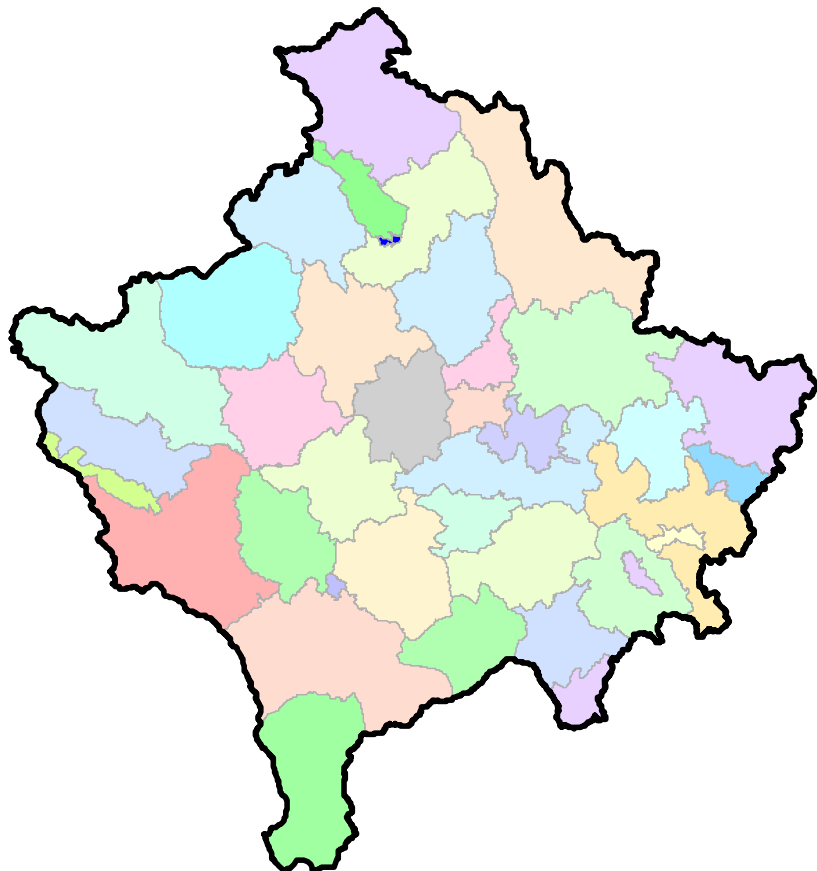




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Series 2: Agriculture and Environment Statistics

Agricultural Household Survey 2013



AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TË KOSOVËS
AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKE KOSOVA
KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS



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P r e f a c e

This is the eleventh regular Agricultural Household Survey conducted by Kosovo Agency of Statistics, respectively the Department of Agriculture and Environment Statistics.

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

Results of Agricultural Household Survey 2013 presented in this publication provide an important source of information on current situation of Agriculture in Kosovo (for the survey reference period).

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

Acknowledgement

KAS is grateful to Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and IPA 2011(multibeneficiary) for the support provided during the conduction of this survey.

Special thanks go to the expert: Mrs. Gillian Green for her contribution on realization of this survey and preparation of this publication.

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KAS also is grateful to all officials of the KAS' regional offices, enumerators and to the respondents for their cooperation and contribution.

Suggestions, proposals and comments related to this publication are welcome.

Prishtina, December, 2014

Chief Executive Officer of KAS,

Mr. Isa Krasniqi

List of abbreviations

AHS	-	Agricultural Household Survey
EU	-	European Union
HH	-	Household
KAS	-	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
FADN	-	Farms Accounting Data Network
MAFRD	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
NPSH	-	Ndërmarrjet në pronësi Shoqërore SOE Socially Owned Enterprises
AWU	-	Annual Work Unit
EO	-	Economic operator
PPS	-	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	-	Primary Sample Unit

Symbols

:	-	No occurrences
0	-	Data is smaller than half used unit
Ha	-	Hectare
Kg	-	Kilogram
T	-	Ton
%	-	Percentage

In the tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there might be a slight discrepancy in the amounts introduced.

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1. Objectives, methodology and the scope of the survey

1.1. Objectives and the scope of the survey

The objective of the Agricultural Household Survey 2013 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 facilitate the assessment of the level of development of agricultural sector in Kosovo and provide the basis for monitoring of the future trends in this sector.

The survey researches (collects data) the land farmed by agricultural households, livestock and cultivation of agricultural crops in rural area¹. It does not include the land belonging to agricultural households in rural areas that is not used for agricultural purposes, while the land belonging to agricultural households living in urban areas or abroad which has been rented to agricultural households from the rural areas will be included.

In addition, this survey doesn't include the land belonging to state owned enterprises. The land of state owned enterprises rented or used in other way by the agricultural household – is included in the survey.

Data are presented at Kosovo level, while in some cases in regional level as well. Data at Kosovo level are more sustainable than at regional level, since in some municipalities the number of households interviewed in each stratum is small. However, the data at regional level are introduced in some chapters, in order to provide the details required by data users. Annex 1. KAS' regions and municipalities covering these regions.

The survey was conducted in December 2013. This Survey is being conducted each year since 2001. All big and specialized farms, whose register KAS had in disposal have been surveyed.

1.2. Survey frame

In late August and September 2004 all rural villages in Kosovo have been visited. 1414 villages have been visited.

Based on a face-to-face interview with the heads of the villages, were obtained the data for the purposes of sample frame updating. In each village, from the head of the village have been provided the data on:

- Total number of households in the village;
- Number of agricultural households in the village;
- Number of families currently living in the village;
- Number of families from the village who are living outside the village;
- Total 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.

¹ At least one member of the agricultural household must be farming..

This frame (registry) of all the villages in Kosovo was used to randomly select villages, which will be covered by the survey and to complete the door-to-door registry– the beginning of compilation of the farm register.

In autumn of 2004, and in the autumn of 2005, in 426 villages have been collected the data by door-to-door methodology and each household visited has been asked about the land owned, land under cultivation, land used, number of livestock by category, and whether the owner or someone else was farming the land.

In the autumn 2005, all data (one household per line) for 426 villages has been inserted into the KAS' database. There were inserted around 67,000 data on the households.

Only the households that complement the agricultural holding definition within Kosovo and only those that were actively farming (i.e. not outside the country) were counted as agricultural households.

Twenty-one percent of the households, from these 426 villages, listed in the register did not qualify by the definition of agricultural households, reducing for 21% the number of households.

After this reduction there were around 52700 agricultural households in 426 listed villages.

In autumn 2007, KAS extended the sample frame by listing 175 new PSU (Primary Sample Unit) throughout Kosovo, by 25 PSUs for each region (in seven regions). These 175 PSU covered 156 villages of Kosovo.

Listing of 175 PSU consisted with the data for 23882 households, out of them according to the definition on agricultural households 6301 were not agricultural, or some of agricultural Households met the criteria but their owners were outside Kosovo and their agricultural holding was not actively dealing with agriculture. As a result of this after removing of these non-agricultural HH remained only 17581 agricultural households.

New Extention of 2008 survey frame

In the October 2008, KAS extended the 2004 + 2007 framework. The frame extention consisted of 23 PSUs (randomly) from each region. New 158 PSU's listed by the extention consisted of 26690 households. By the definition on agricultural households 5701, out of these 26690 households, were non-agricultural, therefore they were removed from the register. This resulted in 20989 farms being left as agricultural within the new framework extention.

In total, KAS has the frame-register for 117572 households, out of them 90 882 are agricultural. This frame-register contains information related to land owned, land under cultivation, land use, number of livestock by category, and whether the owner or someone else was farming the land.

The sample of Agricultural Household Survey 2013 was selected 50% from the register (frame) of 2004 - 2007, and 50% from the register compiled from the listing done in 2008.

1.3. Sample design

The survey was based on two-level stratified sample. The first level of stratification was done by the region in order to obtain regional estimates and to ensure full geographical coverage.

The second level of stratification was by the farm size to ensure representation of agricultural households. Once a village was chosen to be in the 2013 survey, the agricultural households in the village were stratified into three size categories (using land under cultivation as stratification value): 0 - 1, 5 ha, 1, 51-3 ha, and over 3 ha. After stratification, households were randomly selected for interview. Table 1.1 shows the numbers of agricultural households interviewed in the 2013 survey in each size stratum by the region. The sample size (total number of households interviewed) was 4097.

Table 1.2: Number of households interviewed by the farm size and by regions

Farm size	Pristina	Mitrovica	Peja	Gjakova	Prizreni	Ferizaji	Gjilani	Total
0 - 1,5 ha	189	291	199	174	241	256	244	1594
1,5 - 3 ha	141	156	140	157	158	118	111	981
3 + ha	174	151	191	181	177	164	125	1163
Large and specialised farms	56	18	60	38	98	39	50	359
Total	560	616	590	550	674	577	530	4097

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

Table 1.2 presents the thresholds used for selection of large and specialized farms.

Table 1.2: Thresholds for large and specialized farms by type

Product	Selected Threshold
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

Due to the lack of a completed farm register, was compiled a list of all farms in Kosovo above the threshold size. This was accomplished through reference to existing data sets, and 359 large and specialized farms were identified and interviewed. In this publication they are referred to 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"

Constraints on defining the survey weights in Kosovo

The challenge in Kosovo is that the total number of agricultural households is not known, therefore it is hard to determine the weight in order to multiply the sampled households and have figures at regional level or at national level.

Another issue that this survey shows is the combination of two surveys: the survey on crops and the one on livestock. Kosovo's small farms by size (agricultural households) and the definition of agricultural households, which means the small farms by agricultural land (have the highest weight) can use the state-public land to keep the livestock .

This issue raises the need for another sampling stratification for livestock. These and many other questions can only be answered after Agriculture Census. The Agricultural Census was conducted in November 2014. The Census will establish a sample frame from which can be calculated reliable weights for all surveys in agriculture.

1.4. Definitions

The survey was carried out using the following definitions:

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

Agricultural household is the one that possesses and cultivates more than 0.10 ha of utilized arable land², 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 or goats, or
- 5 grown sheep or goats or
- 4 grown sheep and pigs together
- 3 grown pigs
- 50 grown poultry
- 20 beehives
- More than 20 m² of fish pond.

The total land area of the household includes whole 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 for farming, are also included in the total land area of the household. As a result, there could be double enumeration if people who use these plots are included in the survey sample. Considering the relatively small sample size, the probability of double enumeration is estimated to be low.

1.5. Field procedure

The method of data collection was face-to-face interview based on a questionnaire (Annex 2).

The survey was conducted by the economic operator (EO) "Date Gis Consulting" which has engaged enumerators in the field to conduct the survey. The enumerators were trained in advance how to fill in the questionnaire and to carry out the survey.

Field and regional supervisors supervised closely the field work and were all the time in contact with headquarter to resolve problems encountered.

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

² Arable land, kitchen garden, green house, orchard, vineyard, meadow

2 Agricultural households

This chapter presents data on agricultural households in 2013 related to: 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 enumerated. 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, in percentage.

Table 2.1 Agricultural population by age group, in percentage

Age-group	%
Up to 14 years	24.3
15-29	28.9
30-49	25.7
50-64	12.7
65 -and over	8.4
Total	100.0

Kosovo is characterized by a young population. Agricultural population of the age group 15- 29 years is 28.9 %. There is a small percentage of population over the age of 65, more precisely 8.4%.

Figure 2.1: Agricultural household size

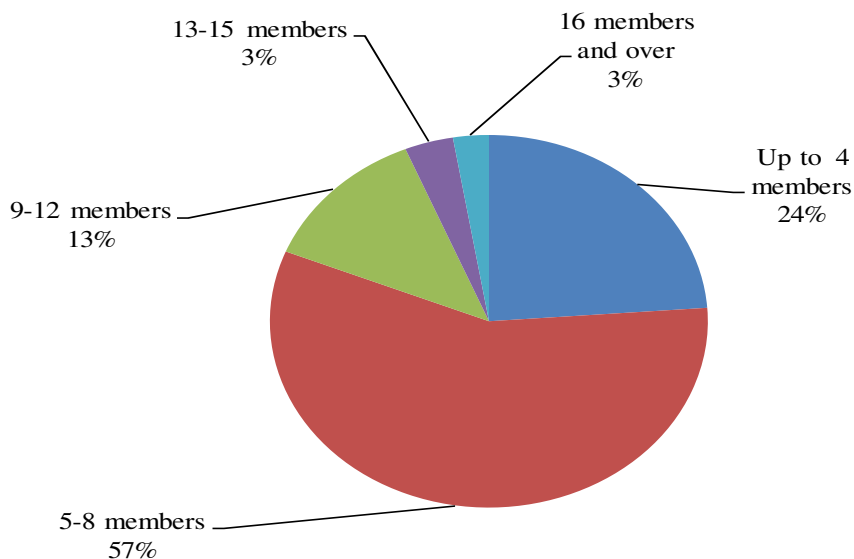


Figure 2.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by the size. Agricultural households in Kosovo are large. Most of the households have 5-8 members, 57%. The average number of household members is 6.5. The rate of very large agricultural households, with 16 and more members, is 3 %.

The survey also collected data on the level of education.

Table 2.2 shows the level of education of agricultural population by age-groups

Table 2.2: Education level of agricultural population by age-groups (15-64 years) in percentage

Education level	Grup-mosha			
	15-29 years	30-49 years	50-64 years	Total
	%	%	%	%
No education	0.4	1.2	5.4	1.6
Primary school not completed	3.3	2.5	8.5	4.0
Primary school completed	17.7	40.0	42.9	31.0
Secondary school not completed	19.4	1.2	1.5	9.1
Primary school omlpeted	36.5	45.3	31.5	38.9
High school not completed	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
High school completed	0.6	1.7	3.8	1.6
Faculty not completed	15.4	2.0	1.0	7.5
Faculty completed	6.3	5.4	4.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The largest share of agricultural population has primary or secondary education. The share of these two groups taken together is 69.9 percent of adult agricultural population and of active working age. In both extremes, the share of agricultural population with no education and tertiary education is a small: with no education 1.6 % and with high completed education 5.6%.

Table 2.3: Education level of agricultural population by gender (15-64 years) in percentage

Education level	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%
No education	0.7	2.6	1.6
Primary school not completed	2.5	5.6	4.0
Primary school completed	19.2	44.1	31.0
Secondary school not completed	9.3	8.8	9.1
Secondary school not completed	49.6	26.9	38.9
High school not completed	0.9	0.4	0.7
High school completed	2.3	0.9	1.6
Faculty not completed	8.2	6.8	7.5
Faculty completed	7.3	3.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are differences in education level among male and female agricultural population of Kosovo, aged 15-64 (Table 2.3). The share of male without any education is only 0,7 percent, while for female it is 2,6 percent.

3. Land use and farm structure

The Agricultural Household Survey 2013 collected data on agricultural households, the use of each plot of land, owned or rented for farming, including the fallow land. As explained in Chapter 1, it also collected data on plots that were physically are located within the holding of the interviewed household, but which were rented out or given for free to others for farming. These plots cover the land area of 6609 ha. In the following table, this area is not included in the category "Other."

Table 3.1: Total land use within the sector of agricultural households

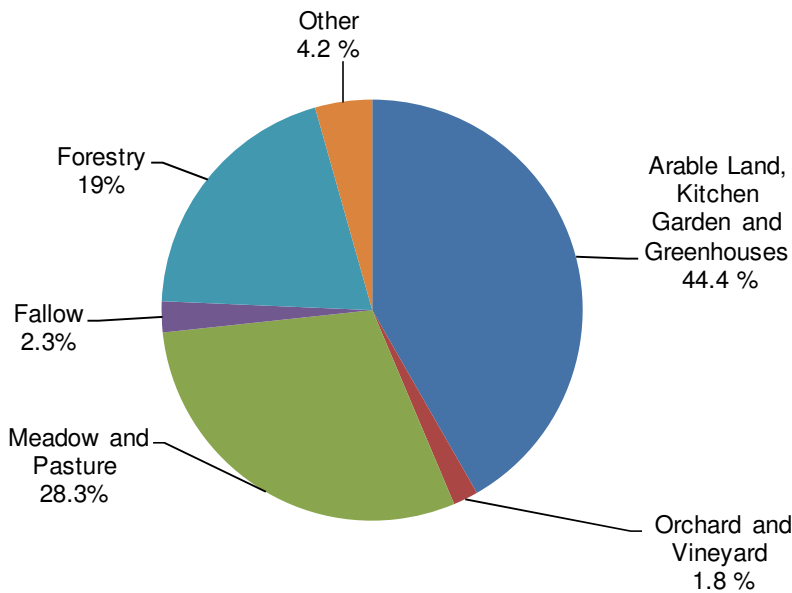
No.	Utilized land	Area (ha)	%
1	Arable land and gardens	171,103	44.3
2	Orchards	5,462	1.4
3	Vineyards	1,680	0.4
4	Greenhouses	363	0.1
5	Meadows	103,973	26.9
6	<i>Total utilized land</i>	<i>282,582</i>	<i>73.1</i>
7	Pastures	5,433	1.4
8	Fallow	8,816	2.3
9	<i>Total agricultural land</i>	<i>296,830</i>	<i>76.8</i>
10	Forests	73,520	19.0
11	House yard	15,652	4.0
12	Other	516	0.2
	Total (9+10+11+12)	386,517	100.0

Agricultural land, owned or used by households, accounts around 76.8 percent of total land area of agricultural households. The rest of the land is under forests, house yards and other.

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

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

Figure 3.1. Land use



The largest part of agricultural land, 44.4 percent, is utilized arable land and kitchen garden; the second largest category comprises of meadows and pastures 28.3 %. According to the survey, 2.3 percent of agricultural land is fallow.

Table 3.2 shows the total area of irrigated land expressed in hectares by regions.

Table 3.2: Irrigation of cultivated land by regions

Region	Irigated area (ha)	Not irigated area (ha)	Total area(ha)
Kosovo	48,560	230,211	278,771
Prishtina	5,361	66,336	71,698
Mitrovica	6,532	42,812	49,344
Peja	13,040	20,897	33,937
Gjakova	13,901	18,417	32,318
Prizreni	5,935	25,709	31,644
Ferizaji	2,340	19,237	21,578
Gjilani	1,451	36,802	38,253

As reported from farmers, the irrigation is used in around 48 569 ha. By the region, the largest share of irrigated land is in Gjakova and Peja.

Table 3.3: Agricultural 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)	No.of farms	No.of farms	Area(ha)	No.of farms
0.01 - 0.5 ha	40,891	13,042	21.5	6	2	1.7	40,897	13,044	21.5
0.51 - 1 ha	52,296	38,947	27.6	8	6	2.2	52,304	38,953	27.5
1.01 - 1.5 ha	43,010	52,118	22.7	13	17	3.6	43,023	52,135	22.6
1.51 - 2 ha	15,030	26,373	7.9	7	12	1.9	15,037	26,385	7.9
2.01 - 3 ha	21,586	52,507	11.4	21	56	5.8	21,607	52,562	11.4
3.01 - 4 ha	5,317	18,266	2.8	27	95	7.5	5,344	18,361	2.8
4.01 - 5 ha	3,550	15,827	1.9	20	91	5.6	3,570	15,918	1.9
5.01 - 6 ha	2,455	13,442	1.3	21	115	5.8	2,476	13,557	1.3
6.01 - 8 ha	2,674	18,365	1.4	31	218	8.6	2,705	18,583	1.4
8.01 - 10 ha	1,094	9,724	0.6	26	237	7.2	1,120	9,961	0.6
Over 10 ha	1,917	30,718	1.0	179	6653	49.9	2,096	37,371	1.1
Total	189,821	289,328	100.0	359	7502	100.0	190,180	296,830	100.0

Table 3.3 presents the distribution of farms by size. Farms are classified in 11 groups, according to their agricultural land area.

Taking into consideration all farms together, the Figure 3.2 shows that 49 percent of agricultural land is under farms between 0.01 - 1 ha. This very fragmented farm structure hampers the development of commercial agriculture and leads to non-commercial production..

Figure 3.2: Distribution of agricultural land in different farm size groups(in %)

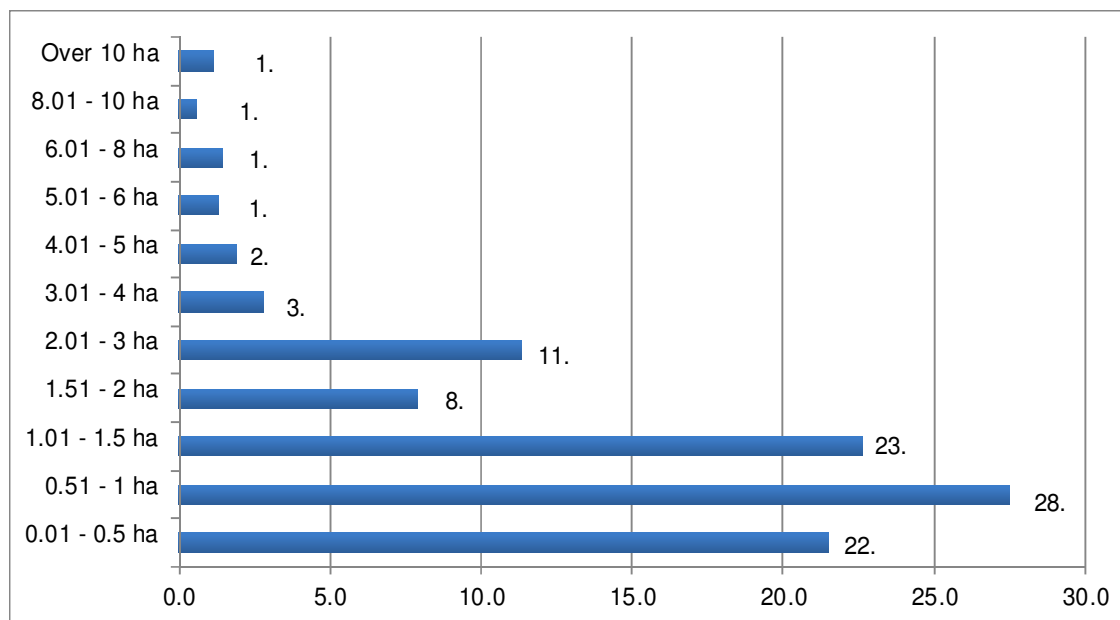


Table 3.4: Groups by the farm size and farm structure by regions

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)	%
Kosovo	101,910	100.0	79,522	100.0	107,897	100.0	7,502	100.0	296,830	100.0
Prishtina	23,832	23.4	20,582	25.9	30,089	27.9	1,567	20.9	76,071	25.6
Mitrovica	15,745	15.5	15,604	19.6	20,038	18.6	288	3.8	51,676	17.4
Peja	10,184	10.0	9,858	12.4	13,947	12.9	1,922	25.6	35,910	12.1
Gjakova	9,790	9.6	11,113	14.0	12,707	11.8	374	5.0	33,985	11.4
Prizreni	18,337	18.0	4,805	6.0	9,749	9.0	1,160	15.5	34,052	11.5
Ferizaji	9,882	9.7	6,229	7.8	6,491	6.0	1,051	14.0	23,653	8.0
Gjilani	14,139	13.9	11,329	14.2	14,876	13.8	1,140	15.2	41,484	14.0

Table 3.5: Total land area by land use and farm structure

Land utilization	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	54,602	36.1	45,367	43.6	66,081	51.0	5,053	61.9	171,103	43.5
Orchards	2,765	1.8	1,360	1.3	1,105	0.9	232	2.8	5,462	1.4
Vineyards	568	0.4	477	0.5	521	0.4	114	1.4	1,680	0.4
Greenhouse	185	0.1	60	0.1	115	0.1	3	0.0	363	0.1
Meadows	37,845	25.0	28,242	27.2	36,112	27.9	1,775	21.8	103,973	26.4
Pastures	2,524	1.7	1,015	1.0	1,645	1.3	249	3.0	5,433	1.4
Fallow	3,421	2.3	3,001	2.9	2,317	1.8	77	0.9	8,816	2.2
Forestry	36,386	24.0	18,617	17.9	17,926	13.8	591	7.2	73,520	18.7
House yard	9,807	6.5	3,566	3.4	2,220	1.7	59	0.7	15,652	4.0
Rented	3,002	2.0	2,083	2.0	1,518	1.2	5	0.1	6,609	1.7
Other	280	0.2	202	0.2	32	0.0	1	0.0	516	0.1
Total	151,386	100.0	103,990	100.0	129,593	100.0	8,157	100.0	393,126	100.0

Table 3.6: Agricultural land area by ownership and farm structure

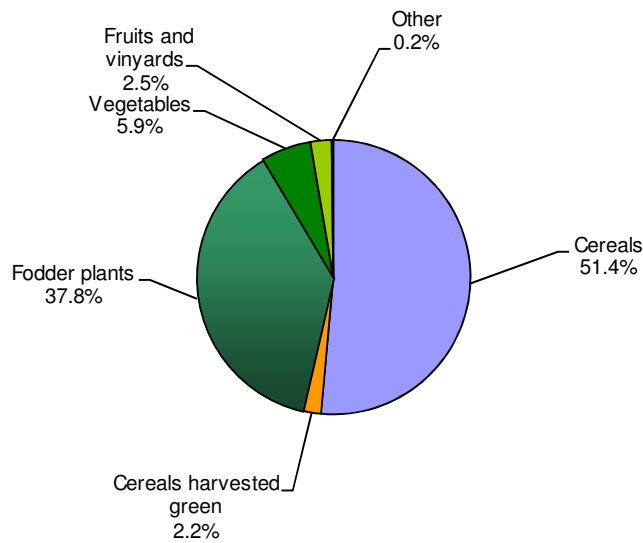
Ownership	Small Farms		Large and specialized farms		Total	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Owned property	350,218	91.0	4,771	58.5	354,989	90.3
Rented from private individuals	26,910	7.0	2,697	33.1	29,607	7.5
Utilize private land for free	5,099	1.3	231	2.8	5,329	1.4
Rented from the state	971	0.3	425	5.2	1,396	0.4
Utilize the state land for free	992	0.3	33	0.4	1,025	0.3
Other	779	0.2	0	0.0	779	0.2
Total	384,969	100.0	8,157	100.0	393,126	100.0

The survey has also collected data on the ownership status of the land plots. Table 3.6 indicates that the small farms operate almost exclusively only in their own land. Large and specialized farms use also rented land, around 33 percent.

4. Agricultural production

This chapter presents data on areas under cultivation by crops (in hectares); production levels (in tones) and the yields (in tones per hectare). Figure 4.1 introduces the main crops cultivated in 2013, grouped in these categories: cereals; Green harvested cereals; fodder crops; vegetables; fruits and vineyards; and other³.

Figure 4.1: Area under crops by categories in %



Green harvested cereals in this graphic are presented as a separate category.

³ Industrial, medical crops and seedlings.

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

Table 4.1* : Crop area, production and yield

Crop	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield(t/ha)
Cereals	147070		
Wheat	107005	407092	4.0
Rye	235	571	2.1
Barley	1324	4308	3.6
Malting barley	39	106	3.0
Oat	2346	6790	3.7
Maize	25531	97964	4.2
Maize (mixed crop)	10591	38669	3.9
Vegetables	16359		
Potatoes	2777	50847	18.8
Tomatoes	950	17291	21.9
Aubergine	8	170	14.8
Pepper	3686	72928	20.3
Pumpkin	114	2402	20.7
Pumpkin (mixed crop)	891	7822	6.2
Courgette	96	1963	25.3
Mushroom	2	16	14.5
Cucumbers	340	8975	29.4
Water Melon	827	17641	21.2
Melon	455	4824	15.1
Cabbage	851	21924	21.0
Cauliflower	29	1793	14.0
Spinach	55	408	9.0
Lettice	75	736	9.9
Redbeet	5	59	20.8
Parsley	20	112	6.9
Leeks	143	2206	17.6
Onion	1060	15308	14.1
Radish	2	8	6.6
Garlic	193	1046	6.6
Beans	374	1088	4.3
Beans (mixed crop)	3274	4804	2.0
Peas	52	313	4.5
Other leguminous plants	30	177	5.7
Carrots	49	481	13.5
Fodder crops and green harvested cereals	110342		
Wheat (harvested green)	302	1366	6.5
Rye (harvested green)	29	307	37.3
Barley (harvested green)			
Oat (harvested green)	1400	9385	6.1
Maize (harvested green)	4294	82050	19.8
Hay(meadow)	81924	217155	2.9
Grass	5036	14836	4.8
Lucerne	15495	60869	4.2
Trefoil	1502	5889	4.5
Vetch	361	1537	4.7
Other (industrial and medical plants, seedlings)	535	514	

* This table does not include the second crops (after the first harvest), which have been planted in total (228 ha) and their production: maize 1.4 tons, tomatoes 66.3 tons, peppers 66.6 tons, cucumbers 73.8 tons, cabbage 1456 tons, cauliflower 0.1 tones, spinach 233.9 tons, salad 18.4 tons, onions 17.2 tons, carrots 1.3 tons and other 31.5 tons.

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

Crops	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
Fruits	6830		
Apple	2024	16786	8.3
Pear	561	4259	7.6
Quince	111	977	8.8
Medlar	35	138	3.9
Plum	1843	24433	13.3
Apricot	47	239	5.1
Peach	84	441	5.2
Cherry	88	354	4.0
Sour Cherry	106	381	3.6
Walnut	91	483	5.3
Hazelnut	22	31	1.4
Chestnut	0	1	
Strawberry	148	465	3.1
Raspberry	23	105	4.6
Blackberry	1	2	1.7
Vine grape	522	6171	11.8
Grape	1125	12577	11.2

***Area under Chestnut (411 ha) is recorded as forest land and is not included in fruits. Also this table does not include scattered fruit trees and their production. Scattered fruit trees number and their yield are presented in table 4.2.*

The table 4.1 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, pepper, tomato, onion and water melon. Within the group of fodder crops, hay (meadow) and lucerne have the largest areas and production. In orchards, the largest areas are under apples and plums.

Mean yield ton/ha introduced in table 4.1 is the weighted mean yield.

Figure 4.2: Structure of grain area

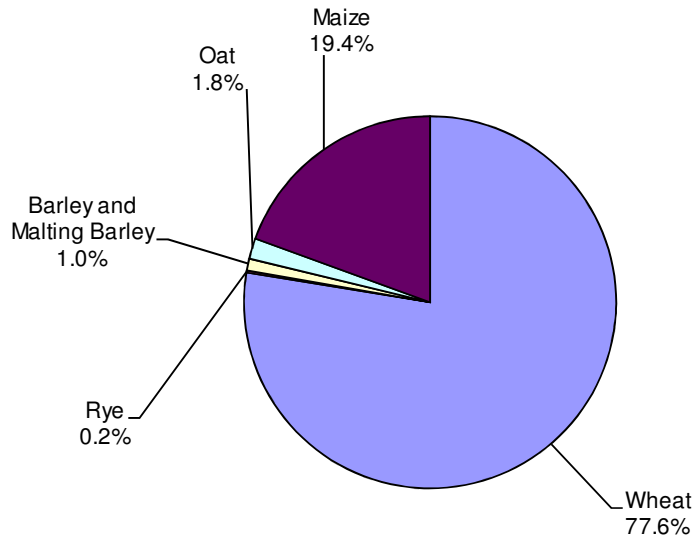


Figure 4.3: Structure of vegetable areas

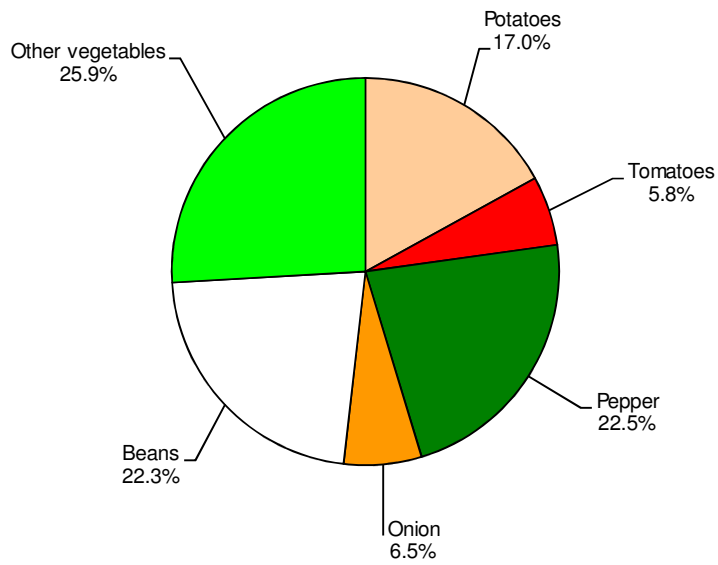


Figure 4.4: Structure of fruit and vineyard areas

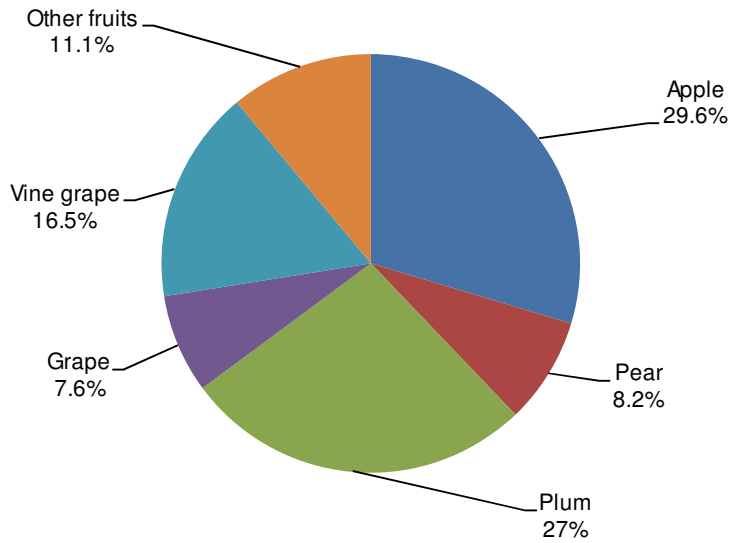


Table 4.2: Scattered fruit trees

Type of fruit trees	Number of trees	Production (t)
Apple	341,011	5,254
Pear	117,850	1,643
Quince	40,236	769
Medlar	17,822	201
Plum	257,017	4,634
Apricot	14,848	294
Peach	15,176	189
Cherry	26,313	374
Sour Cherry	19,263	197
Walnut	38,785	519
Hazelnut	6,639	24
Chestnut	1,877	19
Vine grape	28,142	612

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. During the survey, the households provided also data on forests in the agricultural household sector and the wood utilization.⁴

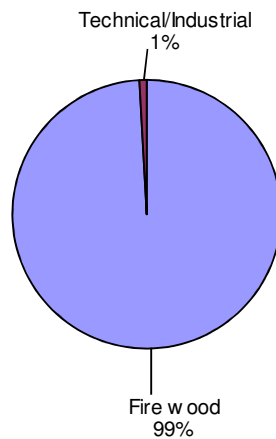
Table 5.1 presents the wood utilization in cubic meters (m³).

Table 5.1: Wood utilization in cubic meters (m³)

Total	Fire wood	Technical/Industrial	Total utilized
	m ³	m ³	m ³
Kosovo	412,017	3,616	415,633

Table 5.1 presents reported wood utilization. More wood is used for fire than for technical or industrial purposes.

Figure 5.1: Utilization of forests



Wood utilization falls into two categories: firewood and technical/ industrial wood. Mostly the wood is used as firewood, while only 1 percent is used for technical and industrial purposes.⁵ (Figure 5.1)

⁴ Additional information on Kosovo forestry can be obtained from MAFRD, Forestry Agency of Kosova and Department of Forestry.

⁵ Electricity piling, railway pontoon, furniture, floor and tan and tap from wood cortex.

6. Livestock

Statistics on the number of animals by the size of household farm, small or large and specialized, were collected during the survey. In Kosovo there is a relatively large number of household farms specialized in livestock. Information were also collected about livestock products sold in order to provide an 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 in November 2013

Livestock type	Total number of livestock
Cattle	321,384
Calves less than 6 months	72,435
Bulls and heifers 6 months to 1 year	42,578
Bulls and heifers 1 year to 2 years	18,944
Bulls and heifers more than 2 years	7,210
Milk Cows	178,557
Oxen	1,389
Buffalo	272
Pigs	49,198
Piglets up to 6 months	27,030
Bearing Sows	19,316
Boars for Insemination	2,851
Sheep	143,728
Lambs	30,507
Sheep for breeding	107,991
Rams for insemination	5,230
Goats	16,684
Horses and Donkeys	2,929
Horses	2,656
Donkeys	273
Poultry	2,244,142
Chickens	2,107,713
Other poultry	136,429
Beehives	93,533

The number of livestock presented in the above table is of November 2013. Bovines are the most important livestock, out of which 56 percent are dairy cows.

The average number of dairy cows per agriculture household is around 1.

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

Table 6.2: Number of animals purchased, sold or slaughtered

Livestock type	Number of livestock		
	Purchased	Sold	Sloughered
Cattle	18,164	48,418	32,738
Calves less than 6 months	3,915	19,243	4,331
Bulls and heifers 6 months to 1 year	6,053	9,078	9,398
Bulls and heifers 1 year to 2 years	1,828	5,784	6,613
Bulls and heifers more than 2 years	315	2,167	2,685
Milk Cows	5,944	11,668	7,623
Oxen	110	474	2,087
Buffalo	:	3	1
Pigs	5,567	35,675	29,393
Piglets up to 6 months	3,551	34,687	10,802
Bearing Sows	1,957	619	11,117
Boars for insemination	60	369	7,474
Sheep	19,908	47,304	11,074
Lambs	1,340	28,131	4,955
Sheep for breeding	18,132	15,624	5,475
Rams for insemination	436	3,548	644
Goats	2,035	4,400	1,913
Horses and Donkeys	77	112	:
Horses	77	112	:
Donkeys	:	:	:
Poultry	214,773	130,951	1,001,701
Chickens	211,229	127,524	950,390
Other poultry	3,545	3,428	51,310
Beehives	853	222	

Agricultural households in Kosovo sell their young cattle, mainly up to one year old. This category includes around 58% of the sold cattle.

In 2013, some households (63807) sold also livestock products (Table 6.3)

Table 6.3: Livestock products sold

Livestock products	No. of agricultural households	Average value /HH(Euro)	Total value (Euro)
Meat	5,961	881	5,248,761
Milk	26,110	1,314	34,311,450
Cheese	14,289	447	6,380,756
Fat (grease)	3,846	151	582,192
Other dairy products	3,806	327	1,245,882
Eggs	3,508	659	2,313,224
Honey	4,307	786	3,385,720
Other products	1,980	537	1,062,542
Other	63,807	855	54,530,528

7 Agricultural inputs

In the survey data were collected also data on the agricultural inputs, fertilizers and manure. Labour force input is discussed separately in Chapter 8.

Utilization of fertilizers and manure

Table 7.1 presents the utilization of various types of fertilizers, while Table 7.2 presents utilization of manure. Fertilizers are used by most of the farmers. NPK, often used as a basic fertilizer during the planting, is the most frequently used non-organic fertilizers. Most of the rest are NAG and URE, which are mainly used after crop germination.

Table 7.1: Utilization of fertilizers by crop groups *

Crop group	Fertilizers										
	Area (ha)	NPK		NAG		URE		Other		Total(NPK, NAG,URE, Other)	Total (NPK, NAG,URE, Other)
		kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha	kg	kg/ha
Grains	136,480	34,874,953	256	5,012,639	37	21,567,236	158	949,188	7	62,404,016	457
Vegetables	12,194	2,836,204	233	466,014	38	1,126,893	92	871,761	71	5,300,872	435
Fruits	6,830	1,291,403	189	162,248	24	220,862	32	796,095	117	2,470,608	362
Forage Plants	110,342	7,980,855	72	1,024,017	9	3,673,753	33	471,790	4	13,150,415	119
Other	535	85,848	160	50	0	10,937	20	1,131	2	97,967	183
Total	266,381	47,069,263	177	6,664,969	25	26,599,681	100	3,089,965	12	83,423,877	313

Table 7. 2: Utilization of manure by crop groups *

Crop group	Manure		
	Siperfaqja (ha)	ton	kg/ha
Grains	136,480	329,785	2,416
Vegetables	12,194	86,496	7,093
Fruits	6,830	18,752	2,745
Forage Plants	110,342	215,086	1,949
Other	535	171	320
Total	266,381	650,290	2,441

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

Table 7.1 and 7.2 shows the utilization of mineral and organic fertilizers in agricultures crops. They show the amount and the average utilization of fertilizers and manure per hectare. It is important to point out that the quantities are in gross values. This means that there is no direct information about the net use of active substances in different fertilizers. The average amount of fertilizers used is 313 kg/ha. While, the average amount of manure used is 2441 kg/ha.

8 Agricultural labour force

Data on agricultural labour force is important in order to assess to what extent agriculture can absorb rural labour force and the extent to which non-farm jobs are required in rural areas. The latter can identify the necessary policies targeting rural development. For this reason, the survey collected information on the employment of household members in the farm, depending on their full-time, part-time or occasional engagement in production.

Persons who worked at least 20 hours per week in agriculture were classified as part-time workers engaged in agriculture; those who worked around 56 hours per week were considered as full-time employees, and persons who worked less than 20 hours per week were defined as occasional workers. Information was also collected about the number of working days that are paid by the farm.

The 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 to be 8 hours, resulting in 225 working days per year, for fulltime employees.

Table 8.1 presents the number of household members engaged in the farm by gender and extent of engagement in the household's farm.

Table 8.1: Number of household members engaged in the farm

Full time						
Age	Male full time		Female full time		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 vjeç	400	66.4	202	33.6	602	100.0
16-65 vjeç	59,538	68.5	27,372	31.5	86,911	100.0
>65 vjeç	2,916	74.8	985	25.2	3,901	100.0
Total	62,854	68.8	28,559	31.2	91,414	100.0
Part time						
Age	Male part time		Female part time		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 vjeç	1,048	57.7	769	42.3	1,818	100.0
16-65 vjeç	104,696	68.0	49,304	32.0	154,000	100.0
>65 vjeç	3,593	84.2	672	15.8	4,264	100.0
Total	109,337	68.3	50,745	31.7	160,082	100.0
Occasional						
Age	Male Occasional		Female Occasional		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 vjeç	3,993	66.4	2,023	33.6	6,016	100.0
16-65 vjeç	103,411	54.4	86,561	45.6	189,972	100.0
>65 vjeç	5,892	56.6	4,525	43.4	10,416	100.0
Gjithsej	113,295	54.9	93,109	45.1	206,404	100.0

Table 8.2 presents the number of days worked by the workers engaged per diem in the household farm. Data on gender and age are included as well.

Table 8.2: Labour force engaged per diem in agricultural labour, working days

Age	Male person working days		Female person working days		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16 vjeç	414	100.0	:	:	414	100.0
16-65 vjeç	256,049	99.2	2,095	0.8	258,143	100.0
>65 vjeç	4	100.0	:	:	4	100.0
Gjithsej	256,466	99.2	2,095	0.8	258,561	100.0

Table 8.2 indicates that people aged 65 and over are not used as paid labour force. Applying the procedure of converting of working days into Annual Work Units (AWU) explained above, the working days in the table represent 1149 full-time employees. The predominant proportion of labour force are male. Per diem mostly ranges 12-15 Euros (Table 8.3). Small differences by gender were observed in the payment of persons in active working age.

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

Age	Average wage in Euro	
	Male	Female
16-65 years	14.56	11.82

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

Table 8.4: Full-time equivalent workers by gender and regions

Region	Male	Female	Total
Kosovo	145,847	77,209	223,056
Prishtina	41,103	12,886	53,989
Mitrovica	21,210	14,783	35,992
Peja	27,001	20,648	47,649
Gjakova	19,040	7,313	26,353
Prizreni	14,713	8,519	23,232
Ferizaji	8,603	5,516	14,119
Gjilani	14,178	7,545	21,722

The regions of Pristina, Peja and Mitrovica have the highest number of agriculture household members engaged in agriculture as full-time workers. This applies to both genders.

9. Farm expenditures

Data on farm expenditure and revenues were collected during the Agricultural Household Survey in an attempt to fill the existing gap in economic statistics at farm and household level. Gradually, such economic data at the farm level will be available through the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN), consistent with the EU definitions.

Table 9.1 shows farm production expenditures by main categories and by farm structure. The main categories of expenditures are: fertilizers, contracted services and rent paid for rented machinery, fuel, animal feeding stuff and the seeds. These items cover around 72.6 % of the total farm expenditures.

Table 9.1: Structure of farm expenditures

Expenditure type	Small farms		Large and specialized farms		Total	
	Euro	%	Euro	%	Euro	%
Fertilizers	33,511,825	25.1	1,145,248	14.1	34,657,073	24.4
Manure	485,989	0.4	13,060	0.2	499,049	0.4
Chemicals	3,454,496	2.6	157,324	1.9	3,611,820	2.5
Seeds	15,165,455	11.3	518,436	6.4	15,683,891	11.1
Animal feed	13,839,585	10.3	1,536,778	18.9	15,376,363	10.8
Livestock purchase	12,014,852	9.0	917,308	11.3	12,932,160	9.1
Veterinary services	3,899,617	2.9	147,125	1.8	4,046,742	2.9
Wages and salaries	3,621,983	2.7	943,166	11.6	4,565,149	3.2
Fuel	16,151,007	12.1	721,773	8.9	16,872,780	11.9
Machinery repairs and maintenance	3,833,826	2.9	195,955	2.4	4,029,781	2.8
Contracted services & rented machinery	20,080,646	15.0	272,332	3.3	20,352,978	14.3
Regular maintenance and repair of farm buildings	1,506,732	1.1	658,175	8.1	2,164,907	1.5
Rental of farm land and buildings	2,980,169	2.2	332,102	4.1	3,312,271	2.3
Electricity, telephone etc.	877,178	0.7	113,831	1.4	991,009	0.7
Interest on loans	474,007	0.4	102,045	1.3	576,052	0.4
Other operative expenditures	1,836,421	1.4	361,744	4.4	2,198,165	1.5
Total	133,733,788	100.0	8,136,402	100.0	141,870,190	100.0

Annex 1 .KAS' regions and municipalities covered

KAS regions	Municipality
Prishtina	Prishtina
	Fushë Kosova
	Glllogovci
	Obiliqi
	Lipjani
	Novobërda
	Podujeva
	Mitrovica
Mitrovica	Mitrovica
	Vushtrria
	Skenderaj
	Leposaviçi
	Zubin Potoku
	Zveçani
Peja	Peja
	Istogu
	Klina
Gjakova	Gjakova
	Deçani
	Rahoveci
Prizreni	Prizreni
	Dragashi
	Suhareka
	Malisheva
Ferizaj	Ferizaj
	Kaçaniku
	Shtërpca
	Shtime
Gjilani	Gjilani
	Kamenica
	Vitia

Annex 2. Questionnaire



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

Zyra e Kryeministrit - Ured Premijera - Office of the Prime Minister



AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TE KOSOVES
AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKE KOSOVA
KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS

QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey of Agriculture Households 2013

Identification

Municipality _____

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Settlement/ Village _____

Head of Household _____
First Father's name Last

Phone _____

Respondent name _____
First Last

Phone _____

Enumerator _____ Date ____/____/ 2013
First Last

Team _____

PSU Code			No. HH	

Supervisor _____ Date ____/____/ 2013
First Last

Operator _____ Date ____/____/ 2013

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This data is confidential and is used for statistics research only

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4, 5, 6	Table 3	Crops planted and harvested (during 2007-2008 season)
7	Table 4	Mixed Crops planted and harvested (during 2007-2008 season)
7	Table 5	Comparison of Planted Areas
8	Table 6	Cultivation of the second crop after the 1 st harvesting
8	Table 7	Autumn sowing 2008
9	Table 8	Machinery and Agricultural Equipment
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11	Table 11	Farm Labour
12	Table 12	Farm Expenditure in the last 12 months
12	Table 13	Gross Farm Income in the last 12 months

Table 1- Members of Agricultural Household in 2012-2013

	(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 3A- CROPS PLANTED AND HARVESTED IN PURE STAND

(3.0) Did this household plant or harvest any crops in purestand in the 2012-2013 crop year?

YES 1
 NO 2 >> TABLE 4


(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)
Code	PUT A CHECK MARK IN COL 3.1 BESIDE ANY CROP PLANTED OR HARVESTED IN THE 2012-20013CROP YEAR (1Nov 12- 31 Oct 13).	Plot number(s) from Table 2	Area planted			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 ²				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	URE
										%	%	%	%	%	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	
Grains																				
101	Wheat																			
102	Rye																			
103	Barley																			
104	Barley for beer																			
106	Oats																			
107	Maize																			
Vegetables																				
207	Potatoes																			
208	Tomato																			
209	Aubergine																			
210	Peppers																			
211	Pumpkin																			
212	Courgette																			
213	Mushrooms																			
214	Cucumbers																			
215	Water melon																			
216	Melon																			
217	Cabbage																			
218	Cauliflower																			
219	Spinach																			
220	Lettuce																			

these 5 must add to 100%

AREA SUB-TOTAL PAGE 4

A

TABLE 3B- 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)	
Code	PUT A CHECK MARK IN COL 3.1 BESIDE ANY CROP PLANTED OR HARVESTED IN THE 2012-2013 CROP YEAR (1Nov 12- 31 Oct 13).	Plot number(s) from Table 2		Area planted			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 ²				ha	kg	kg/ha	%	%	%	%	%	NPK		NAG	URE
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%

AREA SUB-TOTAL PAGE 5

B

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TABLE 3C- 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 2012-2013 CROP YEAR (1Nov 12- 31 Oct 13).	(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?	(3.19) ASK FOR OTHER THAN ORCHARD PLOTS Scattered trees	(3.20) Yield? kg	
			ha	ari	m ²				use for your household needs?	use for animal feed?	sell?	use to process and then to sell?	lose to insects, rodents, rotting etc.?	NPK kg	NAG kg	URE kg	tjera kg				
																					%
Fruits																					
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																				
Seedlings																					
600	Seedlings																				

TABELA 6- KULTIVIMI I KULTURËS SË DYTË PAS KORRJES SË PARË, NË VITIN PRODHUES 2012-2013

(6.0) A keni pasur ndonjë ngastër të cilën e keni mbjellur me kulturë të dytë pas korrijes së parë ?

PO 1
JO 2 >> TABELEN 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)	(6.14)	(6.15)	(6.16)	(6.17)	(6.18)	
Kodi	SHËNO X NË KOL.6.1 PRANË ÇDO KULTURE TË MBJELLUR OSE TË KORRUR SI KULTURË TË DYTË NË VITIN PRODHUES (1.Nën.2012-31.Tet.2013).	Numri(at) e ngastrës nga Tabela 2	Sipërfaqja e mbjellur			VETËM PËR PËRDORIM NGA ZYRA Gjithsej hektarë	Cila është sasia e korrur nga [KULTURA] në KG?	Rendimenti?	Çfarë përqindje të kësaj [KULTURE] të korrur mendoni se do të					Çfarë lloji të plehut mineral, dhe çfarë sasi në kg keni përdorur për [KULTURË] sipërfaqe?				Çfarë sasi të plehut organik në kg keni përdorur për [KULTURË] sipërfaqe?	
			ha	ari	m ²				ha	kg	kg/ha	shpenzoni për nevojat e familjes suaj?	shpenzoni për ushqim të kafshëve	shitni?	përdorni për përpunim dhe pastaj për shitje?	dëmtohet nga insektet, brejtësit, kalbja etj.?	NPK		NAG
Emri i kulturës																			
807	Misër																		
808	Domate																		
810	Speca																		
814	Tranguj																		
817	Lakër																		
818	Lulelakër																		
819	Spinaq																		
820	Sallatë																		
823	Preshi (Purri)																		
824	Qepë																		
830	Karrota																		
899	Të tjera _____																		
										këto 5 kolona duhet të jenë = 100%									

TABELA 7- MBJELLJET VJESHTORE NË VITIN 2013

(7.0) A keni mbjellur ndonjë kulturë në vjeshtë 2013 për ta korrur në vitin 2014 ?

PO 1
JO 2 >> TABELËN 8

(7.1)		(7.2)	(7.3)	(7.4)	(7.5)
Kodi	Emri i kulturës	Sipërfaqja e mbjellur			VETËM PËR PËRDORIM NGA ZYRA Gjithsej hektarë
		ha	ari	m ²	
901	Grurë				
902	Thekër				
903	Elb				
904	Elb birre				
932	Përzierje e barit				
933	Jonxhë				
934	Tërfil				
935	Urov				

Table 8: Agricultural machinery and equipments (possessed currently)

(8.0) Does your household currently possess any operational agricultural machinery or equipment?

YES	1	>> TABLE 9	<input type="checkbox"/>
NO	2		

(8.1)		(8.2)	(8.3)	
Code	Type of equipment	Number in possession	How much you can sell this machine or equipment (or these machines and equipments), Total in Euro	
	RECORD ONLY OPERATIONAL MACHINES AND EQUIPMENTS IN POSSESSION		EURO (€)	
Tractor and associated machines				
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			
16	Haybaler			
17	Intertillag motocultivator			
Motocultivator and associated machines				
30	Motocultivator			
31	Plough			
32	Trailer			
33	Miller Machine			
34	Mower			
35	Intertillag motocultivator			
Machinery and other equipments				
40	Combine Harvester			
41	Mill (for farm use)			
42	Water Pump (large capacity)			
43	Milking Machine			
44	Other- (Specify) _____			
* Investments in agriculture (in last 12 months)				Value of investment in €
45	Building of new stable or anex of stable or new roof etc...			
46	Building of new plantation with orchard or new vineyard etc			
47	Other			

* Do not include the repairs

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	<u>Average daily milk production 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					

Buffalo

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

Pigs

3.1	Piglets up to 6 months					
3.2	Bearing sows					
3.3	Boars for insemination					

Sheep

4.1	Lambs					
4.2	Sheep for breeding					
4.3	Rams for insemination					

Goats

5	Goats					
5.1	Milking Goats					

Horses/Donkeys

6.1	Horses					
6.2	Donkeys					

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 2012-2013 crop season?

	(11.2)	(11.3)	(11.4)	(11.5)	(11.6)	(11.7)
	Full Time Workers		Part Time Workers (at least 20 hrs/week)		Occasionally (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 2012-2013 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	Fertilizers.	
12.2	Manure.	
12.3	Chemicals - pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides etc.).	
11.4	Seed and plants.	
12.5	Animal Feed and supplements.	
12.6	Purchase of Livestock and poultry.	
12.7	Veterinary services, drugs, semen, breeding fees, etc.	
12.8	Wages and salaries, in cash or in kind.	
12.9	All fuel (diesel, gasoline, oil, wood, natural gas, etc.) for farm activities	
12.1	Repairs and maintenance to farm machinery, equipment and farm vehicles .	
12.11	Custom Work and Machine Rental Expenses - custom work, contract work, machinery rental, custom trucking, harvesting, combining, etc.	
12.12	Regular maintenance and repair of farm buildings and fences	
12.13	Rental of farm land and buildings (including community pasture and grazing fees)	
12.14	Electricity for farm use	
12.15	Interest costs for farm loans.	
12.16	All other farm business operating expenses such as freight, packaging materials, irrigation fees, legal and accounting fees, etc. (Do not include depreciation)	
12.17	TOTAL farm business operating expenses for the last 12 months.	

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	TOTAL GROSS INCOME, e.g. 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".

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Kosovo Agency of Statistics

short description

Kosovo Agency of Statistics is a professional institution which deals with collection, processing and publication of official statistical data. As such acts since 1948 and has passed through several historical stages, structured according to state regulation of those times.

On 2 August 1999, the Agency has resumed his professional work (after nine years of interruption of all statistical series detrimental to the interest of Kosovo), as an independent institution under the Ministry of Public Administration. Since 12.12.2011 the Agency operates in the frames of the Prime Minister's Office. Office is funded by the Kosovo Consolidated Budget, but also by donors for specific projects and for technical professional support.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics acts according to the Law No. 04/L-036 which entered into force on 12.12.2011. Strategic development plan 2009-2013 is the middle term implementation for the development of statistical system in correlation with the European Union statistics (EUROSTAT).

Kosovo Agency of Statistics has this organizational structure: production departments; (Department of Economic statistics and National Accounts, Department of Agriculture and Environment statistics and Department of Social statistics. **Support Departments**; Department of Methodology and Information Technology, Department of Policy Planning, Coordination and Communication, Department of Census and survey and Department of Administration. **Within the Agency are also established Regional Offices**; Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj

In ASK are employed in total 139 workers, of them 104 (74,8 %) at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 35 (25,2%), with qualifying structure, 70,5% with university education to 29,5% with secondary education.

We have professional and technical cooperation with all Ministries of the Government of Kosovo, especially with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Central Bank of Kosovo, with international institutions, EUROSTAT, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Sweden's SIDA, DFID, UNFPA, UNDP, UNVEF, and with the statistical institutions of the countries in the region.

Kosovo Agency of Statistics almost completely covers the territory of Kosovo, based on the statistical structure of the enumeration areas as the basic unit and sole in the country from which it gets first hand information. All surveys conducted in the field use the extension of the samples in these enumeration areas but also a statistical methodology according to international recommendations. During the collection of statistical data and reports from reporting entities are involved professionals, technicians, administrators, servants of the country offices, field enumerators from regional offices, etc.

We have successfully implemented the project of Population Census, Households and Dwellings in 2011, Census that was not carried out since 1981. Results obtained from the Census will have an important role in compiling the development policies.

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

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