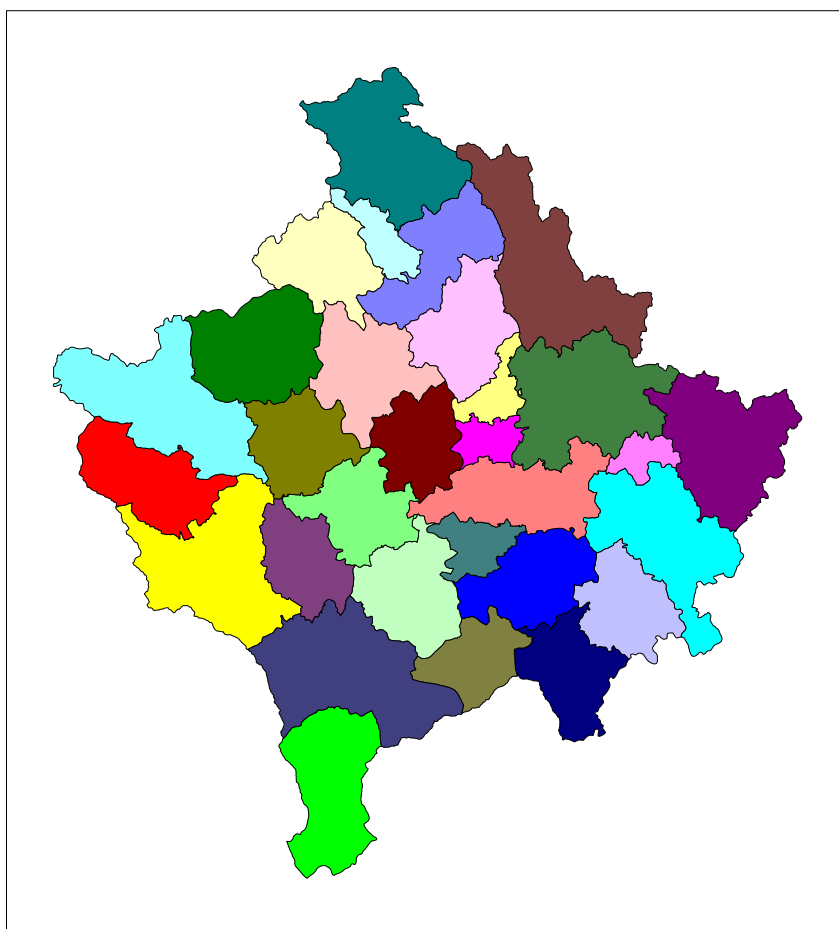




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## Series 5: Social Statistics

# Statistics of Living Standard 2003-2005



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

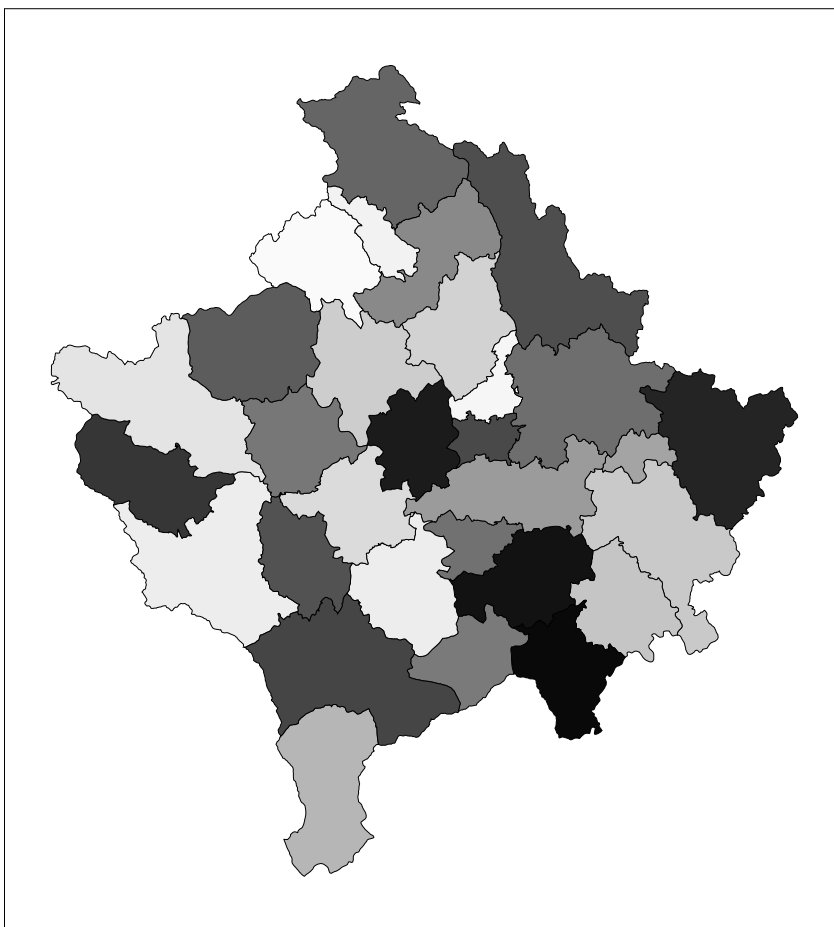




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## Series 5: Social Statistics

# Statistics of Living Standard 2003-2005



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A great deal of information is available on Internet,  
which can be accessed on the SOK Web-site: [www.ks-gov.net/esk](http://www.ks-gov.net/esk)

## P r e f a c e

The reason of publicizing the Statistics of Living Standards is to offer statistical data regarding the living standard in Kosovo, mainly related to households' budget, and data about poverty.

This publication is a collection of data about consumption, expenditure, income and poverty for the period 2003-2005.

For data collection, SOK used the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The aim of this publication is to alleviate the lack of information in the field of living standards in Kosovo.

We believe that this publication will serve as a useful base of reference for all users of statistical data. We invite all users of this publication for cooperation. You can send your comments and proposals in the email address: [socials@ks-gov.net](mailto:socials@ks-gov.net), and hereby contribute towards the improvement of the quality of publications in future.

The following employees of the sector of the Statistics of Living Standard contributed in preparing this publication:

1. Mr sc Bashkim Bellaqa – Director of Social Statistics Department,
2. Emine Deliu – Chief of the living standard sector,
3. Bekim Canolli – High official of the living standard sector,
4. Hatixhe Januzaj - Official of the living standard sector and
5. Mevlyde Dehari - Official of the living standard sector

Organization SIDA and the World Bank (WB) offered professional support for developing HBS (Household Budget Suervey).

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We thank employees of the local offices of SOK, for surveying household budgets.

Chief Executive of SOK,  
Avni Kastrati

August, 2007

## **List of abbreviations**

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| HBS    | Household Budget Survey                             |
| SIDA   | Swedish International Development Agency            |
| WB     | World Bank  |
| SOK    | Statistical Office of Kosovo                        |
| CPI    | Consumer Price Index                                |
| NA     | National Accounts                                   |
| EU     | European Union                                      |
| COICOP | Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose |

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

The Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) continuously measures the private consumption by the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The statistics are needed to determine the basket for the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the private consumption in National Accounts (NA) and analysis of welfare and poverty. The survey also measures education, employment, housing conditions, possession of durable goods, construction and other household related businesses and farming. The data are collected all over the year and all over Kosovo with a random sample of 2 400 households per year, following EU standards and international best practices. The response rate is more than 80 % if the substituted households are counted as non-response.

Economic progress in the last years would be defined as an improvement of living standards in comparison to the period just after the war. In these conditions, acquirement of information through Survey about the household budget is even more appropriate for measurement of living standard, for measurement of GDP, and advantages from ponders of consumption prices. The patterns locations were rural and urban zones, throughout all the territory of Kosovo. Processing and survey of data was done through ACCESS and SPSS programs.

Questionnaire comprise information about the demographic composition of households, including individual data for each member of households, as well as for the income, consumption and expenditures, living conditions, proprietorship of long life goods, business activities and agriculture, approach on elementary infrastructure and public services. Collection of data from households was done by collaborators of SOK, throughout seven regional directorates.

## 1 Household consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005

Consumption is an important part of people's life. Welfare and poverty is also dependent on other aspects in life, but the consumption level and patterns is core for welfare. While income is earned by individuals, consumption is mainly household related. Alcohol and tobacco, clothing, recreation and some specific items can be consumed individually, but the major parts, like food, housing and furnishing are shared by the household members.

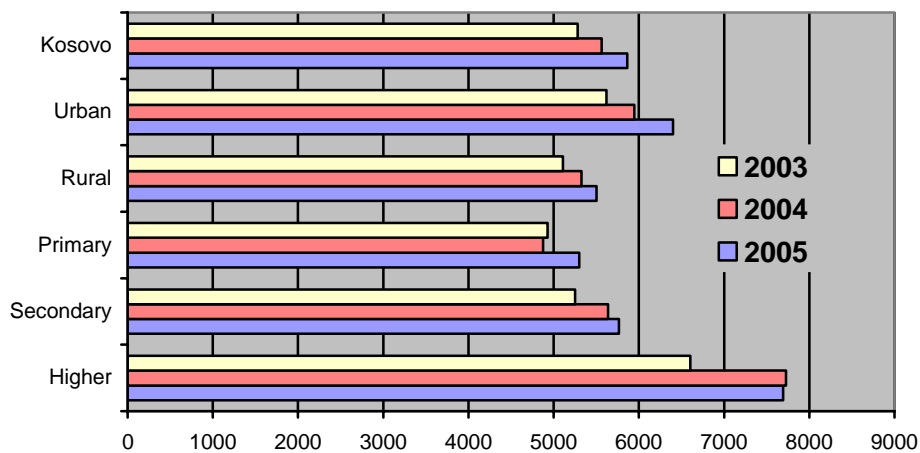
The consumption is classified according to the COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose) standard to harmonize with National Accounts and Consumer Price Index. Besides some improvements, the same standards have been applied during the years, making it easier to compare over time. Most of the consumption is based on goods bought and services paid for during a reference period. The reference period is one month for daily consumption (supported by diary keeping) and last 12 months for durable goods.

Following the international recommendations, the actual costs for housing is not collected, but the welfare value (imputed rent) based on the household's own assessment. In this paper we will focus on the level of consumption for different consumption groups (food, clothing, housing, etc.) and their shares of the total consumption. The development over time for both levels and shares will be presented. We will also compare some household groups. Households with higher education and urban households can be seen as indicators for the future development of consumption, as more people get more education and Kosovo is urbanizing. The figures in the text are rounded to signal that a sample survey only gives approximate estimates.

## 1.1. Total consumption

The consumption per household has increased with about 5 % each year to 5 800 € in 2005. Urban households have a higher consumption (6 400 €) than the rural households with 5 500 €. The increase over time has been similar in both areas. The total consumption increase with more education. Households where the head have primary school or less consumed 5 300 €, while those with secondary consumed 5 800 € and those with higher education had a total consumption of 7 700 € in 2005. Rural and less educated households have both lower consumption level and more members to share with.

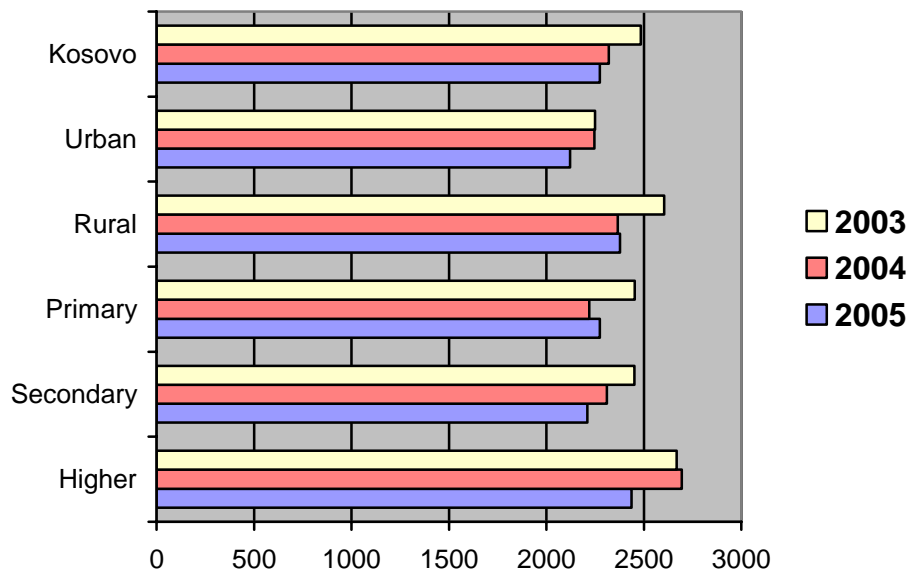
**Graph 1: Total annual household level consumption by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



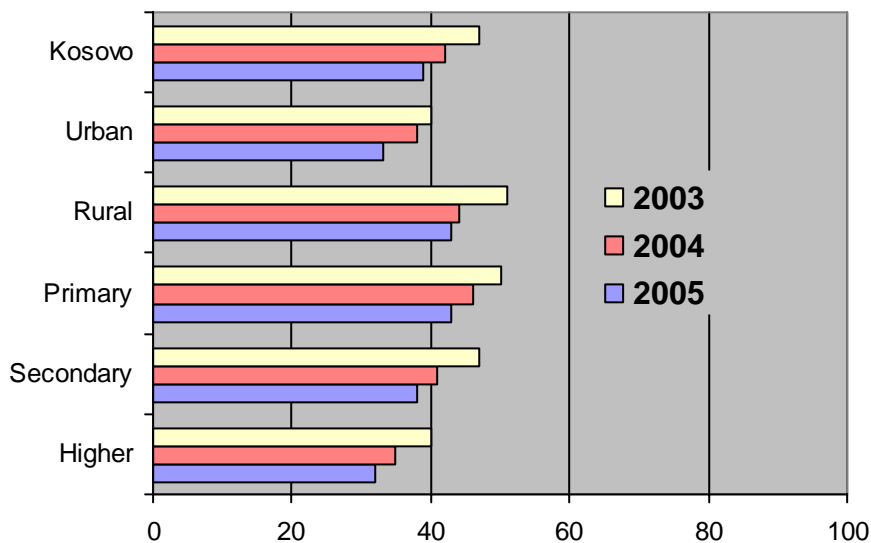
## 1.2. Food

Food has the biggest share of the budget and counts for 2 300 € in 2005 or 39 %. Both the food consumption and its share of the budget have decreased over time. The share was 47 % in 2003. The food consumption is rather even between the groups. Lower food share of the budget indicate higher welfare. As expected the urban households and those with higher education have lower rates. The food share varied between 10 and 19 % in the EU member states 1999.

**Graph 2: Annual food household consumption by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



**Graph 3: Food share of total consumption by locality and education level 2003-2005, %**

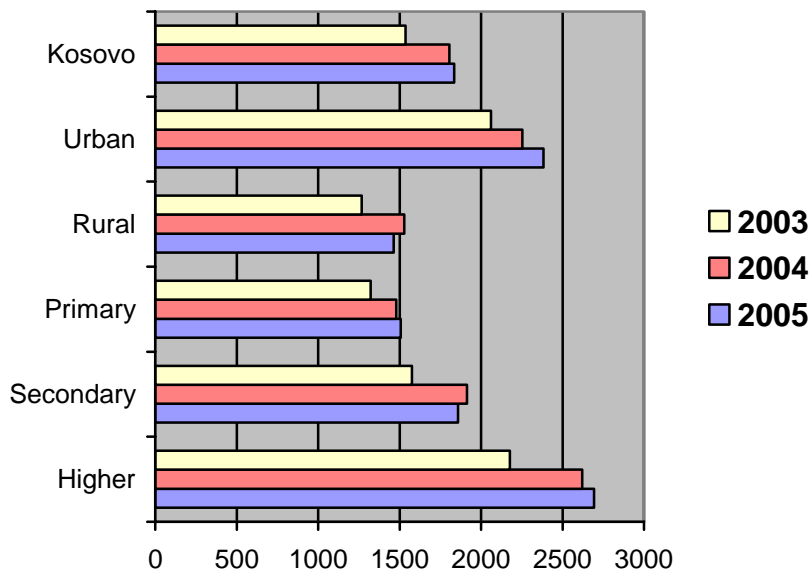


### 1.3. Housing

Housing is taking the second biggest share of the household budget with 1 800 € and 31 % of the budget. Food and housing takes together more than two thirds (70 %) of the budget.

The biggest part of housing is “imputed rent”, i.e. the welfare value of the house. Only a few pay rent. The budget share for housing varies from 27 % for rural to 37 % for urban households. Housing varied between 20 and 31 % in the EU member states 1999.

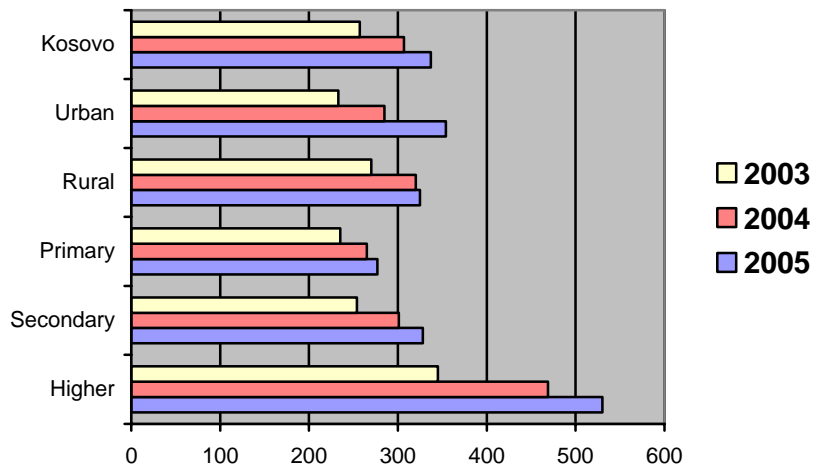
**Graph 4: Housing consumption by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



## 1.4. Clothing and Footwear

The average household spends 340 € per year on clothing and footwear or 6 % of the budget. The budget share varies between 5 and 7 %, compared to 5 – 9 % within EU in 1999.

**Graph 5: Consumption of clothing and footwear by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**

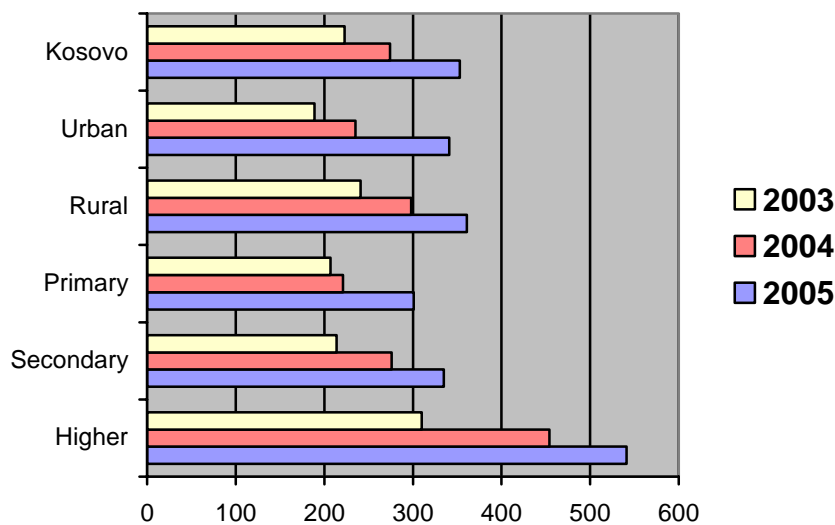


## 1.5. Transport

Transports have increased rather much for all households, but particularly for those with higher education. The budget share for transports range from 5 % for urban to 7 % for rural households. Those with highest education are also using 7 % of their budget on transports.

The budget share varied between 10 and 17 % in EU in 1999.

**Graph 6: Households' transport by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**

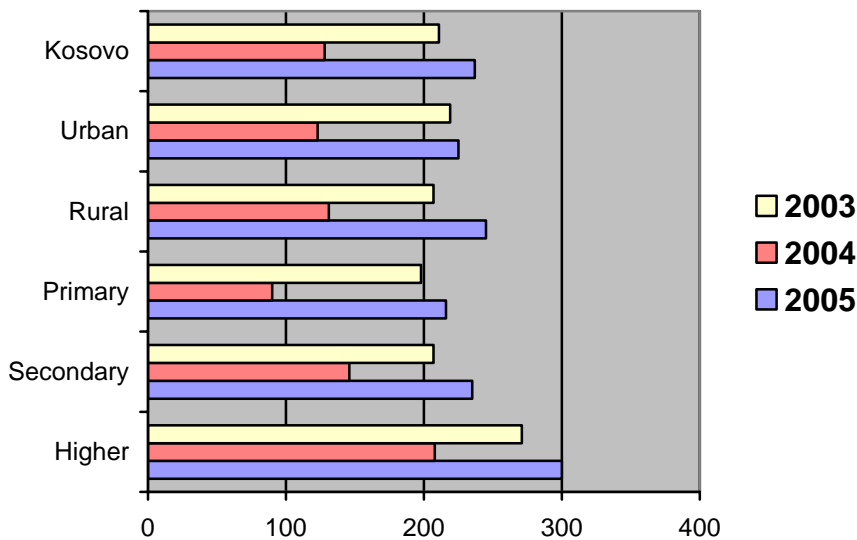


## 1.6. Furnishing

The purchase of furniture dropped in 2004, but came back in 2005. The average household is spending 200 €, while those with the highest education spent 300 €.

The budget share was 4 % for all groups, compared to 5 - 8 % in EU in 1999.

**Graph 7: Furnishing by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**

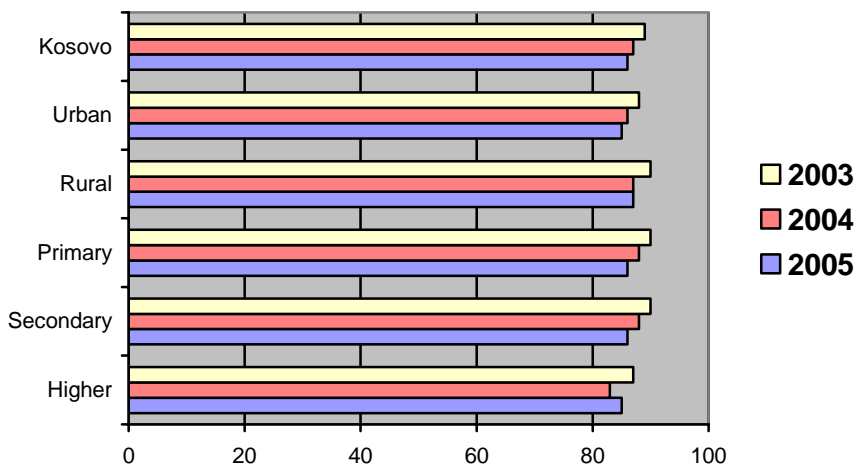


## 1.7. “Main” Consumption

The presented five biggest consumption categories (Food, Housing, Clothing and Footwear, Transport and Furnishing) represent 86 % of the all consumption.

The other seven groups are limited to a few percentages each and the differences between household groups are small.

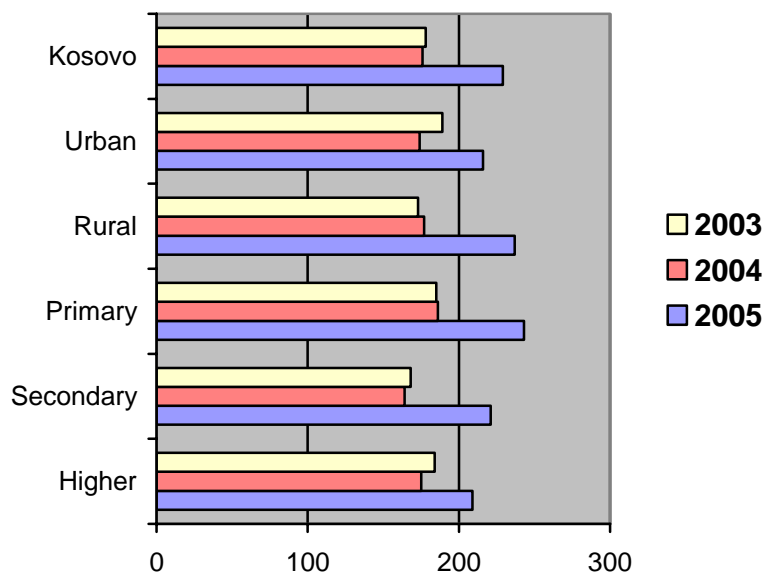
**Graph 8: The five biggest consumption categories by locality and education level, total %**



## 1.8. Alcohol and tobacco

Alcohol and tobacco takes at least 4 % of the total household budget or 229 €. The consumption increased in 2005. In the EU this consumption ranges from 2 to 7 %. The survey had a supplementary question in 2005 and in the first survey round 2002/2003 asking how many cigarettes each person smoke per day. All together people were smoking 1.6 billion cigarettes in 2005 compared to 2.8 billion 2002/3. With an average price of 0.5 € per package 2002/3 and 0.7 € in 2005 the total annual consumption was 56 million € 2005 and 71 million € in 2002/3. The percentage smokers have decreased with 4 percentage points for both women and men.

**Graph 9: Consumption of alcohol and tobacco by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



**Table 1: Percentage smokers in the population by sex and daily cigarettes, % of population 16 years and older**

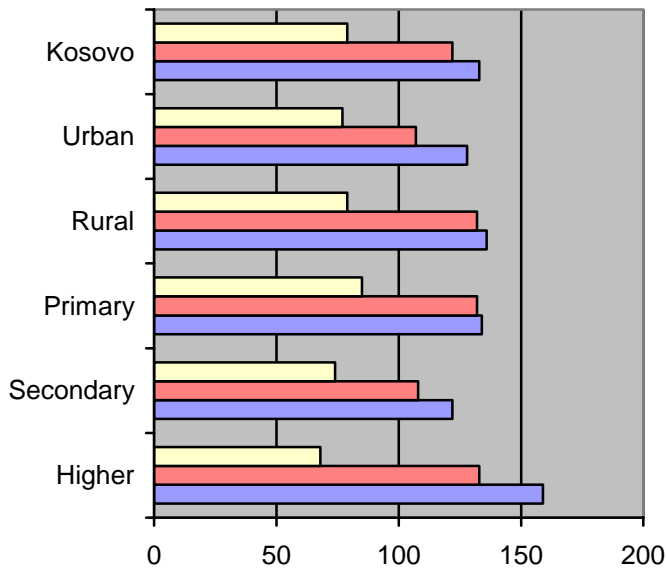
|               | Men  |      | Women |      | All  |      |
|---------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
|               | 2002 | 2005 | 2002  | 2005 | 2002 | 2005 |
| 1 to 10       | 2    | 2    | 2     | 2    | 2    | 2    |
| 11 to 20      | 20   | 22   | 5     | 3    | 13   | 12   |
| 21+           | 14   | 8    | 2     | 0    | 8    | 3    |
| Total Smokers | 36   | 32   | 9     | 5    | 22   | 18   |



## 1.9. Health

Expenditure for health has increased a lot. Households with a higher level education spend more than those with a lower level of education.

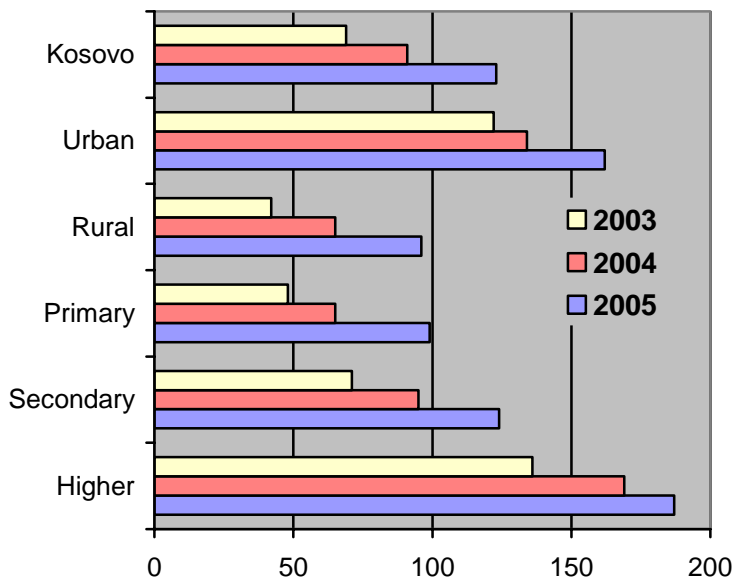
**Graph 10: Health expenditure by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



## 1.10. Communication

Communication expenditure has also increased a lot during the three years. Urban and higher educated households are spending much more than the others.

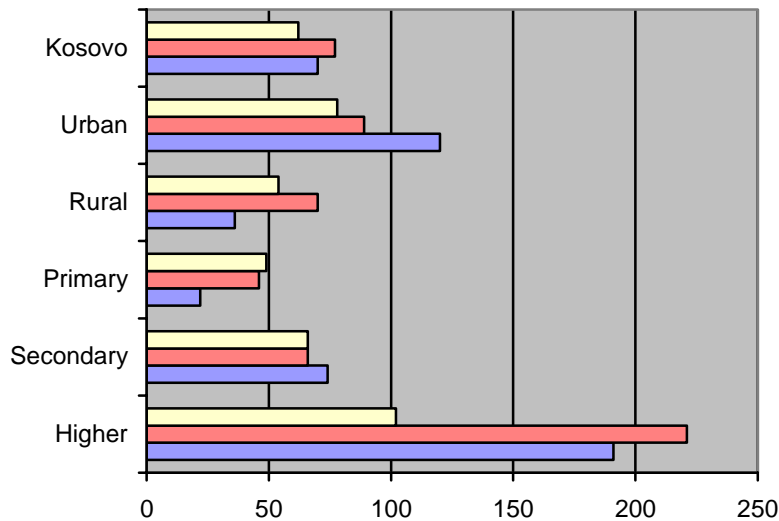
**Graph 11: Communication by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



### 1.11. Recreation

There was a peak of expenditures for recreation for most households in 2004. Only the urban households spent significantly more on recreation in 2005 than in 2004.

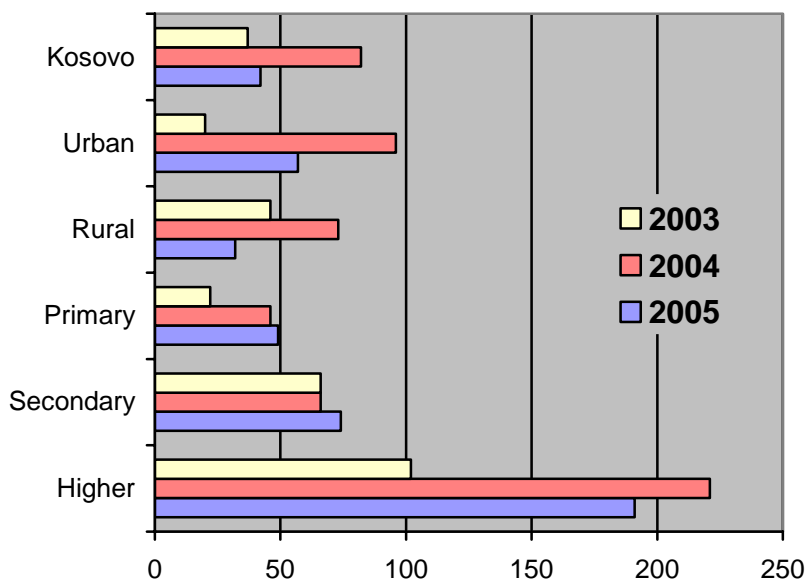
**Graph 12: Expenditure for recreation by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



### 1.12. Education

Education expenditures had also a peak in 2004 and the households with higher education spent more than double compared to other groups.

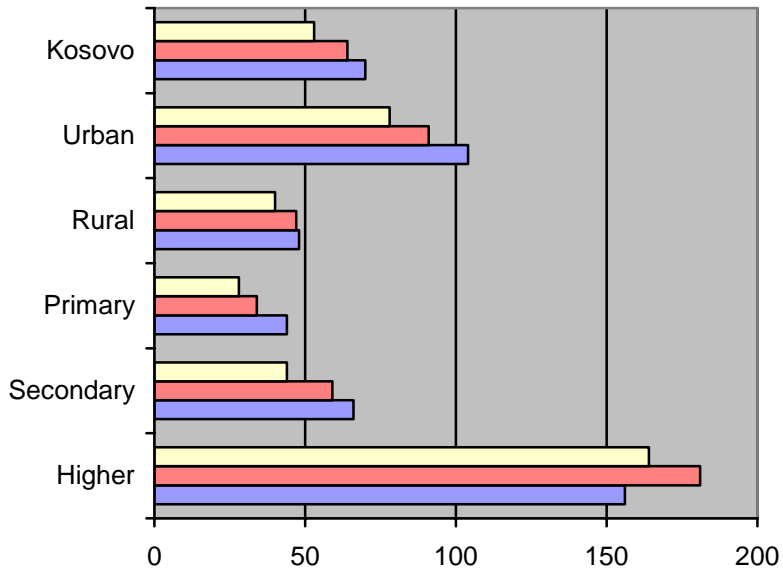
**Graph 13: Education costs by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



### 1.13. Hotels and restaurants

Expenditure for hotel and restaurants has a similar pattern as those for recreation both over time and between groups.

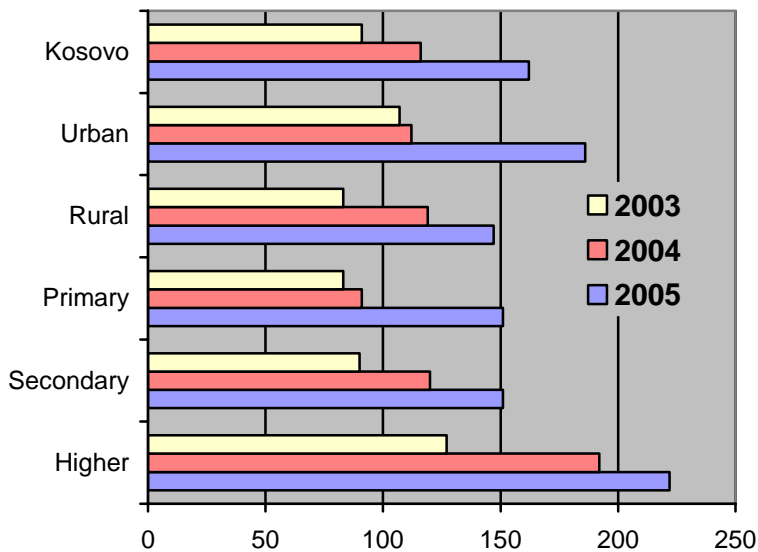
**Graph 14: Expenditure for hotel and restaurants by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



### 1.14. Miscellaneous

This group is a mixture of hair dressing, goods for personal care and expenditures for insurances and other financial costs. They have increased rather much for all household groups.

**Graph 15: Other expenditure by locality and education level 2003-2005, €**



## 1.15. Conclusion

The Kosovo household economy is slowly transforming from food dominance to housing, clothing and transports. The urban and higher educated households are ahead and are increasing the budget share for communication, education, recreation and hotel and restaurants.

**Table 2: Annual household consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005 by consumption main groups, locality and education of head of household, € and % of total consumption**

| Kosovo                           | Households | Food    | Alc & tobacco | Clothing | Housing | Furnishing | Health | Transp | Com | Recreat | Educ | Hotel & rest | Misc | Total   |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------------|----------|---------|------------|--------|--------|-----|---------|------|--------------|------|---------|
|                                  |            |         |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 278 397    | 2 484 € | 178           | 257      | 1 536 € | 211        | 79     | 223    | 69  | 62      | 37   | 53           | 91   | 5 281 € |
| 2004                             | 274 371    | 2 320 € | 176           | 307      | 1 806 € | 128        | 122    | 274    | 91  | 77      | 82   | 64           | 116  | 5 563 € |
| 2005                             | 261 877    | 2 274 € | 229           | 337      | 1 834 € | 237        | 133    | 353    | 123 | 70      | 42   | 70           | 162  | 5 863 € |
| <b>Urban</b>                     |            |         |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 94 332     | 2 249 € | 189           | 233      | 2 060 € | 219        | 77     | 189    | 122 | 78      | 20   | 78           | 107  | 5 621 € |
| 2004                             | 105 308    | 2 246 € | 174           | 285      | 2 254 € | 123        | 107    | 235    | 134 | 89      | 96   | 91           | 112  | 5 946 € |
| 2005                             | 105 120    | 2 121 € | 216           | 354      | 2 384 € | 225        | 128    | 341    | 162 | 120     | 57   | 104          | 186  | 6 399 € |
| <b>Rural</b>                     |            |         |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 184 065    | 2 605 € | 173           | 270      | 1 268 € | 207        | 79     | 241    | 42  | 54      | 46   | 40           | 83   | 5 107 € |
| 2004                             | 168 964    | 2 366 € | 177           | 320      | 1 528 € | 131        | 132    | 298    | 65  | 70      | 73   | 47           | 119  | 5 326 € |
| 2005                             | 156 546    | 2 378 € | 237           | 325      | 1 463 € | 245        | 136    | 361    | 96  | 36      | 32   | 48           | 147  | 5 503 € |
| <b>Primary education or less</b> |            |         |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 131 599    | 2 454 € | 185           | 235      | 1 323 € | 198        | 85     | 207    | 48  | 49      | 32   | 28           | 83   | 4 927 € |
| 2004                             | 126 789    | 2 220 € | 186           | 265      | 1 480 € | 90         | 132    | 221    | 65  | 46      | 47   | 34           | 91   | 4 877 € |
| 2005                             | 115 943    | 2 274 € | 243           | 277      | 1 506 € | 216        | 134    | 301    | 99  | 22      | 33   | 44           | 151  | 5 300 € |
| <b>Secondary education</b>       |            |         |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 108 976    | 2 451 € | 168           | 254      | 1 576 € | 207        | 74     | 214    | 71  | 66      | 38   | 44           | 90   | 5 252 € |
| 2004                             | 110 942    | 2 310 € | 164           | 301      | 1 913 € | 146        | 108    | 276    | 95  | 66      | 81   | 59           | 120  | 5 637 € |
| 2005                             | 104 725    | 2 210 € | 221           | 328      | 1 858 € | 235        | 122    | 335    | 124 | 74      | 42   | 66           | 151  | 5 766 € |
| <b>Higher education</b>          |            |         |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 36 873     | 2 669 € | 184           | 345      | 2 176 € | 271        | 68     | 310    | 136 | 102     | 54   | 164          | 127  | 6 605 € |
| 2004                             | 36 455     | 2 695 € | 175           | 469      | 2 621 € | 208        | 133    | 454    | 169 | 221     | 208  | 181          | 192  | 7 728 € |
| 2005                             | 41 209     | 2 437 € | 209           | 530      | 2 693 € | 300        | 159    | 541    | 187 | 191     | 66   | 156          | 222  | 7 692 € |

| Kosovo                           | Households | Food | Alc & tobacco | Clothing | Housing | Furnishing | Health | Transp | Com | Recreat | Educ | Hotel & rest | Misc | "Big 5" |
|----------------------------------|------------|------|---------------|----------|---------|------------|--------|--------|-----|---------|------|--------------|------|---------|
|                                  |            |      |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 278 397    | 47%  | 3%            | 5%       | 29%     | 4%         | 1%     | 4%     | 1%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 89%     |
| 2004                             | 274 371    | 42%  | 3%            | 6%       | 32%     | 2%         | 2%     | 5%     | 2%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 87%     |
| 2005                             | 261 877    | 39%  | 4%            | 6%       | 31%     | 4%         | 2%     | 6%     | 2%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 3%   | 86%     |
| <b>Urban</b>                     |            |      |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 94 332     | 40%  | 3%            | 4%       | 37%     | 4%         | 1%     | 3%     | 2%  | 1%      | 0%   | 1%           | 2%   | 88%     |
| 2004                             | 105 308    | 38%  | 3%            | 5%       | 38%     | 2%         | 2%     | 4%     | 2%  | 1%      | 2%   | 2%           | 2%   | 86%     |
| 2005                             | 105 120    | 33%  | 3%            | 6%       | 37%     | 4%         | 2%     | 5%     | 3%  | 2%      | 1%   | 2%           | 3%   | 85%     |
| <b>Rural</b>                     |            |      |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 184 065    | 51%  | 3%            | 5%       | 25%     | 4%         | 2%     | 5%     | 1%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 90%     |
| 2004                             | 168 964    | 44%  | 3%            | 6%       | 29%     | 2%         | 2%     | 6%     | 1%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 87%     |
| 2005                             | 156 546    | 43%  | 4%            | 6%       | 27%     | 4%         | 2%     | 7%     | 2%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 3%   | 87%     |
| <b>Primary education or less</b> |            |      |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 131 599    | 50%  | 4%            | 5%       | 27%     | 4%         | 2%     | 4%     | 1%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 90%     |
| 2004                             | 126 789    | 46%  | 4%            | 5%       | 30%     | 2%         | 3%     | 5%     | 1%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 88%     |
| 2005                             | 115 943    | 43%  | 5%            | 5%       | 28%     | 4%         | 3%     | 6%     | 2%  | 0%      | 1%   | 1%           | 3%   | 86%     |
| <b>Secondary education</b>       |            |      |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 108 976    | 47%  | 3%            | 5%       | 30%     | 4%         | 1%     | 4%     | 1%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 90%     |
| 2004                             | 110 942    | 41%  | 3%            | 5%       | 34%     | 3%         | 2%     | 5%     | 2%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 2%   | 88%     |
| 2005                             | 104 725    | 38%  | 4%            | 6%       | 32%     | 4%         | 2%     | 6%     | 2%  | 1%      | 1%   | 1%           | 3%   | 86%     |
| <b>Higher education</b>          |            |      |               |          |         |            |        |        |     |         |      |              |      |         |
| 2003                             | 36 873     | 40%  | 3%            | 5%       | 33%     | 4%         | 1%     | 5%     | 2%  | 2%      | 1%   | 2%           | 2%   | 87%     |
| 2004                             | 36 455     | 35%  | 2%            | 6%       | 34%     | 3%         | 2%     | 6%     | 2%  | 3%      | 3%   | 2%           | 2%   | 83%     |
| 2005                             | 41 209     | 32%  | 3%            | 7%       | 35%     | 4%         | 2%     | 7%     | 2%  | 2%      | 1%   | 2%           | 3%   | 85%     |

## 2 Private consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005

This article presents macroeconomic data from the HBS 2003-2005. The results differ in some cases from the NA, as NA supplement with some other data sources and make some adjustments. The data are aggregated according to the international standard of COICOP – Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose. With a rather small sample the results must be regarded as approximates. Without an up to date population census it is difficult to judge.

### 2.1. Trends of consumption

The total private consumption including own produced food increased with 2.4 % from 2003 to 2004 and with 1.3 % between 2004 and 2005 according to the survey. The private consumption per household increased with almost 4 % between 2003 and 2004 and 6 % between 2004 and 2005. The consumption per capita increased with more than 14 % from 2003 to 2005.

Applying the official projections with annual population growth of 1.7 %, the total private consumption increased with 17 % between 2003 and 2005. The total consumption varied within EU between 20 000 and 30 000 € in 1999.

**Table 3: Total private consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005**

| Year | Million € | Consumption per household, € | Consumption per capita, € |
|------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2003 | 1.493     | 5.400                        | 840                       |
| 2004 | 1.529     | 5.600                        | 910                       |
| 2005 | 1.549     | 5.900                        | 950                       |

## 2.2. The distribution of the consumption

The biggest budget share is food with 40 % of the total consumption. Second is Housing with more than 30 % and in shared third place come clothing and transport with 6 %. The food share has decreased over the years which can be seen as a sign of higher economic standard. The food consumption in 2003 can be somewhat over estimated, because of a different way of measuring own produced food compared to later years. About 10 % of the total consumption is own produced food and 20 % of all food is own produced.

**Table 4: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005**

| Consumption                       | (%)        |            |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                   | 2003       | 2004       | 2005       |
| Food                              | 48         | 43         | 40         |
| Alcohol & tobacco                 | 3          | 3          | 4          |
| Clothing                          | 5          | 5          | 6          |
| Housing                           | 29         | 31         | 31         |
| Furnishing                        | 4          | 3          | 4          |
| Health                            | 1          | 2          | 2          |
| Transport                         | 4          | 5          | 6          |
| Communication                     | 1          | 2          | 2          |
| Recreation                        | 1          | 1          | 1          |
| Education                         | 1          | 1          | 1          |
| Hotels & restaurants              | 1          | 1          | 1          |
| Misc                              | 2          | 2          | 3          |
| <b>Gjithsej</b>                   | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>100</b> |
| <i>Where of own producef food</i> | <i>13</i>  | <i>9</i>   | <i>9</i>   |

**Table 5: Distribution of consumption in EU in 1999**

| Consumption          | Min | Max |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| Food                 | 10  | 19  |
| Alcohol & tobacco    | 2   | 7   |
| Clothing             | 5   | 9   |
| Housing              | 20  | 31  |
| Furnishing           | 5   | 8   |
| Health               | 1   | 6   |
| Transport            | 10  | 17  |
| Communication        | 2   | 3   |
| Recreation           | 5   | 15  |
| Education            | 0   | 2   |
| Hotels & restaurants | 4   | 10  |
| Misc                 | 5   | 15  |

Source: HBS 1999, Eurostat

### 2.3. Food consumption

The diet in Kosovo is dominated by bread, cereals, dairy products and eggs contributing to almost half of the food consumption (in value). This is followed by equal shares for meat and vegetables (12 % each).

**Table 6: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005**

| Consumption          | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| Bread and cereals    | 22   | 21   | 23   |
| Meat                 | 12   | 13   | 12   |
| Fish                 | 1    | 1    | 1    |
| Dairy products, eggs | 23   | 22   | 21   |
| Oils and fats        | 4    | 5    | 4    |
| Fruits               | 6    | 7    | 7    |
| Vegetables           | 13   | 13   | 12   |
| Sugar and sweets     | 6    | 5    | 6    |
| Food products        | 5    | 5    | 5    |
| Non - alc beverages  | 8    | 9    | 9    |
| Total food           | 100  | 100  | 100  |

## 2.4. Consumption and expenditure

Most consumption is achieved by using money. Paid consumption (consumption expenditure) increased by 8 % between 2003 and 2004 but then remained unchanged in 2005. The welfare value of own houses is steadily growing by 3 % annually. Other non-expenditure consumption (own-produced and received food, firewood and clothing) decreased somewhat. Nonconsumption expenditure increased mainly through the introduction of wage taxes and increased collection of car tax.

**Table 7: Total private consumption in Kosovo 2003-2005, miliona €**

| Year | Million € | Consumption per household, € | Consumption per capita, € |
|------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2003 | 1.493     | 5.400                        | 840                       |
| 2004 | 1.529     | 5.600                        | 910                       |
| 2005 | 1.549     | 5.900                        | 950                       |



### 3 Private income in Kosovo 2003-2005

#### 3.1. Main household income

Wages from the public sector is the most important income source in Kosovo and is the main source for almost one third of the households. The next most important source is wages from the private sector.

Almost one out of ten households is mainly living on remittances from abroad.

Most households have a mix of income sources, so actual incomes give different picture.

**Table 8: Main source of income for the households in Kosovo, % of households**

| Income source           | 2005 | 2002/2003      |
|-------------------------|------|----------------|
| Public wages            | 30   | 35             |
| Privat wages            | 16   | 18             |
| Farming                 | 10   | 11             |
| Business                | 9    | 3              |
| Temporary employment    | 9    | 9              |
| Remittances from abroad | 9    | 8 <sup>1</sup> |
| Pensions                | 7    | 7              |
| Social assistance       | 7    | - <sup>2</sup> |
| Othere                  | 1    | 9              |
| Total                   | 100  | 100            |

<sup>1</sup> Remittances from abroad were not separated in the first survey round

<sup>2</sup> Social assistance was not separated in the first survey round but is the major part of other

### 3.2. Individual income sources

Income is earned by 316 000 men and 114 000 women. Only 1 % of the incomes are in kind, i.e. paid or given in the form of goods or services.

The biggest source is salaries from regular employment with about half of total income (51%). Another 6 % are earned from temporary work. Net income from small scale businesses makes 9 % of total incomes and from farming 6 %.

The second biggest source is remittances in cash from household members abroad (10%) with additional 3 % from others abroad. Pensions from Kosovo count for 5 % and pensions from abroad 3 %.

Women are earning only 18 % of the total incomes. Wages from regular employment is more important for women than for men. Pension from Kosovo is the second most important source for women with 15 % compared to only 3 % for men.

Education has a major impact on income sources. More education leads to more income from regular employment. Those with primary school or less have to a large extent to live on pensions, agriculture and support from abroad. There is of course a close correlation between education and age.

People with secondary education get 15 % of their incomes from businesses. The Serb population is very little engaged in businesses, but more in farming. One fourth of the Serbian incomes comes from pensions with 15 % from Kosovo and 10 % from abroad. Albanians get more private support from abroad.

**Table 9: Income sources in Kosovo, % of income**

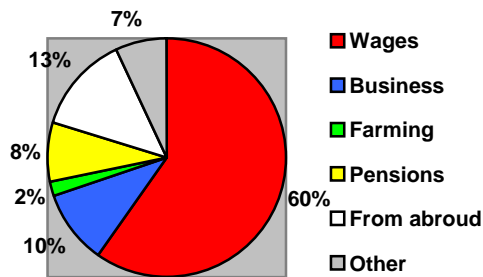
| Income source           | (%)    |        |        |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                         | Men    | Women  | All    |
| Regular wages           | 51     | 58     | 53     |
| Temporary wages         | 7      | 1      | 6      |
| Business net            | 11     | 1      | 10     |
| Agriculture net         | 3      | 1      | 3      |
| From members abroad     | 10     | 12     | 10     |
| From others abroad      | 3      | 3      | 3      |
| Kosovo pensions         | 4      | 15     | 5      |
| Pensions from abroad    | 3      | 2      | 2      |
| Remittances from Kosovo | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Property income         | 2      | 1      | 2      |
| Social welfare          | 2      | 3      | 2      |
| Lotteries               | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| Other                   | 2      | 1      | 2      |
| Wages in kind           | 1      | 1      | 1      |
| Total %                 | 100    | 100    | 100    |
| Total in million €      | 765 M€ | 170 M€ | 935 M€ |

**Table 10: Income sources by highest education level**

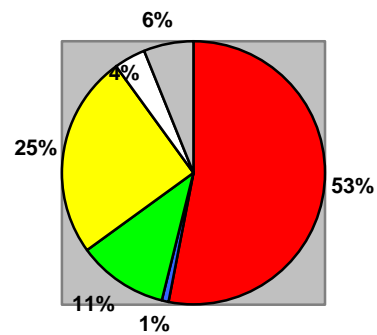
| Income source           | (%)     |           |        |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
|                         | Primary | Secondary | Higher |
| Regular wages           | 21      | 60        | 83     |
| Temporary wages         | 9       | 6         | 1      |
| Business net            | 4       | 15        | 6      |
| Agriculture net         | 8       | 0         | 0      |
| Kosovo pensions         | 14      | 1         | 2      |
| Pensions from abroad    | 7       | 1         | 1      |
| Social welfare          | 5       | 2         | 0      |
| Remittances from abroad | 25      | 8         | 3      |
| Other                   | 6       | 6         | 4      |

**Graph 16: Income sources by ethnicity**

Albanians



Serbs



### 3.3. Income levels

The average income earner got 2 032 € in 2005. Men got 2 200 compared to women with only 1 500 €. Serbs earns only 1 400 € compared to 2 100 for the Albanians. Education is well coordinated with income. Academics earns three times more than people without education.

Employers have the highest income with 4 700 € and retired and unemployed the lowest.

### 3.4. Gender inequality

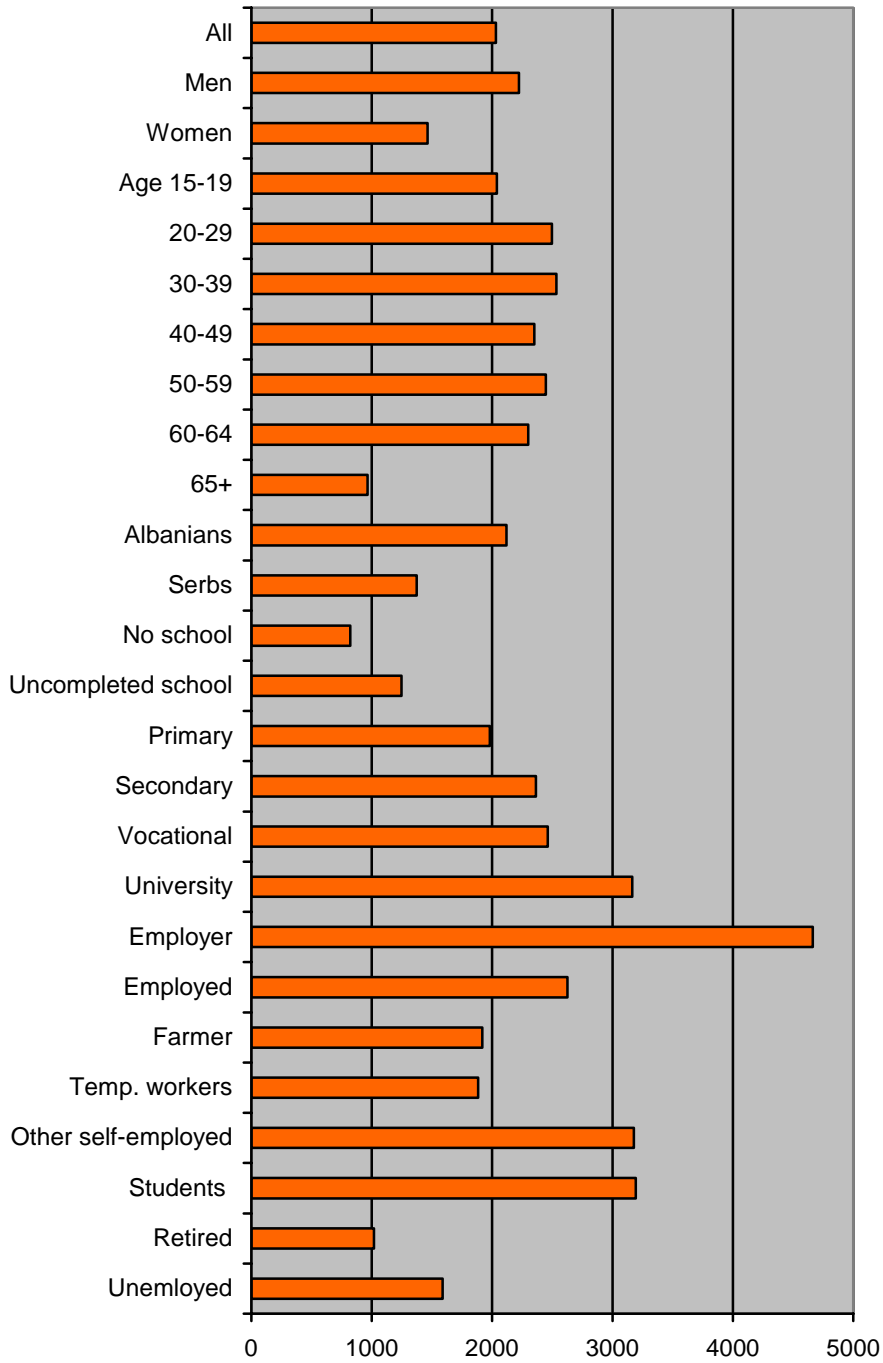
Women have significant lower incomes than men, as a group as well as individual averages. An explanation can be different work volumes rather than unfair wages.

**Table 11: Average Income from 12 months employment by sex, €**

| Income                        | Men     | Women   | All |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-----|
| Wages for 12 month employment | 2.850 € | 2.400 € | 51% |

Men earn almost 20 % more than women for 12 months employment.

**Graph 17: Average annual personal income, by sex, age, ethnicity, education and economic activity**

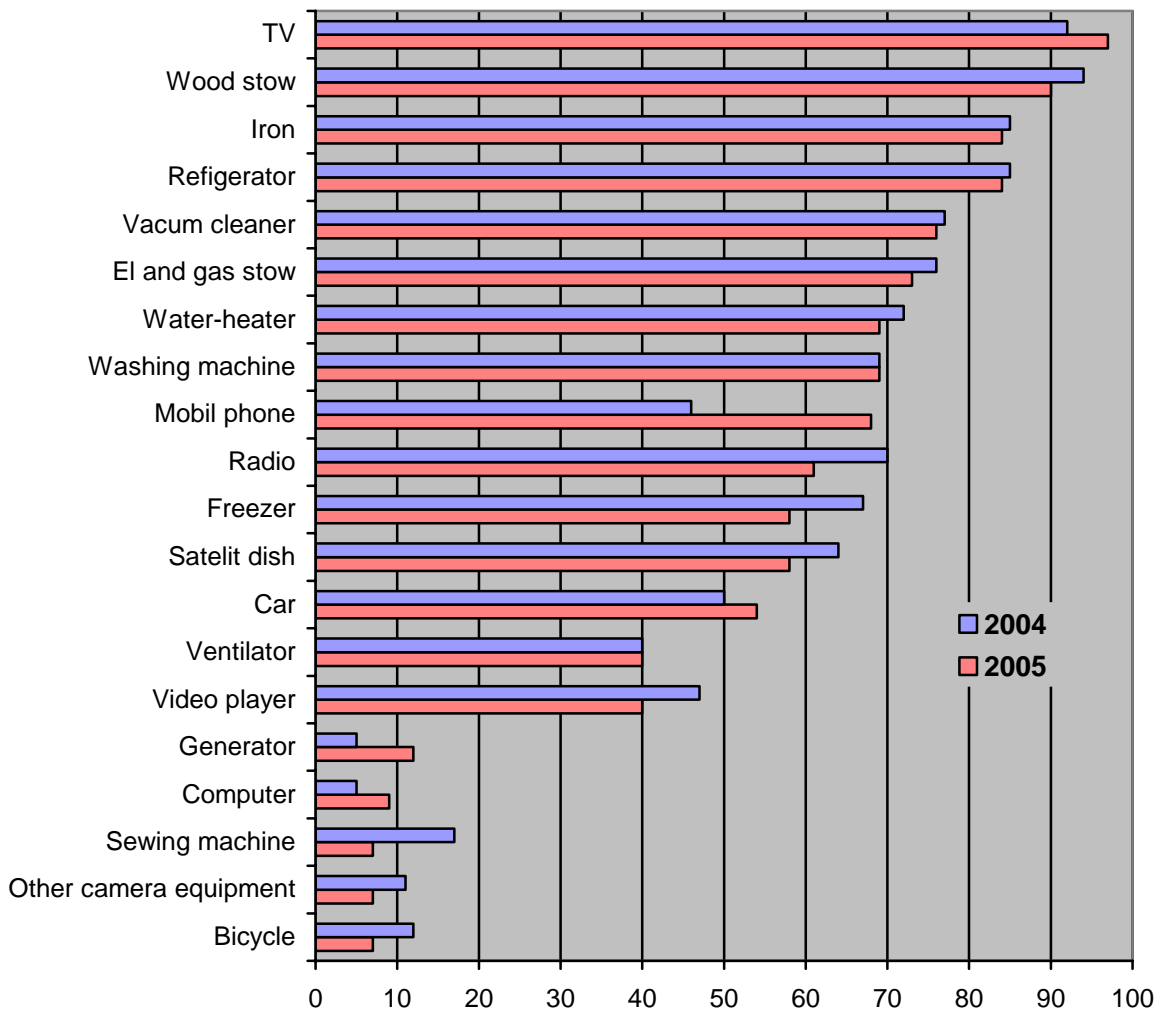


## 4 Durable goods in Kosovo 2003-2005

Consumption is mainly measured in HBS as the goods bought and services paid for during a reference period. For daily consumption, a one month period is used and for durables a 12 months period is applied.

Almost all (97%) of the households have at least one TV, an increase with five percentages since 2003. Cell phones have gone up most, from 46 % to 68 %.

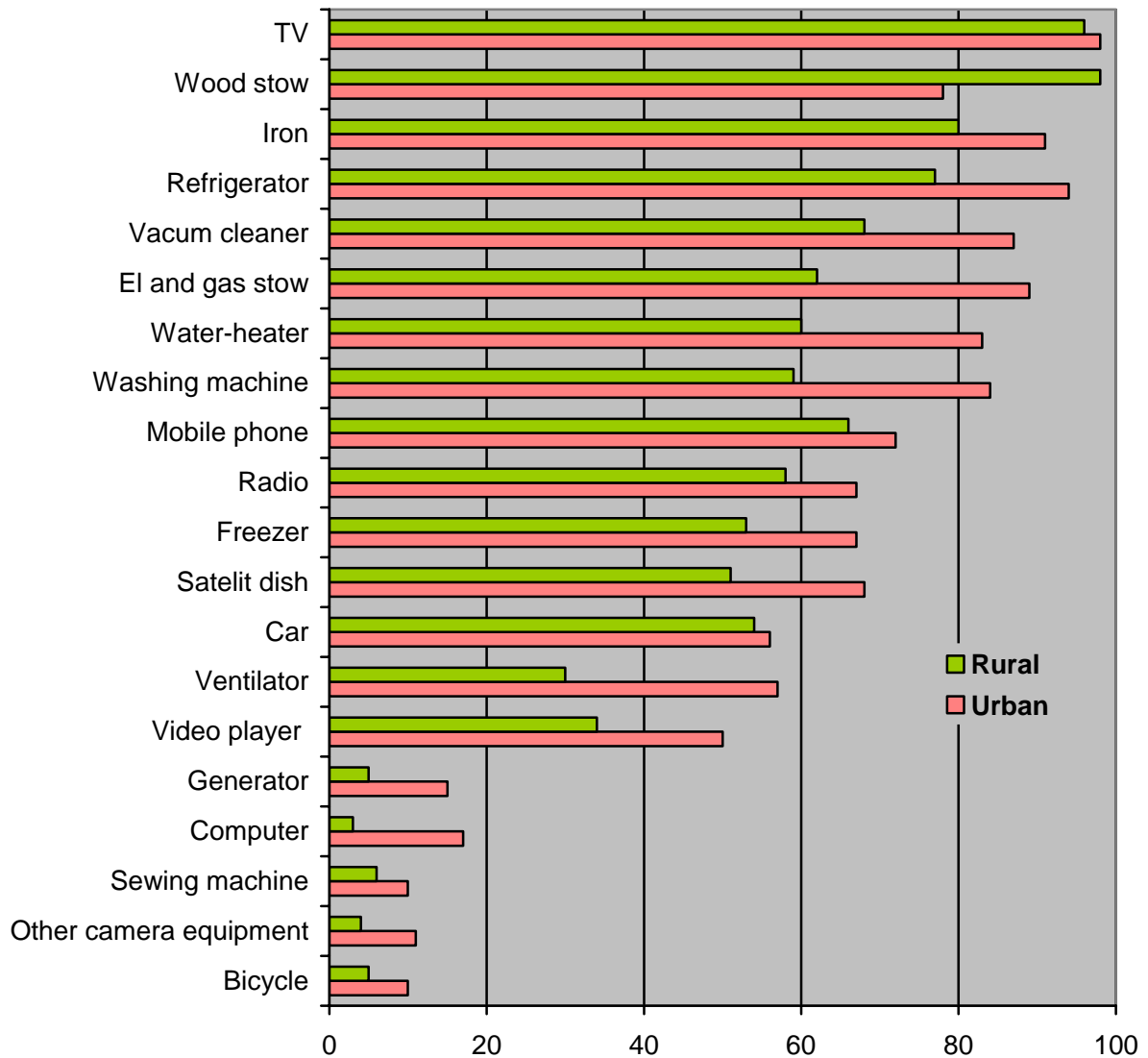
**Graph 18: The twenty most popular durable goods in Kosovo, percentage of households having the item**



### 4.1. Urban and rural differences

The urban households have more of everything except wood stoves. The difference in car and TV possession is, however, marginal.

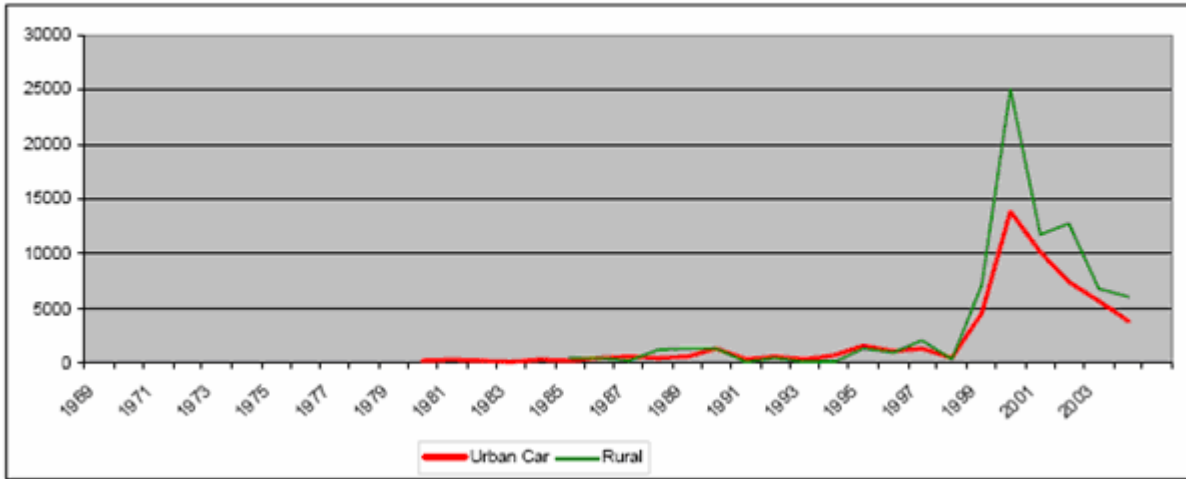
**Graph 19: The twenty most popular durable goods by location, percentage of households having the item**



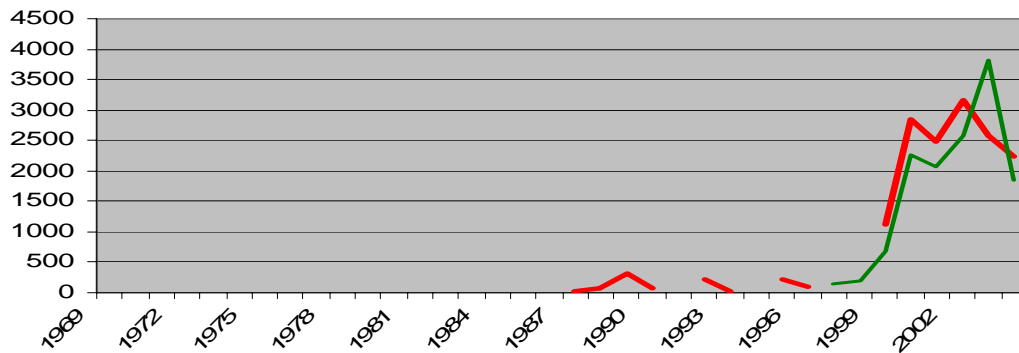
## 4.2. The age of goods

Most cars are bought after 1999 with the top year of 2000.

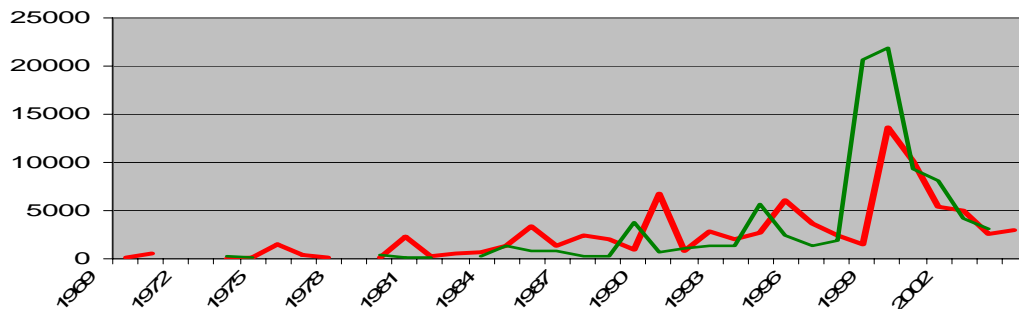
**Graph 20 Number of households possessing cars by locality and year of purchase**



**Graph 20: Possession of generators by locality and year of purchase, households**

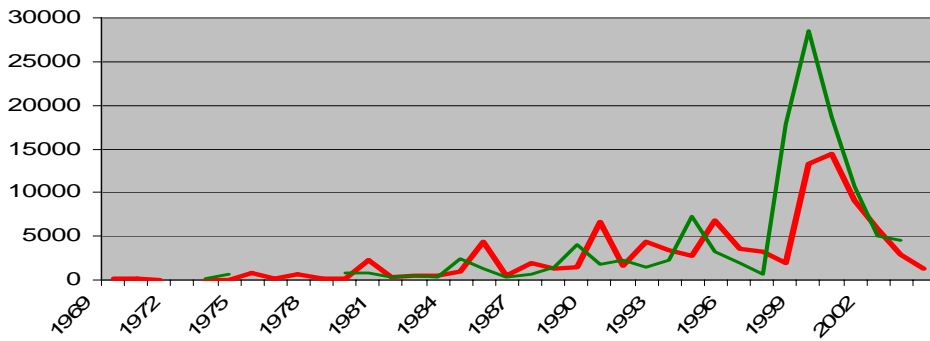


**Graph 22: Possession of water heaters by locality and year of purchase, households**

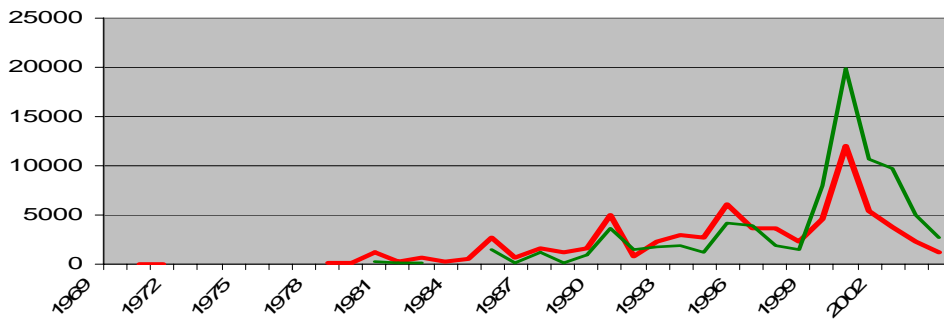




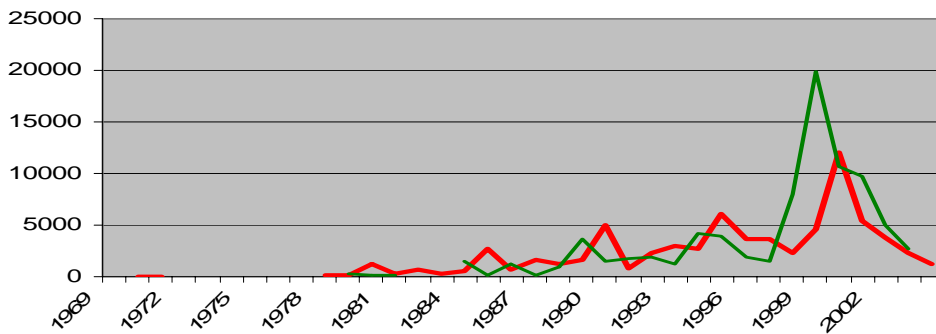
**Graph 213: Possesion of refrigeratores by locality and year of purchase, households**



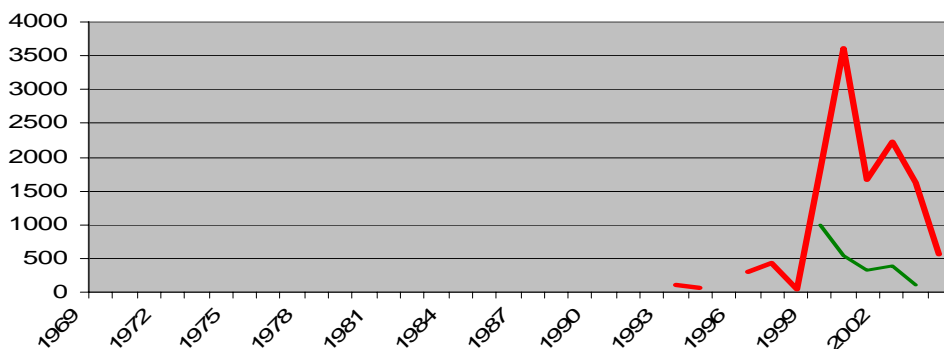
**Graph 224: Possesion of freezers by locality and year of purchase, households**



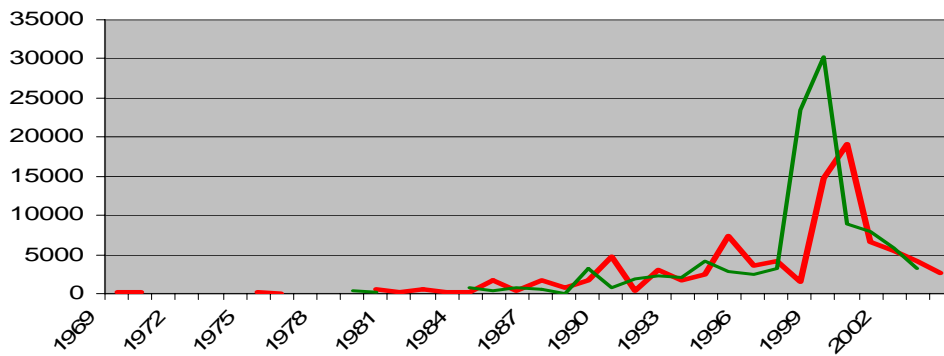
**Graph 235: Possesion of washing machine by locality and year of purchase, households**



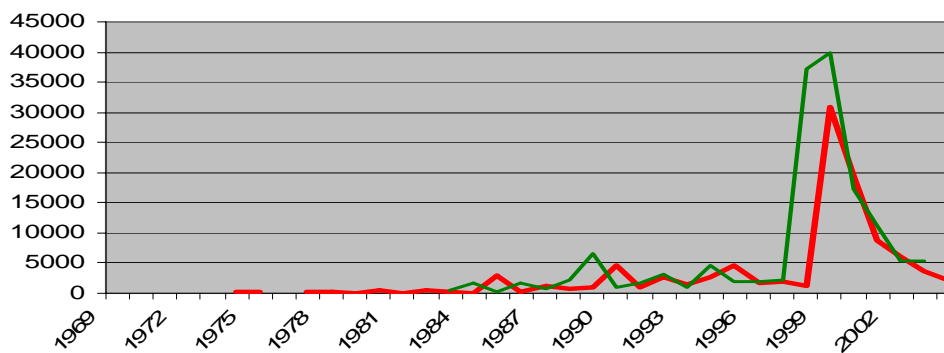
**Graph 246: Possesion of dishwasher by locality and year of purchase, households**



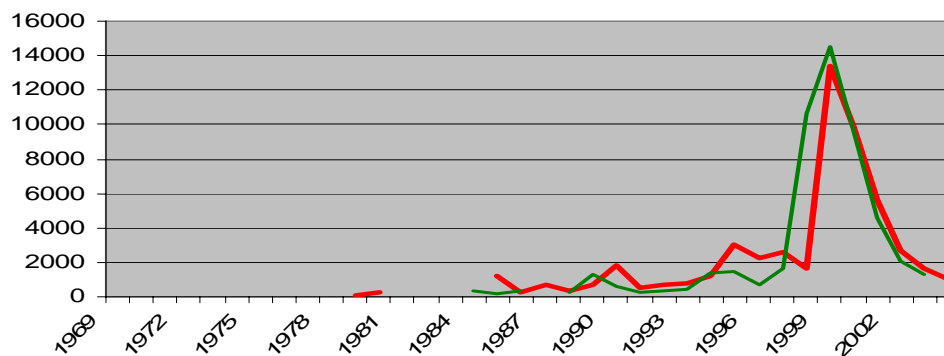
**Graph 257: Possession of vacuum cleaner by locality and year of purchase, households**



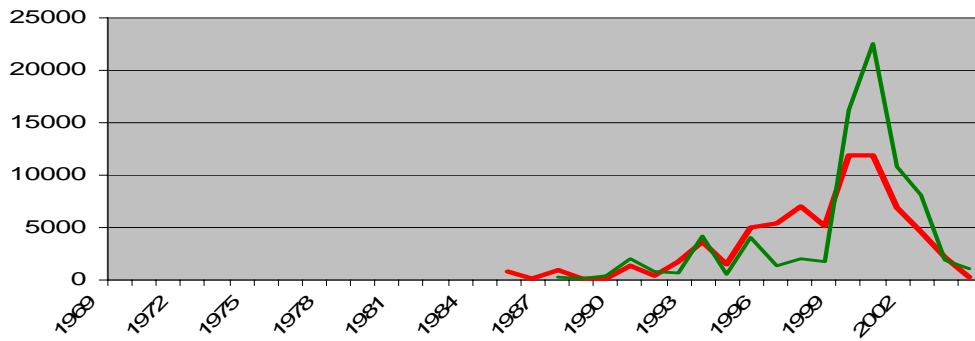
**Graph 268: Possession of TV by locality and year of purchase, households**



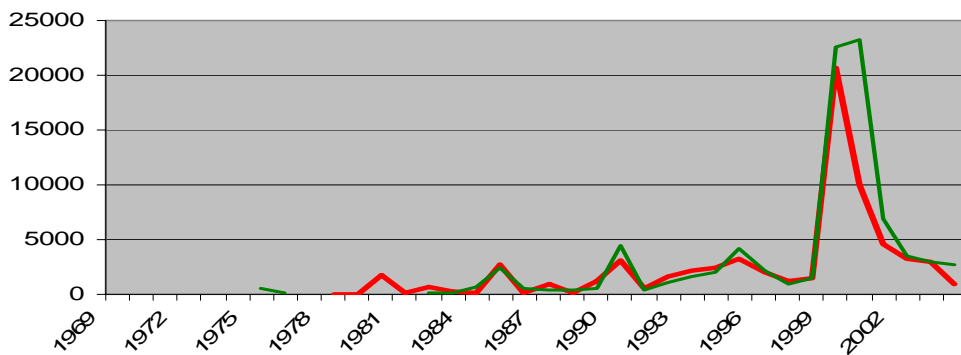
**Graph 279: Possession of video players by locality and year of purchase, households**



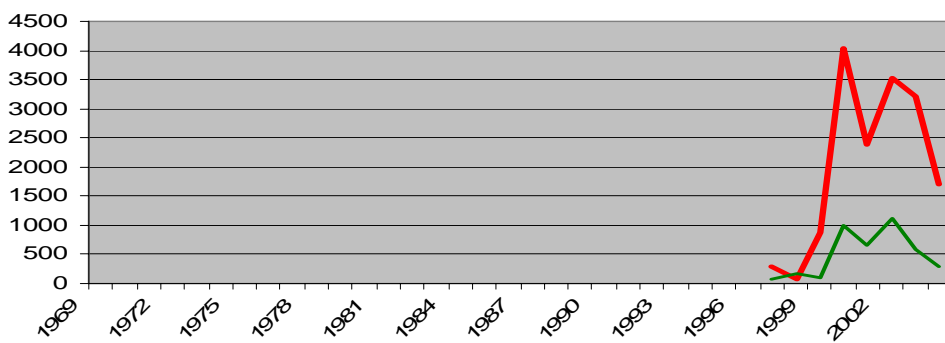
**Graph 30: Possesion of satellite dish by locality and year of purchase, households**



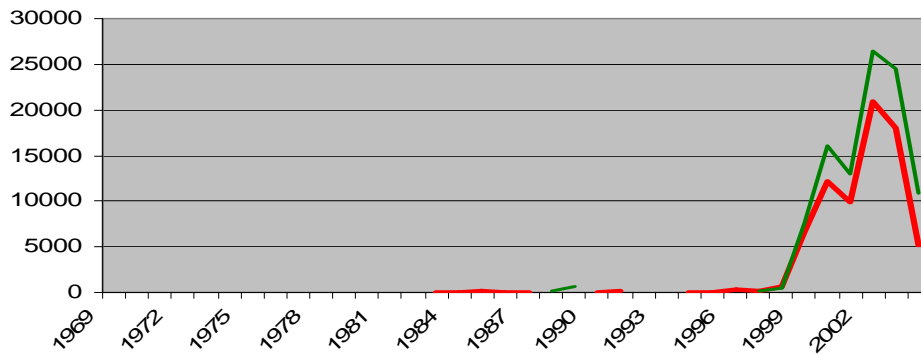
**Graph 31: Possesion of radio, etc. by locality and year of purchase, households**



**Graph 32: Possesion of computers by locality and year of purchase, households**



**Graph 33: Possession of mobile phone by locality and year of purchase, households**



The patterns are rather similar in urban and rural Kosovo, with a peak around 2000. Only for PC and dishwashers the urban areas are ahead. The vast majority of goods are not more than five years old.

**Table 12: Possesion of household appliances 2003 and 2005 by locality, % of the household**

| Appliance              | 2005<br>Kosovo | Urban | Rural | 2003<br>Kosovo | Urban | Rural |
|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| TV                     | 97             | 98    | 96    | 92             | 96    | 90    |
| Wood stow              | 90             | 78    | 98    | 94             | 87    | 97    |
| Iron                   | 84             | 91    | 80    | 85             | 91    | 82    |
| Refrigerator           | 84             | 94    | 77    | 85             | 93    | 81    |
| Vacuum cleaner         | 76             | 87    | 68    | 77             | 86    | 73    |
| El or gas stow         | 73             | 89    | 62    | 76             | 89    | 70    |
| Watre heater           | 69             | 83    | 60    | 72             | 83    | 66    |
| Washing mashine        | 69             | 84    | 59    | 69             | 83    | 62    |
| Mobile phone           | 68             | 72    | 66    | 46             | 48    | 45    |
| Radio, audio, equip.   | 61             | 67    | 58    | 70             | 75    | 68    |
| Freezer                | 58             | 67    | 53    | 67             | 73    | 64    |
| Satelit dish           | 58             | 68    | 51    | 64             | 76    | 59    |
| Car                    | 54             | 56    | 54    | 50             | 48    | 51    |
| Ventilator             | 40             | 57    | 30    | 40             | 52    | 33    |
| Video player           | 40             | 50    | 34    | 47             | 56    | 42    |
| Generator              | 12             | 15    | 9     | 5              | 7     | 5     |
| Computer               | 9              | 17    | 3     | 5              | 9     | 3     |
| Sewing machine         | 7              | 10    | 6     | 17             | 16    | 17    |
| Other photographic eq. | 7              | 11    | 4     | 11             | 14    | 10    |
| Bycycle                | 7              | 10    | 5     | 12             | 13    | 12    |
| Dishwasher             | 6              | 12    | 2     | 5              | 9     | 2     |
| Microwave              | 5              | 10    | 2     | 3              | 5     | 2     |
| Truck                  | 3              | 2     | 4     | 4              | 2     | 5     |
| Water reservoir        | 2              | 2     | 2     | 4              | 5     | 4     |
| Dryer                  | 2              | 3     | 1     | 5              | 6     | 4     |
| Camera                 | 2              | 3     | 1     | 4              | 4     | 4     |
| Air conditioner        | 1              | 1     | 0     | 2              | 2     | 2     |
| MC/Scooter             | 0              | 1     | 0     | -              | -     | -     |
| Video kamera           | 0              | 1     | 0     | 1              | 2     | 1     |

**Table 113: Possession of household appliances by year of purchase, households**

| Kosovo            | -1989  | 1990-1994 | 1995-1998 | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| El. Or gas stow   | 35 901 | 26 598    | 23 163    | 31 752 | 32 090 | 16 061 | 10 124 | 7 846  | 4 772  |
| Microwave         | 475    | 19        | 1 559     | 2 192  | 2 784  | 886    | 2 109  | 1 670  | 1 233  |
| Wood stow         | 17 046 | 22 845    | 30 221    | 58 973 | 49 264 | 15 573 | 15 250 | 14 027 | 10 580 |
| Generator         | 581    | 328       | 1 139     | 1 819  | 5 121  | 4 538  | 5 723  | 6 406  | 4 101  |
| Water heater      | 23 695 | 23 193    | 24 846    | 34 450 | 32 107 | 14 757 | 13 067 | 6 828  | 6 078  |
| Water reservoir   | 1 423  | 361       | 330       | 881    | 1 169  | 568    | 553    | 695    |        |
| Refrigerator      | 26 279 | 30 434    | 28 634    | 31 153 | 43 029 | 27 731 | 16 574 | 7 982  | 5 810  |
| Freezer           | 16 167 | 23 947    | 27 276    | 12 592 | 31 911 | 16 073 | 13 500 | 7 207  | 3 931  |
| Washing machine   | 15 046 | 19 389    | 22 928    | 16 033 | 40 895 | 22 618 | 18 723 | 13 022 | 7 240  |
| Dryer             | 710    | 475       | 449       | 519    | 603    | 1 208  | 131    | 619    | 73     |
| Iron              | 15 997 | 26 594    | 24 673    | 38 779 | 66 225 | 17 648 | 12 703 | 8 815  | 5 268  |
| Dishwasher        | 204    | 343       | 763       | 1 814  | 4 607  | 2 204  | 2 550  | 2 012  | 680    |
| Ventilator        | 7 674  | 12 832    | 18 989    | 17 493 | 26 646 | 9 105  | 5 846  | 3 416  | 2 957  |
| Air conditioner   | 181    | 67        | 298       | 47     | 190    | 221    | 219    | 313    |        |
| Vacuum machine    | 11 741 | 22 679    | 29 098    | 38 263 | 49 439 | 15 412 | 13 550 | 9 991  | 5 770  |
| Sewing machine    | 7 458  | 4 129     | 1 436     | 380    | 1 864  | 1 958  | 1 026  | 656    | 359    |
| TV                | 17 960 | 25 650    | 20 067    | 68 190 | 59 211 | 26 060 | 17 291 | 9 170  | 7 547  |
| Video player      | 4 810  | 7 918     | 14 684    | 24 136 | 24 393 | 15 225 | 7 295  | 3 708  | 2 294  |
| Satelit dish      | 3 367  | 16 683    | 31 859    | 28 133 | 34 437 | 17 629 | 12 734 | 4 021  | 1 349  |
| Radio, audio eq.  | 18 986 | 19 574    | 16 762    | 43 447 | 33 190 | 11 430 | 6 710  | 5 890  | 3 700  |
| Camera            |        | 55        | 517       | 167    | 1 823  | 592    | 657    | 360    | 377    |
| Video kamera      | 99     |           |           |        | 49     | 156    | 81     | 50     | 310    |
| Other photogr.eq. | 681    | 938       | 1 808     | 828    | 5 955  | 3 712  | 1 702  | 1 442  | 926    |
| Computer          |        | 162       | 1 068     | 966    | 5 046  | 3 028  | 4 640  | 3 801  | 1 981  |
| Mobile phone      | 1 129  | 399       | 1 597     | 14 256 | 28 141 | 22 807 | 47 393 | 42 432 | 16 006 |
| Car               | 8 334  | 5 616     | 9 479     | 11 743 | 38 900 | 21 938 | 20 286 | 12 570 | 9 965  |
| Truck             | 935    | 358       | 186       | 490    | 1 776  | 1 501  | 1 424  | 1 468  | 521    |
| MC/Scooter        | 422    |           | 103       | 160    | 262    |        | 15     |        | 118    |
| Bicycle           | 517    | 1 715     | 2 055     | 1 493  | 3 900  | 2 307  | 2 213  | 1 705  | 1 158  |

## Statistics of Living Standard 2003-2005

| <b>Urban</b>     | -1989  | 1990-1994 | 1995-1998 | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   |
|------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| El. Or gas stow  | 22 307 | 16 111    | 11 884    | 13 620 | 13 249 | 5 131  | 4 934  | 3 199  | 2 032  |
| Microwave        | 298    | 19        | 1 501     | 1 731  | 1 842  | 886    | 1 666  | 1 386  | 780    |
| Wood stow        | 8 333  | 12 191    | 12 982    | 15 492 | 16 144 | 5 548  | 4 813  | 3 498  | 2 978  |
| Generator        | 404    | 328       | 322       | 1 126  | 2 855  | 2 482  | 3 155  | 2 578  | 2 242  |
| Water heater     | 18 631 | 14 960    | 13 541    | 13 644 | 10 179 | 5 413  | 4 967  | 2 576  | 2 907  |
| Water reservoir  | 594    | 92        | 245       | 208    | 242    | 259    | 409    | 407    |        |
| Refrigerator     | 16 350 | 18 799    | 15 452    | 13 285 | 14 478 | 9 126  | 5 811  | 2 981  | 1 270  |
| Freezer          | 11 275 | 13 880    | 15 847    | 4 578  | 12 092 | 5 370  | 3 827  | 2 269  | 1 250  |
| Washing machine  | 10 978 | 12 785    | 14 452    | 6 533  | 17 934 | 9 382  | 7 560  | 5 307  | 2 365  |
| Dryer            | 324    | 388       | 449       | 232    | 303    | 394    | 131    | 326    | 73     |
| Iron             | 11 831 | 14 893    | 12 243    | 13 822 | 21 724 | 7 350  | 5 553  | 3 983  | 2 194  |
| Dishwasher       | 204    | 299       | 763       | 1 814  | 3 610  | 1 661  | 2 236  | 1 631  | 569    |
| Ventilator       | 6 387  | 8 446     | 11 473    | 8 952  | 12 343 | 4 470  | 3 343  | 1 847  | 1 584  |
| Air conditioner  | 181    | 67        | 170       | 47     | 190    | 198    | 219    | 269    |        |
| Vacuum machine   | 8 545  | 12 502    | 16 405    | 14 714 | 19 106 | 6 566  | 5 562  | 4 155  | 2 566  |
| Sewing machine   | 4 391  | 2 636     | 884       | 47     | 609    | 466    | 655    | 343    |        |
| TV               | 8 662  | 12 494    | 9 451     | 30 939 | 19 358 | 8 724  | 6 167  | 3 727  | 2 216  |
| Video player     | 3 524  | 4 968     | 9 480     | 13 438 | 9 893  | 5 597  | 2 694  | 1 605  | 1 018  |
| Satellit dish    | 2 270  | 8 501     | 22 711    | 11 896 | 11 891 | 6 841  | 4 619  | 2 193  | 263    |
| Radio, audio eq. | 9 254  | 9 972     | 7 923     | 20 725 | 9 986  | 4 530  | 3 198  | 2 938  | 974    |
| Camera           |        | 55        | 212       | 167    | 1 376  | 495    | 586    | 360    | 197    |
| Video kamera     | 99     |           |           |        | 49     | 156    | 81     | 50     | 129    |
| Other fotogr.eq. | 563    | 685       | 1 118     | 670    | 3 976  | 1 966  | 1 280  | 810    | 439    |
| Computer         |        | 162       | 678       | 879    | 4 049  | 2 374  | 3 531  | 3 211  | 1 692  |
| Mobile phone     | 285    | 258       | 1 079     | 6 683  | 12 140 | 9 893  | 20 860 | 18 010 | 5 209  |
| Car              | 3 869  | 3 412     | 4 570     | 4 570  | 13 868 | 10 159 | 7 440  | 5 731  | 3 886  |
| Truck            | 103    | 31        | 51        | 26     | 698    | 104    | 705    | 110    | 115    |
| MC/Scooter       |        |           | 103       | 160    | 262    |        | 15     |        | 118    |
| Bicycle          | 460    | 1 298     | 1 839     | 1 114  | 1 510  | 924    | 1 519  | 581    | 805    |
| <b>Rural</b>     | -1989  | 1990-1994 | 1995-1998 | 1999   | 2000   | 2001   | 2002   | 2003   | 2004   |
| El. Or gas stow  | 13 594 | 10 465    | 11 279    | 18 043 | 18 841 | 10 930 | 5 190  | 4 646  | 2 740  |
| Microwave        | 177    |           | 58        | 461    | 942    |        | 444    | 283    | 453    |
| Wood stow        | 8 713  | 10 654    | 17 140    | 43 391 | 33 119 | 10 003 | 10 437 | 10 529 | 7 602  |
| Generator        | 177    |           | 817       | 693    | 2 266  | 2 055  | 2 568  | 3 829  | 1 860  |
| Water heater     | 5 063  | 8 234     | 11 305    | 20 715 | 21 928 | 9 344  | 8 100  | 4 253  | 3 171  |
| Water reservoir  | 829    | 269       | 85        | 673    | 927    | 310    | 144    | 289    |        |
| Refrigerator     | 9 929  | 11 613    | 13 182    | 17 868 | 28 461 | 18 605 | 10 763 | 5 002  | 4 540  |
| Freezer          | 4 892  | 10 067    | 11 428    | 7 992  | 19 819 | 10 703 | 9 672  | 4 937  | 2 681  |
| Washing machine  | 4 068  | 6 603     | 8 476     | 9 499  | 22 871 | 13 214 | 11 163 | 7 715  | 4 874  |
| Dryer            | 387    | 87        |           | 286    | 300    | 814    |        | 293    |        |
| Iron             | 4 166  | 11 700    | 12 430    | 24 868 | 44 501 | 10 298 | 7 150  | 4 809  | 3 074  |
| Dishwasher       |        | 44        |           |        | 997    | 543    | 314    | 381    | 111    |
| Ventilator       | 1 287  | 4 386     | 7 516     | 8 541  | 14 190 | 4 635  | 2 503  | 1 569  | 1 374  |
| Air conditioner  |        |           | 128       |        |        |        |        | 44     |        |
| Vacuum machine   | 3 195  | 10 177    | 12 671    | 23 550 | 30 243 | 8 846  | 7 987  | 5 836  | 3 204  |
| Sewing machine   | 3 067  | 1 493     | 552       | 332    | 1 255  | 1 491  | 372    | 313    | 359    |
| TV               | 9 299  | 13 156    | 10 595    | 37 161 | 39 852 | 17 336 | 11 124 | 5 344  | 5 331  |
| Video player     | 1 286  | 2 950     | 5 204     | 10 608 | 14 499 | 9 628  | 4 601  | 2 103  | 1 276  |
| Satellit dish    | 1 097  | 8 182     | 9 148     | 16 237 | 22 546 | 10 788 | 8 115  | 1 828  | 1 086  |
| Radio, audio eq. | 9 732  | 9 602     | 8 817     | 22 632 | 23 204 | 6 899  | 3 512  | 2 951  | 2 726  |
| Camera           |        |           | 305       |        | 447    | 97     | 72     |        | 180    |
| Video kamera     |        |           |           |        |        |        |        |        | 180    |
| Other fotogr.eq. | 118    | 253       | 690       | 158    | 1 979  | 1 745  | 422    | 632    | 486    |
| Computer         |        |           | 390       | 87     | 996    | 654    | 1 109  | 590    | 289    |
| Mobile phone     | 844    | 142       | 517       | 7 573  | 16 001 | 12 914 | 26 443 | 24 421 | 10 797 |
| Car              | 4 465  | 2 205     | 4 909     | 7 173  | 25 032 | 11 778 | 12 755 | 6 839  | 6 079  |
| Truck            | 832    | 327       | 135       | 463    | 1 077  | 1 397  | 719    | 1 358  | 405    |
| MC/Scooter       | 422    |           |           |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Bicycle          | 58     | 417       | 216       | 379    | 2 389  | 1 383  | 694    | 1 124  | 353    |

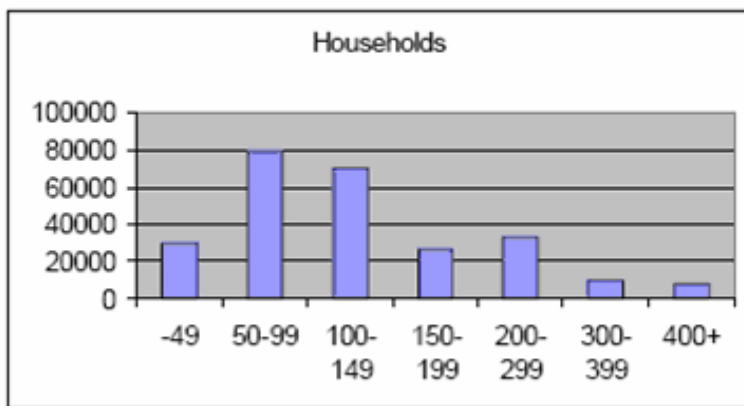
## 5 Housing and construction in Kosovo 2003-2005

Housing is the next biggest budget post in Kosovo with 31 % of total household consumption. Only one percentage of the households is renters.

### 5.1. Welfare value of own houses

A majority (58 %) of the households has an estimated welfare value of own houses about 100 € per month. Only 3 % have 400 € or more. The average annual value is 1 420 € compared to 1 260 € in 2003, an increase with 13 %.

Graph 34 Monthly value of owner occupied houses 2005, €





## 5.2. Construction

About 4 % of the households made investments on their houses in 2005 compared to 5 % in 2003. The average investment in 2005 was 72 € compared to 315 € in 2003. Most money (69 %) are used for buying materials. Own work is valued to 10 % of the total investment and 21 % is contracted. The biggest source for financing construction is remittances from abroad. The next biggest is use of savings. Only 14 % are bank loans.

**Table 12: Construction of permanent houses per household 2003 and 2005, €**

|                    | 2005 | 2002/2003 |
|--------------------|------|-----------|
| Contracted         | 15   | 51        |
| Bought materials   | 50   | 206       |
| Used own materials | 1    | 10        |
| Value of own work  | 6    | 48        |
| Total              | 72   | 315       |

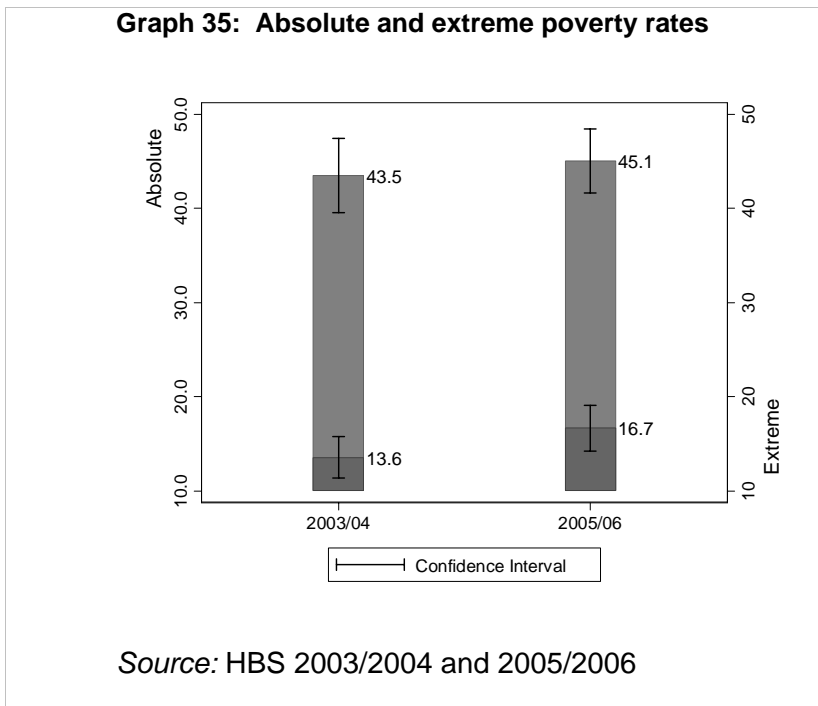
**Table 13: Sources for financing construction 2005, %**

|                                | %  |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Government subsidies           | 2  |
| Bank loans                     | 14 |
| Remittances from abroad        | 46 |
| Savings or other own resources | 37 |
| Other                          | 1  |

## 6 Poverty trends 2003/04 and 2005/06 in Kosovo

### 6.1. Poverty in Kosovo

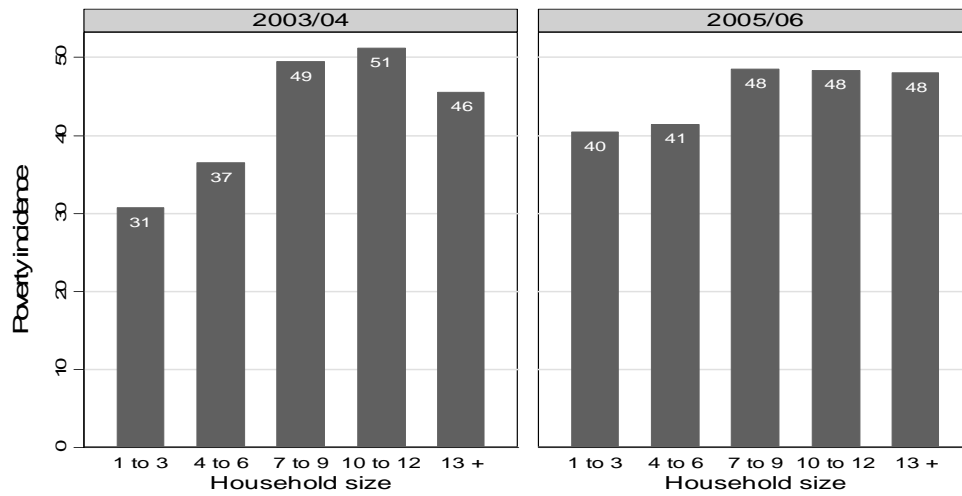
About 45 percent of the population in Kosovo is poor<sup>3</sup>. About 15 percent of the population is estimated to be extremely poor. About 18 percent of the population is in danger to fall under the poverty line or in the extremely poor section. This poverty level is not surprising when considering the slow economic growth. Without the help provided from the population in migration, this condition would have been even worse.



Households with a larger number of members are poorer. This can be seen from the graph. Thus, households with more than 7 members are poorer.

<sup>3</sup> Results of the analysis of the poverty were compiled by the experts of the World Bank. These results have been obtained by the Household Budget Survey (HBS), realized by the SOK.

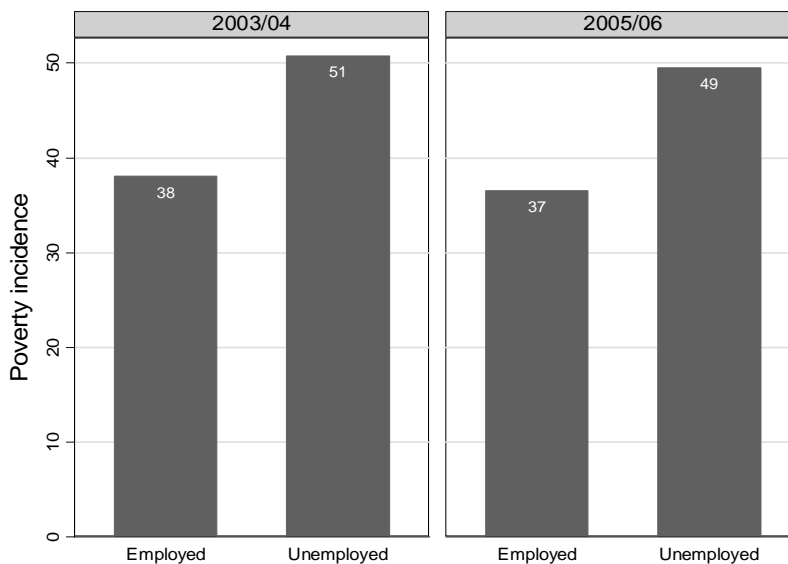
**Graph 36: Poverty rates by household size**



Source: HBS 2003/2004 and 2005/2006

Households with female heads have higher poverty incidence. High unemployment presents a danger of increasing poverty. The poverty risk is also higher for the unemployed. As presented in the figure 37, most of the poor are unemployed, but those that are employed are not in a good condition and live in poverty.

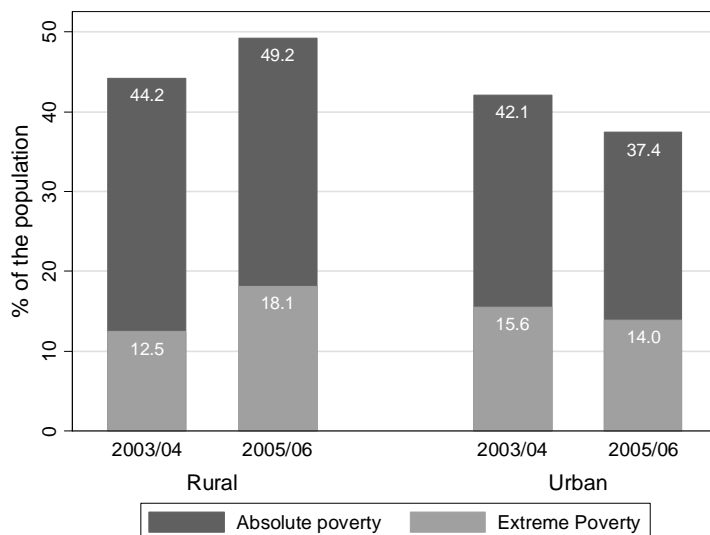
**Graph 37: Poverty rate by labor force status**



Source: HBS 2003/2004 and 2005/2006

The poor are concentrated in rural areas. In 2005, urban poverty had declined by about 5 percentage points and rural poverty had increased by a similar magnitude. Poverty in rural areas is highly correlated with lack of land, livestock or agricultural equipment. Poverty incidence varies widely across regions. In 2003, Mitrovica, Ferizaji, Gjakove and Prizreni had higher incidence of poverty. By 2005, only Mitrovica and Ferizaji maintained that distinction.

**Graph 38: Rural and urban poverty trends**



Source: HBS 2003/2004 and 2005/2006

**Table 14: Poverty rate by region**

|           | <i>Poverty headcount rate</i> |                |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------|
|           | <i>2003-04</i>                | <i>2005-06</i> |
| Gjakova   | 50.6                          | 45.5           |
| Gjilani   | 32.9                          | 23.4           |
| Mitrovica | 60.1                          | 68.8           |
| Peja      | 36.8                          | 40             |
| Prizreni  | 46.3                          | 40.5           |
| Prishtina | 35.1                          | 40.6           |
| Ferizaji  | 48.6                          | 54.3           |
| Total     | 43.7                          | 45             |

Source: HBS 2003/04 and 2005/06



## **Statistical Office of Kosovo a brief description**

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

**The Statistical Office of Kosovo** acts pursuant the Regulation 2001/14, which 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.

**SOK Organization Structure**; Composes of: four productive departments (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 Registration of Population.

Total employees are 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.

Statistics Office of Kosovo covers Kosovo entirely. For implementation of the surveys in the field, the SOK uses appropriate sampling and methodology. During the collection of the reports from the reporting units, the SOK engages professionals, technicians, administrators and civilians form the local offices, and regional field registrations.

Recently, a team of national and international experts are working in the project of registration of the population.

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

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