



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

## Series 5: Social Statistics

### Results of Household Budget Survey 2016







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## Series 5: Social Statistics

# Results of Household Budget Survey 2016



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## Foreword

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

The purpose of publishing of the results of the HBS 2016 is to provide statistical data related to income, consumption and other similar issues related to household standard of living in Kosovo.

This publication presents the summarized results for consumption, expenditure and household income for periods 2014 - 2016, and living conditions for period 2015 – 2016.

This publication aims to ease the lack of information in the field of household standard of living in Kosovo. We believe this publication will serve as a useful reference base for all users of statistical data.

Professional support for development of the HBS has been provided by Swedish organization (SIDA) and the World Bank (WB). We especially thank experts of those organizations for their contribution. We also thank the KAS regional staff who contributed in the collection of the HBS data.

Comments, remarks or proposals related to this publication are welcome and can be sent in electronic address: [social@rks-gov.net](mailto:social@rks-gov.net).

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June, 2017

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## Abbreviations

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

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

HBS is a statistical survey performed to obtain data on expenditures for consumption, self-consumption and household income, and for basic socio-economic environment in which Kosovo families live. The survey also provides data on some key indicators on living conditions (housing, possession of long term equipment in the family, conditions of heat, travel and/or annual holidays) as well as data on basic demographic, economic and social characteristics of the family.

Data collected through HBS also provide information on living standards, the measure and the composition of total consumption and expenditure of families and their socio-economic characteristics. One of the specific objectives of the HBS is to obtain necessary data for assessing the weight used to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Also, this survey provides data that will be used as an input for the measurement of private consumption in the National Accounts (NA) of families, as well as for analysis of welfare and poverty at the country level within the specified timeframe.

Data were collected throughout Kosovo for over a calendar year, by including 2 400 households, selected by random method and in accordance with the European Union (EU) standards and best international practices. The rate of response was about 78 percent if the replaced households were considered that they did not respond.

Economic progress in recent years would be defined as improvement of living conditions in comparison with the period immediately after the war. In these circumstances, HBS is welcomed to measure the living standard, to measure the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and to obtain weights for consumer prices.

The HBS sample has its scope in urban and rural areas, in the entire territory of Kosovo. Processing and analyzing of data is done through ACCESS and STATA programs. The questionnaire contained demographic information on the composition of the household by including information on each individual member of the household, income, consumption and expenditure, housing conditions and activities in business and agriculture, access to basic infrastructure and public services, etc.

## 1 Overall consumption in Kosovo 2014 – 2016

This publication presents HBS macroeconomic data for 2014 - 2016. In some cases the results are different from National Account (NA), since NA are filled with several other sources of data (e.g. data from customs, imports and other data from domestic production) with some adaptations.

Data are collected according to standard international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). On a somewhat smaller sample, results should be considered approximate.

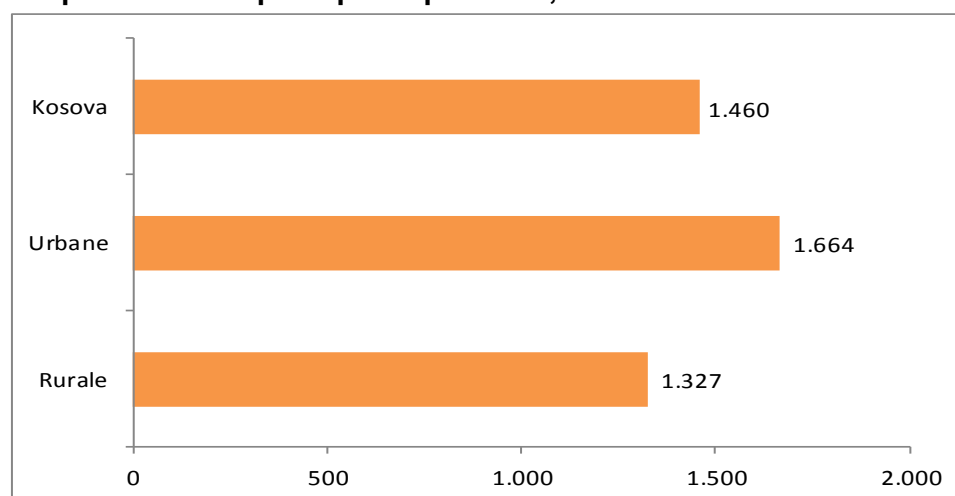
### 1.1 Consumer trends

**Table 1: Overall consumption in Kosovo, 2014 – 2016**

Year	Million €	Consumption per household €	Consumption per capita €
2014	2 471	7 611	1 386
2015	2 461	7 503	1 432
2016	2 321	7 539	1 460

According to HBS 2016 results, there is a decrease by 5,7 percent of total consumption compared to 2015; but there is increase by 0,5 percent in household consumption, also increase by 2 percent for consumption per capita.

**Graph 1: Consumption per capita 2016, €**



## 1.2 Distribution of consumption according to consumption groups

Most of the households' budget in 2016 was spent on food and housing, 42 percent for food and 29 percent for housing of total consumption, followed by clothing, 5 percent and by 4 percent for transport, alcohol and tobacco. In 2016, compared with 2015, food from own production in total consumption has marked a slight decrease and in 2016 food from own production was 6 percent. (Details are shown in Table 2).

**Table 2: Distribution of consumption in Kosovo according to consumption groups, 2014 – 2016 in%**

Consumption	2014	2015	2016
Food and Non-alcoholic beverages	44	43	42
Alcohol and Tobacco	4	4	4
Clothing and Footwear	4	4	5
Housing	28	30	29
Furniture	4	3	4
Health	3	3	3
Transport	5	4	4
Communication	3	3	3
Recreation	0	1	1
Education	1	1	0
Hotels and Restaurants	2	2	2
Other	2	2	3
<i>Domestic food production</i>	6	7	6

Food in Kosovo is dominated by meat, , milk, cheese, eggs, bread and cereals contributing in more than a half of the consumption of food (in value). The next important items are vegetables and non-alcoholic beverages.

**Table 3: Distribution of food consumption in Kosovo 2014 – 2016 in %**

Consumption	2014	2015	2016
Bread and cereals	18	17	17
Meat	20	20	21
Fish	1	1	1
Milk, cheese, eggs	17	18	18
Oils and fats	3	3	3
Fruits	8	8	8
Vegetables	12	12	12
Sugar and confectionery	6	6	6
Food products	5	5	5
Non-alcoholic beverages	10	10	9
Total	100	100	100

## 2 Household consumption in Kosovo 2014 – 2016

It is known that consumption is an important part of the life of the population, so the level and the size of consumption are essential for the welfare, while wealth and poverty depend on other aspects in life. Data for consumption are taken from households, while incomes are earned from individuals. Alcohol and tobacco, clothing, recreation and some other specific things can be consumed individually, but most, such as food, housing and supplies are used jointly by members of the household.

Consumption is classified according to Standard Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) in harmony with the National Accounts and Consumer Price Index. Apart from some improvements, the same standards are applied over the years by making it more easily comparable over time.

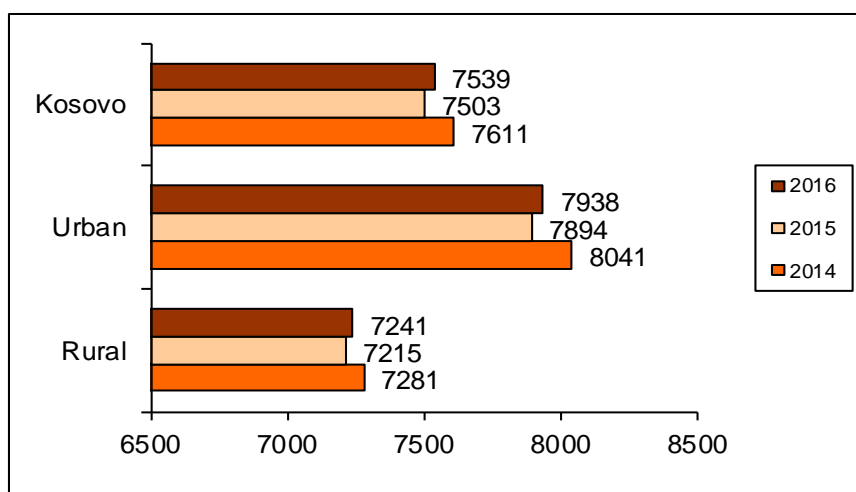
Most of the consumption is based on purchased goods and services paid during the reference period, and a smaller part of the goods are self-produced. The reference period is two weeks for food items (supported by the maintenance of records), last three months for non-food items and the last 12 months for durable goods.

This document focuses on the level of consumption for different consumer groups (food, clothing, housing, etc.), and their participation in the overall consumption. Households with higher education and urban households can be seen as indicative for the future development of consumption since more and more people are educated and Kosovo is being urbanized.

Figures in the text are rounded to indicate that a sample survey can give only approximate values.

Consumption per household in Kosovo in 2016 was € 7,539, this shows that there was a slight increase by 0,5 percent compared with 2015. Increase was also in urban areas and in rural areas.

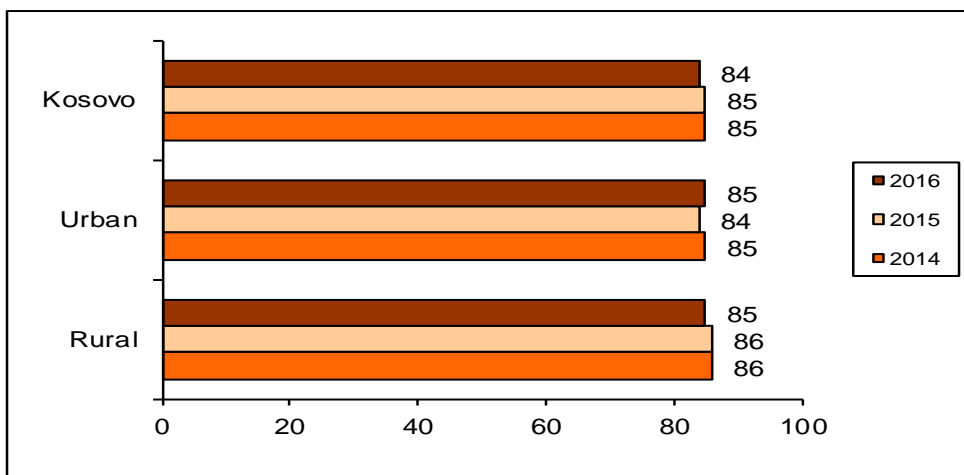
**Graph 2: Household overall annual consumption according to location, 2014 – 2016**



## 2.1 Main consumption (five largest groups)

As shown in Graph 3 five main categories of the largest consumption (food, housing, clothing, alcohol and tobacco, transport and) represent 84 percent of total consumption. Seven other categories share 16 percent of consumption.

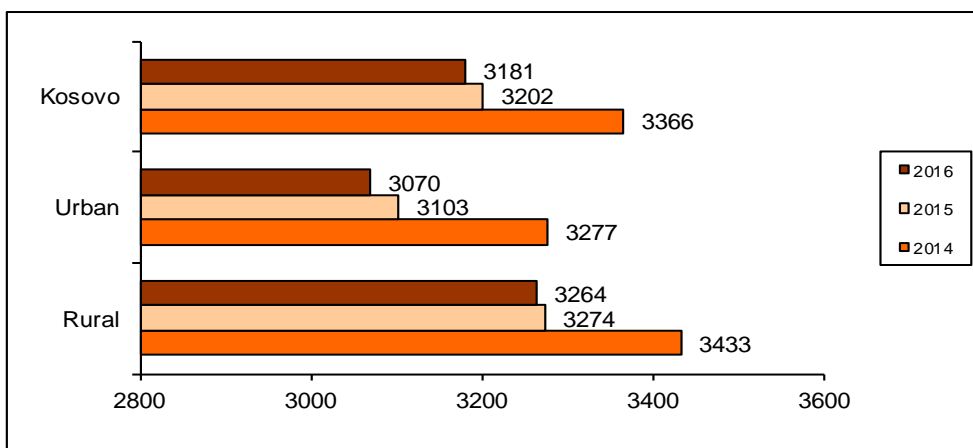
**Graph 3: Five largest categories of household consumption according to location, % of total 2014 – 2016**



## 2.2 Food and non-alcoholic beverages

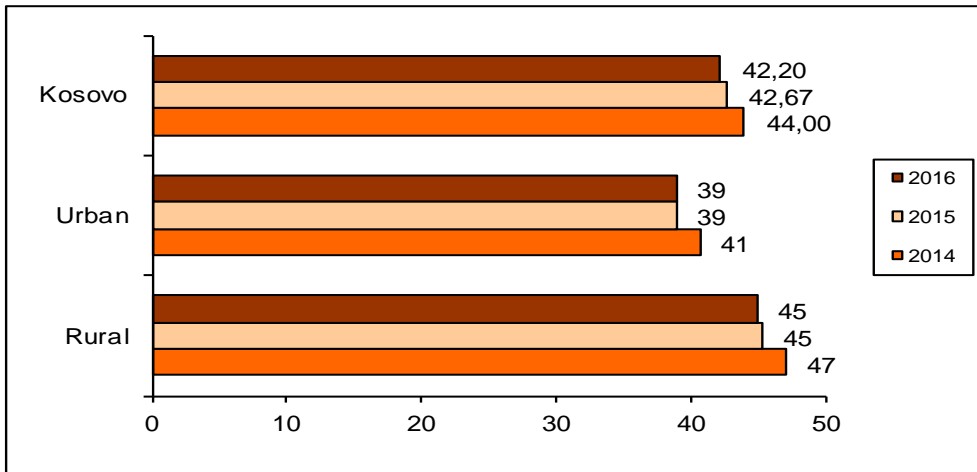
Most of the household budget is used for food and non-alcoholic beverages and is estimated at € 3.181 € for 2016 or 42 percent of total consumption. Expenditures for food and non-alcoholic beverages in household's shows a decrease of 1 percent compared with 2015.

**Graph 4: Household annual consumption of food and non-alcoholic beverages according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**



The data in Graph 5 show that food and non-alcoholic beverages constitute main component of consumption with around 42 percent. In 2016 the share of non-alcoholic food and beverages in total consumption as well as in urban and rural settlements almost did not have changes, compared to 2015.

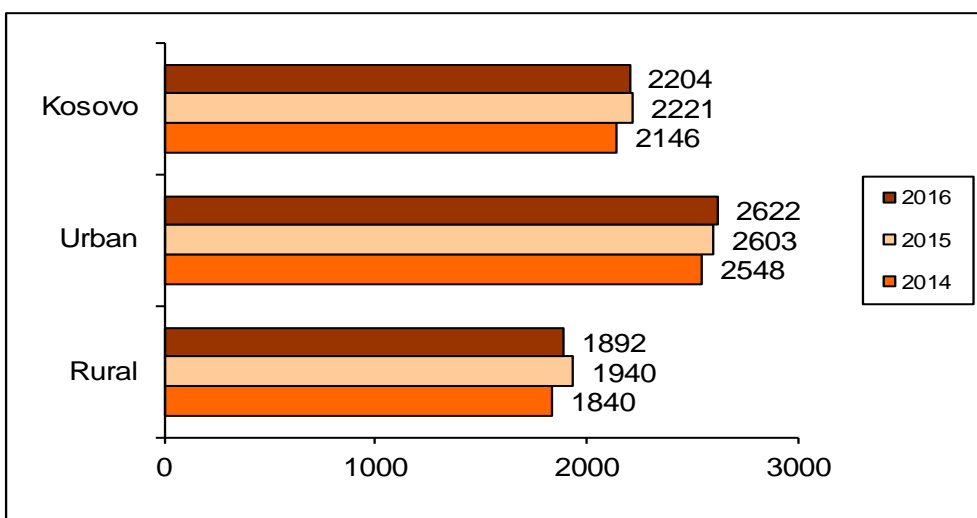
**Graph 5: Participation of food and non-alcoholic beverages in the overall consumption according to location, 2014 – 2016 in %**



### 2.3 Housing

Housing constitutes the second largest household budget with € 2,204 or 29 percent of the household budget in 2016.. There shows increase of expenditures for housing in urban areas of 1 percent, but in rural areas shows decrease by 2,5 percent and also decrease in total by 1 percent compared to 2015. The biggest part of housing is “estimated rent”. A small part of households pay rent. Food, non-alcoholic beverages and housing together constitute almost three-fourths or 71 percent of the household budget.

**Graph 6: Household expenditure for housing according to location, 2014 – 2016 in €**

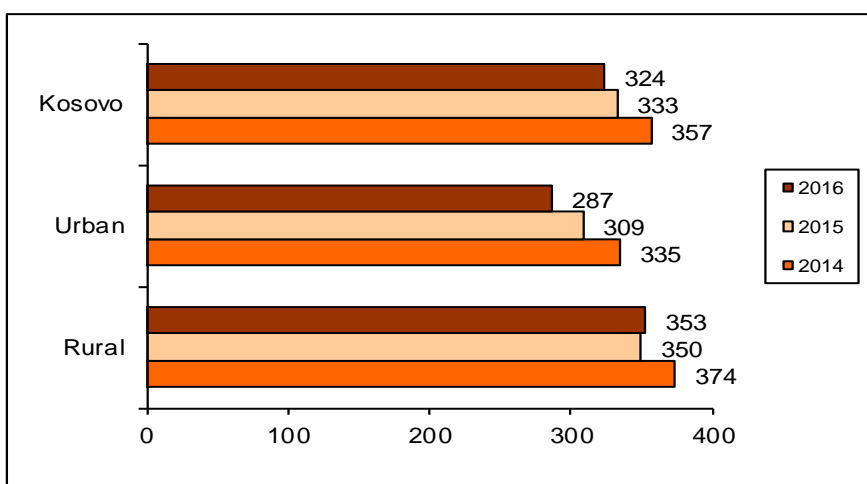


## 2.4 Transport

Transport in 2016 marked a decrease in total and in urban areas compared with 2015, about 3 percent in total, about 7 percent in urban areas, but in rural areas showed increase of 1 percent.

The budget allocated for transport in 2016 was 4 percent for urban households, and 5 percent for rural households.

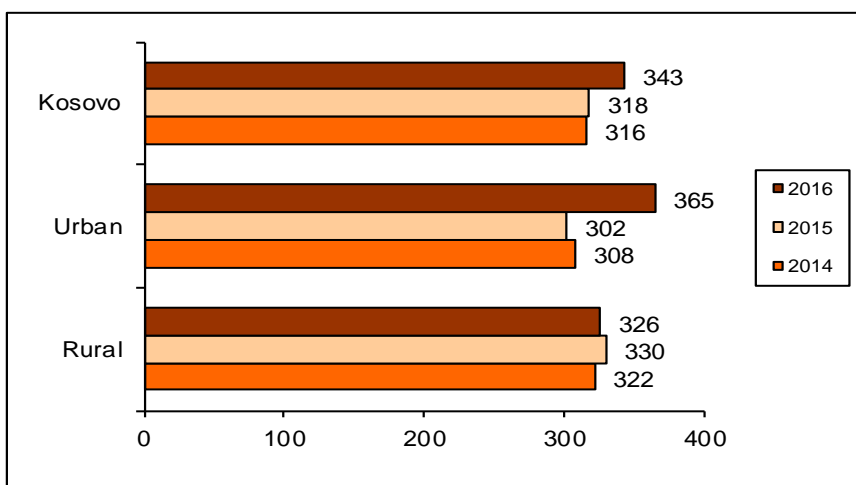
**Graph 7: Household expenditure for transport according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**



## 2.5 Clothing and footwear

In 2016 the average household spent € 343 for clothing or 5 percent of the budget in the frames of the overall budget. In total, during 2014 - 2016 was noted a constant increase of clothing expenditure. In 2016, compared with 2015, in urban areas have increased about 21 percent, while in rural areas has been a decrease of 1 percent.

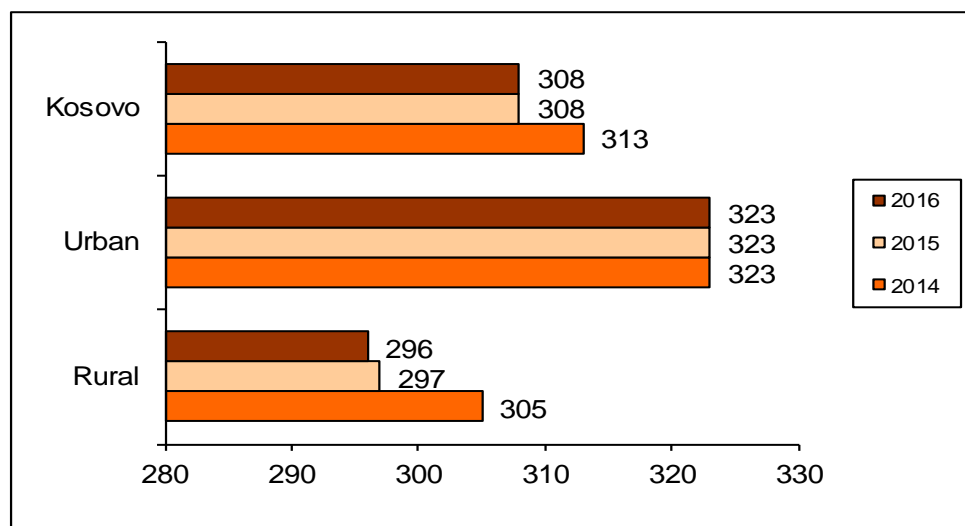
**Graph 8: Household expenditure for clothing and footwear according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**



## 2.6 Alcohol and tobacco

In the overall household budget in 2016, alcohol and tobacco takes 4 percent or € 308 per year. In urban areas consumer spending on alcohol and tobacco remain constant during the years 2014-2016.

**Graph 9: Household consumption of alcohol and tobacco by location, 2014 - 2016, in €**



In 2016, smokers noticed small decrease consumption to males.

Percentage of smokers who consume 11 to 20 cigarettes has changed a little during 2015-2016 to males and in total.

**Table 4: Percentage of smokers in population in 2015-2016 according to gender and daily consumption of cigarettes, % of population aged 16 years and older**

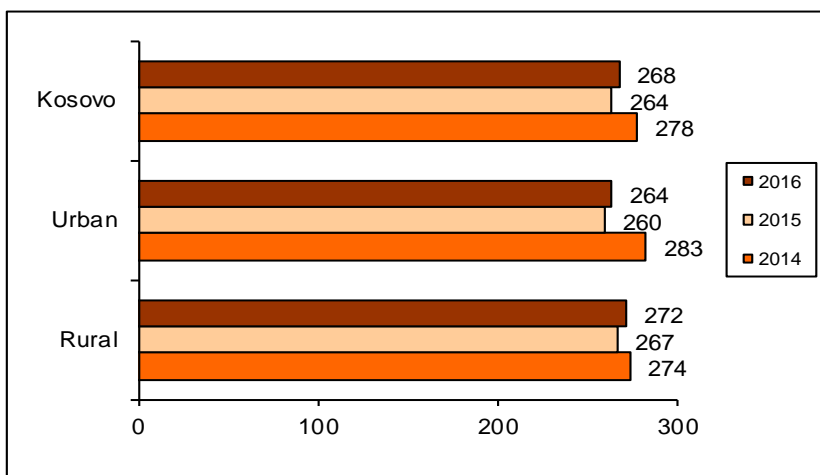
No. of cigarettes	Male (%)		Female (%)		All (%)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
1 up to 10	2	2	2	2	2	2
11 up to 20	20	19	5	5	13	12
21+	3	3	0	0	2	2
Total number of smokers	25	24	7	7	16	16



## 2.7 Furniture

Period 2015-2016 shows a small increase of costs for furniture in all groups. In 2016 the household spent on furniture about € 268 per year.

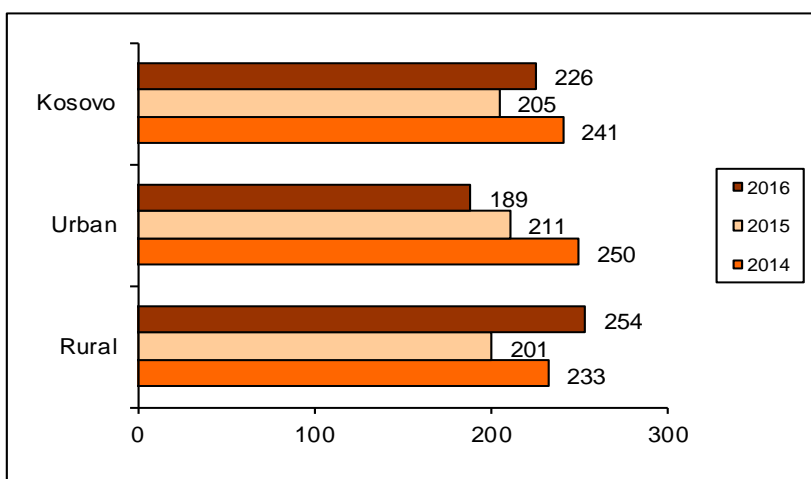
**Graph 10: Furniture expenditure according to locality, 2014 - 2016 in €**



## 2.8 Health

Health expenditures in 2016 compared to 2015 have significantly increased in total and in rural areas (in total 10 percent, 26 percent in rural areas), while in urban areas shows constant decrease during years 2014-2016.

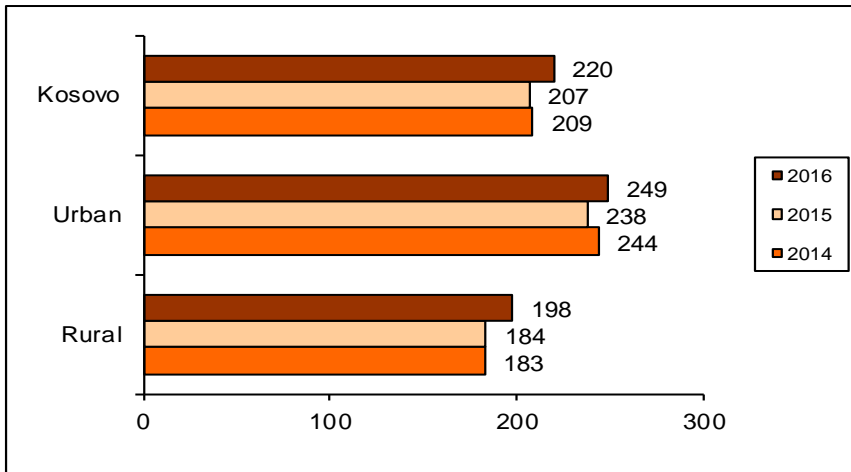
**Graph 11: Household expenditure on health according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**



## 2.9 Communication

Communication expenses in 2016 were € 220 and participated in the allocation of the total household budget with 3 percent. During 2014-2016, in all groups, there is an increase in these expenditures.

**Graph 12: Household expenditure on communication according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**

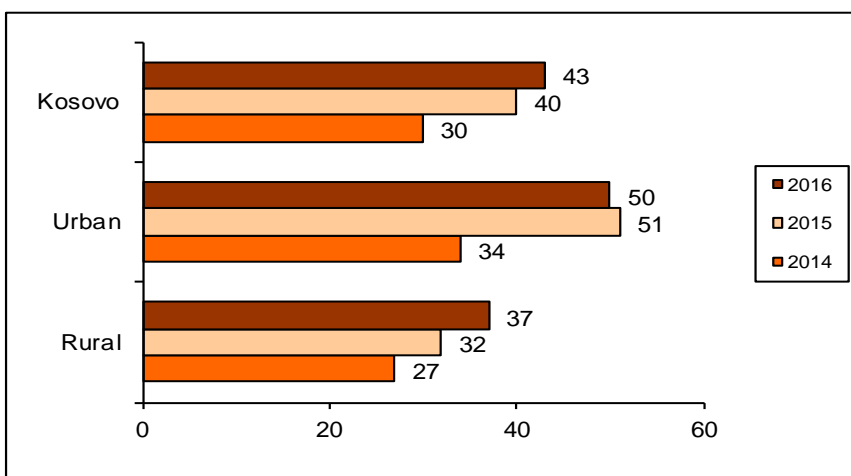


## 2.10 Recreation

The level of household expenditures for recreation in Kosovo marked an increase in 2016 in total and in rural areas.

The budget allocated by total households for recreation in 2016 was € 43.

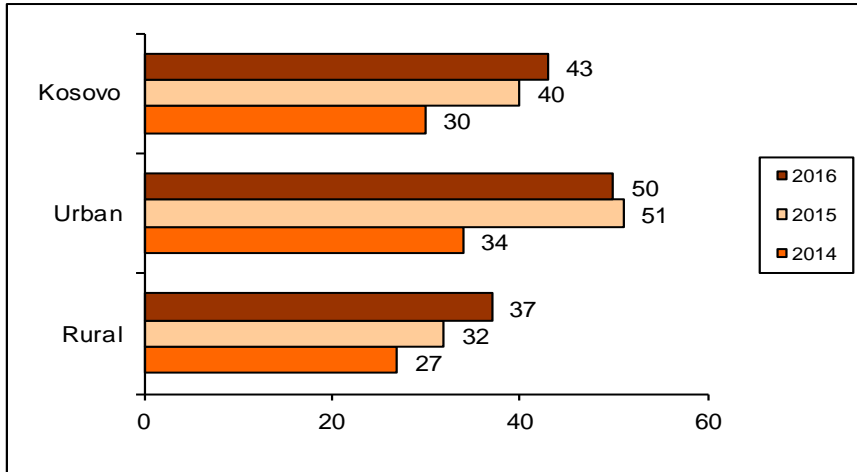
**Graph 13: Household expenditure for recreation according to locality, 2014 - 2016 in €**



## 2.11 Education

Expenditures for education in 2016 has decrease in all groups, in rural areas expenditure on education noted decrease by 40 percent and in urban by 33 percent, also in total by 38 percent.

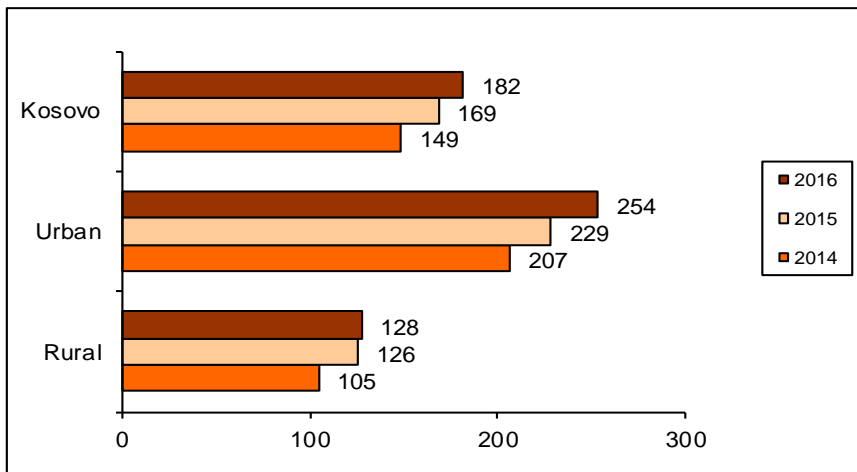
**Graph 14: Household expenditure on education according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**



## 2.12 Hotels and restaurants

In 2016 compared with 2015, expenditures for hotels and restaurants have increased in all groups. In urban areas and in total shown constantly increasing during 2014-2016. In rural areas, hotels and restaurants expenses in 2016 compared to 2015 almost have not changed.

**Graph 15: Household expenditure for hotels and restaurants according to location, 2014 - 2016 in €**

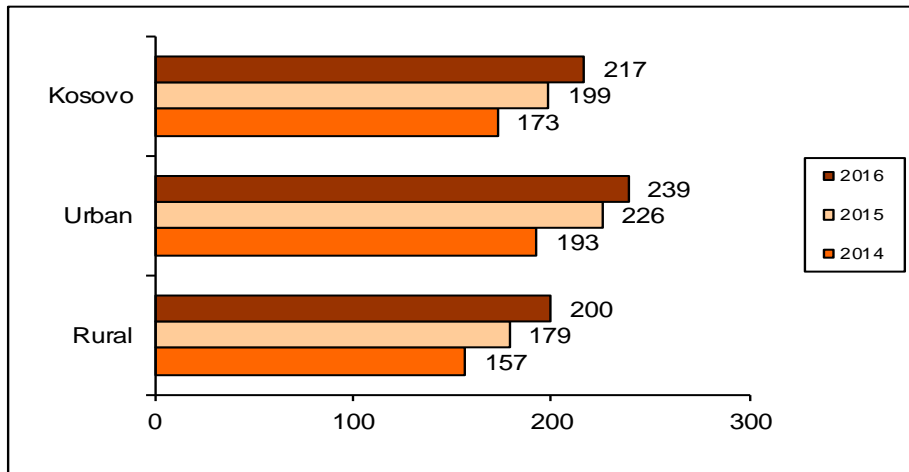


## 2.13 Other goods and services

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

In 2016, compared with 2015, recorded an increase of costs in all these groups (in total around 9 percent, in urban areas around 6 percent and in rural areas 12 percent).

**Graph 16: Other household expenses by locality in 2014-2016 in €**



### 3 Private income in Kosovo 2015 – 2016

#### 3.1. Main household income

In 2016, private and public sector wages were the most important source of income in Kosovo for about a fifth of households.

Other important sources for household were pensions and household businesses. Remittances from abroad are appreciated for households in Kosovo where 8 percent of households, remittances have as a main source of income.

Most households have mixed sources of income, so the current revenues provide a different insight.

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

Source of income	2015	2016
Salaries and wages from public sector	26	25
Salaries and wages from private sector	22	26
Agriculture	5	5
Income from per diem <sup>1</sup>	6	7
Other household businesses	11	11
Pensions	13	11
Money sent from abroad (remittances)	9	8
Money sent from Kosovo	1	1
Social benefits - 1st Category	4	3
Social benefits - 2nd Category	1	1
Income from property	1	0
Pensions of martyrs' families	0	1
Other <sup>2</sup>	1	1
<b>Total in %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income from temporary activities

<sup>2</sup> Other – Source of income not specified in the above categories.

### 3.2 Sources of individual income

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

Second source are net revenues from businesses that compose 11 percent of total revenues. About 4 percent are earned by temporary work.

Another important source is the cash money sent from abroad (remittances) by members of households, 2 percent with an addition of 5 percent from other persons abroad. Pensions from Kosovo make up 8 percent and 4 percent pensions from abroad.

Wages from regular employment are more important for women than for men, but the income from own business are more important to men (13 percent) than for women (3 percent).

Pensions from Kosovo by 15 percent compared to only 6 percent for males constitute the source of the second most important income for females. The third important source for females is remittances with 10 percent compared with 6 percent for males. Important source of income for males is agriculture with 14 percent.

**Table 6: Sources of individual income in Kosovo in 2016, (%)**

Source of income	Male	Female	All
Net wages and payments earned in Kosovo in the public sector	25	42	28
Net wages and payments earned in Kosovo in private sector	23	22	23
Wages in kind	1	0	0
Incomes from per diem work	5	0	4
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	1	1	1
Benefits from social welfare	1	3	2
Pensions from Kosovo	6	15	8
Pensions from abroad	4	3	4
Net income from self business in Kosovo	13	3	11
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	2	3	2
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	4	7	5
Income from agriculture	14	0	11
Other	1	1	1
Total in %	100	100	100
Total in million €	1.580	415	1.996

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

**Table 7: Sources of income according to highest level of education, 2016 (%)**

Source of income	Primary	Secondary	University or more
Net wages and payments earned in Kosovo in the public sector	4	25	60
Net wages and payments earned in Kosovo in private sector	12	30	21
Wages in kind	1	0	0
Incomes from per diem work	7	5	0
Rent, dividends, interest (from savings in the bank)	1	1	1
Benefits from social welfare	4	1	0
Pensions from Kosovo	20	4	3
Pensions from abroad	8	3	1
Net income from self business in Kosovo	7	14	7
Cash remittances from abroad by the members present / present / (wages, transfers, etc.)	4	2	1
Cash remittances from the diaspora from other people	11	3	2
Income from agriculture	19	11	3
Other	2	1	1
<b>Total in %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3 Income according to gender structure

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

**Table 8: Average income from regular 12-months employment in 2016 according to gender, €**

Income	Yearly average male's wages by 12-month employment	Yearly average female's wages by 12-month employment	Percentage of employees by 12-month employment
Income for 12-month employment	3.944 €	3.153 €	53%
Employees by primary education (12 months)	2.655 €	1.327 €	55%
Employees by secondary education (12 months)	3.399 €	2.833 €	53%
Employees by higher education (12 months)	4.891 €	4.758 €	50%



## 4 Living Conditions and Affordability

### 4.1 Ownership by gender structure and mortgage

**Table 9: Ownership according to gender, 2014-2016 in%**

Owner of house (flat)	2014	2015	2016
Men	91	95	89
Women	9	5	11

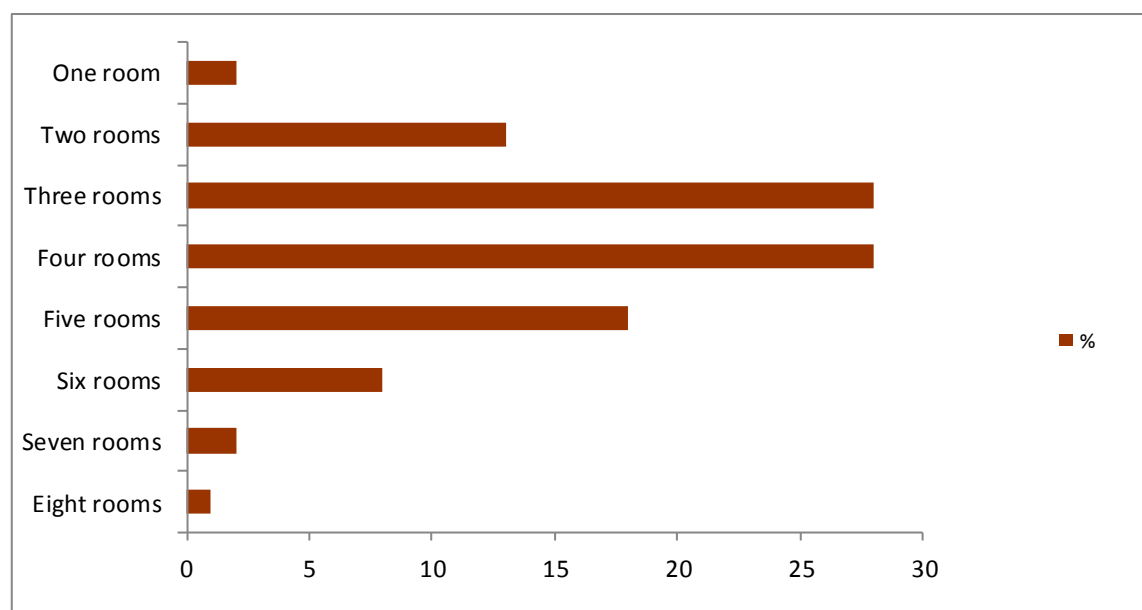
According to the data from table 9 the tradition continues, meaning that males are owners of house or apartment, even though there is a slow change in 2016.

**Table 10: Houses/flats mortgaged in 2014-2016 in %**

Houses/flats mortgaged	2014	2015	2016
Not mortgaged	97	99	98
Mortgaged	3	1	2

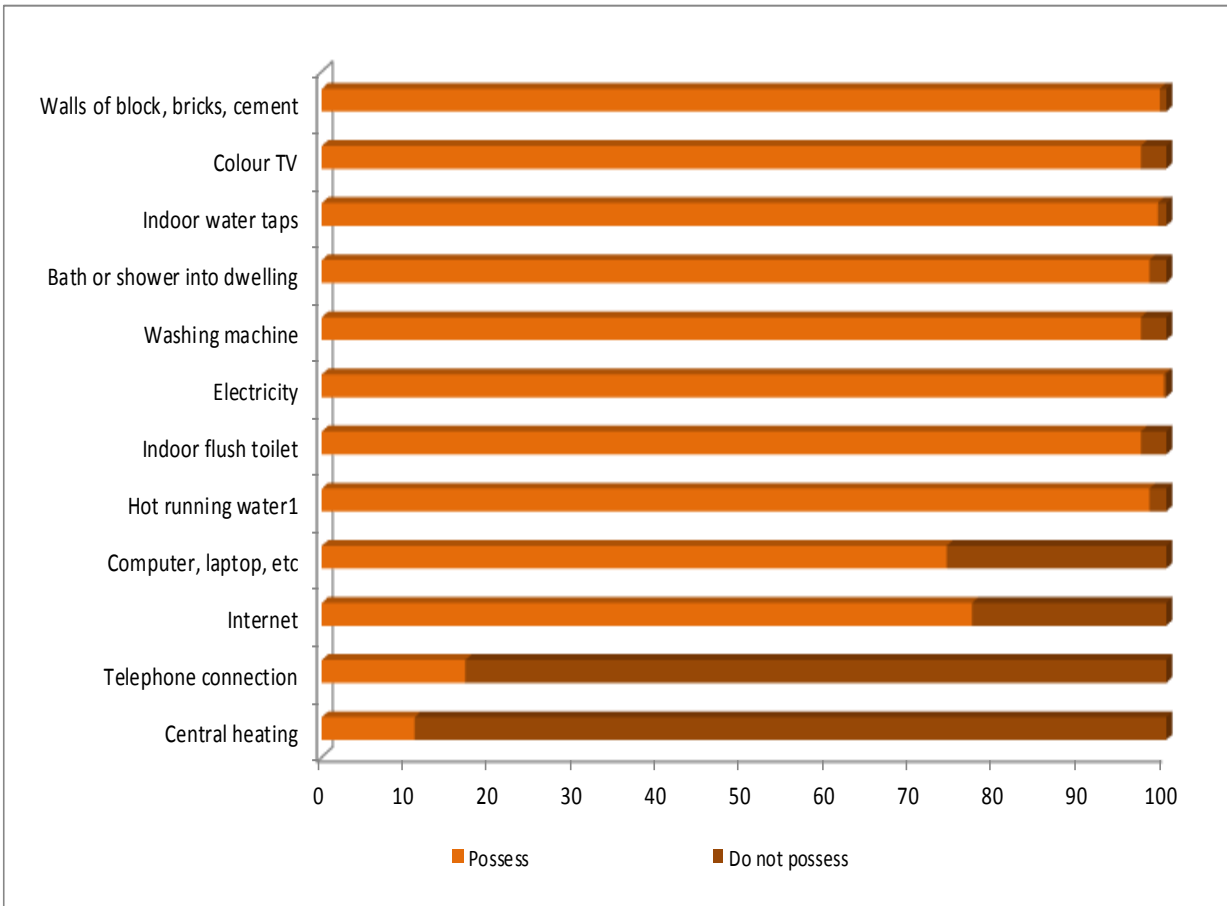
### 4.2 Possession of rooms and equipment/services

**Graph 17: Possession of rooms in households in 2016 in%**

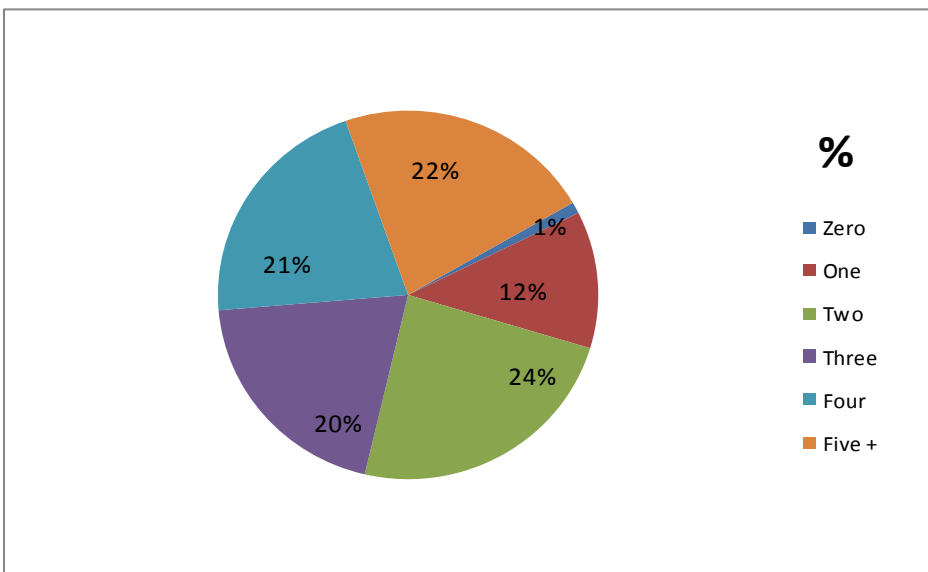


It is a phenomenon that households, in many cases, use the kitchen as one of rooms due to bad conditions (standards).

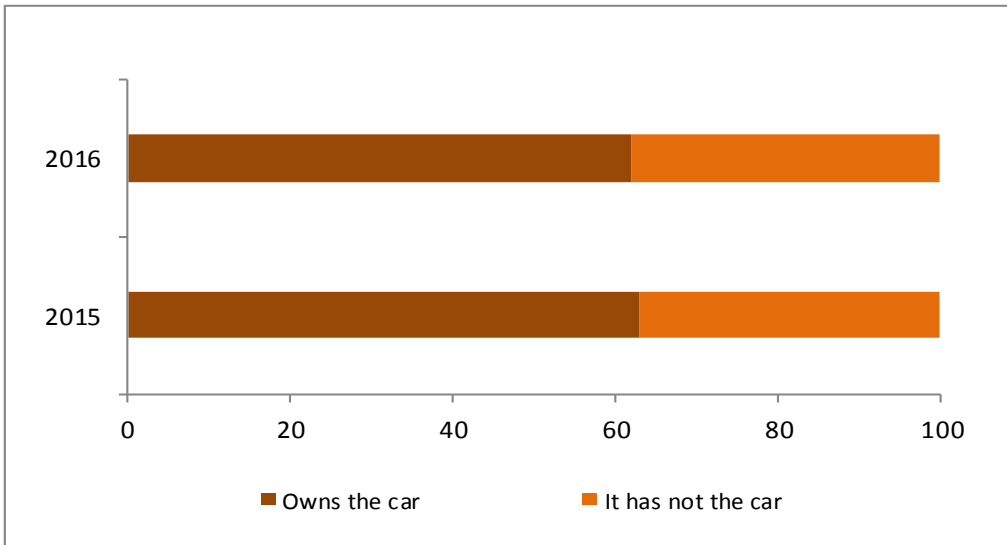
**Graph 18: Possession of equipment/services for housing in 2016 in%**



**Graph 19: Possession of mobile phones in households in 2016 in%**



**Graph 20: Possession of vehicles in households in 2015-2016 in%**

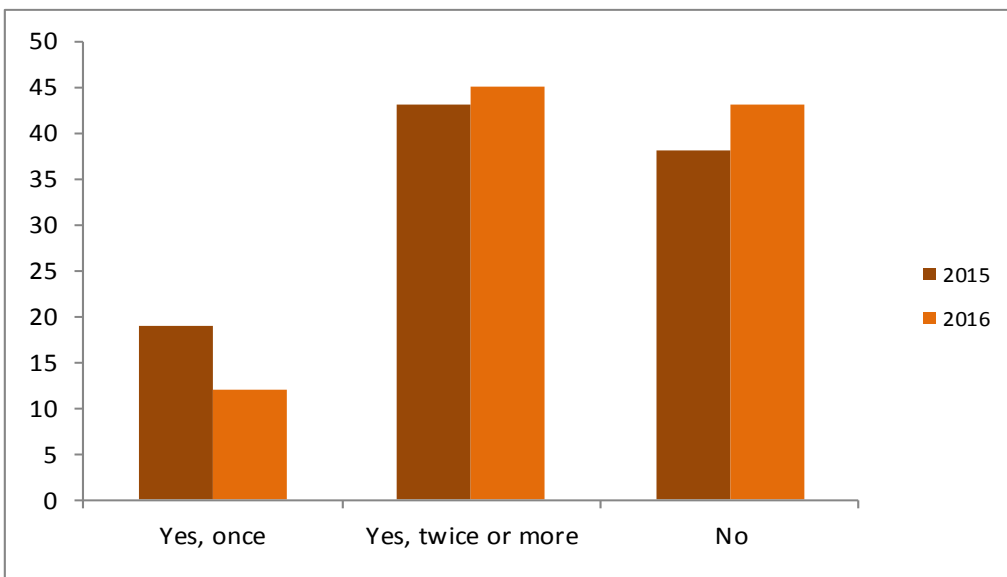


### 4.3 Affordability

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

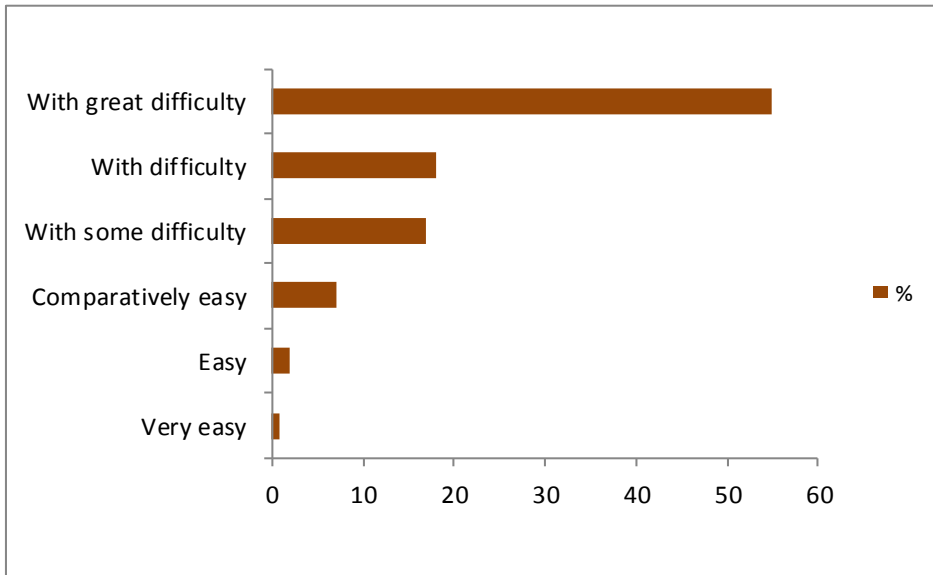
During 2015, 43 percent of households twice or more could not afford the fees/payments, while year 2016 shows an increase of 5 percent. Among households that could not afford the fees once there is a decrease of 37 percent in 2016 compared with 2015.

**Graph 21: Non-affordability of payments of households, 2015-2016 in%**



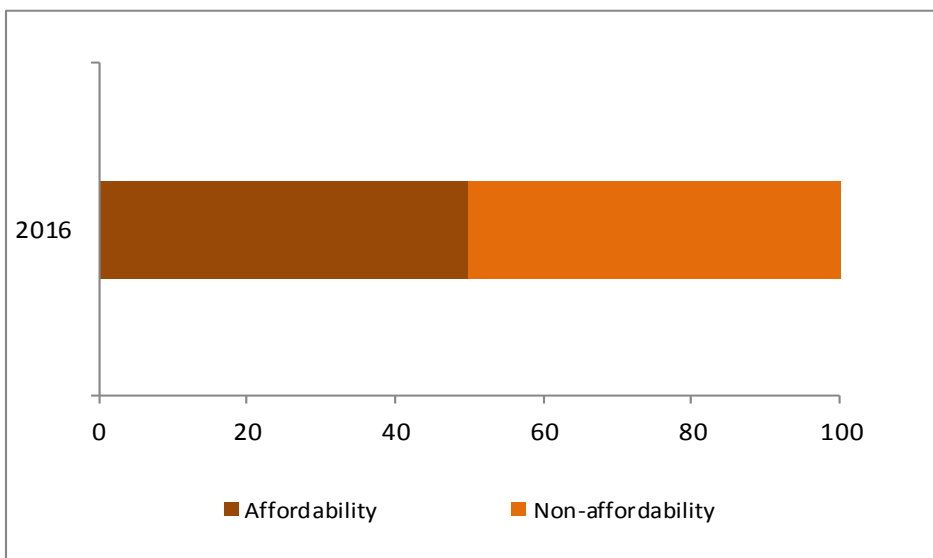
More than half of households in Kosovo during 2016 have stated that they have not been able to afford an unexpected expense of € 500 through own resources.

**Graph 22: Affordability of an unexpected required expense of 500 €, in 2016 in%**

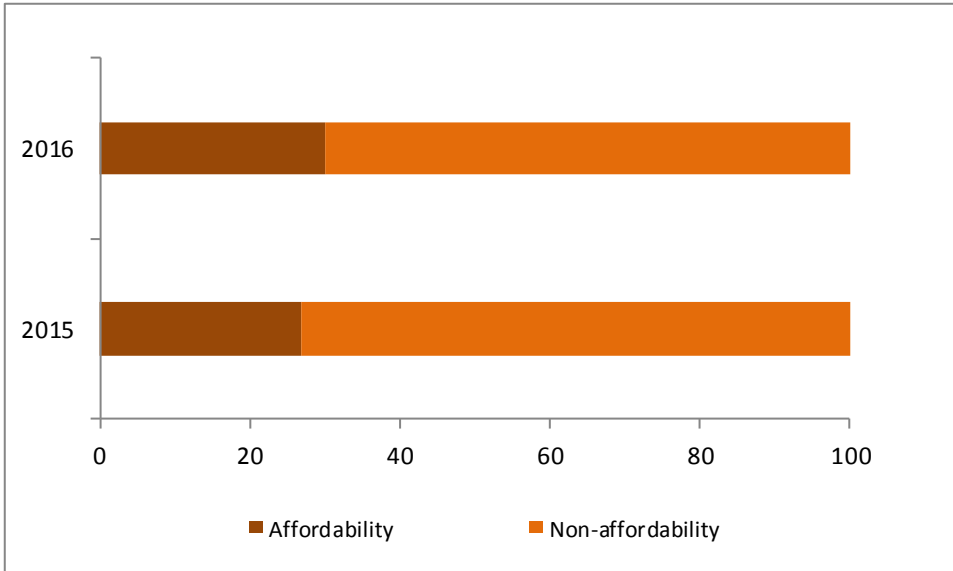


During 2016, 50 percent of households could not keep warm house or apartment adequately.

**Graph 23: Affordability of heating home/apartment adequately during winter, 2016 in%**

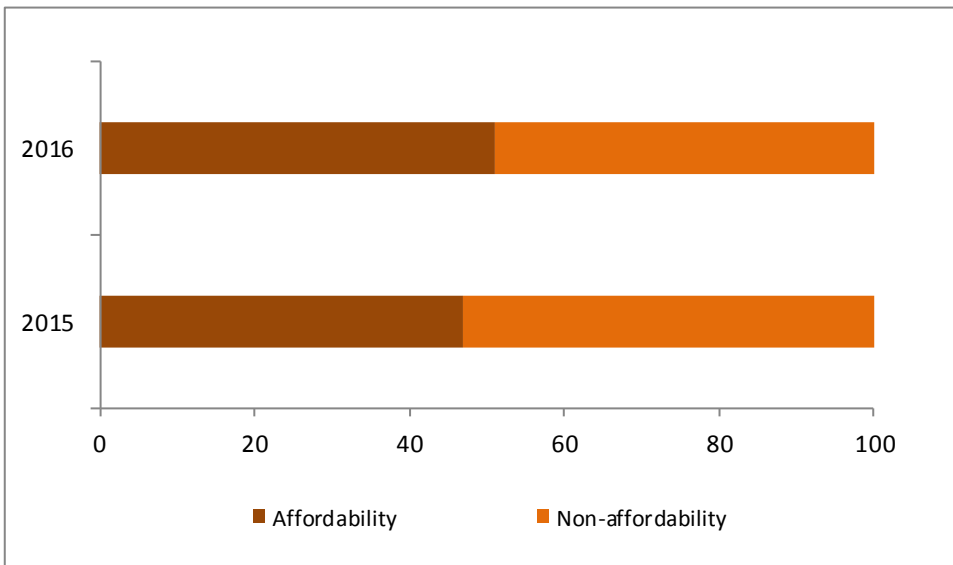


**Graph 24: Affordability of one week annual holiday away from home, 2015-2016 in%**



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

**Graph 25: Affordability of meat, chicken, fish meal (or vegetarian), 2015-2016 in%**



Almost half of households in Kosovo in 2016 have not been able to afford feeding every second day meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian food.

## 5 Conclusions

Through HBS, KAS respectively DSS is trying to fill a vacuum in the absence of information about living standard of households, and Household Budget Survey is welcomed for providing these data. The main purpose of this report is to estimate household consumption, income and living conditions at the country level for 2016. This report provides data for years 2014-2016.

HBS 2016 analyzes show that overall consumption decreased by 5,7 percent and 0,5 percent in household consumption, while increased per capita by 2 percent. (Table 1). Households in Kosovo most of their consumption have spent on food, housing, clothing, alcohol and tobacco, and transport (Table 2). Regarding the distribution of food in 2016 dominates the consumption of meat, milk, cheese and eggs, bread, cereals and vegetables (Table 3).

Kosovo household consumption is significant with own consumption by 6 percent.

For urban households dominates the consumption of food, housing, clothing, alcohol and tobacco, and transport, while in rural areas dominated the consumption of food, housing, transport, clothing, alcohol and tobacco (Table A1).

Households whose head has higher education compared with those with secondary education, primary or less in almost all groups are part of the most budget share (Table A1).

Part of this report is the main source of household income and individual income (Chapter 3). According to the results of HBS 2016, most important source of household income are wages from the private and public sector, then the income from pension, the revenues from own business, as well as remittances from abroad (Table 5).

As shown in Table 6, the Individual revenue sources, most of the revenues consist of regular employment wages that represent around half of total revenues, while the second source is revenue from own business and agriculture. Also important are the pensions and remittances.

For individual income, it has been observed that people with higher education as the main source have regular employment, while those with primary education or less were oriented to pensions, agriculture, support from abroad, wages from private sector, per diem and own business. (Table 7)

According to the data of the living conditions (Chapter 4), in 2016, households on average possess 3-4 rooms in use (Graph 17). Only 11 percent have their own central heating system, telephone connection possess almost a fifth of households while 77 percent have Internet connection and computer/PC 74 percent (Graph 18).

45 percent of households twice or more during the year have not been able to pay their fees/payments on time, 55 percent of households have faced great difficulties of unexpected expense in the amount of € 500 through its own resources.

## 6 Annexes

**6.1 Table A1: Household annual consumption in Kosovo 2014 – 2016 according to location and level of education of heads of household, € of overall consumption**

Year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Other	Total €
<b>Kosovo</b>													
2014	3 366	313	316	2146	278	241	357	209	30	33	149	173	7 611
2015	3 202	308	318	2 221	264	205	333	207	40	37	169	199	7 503
2016	3 181	308	343	2 204	268	226	324	220	43	23	182	217	7 539
<b>Urban</b>													
2014	3 277	323	308	2 548	283	250	335	244	34	40	207	193	8 041
2015	3 103	323	302	2603	260	211	309	238	51	39	229	226	7 894
2016	3 070	323	365	2 622	264	189	287	249	50	26	254	239	7 938
<b>Rural</b>													
2014	3 433	305	322	1 840	274	233	374	183	27	28	105	157	7 281
2015	3 274	297	330	1 940	267	201	350	184	32	35	126	179	7 215
2016	3 264	296	326	1 892	272	254	353	198	37	21	128	200	7 241
<b>Head of household by primary education or less</b>													
2014	3 177	336	283	1 801	245	252	269	161	19	18	70	137	6 768
2015	3 017	300	309	1 942	246	252	256	165	26	23	102	166	6 805
2016	2 998	309	327	1 941	249	295	245	182	29	12	101	182	6 870
<b>Head of household by secondary education</b>													
2014	3 358	300	295	2 167	285	233	370	219	27	37	151	176	7 618
2015	3190	327	290	2222	260	170	335	208	38	39	155	197	7 431
2016	3 195	314	322	2 191	272	171	350	229	45	22	177	217	7 505
<b>Head of household by higher education</b>													
2014	3 848	297	464	2 922	333	235	530	296	69	57	335	249	9 635
2015	3 691	271	424	2 905	319	194	512	305	81	62	377	288	9 430
2016	3 566	285	448	2 865	301	237	431	280	68	50	387	298	9 216

**6.1 Table A2: Household annual consumption in Kosovo 2014 – 2016, according to 5 main groups of consumption, location and education of heads of household, in %**

Year	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing	Housing	Furniture	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation	Education	Hotel and restaurants	Other	5-main groups <sup>1</sup> %
<b>Kosovo</b>													
2014	44	4	4	28	4	3	5	3	0	1	2	2	85%
2015	42,67	4	4	30	3	3	4	3	1	1	2	2	85%
2016	42,20	4	5	29	4	3	4	3	1	0	2	3	84%
<b>Urban</b>													
2014	41	4	4	32	4	3	4	3	0	0	3	2	85%
2015	39	4	4	33	3	3	4	3	1	0	3	3	84%
2016	39	4	5	33	3	2	4	3	1	0	3	3	85%
<b>Rural</b>													
2014	47	4	5	25	4	3	5	3	0	1	1	2	86%
2015	45	4	5	27	4	3	5	3	0	0	2	2	86%
2016	45	4	5	26	4	4	5	3	1	0	2	3	85%
<b>Head of household by primary education or less</b>													
2014	47	5	4	27	4	4	4	2	0	0	1	2	87%
2015	44	4	5	29	4	4	4	2	0	0	2	2	86%
2016	44	4	5	28	4	4	4	3	0	0	1	3	85%
<b>Head of household by secondary education</b>													
2014	44	4	4	29	4	3	5	3	0	0	2	2	86%
2015	43	4	4	30	4	2	5	3	1	1	2	3	86%
2016	43	4	4	29	4	2	5	3	1	0	2	3	85%
<b>Head of household by higher education</b>													
2014	40	3	5	30	3	2	6	3	1	1	3	3	84%
2015	39	3	5	31	3	2	5	3	1	1	4	3	83%
2016	39	3	5	31	3	3	5	3	1	1	4	3	83%

<sup>1</sup> Here are five main groups of consumption (food, housing, clothing and footwear , transport, alcohol and tobacco).



## 6.2 Methodology (summarized)

### Sampling, data collection and processing

<b>PERIOD</b>	January – December 2016
<b>SAMPLE DESIGN</b>	2400 households in 300 enumeration areas; 200 households per month. Two-stage stratified sample, with the Census 2011 as the frame for the first stage. Sample is stratified by region, and urban –rural, 14 strata.
<b>SAMPLE SUCCESSFULLY INTERVIEWED</b>	1802 households of the basic sample plus 511 substitute households.
<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>	78 % of the basic sample
<b>INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE</b>	In each enumeration area, 4 households participate during the first half of a month and 4 during the second half. Each household is required to record food expenditure during the first week and during the second week. The second week may in fact cover 8 or 9 days. The household is visited three times - before the interviewing period, after one week, and at the end of the period.
<b>WEIGHTS</b>	The weights have been adjusted where an enumeration area had responses from less than 8 households
<b>REFERENCE PERIOD</b>	For food products, the reference period is two weeks (one half month). Purchases, gifts as well as own productions of food are covered. For semi durables, the purchases and gifts during the last three months are recorded, for durables the last 12 months. Before 2012, the reference period for food products was one month.
<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>	In the HBS Questionnaire we have incorporated some questions from the SILC-module: Affordability and questions about health expenditures (in public and private health institutions and those within and outside the state).

### Calculations

The expenditure is organized in 12 categories defined by COICOP, the international Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose. Some details of this classification are given below. (The full details can be found on the internet at:

<http://unstats.un.org/UNSD/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=5&Lg=1>

<b>COICOP-CONSUMPTION CATEGORY</b>	<b>Some details about items in each category</b>
<b>1 FOOD</b>	Bread ,Meat Oil, Fruit, Vegetable, Milk, Cheese, Eggs, Non-alcoholic beverages, Coffee, Tea, Sugar Products , Food received as gifts, Own consumption etc.
<b>2 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	Alcoholic beverages (Spirits and liqueurs, Wine, Beer) Tobacco (Cigarettes, Cigars, Other tobacco)
<b>3 CLOTHING</b>	Clothing for men and women, Footwear for men and women, accessories, repair etc.
<b>4 HOUSING</b>	Rent and Imputed Rent, Material for maintenance and repair, Service for maintenance, Water supply, Electricity, Firewood and Other fuels, Cutlery, Glasses, Kitchen utensils, Small electronic accessories, Major tools for house and garden etc.
<b>5 FURNITURE</b>	Curtains, Pillowcases, Quilt, Blankets, Bed linen, Other (bags ,tablecloths, towels, flags, sunshades) Beds, Sofas, couches, Chairs, Dressers, Tables, Pictures and other art objects, Carpets, woolen or rush, Tephison, Other carpets and floor covering (not bathroom) , Repair of such articles, Freezers and fridge-freezers, Electric Appliances, Washing-machines, Electric vacuum cleaners, steam-cleaning and carpet shampooing machines, Repair of household appliances (charges and material) etc.
<b>6 HEALTH</b>	Medicaments, Pharmaceutical appliances, Therapeutic equipment, Out of patient public and private services, Public and private Dental services, Medical analysis and X-ray in public and private institutions, Public and private Hospital services, Accommodation, food and ambulance transport in Kosovo, Health services abroad, Accommodation, food, ambulance transport abroad, Traditional medicine, Other medical services etc.
<b>7 TRANSPORT</b>	Fuel, Gas, Oil for motors, Spare parts and accessories, Maintenance and repair, Purchasing old and new cars, Garage and parking, Taxi and similar, Air tickets, Bus tickets, and Combined tickets etc.
<b>8 COMMUNICATION</b>	Postal services, Cell-phone services/calls, Other phone/fax services, Internet etc.
<b>9 RECREATION</b>	Toys, games, hobbies, Sport equipment, Gardens, plants, flowers, Pets and related products, Veterinary and other services for pets, Cinemas, theatres, concerts, Museums, zoo, etc., PC-Computer, Books, Newspapers, periodicals, Stationery, drawing materials, Printed matter Games of chance(Lottery), Other Services etc.
<b>10 EDUCATION</b>	Computer training, Language training, Pre-primary and primary education (1-5), Low secondary education (class 6-9), High secondary education (class 10-13), Tertiary education, Education not defined by level
<b>11 HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS</b>	Buffets, Holiday Package etc.
<b>12 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>	Hairdressers, Electrical appliances for personal care, Insurance, Homes for retired and disabled, Judicial and administrative services, etc.

For a given household  $i$ , the annual expenditure  $T_i$  is calculated as follows:

$$T_i = (\text{sum of all food expenditure}) * 2 * 12 + (\text{sum of all expenditure on semi durables}) * 4 + (\text{sum of expenditure on durable goods}).$$

Then, each  $T_i$  is multiplied by its weight  $w_i$ . The weight equals the number of households that are represented by the specific household included in the sample. All households in an enumeration area have the same weight. The sum  $\sum w_i T_i$  is therefore an estimate of the total annual expenditure in the area or category covered by the summation. Since  $\sum w_i$  is the total estimated number of households (in the same area or category),  $\sum w_i T_i / \sum w_i$  is the average expenditure per household. In order to obtain the average annual expenditure per capita,  $\sum w_i T_i / \sum w_i$  is divided by the average number of members per household.

Sums and averages of precisely the same type are also calculated for each **COICOP** category separately.

## Data accuracy

The sampled households are used to calculate estimates of the expenditure (etc.) for all households. If the sample is big enough, and selected in a scientific way, the uncertainty of the estimates will generally be small. The uncertainty is often expressed by a confidence interval. The true value for the entire population is then expected to be somewhere between the lower and the upper confidence limit, with a high probability (here 95 %).

The confidence intervals for some of the main variables in HBS are the following:

Variabel	Estimate	Lower confidence limit	Upper confidence limit
Total consumption, million €	2 321	2 265	2 377
Total consumption of food products, million €	9 793	9 544	1 004
Total consumption of food products, million €	7 539	7 357	7 721
Annual consumption per urban household, €	7 938	7 670	8 205
Annual consumption per rural household, €	7 241	6994	7 488
Annual food consumption per household, €	3 181	3 100	3 262
Food share, Kosovo, %	42,1	41,5	42,9
Food share, urban, %	38,7	37,7	39,6
Food share, rural, %	45,1	44,1	46,1

In general, estimates on the national level can be expected to have confidence limits of about 2-3 % (of the estimate) below and above the estimated value. Estimates for urban or rural areas can be expected to have limits of about 3-4 % below and above the estimated value.

# Kosovo Agency of Statistics

## *short description*

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

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

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

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

Number of employees and budget are still limited. In KAS are employed in total 143 workers, of whom 98 (68,58 %) at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 45 (31,5%). Agency's educational qualifying structure is as follows: 61,7% with university education, 15,4% with with non-tertiary education, and 17.5% with secondary education.

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

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

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

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

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