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*Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës - Agencija za Statistike Kosova - Kosovo Agency of Statistics*

## Series 5: Social Statistics

# Labour Force Survey Q2 2020



# Foreword

The purpose of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Kosovo is to provide statistical data on statistical indicators of the labour market and facilitate their comparison with previous years and quarters. Labour Force Survey includes 453 Enumeration Areas (EAs) in the entire territory of Kosovo.

Report of LFS in the second quarter of 2020 contains information on employment and unemployment according to age, gender, employment status, economic activity, occupation and other areas of the labour market.

In the second quarter of 2020, the employment rate is 24.17%, the unemployment rate is 27.2% while the inactivity rate is 66.8%.

LFS data indicate that the percentage of people employed part-time in the fourth quarter of this year is 7.5%. Self-employment (as a percentage of employees) for the quarter was 25.2%. Percentage of employees in unstable jobs (persons who are self-employed and have no employees and those who work without pay in a family business) is 18.4%. Trade, manufacturing, construction and education continue to employ almost half of employed persons.

Regarding the participation in the workforce which was 33.2% in this period, the number of females belonging to the labour force is 17.6% and 48.8% is for males.

The unemployment rate among young people is 54.1%.

Long-term unemployment of young people (age 15-19) who have been unemployed for more than 12 months for this quarter is 54.2%.

The percentage of young people who are not employed nor in education or training - NEET (respondents aged 15-24) is 36.1%.

KAS thank the participants and other stakeholders, especially its staff in the implementation of LFS fourth quarter of 2019. At the same time, KAS informs all users of official statistics that KAS, within budget opportunities, is continuously making capacity building efforts to publish stable and more quality statistics.

According to the Law on Official Statistics, No. 04/L-034, the Kosovo Agency of Statistics is responsible for the production of official statistics in the Republic of Kosovo, therefore, when using this data, the source shall be cited.

Comments, remarks, suggestions and proposals regarding this publication are welcome and can be sent to email address: [social@rks-gov.net](mailto:social@rks-gov.net)

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## Introduction

Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) has started the implementation of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 2001, and has continued as an annual survey until 2009. Due to the preparation of the Population Census, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) was not conducted in 2010 and 2011.

Since 2012, Labour Force Survey (LFS) is developed according to Eurostat methodology as the continued survey (52 calendar weeks – reference weeks), as well as:

- Revised questionnaire (following the Eurostat guidelines)
- New sampling frame (based on the Population, Households and Dwellings Census in Kosovo 2011).
- Sample rotation means that the proportion of the sample is replaced in each round of survey according to a predefined rotation model. The sample consists of a number of sub-samples or groups of rotations. In each round of survey, a new rotation set is inserted into the sample to replace the rotation group from the previous round of the survey. The sample share that is common for the two rounds of the survey allows the estimation of gross changes and enables reliable estimates of net changes. Also, from a practical point of view, the independent interviewing and improved controls during data analysis is enabled
- Interview of the households are conducted via laptop, through the CAPI method – Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, which enables faster generation of data than through the PAPI method, respectively through the traditional method of data collection through interview by paper and pencil, which are entered to the computer.

The main objectives of LFS are collection of information mainly on the supply side of the labour market, i.e. information on those who are working or actively looking for a job.

## **Acknowledgements**

Since 2014, the LFS is realized with KAS budget. We express our gratitude to the hard work of the heads of regional offices of KAS, who supervised the field work, and to the families who have shared their time and provided data by helping in this way the collection of such detailed information.

## List of Abbreviations

<b>LFS</b>	-	Labour Force Survey
<b>ILO</b>	-	International Labour Organization
<b>KAS</b>	-	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
<b>EU</b>	-	European Union
<b>NACE</b>	-	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities
<b>ISCO</b>	-	International Standard Classification of Occupations
<b>EA</b>	-	Enumeration Area
<b>NEET</b>	-	Young people not in education, employment, or training

## List of Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	1
Introduction.....	2
Acknowledgements.....	3
List of Abbreviations .....	4
Definitions.....	7
<i>Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Kosovo labour market data in Q2 2020.....</i>	<i>10</i>
Tab. A: Reference weeks for the second quarter .....	11
Tab. B: Enumeration Areas, households and persons interviewed in the second quarter ...	11
Key indicators .....	12
Tab. 1: Key indicators of the labour market.....	14
1. Employment.....	15
1.1: Employment by gender .....	15
1.2: Employment by age group and educational level .....	15
Tab.1.1: Number of employees and employment rate by gender and age group .....	16
Tab. 1.2: Employment by educational level.....	16
Tab. 1.3: Higher level of education by type of employer (15-64) .....	17
1.3: Employment status .....	17
Tab. 1.4: Employment status by gender (%) .....	17
1.4: Unstable employment .....	17
Tab. 1.5: Unstable employment by gender.....	18
Tab. 1.6: Unstable employment by occupation and gender.....	18
Tab. 1.7: Unstable employment by educational level and gender .....	19
1.5: Types of contracts.....	19
1.6: Employment by activity .....	20
Tab. 1.8: Employment by activity and gender (in thousand) .....	20
Tab. 1.9: Employment by activity and gender (in %) .....	21
1.7: Employment by occupation .....	22
Tab. 1.10: Employment by occupation and gender (in %) .....	22
1.8: Employment models .....	23
Tab. 1.11: Reasons for working part-time by gender (%) .....	23
Tab. 1.12: Employment by hours of work per week and by gender .....	24
Tab. 1.13: Average number of hours worked per week by type of employer and gender .....	24
Tab. 1.14: Employment models by gender.....	25
1.9: Net monthly wages .....	26
2. Unemployment.....	27
2.1: Unemployment by gender .....	27
Tab. 2.1: Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by gender .....	27
2.2: Unemployment by age group and educational level .....	28
Tab. 2.2. Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by gender and age group .....	28
Table 2.3. Number of unemployed and the unemployment rate by educational level and gender .....	28
2.3: Youth unemployment .....	29
Tab. 2.4: Percentage of unemployed youth in total unemployment and unemployment rate among young people by gender.....	29
Tab. 2.5: Unemployment rate of young people to adults, by gender.....	29
2.4: Duration of unemployment .....	30
Table 2.6: Duration of unemployment for more than a year by age group and gender (%).....	30

Graph. 2.2. Duration of unemployment for more than a year by age group and gender (%).....	30
3. Participation in the labour force.....	31
Graph. 3.1: Participation rate in the labour force by gender .....	31
Tab. 3.1: Labour force and the participation rate in the labour force by gender and age group .....	32
4. Inactive persons.....	33
Graph 4.1: Inactivity participation rate by gender .....	33
4.1: Inactive young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET).....	34
Tab 4.1: Young people who are not employed, do not attend school or training (NEET) by gender.....	34
5. Demographic and economic dependency ratios.....	35
Tab 5.1: Demographic dependency ratios.....	35
Tab 5.2: Economic dependency ratios .....	35
6. Data accuracy.....	36
Tab. 6: Accuracy of LFS-based estimates in the second quarter of 2020 at country level ...	36
7. The key indicators in the countries of Southeast Europe.....	37
Tab. 7.1: The rate of participation in the labour force .....	37
Tab. 7.2: The rate of employment .....	37
Tab. 7.3: The rate of unemployment .....	37
Tab. 7.4: The rate of inactivity .....	37

## Definitions

The working age population includes people aged 15 to 64 years. This measure is used to give an estimate of the total number of potential workers within the economy.

The workforce consists of employed and unemployed persons, according to precise definitions given below. Inactive persons are not considered part of the workforce.

1. **Employed:** persons who during the reference week did any work for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, or who were temporarily absent in their work.
2. **Unemployed:** persons who during the reference week:
  - Were without work, i.e. they were not in paid employment or self-employed;
  - Were currently available for work, i.e. they were willing to start paying job or self-employment within two weeks; and
  - Seeking work, i.e. they had taken specific steps during the past four weeks in search of paid employment or self-employment.
3. **Inactive persons:** persons who during the reference period were neither employed nor unemployed.

Classification of the population in these three above categories depends on the application of the principle of activity - what did the person do during the reference week - and a set of priority rules on activities that give priority to employment over unemployment and unemployment over economic inactivity. Classification also depends on a clear understanding of which activities are considered as "employment".

**Participation rate in the workforce** is the percentage of the working age population of a country that engages actively in the labour market (employed or unemployed). The labour force (employed and unemployed) to the working age population, expressed as a percentage is:

$$\text{Participation rate in the workforce} = \frac{\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}}{\text{Working age population}} \times 100$$

**Inactivity rate** is the percentage of the working age population of a country that is not part of the labor force (neither employed nor unemployed). When put together, the rate of inactivity rate and participation in the workforce give result of 100 percent.

**Employment to population ratio**, also known as the employment rate, is the percentage of the working age population of a country that is employed.



$$\text{Employment to population ratio} = \frac{\text{Employed population}}{\text{Working age population}} \times 100$$

**The unemployment rate** is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. Workforce is defined as the basis for this indicator and not the working age population.

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour Force}} \times 100$$

**Discouraged workers are persons who do not have jobs**, who are currently available for work but have given up looking for work because they believe that they can not find work. This category of discouraged persons is included in the inactive population category.

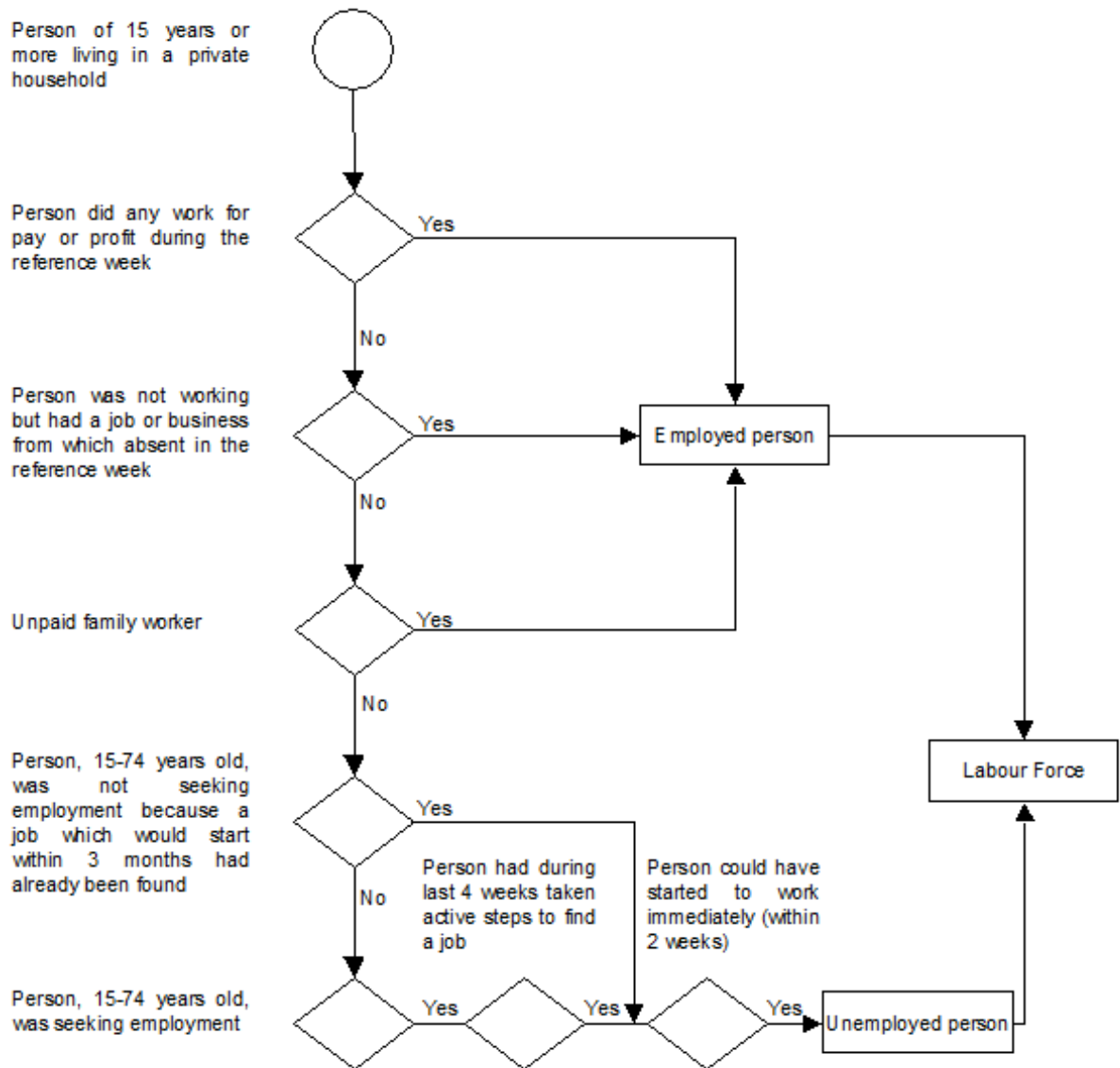
**Youth unemployment** refers to the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 years.

**NEET** form part of young people (age 15-24) who are neither employed nor attending school nor not even training.

**Unstable employment** refers to self-employed persons who have no employed persons or unpaid family workers. These kind of employees are less likely to have formal work arrangements and more likely for lacking appropriate working conditions.

The diagram below illustrates the criteria used for classification of the population in working age as employed, unemployed or inactive.

**Graph. 1: Classification of the workforce in the Labour Force Survey of the European Union**



## ***Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Kosovo labour market data in Q2 2020***

### **Data collection during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic that gripped the Republic of Kosovo (mid-March 2020), the results of the Labour Force Survey for Q2 2020 were not published according to the planned date, as KAS could not continue collecting field data after 16 March 2020 to complete timely data collection for the second quarter 2020.

### **Methodology and collection of LFS data in Q2 2020.**

Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) publishes employment / unemployment data from the Labor Force Survey (LFS), which are collected from the field by surveyors according to the sampling selected in housing units / households. LFS quarters (4 quarters) are divided into 13 reference weeks, and include sampling rotation with surveys and re-surveys (for more on sample rotation see page 2 of the publication). Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, KAS stopped the collection of the data in the field on 16 March 2020, therefore the collection of the data in the field for Q2 was done together with the data collection for Q3 2020.

### **Collection of the data in the field:**

After the facilitation of the measures by the competent institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, KAS took all steps to facilitate these measures for the continuation of KAS surveys, including the continuation of field work for the collection of LFS data in housing units / households.

Field data collection for Q2 2020 was done together with data collection for Q3 2020 and started on 06 July 2020 and continued until 04 October 2020.

For Q2 2020, respondents of housing units / households were asked about their situation according to the reference weeks of Q2.

Due to the situation created by the COVID-19 Pandemic, the housing units / households that refused to respond through physical contact, were contacted by phone for information thus all surveys and re-surveys planned for this quarter have been completed.

**Tab. A: Reference weeks for the second quarter**

<b>SECOND QUARTER 2020</b>	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Reference week</b>
<b>1</b>	30 March - 05 April 2020
<b>2</b>	06 - 12 April 2020
<b>3</b>	13 - 19 April 2020
<b>4</b>	20 - 26 April 2020
<b>5</b>	27 April - 03 May 2020
<b>6</b>	04 - 10 May 2020
<b>7</b>	11 - 17 May 2020
<b>8</b>	18 - 24 May 2020
<b>9</b>	25 - 31 May 2020
<b>10</b>	01 June - 07 June 2020
<b>11</b>	08– 14 June 2020
<b>12</b>	15 - 21 June 2020
<b>13</b>	22 June - 28 June 2020

**Tab. B: Enumeration Areas, households and persons interviewed in the second quarter**

<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS)</b>			
<b>Q2 2020</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SURVEY</b>	<b>RE-SURVEYS</b>
Enumeration Areas	453	116	337
Households	4271	1221	3050
Persons in household	20649	5803	14846
Males	10417	2975	7442
Females	10232	2828	7404
Persons in age group (0-14)	4440	1296	3144
Males	2333	712	1621
Females	2107	584	1523
Persons in age group (15 +)	16209	4507	11702
Males	8084	2263	5821
Females	8125	2244	5881
Persons in age group (15-64)	14022	3919	10103
Males	7017	1966	5051
Females	7005	1953	5052
Persons in age group (65+)	2187	588	1599
Males	1067	297	770
Females	1120	291	829

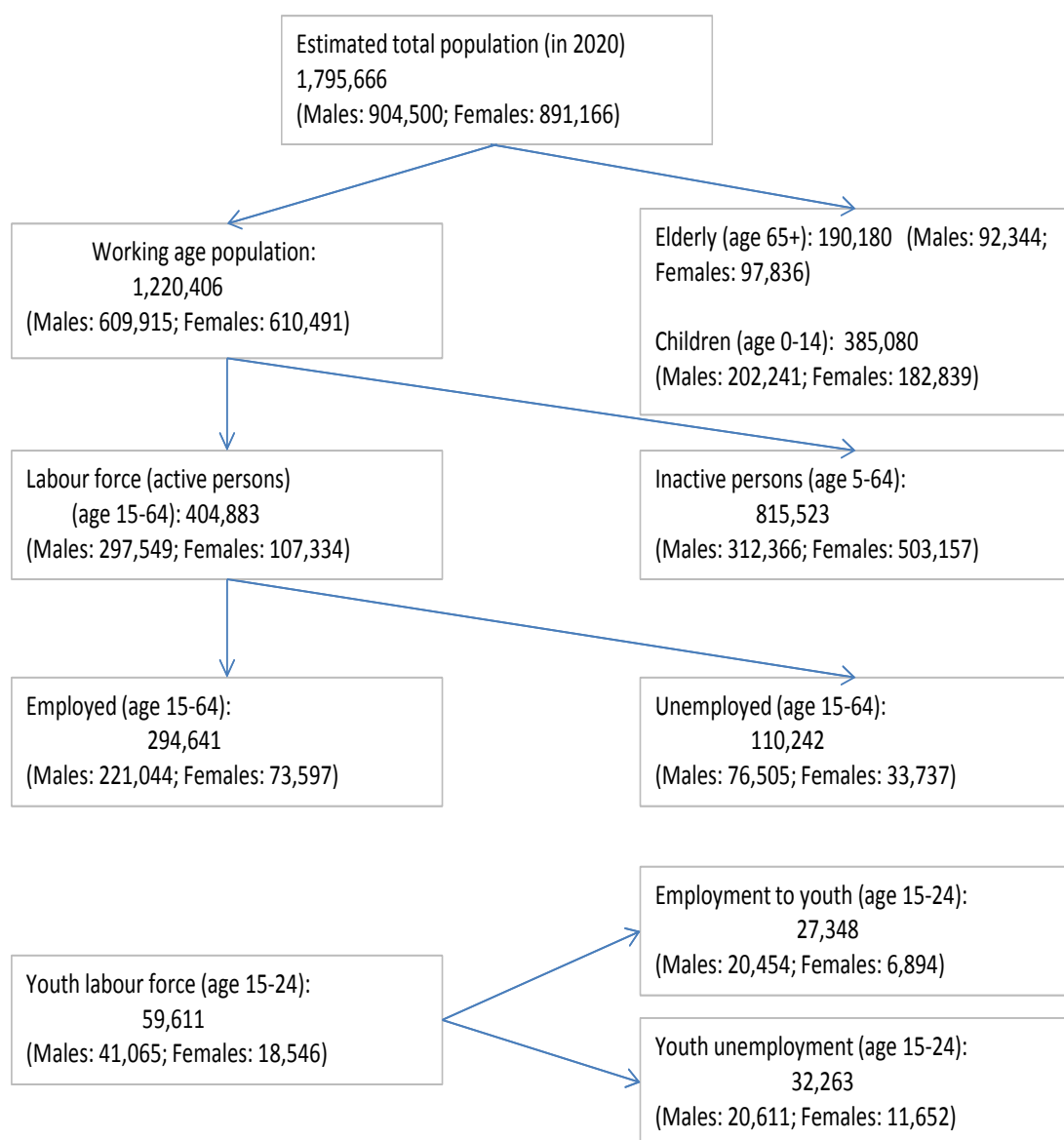
## Key indicators

Graph 1 indicates a summary of the state of the labour market of Kosovo's population based on the Labour Force Survey in the second quarter 2020. Among the main results of the LFS in the second quarter of 2020, as indicated in Graph 1 and elaborated further in this report, are:

- Almost two thirds of Kosovo's population is of working age (age 15-64). It is expected that the working age population to increase rapidly over the next decade as Kosovo is among the countries with the youngest population in Europe.
- Of the working age population, 66.8% are not economically active, which means that they are not employed and have not been active in search of employment during the past four weeks and / or are not ready to start working within two weeks.
- From 33.2% (404,883 persons) of the population that is economically active, 25.0% (117,997 persons) are unemployed.
  - The ratio of employment to the population (employment rate), 24.1% (294,641 persons) are employed.
    - 66.8% of the working age population is inactive.
    - There are significant gender differences in all labour market.
  - One in five (17.6%) females of working age are active in the labour market, compared with about three-fifths (48.8%) of working-age males
- Among persons in the labour force, unemployment is higher for females than for males (31.4% compared to 25.7 %).
- The employment rate among working age females is only 12.1 %, compared with 36.2 % for males.
- This very low degree of unemployment among females stems from the combination of very low participation in the labour force and high unemployment.
- Females were mainly employed in the education, trade and health sectors (54.7% of employed females). Males were mainly employed in the sectors of trade, construction, and manufacture (employing 42.3% of employed males).
- Youth unemployment is very high in Kosovo.
- In the second quarter of 2020, young people in Kosovo had two times more likely to be unemployed than adults. Among persons aged 15-24 in the labour force, 54.1% were unemployed.

Unemployment is higher among young females (62.8 %) than young males (50.2%).

- Nearly one-third (36.1%) of those aged 15 to 24 years in Kosovo were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This figure is 33.9% for young females compared with 38.1% for young males.
- Most of those employees reporting to work fulltime.
- 92.5% of respondents reported working full time in their main job.
- The reasons for working part-time differ between the genders, as females, taking on the role of care within the family, reduce the hours available for employment.
- The number one reason for males not working full time, was the lack of a full-time job.
- 18.4 % of employed people belonged to the category of unstable employment. This means that they are either employed in their business (own-account workers), or contribute to a family business (paid or unpaid).
- Only 42.9% of employed persons had a permanent contract in their main job, with 4.1% higher for females than males (45.8% to 41.7%), while 57.1% had a temporary contract, with 4.1% more higher in males than in females. Persons who had temporary contracts were asked why they had this type of contract and 96.0% of respondents reported that there was no other contract available.
- Net salaries of most employees were between € 400 to € 500 per month. Gender differences were observed with 3.1% higher for females than for males.

**Graph. 1: Classification of the labour market for the population of Kosovo, Q2 2020****Tab. 1: Key indicators of the labour market**

Key indicators of the labor market (%)	Male	Female	Total
Rate of participation in labor force	48,8	17,6	33,2
Inactivity rate	51,2	82,4	66,8
Employment to population ratio (employment rate)	36,2	12,1	24,1
Unemployment rate	25,7	31,4	27,2
Unemployment rate among young people (15-24 years of age)	50,2	62,8	54,1
Percentage of young people NEET youth population (15-24 years of age)	38,1	33,9	36,1
Percentage of unstable employment to total employment	20,7	11,4	18,4

# 1. Employment

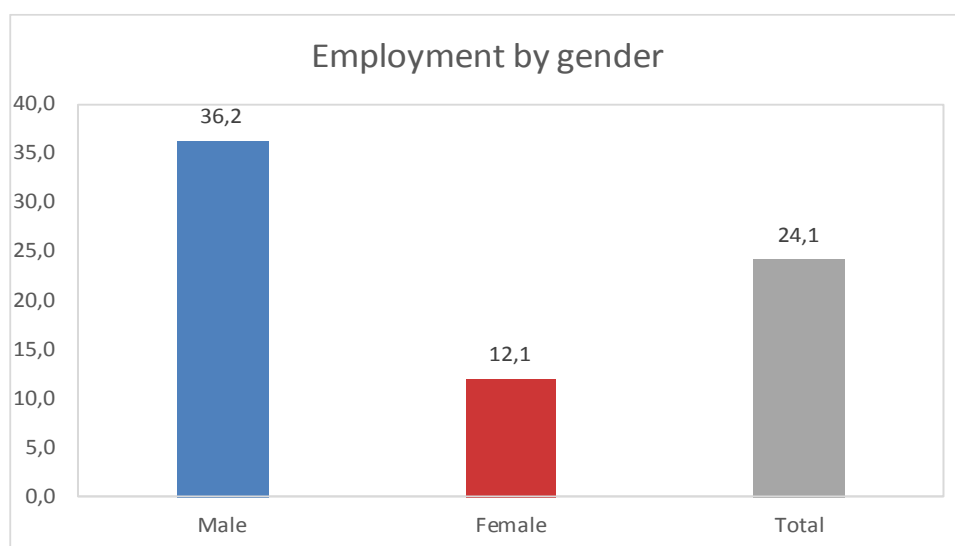
## 1.1: Employment by gender

Out of the entire working age population, 24.1% were employed. The employment rate was higher for males than for females: 36.2% of males of working age were employed compared to 12.1% of females of working age.

Compared with the previous LFS (Q1 2020) in Kosovo, there is a decrease by 5.0% in employment rate, where this decrease to males is 7.8% while to females there is an increase by 2.0%.

Compared with the same period last year (Q2 2019) of LFS in Kosovo, we have a decrease in the employment rate by 5.7%, where this decrease to males is 9.7% while to females this decrease was 1.6%.

**Graph. 1.1: Employment rate by gender**



## 1.2: Employment by age group and educational level

The employment rate in the age group was highest among persons of age between 35-44 (33.1%), and lowest among youth (age 15-24) (8.0%).

The employment rate for females for the age group 25-54 ranges from 13.3% to 17.9%. In the age group 25-34, the employment rate is 17.9%, with a decrease by 0.9% in the age group 35-44 (17.0%) and a decrease by 4.6% compared to the age group 45-54 years (13.3%). While females employed in the young age group (age 15-24) were only 4.2% while in the age group (age 55-64) were 10.6%.

To males (Table 1.1), the employment rate was highest for the age group 45 to 54 (51.6%), followed by the age group 35 to 44 (51.0%) and the lowest for young people age 15 to 24 (11.5%).



**Tab.1.1: Number of employees and employment rate by gender and age group**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSAND)</b>			
15-24	20,5	6,9	27,3
25-34	51,6	21,0	72,6
35-44	51,9	19,3	71,2
45-54	55,6	16,6	72,2
55-64	41,4	9,8	51,3
<b>15-64</b>	<b>221,0</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>294,6</b>
<b>Employment to population ratio (%)</b>			
15-24	11,5	4,2	8,0
25-34	39,0	17,9	29,1
35-44	51,0	17,0	33,1
45-54	51,6	13,3	31,1
55-64	45,7	10,6	28,0
<b>15-64</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>24,1</b>

**Tab. 1.2: Employment by educational level**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSAND)</b>			
No formal education	0,4	0,2	0,5
Primary	30,2	8,7	39,0
Secondary education, vocational	108,5	18,6	127,1
Secondary education, gymnasium	24,3	8,5	32,8
Tertiary	57,6	37,5	95,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,0</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>294,6</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)</b>			
No formal education	4,6	1,3	2,5
Primary	19,8	3,0	8,7
Secondary education, vocational	38,6	12,4	29,5
Secondary education, gymnasium	29,9	11,6	21,2
Tertiary	66,6	47,1	57,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>24,1</b>

Table 1.2 indicates that the higher the education is, the higher will be the possibility for employment (57.3%).

**Tab. 1.3: Higher level of education by type of employer (15-64)**

Kosovo	Public sector, government	State-owned enterprise	Private company	Individual, private
<b>HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (%)</b>				
No formal education	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Primary	4,2	8,1	13,6	4,1
Secondary education, vocational	27,7	42,9	49,0	52,5
Secondary education, Tertiary	6,1	2,0	14,6	27,5
	61,9	46,9	22,9	15,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Table 1.3 indicates that the requirements for jobs are higher for government positions, where over half of all employees (61.9%) have completed higher education.

### 1.3: Employment status

In the second quarter of 2020, 70.3% of employed persons were employees, 11.3% were self-employed and had other employees, 13.9% were self-employed with no other employees and 4.5% were family workers (Table 1.4). The majority of employed females had the status of employees (84.1% compared to 65.7% for males).

**Tab. 1.4: Employment status by gender (%)**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>Employment status (%)</b>			
Employed	65,7	84,1	70,3
Self-employed with employees	13,6	4,5	11,3
Self-employed without employees	15,9	7,7	13,9
Unpaid family worker	4,8	3,7	4,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

### 1.4: Unstable employment

Besides the low level of employment in Kosovo, 18.4 % of employed persons worked in unstable jobs. Workers in unstable jobs are either self-employed people without employees or those who work without pay in a family business. These two groups of workers are likely lower to have a formal work agreement compared to workers with pay and salary.

Males are more likely to hold such unstable jobs (20.7% of employed males compared to 11.4% of employed females). Expressed in absolute numbers, 54,205 of 294,641 employees belong to the category of unstable employment (Table 1.5). Employees in occupational areas are less likely to be employed in unstable jobs (Table 1.6), as well as persons with higher level of education (Table 1.7).

**Tab. 1.5: Unstable employment by gender**

Kosovo	
UNSTABLE EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSAND)	
Male	45,8
Female	8,4
<b>All</b>	<b>54,2</b>
PERCENTAGE OF UNSTABLE EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (%)	
Male	20,7
Female	11,4
<b>All</b>	<b>18,4</b>

**Tab. 1.6: Unstable employment by occupation and gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT OTHER EMPLOYEES (%)			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	5,7	1,9	5,2
Professionals	9,1	9,4	9,1
Technicians and related occupations with them	2,1	1,1	2,0
Clerks	0,0	0,0	0,0
Service and sales workers in shops and markets	25,2	45,9	28,1
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	7,5	2,8	6,9
Craft and related trades workers	12,7	29,9	15,1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	10,4	1,2	9,1
Elementary occupations	27,2	7,9	24,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS (%)			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	2,3	3,6	2,5
Professionals	0,0	10,5	2,1
Technicians and related occupations with them	1,0	0,0	0,8
Clerks	1,8	11,3	3,7
Service and sales workers in shops and markets	19,9	32,4	22,5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	9,4	9,9	9,5
Craft and related trades workers	22,3	10,5	19,9
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0,9	3,4	1,4
Elementary occupations	42,4	18,4	37,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Tab. 1.7: Unstable employment by educational level and gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT OTHER EMPLOYEES (%)</b>			
No formal education	0,6	1,3	0,7
Primary	26,3	50,9	29,7
Secondary education, vocational	46,6	24,1	43,5
Secondary education, gymnasium	12,2	11,5	12,1
Tertiary	14,4	12,2	14,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS (%)</b>			
No formal education	0,0	0,0	0,0
Primary	16,4	29,1	19,0
Secondary education, vocational	59,8	24,7	52,6
Secondary education, gymnasium	15,6	15,6	15,6
Tertiary	8,2	30,6	12,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 1.5: Types of contracts

Regarding the type of contract that the interviewed employees had, the majority (92.1%) had an individual contract, while 6.4% worked without a contract, 0.3% a collective contract with the employer and 0.8% stated that they have a group contract. For young people (15 to 24 years old), the percentage of those who worked without a contract was 11.7%.

From people who have an employment contract, only 42.9 % had permanent contracts for their main job, while 57.1% had temporary contracts. The figures are similar for males and females. People who have temporary contracts were asked why they had this kind of contract and 96.0% of respondents reported that there was no other contract type available.

When asked if they had their rights in their main job, to benefit from social security scheme at work, the survey data indicated that only 5.8% of employees had this right.

## 1.6: Employment by activity

Trade, construction, manufacturing and education employ more than half of employed persons in the second quarter of 2020 (see tables 1.8 and 1.9). Trade employ 18.75%, continuing with education with 11.0%, manufacturing with 10.8% and construction with 8.7 %, of employed persons in Kosovo.

Education, trade, and health care were the three leading female employers (employing 54.7% of employed females). Trade, construction and manufacturing are the most common sectors of employment for males (employing 42.3% of employed males).

As can be observed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the largest change in the number of employees from the previous quarter is in the employees in the accommodation and food services activity.

**Tab. 1.8: Employment by activity and gender (in thousand)**

Kosovo (age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,8	0,7	13,5
Mining and ore	3,3	0,2	3,6
Manufacture	27,4	4,8	32,2
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	5,1	0,5	5,6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	3,8	0,5	4,3
Construction	25,5	0,5	26,0
Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs	41,6	14,1	55,7
Transport and storage	8,7	1,0	9,7
Accommodation and food service activities	10,6	2,7	13,3
Information and communication	9,8	3,8	13,7
Financial and insurance activities	4,1	1,7	5,7
Properties activities	0,4	0,1	0,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6,8	2,6	9,3
Administrative and support service activities	9,8	4,0	13,8
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	15,9	4,3	20,3
Education	17,3	15,3	32,6
Activities of human health and social work	10,4	11,1	21,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,7	0,8	3,5
Other service activities	4,8	3,2	8,1
Household employment activity	0,9	1,4	2,3
Activities of the institutions and extra-territorial organizations	1,6	0,8	2,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,5</b>	<b>74,0</b>	<b>297,5</b>

**Tab. 1.9: Employment by activity and gender (in %)**

<b>Kosovo (age 15 and over)</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,7	1,0	4,6
Mines and ore	1,5	0,3	1,2
Manufacture	12,3	6,5	10,8
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	2,3	0,6	1,9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	1,7	0,7	1,4
Construction	11,4	0,6	8,7
Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repairs	18,6	19,1	18,7
Transport and storage	3,9	1,3	3,3
Accommodation and food service activities	4,7	3,6	4,5
Information and communication	4,4	5,2	4,6
Financial and insurance activities	1,8	2,2	1,9
Properties activities	0,2	0,1	0,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,0	3,5	3,1
Administrative and support service activities	4,4	5,4	4,6
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	7,1	5,9	6,8
Education	7,7	20,7	11,0
Activities of human health and social work	4,6	14,9	7,2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,2	1,1	1,2
Other service activities	2,2	4,4	2,7
Household employment activities	0,4	1,9	0,8
Activities of the institutions and extra-territorial organizations	0,7	1,1	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 1.7: Employment by occupation

In the second quarter of 2020, most of the employees were working in positions of service and sales, as professionals, in elementary occupations and craft workers (Table 1.10).

Almost half of employed females were professional, technical and related occupations with (43.6%), 20.5 % were in services and sales, 13.1% clerks and 11.4% in elementary occupations. Males were distributed across sectors, but most were employed in service and sales (24.2%), 11.2% as craft workers and work related, in elementary occupations (22.1%) and 13.% were professionals (Table 1.10).

**Tab. 1.10: Employment by occupation and gender (in %)**

Kosovo (age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (IN THOUSAND)</b>			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	23,6	3,9	27,5
Professionals	29,2	26,8	56,0
Technicians and related occupations with them	12,0	5,5	17,5
Clerks	10,4	9,7	20,1
Service and sales workers in shops and markets	54,0	15,1	69,2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	4,7	0,4	5,1
Craft and related trades workers	25,1	3,7	28,8
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	15,1	0,3	15,5
Elementary occupations	49,5	8,4	57,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,5</b>	<b>74,0</b>	<b>297,5</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION (IN %)</b>			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	10,5	5,3	9,2
Professionals	13,0	36,2	18,8
Technicians and related occupations with them	5,4	7,4	5,9
Clerks	4,6	13,1	6,8
Service and sales workers in shops and markets	24,2	20,5	23,2
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2,1	0,6	1,7
Craft and related trades workers	11,2	5,0	9,7
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	6,8	0,4	5,2
Elementary occupations	22,1	11,4	19,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 1.8: Employment models

Only 0.8% of the employed population reported that they had a second job during the reference week (0.7% of males compared to 1.2% of females).

In their main job, 92.5% of respondents reported working full time and 7.5% part-time. It was observed 1.9% gender difference in males working part-time more than females (8.0% compared to 6.1%).

For those who do part-time work, reasons differed between the genders, females take a greater role in family care thus reducing the hours available for work (Table 1.11). The number one reason for males not working full time was the lack of availability of full-time work.

**Tab. 1.11: Reasons for working part-time by gender (%)**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
Caring for children or adults with disabilities	1,1	2,0	1,3
Disability or illness	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other personal or family reasons	3,2	25,4	7,7
A student	3,9	8,0	4,7
No option to make a full-time job	75,7	48,5	70,3
Does not want a full-time job	4,2	4,4	4,3
Other reason	11,8	11,7	11,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Within a week, 52.8% of employees worked between 40-48 hours per week, 3.8% of employees worked between 49-59 hours per week, 3.6% of employees worked 60 or more hours per week. Within a week, 39.7% of employees worked less than 40 hours. As it is observed, almost 40% of the employees due to the COVID 19 pandemic, worked less than 40 hours per week.

Males tend to work longer hours than females, but in this quarter due to the COVID 19 pandemic, there has been observed a differences with only 2.2% of males who work more than 48 hours a week compared to females (4.4% of males compared to 2.2 of females - Table 1.12). A greater proportion of employed females (39.1%) worked less than 40 hours compared to 39.9% of males.



**Tab. 1.12: Employment by hours of work per week and by gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY THE NUMBER OF HOURS (IN THOUSAND)</b>			
Less than 25	71,5	23,8	95,3
25-34	14,3	4,9	19,2
35-39	2,5	0,1	2,6
40-48	113,3	42,3	155,6
49-59	9,8	1,5	11,3
60 and more	9,6	1,0	10,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>221,0</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>294,6</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT BY THE NUMBER OF HOURS (IN %)</b>			
Less than 25	32,3	32,3	32,3
25-34	6,5	6,6	6,5
35-39	1,1	0,1	0,9
40-48	51,3	57,5	52,8
49-59	4,4	2,0	3,8
60 and more	4,4	1,3	3,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

Respondents working in the public sector have reported shorter hours than those working in the private sector (Table 1.13). Males and females working in private companies have worked longer hours compared to all types of employment.

**Tab. 1.13: Average number of hours worked per week by type of employer and gender**

Kosovo	Public sector, Government	State-owned enterprise	Private company	Individual, private
Male	32,6	35,1	35,8	31,8
Female	29,3	34,6	33,3	7,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,3</b>	<b>34,9</b>	<b>35,1</b>	<b>23,9</b>

The chances are lower for females to work in shifts during night shifts, evenings and weekends but slightly larger to work from home (Table 1.14).

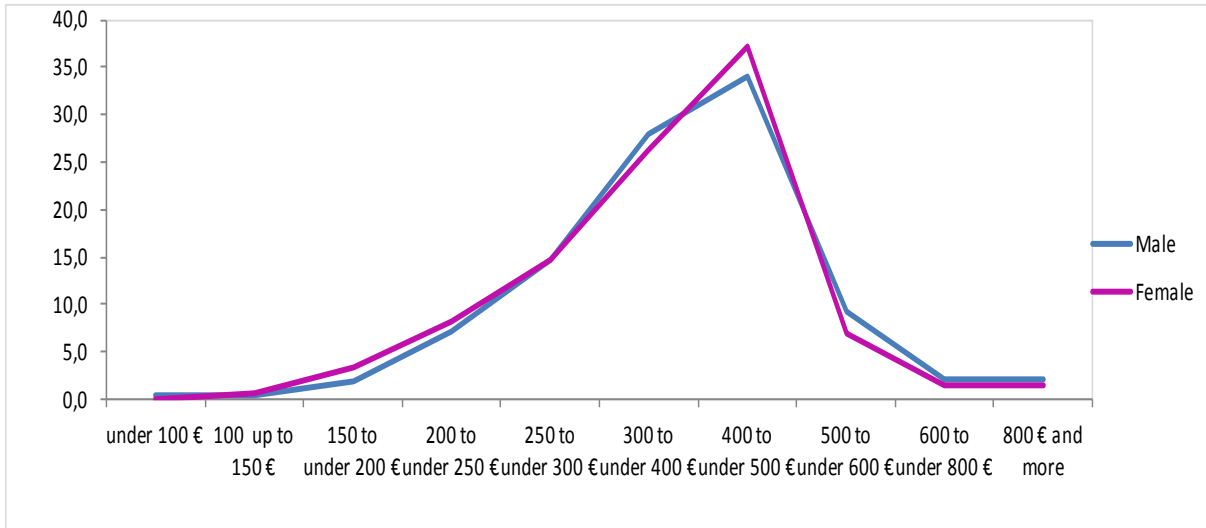
Tab. 1.14: Employment models by gender

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>IF WORKING IN SHIFTS</b>			
Working in shifts	28,8	26,8	28,2
Not working in shifts	71,2	73,2	71,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>IF WORKING EVENINGS</b>			
Usually	6,6	4,5	6,1
Sometimes	35,9	30,3	34,5
Never	57,5	65,2	59,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>IF WORKING AT NIGHT</b>			
Usually	1,3	0,5	1,1
Sometimes	18,4	12,7	17,0
Never	80,3	86,7	81,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>IF WORKING ON SATURDAYS</b>			
Usually	43,3	27,0	39,3
Sometimes	32,0	25,8	30,5
Never	24,7	47,3	30,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>IF WORKING ON SUNDAYS</b>			
Usually	6,1	4,6	5,7
Sometimes	30,7	20,4	28,2
Never	63,2	75,0	66,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>IF WORKING FROM HOME</b>			
Usually	4,2	6,7	4,8
Sometimes	10,8	11,9	11,1
Never	85,0	81,4	84,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 1.9: Net monthly wages

The net wages of the majority of employees were between 400 € and 500 € per month. Gender differences were observed with 3.1% higher for females than for males.

**Graph. 1.2: Net monthly wages for employees by gender**



## 2. Unemployment

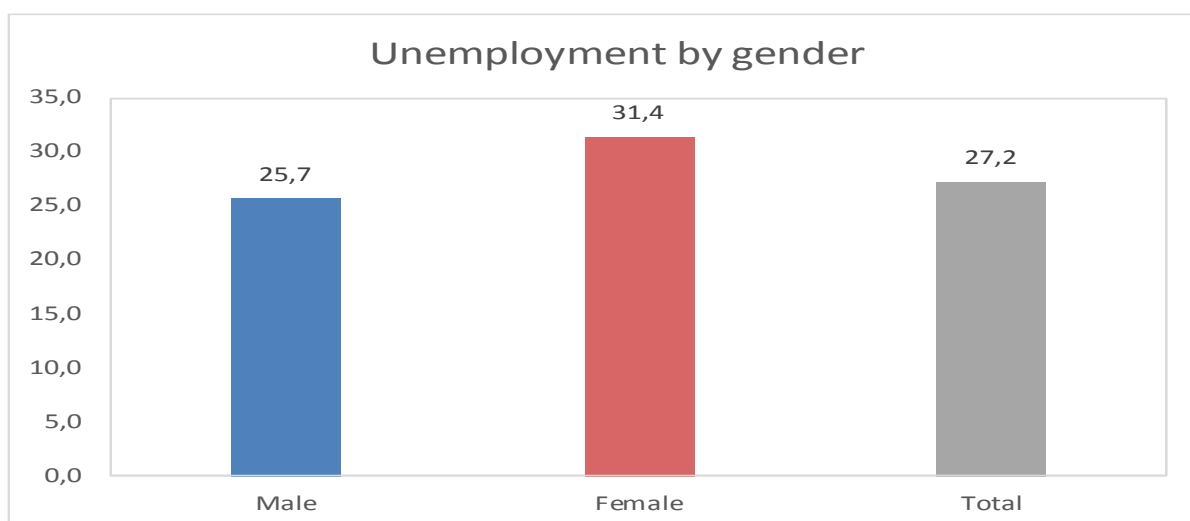
### 2.1: Unemployment by gender

According to the second quarter of LFS 2020, in Kosovo there were 110,242 persons aged 15-64 years who were unemployed, 76,505 of whom were males and 33,737 females (Table 2.1). Unemployment rate was 27.2%, highest to females by 31.4% than to males by 25.7% (Graph 2.1).

Compared to the previous quarter of the LFS (Q1 2020) in Kosovo, there is an increase in unemployment rate by 2.2%, where this increase to males is 2.7%, while there is an increase to females by 0.8%.

Compared to the same period last year (Q2 2019) of LFS in Kosovo, there is an increase in the unemployment rate by 1.9%, with the increase to males by 2.9% while to females there is a decrease by 1.3%.

**Graph. 2.1: Unemployment rate by gender**



**Tab. 2.1: Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
UNEMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSAND)			
15-64	76,5	33,7	110,2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)			
15-64	25,7	31,4	27,2

## 2.2: Unemployment by age group and educational level

The young population in Kosovo has a very high unemployment rate of 54.1 % (Table 2.2). As for other age groups, the lowest rate of unemployment has been observed among people aged 55-64 (11.5%).

**Tab. 2.2. Number of unemployed and unemployment rate by gender and age group**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSAND)</b>			
15-24	20,6	11,7	32,3
25-34	22,6	13,8	36,4
35-44	14,8	4,3	19,1
45-54	12,6	3,3	15,8
55-64	6,0	0,7	6,6
<b>15-64</b>	<b>76,5</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>110,2</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)</b>			
15-24	50,2	62,8	54,1
25-34	30,4	39,7	33,4
35-44	22,2	18,3	21,2
45-54	18,4	16,5	18,0
55-64	12,6	6,5	11,5
<b>15-64</b>	<b>25,7</b>	<b>31,4</b>	<b>27,2</b>

The unemployment rate was highest for people without formal education (43.1% of this group were unemployed) and lowest for persons who had completed higher education (18.4%).

**Table 2.3. Number of unemployed and the unemployment rate by educational level and gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSAND)</b>			
No formal education	0,4	0,0	0,4
Primary	19,2	4,8	24,0
Secondary education, vocational	39,9	12,5	52,4
Secondary education, gymnasium	8,7	3,3	11,9
Tertiary	8,3	13,1	21,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,5</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>110,2</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)</b>			
No formal education	53,5	0,0	43,1
Primary	38,8	35,6	38,1
Secondary education, vocational	26,9	40,3	29,2
Secondary education, gymnasium	26,3	27,9	26,7
Tertiary	12,6	25,8	18,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,7</b>	<b>31,4</b>	<b>27,2</b>

Education has improved prospects in the labour market, especially for males, since 53.5% of males without formal education were unemployed, compared with 12.6% of those who had completed tertiary education.

## 2.3: Youth unemployment

Based on the second quarter of LFS 2020, 29.3% of the unemployed in Kosovo were young people (aged 15-24 years) with 7.6 point difference between males and females.

A significant proportion of the young population is unemployed (54.1%) and youth unemployment among females is higher (62.8 %) compared to males (50.2%).

**Tab. 2.4: Percentage of unemployed youth in total unemployment and unemployment rate among young people by gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
Percentage of unemployed youth in total unemployment (%)	26,9	34,5	29,3
Percentage of youth as unemployed in young population (%)	50,2	62,8	54,1

In the second quarter of 2020, young people in Kosovo were two times more likely to be unemployed compared to adults, with figures almost similar for males and females (Table 2.5).

**Tab. 2.5: Unemployment rate of young people to adults, by gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
The rate of youth unemployment to adult unemployment	2,3	2,5	2,4

## 2.4: Duration of unemployment

Unemployed respondents were asked how long are unemployed. A large number (73.5%) of the unemployed reported that they are unemployed for longer than 12 months. Gender differences were observed with 2.8 points difference between males and females (74.3% of males and 71.5% of females).

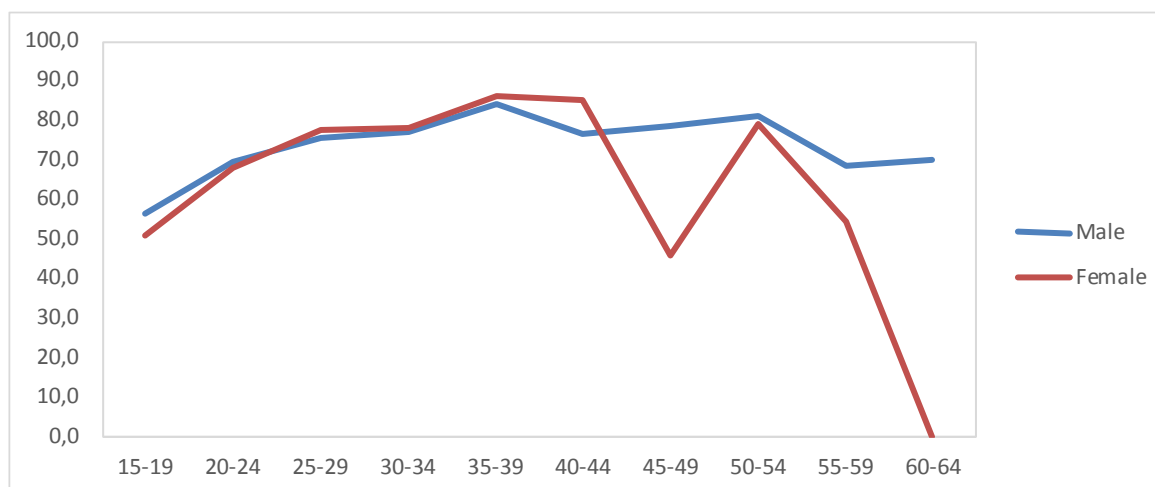
(Table 2.6) indicates that the likelihood of being unemployed for more than a year increased with age.

**Table 2.6: Duration of unemployment for more than a year by age group and gender (%)**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
15-19	56,3	50,9	54,2
20-24	69,6	68,2	69,1
25-29	75,7	77,8	76,4
30-34	77,1	78,2	77,6
35-39	84,0	86,2	84,6
40-44	76,5	85,0	77,9
45-49	78,7	45,5	72,9
50-54	81,3	79,0	80,7
55-59	68,4	54,4	66,8
60-64	69,9	0,0	65,1
<b>Gjithsej</b>	<b>74,3</b>	<b>71,5</b>	<b>73,5</b>

Graph 2.2 indicates that the age group 25-29, although young, female unemployment for more than a year reaches 77.8% compared with 75.7% for males.

**Graph. 2.2. Duration of unemployment for more than a year by age group and gender (%)**



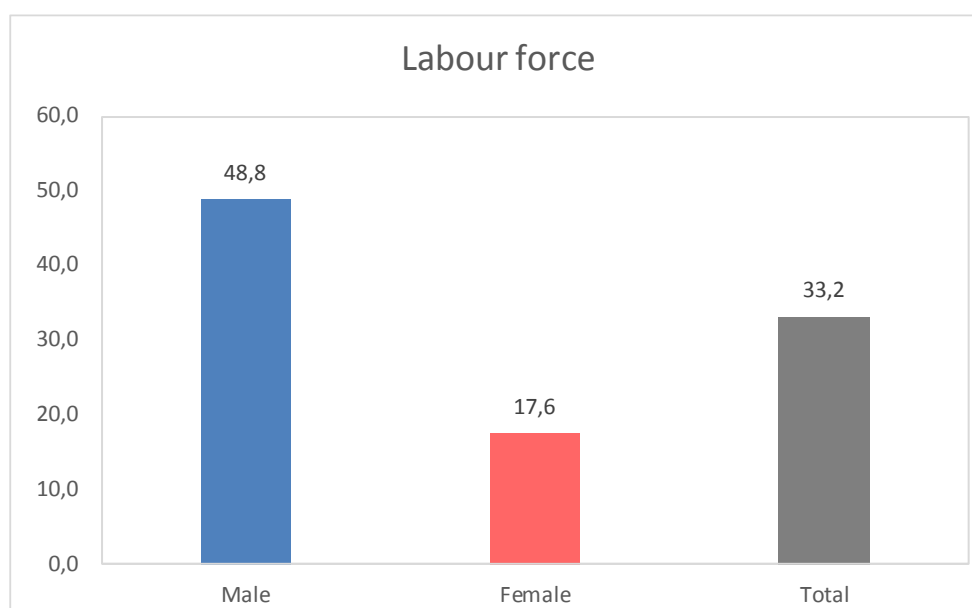
### 3. Participation in the labour force

In the second quarter of 2020, out of the total estimated population of 1,795,666, the total population of working age (15 to 64) was 1,220,406 people. 33.2% of people of working age participate in the labour force (economically active). This means that they were either employed or unemployed (but actively looking for work and available for work). The remaining 66.8% were economically inactive (Graph. 4.1). Economically inactive persons include students, housewives, discouraged workers and others who were not actively looking for a job and this category is examined in more detail in the next chapter.

Compared with the previous quarter of the LFS (Q1 2020) in Kosovo, the rate of participation in the workforce decreased by 5.6% (38.8%), and this decrease to males is 8.3% while to females is 2.7%.

Compared to the same period last year of the LFS (Q2 2019) in Kosovo, there is a decrease in the participation rate in the workforce by 6.7%, where this decrease to males is 10.6% whereas to females is 2.8%.

**Graph. 3.1: Participation rate in the labour force by gender**



Graph 3.1 clarifies that workforce participation among females was much lower than among males: 17.6% of females were active compared to 48.8% of males.

The rate of participation in the workforce was highest among people aged 30-34 (46.2%) and the lowest among people aged 15 to 19 with 8.1% (Table 3.1). The low participation rate of young people is not surprising as most of this group attend school.

Males aged 44-44 years had higher participation rates (66.5%), while for females the highest rate was in the age group 30-34 years (29.7%) (Table 3.1).



**Tab. 3.1: Labour force and the participation rate in the labour force by gender and age group**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
Labour force (in thousand)			
15-19	9,7	4,5	14,3
20-24	31,3	14,0	45,3
25-29	38,0	18,3	56,2
30-34	36,2	16,5	52,7
35-39	32,7	12,5	45,2
40-44	34,0	11,2	45,2
45-49	36,0	10,3	46,4
50-54	32,2	9,5	41,7
55-59	27,8	6,8	34,6
60-64	19,6	3,7	23,3
<b>Total 15 - 64</b>	<b>297,5</b>	<b>107,3</b>	<b>404,9</b>
Rate of participation in labour force (%)			
15-19	10,7	5,3	8,1
20-24	36,1	18,3	27,8
25-29	51,6	29,5	41,5
30-34	61,7	29,7	46,2
35-39	64,7	23,5	43,6
40-44	66,5	18,5	40,4
45-49	63,9	16,6	39,1
50-54	62,5	15,2	36,6
55-59	54,4	13,4	34,0
60-64	49,6	8,9	28,7
<b>Total 15 - 64</b>	<b>48,8</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>33,2</b>

## 4. Inactive persons

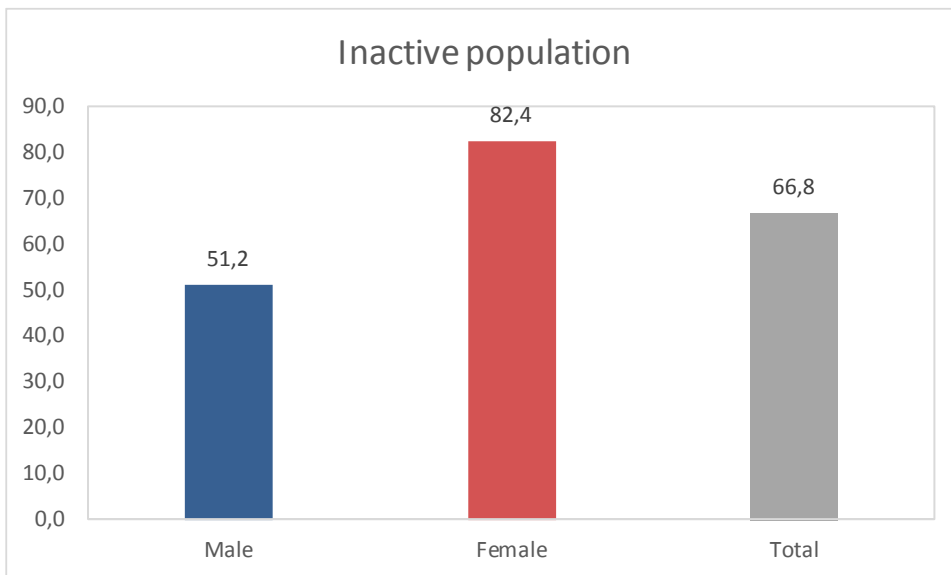
Special attention is paid to the description and estimation of the employed population and the unemployed, which together comprise the Labour Force (or economically active persons). However, the category of "inactive" is equally important. Changes in activity rates are an important part of labour supply impact on potential economic growth. This is due to the large number of potential workers among those currently inactive.

Compared with the previous quarter of the LFS (Q1 2020) in Kosovo, the rate of inactivity has increased by 5.6%, where this increase to males is 8.3% while to females is 2.7%.

Compared to the same period last year of LFS (Q2 2019) in Kosovo, there is an increase of inactivity rate of 6.7%, where this increase to males is 10.6%, while to females is 2.8%.

Graph 4.1 clarifies that the largest participation is among females than among males: 82.4% of females were inactive compared to 51.2% of males.

**Graph 4.1: Inactivity participation rate by gender**



#### 4.1: Inactive young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET)

The youth of this group (NEET) involves young people who are unemployed, not in school, nor trained, i.e. they are completely detached from the labour market and does not participate neither in the education system. High rates of this group in the population of young people raise concerns about youth employment in the future as it indicates detachment from the labour market. In addition, a large number of young people not engaged in countries with high unemployment of young people, such as Kosovo, can cause reduced profits due to increased competition, and has the opportunity to contribute to social problems.

In the second quarter of 2020, 122,744 of young people (aged 15 to 24) in Kosovo do not attend school, were not employed or in training, and account for 36.1% of the young population. Part of NEET for females 33.9% compared with 38.1% of males (Table 4.2).

**Tab 4.1: Young people who are not employed, do not attend school or training (NEET) by gender**

Kosovo	Male	Female	Total
Youth NEET (in thousand)	67,7	55,0	122,7
Percentage of youth NEET in young population (%)	38,1	33,9	36,1

## 5. Demographic and economic dependency ratios

Presented in Table 5.1 are three levels of economic dependency (data presented as the proportion of dependents per 100 out of working-age population):

- The degree of dependence of young people (respondents aged under 15 / respondents aged 15-64)
- The dependency of the elderly (respondents aged 65 + / respondents aged 15-64)
- The age dependency ratio (the respondents younger than 15 or older than 64 / respondents aged 15-64).

**Tab 5.1: Demographic dependency ratios**

Kosovo	Rate of youth dependency	Rate of elderly dependency	Rate of age dependency
<b>Q2 2020</b>	32%	16%	47%

Another level used often, particularly in the publications of Eurostat, the degree of effective economic dependency of the elderly. This is an important indicator for assessing the potential impact of age on the social costs related to employment (pensions, etc.). This indicator is calculated as the ratio between the population aged 65+ (all classified as inactive) and total employment. For this report, Eurostat has determined the age range of employees from 20 to 64 years. According to projections, this indicator will increase to 68% in 2060 to EU28. In Kosovo, this ratio is 47% in the second quarter of 2020.

**Tab 5.2: Economic dependency ratios**

Kosovo	Effective economic dependency ratio of the elderly	Total rate of economic dependence
<b>Q2 2020</b>	65%	343%

The total economic dependence rate is calculated as the ratio between the total inactive population (15+) and employment (age 20-64). It measures the average number of persons aged 15 years and over, that "support" each employee. This ratio is 343% in the second quarter of 2020.

According to projections, by 2023 the ratio will continue to rise in the EU, at 122.2% in 2023 and 141.6% in 2060.

## 6. Data accuracy

The reliability and accuracy of the outcomes of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) is dependent on the lack of responses during the interview process, data processing errors, and during design and sampling selection.

The odd effect due to sampling means that the results calculated from different samples deviate somewhat from each other. Employed and unemployed figures that are derived based on a larger and more representative sample are more accurate than those based on smaller samples.

Non-accuracy due to design and sample selection is assessed by the standard error of estimation. The size of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and variance of the variables that are the subject of the study. The standard error can be used to calculate the confidence interval within which the value of the population stands at a certain probability. The country-wide estimation of the number of unemployed based on LFS for the second quarter of 2020 is 27.2% and its standard error is 1.1% while the confidence interval for the number of unemployed (25.0%; 29.4%).

**Tab. 6: Accuracy of LFS-based estimates in the second quarter of 2020 at country level**

Kosovo Q2 2020	Quarterly estimates (%)	Standard error	Reliability interval 95%		Variation coefficient (%)
			Low	High	(%)
Employment rate	24,1	0,5	23,1	25,1	2,1
Unemployment rate	27,2	1,1	25,0	29,4	4,1
Rate of participation in the workforce	33,2	0,6	31,9	34,4	2,0

The accuracy of the ratings is presented based on their standard error. The standard error (square root of sample variance) describes how accurately the value of the parameter estimated by the sample is concentrated around the population parameter.

The main reliability figures derived from the standard error are the confidence intervals and the relative standard error (coefficient of variation). The confidence interval describes the width at which the real value of the parameter is in relation to the estimate calculated by the sample. When you calculate the confidence interval, the desired risk level is fixed. The 5% risk level applied to the workforce survey means that if the samples are retracted, in 95 cases out of a hundred, the real value of the parameter would be within the confidence interval and in 5 cases out of a hundred will be outside the confidence interval.

## 7. The key indicators in the countries of Southeast Europe

In the tables: 7.1; 7.2; 7.3 and 7.4 are presented the key indicators in the countries of Southeast Europe where as observed there are no significant differences from the previous quarter.

**Tab. 7.1: The rate of participation in the labour force**

Southeast European countries (age group 15-64)	Rate of participation in the workforce					
	Q1 2020			Q2 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kosovo	38,8	57,1	20,3	33,2	48,8	17,6
Albania	69,6	77,6	61,9	68,1	75,7	60,7
Northern Macedonia	66,5	78,0	54,7	65,6	76,2	54,7
Montenegro	65,2	70,8	59,6	60,8	66,8	54,7
Serbia	67,6	73,4	61,9	65,2	72,0	58,4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	;	;	;	;	;	;

**Tab. 7.2: The rate of employment**

Southeast European countries (age group 15-64)	Employment rate					
	Q1 2020			Q2 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kosovo	29,1	44,0	14,1	24,1	36,2	12,1
Albania	61,4	68,7	54,2	59,6	66,2	53,2
Northern Macedonia	55,6	64,9	46,1	54,5	63,3	45,4
Montenegro	54,4	59,6	49,1	51,2	56,4	46,0
Serbia	60,7	66,1	55,3	60,2	66,6	53,7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	;	;	;	;	;	;

**Tab. 7.3: The rate of unemployment**

Southeast European countries (age group 15-64)	Unemployment rate					
	Q1 2020			Q2 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kosovo	25,0	23,0	30,6	27,2	25,7	31,4
Albania	11,9	11,5	12,4	12,5	12,6	12,4
Northern Macedonia	16,4	16,8	15,8	16,9	17,0	16,9
Montenegro	16,6	15,8	17,6	15,7	15,6	15,9
Serbia	10,2	9,9	10,6	7,7	7,4	8,0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	;	;	;	;	;	;

**Tab. 7.4: The rate of inactivity**

Southeast European countries (age group 15-64)	Inactivity rate					
	Q1 2020			Q2 2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kosovo	61,2	42,9	79,7	66,8	51,2	82,4
Albania	30,4	22,4	38,1	31,9	24,3	39,3
Northern Macedonia	33,5	22,0	45,3	34,4	23,8	45,3
Montenegro	34,8	29,2	40,4	39,2	33,2	45,3
Serbia	32,4	26,6	38,1	34,8	28,0	41,6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	;	;	;	;	;	;

# 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 and Amendment of Law No. 06/L-058 which entered into force on 17.01.2019 . Programme of Official Statistics 2018/2022 is in 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, Department of National Accounts, Department of Agriculture and Environment statistics and Department of Social statistics. **Support Departments**; Department of Methodology and Information Technology, Department of Policy Planning, Coordination and Communication, Department of Census and survey and Department of Administration. **Within the Agency are also established Regional Offices**; Gjakove, Gjilan, Mitrovica, Peja, Prizren, Pristina and Ferizaj

In KAS are employed in total 156 workers, of whom 115 at the headquarters of the Agency, while in the Regional Offices, 41. Agency's educational qualifying structure is as follows: 123 with university education, 15 with non-tertiary education, and 18 with secondary education.

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

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

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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