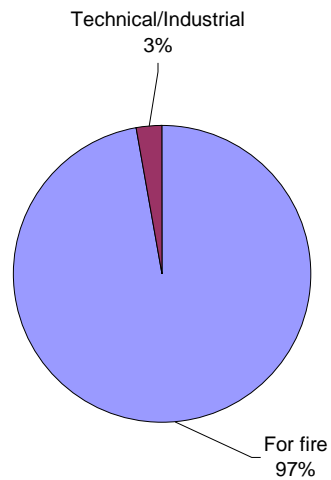
**Table 5.2: Wood utilization by region in cubic meters (m<sup>3</sup>)**

Region	Total used	Fire wood	Technical/Industrial
	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>482.945</b>	<b>468.916</b>	<b>14029</b>
Prishtina	125.832	125.683	149
Mitrovica	147.043	147.043	–
Peja	52.656	52.632	24
Gjakova	26.534	25.840	694
Prizreni	47.346	41.573	5773
Ferizaji	49.723	42.886	6837
Gjilani	33.811	33.259	552

Table 5.2 presents reported wood utilization by region. Most firewood is used in the region of Mitrovica.

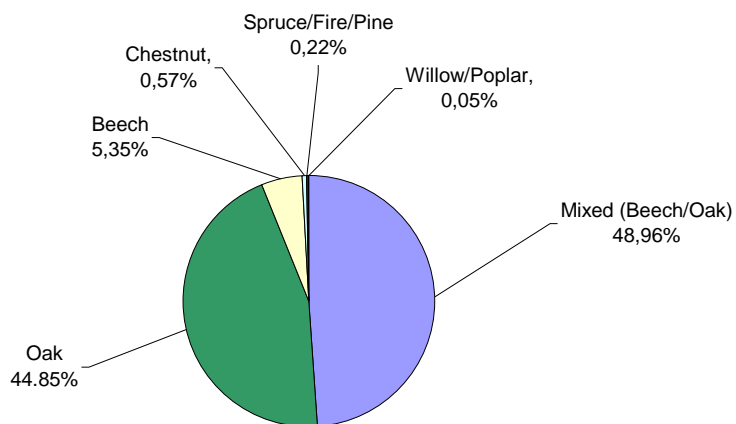
<sup>4</sup> Additional information regarding Kosovo forestry can be obtained from MAFRD, Forestry Agency of Kosova and Department of Forestry.

**Figure 5.1: Utilization of forests**



Wood utilization falls into two categories, firewood and technical/ industrial wood. Most wood is used as firewood, while only 3 percent is used for technical and industrial purposes<sup>5</sup>. (Graph 5.1).

**Figure 5.2: Wood type**



The most important forests in Kosovo are oak and mixed beech and oak.

<sup>5</sup> Electricity piling, railway poonton, furniture, floor and tan and tap from wood cortex.

## 6. Livestock

Statistics on the number of animals according to the size of household farm, small or large and specialized, were gathered by the survey. In Kosovo there are a number of relatively large household farms specialized in livestock. Information were also collected about livestock products sold in order to provide insights into their contribution to the cash revenue of households.

Table 6.1 shows the number of livestock by type.

**Table 6.1: Livestock number as of November 2007**

<b>Livestock type</b>	<b>Total livestock number</b>
<b><i>Cattle</i></b>	<b>321.624</b>
Calves less than 6 months	68.176
Bulls and heifers 6 months to 1 year	43.090
Bulls and heifers 1 year to 2 years	14.177
Bulls and heifers more than 2 years	4.832
Milk cows	189.706
Bulls	1.368
Buffalo	275
<b><i>Pigs</i></b>	<b>39.591</b>
Piglets up to 6 months	27.895
Bearing sows	10.423
Boars for insemination	1.273
<b><i>Sheep and Goats</i></b>	<b>151.813</b>
Lambs	18.519
Sheep for breeding	108.184
Rams for insemination	12.479
Goats	12.631
<b><i>Horses and Donkeys</i></b>	<b>6.152</b>
Horses	6.147
Donkeys	5
<b><i>Poultry</i></b>	<b>2.278.129</b>
Chickens	2.058.756
Other poultry	219.373
<b>Beehives</b>	<b>60.952</b>

The livestock numbers presented in the above table are as of November 2007.

Cattle's are the major livestock, of which 60 percent are dairy cows. Households have a small number of buffalo, around 275, which are included in total cattle. In 2007, less than 1 percent of the cattle herd were in the large and specialized household farms.

The average number of milking cows per agriculture household is 1.04. The average number of milking cows for those households that have milk cows is 1.49.

Cattle number in 2007 compared to 2006 indicates a fall. This fall is also noticed in countries of region such as: Albania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The survey also recorded the number of purchased, slaughtered and sold animals during the year (Table 6.2).



**Table 6.2: Number of animals purchased, sold or slaughtered**

Livestock type	Number of livestock		
	Purchased	Sold	Slaughtered
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>31.299</b>	<b>42.973</b>	<b>111.510</b>
Calves less than 6 months	2.558	13.621	24.890
Bulls and heifers 6 months to 1 year	1.921	12.543	37.166
Bulls and heifers 1 year to 2 years	1.858	5.247	21.872
Bulls and heifers more than 2 years	483	1.014	4.319
Milk cows	23.538	9.483	22.837
Bulls	941	1.018	426
Buffalo	.	47	.
<b>Pigs</b>	<b>4.484</b>	<b>30.085</b>	<b>25.623</b>
Piglets up to 6 months	2.068	28.485	13.324
Bearing sows	414	1.481	9.199
Boars for insemination	2.002	119	3.100
<b>Sheep and Goats</b>	<b>10.497</b>	<b>55.543</b>	<b>8.660</b>
Lambs	2.714	31.282	2.688
Sheep for breeding	6.026	14.208	2.618
Rams for insemination	1.661	7.644	764
Goats	96	2.409	2.591
<b>Horses and Donkeys</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>79</b>	-
Horses	122	79	-
Donkeys	-	-	-
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>404.415</b>	<b>322.789</b>	<b>905.064</b>
Chickens	403.528	318.946	843.567
Other poultry	887	3.843	61.497
<b>Beehives</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1.600</b>	-

In Kosovo, agricultural households sell their young cattle's, mainly up to one year old. This category includes about 60% of the sold cattle's.

In 2007, some households (around 35,000) sold also livestock products (Table 6.3).

**Table 6.3: Livestock products sold**

<b>Livestock products</b>	<b>No. of agricultural households</b>	<b>Average value /HH(Euro)</b>	<b>Total value (Euro)</b>
Meat	1.412	2.093	2.955.548
Milk	17.381	878	15.266.410
Cheese	10.940	309	3.381.672
Fat (grease)	306	280	85.768
Other dairy products	1.772	262	463.630
Eggs	1.102	559	616.641
Honey	1.214	718	871.567
Other products	895	552	493.934
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.022</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>24.135.170</b>

Eggs are mainly sold by large and specialized farms.

**Table: 6.4 Average milk yield per day in litters**

<b>Average milk yield per day</b>	<b>Small farms</b>	<b>Larger and specialized farms</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Livestock type</b>	<b>Average/Lit</b>	<b>Average/Lit</b>	<b>Average/Lit*</b>
Milk cows	10	19	10

\* *Weighted arithmetic mean*

## **7. Agricultural inputs**

In the survey data were collected about agricultural inputs, namely agricultural machinery and equipment, fertilizers and manure. Data were not collected on the use of equipment, operating costs or equipment hire. Data were not collected on fertilizer prices or on the use of other inputs either. Labour input is discussed separately in Chapter 8.

### **Agricultural machinery and equipment**

Information was gathered regarding the number of machinery and equipment, and the number of households who own different machinery. The value figures, indicated as unit values, refer to the owner's judgment on how much they could get for the machine if they sold it. As in the previous agricultural household surveys, it is supposed that for various reasons the owner's judgment tends to underestimate the market value.

Table 7.1 shows machinery, equipment and implements owned by farms presented by farm structure (small farms and large and specialized farms).

**Table 7.1: Machinery and equipment in agricultural households**

Type of equipment	Small farms		Large and specialized farms	
	Number owned	Unit value	Number owned	Unit value
<b><i>Tractors and associated machines</i></b>				
Large tractor ( over 40 HP)	26.847	3.706	88	14.321
Small tractor ( under 40 HP)	50.768	3.004	67	4.476
Plough	64.579	253	127	1.727
Disk harrow	17.209	328	43	1.143
Tooth harrow	32.116	265	54	530
Trailer	54.580	831	99	1.532
Sowing machine	4.905	707	52	3.848
Miller machine	4.094	635	38	1.421
Fertiliser spreader	3.373	308	43	901
Manure spreader	482	726	12	1.567
Sprayer	2.177	455	45	983
Mower	9.474	661	53	1.139
Hayrack	5.554	429	39	649
Corn silage machine	513	946	16	2.533
Potato lifter ( with cleaning drum)	697	1.136	14	4.421
Hay baler	1.639	2.682	24	3.400
Intertillage implements	175	1.028	6	1.043
<b><i>Motocultivator and associated machines</i></b>				
Motocultivator	13.454	1.210	18	1.306
Plough	4.802	168	5	120
Trailer	7.988	362	8	463
Miller machine	8.314	235	11	245
Mower	2.745	281	5	160
Intertillage implements	954	148	1	2.200
<b><i>Other machinery and equipment</i></b>				
Combine harvester	837	7.169	26	13.929
Mill ( larger- for farm use)	4.388	292	33	1.599
Water pump ( large capacity)	2.120	500	24	1.677
Milking machine	879	391	29	4.180
Other	945	1.035	11	5.864

### Use of fertilizers and manure

Table 7.2 presents the percentage of households who use different types of fertilizers. Fertilizers are used by most farmers. NPK, often used as a base dressing at planting, is the most frequently used of all in-organic fertilizers, and most of the rest are NAG and Urea, which are mainly used as top dressing applications after crop germination. NPK is used by 60.6 percent of small farms and 74.1 percent of large farms.

**Table 7.2: Use of fertilizers and manure by household (%)**

Type of fertilizers	Small farms	Large and specialized farms
	%	%
NPK	60,6	74,1
NAG	11,3	31,5
URE	27,6	9,3
Other	1,5	7,4
Manure	59,1	53,7

**Table 7.3: Use of fertilizers by crop groups \***

Total use of fertilizers (cereals, vegetables, orchard,forage crops)	Fertilizers										
	Ha	NPK	NPK	NAG	NAG	URE	URE	TJERA	TJERA	Gjithsej	Total, (NPK,NAG, URE,Other)
	Area (ha)	ton	kg/ha	ton	kg/ha	ton	kg/ha	ton	kg/ha	ton	kg/ha
Small farms	209.045,3	31.389,8	150	9.866,4	47,2	12.617,3	60,4	512,2	2,5	54.385,8	260,2
Large and specialized farms	2.917,2	512,6	176	321,8	110,3	111,2	38,1	0,95	0,3	946,5	324,5
Total	211.962,5	31.902,4	150,5	10.188,2	48,1	12.728,5	60,1	513,2	2,4	55.332,3	261,0

**Table 7. 4: Use of manure by crop groups \***

Total use of fertilizers (cereals, vegetables, orchard,forage crops)	Manure		
	Area (ha)	ton	kg/ha
Total	211.962,5	329.091,3	1.553

*\*These tables does not include mineral and organic fertilizers used in the second crop (after the first harvest).*

Table 7.3 and 7.4 shows the use of mineral and organic fertilizers in agricultures crops. There was shown the amount and the average use of fertilizers and manure per hectare is indicated. It is important to point out that the quantities are in gross terms. This means that there is no direct information about the net use of active substances in different fertilizers. Average amount of fertilizers used in small farms is 260 kg/ha while in large and specialized farms is 324 kg /ha. The average of the used fertilizers is 1553 kg /ha.

## 8. Agricultural labour

Data about agricultural labour are important in order to assess to what extent agriculture can absorb rural labour and the degree to which non-farm jobs are required in rural areas. The latter can indicate that policies beyond agriculture, targeting rural development are necessary. For this reason, the Survey collected information about the employment on-farm of household members depending on their commitment to farming, full-time, part-time or occasional. Persons who worked at least 20 hours per week in agriculture were classified as part-time engaged in farming; those who worked around 56 hours per week were considered as engaged full-time and persons who worked less than 20 hours were defined as occasional labour.

Information was also collected about the number of working days of hired farm labour. Their working days were subsequently converted into Annual Work Units (AWU) using standards from EU member countries. One AWU was estimated to be equal to 1.800 working hours. The length of the working day was defined at 8 hours resulting in 225 working days per year per one full-time employed.

Table 8.1 presents the number of household members engaged on the farm by gender and degree of commitment to the household farm.

**Table 8.1: The number of household members engaged on-farm**

Full time						
Age	Male full time		Female full time		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 years	883	78,2	246	21,8	1.129	100,0
16-65 years	52.395	72,2	20.190	27,8	72.585	100,0
>65 years	1.239	66,9	613	33,1	1.852	100,0
Total	54.517	72,1	21.049	27,9	75.566	100,0
Part time						
Age	Male part time		Female part time		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 years	3.796	66,1	1.943	33,9	5.739	100,0
16-65 years	105.168	61,6	65.552	38,4	170.720	100,0
>65 years	2.985	70,4	1.253	29,6	4.238	100,0
Total	111.949	62,0	68.748	38,0	180.697	100,0
Occasional						
Age	Male Occasional		Female Occasional		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 years	6.240	64,3	3.469	35,7	9.709	100,0
16-65 years	110.526	54,5	92.396	45,5	202.922	100,0
>65 years	3.407	58,7	2.394	41,3	5.801	100,0
Total	120.173	55,0	98.259	45,0	218.432	100,0

Table 8.2 presents the number of days worked on household farms by hired waged workers. Gender and age data are included.

**Table 8.2: Hired agricultural labour, working days**

Age	Male person days		Female person days		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 years	5.333	2,1	.	.	5.333	2,1
16-65 years	245.374	96,0	5.617	100,0	250.991	96,0
>65 years	4.815	1,9	.	.	4.815	1,9
Total	255.522	100,0	5.617	100,0	261.139	100,0

Table 8.2 indicates that people who are 65 years of age and older are not used as hired labour. Applying the procedure to convert working days into Annual Work Units (AWU) explained above, the working days in the table represent 1161 full-time employed hired waged persons. This small number of hired agricultural workers is related to the small size of household farms which cannot absorb much labour in addition to the household members. Moreover, the average number of members per household in Kosovo is high, providing abundant household labour. The predominant proportion of hired labour is male. Most frequently, the wage per day falls within the range of 12-13 Euros (Table 8.3). Small gender differences in the pay of persons in active working age are observed.

**Table 8.3: Average wage by age group and gender (Euro)**

Age	Average wage	
	Male	Female
16-65 years	12,8	12,6

Table 8.4 shows household members engaged in farming in full-time equivalent by region. In order to provide this information, it has been assumed that two part-time workers are equivalent to one full-time engaged in agriculture and that four occasional workers are equivalent to one full-time worker.

**Table 8.4: Full-time equivalent workers by gender by region**

<b>Full time equivalent workers</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Kosovo</b>	<b>140.537</b>	<b>79.987</b>	<b>220.524</b>
Prishtina	24.420	12.663	37.083
Mitrovica	21.072	11.291	32.363
Peja	28.034	21.115	49.149
Gjakova	19.688	9.008	28.695
Prizreni	13.955	10.617	24.572
Ferizaji	19.419	6.550	25.969
Gjilani	13.949	8.743	22.693

The regions of Prishtina and Peja have the highest number of agriculture household members engaged on-farm in full-time equivalent. This applies to both genders.



## 9. Farm expenditure

Data about farm expenditure and revenue were collected during the Agricultural Household Survey in an attempt to fill the existing gap in respect to economic statistics at farm and household level. Gradually, such farm level economic data will be made available through the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN), consistent with the EU definitions. Data on farm expenditure are sensitive to the way farmers value their own labour and household members labour input on-farm. Commonly, this value is under-reported, resulting in an underestimation of wage and salary costs.

Small farms have reported their expenditure of 543 Euro and cash revenue of 1031 Euro. Difference between the expenditures and revenues could be higher in the favor of revenues if the part of productions that is consumed in the farm miss evaluated, since this product is not evaluated or estimated, therefore does not belong to the part of revenues. It is like this because the large part of the product is consumed within the farm. This means that the production is used mainly to cover household needs. The large and specialized farms have much higher cash revenues, 56.528 Euro and the average expenditure are 39.662 Euro.

Table 9.1 shows farm production expenditure by major items and by farm structure.

The main categories of expenditure are fertilizers, contracted services and rent paid for hired machinery, fuel, animal feed and purchase of livestock, and seeds. These items account for more than three-quarters of farm expenditure for the sector.

**Table 9.1: Structure of farm expenditure**

Expenditure type	Small farms		Large and specialized farms		Total	
	Euro (000)	%	Euro (000)	%	Euro (000)	%
Fertilizers	19082	20,2	322	7,8	19404	19,7
Manure	683	0,7	11	0,3	694	0,7
Chemicals	2693	2,8	116	2,8	2809	2,8
Seeds	10769	11,4	531	12,8	11300	11,4
Animal feed	11734	12,4	585	14,2	12318	12,5
Livestock purchase	7238	7,7	263	6,4	7501	7,6
Veterinary services	3712	3,9	81	2,0	3793	3,8
Wages and salaries	2875	3,0	641	15,5	3516	3,6
Fuel	11462	12,1	367	8,9	11829	12,0
Machinery repairs and maintenance	3649	3,9	73	1,8	3722	3,8
Contracted services & rent for machinery hire	14213	15,0	44	1,1	14257	14,4
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings	1959	2,1	166	4,0	2125	2,2
Rental of farm land and buildings	1144	1,2	221	5,4	1365	1,4
Electricity, telephone etc.	887	0,9	134	3,3	1021	1,0
Interest on loans	709	0,7	123	3,0	832	0,8
Other operative expenditures	1777	1,9	448	10,8	2225	2,3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>94587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4125</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98712</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 10. International comparison

The principal purpose of this chapter is the comparison of some agricultural data with EU countries and countries in the region. Statistics for EU, for candidate and potential candidate countries are also published in Eurostat where are included the data series on land areas, land use, crop production, livestock number and other data.

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities, which monitors the progress of candidate and potential candidate countries in complying with the *acquis communautaire* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics as well as collects data from these countries.

Eurostat collects data from candidate and potential candidate countries through the exchange of a questionnaire with each Statistical Institute or Agency responsible for producing official statistics.

Candidate countries are as follows: Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, while as potential candidate countries are: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo.

Table 10.1 shows the crop production in candidate and potential candidate countries compared with European Union (EU) from 2000 to 2007.

**Table 10.1: Crop production (thousand tonnes of harvested production)**

	Cereals(including rice)							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	277876	284218	288762	251685	324765	287355	269129	259813
Croatia	2312	2829	3080	2014	3067	3039	3034	2534
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	565	476	556	466	677	645	595	470
Turkey	32108	29426	30686	30658	33957	36231	34365	29655
Albania	566	503	519	489	499	511	508	:
Bosnia and Herzegovina	930	1139	1309	793	1439	1350	1341	1000
Montenegro <sup>1</sup>	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	:
Serbia <sup>2</sup>	5213	9001	8298	5453	9867	9510	8258	6115
Kosovo	:	459	396	:	408	441	392	295

Source: Eurostat, Pocketbook on candidate and potential candidate countries (2009 edition, page 91)

<sup>1</sup> Includes households, enterprises and cooperatives; provisional values except 2006

<sup>2</sup> Without areas under triticale, buckwheat and millet, which are minor.

**Table 10.2: Crop production (thousand tonnes of harvested production)**

	Potatoes		Fruit		Vegetables	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
EU-27 <sup>1</sup>	73351	56769	:	:	62872	64042
Croatia	243	296	137	234	208	281
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	176	181	:	:	696	573
Turkey	5000	4246	13078	15671	21930	25670
Albania <sup>2</sup>	164	163	64	110	677	688
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>3</sup>	398	387	164	292	190	254
Montenegro <sup>4</sup>	70	133	:	:	:	:
Serbia	1015	743	790	1348	1283	1128
Kosovo	71	95	14	41	169	117

Source: Eurostat, Pocketbook on candidate and potential candidate countries (2009 edition, page 90)

<sup>1</sup> Potatoes, 2002 instead of 2001 and 2006 instead of 2007

<sup>2</sup> Fruit, only production of fruit trees (olive, citrus and grape are excluded); vegetables include melons; 2006 instead of 2007

<sup>3</sup> For fruit in 2001, mandarins, lemons, figs and olives were not included

<sup>4</sup> Provisional values 2001; 2006 instead of 2007 for potatoes; potatoes include households, enterprises and cooperatives

**Table 10.3: Livestock as of end of the period (thousand heads)**

	Cattle							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	:	93780	92336	91123	90220	89461	88463	89042
Croatia <sup>1</sup>	427	438	417	444	466	471	483	467
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	265	265	259	260	255	248	255	254
Turkey <sup>2</sup>	10761	10548	9803	9788	10069	10526	10871	11037
Albania <sup>3</sup>	728	708	690	684	654	655	634	577
Bosnja dhe Hercegovina	:	:	:	:	453	460	515	468
Montenegro <sup>4</sup>	179	178	183	175	169	118	115	:
Serbia	1162	1128	1112	1102	1079	1096	1106	1087
Kosovo	289	347	319	:	335	352	382	321

Source: Eurostat, Pocketbook on candidate and potential candidate countries (2009 edition, page 87)

<sup>1</sup> For 2006, data as of 1 December for both legal entities and private family farms; until 2005, data as of 31 December for legal entities and 15 January for private family farms

<sup>2</sup> Excluding the number of buffaloes

<sup>3</sup> 2006, estimated value

<sup>4</sup> 2000-2004, estimated values; for cattle, including enterprises, cooperatives and households.

**Annex 1. List of municipalities by region**

<b>Regions of SOK</b>	<b>Municipality</b>
Prishtina	Prishtina
	Fushë Kosova
	Gllgovci
	Obiliqi
	Lipjani
	Novobërda
	Podujeva
Mitrovica	Mitrovica
	Vushtrria
	Skenderaj
	Leposaviçi
	Zubin Potoku
	Zveçani
Peja	Peja
	Istogu
	Klina
Gjakova	Gjakova
	Deçani
	Rahoveci
Prizreni	Prizreni
	Dragashi
	Suhareka
Ferizaji	Malisheva
	Ferizaj
	Kaçaniku
	Shtërpca
Gjilani	Shtime
	Gjilani
	Kamenica
	Vitia

**Annex 2. Questionnaire**



Republika e Kosovës  
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo

Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Ministria e Administratës Publike - Ministarstvo Javnih Administracija - Ministry of Public Administration

ENTI I STATISTIKES SË KOSOVËS  
ZAVOD ZA STATISTIKU KOSOVA  
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF KOSOVO

# QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey of Agriculture Households 2007

## Identification

Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

Settlement/ Village \_\_\_\_\_

Head of Household \_\_\_\_\_  
First Father's name Last

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent name \_\_\_\_\_  
First Last

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/ 2007  
First Last

Team \_\_\_\_\_

PSU Code				No. HH	

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/ 2007  
First Last

Operator \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/ 2007  
First Last

This data is confidential and is used for statistics research only

**Table 1- Members of Agricultural Household in 2006-2007**

	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.5)
Number	First name	Male - 1 Female - 2	<u>Age</u> (in completed years)  FOR CHILDREN LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE "0"	Education 1. No education 2. Some Primary School 3. Primary School completed 4. Some Secondary 5. Secondary School completed 6. Some High School 7. High school completed 8. Some Faculty 9. Faculty completed	How many months has [NAME] lived away from this household in the last 12 months?  IF ABSENT MORE THAN 12 MONTHS, WRITE 12
01	(HEAD)				
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					



**TABLE 2- PLOTS OWNED OR CULTIVATED**

P L O T  N U M B E R	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.3)			(2.4)	(2.5)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(2.10)	(2.11)	(2.12)	(2.13)	(2.14)	
	LIST ALL PLOTS OWNED AND ALL PLOTS CULTIVATED ON NON-OWNED LAND (whether rented or used for free)	What is the ownership status of this plot?  OWN 1 RENT FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL 2 USE PRIVATE LAND FOR FREE 3 RENT FROM STATE 4 USE STATE LAND FOR FREE 5 OTHER (SPEC____) 6	Area of the plot			ha	are	m2	OFFICE USE ONLY	In the past cropping year (1 Nov 2006- 31 Oct 2007), what has this land been used for?  HOUSE YARD 1 >>NEXT PLOT UTILIZED ARABLE LAND AND KITCHEN GARDENS 2 GREENHOUSE 3 MEADOW 4 PASTURE 5 >>NEXT PLOT ORCHARD 6 VINYARD 7 LEFT FALLOW 8 >>(2.9) FORESTRY 9 >>(2.11) RENTED/LOANED TO OTHER 10 >>NEXT PLOT OTHER (SPECIFY) 11 >>NEXT PLOT	IRRIGATION	FALLOW LAND			FORESTRY		
			During the last 12 months has this plot been irrigated at least once?  GO TO NEXT PLOT	What is the main reason the plot was left fallow in the 2006-2007 crop year?  CROP ROTATION 1 LACK OF INPUTS 2 LACK OF MANPOWER 3 LACK OF EQUIPMENT 4 LOW ECONOMIC PROFITABILITY 5 MINES 6 LACK OF SECURITY 7 OTHER (SPECIFY__) 8	How many years has this plot been fallow?  GO TO NEXT PLOT						What is the main tree type in this plot?  BEECH 1 OAK 2 BEECH/ OAK MIXED 3 SPRUCE/ PINE/ FIR 4 CHESTNUTS 5 WILLOW/ POPLAR 6	Was this forestry plot used in the last 12 months?  YES 1 NO 2>> NEXT PLOT	How much wood in m3, for firewood or technical/ industrial, did your household use from this plot in the past 12 months?  FIRE WOOD m3 TECH/ INDUS m3				
NAME OF PLOT	ha	are	m2	ha	ha	are	m2	ha	YES 1 NO 2	YEARS							

1	HOUSE YARD															
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																
15																
16																
17																
18																
19																
20																

TOTAL CULTIVATED LAND 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

\* USE LAND TYPES 2, 3, 4, 6 AND 7 FROM Question (2.7)




**TABLE 3B- CROPS PLANTED AND HARVESTED IN PURE STAND**

Code	(3,1) PUT A CHECK MARK IN COL 3.1 BESIDE ANY CROP PLANTED OR HARVESTED IN THE 2006-2007 CROP YEAR (1Nov 06- 31 Oct 07).	(3,2) Plot number(s) from Table 2	(3,3) Area planted			(3,6) OFFICE USE ONLY Total hectares	(3,7) What was the quantity harvested of [CROP] in KG?	(3,8) Yield? kg/ha	(3,9) What percentage of the [CROP] harvested do you expect to ....					(3,14) How much fertiliser in kg and of which type did you use on the [CROP] land?				(3,18) How much manure in kg did you use on the [CROP] land?		
			ha	ari	m <sup>2</sup>				%	%	%	%	%	%	NPK	NAG	URE		tjera	
																				kg
221	Red beet																			
222	Parsley																			
223	Leeks																			
224	Onion																			
225	Radish																			
226	Garlic																			
227	Beans																			
228	Peas																			
229	Leguminous plant																			
230	Carrots																			
TOTAL FERTILIZER USED FOR VEGETABLE PLOTS																				
Forage plants																				
331	Hay (meadow)																			
332	Mixed grass																			
333	Lucerne																			
334	Trefoil																			
335	Vetch																			
301	Wheat (green)																			
302	Rye (green)																			
303	Barley (green)																			
306	Oats (green)																			
307	Maize (green)																			
Industrial and Medical crops																				
453	Medical crop																			
454	Tobacco																			
455	Sunflower																			
456	Sugarbeet																			
457	Oil beet																			
458	Soy																			

these 5 must add to 100%



**TABLE 3C- CROPS PLANTED AND HARVESTED IN PURE STAND**

(3,1)		(3,2)	(3,3)	(3,4)	(3,5)	(3,6)	(3,7)	(3,8)	(3,9)	(3,10)	(3,11)	(3,12)	(3,13)	(3,14)	(3,15)	(3,16)	(3,17)	(3,18)	(3,19)	
Code	PUT A CHECK MARK IN COL 3.1 BESIDE ANY CROP PLANTED OR HARVESTED IN THE 2006-2007 CROP YEAR (1Nov 06- 31 Oct 07).	Plot number(s) from Table 2	Area planted			OFFICE USE ONLY Total hectares	What was the quantity harvested of [CROP] in KG?	Yield? kg/ha	What percentage of the [CROP] harvested do you expect to ...					How much fertiliser in kg and of which type did you use on the [CROP] land?				How much manure in kg did you use on the [CROP] land? kg	ASK FOR OTHER THAN ORCHARD PLOTS	
			ha	ari	m <sup>2</sup>				ha	kg	%	%	%	%	%	NPK kg	NAG kg			URE kg
<b>Fruits</b>																				
536	Apple																			
537	Pear																			
538	Quince																			
539	Medlar																			
540	Plum																			
541	Apricot																			
542	Peach																			
543	Cherry																			
544	Sour Cherry																			
545	Walnut																			
546	Hazelnut																			
547	Chestnut																			
548	Strawberry																			
549	Raspberry																			
550	Blackberry																			
TOTAL FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT CROPS																				
551	Vine grape																			
552	Grape																			
<b>Seedlings</b>																				
600	Seedlings																			

AREA SUB-TOTAL PAGE 6

**C**

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## TABLE 6- CULTIVATION OF THE SECOND CROP AFTER THE FIRST HARVESTING, IN CROP YEAR 2006-2007

(6.0): Did you have any plots that you planted with a second crop after the first harvesting?

YES 1  
NO 2 >> TABLE 7

(6.1)		(6.2)	(6.3)	(6.4)	(6.5)	(6.6)	(6.7)	(6.8)	(6.9)	(6.10)	(6.11)	(6.12)	(6.13)	(3.14)	(3.15)	(3.16)	(3.17)	(3.18)	
Code	PUT A CHECK MARK IN COL 6.1 BESIDE ANY CROP PLANTED OR HARVESTED AS A SECOND CROP IN THE 2006-2007 CROP YEAR (1 Nov 06- 31 Oct 07).	Plot number(s) from table 2	Planted area			OFFICE USE ONLY Total hectares	What was the quantity harvested of [CROP] in KG?	Yield?	What percentage of the [CROP] harvested do you expect to ....					How much fertiliser in kg and of which type did you use on the [CROP] land?				How much manure in kg did you use on the [CROP] land?	
			ha	ari	m <sup>2</sup>				ha	kg	kg/ha	use for your household needs?	use for animal feed?	sell?	use to process and then to sell?	lose to insects, rodents, rotting etc.?	NPK		NAG
<b>Crop name</b>																			
807	Maize																		
808	Tomatoes																		
810	Peppers																		
814	Cucumbers																		
817	Cabbage																		
818	Cauliflower																		
819	Spinach																		
820	Salad																		
823	Onions																		
824	Carrots																		
830	Leek																		
899	Other _____																		
										these 5 must add to 100%									

## TABLE 7- AUTUMN SOWING 2007

(7.0) Did you sow any crop in Autumn 2007 for harvest in 2008?

YES 1  
NO 2 >> TABLE 8

(7.1)		(7.2)	(7.3)	(7.4)	(7.5)
Code	Crop name	Planted area			OFFICE USE ONLY Total hectares
		ha	ari	m <sup>2</sup>	ha
901	Wheat				
902	Rye				
903	Barley				
904	Barley for beer				
932	Mixed Grass				
933	Lucerne				
934	Trefoil				
935	Vetch				

## TABLE 8- MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT (owned now)

(8.0) Does your household own any machinery or agricultural equipment in working order?

YES \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
 NO \_\_\_\_\_ 2 >> TABLE 9

(8.1)		(8.2)	(8.3)	
Code	Type of equipment	Number owned	For how much could you sell this machine (or these machines) in TOTAL in EURO?	
	RECORD ONLY MACHINES OWNED AND IN WORKING CONDITION		EURO (€)	
<b>Tractor and associated machines</b>				
1	Large Tractor (over 40 horse power)			
2	Small Tractor (under 40 HP)			
3	Plough			
4	Disk Harrow			
5	Tooth Harrow			
6	Trailer			
7	Sowing Machine			
8	Miller Machine			
9	Fertiliser spreader			
10	Manure spreader			
11	Sprayer			
12	Mower			
13	Hayraker			
14	Corn silage machine			
15	Potato lifter (with cleaning drum)			
16	Haybaler			
17	Intertillage implements			
<b>Motocultivator and associated machines</b>				
30	Motocultivator			
31	Plough			
32	Trailer			
33	Miller Machine			
34	Mower			
35	Intertillage implements			
<b>Other machinery and equipments</b>				
40	Combine Harvester			
41	Mill (larger – for farm use)			
42	Water Pump (large capacity)			
43	Milking Machine			
44	Other- (Specify) _____			

## TABLE 9- LIVESTOCK

(9.0): Does your household own any livestock or poultry now, or has it owned any livestock or poultry in the last 12 months?

YES 1   
 NO 2 >> TABLE 10

(9.1)	(9.2)	(9.3)	(9.4)	(9.5)	(9.6)	(9.7)
	Number owned <u>now</u>	Average weight in kg (live weight)	<u>Purchased</u> in the last 12 months	<u>Sold</u> in the last 12 months	<u>Slaughtered</u> in the last 12 months	Average daily <u>milk production</u> <u>lit.</u>

### Cattle

1,1	Calves less than 6 months					
1,2	Bulls and heifers	6 months to 1 year				
1,3		1 year to 2 years				
1,4		more than 2 years				
1,5	Milk cows					
1,6	Bulls					
<b>Total:</b>						

### Buffalo

2	Buffalo					
---	---------	--	--	--	--	--

### Pigs

3,1	Piglets up to 6 months					
3,2	Bearing sows					
3,3	Boars for insemination					
<b>Total:</b>						

### Sheep

4,1	Lambs					
4,2	Sheep for breeding					
4,3	Rams for insemination					
<b>Total:</b>						

### Goats

5	Goats					
---	-------	--	--	--	--	--

### Horses/Donkeys

6,1	Horses					
6,2	Donkeys					
<b>Total:</b>						

### Poultry and other

7,1	Chickens					
7,2	Other poultry					
8	Beehives					



## TABLE 10- LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(10.0) Did your household sell any meat or fresh by-products from your livestock, during the last 12 months?

YES 1  
NO 2 >> TABLE 11

(10.1) What sort of fresh by-products did you sell during the last 12 months, and what was the total amount you sold them for?

1 Meat	€ _____
2 Milk	€ _____
3 Cheese	€ _____
4 Fat (Grease)	€ _____
5 Other dairy products	€ _____
6 Eggs	€ _____
7 Honey	€ _____
8 Other products	€ _____

## TABLE 11- FARM LABOUR

(11.1) How many **household members** worked full-time or part time on this household's agriculture in the 2006-2007 crop season?

	(11.2)	(11.3)	(11.4)	(11.5)	(11.6)	(11.7)
	<b>Full Time Workers</b>		<b>Part Time Workers</b> (at least 20 hrs/week)		<b>Occasionally</b> (less than 20 hrs/week)	
Age	# Male	# Female	# Male	# Female	# Male	# Female
< 16 yrs						
16-65 yrs						
> 65 yrs						

(11.8) How many **person-days of hired labour** did your household employ for agriculture work in the 2006-2007 crop season?

	(11.9)	(11.10)	(11.11)	(11.12)
	Male		Female	
Age	Total number of person-days	Average wage for one day in EURO	Total number of person-days	Average wage for one day in EURO
< 16 yrs				
16-65 yrs				
> 65 yrs				

## Table 12- Farm Expenditure (during past 12 months)

Answer the following questions about the operating expenses of this farm / agricultural household in the last 12 months:

- ▶ Include only the farm business share of amounts paid, e.g. **EXCLUDE** private share of expenses

Code	Expenditure category	Amount in €
12.1	<b>Fertilizers.</b>	
12.2	<b>Manure.</b>	
12.3	<b>Chemicals - pesticides</b> (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides etc.).	
11,4	<b>Seed and plants.</b>	
12.5	<b>Animal Feed and supplements.</b>	
12.6	<b>Purchase of Livestock and poultry.</b>	
12.7	<b>Veterinary services, drugs, semen, breeding fees, etc.</b>	
12.8	<b>Wages and salaries, in cash or in kind.</b>	
12.9	<b>All fuel</b> (diesel, gasoline, oil, wood, natural gas, etc.) for farm activities	
12.1	<b>Repairs and maintenance</b> to farm machinery, equipment and farm vehicles .	
12.11	<b>Custom Work and Machine Rental Expenses</b> - custom work, contract work, machinery rental, custom trucking, harvesting, combining, etc.	
12.12	<b>Regular maintenance and repair</b> of farm buildings and fences	
12.13	<b>Rental of farm land and buildings</b> (including community pasture and grazing fees)	
12.14	<b>Electricity for farm use</b>	
12.15	<b>Interest costs for farm loans.</b>	
12.16	<b>All other farm business operating expenses</b> such as freight, packaging materials, irrigation fees, legal and accounting fees, etc. (Do not include depreciation)	
<b>12.17</b>	<b>TOTAL farm business operating expenses for the last 12 months.</b>	

## Table 13- Gross Farm Income (during past 12 months)

Enter all gross farm income received during the last 12 months. **Report gross receipts without subtracting any expenses.**

- ▶ **Include:** receipts from all agricultural and forest products sold
- ▶ **Include:** Rents received for land or equipment
- ▶ **Do not include:** sales of capital items (for example: land, machinery); incomes received by your household's members not associated with your farm activities. (for example, if a member of your household works as a teacher at the secondary school, his/her wages should be not be recorded, as they do not form a part of the gross income of your farm).

Code	Gross Receipts	Amount in €
13,1	<b>TOTAL GROSS INCOME, e.g.</b> TOTAL gross farm receipts of your farm for the last 12 months?	

NOTE: IF THE FARM HAD NO INCOME (THAT IS, THE FARM SOLD NO CROPS, OR LIVESTOCK, OR PROCESSED BY-PRODUCTS) THEN YOU MUST WRITE "0".





## **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 it has been 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 Administration (MPA). 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 Kosova 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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