



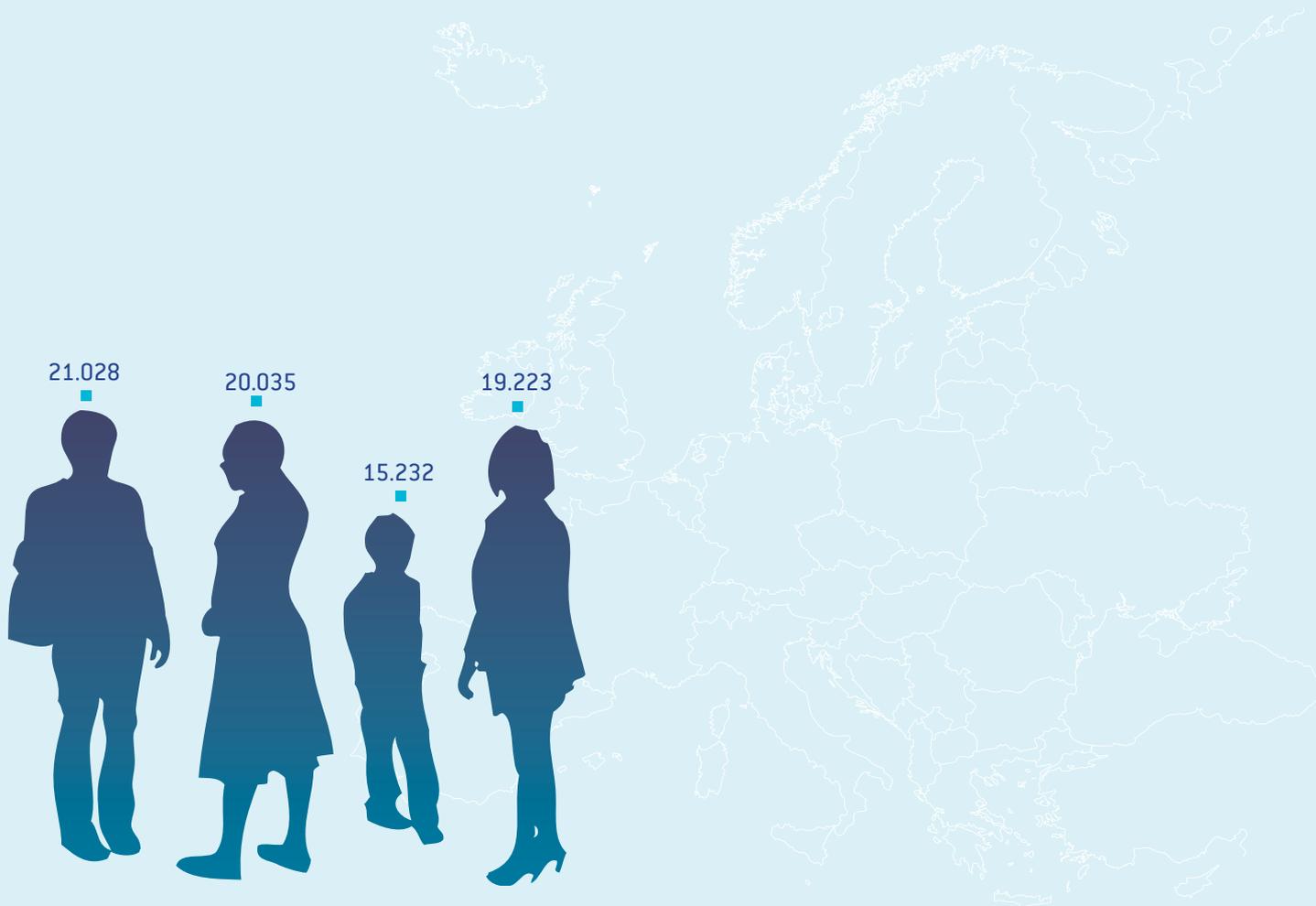
AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TË KOSOVËS  
 AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKE KOSOVA  
 KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS



Kosovo Population and Housing Census 2011

FINAL RESULTS

# METADATA REPORT



Census Project Multi-Donor Trust Fund



LE GOUVERNEMENT  
 DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG  
 Coopération luxembourgeoise



## **NOTE TO THE READER**

The population and household census was carried out by door to door enumeration in April 2011, with as reference date the 31 March 2011, at midnight. It was based on a specific Law on the Census (03/L-237) approved on 7 October 2010 by the Kosovo Assembly. One of the most important provisions of the law regards data protection and confidentiality of personal information. This law also defines the obligation to conduct a census post enumeration survey immediately following the census enumeration.

Kosovo census is compliant with international methodology recommendations for the 2010 censuses of population and housing prepared by United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in cooperation with the Statistical Office of European Communities (Eurostat). All topics covered and data collected refer to internationally agreed definitions.

All the data reported in this document refer to the 2011 Census. The Census results include data from 34 municipalities. Due to objective reasons the enumeration could not be carried out in the northern municipalities, which has been recognized by the Census Trust Fund Steering Committee. The Kosovo Agency of Statistics will publish estimates for these municipalities later on.

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## DISCLAIMER

This publication has been produced with the assistance of EUCEP, a technical assistance project financed by the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.



**Technical assistance to the Kosovo Agency of Statistics for the preparation of a Population Census**

An EU-funded project managed by the European Union Office in Kosovo implemented by Istat, CIRPS-Sapienza University of Rome, ICON-INSTITUT and Rrota

**EUCEP** 2011  
CENSUS SUPPORT PROJECT

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# Foreword

Censuses offer information about a large range of population and housing characteristics, at national and detailed geographical level. While they are crucial input for formulating and evaluating governmental programmes and make research, they also contribute to the development of better national statistics as they lay the foundation for improved data collection, samples, population estimates and for developing and producing statistics at regional level.

Yet, the censuses are of greater value if their results can be internationally compared. In this respect, the Kosovo Agency of Statistics has put priority on this aspect, applying whenever possible international definition, rules and standards. In particular, European technical specifications for the topics and their breakdown have been closely followed. In some cases, however, national context prevailed and other modalities than the standard ones have been introduced in the data collection process.

Basing decisions on census data requires that the user is well informed on how data were collected, what they mean, and what quality-level they have. The purpose of this report is to provide users with this information. Metadata is information about data. It aims at facilitating the interpretation of numerical values and at understanding the source of data as well as methodological issues, in order to achieve a valid interpretation of the data. The report complements two other qualitative reports, one on the general assessment of census data quality, and one, based on a post-enumeration survey, which measures the errors of coverage and of content that affected Kosovo 2011 census.

Providing transparency about the quality of Kosovo census outputs represents to me a way to show respect to all the residents who made the census possible by cooperating in responding to the census. In the name of our Agency, I would like to express my deepest gratefulness to all the concerned, and underline the hard work of the census field staff, the extremely professional and dedicated cooperation of the participant municipalities and the valuable support received from the Central Census Commission and from the Kosovo academic and research community. I am also most grateful to the international community, who set-up a sound framework for our census undertaking by allowing high level experts to monitor and assess the census, and by providing financial support and management of the funds, as well as invaluable technical assistance.

As any large scale data collection in the world, Kosovo census is not perfect. Unfortunately, its bigger shortage lies in the fact that a part of our territory could not be covered. Despite our efforts, and even if all census data collection instruments were prepared to cover the whole Kosovo – including financial means and international community support - both local authorities and a certain part of the population resident in the northern part of our

country remained reluctant to census participation. Out of 37 municipalities composing Kosovo three municipalities and a minor part of a fourth one were not included in the enumeration process. Lack of data for that area, even if our intention is to approximate its population size by some demographical techniques, is a big loss for its residents, of which it is now hazardous to sketch the specific profiles. As a consequence services and policy devising for this part of our co-nationals will for a while rely on profiles of the enumerated population.

As Kosovo census is the first one undertaken after 30 years, users can also find it useful to find historical and methodological background of the whole operation. This is the object of the first chapter.

In a second section, some considerations are made about the comparability of 2011 census data with other censuses. The third part offers a summary of metadata information, and the closing chapter describes detailed metadata on the census topics.

Our Agency is keen to providing all its users with further information on the quality of the census outputs they would require.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Isa Krasniqi'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Isa Krasniqi**  
Chief Executive Officer

# CHAPTER 1

## Methodological Background

### 1.1. Preparatory work

Local institutions in Kosovo, including governmental and nongovernmental ones and international organizations and institutions significantly lack statistical data, and this lack has been a major handicap in defining strategies and developing targeted programmes in the last decades, since the last reliable census in Kosovo was conducted 30 years ago (1981).

The importance of conducting a census was early recognized by Kosovo authorities, but it took some time for all the involved parties to understand the need of harmonizing this operation with methods and techniques recommended and implemented by a wider international community. It is worth mentioning here that a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of population and housing censuses (Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 (13 August 2008)) concerns output harmonization and requires the respect of methodological criteria set-up for census outputs by EU Member States, candidate countries and potential candidate countries for European integration. The progressive recognition by Kosovo authorities of the value of harmonization with international standards is well reflected by the history of Kosovo census preparatory work at legislative and technical levels.

#### 1.1.1. Legal acts

In July 11, 2003 the Kosovo Assembly adopted the Census Law no. 2003/16, which paved the road for conducting a population and housing census in Kosovo. Under this law and as it is the practice in other countries, the Statistical Office of Kosovo (became Kosovo Agency of Statistics –ASK- recently) has been entrusted to implement the census.

Upon approval of this law the National statistical office started initial preparations for the census at the end of 2004. Yet, the law was soon found inappropriate for allowing Kosovo census to gain international recognition. Indeed, main definitions of the target units to be enumerated was lacking or did not comply with international requirements and important provisions such as post enumeration survey, data confidentiality, harmonized methodology, quality assessment or data transmission were not covered.

Based on its willingness to approximate EU legislation regarding censuses, Kosovo revised the law during the period 2009-2010 with the support of a senior EU census expert facilitated by Eurostat. On 4 August 2010 the Government of Kosovo approved the revised law incorporating EU recommendations, and in November 2010, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the final text (law No 03/L-237). The population census conducted in April 2011 has been based on this law.

### 1.1.2. Technical preparations

Technical preparations of the census process began at the end of 2004 after the adoption of the first version of the census law (No 2003/16). Preparations started with the elaboration of the methodology and of a questionnaire for data collection. It has been established that the sole data collection method that can be applied in Kosovo at this stage of its development is the door-to-door classical interview, which unfortunately is the method putting the heavier burden on the respondents and represents the highest costs since it involves a tide of field staff to collect data. Indeed, administrative registers are still not available in the country to allow a registers-based census, while the lack of experience with censuses, the weaker education level of certain residents and the corollary mistrust from some categories in the public refrain from choosing a self-reporting methodology.

Once the data collection instruments and method were defined, a field test was prepared. This operation is one of the key instruments to assess the institutional capacities, test if questions formulated are well understood and gather the target answers, and also to anticipate other type of difficulties for the general census. The first field test has been conducted at the end of 2005.

### 1.1.3. Field tests prior to the census

Depending of the needs and of their national context countries usually implement from 1 to 5 pilot censuses. Some countries use to test separately the methodology, data-collection forms, logistics, data-capture and data-processing computer programs, coverage, organization, awareness campaign etc.

The Statistical Office of Kosovo carried out two field tests and one pilot census in order to test numerous instruments, and activities, including territorial coverage, in a single shot.

**A preliminary field test** - has been conducted in an autonomous way, without any technical support or monitoring from international organizations. The field test was carried-out during from 31 October to 15 November 2005. The operation was conducted in six municipalities: Prizren, Gjilan, Kaçanik, Pristina, Novo Bërdë and Skenderaj; it fully covered 48 Enumeration Areas (EAs) in Kosovo. This first test concerned around 20,610 residents and 3,239 households. International organizations had later considered that this test was not fully compliant with international standards and as such it has been considered as useful statistical training rather than as valuable input for organizing a full-scale census.

**A first true pilot census**- has been conducted with international technical assistance. The pilot census was implemented from 30 October 30 up to 14 November 2006 in three municipalities; Kamenicë, Pejë and Shtërpçë, totalizing 25 EAs. The pilot included around 6,316 residents and

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1,971 households. Outcomes of this pilot census have been analyzed in details and resulted in improvements to the census data-collection organization, better formulation of the questionnaires and to the identification of the potential difficulties. Unfortunately, the checks for inconsistencies of the pilot census did not lead to the testing of editing and imputations methods and programmes, which later on occasioned longer work on census data processing.

**The last pilot census**- was conducted under monitoring of the International Monitoring Operation, this time without technical assistance. The pilot was conducted from 27 October to 10 November 2008 in 6 municipalities of Kosovo: Prizren, Mamushë, Dragash, Lipjan, Pristina and Vushtrri, covering a total of 14 EAs, around 4,219 residents and around 755 households.

### 1.1.4. Supporting documentation

In 2005, the Statistical Office described the basic operational plan for the census in a document called “Draft-project on population, households and housing census in Kosovo 2006”. Referring to this document it further developed its activities and preparations for the general census.

With the progressive setting-up of the census regulatory framework and the testing of the census instruments, the Statistical Office of Kosovo understood the need to define a broader strategy and improved timeline for the census preparation and implementation.

Mid 2009, it prepared an important document called “road-map for the population and housing census in Kosovo”, which defined the basic activities to implement a census in line with international requirements (UN and EU) as well as with the recommendations of the ad-hoc International Monitoring Mission and of its Steering Committee. One important element of this strategy, which has been previously neglected, was the need to define and implement a sound outreach and public awareness programme in order to encourage all residents to take active part in the census. Indeed, one of the major lessons learned from the pilot-tests was that Kosovo population had very weak understanding on what a census is – and consequently quite high reluctance was found from many categories in the population to participate in this statistical operation. Based on this document, Kosovo Government acknowledged the need to postpone the census date until spring 2011.

During the pilot census in 2006 and the field test in 2008 it became clear that Serb and Roma communities to a large extent were reluctant to take part in the enumeration. Despite the hesitation, the participation and the readiness of these two communities in census test 2008 was higher than before. Interviews with Serb political, civil society and media leaders across Kosovo showed that there were a number of concerns that have to be properly addressed for the census 2011 to become a success. A focus group interview with a broad segment of Serb representatives with a spread

in gender, age, education and geographical distribution provided additional valuable and reliable information.

The challenges for achieving a successful census are of a particular nature in a highly politicised post-conflict area as Kosovo and in all the countries derived from former Yugoslavia. Therefore an outreach strategy has been developed to focus on a number of the politically most sensitive questions. While the outreach strategy tended to focus on the minorities it also suggested entering into dialogue with community leaders across the entire population. Crucial issues to achieve a strong Serb participation were also important issues to the Albanians in Kosovo. They had to be dealt with in a coherent and consistent manner.

A communications strategy has therefore been developed to respond to the less sensitive questions, and generate public awareness and knowledge about the census in time before it took place. In the evaluation of pilot and test censuses and in the consultations with various communities it has been mentioned that some people hesitate to be enumerated because they fear that the census enumeration will be used as a means to ensure more efficient collection of taxes, payment for electricity, or license fees. These issues were dealt with in the communication strategy.

After the pilot census 2008 and until December 2010 the Statistical Office achieved all essential planning and census supporting documentation to be ready for the census conduct. Preparations included devising and finalization of the census methodology, questionnaires, the division of the territory into enumeration areas and its mapping, outreach and communication plans, census field staff organization and logistics, development of data-capture and of data-processing IT tools, procurement needs, and many others. These plans led to the drafting of a final census budget.

## 1.2. Stakeholders

The census had two main categories of stakeholders: National and International ones.

### 1.2.1. National Stakeholders

National stakeholders were defined by the first census law, and their role was further detailed in the latest amendment. They comprised:

- **The Central Census Commission (CCC)** composed of 17 members representing all national stakeholders of the Kosovo Census: Kosovo public administration, Civil society, Research community, Ethnic minorities; international institutions are observing members. CCC was the highest institution for supervising the Census; it was appointed by the Kosovo Assembly upon the proposal of the Government. The Central Census Commission had to approve

## CHAPTER 1 Methodological Background

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census questionnaires and documentation prepared by the Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), supervise the phases of preparation and progress of the census as well as approve the members of Municipal Census Commissions proposed by the respective municipalities and determine their duties and responsibilities.

- **The Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK; now ASK)** had – and still has - a central decision role as regards census methodology and operations. It bears full responsibility for data collected, their processing, evaluation and dissemination. SOK was represented in the CCC and provided instructions to municipalities as regards criteria to hire the enumerators and their controllers, organize the trainings and enumeration operations and compile the preliminary results. SOK was recruiting Supervisors and was represented during the field operations by State Instructors to provide technical and methodological support.
- **Municipal Census Commissions (MCCs)** who had to ensure the census operation at municipal level; they had a central role in the census enumeration phase. Each of the 37 municipalities of Kosovo had to establish a Municipal Census Commission composed of 9 members, chaired by the Mayor of the municipality. As previously mentioned, three contiguous municipalities – located in the North – could not set-up a census commission for objective reasons. The census figures are important for the country Authorities to develop efficient policies intended at improving the living conditions of all Kosovo residents and this is purely statistical operation having no link with political views. MCCs were responsible for the census in their respective municipal territories, under the guidance of SOK. They had to recruit the enumerators and controllers, provide space for their trainings, and manage census materials and enumeration activities in their municipality.

### 1.2.2. International stakeholders

- **Kosovo census had international monitoring.** An International Monitoring Operation (IMO) jointly set-up in 2006 by the Council of Europe and the European Commission closely followed the census preparations in Kosovo; Its Steering Committee monitored all methodological aspects and additionally focussed on outreaching activities to ensure that all groups received a fair chance of participation. The IMO also organized an international observation of the enumeration phase. The IMO assessed the census data processing and results and has been a major actor in ensuring that the census results are aligned with international requirements. On its side, IMO Management Group provided guidance and support at political level. IMO held regular missions in Kosovo to assess the progress of census preparations and provided technical and political recommendations; IMO had a crucial role in the international recognition of the Kosovo census.
- **Statistical Office received international technical assistance.** The European Union Office in Kosovo financed various technical assistance programmes to the census. The latest project

called EUCEP2011, census support project was launched on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2010 for a period of 30 months. It has been implemented under the scientific guidance of the Italian National Institute for Statistics Istat; there have been also other EU-funded projects that assisted the census punctually, like the multi-beneficiary programme managed by Eurostat. EUCEP team assisted the Kosovo Agency of Statistics to finalize census materials, upgrade methodological and IT systems, prepare data processing and dissemination and helped ASK in communication and outreach activities.

- **Census budget was placed in a trust-fund.** Under EU initiative, a trust-fund has been established to pool financial resources for the census undertaking; the census budget was about € 10.7 million; all funds necessary to finance census activities were placed in the trust fund, be they from Governmental budget or from international donations.
- **The trust fund was managed by an international organization.** UNOPS, the United Nations Office for Project services managed the trust fund on behalf of the contributors and under the guidance of a Steering Committee representing them. UNOPS took full responsibility for the acquisition of all census materials and services; it also recruited the personnel involved in the census Office at ASK, managed all census funds and executed the payments for all census procurement and professional activities.

### 1.3. Geography

#### 1.3.1. Territory and territorial division

Kosovo territory has a surface of 10908 km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided administratively into 37 municipalities, each of them getting a budget proportional – among others – to their population size. This is one of the main reasons why good census data are important for local government authorities. Municipalities are further geographically divided into cadastral areas called settlements. Each settlement is qualified as urban or rural according to the density of its buildings and to the main purpose of land use (agriculture or not). The census was organized to canvass the whole Kosovo territory.

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### 1.3.2. Cartography & GIS

Due to the lack of administrative data, preliminary registers and the absence of a system of addresses, the division of the territory into zones that an enumerator could cover in the census period (initially 15 days) has been one of the challenges and difficulties of the census process.

The first stage of the census geographical division has been the production of satellite images and their digitalization, within a GIS system. ASK has updated the maps of whole Kosovo territory based on Satellite images captured during October 2010. Once digitalized, the images were updated in the field in order to check what buildings were likely to be occupied (and thus to be part of the enumeration) and which ones were still under construction or were used for other purposes than living (garages, deposits, businesses, etc.).

On the basis of the above work, the territory has been subdivided into small geographical units, called “enumeration areas” for the purpose of the census. One enumeration area corresponds to a number of dwellings that can be enumerated by one person during the 15 days of the census. During their definition, the EAs have been divided into: Urban EAs that had 80-120 housing units (where the distribution of the habitations was dense); rural EAs corresponding roughly to 40-60 housing units (where the distribution of the habitations was more or less aggregated into village); and hilly-mountain EAs that had up to 40 houses (where the distribution of the habitations was largely spread).

Each enumeration area is distinct from another one and its limits are clearly defined; each settlement of Kosovo groups an exact number of enumeration areas, and a group of settlement is clearly contained in the borders of each municipality. Therefore, the whole Kosovo territory is geographically covered for the census.

Territorial census division ended-up as follows:

- 4677 enumeration areas in total (average of 127 per municipality, standard deviation of 73)
- 67% in rural areas; 33% in urban areas.
- Enumeration areas in the larger urban centres (having over 200 EAs):
  - Pristina: 424
  - Prizren: 369
  - Ferizaj: 266
  - Peja: 245
  - Gjilan: 240
  - Gjakove: 239
  - Podujeve: 223
  - Mitrovica: 209

EAs were afterwards designed on the satellite maps with a specific code and each building seen on them was numbered. These maps have been printed in colour and they have been the tool used by the field staff to know what area they had to cover for data collection.

Data from cartography enabled the definition of the number of enumerators, controllers and supervisors for a particular area and the data from cartography helped a lot in other census logistics activities.

In order to gather as much as possible the picture of the target population to be enumerated, the Statistical Agency took benefit of the field work done on cartography to collect important data on the inhabitants of Kosovo. From 2009 and up to October 2010, simultaneously with cartographic field work and its updating, the Agency collected gross data on number of households, number of households members, buildings, dwelled buildings, non residential buildings, and the ethnic/ linguistic characteristics of the inhabitants. This data collection was done by visiting households door-to-door. Some information was gathered from neighbours if a household was absent.

These data were important since they gave a basic idea of the population size in each EA and facilitated the selection of field staff and of materials to be distributed based on the languages used by the inhabitants.

The achievements of cartography have been assessed by EU's geo-statisticians, and "Cartography & GIS" sector of ASK allowed Kosovo being the first country of the region to officially join the European Geo-statistics as a new member with full rights.

### 1.4. Public awareness

As mentioned previously, an in-depth analysis of the two pilot censuses held in 2006 and 2008 revealed that there were not only too many misconceptions, but also a total lack of basic knowledge on the process of a census within all segments of the Kosovo population. That resulted not just in hesitation, but in some cases, in an outright refusal of participation in the census within whole communities. As result the communication and outreach and awareness-building areas of expertise were identified as a weak spots within both pilot censuses. It was recommended that these aspects be given special attention as among the crucial tools to ensure a broad participation, which is the interest of all.

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A communication strategy has been developed in order to answer the general need for information, to correct misperceptions and to facilitate the active involvement of all population groups in the census. It was anticipated that the vast majority of the population would participate in the census if they were well informed about its purpose and implementation.

The communication strategy was not aimed at touching on particularly sensitive issues and it was crucial to coordinate it with the outreach activities. An outreach strategy has thus been developed to focus on a number of the politically most sensitive questions, using a methodology based on dialogues with local leaders and mostly relying on local civil society networks. In effect the two campaigns needed to be mutually supportive.

### 1.4.1. The communication campaign

The overall objective of the Communication Strategy was to ensure the value and credibility of the census carried out by the Statistical Agency of Kosovo by strengthening the active participation of as many population groups and individuals as possible.

Its specific objectives were three:

- Ensure that everybody is well informed about the purpose, process and use of the census. The information should correct all misperceptions and promote a positive attitude and active participation in the census;
- Obtain optimal participation by placing the Kosovo census in a regional perspective, strengthening the credibility of the Statistical Agency of Kosovo, and emphasising the strong support and monitoring of the census in Kosovo and in the region as such by international organisations to ensure credible results;
- Encourage an unproblematic and efficient enumeration by educating and informing the population about the participation procedures.

The target groups of the campaign have been the entire Kosovo population including the Albanian speaking majority, the Serb speaking minority and all other population groups.

A massive public information/outreach/media campaign entrusted to a local specialized consortium was launched in mid-January 2011 and run across all media such as, radio, television, newspapers and campaign-generated literature and materials such as, brochures, posters, leaflets, t-shirts (and other gadgets), as well as billboards, a bus-tour, website contents, and many others such as TV debates and meetings at municipal level have been also organized.

When, in February 2011, it was observed that the northern part of the country is still reluctant to participate in a census lead by Kosovo authorities, the international community represented by the EU and the main census contributors, suggested that the census trust fund manager UNOPS could be entrusted with the task to conduct the census in that part, including the communication/outreach activities.

The Statistical Agency also developed media monitoring activities prior and during the census. This activity resulted in the production of questions-and-answer brochure based on frequently asked questions, and a general informative brochure on the census. These materials have been largely distributed to the public before the census. A crisis management protocols and strategy have been also devised and implemented to deal with wrong messages passed in the media during this period.

The impact of the campaign has been positive as regards the general information needs about the census date and its procedures.

### 1.4.2. Outreaching activities

Outreach strategy and action-plan was done with the assistance of a high-level international expert. Based on this plan, outreach to the public has been spearheaded by ASK via activities such as, NGO meetings, Media Relations, Civic Events, a small grants program to support civic outreach, education and engagement especially among minority and other marginalized populations.

Supported by the EUCEP technical assistance project, ASK also implemented two surveys based on focus group methodology. The first research was carried out to study awareness, perceptions, and attitudes of the Kosovo population on the 2011 Census in Kosovo, while the second one was aimed at measuring the impact of the progress achieved with the outreach activities already implemented.

An advisory board including Albanian, Serbian, Turkish, Roma and Gorani representatives who are, in their own right, experts in outreach, NGOs, and civic engagement of any kind, was regularly meeting to gear the outreach activities.

The main problem faced by the outreach strategy in the Serbian communities of Kosovo relied on the fact that these communities strongly rely on ties and leadership located in Serbia, and impossible to outreach. As a result, despite the efforts done, the communication and outreach campaign did not convince a certain part of Kosovo-Serb population residing in the enumerated area to take part in the census. The refusal phenomenon has been observed as being influenced by social pressure playing a snow-ball effect at local community level. It must be however also mentioned that a quite representative part of Kosovo-Serbs of the enumerated area did participate in the census, and

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that all municipalities lead by ethnically Serbian Mayor have been very cooperative to the census outreach process.

### 1.5. Data collection procedures

The census was implemented from 1 to 19 April 2011, with as reference date 31 March 2011, at midnight.

#### 1.5.1. Field Organization and field staff training

The number of persons involved in the census enumeration process was based on the geographical division of the country. Based on previous field tests and pilot census, it has been calculated that in 15 days, one person is able to enumerate about 100 households in urban areas and about 60 households in rural areas; Kosovo has been geographically subdivided in enumeration areas according to this rule (see section on geography above).

In general, one enumeration area was covered by one enumerator, recruited by the municipal census commission. In cases areas were ethnically mixed, the enumerators worked in team to be able to interview households in their own languages. About 5200 enumerators were trained for the Kosovo census.

The field work of each group of 6 enumerators working in contiguous enumeration areas was followed by a controller, also hired by the municipal census commission. A number of 740 controllers were hired and trained for this role. Controllers provided support to the enumerators during the whole data-collection period and regularly checked the quality of their work.

A team of over 90 Supervisors, recruited by ASK, at their turn checked the work done by about 8 controllers. In addition, State Instructors from ASK, together with MCCs coordinators generally supervised the enumeration process and monitored the progress of the census on an everyday basis

Training sessions of the field staff were organized in a cascade scheme. ASK specialized staff organized first a 3-days training for the Municipal census Commissions. Lately, they trained during 5 days all Supervisors and Controllers, who at their turn trained their respective enumerators on how to collect data. All training sessions lasted during 5 days and were held all over the country. The field staff was equipped with very specific instruction manuals, maps of the enumeration areas, data collection forms and specific other materials to be clearly identified as official enumerators by the households they were visiting.

International census specialists recruited by the International Monitoring Operation observed the census enumeration on the field and ensured that all the rules were properly applied.

### 1.5.2. Census logistics

The challenge of a traditional door-to-door census lays in the coordination of a fully decentralized process: millions of questionnaires had to be distributed around Kosovo, in the most remote places, in the language of the residents of the given area; thousands of enumerators had to precisely know what geographical part of the country they had to canvass, and how to interview people; the processes of transmitting information collected and report on the daily progress of the work had to be organized and collected data had to be returned to a data-processing centre integrally and with the maximum security.

One key of Kosovo census was the organization of a well functioning cascade process, where each actor was well informed and received clear instructions and materials to perform its tasks.

The Statistical Agency of Kosovo was at the top of this organization, defining procedures, training the census actors and providing them timely with census materials. For each level of the field staff, specific and detailed instruction manuals have been elaborated in Albanian, Serbian and English.

ASK monitored and supported the work done by municipalities that were the main responsible in recruiting the field personnel. Municipalities were also responsible for distributing the census materials in their municipality and recuperate it, to report on the census daily progress and enter data used to produce the preliminary results.

During the census, ASK headquarters were in constant contact with their agents on the field: the State Instructors, Supervisors and Coordinators from the municipal census commissions.

On the field, Controllers closely followed-up the work done by the Enumerators, verify the questionnaires and interviews, and they reported daily to the Supervisors on the work accomplished.

### 1.5.3. Census questionnaires

Elaboration of questionnaires and forms to be used in the enumeration started in 2004. All enumeration forms have been tested in several field operations among which a pilot-census, and they were finalized as regards the main structures and contents in line with the recommendations of the International Monitoring Operation.

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Questionnaires of enumeration were available in Albanian, Serbian, Turkish and English.

The main components of the enumeration forms have been:

### LISTS

Building list (BL) and Record and summary lists served to compile the **preliminary results of the census**. They provide information on how many units were recorded by each enumerator during the census: the number of buildings, number of inhabited and not-inhabited dwellings found; how many households have been recorded; how many persons have been enumerated and what was their gender.

### QUESTIONNAIRES

All census questionnaires can be found on Kosovo census website <http://esk.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/>

#### 1 - About living conditions (dwellings)

Dwelling questionnaires are devised to collect information on residents' living conditions. They cover private housing units such as conventional dwellings (houses, apartments); non-conventional ones (mobile, temporary, not designed for human habitation); or homeless people (without shelter) and collective housing units such as guest lodges, institutions, or camps.

In private units data recorded concern the *building* (age, type, structure); the *housing unit* (surface, use, sanitary conditions, cooking facilities, heating); the *number of households* and of *persons usually resident* in the unit; in collective units data recorded concern its type and structure as well as the number of households and persons usually resident in the unit.

#### 2 - About households and families

Households are persons usually resident together in the same housing unit and sharing food or other essentials for living.

For each household living in a private dwelling, the form lists its members (name and surname) with birth date, sex and family status; records data on tenure, ownership, TV and ICT facilities and on some agricultural activities of the household. Note that family structures are captured by this questionnaire

In collective units all the residents are recorded with their name and surname, their sex and birth date.

### 3 - About individuals

Individuals (excluding residents abroad and diplomatic personnel) are recorded in an individual questionnaire only in their usual place of residence; this questionnaire collects a large amount of information on the *demographic, educational, social and economic characteristics of each person* to be counted.

Only the people for whom an individual questionnaire was filled-in were counted in the total population of Kosovo.

### 4 - Supplementary list: household members living abroad

Special list S1 records *data about* household's members that moved from the dwelling for more than 12 months to a place of usual residence outside Kosovo; data collected about them are the relationship to the head of household, age, sex, date of emigration, new country of residence and reason for leaving Kosovo. They are not included in the total population.

#### **LISTS and QUESTIONNAIRES USED HAVE BEEN:**

- **Lists to manage the field progress:**
  - FOR ENUMERATORS:
    - FORM BL1: *Building list*
    - FORM DS1: *Daily summary of dwellings visited, households and persons interviewed*
    - FORM RS1: *Record and Summary for all enumeration areas canvassed by an enumerator*
  - FOR CONTROLLERS:
    - FORM RS2: *Record and Summary of all RS1 forms completed by the enumerators under the supervision of a controller*
  - FOR SUPERVISORS:
    - FORM RS3: *Record and Summary of all RS2 forms completed by the controllers in the area of a supervisor*
  - FOR MUNICIPALITIES:
    - FORM RS4: *Preliminary data by municipality (sum of all RS3 for this municipality)*

## CHAPTER 1 Methodological Background

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- **Questionnaires for the enumeration:**
  - FORM C1: Collective living quarters
  - FORM C2: Institutional Household
    - LIST 1: *List of the institutional household members*
    - LIST 2: *List of persons temporarily present on census day but usually resident elsewhere*
  - FORM R1: Dwelling questionnaire
  - FORM R2: Households questionnaire
    - LIST 1: List of the household members
    - LIST 2: List of persons temporarily present on census day but usually resident elsewhere
  - FORM R3: Individual questionnaire
    - LIST S1: Supplementary table listing household members living abroad
  - FORM C1: Questionnaire about collective living quarters
  - FORM C2: Questionnaire on households and persons leaving in a collective housing unit such as hospitals, special care centres, home for elderly persons, orphan houses, penal institutions, military camps, guest houses, etc.

### 1.6. Post Enumeration Survey (PES)

Post Enumeration Survey (PES) has been the main instrument to estimate the census coverage and content errors. Due to extension of the census for 4 days, the PES started on April 19 and lasted up to 29 April 2011. A detailed report on PES results is available.

### 1.7. Preliminary results

ASK presented preliminary data on 29 June 2011 as stated in the Census Law. The publication of preliminary results includes data specified in the Census Law, which are, for each municipality, total to occupancy status, and number of households. Some indicators such as the average household size and population density were also provided at municipal level. The data have been released in printed format and in electronic format, on the census website.

### 1.8. Data processing phases

After ASK recuperated the completed materials from the field, further activities consisted in codification, data-capture, data editing and imputations, tabulations, analyzes and the preparations for final data dissemination.

At the end of June 2011, ASK Census Office, assisted by EU technical support, prepared a complete operational plan for data coding and data capture. The plan specified the role, duties and responsibilities of staff engaged in these two activities, as well as rules to be applied for storage and confidentiality of the data. Almost all staff engaged in codification and data entry has been the staff which has been engaged previously in earlier stages of the census.

#### Codification

In the census individual questionnaires (Form R3), three variables were reported as text during data-collection phase: the type and profile of the highest completed education level (Q22); the occupation in the main job (Q31); and the main good and service produced at the place where the respondent works in its main job (Q34). These variables are aimed at classifying respondents for completed education level, occupation and economic activity of the employer according to three related internationally agreed classifications, namely ISCED (education), ISCO 1988 (occupation) and NACE Rev 1.1 (economic activity of the employer).

After having envisaged a computer-assisted coding of the textual information into nomenclatures and official classification codes, it has been decided – and also recommended by the IMO – to proceed with a manual coding instead. However, a computer-assisted access to the three classifications was provided to improve the manual coding quality.

A 60-people staff – working in two shifts – has been trained and hired to code the three concerned variables following standard classifications. They have been assisted by the various classifications specialists of ASK for each of the subject-matter. Due to the weaker data-quality, it was decided to publish NACE data in two digits level only.

#### Data capture

Compiling, processing and disseminating millions of data keeping their confidentiality and securing their integrity require the establishment of a sound technological information support.

ASK started developing the census IT integrated system from 2005 and established a fully functional geographical information system (GIS), specific applications to enter data from the census controlling their quality, computerized tools to monitor the census questionnaires and personnel,

## CHAPTER 1 Methodological Background

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and to release the census preliminary results. These systems have been tested during the pilot operation carried-out in 2008.

The census database is used for statistical purposes only; ASK will use it to conduct direct analysis on demographic, social and economic fields, to extract samples for various surveys based on households or individuals, and as internal tool to improve its general statistical production (making population projections, comparing data from the census with data obtained from other sources, detecting where administrative data require upgrading, etc.).

The data-capture system was integrated with the management and control of the data-entry operators and with the management and control of the census materials in circulation. The data-capture process started effectively early August 2011, after a suitable quantity of manual coding of questionnaires was achieved, and it lasted less than 6 months.

Data-capture system was programmed in SCProX, and included lots of editing rules checks, warnings, security and integrity measures as well as a complex and complete errors-detection and quality-control modules. Supervisors and controllers were hired to monitor the whole process.

### Data editing and imputations

As any survey, censuses can always be affected by inconsistencies: persons sometimes do not understand a question or do not know the answer to a question; interviewers might report wrongly the data on the forms or errors of data-entry can also happen. Statisticians therefore created specific methods and developed tools to localize the errors and to automatically correct them by means of a set of rules. This process is called editing and imputation and avoids any loss of information.

This statistical methodology is quite sophisticated and requires specific knowledge. Its objectives are to ensure coherence and completeness of data. Furthermore, it assures the statistical significance and the quality of aggregated values.

Errors in data can be detected by specifying several constraints (edit rules) that have to be satisfied by the values observed for each individual/respondent.; for continuous variables they are represented by sets of linear equalities or inequalities. The data-capture system was containing already lot of edit rules, but these ones were based on logical paths of the questionnaire. Editing and imputations made after data-capture were based on more complex methods and used specific computer applications.

Usually these edits can derive from the structure of the questionnaire (for example when there are fields that represent the total of different answers) or can be introduced by using some external information (the minimum/maximum of some variables).

The phase of editing and imputations started in January 2012, when the data-capture was achieved. It ended in July 2012, when all cross-tabulations produced showed data consistency.

The IT software used for this work have been all open source ones. They consisted in Concord-SCIIA SAS application developed by Istat for logical type variables and in ADaMSoft software developed by the Italian inter-university research consortium CASPUR. Some R programmes were used to complement these software tools.

Errors were classified in random or systematic ones; then, deterministic or probabilistic editing and imputation rules were applied to correct the data. The census quality report provides full details about editing and imputation procedures applied in Kosovo census, as well as statistics on raw data and data cleaning outputs.

### Tabulation plan

ASK has prepared a tabulation plan based on Eurostat recommendations (Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009) and had several consultations and discussions with data users. The lowest level of tables can include the data at the level of settlements, provided that the number of cases is statistically significant and that it preserves the confidentiality of individuals. Data tabulation is aligned to the National needs as well as of those of international institutions. Comparability of data at EU level is ensured. Release of the main publications will start end-September 2012, while the last publications will be released up to the end of 2013. Sending of final data to Eurostat for their comparability with other countries is planned to be achieved during the first half of 2014.

### Analyses

Together with data editing and imputation process, which was of course iterative, ASK was producing cross-tables and analyzing them in order to check the resulting data consistency. Final data have also been analyzed to control data quality (with demographic cohort methods and confrontation with other data sources). At the end, the Statistical Agency also produced two analytical publications based on census final results, one on the topic of living conditions, and one on the topic of migration.

### Data dissemination

First final publications are planned to be ready by the end of September 2012. The data will be disseminated in various forms such as: printed form, electronic (through census website), CDs and other forms of dissemination.

# CHAPTER 2

## Population Base and Comparability with Previous Censuses

### 2.1. The concept of usually resident population

The major distinction between previous censuses and applied definitions in 2011 Kosovo census concerns the change of the concept of target population. Indeed, the new concept applied is the one of usually resident population (people who dwelled or planned to dwell in Kosovo for more than 12 months has been counted as resident population). At the contrary of previous ex-Yugoslav censuses, non-residential population (the population that left the country more than 12 months before the census reference date) was not counted as the population of the country.

The usage of such concept (division of the population into residential and non-residential) has been a novelty for Kosovo, and consequently this concept caused reactions from the census partners, even internally to ASK. Not only it was representing a break in time series, but the introduction of this new definition was seen as a loss of information on Kosovars living abroad, which were estimated as being an important group due massive departures at the Kosovo crisis period. This element caused troubles in the census preparations and introduced some perplexity in the public, who was easily confusing national recognition with the census politically-neutral goals.

In view of satisfying to the maximum extent possible the needs of information on Kosovo out-migrants, a compromise with International Monitoring Mission has been achieved, and it allowed the elaboration of a shortened supplementary form where some data on persons who have been living abroad Kosovo for more than 12 months was collected together with the census enumeration process.

### 2.2. Last reliable censuses

Kosovo population and housing census 2011 is the first census carried-out by Kosovo as an autonomous country. Previous censuses were conducted when Kosovo was part of Yugoslavia, and at that time its sole role was limited to data collection implementation under instructions imposed by the Federal Statistical Office of Belgrade. Once data were collected, they were sent to the central Federal Office where they were further captured and processed.

Due to its conflicting political history with ex Yugoslavia, Kosovo missed reliable censuses in 1991 (Yugoslav-implemented census was object of boycott from the Kosovo-Albanian majority) and in the

2001 round (immediately after Kosovo war for independence). Therefore, the 1981 Yugoslav census is the last one presenting reliable data.

Unfortunately, due to the post-conflict situation, the statistical Agency of Kosovo is deprived from access to micro data of that census, which remained stored on tape devices in Belgrade. This prevents ASK to make necessary adjustment to enhance comparability of data, for example at geographical levels.

### 2.3. Geographical compatibility

For the reason mentioned above it is extremely difficult to achieve geographical compatibility between the 1981 and the 2011 censuses. Administrative border of Kosovo municipalities have been many times redesigned, and if the Kosovo borders did not change, internal changes render census comparison hazardous at municipal levels.

### 2.4. Coverage compatibility

In drawing up the topics and classifications for output from the 2001 Census, account has been taken of the need for comparability with 1981 Census results. However, changes in questions, concepts and definitions between 1981 and 2001 have been considered a priority to take into account:

- harmonisation with international rules for censuses;
- changing needs and customer requirements; and
- new and improved processing methodologies,

in order to be able to deliver a high quality, cost-effective Census.

Categories considered in 2011 are thus not fully in line with the ones used in 1981.

In addition, the total population enumerated in Kosovo 2011 PHC is missing a territorial part, at its turn boycotted by a Kosovo-Serb population. Data at Kosovo level between both censuses cannot be confronted at this stage.

# CHAPTER 3

## Summarized Metadata Information

### Reference period

Data collected refer to the census critical moment, which is 31 March 2011, at midnight. The Kosovo population and housing census 2011 is compliant with the period planned in the 2010 round of population censuses as defined by United Nations.

### Institutional mandate

Specific Law on the Census (**03/L-237**) approved on 7 October 2010 by the Kosovo Assembly

### Confidentiality

Personal data confidentiality are ensured by legal provisions and also by the setting-up of specific procedures for data processing, dissemination and management. During data-capture, no external connection was possible (locked data-capture stations; no internet access; no USB ports active; No ICT or portable phones allowed in the data-capture centre). Personal data are encrypted (names and surnames) and cannot be read even by staff having access to census micro-data base. Micro-data are rendered anonymous. Aggregated cells having too low number of cases are not published. Census database management system prevents from hacking and ensures data security. All non personal data from the 2011 Kosovo population and housing census are public.

### Release policy

Release calendar: Additional tables on specific topics as well as a census atlas shall be released before end 2013.

User access: All census publications are accessible in the census website; in addition, most of the tables are accessible in the on-line access system DaWinci, reachable from the census website <http://esk.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/>

### Frequency of dissemination

Population and housing census periodicity is 10 years. Inter-censal period is devoted to population estimates; census data processing and analysis; preparation of the next census.

### Dissemination format

Data accessible on the website as well as publications are available free of charges to the public. Publications are whether in paper-format whether in pdf format. Tables disseminated are in conformity with the requirements of EU regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of December 2009, which contains definitions and technical specifications for the census topics (variables) and their breakdowns that are required to achieve Europe-wide comparability.

On-line access is ensured through the DaWinci system accessible from the census website <http://esk.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/>.

Micro-data access for specific categories of users (research institutions and university researchers) is under definition.

Three qualitative reports are available: census quality report, PES report and the present metadata report.

Two analytical brochures are also produced: “Kosovo people on the move” describes the mobility phenomenon of Kosovo people, and “Living conditions and living arrangements” describes the main characteristics of social and economic conditions of Kosovo enumerated persons.

### Accessibility of documentation

Documentation on methodology includes three analytical reports: Quality report; Metadata report and PES report.

Each publication of data sets contains a glossary of terms and definitions.

Questionnaires used for data-collection are available to the users.

### Quality management

Quality assurance was secured by census organization and management procedures (refer to quality report).

Quality assessment was done by post evaluation survey (see PES report) and by confrontation of census results with other sources collecting similar data (see quality report).

The overall reliability of Kosovo census data was assessed by an international monitoring operation (IMO), who monitored census preparatory phase, observed the data enumeration and PES enumeration phase (with a number of observers disseminated in the country during the census), and assessed data capture and processing.

## CHAPTER 3 Summarized Metadata Information

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### Relevance

Users' needs were collected before the census and before the dissemination process by specific meetings and roundtables with users. Data collected in the census cover the large part of the needs expressed.

International needs were accounted by following standards in definitions and topics collected, in order to ensure data comparability with other censuses.

Eurostat specific requirements have been accounted in methodology, definitions, classifications used, and requirements of data transmission.

User satisfaction feedback capture and analysis is under consideration.

Census completeness shall be approximated by providing population estimates for the non-enumerated areas of the North of the country.

### Accuracy and reliability

In the enumerated areas, the census provided overall accurate information for most of the indicators. Not over 2% of not stated answers were found in single variables. Data editing and imputations applied ensured further coherence and consistency of all data. A detailed quality report is available, which presents the editing and imputation procedures applied and provides the assessment of census data reliability.

### Timeliness and punctuality

Timeliness: data collection took place between 1<sup>st</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> April 2011. Preliminary results and final statistics are published according to the schedule fixed in the census law. All data shall be released by end 2013.

Punctuality: 100% in line with national and international requirements and practices.

### Comparability

Data from Kosovo population and housing census 2011 is comparable with other countries having also applied international census recommendations, among which all EU Member States. Comparability over time (with previous country censuses) is compromised by time-lag (last reliable census goes 30 years behind), by census target population definition (now usually resident population, previously national concept used and citizens residing abroad were included), and by changes in the territorial definition of municipalities. Data are comparable with other surveys following Eurostat regulations, since same definitions and concepts are used in both.

### Coherence

Harmonization with other sources was sought to the maximum extent possible. Yet, certain country specificities have been integrated in Kosovo census, which must be taken into consideration when comparing different sources.

Total population of the census only refers to enumerated areas, which exclude 3 municipalities located in the North of the territory (north of Ibar river, also comprising a part of the municipality of Mitrovica).

The place of birth is not coherent with usual definitions; in Kosovo, the place of mother's residence at respondent's birth has been recorded instead of place of birth. Explanation put forward is that most of the births (for certain generations) were taking place in the same place, due to the availability of medical care.

Family status includes a category specific to Kosovo: "second wife". In some cases, man who are legally married take a "second wife" without legalizing the union in order to continue the reproductive family phase. Both first and second wife live under the same roof.

Mono-parental families include second wives with children and lone parents having a partner living abroad.

Kosovo does not officially report same-sex unions (still extremely rare).

Double citizenship has been reported, since a lot of people living in Kosovo have acquired foreign citizenship when previously living abroad.

Completed education level reflects the old system in force until the year 2000 and the new system put in place after that date.

From confrontation of main census demographics with other data sources, data have a high level of coherence regarding sex/age and rural/urban distributions; marital status; education and labour market characteristics. Overall data consistency has been adjusted by statistical editing and imputation methods.

## CHAPTER 3 Summarized Metadata Information

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### Cost and burden

The total budget for the Kosovo population and housing census 2011 amounted € 9,682,000 of which € 3,785,000 were spent for data collection and € 2,404,000 for procurement of materials. Per capita, the census cost amounted € 5.5, which is comparable to other similar operations done by canvassing method.

Burden on respondents was due to the door-to-door methodology used; yet, no other method could be implemented due to scarce level of resources and of skills and in absence of other administrative data sources. Data capture costs more than any automated method, but quality control was therefore of higher impact.

### Data revision

No data adjustments planned. Not enumerated areas shall be subject of population estimates approximations in order to get country level total population size.

### Statistical processing

Source data is the full coverage of the enumerated territory. Statistical editing and imputation methods were used to ensure data consistency at micro-data level. No adjustments have been made to collected data based on PES or other under-coverage estimates. Sensitive data collected such as ethnical/cultural background, religion or mother tongue were excluded from editing and imputation process. The census database is recorded in MySQL table format, in which each individual has a unique record.



# CHAPTER 4

## Metadata on Census Topics

(as by EC Regulation No 1201/2009)

Data produced and presented in the census main publication are described in this section.

1. Population Topics		
1.1 Non-Derived Topics		
Topic: Place of Usual Residence		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census (questionnaires R1/R2/R3) and GIS database	Unique geo-code based address, pre-defined by the GIS system for municipality (2 digits) settlements (4 digits) and buildings (3 digits), and completed by the enumerators during census for building entrance (2 digits) and dwelling number (3 digits). Each household and individual has a specific ID based on geo-codes to which are added ordinal numbers of HH and of individual.	n.a.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Definition of the concept adopted:</b>	Population corresponds to all persons who usually resided in Kosovo for at least 12 months at the census date, or had the intention to reside in Kosovo for at least 12 months at that date; persons with diplomatic status, foreign military personnel and persons who have their usual residence out of Kosovo are excluded.	
<b>Case of third-level students:</b>	Students reported in their home place and not in the accommodation where they live when studying.	
<b>Case of homeless persons:</b>	Data collection reported 40 homeless persons. For all of them data reporting error from the field were detected (dwelling characteristics were existing).	
<b>Rules applied for special cases:</b>	As Kosovo has experienced high level international emigration around the Yugoslav and Kosovo conflicts, a special separate questionnaire (form S1) has been used to report persons previously living in the household but usually residing out of Kosovo at census time. This questionnaire serves to measure international migration, but these people are NOT included in the census population.	

### Topic: Sex

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Household questionnaire R2: List 1 (usual residents of the HH), column 4 “sex” and Individual questionnaire R3: Q2-“Are you male or female?”	Variable sex has been compared from both sources (R2 and R3); imputations have been made in case of conflict with data on fertility and with data on family status (husband/wife could not be of same sex; Mothers could not be male).	Data found of good consistency.

#### Report on specific issues

n.a.

### Topic: Age

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Household questionnaire R2: List 1 (usual residents of the HH), column 5 “date of birth” and Individual questionnaire R3: Q3-“What is your date of birth?”	Derived from date of birth recorded in format dd-mm-yyyy; The age is calculated automatically by the data-entry system; The age is expressed in completed years at the critical moment (31 March 2011, midnight); No missing data allowed.	When date of birth is absent or incomplete in R3, data is copied from R2; When date of birth is absent or incomplete in R2-List 1, data is copied from R3; When only partial date was recorded (for ex. only the year), probabilistic donor imputation was done on the day and month.

#### Report on specific issues

##### Particular case

Population aged 10 (born in 2001) has unexpected peak; hypothesis of after-war mini “baby-boom” is put forward. Data collected on this specific year have been controlled to detect eventual data capture errors; and were found effectively reported as entered.

### Topic: Legal marital status/partnerships

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Individual questionnaire R3: Q5-“What is your marital status?”	The question refers to the legal marital status. Among the married persons, a distinction is made between a person married “with certificate” and “without certificate” (likely to occur among elderly people, for second wife; in rural areas and/or among younger generations as consensual union).	Donor imputation done on marital status to avoid missing cases. Edit rules included sex, age, and family status (R2).

## CHAPTER 4 Metadata on Census Topics

Report on specific issues	
<b>Legal basis for opposite-sex marriages:</b>	<p>Law No. 2004/32; Family law of Kosovo; Chapter 2 Article 14:</p> <p><b>Article 14.</b></p> <p><b>Marriage</b></p> <p>(1) Marriage is a legally registered community of two persons of different sexes, through which they freely decide to live together with the goal of creating a family.</p> <p>(2) Men and women, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and found a family as well as they are equal to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.</p> <p><b>Article 16.</b></p> <p><b>Conditions for Entering into Wedlock</b></p> <p>(1) A person who has not reached the age of eighteen shall not enter into wedlock.</p> <p>(2) Due to justifiable reasons, the competent court may allow wedlock for a minor person older than sixteen years upon his request, if it concludes that the person has reached the necessary physical and psychological maturity for exercising his marital rights and to fulfill his marital obligations.</p> <p>(3) Prior to the decision, the court shall seek the opinion of the Custodian Body and shall hear the minor and his parents respectively the custodian. The court shall also hear the person with whom the minor intends to enter into wedlock and shall investigate other circumstances important for the decision.</p>
<b>Legal basis for same-sex marriages:</b>	Not allowed by current legislation
<b>Minimum age for marriages:</b>	18 years
<b>Registered partnerships:</b>	Not existing
<b>Possibility to divorce or legally separate:</b>	Yes, procedures legally defined

Topic: Country/place of birth		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Individual questionnaire R3; Q4: « Where was your mother's place of usual residence at the time of your birth? »	Data recorded is the place of usual residence of the mother when the birth took place. If the mother was residing in Kosovo, the settlement and municipality are recorded, with a distinction between cases where they are same as current place of usual residence or not. If the mother was residing outside Kosovo, the name of the foreign country was written down. All names of geographical places were later-on coded (manually).	Some missing data for the specification of exact places. No imputation done on geographical places.

### Report on specific issues

<b>Substitution of place of birth:</b>	The place of usual residence of the mother when the birth took place substituted the place where the birth took place
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### Topic: Country of citizenship

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Individual questionnaire R3; Q13 “What is your country of citizenship?”	If no citizenship, it was written “no citizenship”; If dual citizenship, both were recorded; In case the pre-defined options were not containing the answer, the text was written in full, then manually coded.	Potential problems of reporting if <i>de jure</i> and <i>de facto</i> citizenship have been unevenly reported.

### Report on specific issues

<b>Recognition of country’s boundaries:</b>	Persons not recognizing Kosovo institutions – case of certain Kosovo-Serbs – would tend declaring themselves of Serbian citizenship.
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### Topic: Previous place of usual residence and date of arrival at the current place

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Individual questionnaire R3; Q16-“Have you ever lived in a different place of usual residence than the current one?; Q17-“Where was your previous place of usual residence?” and Q18-“When did you most recently move to your current place of usual residence?” (mm-yyyy)	Combined with the current place of usual residence, these variables were used to define the place of usual residence one year before the census.	Wrong reporting: some cases found where the date reported in Q18 was referring to the whole household and not to the individual. As a consequence, some people were found having moved-in at a date anterior to their own birth. Some cases found where people reported having moved but the place of previous residence was same municipality and settlement than current place of usual residence. These cases were edited as non-movers by deterministic imputation (Q16 set to 2).

### Report on specific issues

<b>If any:</b>	Only the last migration is captured.
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## CHAPTER 4 Metadata on Census Topics

Topic: Household and family topics		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Dwelling questionnaire R1; Q2 “Occupancy status of the dwelling” and Household questionnaire R2; List 1 “Household members (persons usually resident in the dwelling)”.	Only of a dwelling was occupied by one or more usual residents, a household was created. Each household had one unique head of household. For each household member, the following was recorded: Name; Surname; Father’s name (for married or widowed women: name of husband); Sex; Date of birth; Relationship to head of household; Ordinal number of the family; Family status.	Data underwent intensive data editing and imputations based on donors methodology. Reporting errors were mainly the identification of a family within a household; Wrong family statuses (for instance not compatible with sex; age or marital status from R3); and inconsistencies in the relationship with head of households.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Concept to identify private households:</b>	A household comprises all persons living in the same conventional dwelling who share their main means of subsistence. Household here refers to the concept of private household, by opposition to collective households such as religious congregations, health centres, orphanages, etc.	
<b>Method used to generate households:</b>	Identification of number of households in the conventional dwelling (R1; Q16) and of the number of persons usually residing in the housing unit (R1; Q17).	
<b>Method used to generate families:</b>	Recording of the family status for each family in the household; description and code coming from a pre-defined list.	
<b>Way to identify relationships between HH members:</b>	Relation of each HH member to the HH reference person (called Head of Household), description and code coming from a pre-defined list.	
<b>Method used to report on primary homeless persons:</b>	n.a.	
Topic: Tenure status of households		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Household questionnaire R2: Q1-Tenure status	Direct data collection of the arrangements under which each private household occupies all or part of the housing unit: at least one household member is owner; tenant; occupies the dwelling under some other type of tenure; or the private household is part of a collective dwelling.	n.a.

### Topic: Current activity status

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R3; Q24-Q27 combined with Q35 and Q36.	<p>Economically active defined as people aged at least 15 years and being:</p> <p>Employed: responded Yes to one of the Q24-Q26 (work for at least 1 hour the week before the census or were temporary absent from work);</p> <p>Or Unemployed: modalities 1 and 2 at Q27 (unemployed, previously in employment or never worked before).</p> <p>Other categories are considered as currently not economically active, and are classified in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Below the national minimum age for economic activity (15 years and over);</li> <li>- Pension or capital income recipients;</li> <li>- Students (not economically active);</li> <li>- Homemakers and others.</li> </ul>	n.a.

### Report on specific issues

**Minimum national age for economic activity and legal basis for it:**

Kosovo Law **No 03/L212** on Labour

### Topic: Occupation

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R3; Q31 “What is your occupation in your main job?”	Text reported by the enumerators. Coding (ISCO classification) was done ex-post. 2-digits used.	Confusion of respondents between occupation and profession. Coding done manually, with some typing errors. Editing and imputations done to ensure data consistency.

## CHAPTER 4 Metadata on Census Topics

Report on specific issues		
<b>Data collected:</b>	Only data on the main job are recorded. Data not collected for persons ever been in employment.	
Topic: Industry (Branch of economic activity)		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R3; Q34 “What is the main good or service produced at the place where you work in your main job?”	Text reported by the enumerators. Coding (NACE Rev1.1 classification) was done ex-post. 2-digits used.	Coding done manually, with some typing errors. Editing and imputations done to ensure data consistency.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Data collected:</b>	Only data on the main job are recorded. Data not collected for persons ever been in employment.	
Topic: Status in employment		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R3; Q30 “In your main job are you: 1/ employee; 2/Employer with paid employees including work in your own land; 3/ Self-employed without paid employees including work in your own land; 4/ Assisting relatives in family business without a fixed wage or salary (including work in family land)”	For persons being employer and employee, the group is allocated on the basis of the time spent on the job.	n.a.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Status in employment (rules used):</b>	No producers’ cooperatives accounted.	
Topic: Educational attainment		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R3; Q21 “What is your highest completed education level?”	Kosovo old and new systems are distinguished for primary; lower and upper secondary grades, as they were referring to different number of school years. The question is asked to population aged 10 years or over.	Completed education confused with currently attending level by a group of respondents. Editing and imputation methods are used to eliminate inconsistencies.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Not completed/no formal:</b>	Persons who did not complete any education level and persons who did not attend any formal education are asked the question on literacy.	

1.2 Derived Topics		
Topic: Total Population		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Individual questionnaire R3 and collective dwellings questionnaire C2, list 1 “institutional household members”.	Count of R3 records and of C2-list 1 records. No inclusion of temporary present persons; of persons living abroad or of persons not belonging to census international definition.	<b>Total population excludes the municipalities located in the North of Kosovo that could not be enumerated.</b> They are three (of rural typology) out of 37: Leposaviq; Zveqan; and Zubin Potok. In addition, a small urban/ rural part of North Mitrovica has been excluded. Total population excludes a part of some minorities, mainly Kosovo-Serbs, who reside in the enumerated zone but refused to take part in the census.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Definition of the concept adopted:</b>	Population corresponds to all persons who usually resided in Kosovo for at least 12 months at the census date, or had the intention to reside in Kosovo for at least 12 months at that date, whatever their citizenship or national characteristics; persons with diplomatic status, foreign military personnel and persons who have their usual residence out of Kosovo are excluded.	
Topic: Locality		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
GIS database and administrative definition of municipal and settlement borders.	Enumeration areas (EAs) definition based on satellite images complemented by field canvassing prior to the census and updated close to census date. Kosovo is further divided into 1467 settlements and 37 municipalities. There is no overlapping between borders. Settlements are defined as rural or urban.	n.a.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Definition of the concept adopted:</b>	Legal definition (settlements and Municipalities) and GIS definition for statistical data collection purposes (EAs).	

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Topic: Ever resided abroad and year of arrival in the country		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Not collected data; derived from last migration.	Available only for persons whose last change of residence is abroad.	Data for persons ever resided abroad is not collected as such; derived variable under-estimates the topic.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Definition of the concept adopted:</b>	Data on persons “still abroad” is collected instead (form S1), with the year of departure. However, there is under-estimation for persons having left no household member to declare for them. Also risk of over-count (persons born outside and several family members declaring the same out-migrants).	
Topic: Household Status		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Questionnaire R2; List 1 and Questionnaire C2; List 1.	Persons categorized according to the type of household (private or collective; family or non-family).	See total population.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Definition of the concept adopted:</b>	Housekeeping concept adopted to identify households in private dwellings.	
Topic: Family Status		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Questionnaire R2; List 1 (family status), controlled with relationship to head of household and with R3 Q5 “marital status”.	All categories of family nuclei existing in Kosovo; special category to distinguish “true” mono-parental families from the ones where the lone parent has a partner living outside Kosovo.	n.a.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Definition of the concept adopted:</b>	Two or more persons living together linked with family ties of first grade, such as a couple with or without children or a lone-parent with at least one child; in the census definition, a grand-mother with a grand-child, or two brothers without parents are not considered a family.	

### Topic: Type of family nucleus

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Derived from census R2, list 1, family status.	No category for same-sex relationship. In Kosovo, partnership distinguish between married with or without marriage certificate; the latter having a strong social and religious value, is considered as a marriage rather than as a consensual union. In case of “second wife” present, the first wife is meant being part of the nucleus with the husband; as a consequence, second wives with children are qualified as mono-parental; and second wives without children are not part of a nucleus.	Users must be prudent in interpreting mono-parental data because they might refer to different concept according to whether there is a partner in the household (case of second wives) or abroad, or if there is no partner.

### Topic: Size of family nucleus

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
See family.	Breakdown of families according to the number of members, the minimum being 2 by definition.	n.a.

### Topic: Type of private household

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
See household status.	Breakdown of households according to type: non-family households, divided into one-person and multi-persons households; One-family households, according to the typology of the family; Two or more families households.	n.a.

### Report on specific issues

**Definition of the concept adopted:**

### Topic: Size of private household

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
See household.	Breakdown of households according to the number of members, the minimum being 1.	n.a.

### Report on specific issues

**Definition of the concept adopted:**

Note that in Kosovo there are many multiple-families households, and consequently the size of households can be high (up to 50 people in one household).

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2. Housing Topics		
2.1 Non-Derived Topics		
Topic: Type of living quarters		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; for private dwellings: questionnaire R1; Q1 “type of housing”; for collective dwellings: questionnaire C1 for all collective living quarters.	As defined in housing arrangements; categories are: 1/ occupied conventional dwellings; 2/ Other housing units; 3/ Collective living quarters..	
Topic: Location of living quarters		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; geo-code of enumerated place; all census forms.	Geo-code constructed of a series of unique pre-defined or recorded codes with spatial reference, as follows: Municipality code: 2 digits, pre-defined; Settlement code: 4 digits, pre-defined; Enumeration area: 3 digits, pre-defined; Building code: 3 digits, pre-defined for mapped buildings; added during field operation for new buildings not mapped; Entrance No. (2 digits) and Dwelling No (3 digits) attributed by the enumerator.	n.a.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Map/GIS updating</b>	After the enumeration, new buildings and not existing buildings have been updated in GIS database.	
Topic: Occupancy status of conventional dwellings		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Dwelling questionnaire R1: Q1 – Type of housing and Q2 – Occupancy status of dwelling	Occupancy status collected only for conventional dwelling.	Possibility of dwellings identified as “vacant” because the enumerator did not reach potential inhabitants. Potentially, some dwelling identified as “vacant” are in fact reserved for secondary use (numerous cases of dwellings of Kosovars residing abroad).

### Report on specific issues

<b>Method to record dwellings reserved for seasonal or secondary use:</b>	Specific category under occupancy status: “Reserved for seasonal/ occasional stay or secondary use (holidays, seasonal work, etc.)”
<b>Method to record vacant dwellings:</b>	Vacant conventional dwellings (available for sale, rent, demolition) identified by enumerator’s observation.

### Topic: Number of occupants

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Dwelling questionnaire R1: Q7 “Number of persons usually resident in the housing unit”.	Number of persons for whom the housing unit is the usual residence.	n.a.

### Topic: Useful floor space and/or number of rooms of housing unit, density standard

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1, Q3 “Rooms in the housing unit (including rooms for business and professional purposes)”; Q4 “Rooms used mainly for business or professional purposes”.	For each category of rooms, the number of rooms and the surface is collected.	Surfaces and rooms accounted of low reporting quality.

### Report on specific issues

<b>Concept used:</b>	Kitchenettes, verandas, bathrooms, toilets, corridors and any room smaller than 4m <sup>2</sup> are not accounted.
<b>Definition adopted to measure corresponding density standard:</b>	Density standard measured through useful floor space concept.

### Topic: Dwellings by type of building

Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; Questionnaire R1 Q12 “Type of building: 1/residential 2/non-residential” and type of residential “1/detached house; 2/ semi-detached; 3/row or terraced house; 4/apartment building or block of flats; 5/other”.	Classification of dwellings according to building typology to which they belong.	

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Topic: Dwellings by period of construction		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q13 “Year of construction of the building”	Classification of dwellings according to the period of construction of the building to which they belong.	In case of non-reporting, editing and imputation rules based on donors’ methodology.
Topic: Water supply system		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q5 “water supply system in the housing unit”.	Detailed typology of piped water systems according to the source (public/other) and the place of availability (in building but not in housing unit/outside building).	n.a.
Topic: Waste-water supply system		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q6 “type of sewage disposal system”.	Detailed typology of waste-water systems according to the destination (public sewage plant; private sewage plant; other arrangement such as open ditch, pit, river...); no-sewage at all.	n.a.
Topic: Toilet facilities		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q7 “flush toilet in the housing unit”.	Detailed typology of toilet facilities according to the availability (yes/no) and place of availability (in housing unit; building but not in housing unit; outside building).	n.a.
Topic: Bathing facilities		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q8 “bathing facilities in the housing unit”.	Two modalities: fixed bath/shower or no fixed bath/shower.	n.a.
Topic: Cooking facilities		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q9 “kitchen/cooking facilities in the housing unit”.	Detailed typology of cooking facilities by type (kitchen/kitchenette/cooking facilities in other type of room) or no cooking facilities at all.	n.a.

Topic: Type of heating		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1 Q10 “main type of heating”.	Detailed typology of central and not central type of heating. Housing units with no heating system available also reported.	n.a.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Central type of heating:</b>	In Kosovo, public central heating system exists in urban zones of 2 municipalities: Pristina and Djakova.	
<b>Other type of heating:</b>	In many cases, the type of heating, if not central, is specified: Stove; Fireplace; Portable electric heater; other.	
2.2 Derived Topics		
Topic: Density standard		
Data source used ↓	Methodology used ↓	Reason for unreliability ↓
Census; questionnaire R1, Q3 “Rooms in the housing unit (including rooms for business and professional purposes)”; Q4 “Rooms used mainly for business or professional purposes”.	For each category of rooms, the number of rooms and the surface is collected. Density standard excludes rooms used exclusively for business.	Surfaces and rooms accounted of low reporting quality.
Report on specific issues		
<b>Concept used:</b>	Kitchenettes, verandas, bathrooms, toilets, corridors and any room smaller than 4m <sup>2</sup> are not accounted.	
<b>Definition adopted to measure corresponding density standard:</b>	Density standard measured through useful floor space concept.	





