



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo**  
**Qeveria - Vlada - Government**  
Ministria e Punës dhe Mirëqenies Sociale - Ministarstvo za Rad i Socijalne Zaštite  
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

# **Kosovo**

## **Country Profile**

**2016**

**A BASIC SURVEY**

**Kosovo**  
**Country Profile**  
**2016**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Abbreviations and Acronyms	2
Kosovo Country Profile	6
Introduction	6
Collection and Quality of Data	7
Key Data	8
1.0 Population	9
1.1 Background	9
1.2 Population Structure by sex and age	9
1.2.1 Population by sex (sex ratio)	9
1.2.2 Population by age	10
1.2.3 Population aged 0-14	11
1.2.4 Population aged 15-49	11
1.2.5 Population aged 50-59	12
1.2.6 Population aged 60-64	12
1.2.7 Population aged 65+	13
1.3 Sex ratio at birth (SRB)	15
1.4 Median age	17
1.5 Crude birth rate (CBR)	17
1.6 Crude death rate (CDR)	18
1.7 Mortality rate, under 5 (U5MR)	19
1.8 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	21
1.9 Population growth rate (PGR)	23
1.11 Total Population	24
1.12 Marriage and divorce	25
1.13 Life expectancy	26
1.14 Population forecast	27
1.15 International migration	30
1.16 Internally Displaced Persons	31
1.17 Asylum	32

1.18	Population by altitude	33
1.19	Population density	34
2.0	Living Conditions	37
2.1	Social inclusion	37
2.2	Income distribution	37
2.3	Household	38
3.0	Health	39
4.0	Education and Training	42
4.1	Foreign language learning	42
4.2	Educational expenditure	42
4.3	Level of completed education by sex	43
5.0	Labour Market	43
5.1	Employment	43
5.2	Unemployment	44
5.3	Wages and labour costs	45
5.4	Minimum wage	47
6.0	Economy and Finance	48
6.1	National accounts and GDP	48
6.2	GDP Growth (annual %)	49
6.3	Government finances	50
6.4	Inflation	51
6.5	Balance of Payments	52
6.6	Foreign direct investment (IHD)	53
7.0	International Trade	54
7.1	International trade	54
8.0	Agriculture and Forestry	54
8.1	Farm structure	54
8.2	Agricultural products	55
8.3	Forestry	55
9.0	Industry and Services	56
9.1	Structural business statistics	56

9.2	Industrial production	56
9.3	Construction	56
10.0	Environment	56
10.1	Water	56
11.0	Energy	57
11.1	Energy production and imports	57
11.2	Renewable Energy	57
11.3	Consumption of Energy	58
11.4	Energy prices	58
12.0	Transport	59
12.1	Passenger transport	59
	References	60
	Appendix A (Charts, Maps and Tables)	I

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

CBK- Central Bank of Kosovo

KAS- Kosovo Agency of Statistics

MIA-Ministry of Internal Affairs

WB-World Bank

IMF- International Monetary Fund

IOM- International Organization for Migration

CBR-Crude Birth Rates

CDR Crude Death Rates

TFR - Total Fertility Rate

SR- Sex Ratio

SRB - Sex Ratio at Birth

PGR- Population Growth Rate

CMR- Crude Marriage Rate

CDR-Crude Divorce Rate

NMR- Net Migration Rate

IDP – Internally Displaced Persons

GDP- Gross Domestic Product

IHD - Foreign Direct Investment

%- Percentage

‰ - Promiles

- No data

= Equal cross-check indicators and use descriptive, empirical and analytical methodology.

## KOSOVO COUNTRY PROFILE

### Introduction

The purpose of the 2016 Kosovo Country Profile (“KPC”) is to provide basic, essential information about the population and socio-economic characteristics of the Republic of Kosovo, as gathered from credible resources.

The KPC is intended to provide a baseline of information that can be reviewed, analyzed and considered by the national and international communities for growth and development policies.

The KPC is not intended to describe trends nor reach conclusions or judgment on the appropriate course for the Republic of Kosovo to pursue. Rather, the document is simply a start on the collection of data that is significant to the country’s growth.

The data is drawn from open-source materials. The materials are not expected to be exhaustive and, in some cases, where scientifically and exhaustively researched materials are unavailable, lesser sources were referenced by necessity.

A desired outcome from publication of the KPC 2016 is that further research is undertaken to validate or controvert, improve and refine the KPC in subsequent studies and research.

Government and non-government policy and decision-makers, development professionals and donors who are educated on the current socio-economic state of Kosovo will be better positioned to respond and develop appropriate policy and actions to progressively impact the people and government of Kosovo.

## **Collection and Quality of Data**

Data collection for the KPC was a challenge due to the numerous sources using various methodologies.

For example, the Kosovo Ministry of Health collects statistics on the number of births differently from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics and both arrive at different numbers.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has data on unemployment and the Kosovo Agency of Statistics collects similar data by different methodology. Also, some National and International institutions report socio-economic data in reports without explanation of methodology and based on non-official data.

In light of the challenge of reporting consistently, efforts were made to report key data on the Republic of Kosovo consistently, harmoniously and reliably.



## Key Data on the Republic of Kosovo

Region: Southeast Europe

Latitude: 42° 34' 59.88"N

Longitude: 21° 00' 0.36"E

Capital: Pristina

Surface: 10,908 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 1 804 944 (2014.estimation.)

Population density: 165 resident'in1km<sup>2</sup>

Ethnic groups: Albanian 91.1%; Serbs 4.3 and others 4.6 (2014 estimation)

Form of government: Parliamentary Republic

Currency: Euro (EUR)

Independence Day: February 17, 2008

Map 1.1 Kosovo and Balkan countries



## **1.0 POPULATION**

### **1.1 Background**

Since the end of World War II, the number of Kosovo's population has continually increased. The largest one-year increase in population, 3.11%, was recorded in 1958. Despite the large number of births, a large number of deaths was a determining factor for the overall population growth in Kosovo.

For example, in 1951, the number of total births recorded was 29,299 and the number of recorded deaths was 14,833 or 49.4%. The largest scale of natality and mortality was registered in 1950's where natality was over 40 promiles<sup>1</sup>, and mortality over 20 promiles.

In the late 1990's, Kosovo reached a demographic transition<sup>2</sup>. A population decrease through early 2000 was recorded and attributed to a high rate of emigration. From 2000 until 2012, population growth stabilized with a lower rate of population increase. The decrease continued from 2013 – 2015, attributed to the continued large rate of emigration.

### **1.2 Population structure<sup>3</sup> by sex and age**

#### **1.2.1 Population by sex (sex ratio)**

The "sex ration" is conventionally defined by the number of males per 1,000 females in a defined population. More males than females are born each year, but the additional number of males than females at birth is reduced by the higher mortality rates for males to an age-point when the number of females catches up and exceeds the number of males<sup>4</sup>.

Sex numbers are usually reported by the Census Offices of respective countries with annual estimations. The average ration of males/females worldwide is 1.01, i.e., 1.01 males are born each year for every female. The largest difference between males and females in the total Kosovo population was recorded in 1981 when over 51.66% of the population was male, 3.3% more males than females.

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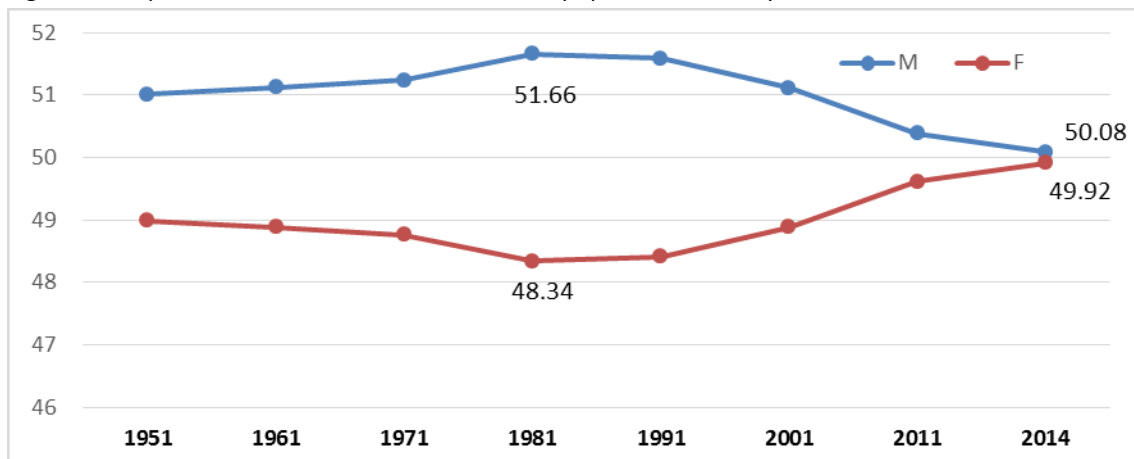
<sup>1</sup> 1/1000

<sup>2</sup> Birth rates gradually decrease, usually as a result of improved economic conditions, an increase in women's status, and access to contraception. Population growth continues, but at a lower rate.

<sup>3</sup> Composition of population by sex and age.

<sup>4</sup> GORDON MARSHALL. "sex-ratio." A Dictionary of Sociology. 1998. Encyclopedia.com. 9 May. 2016 <<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>.

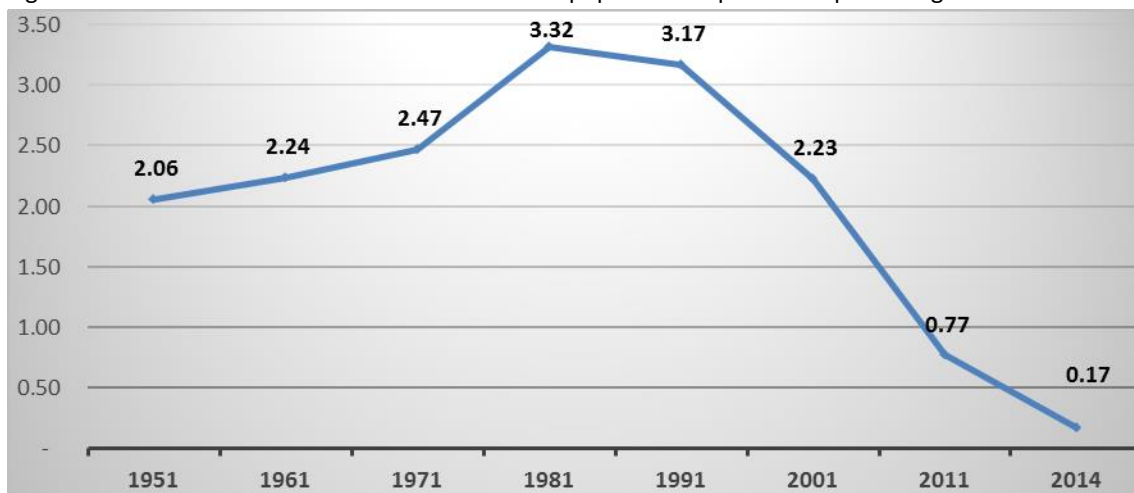
Figure 1.1 Report of males and females in the total population for the years 1951-2014 - Kosovo



Source: Population Censuses in Kosovo (for the years 2001 and 2014 estimation)

Kosovo's male and female population was approximately equal following the 1999 Kosovo war. In 2001, the number of males in the population was larger than females by .77% and decreased to .17% by 2014<sup>5</sup>.

Figure 1.2 Ratio of males to females in total Kosovo population expressed in percentage



Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for the years 2001 and 2014 estimation)

<sup>5</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> and based on natural population growth for Kosovo, year 2014 (Kosovo Statistical Agency, Population vital statistics reports).

### 1.2.2 Population by age

The age structure of a population is the distribution of people among various ages.

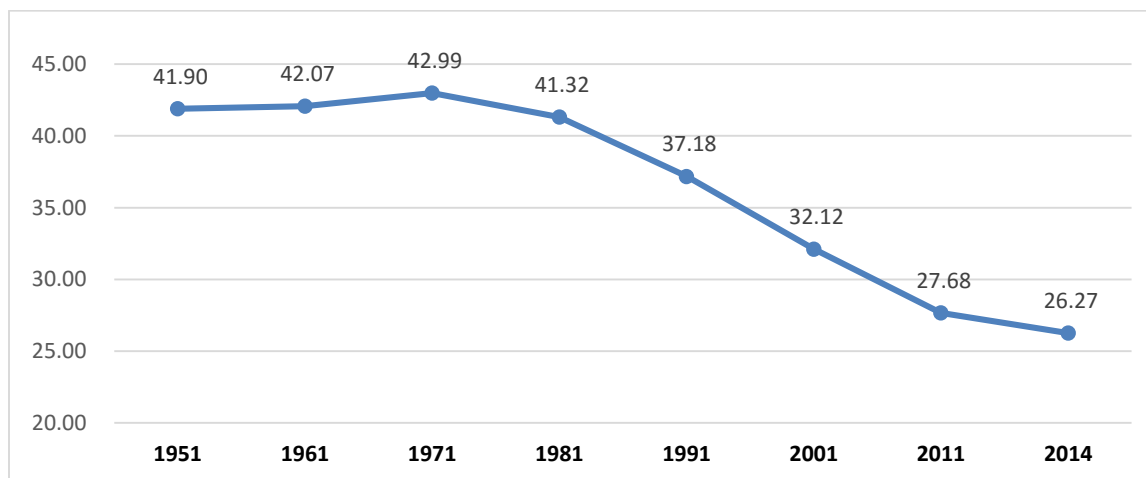
The age structure of population affects a nation's key socio-economic issues. For example, countries with a young population (high percentage of population under age 15) will require more investment in schools to manage primary and secondary education and countries with an older population (high percentage aged 65 and over) need to invest more in the health sector.

Knowledge of the age structure can also be used to facilitate the forecast of potential political issues. For example, the rapid growth of a young adult population who are unable to find a jobs can lead to civil unrest, increased drug abuse and poverty<sup>6</sup>.

### 1.2.3 Population aged 0-14

From 1950-1980, the Kosovo population aged 0-14 represented more than 40% of the total population. In 2014, the 0-14 population was less than 27%.

Figure 1.3 Population by age group 0-14 by percentage in total population



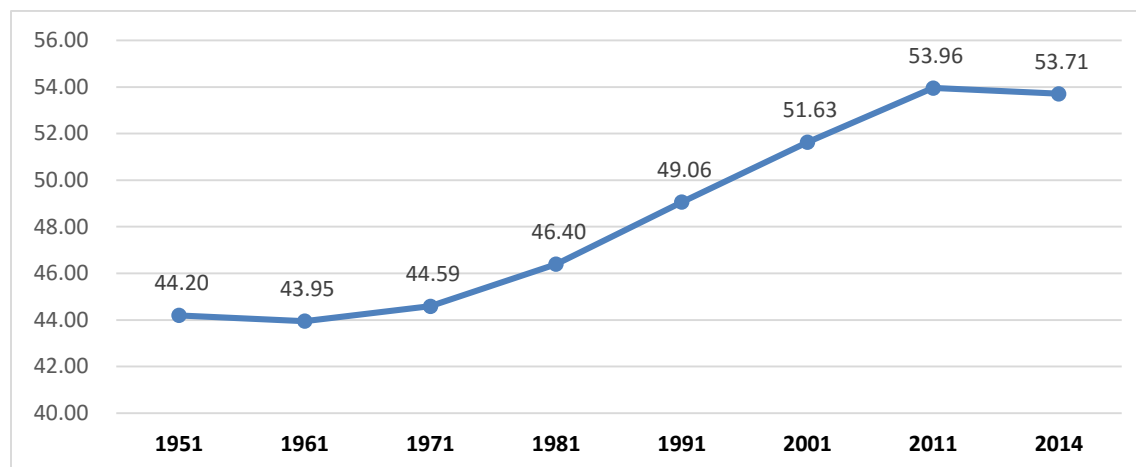
Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for years 2001 and 2014 estimation)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.indexmundi.com/age\\_structure.html](http://www.indexmundi.com/age_structure.html)

### 1.2.4 Population aged 15-49

The population aged 15-49 is considered the basic population for workforce and fertility. In Kosovo, the age group 15-49 was increased until 2011 of nearly 54% of total population and from 2011 started to draw down.

Figure 1.4 Kosovo population by age group 15-49 by percentage in total population

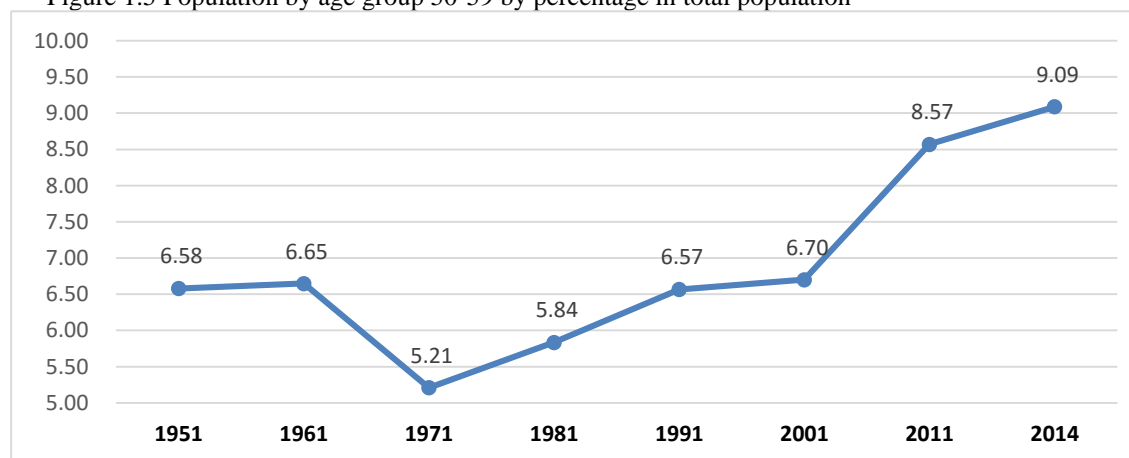


Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for the years, 2001 and 2014 estimation)

### 1.2.5 Population aged 50-59

From the beginning of the 1970's, the 50-59 age group in Kosovo was on the increase, reaching over 9% of the total population by 2014.

Figure 1.5 Population by age group 50-59 by percentage in total population

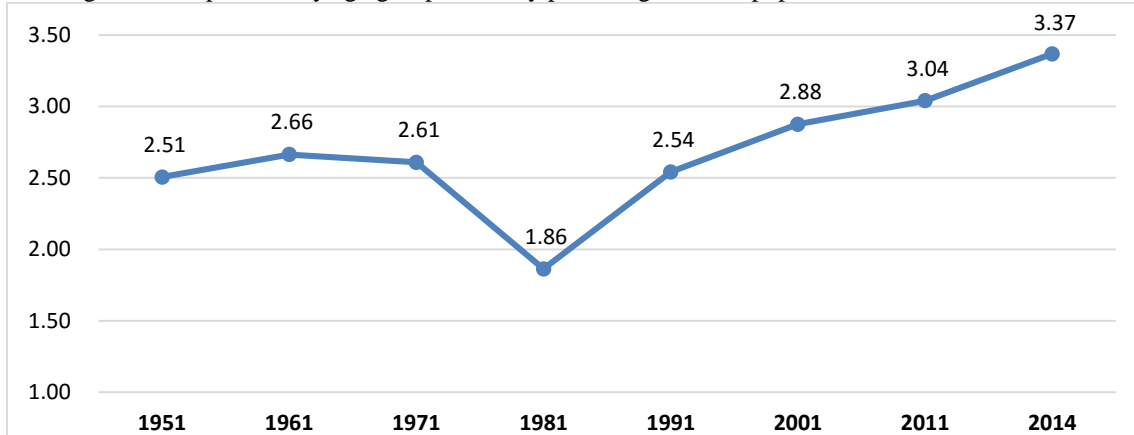


Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for the years, 2001 and 2014 estimation)

### 1.2.6 Population aged 60-64

The age group 60-64 rapidly declined in 1981 but rebounded and shows a continuing increase thereafter.

Figure 1.6 Population by age group 60-64 by percentage in total population

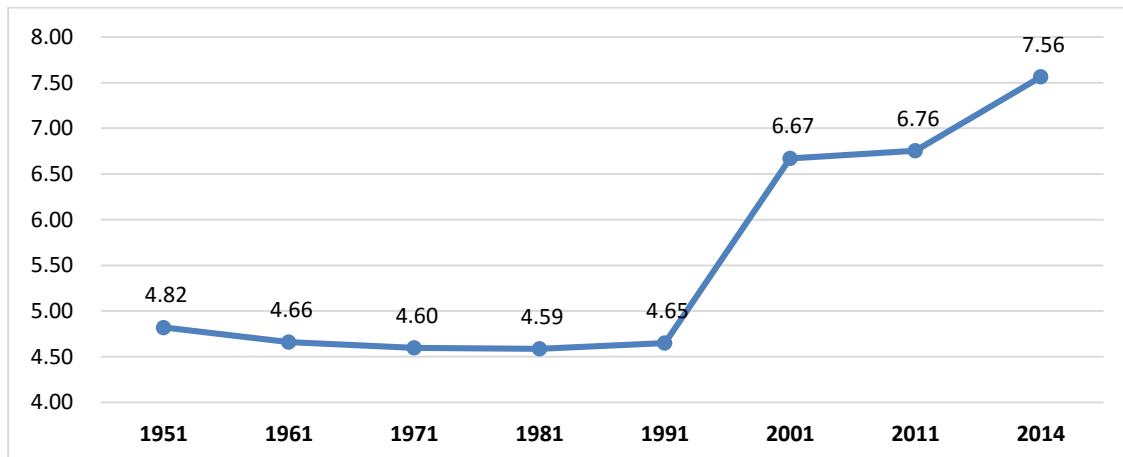


Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for the years, 2001 and 2014 estimation)

### 1.2.7 Population aged 65+

From 1951 to 1991, the elderly (over 65 years) population was less than five percent of the total population. Since the 1990's, the elderly population has increased gradually and currently represents 7.5% of the total population.

Figure 1.7 Population aged 65+ by percentage in total population

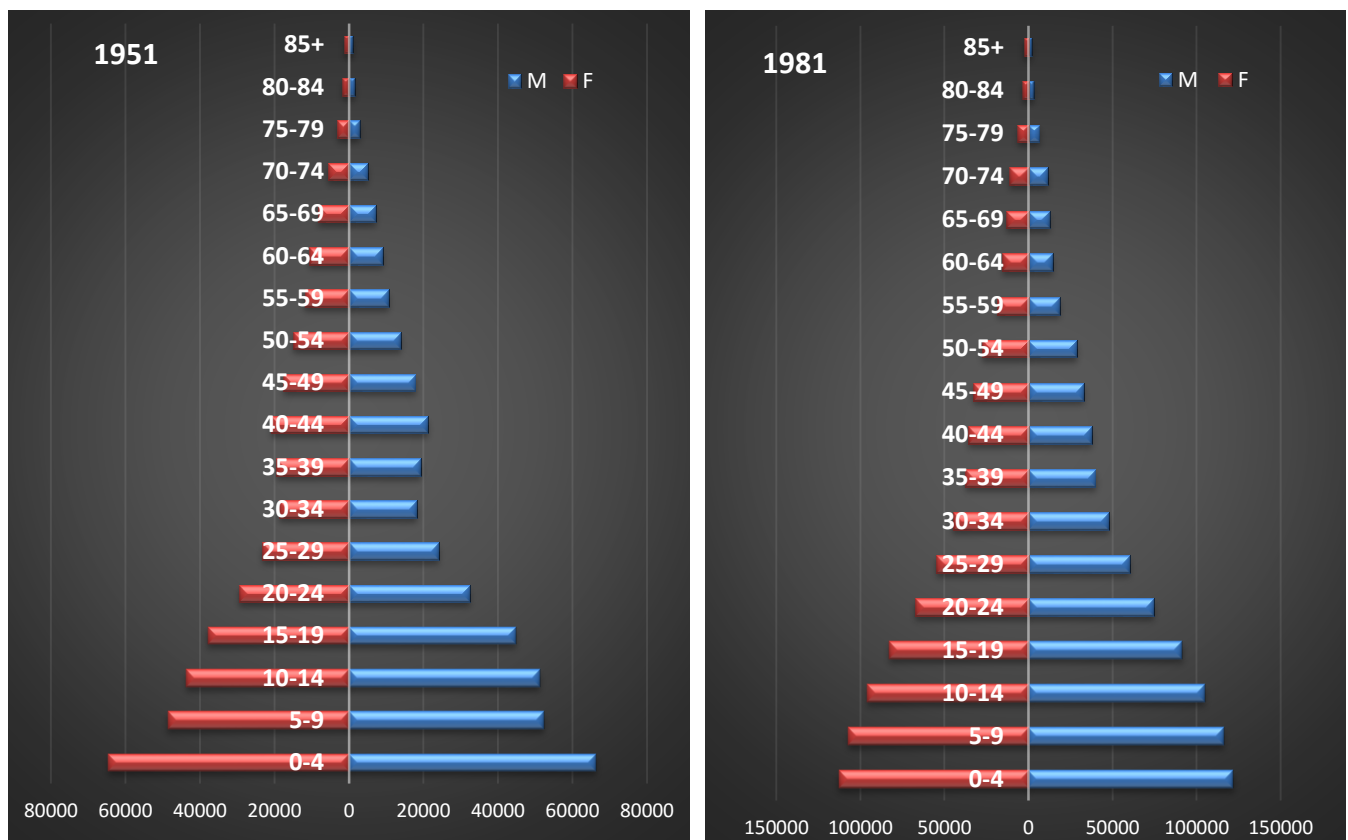


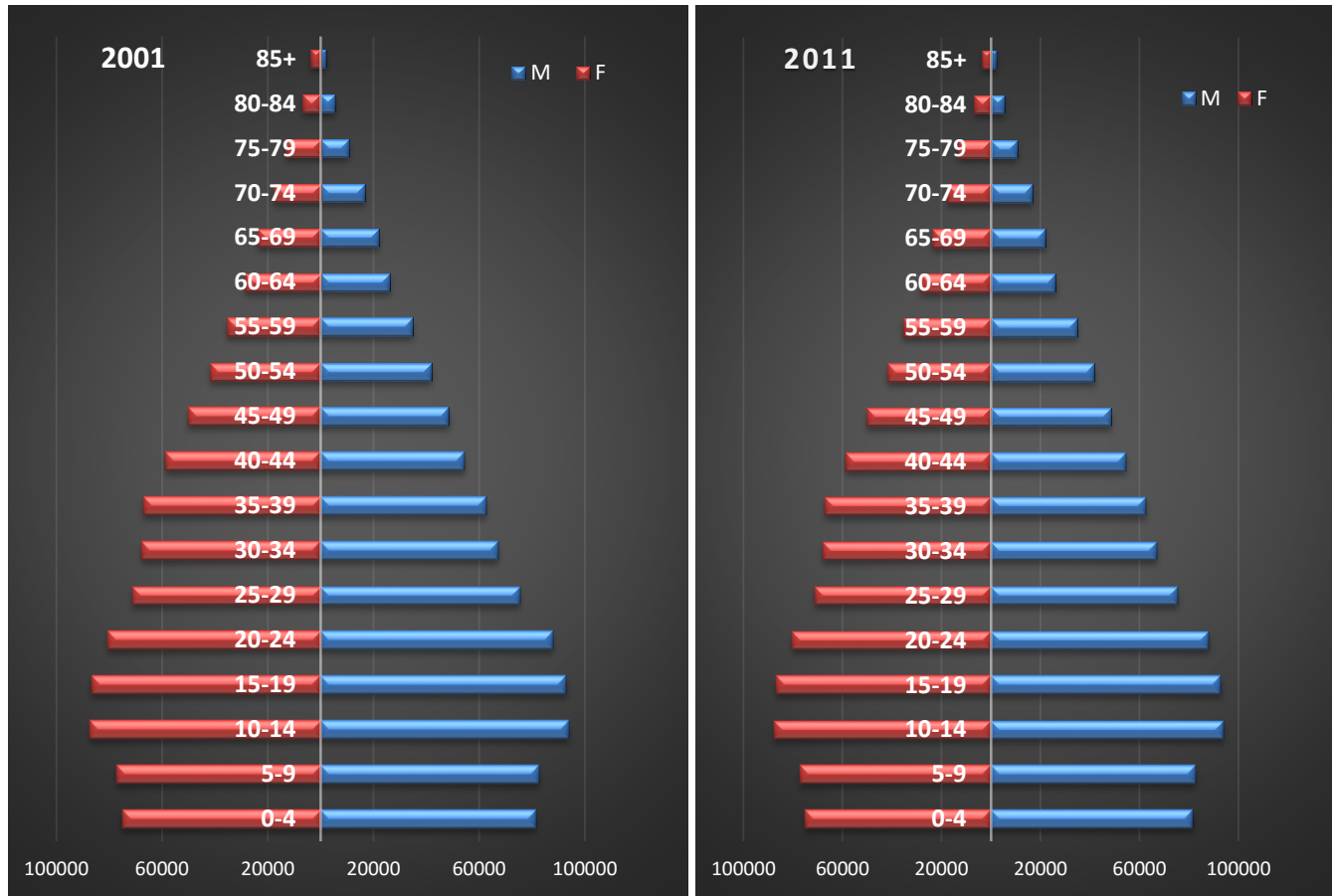
Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for the years 2001 and 2014 estimation)

The population pyramids that follow illustrate that the age and sex structure of a country's population can provide insight to political and social stability, as well as to economic development. The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups, introduced with horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top part. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over the time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

Before 1991, a large number of Kosovo's population was under 19 years. Since the late 1990's, the size this population began to decrease. In figure 1.8, the pyramids show the changes by age group and sex.

Figure 1.8 Kosovo Population pyramids by age group and sex for years: 1951, 1981, 2001 and 2011





Source: Population censuses in Kosovo (for the year's 2001 estimation)

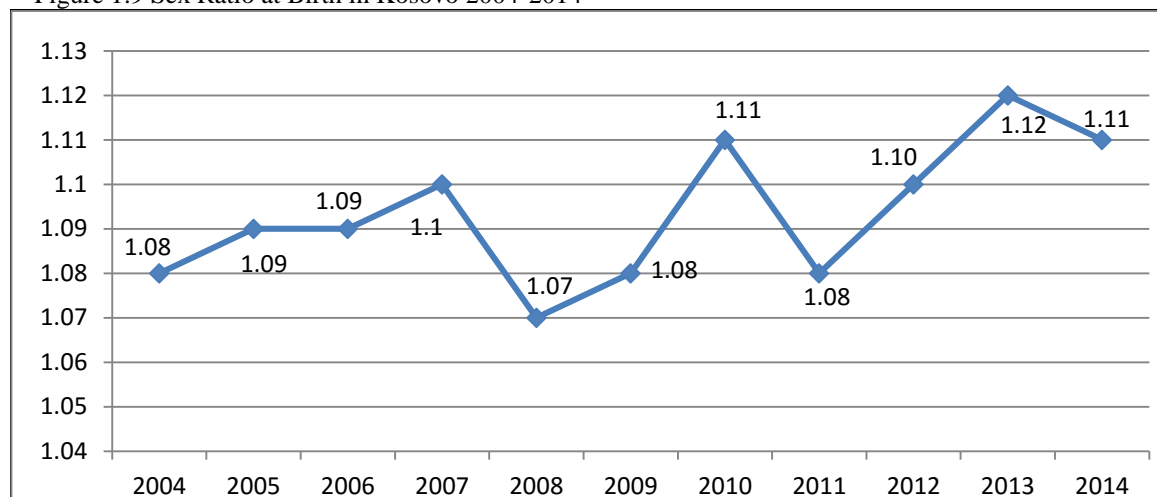
### 1.3 Sex ratio at birth (SRB)

Sex ratio at birth at World's level is **1.07** (2014). In last decade the average sex ratio in Kosovo was around 1.09 (1.09 males in 100 females).

Based on vital statistics and civil registration, data in the table below shows sex ratio in Kosovo for the years 2004 -2014.

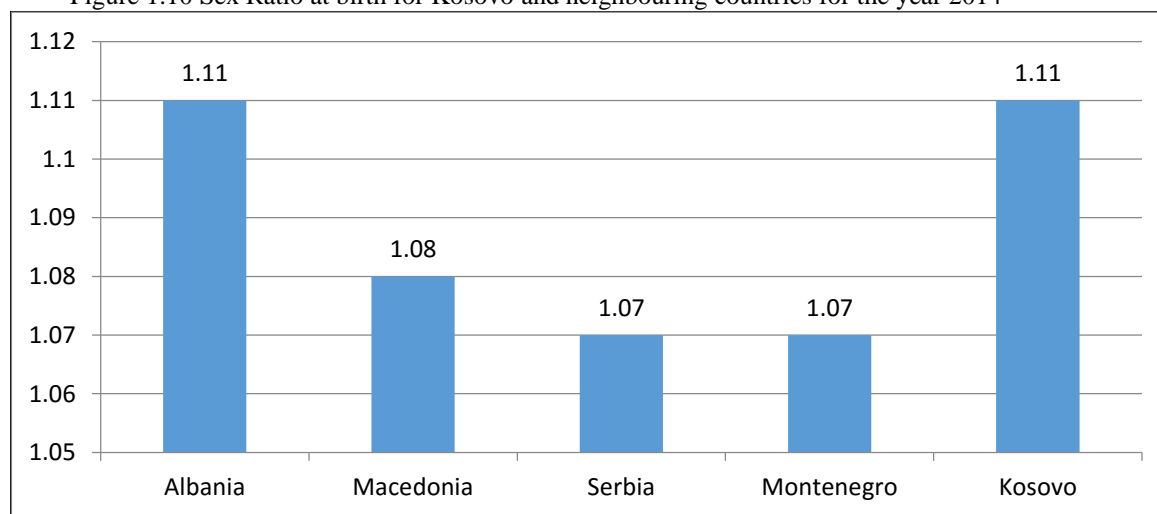


Figure 1.9 Sex Ratio at Birth in Kosovo 2004-2014



Source: Agency of Civil Registration

Figure 1.10 Sex Ratio at birth for Kosovo and neighbouring countries for the year 2014



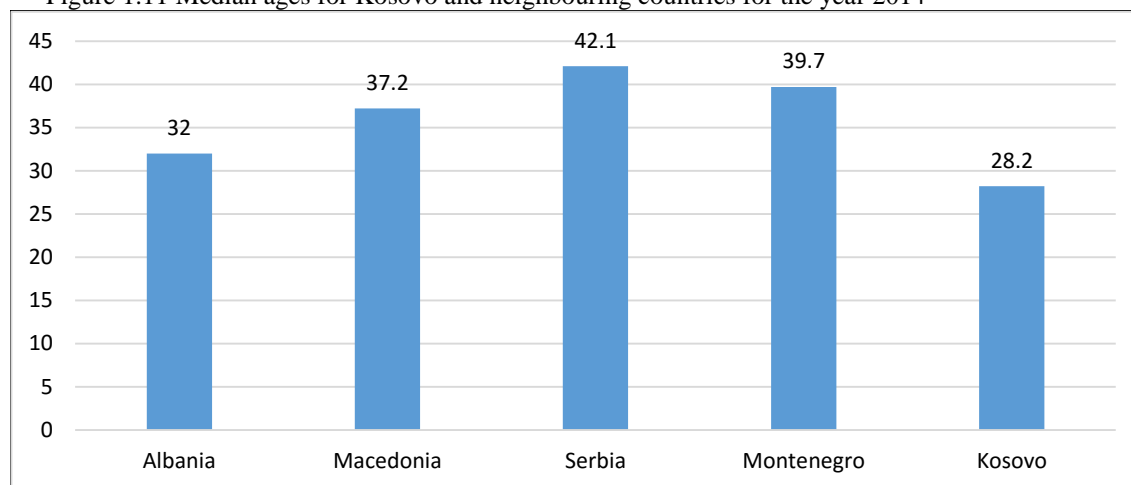
Source: State Statistical Offices of the countries

## 1.4 Median age

“Median age” is that which divides a population into two numerically equal groups; i.e., half of the people are younger than this age and the other half is older. The term a single index that summarizes the age distribution of population<sup>7</sup>.

Median age in Kosovo Census 2011 was 26.3<sup>8</sup>. Due to the high level of emigration from 2010 to 2014, primarily represented by a young segment of the population, the median age of Kosovo’s population in 2015 was estimated at just over 28 years.

Figure 1.11 Median ages for Kosovo and neighbouring countries for the year 2014



Source: State Statistical Offices of the countries

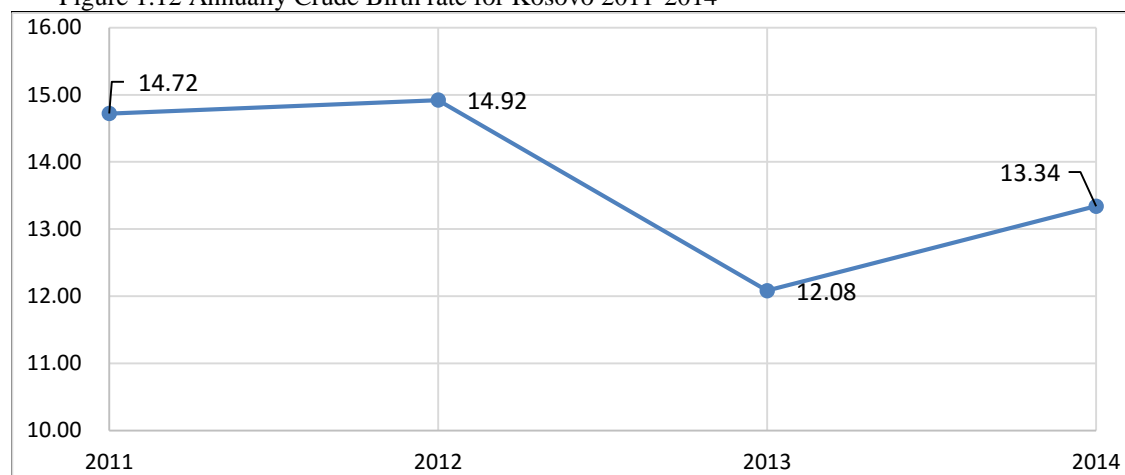
## 1.5 Crude birth rate (CBR)

The crude birth rate (CBR) is a common measure of fertility for a given population. CBR shows the number of live births occurring among the population during a given year, per 1,000 in the total population.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2177.html>

<sup>8</sup> Population, Households and Housing Census in Kosovo 2011. Final results " Terms and organization of living ""page 7

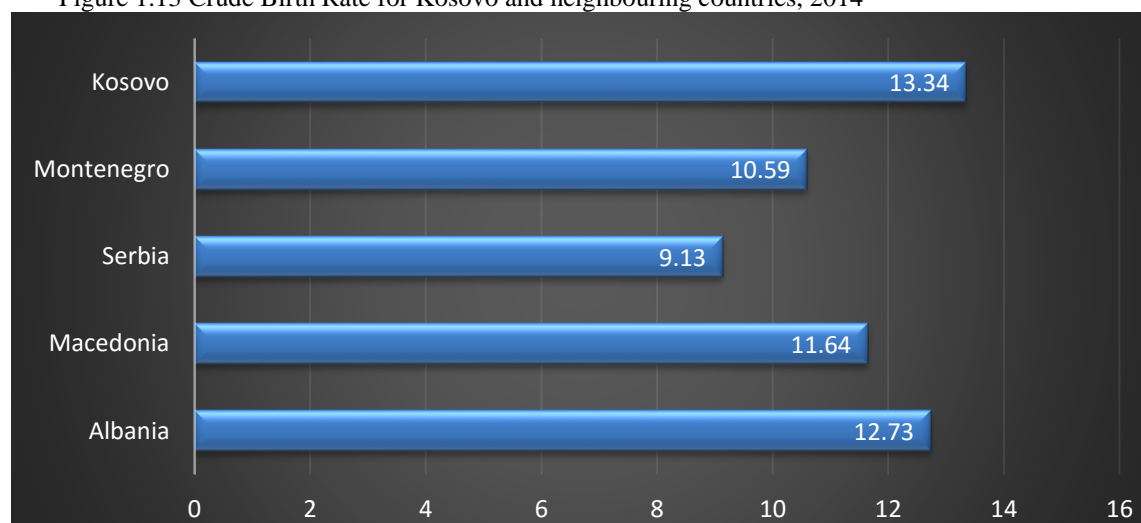
Figure 1.12 Annually Crude Birth rate for Kosovo 2011-2014



Source: Published Official Reports on Population and Vital Statistics (various years) by KAS

Despite the large reduction of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in last decade, Kosovo still has the highest CBR in the region.

Figure 1.13 Crude Birth Rate for Kosovo and neighbouring countries, 2014

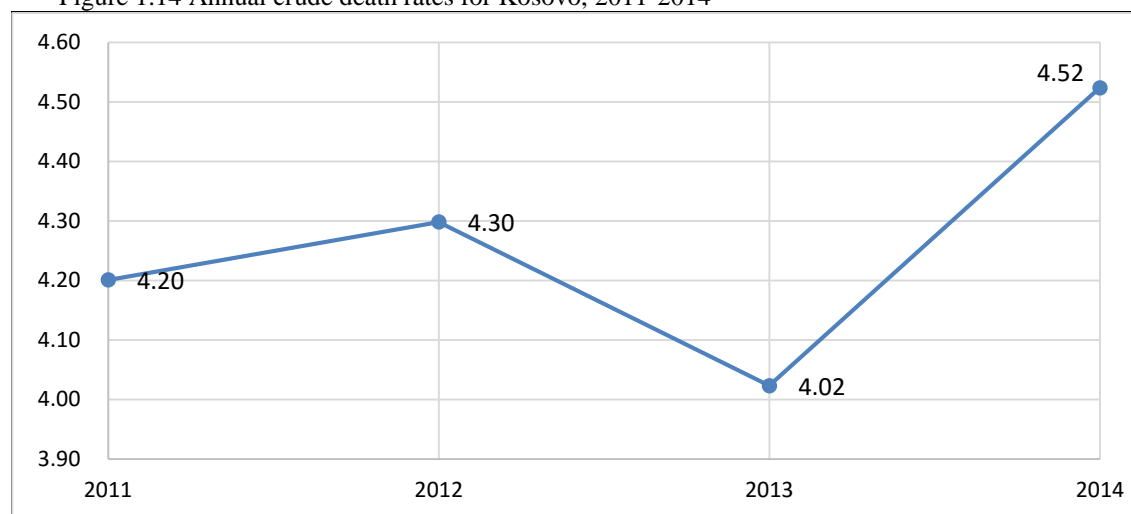


Source: State Statistical Offices of the countries

## 1.6 Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is used to describe the number of deaths per 1000 population during a given year.

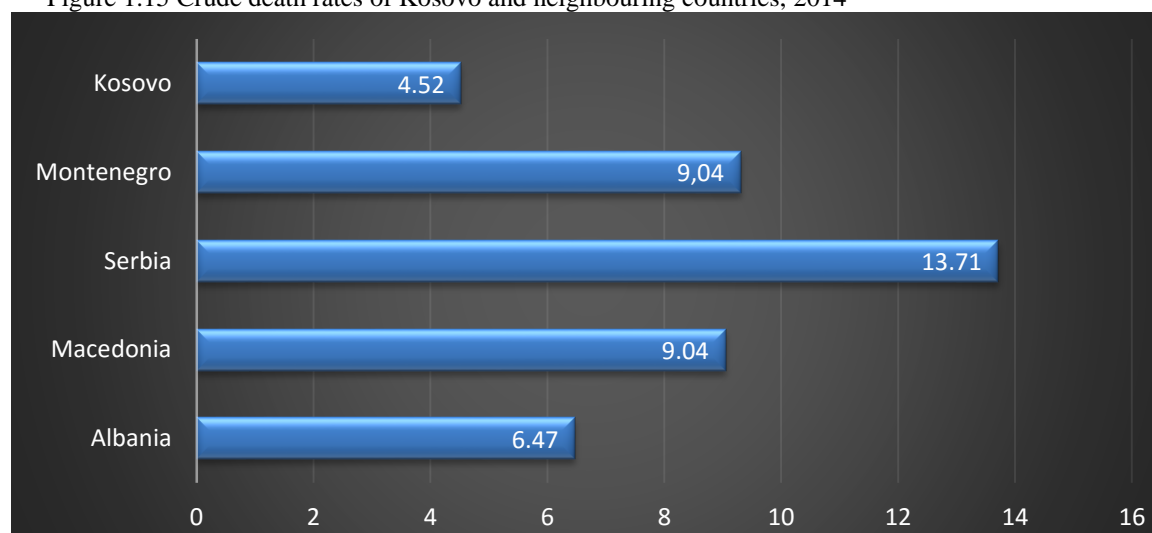
Figure 1.14 Annual crude death rates for Kosovo, 2011-2014



Source: Published official Reports on Population and Vital Statistics (various years) by KAS

The death rate in Kosovo is lower and can be attributable to a young population. Compared to other countries of the region, Kosovo has the lowest CDR.

Figure 1.15 Crude death rates of Kosovo and neighbouring countries, 2014



Source: State Statistical Offices of the countries

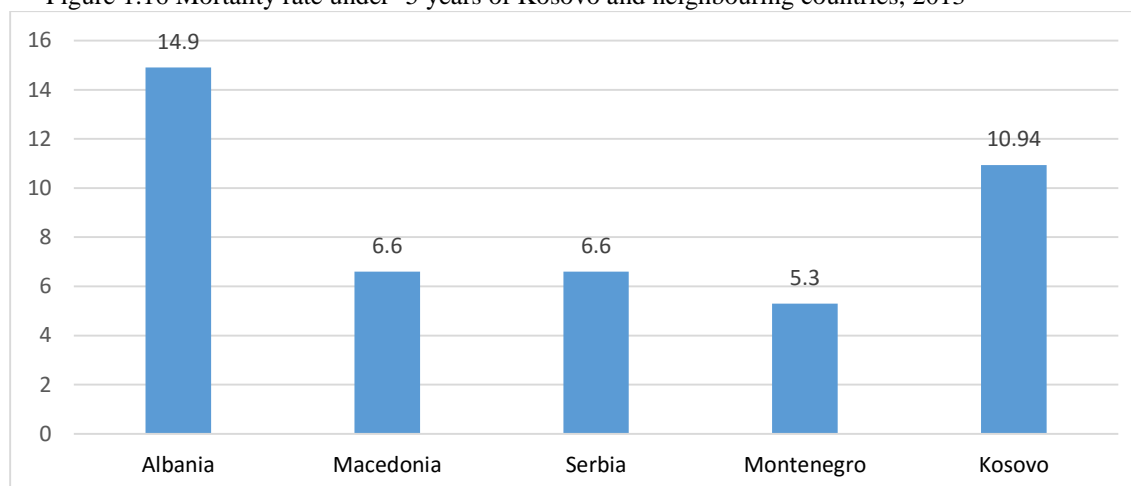
### 1.7 Mortality rate, under -5 (U5MR)

“The under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a new-born baby will die before reaching the age of five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year”<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT>

Compared to other countries in the region, statistics show Kosovo and Albania with more than 10 pre-5 year old children deaths per 1000.

Figure 1.16 Mortality rate under -5 years of Kosovo and neighbouring countries, 2013

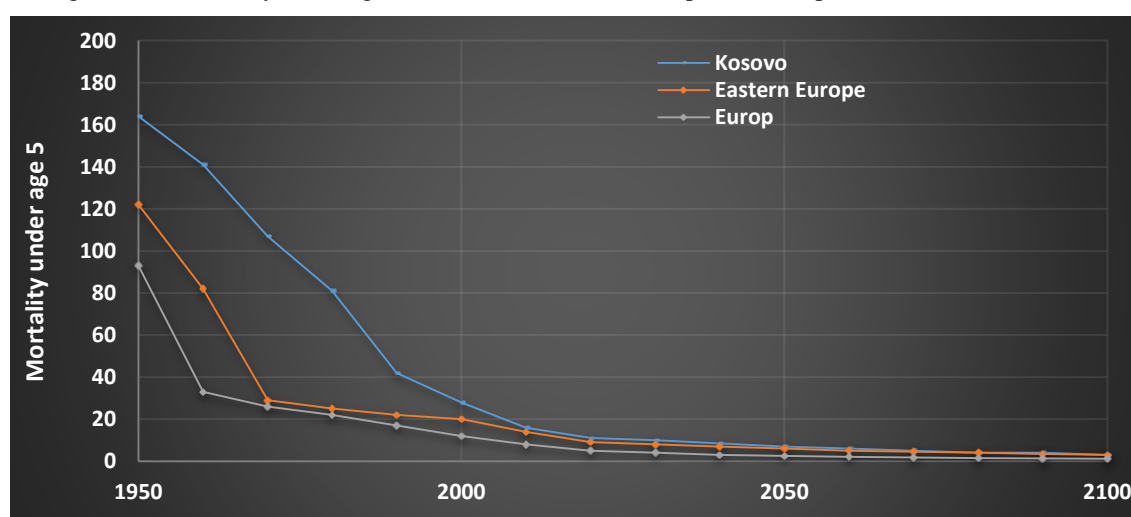


Source: State Statistical Offices of the countries

For comparison purposes, Luxembourg has the lowest mortality rate worldwide for the under 5 at 2 per 1000 children.

In the figure below we have used Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe to compare mortality rate for past years and forecast out to 2100.

Figure 1.17 Mortality under age 5 for Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe



Source: <http://esa.un.org/dataquery> for Kosovo was made estimation

### 1.8 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates<sup>10</sup>.

The replacement fertility rate is roughly 2.0 births per woman for most industrialized countries (2.075 in the UK, for example), but it ranges from 2.5 to 3.3 in developing countries because of higher mortality rates and net migration.

The global TFR fertility replacement rate is 2.33 children per woman. Maintaining the global rate, population growth would tend towards zero.

Over the years, Kosovo is a country recognized as having a young population and currently is in the third stage “demographic transition model”<sup>11</sup>. Using fertility rate<sup>12</sup> as an indicator, Kosovo is nearing the fourth stage of transition.

Fertility decline in Kosovo has been continuous from the 80’s and in figure below is shown the trend of TFR in Kosovo in the last 33 years.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN>

<sup>11</sup> Demographic Transition Model/stage

In Stage 1, which applied to most of the world before the Industrial Revolution, both birth rates and death rates are high.

In Stage 2, the introduction of modern medicine lowers death rates, especially among children, while birth rates remain high; the result is rapid population growth. Many of the least developed countries today are in Stage 2.

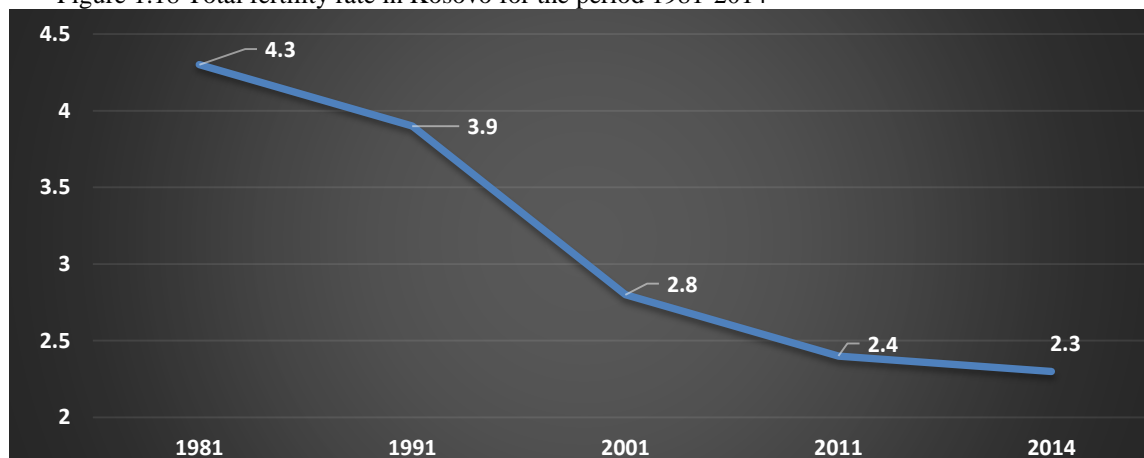
In Stage 3, birth rates gradually decrease, usually as a result of improved economic conditions, an increase in women’s status, and access to contraception. Population growth continues, but at a lower rate.

In Stage 4, birth and death rates are both low, stabilizing the population. These countries tend to have stronger economies, higher levels of education, better healthcare, a higher proportion of working women, and a fertility rate hovering around two children per woman.

Stage 5 include countries in which fertility rates have fallen significantly below replacement level (2 children) and the elderly population is greater than the youthful population.

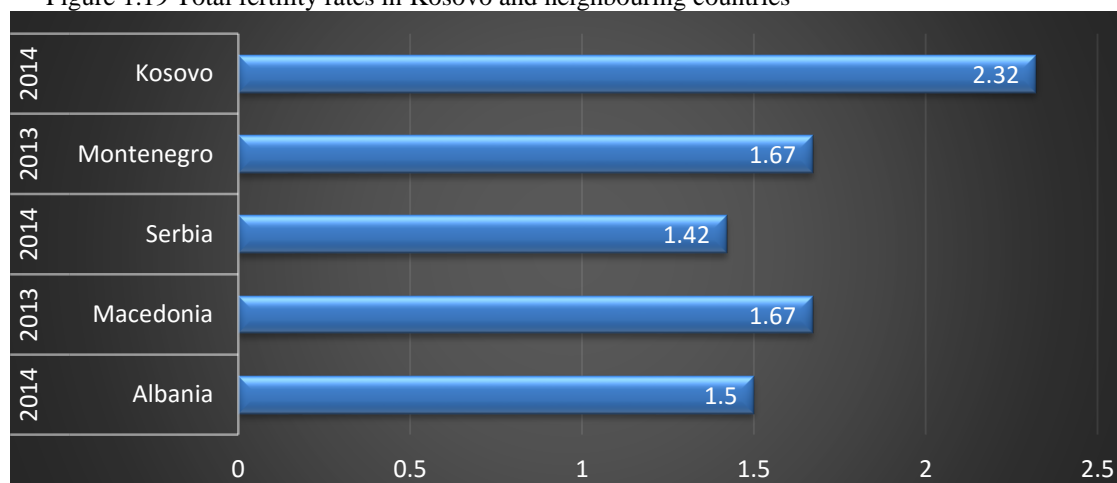
<sup>12</sup> Total fertility rate (TFR) in Kosovo in last 4 years ranges between 1.9-2.3

Figure 1.18 Total fertility rate in Kosovo for the period 1981-2014



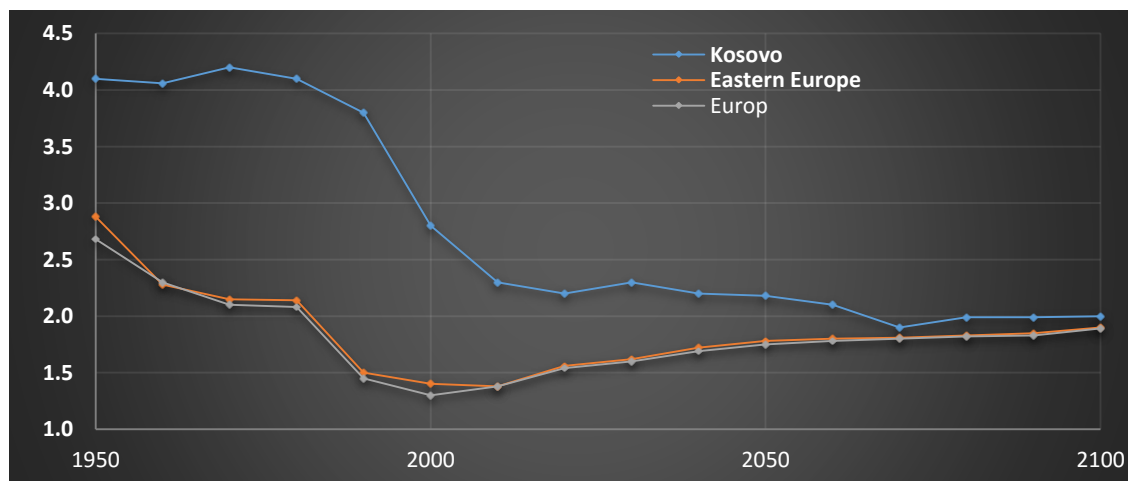
Source: Published official Reports on Population and Vital Statistics (various years) by KAS

Figure 1.19 Total fertility rates in Kosovo and neighbouring countries



Source: State Statistical Offices of the countries

Figure 1.20 Forecast of TFR for Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe

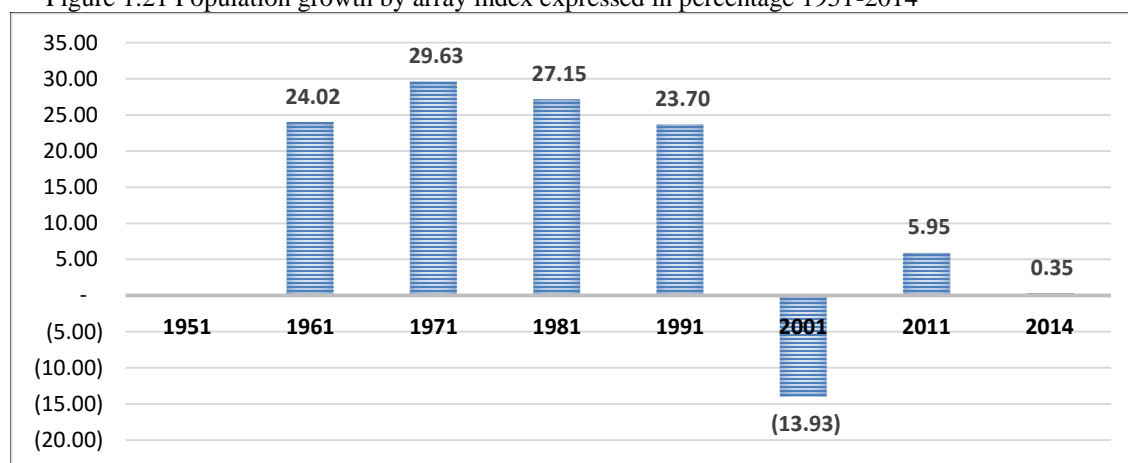


Source: <http://esa.un.org/dataquery> for Kosovo was made estimation

## 1.9 Population growth rate (PGR)

Population growth rate (PGR) is the increase in a country's population during a specified period of time, usually one or ten years, expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of that period. It reflects the number of net natural growth and net migration. The figure below represents the PGR at the time of censuses (every 10 years). **Note:** Population decrease in 2001 reflects the 1999 Kosovo war presumed as a result of emigration and war deaths.

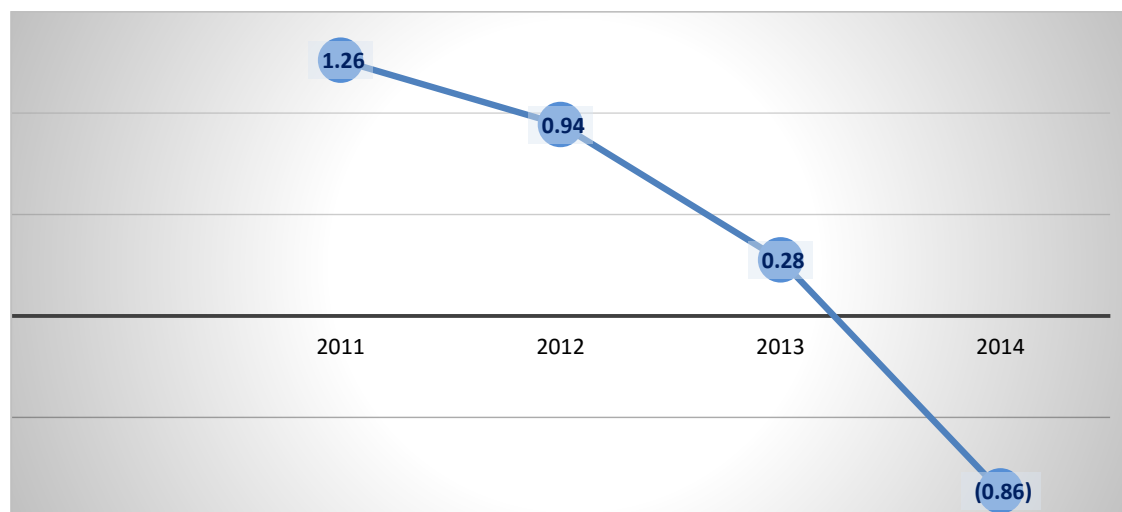
Figure 1.21 Population growth by array index expressed in percentage 1951-2014



Source: Population Censuses in Kosovo (for the years 2001 and 2014 estimation)

During the years 2011-2013 the Kosovo population experienced a decreasing, but nevertheless, positive growth rate. In 2014 the rate decreased, negative growth rate. Preliminary data reflects a continued trend in 2015.

Figure 1.22 Annual population growth in Kosovo 2011-2014 in percentage



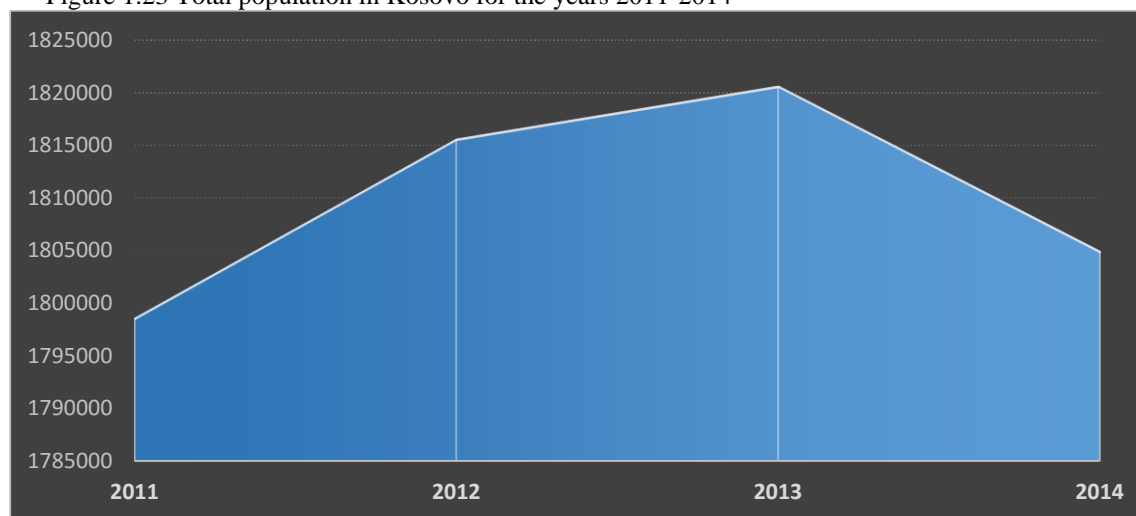
Source: Official data from Kosovo Agency of Statistics 2011-2014



### 1.11 Total population

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship-except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, which are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are from a year or midyear estimates<sup>13</sup>.

Figure 1.23 Total population in Kosovo for the years 2011-2014



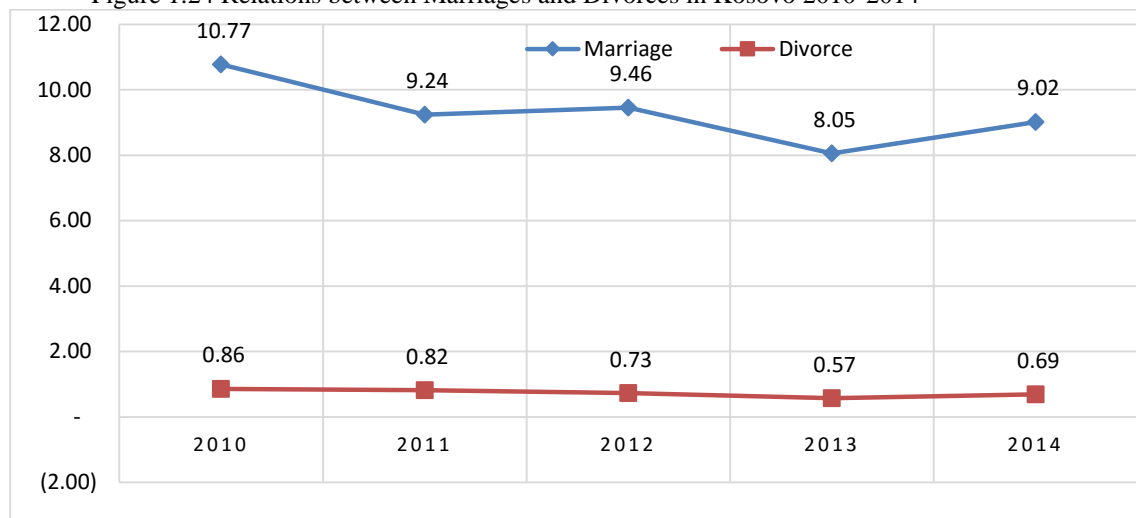
Source: Based on official published Reports on Population Estimation for Kosovo (various years) by KAS

### 1.12 Marriage and divorce

The Crude Marriage Rate (CMR) is defined as the number of legal civil unions or marriages each year per 1000 people. The Crude Divorce Rate (CDR) is the number of legal civil unions or marriages that are dissolved each year per 1000 people.

<sup>13</sup><http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>

Figure 1.24 Relations between Marriages and Divorces in Kosovo 2010-2014

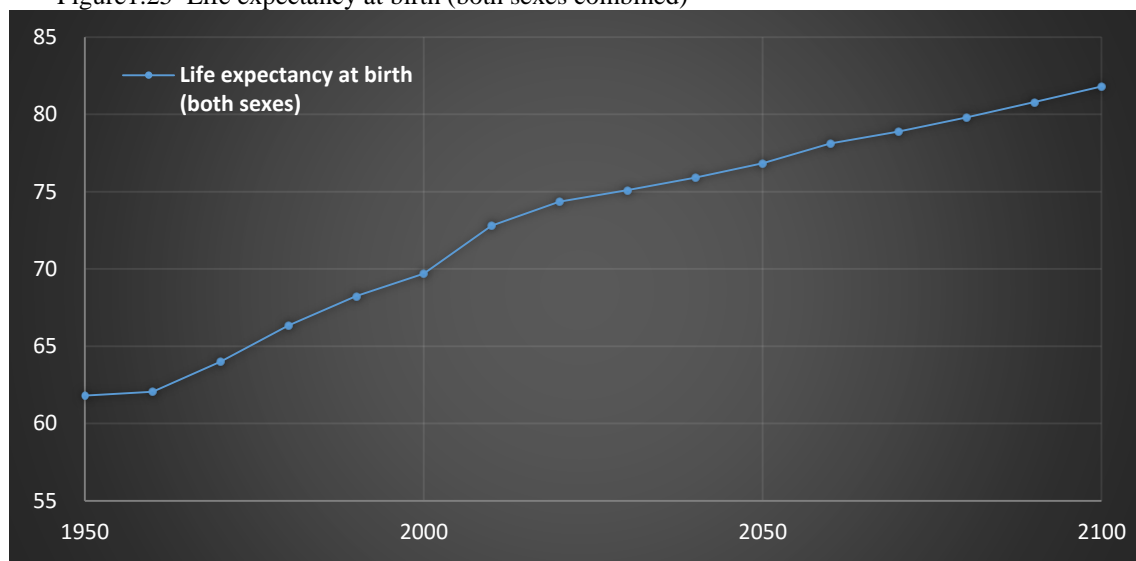


Source: Published official Reports on Population and Vital Statistics (various years) KAS

### 1.13 Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the average number of years that a new-born is expected to live if current mortality rates continue to apply<sup>14</sup>. In the figures below is shown the life expectancy at birth by sex.

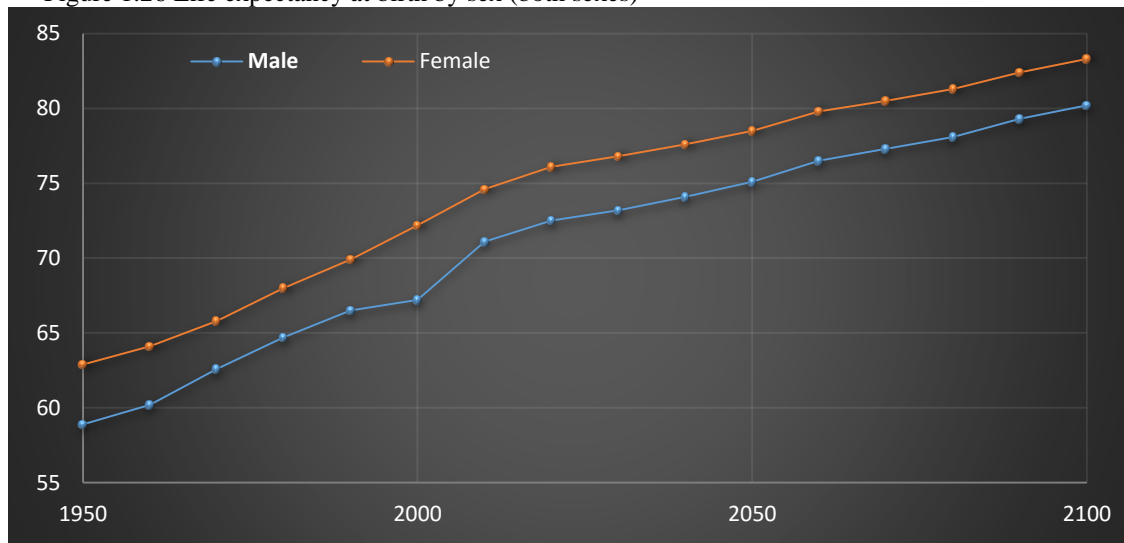
Figure1.25 Life expectancy at birth (both sexes combined)



Source: Based on official available data: vital, censuses and migration

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.who.int/whosis/whostat2006DefinitionsAndMetadata.pdf>

Figure 1.26 Life expectancy at birth by sex (both sexes)



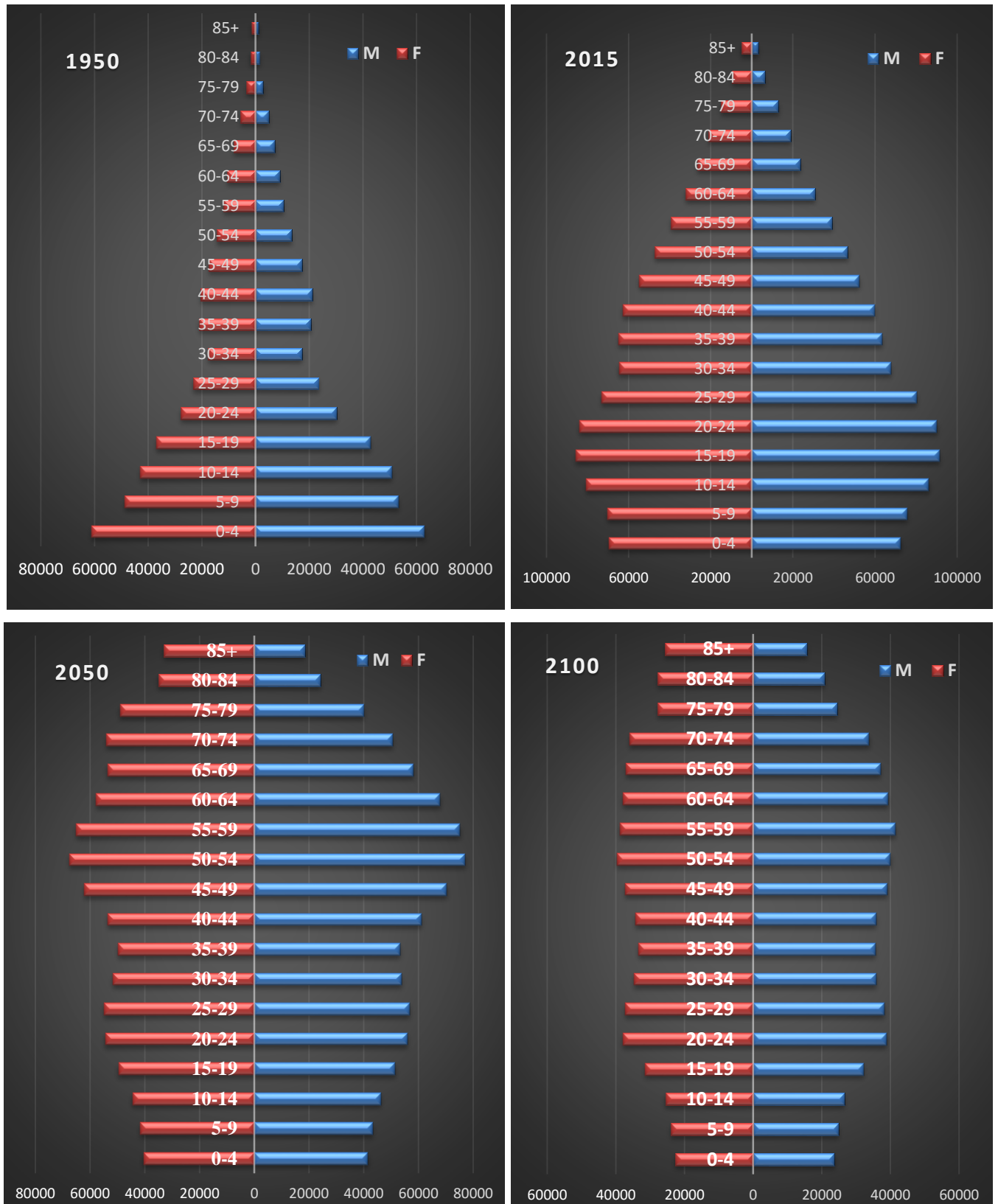
Source: Based on official available data: vital, censuses and migration

### 1.14 Population forecast

Population projections are estimates of total size or composition of populations in the future<sup>15</sup>. Projections are typically based on an estimated population consistent with the most recent decennial census and are produced using the cohort-component method. Projections illustrate possible courses of population change based on assumptions about future births, deaths, net international migration, and domestic migration.

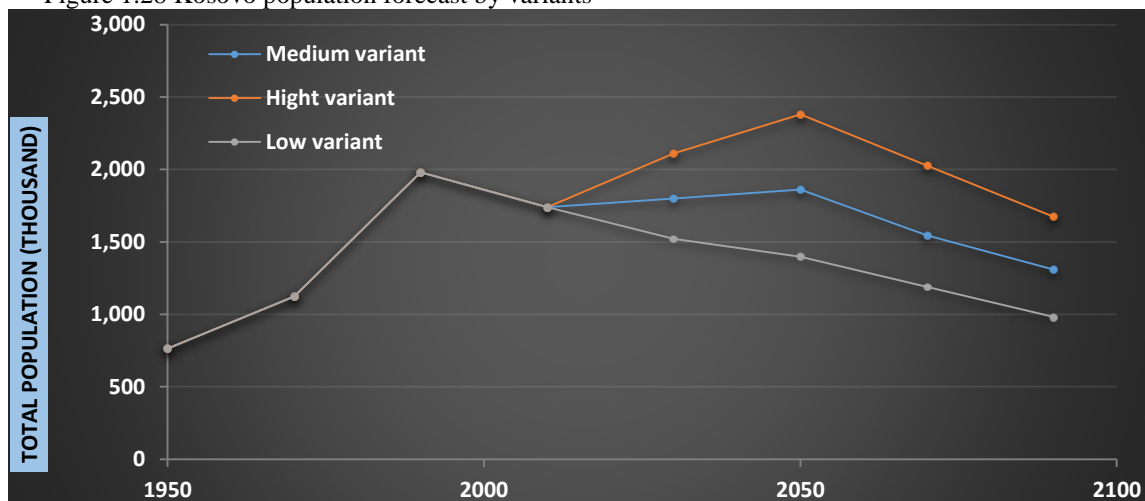
<sup>15</sup> In most instances the definition derived from statistical standards developed by international organization such, Eurostat, IMF, ILO, OECD.

Figure 1.27 Population pyramid for the years: 1950, 2015, 2050 and 2100



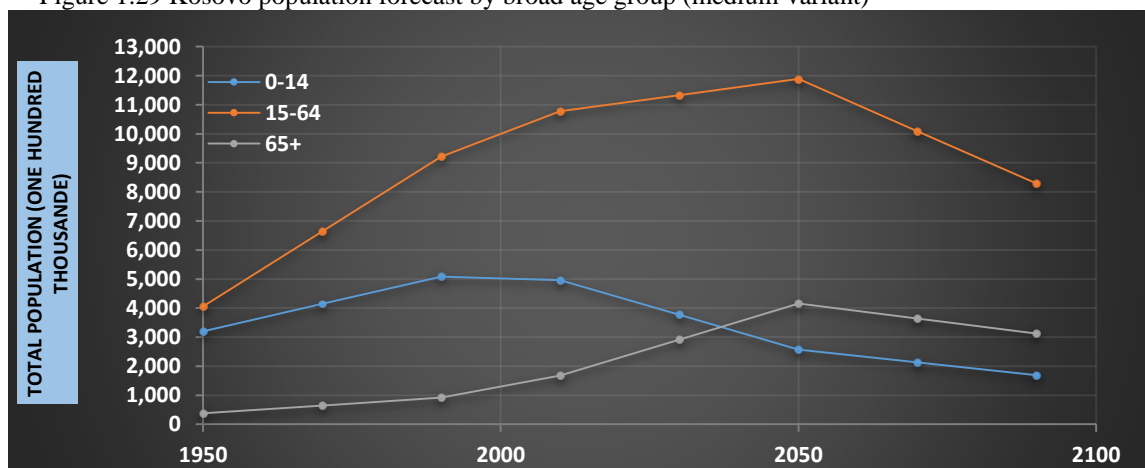
Source: Population Censuses (1950) for 2015, 2050 and 2100 estimation

Figure 1.28 Kosovo population forecast by variants



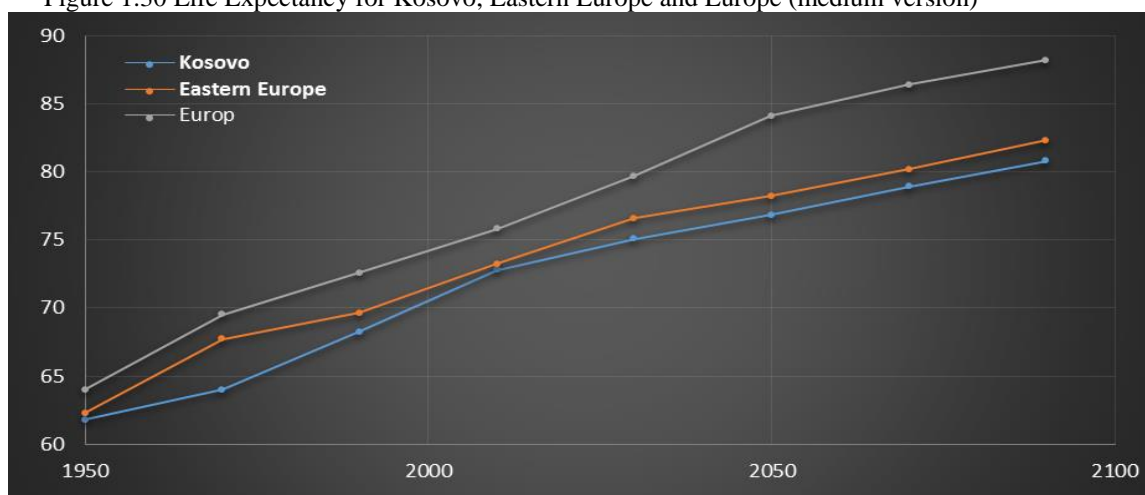
Source: Based on official available data: vital, censuses, migration and estimations

Figure 1.29 Kosovo population forecast by broad age group (medium variant)



Source: Based on official available data: vital, censuses, migration and estimations

Figure 1.30 Life Expectancy for Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe (medium version)

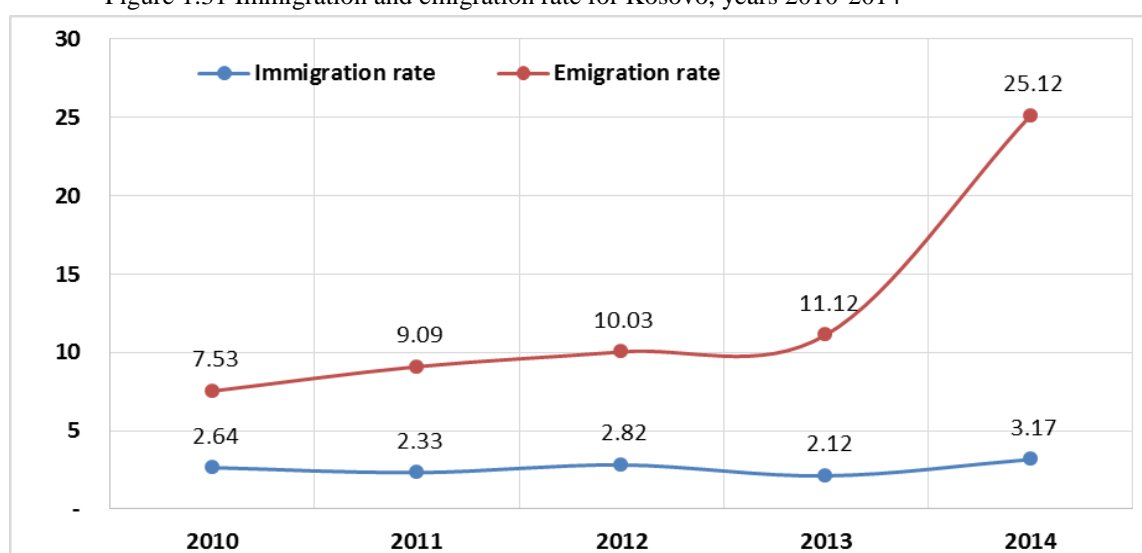


Source: <http://esa.un.org/dataquery> for Kosovo was made estimation

## 1.15 International migration

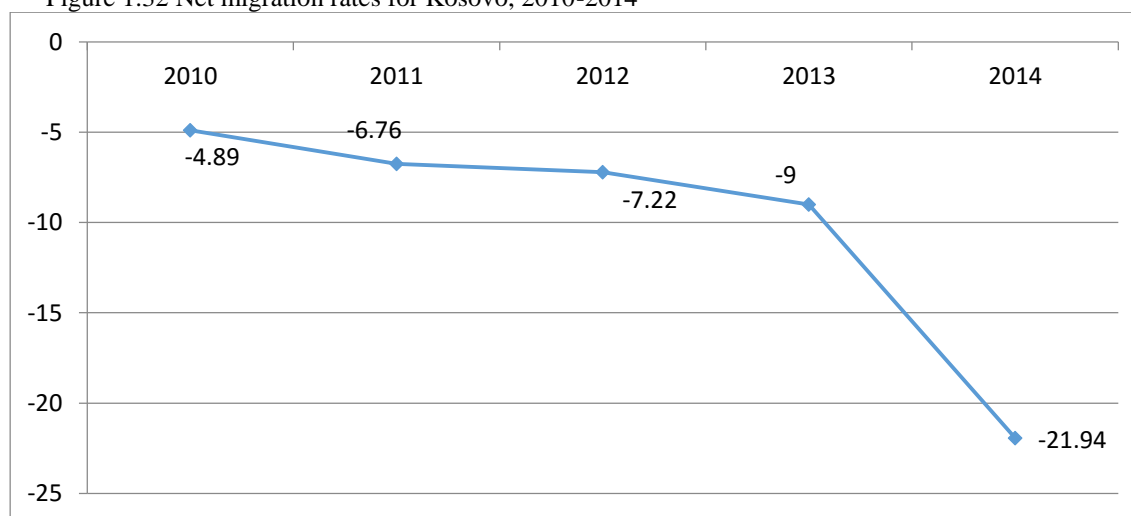
The immigration rate is the number of immigrants (who come to live in a country for more than one year) divided per 1,000 inhabitants. The emigration rate is the number of emigrants (who left the country) divided per 1,000 inhabitants. Migration (International) is the movement of people from one country to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. Net migration rate is the difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, divided (usually) per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 1.31 Immigration and emigration rate for Kosovo, years 2010-2014



Source: Eurostat database, IOM, MIA and KAS

Figure 1.32 Net migration rates for Kosovo, 2010-2014

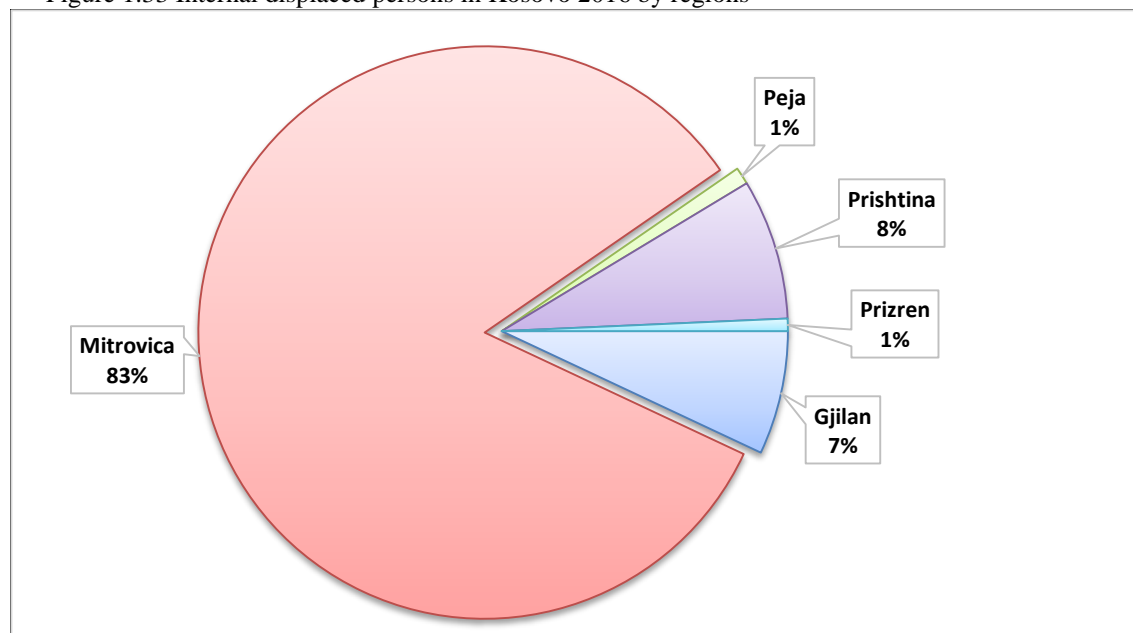


Source: Eurostat database, IOM, MIA and KAS

### 1.16 Internally Displaced Persons

According to UNHCR (Kosovo office) the latest data show that the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Kosovo is 16,823. Most of IDPs are located within two municipalities: South and north Mitrovica (more than 83%).

Figure 1.33 Internal displaced persons in Kosovo 2016 by regions



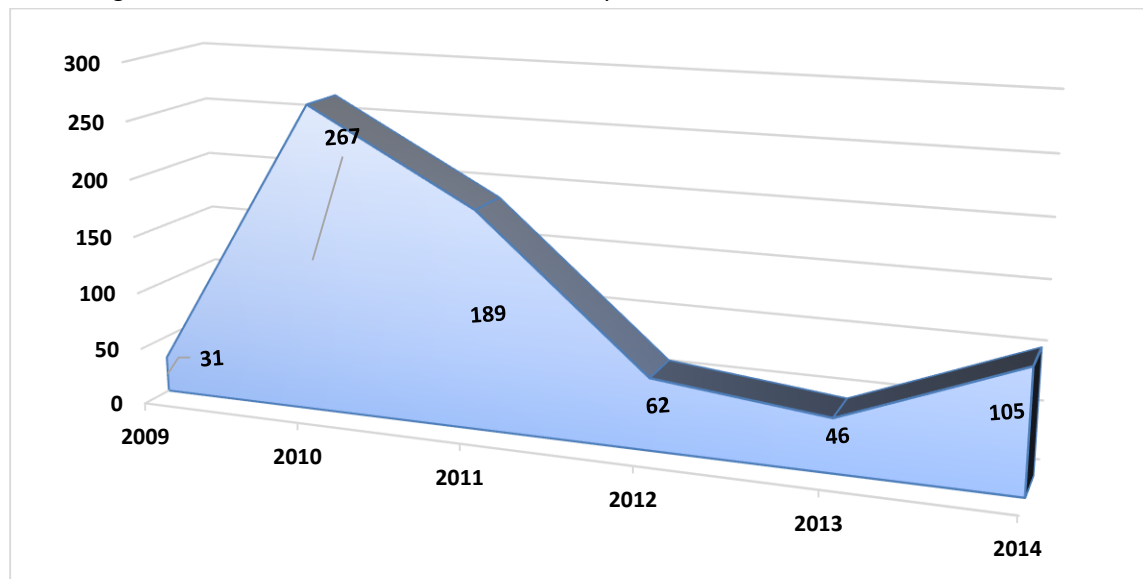
Source: UNHCR office, Kosovo

### 1.17 Asylum

Asylum is protection given by a government to someone who has left another country in order to escape being harmed. Kosovo is not an economically developed country and therefore is not a country where immigrants generally seek asylum. Most people who come to Kosovo stay in the country shortly and then move to other countries. Primary destinations for people seeking asylum are within EU countries).

The highest number of aliens registered in Kosovo was in 2010.

Figure 1.34 Number of aliens in Kosovo for the years 2009-2014

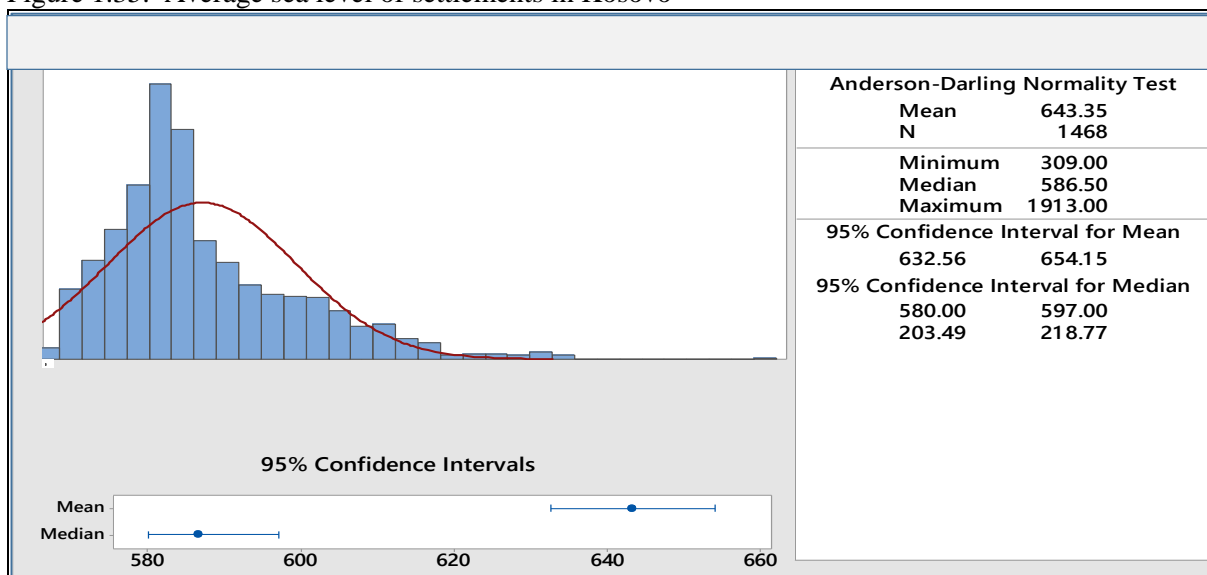


Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kosovo

### 1.18 Population by altitude

The average sea level of settlement in Kosovo is 643.3m.

Figure 1.35. Average sea level of settlements in Kosovo



Source: Settlements by sea level in Kosovo

The figure below shows the number of settlements and population expressed in absolute numbers and relative number by sea levels separated at every 100 m.



Figure 1.36 Scope of settlements and population by altitude

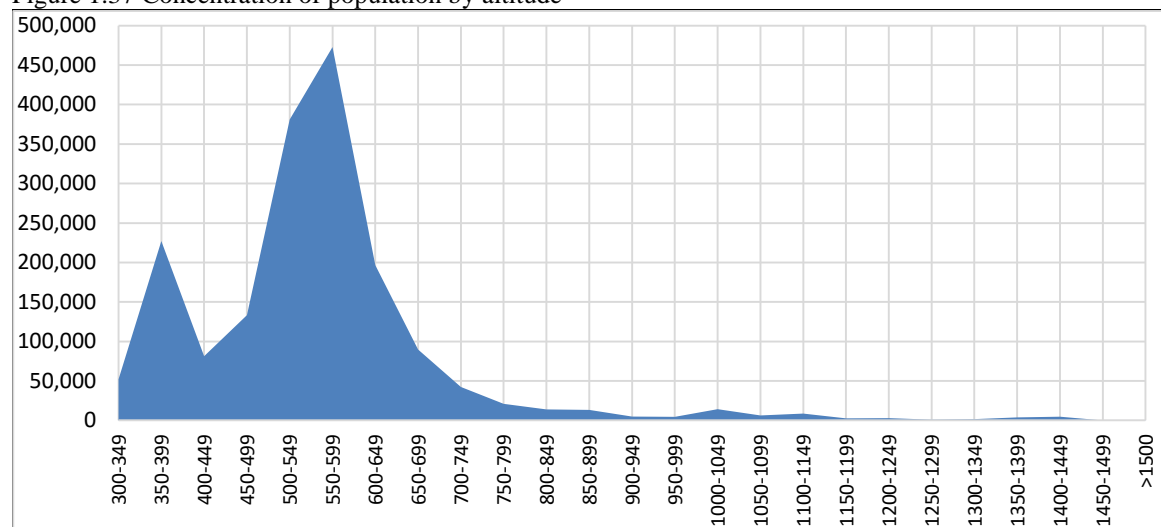
Altitude	>1000m	45,863 (2.58%)	Number of population
	900-999	9,406 (0.53%)	
	800-899	76,177 (4.28%)	
	700-799	63,332 (3.56%)	
	600-699	286,428 (16.09%)	
	500-599	804,970 (45.22%)	
	400-499	214,624 (12.06%)	
	0-399	279,221 (15.69%)	

Source: Settlements and population by see level in Kosovo

### 1.19 Population density by altitude

The highest density of Kosovo's population was at the altitude of 550-559 meters, where there were around 26.56% of total population. At 500-549 and 350-399 meters above sea level the population density was 18.66, respectively, which constitutes 12.76 percent of Kosovo's total population.

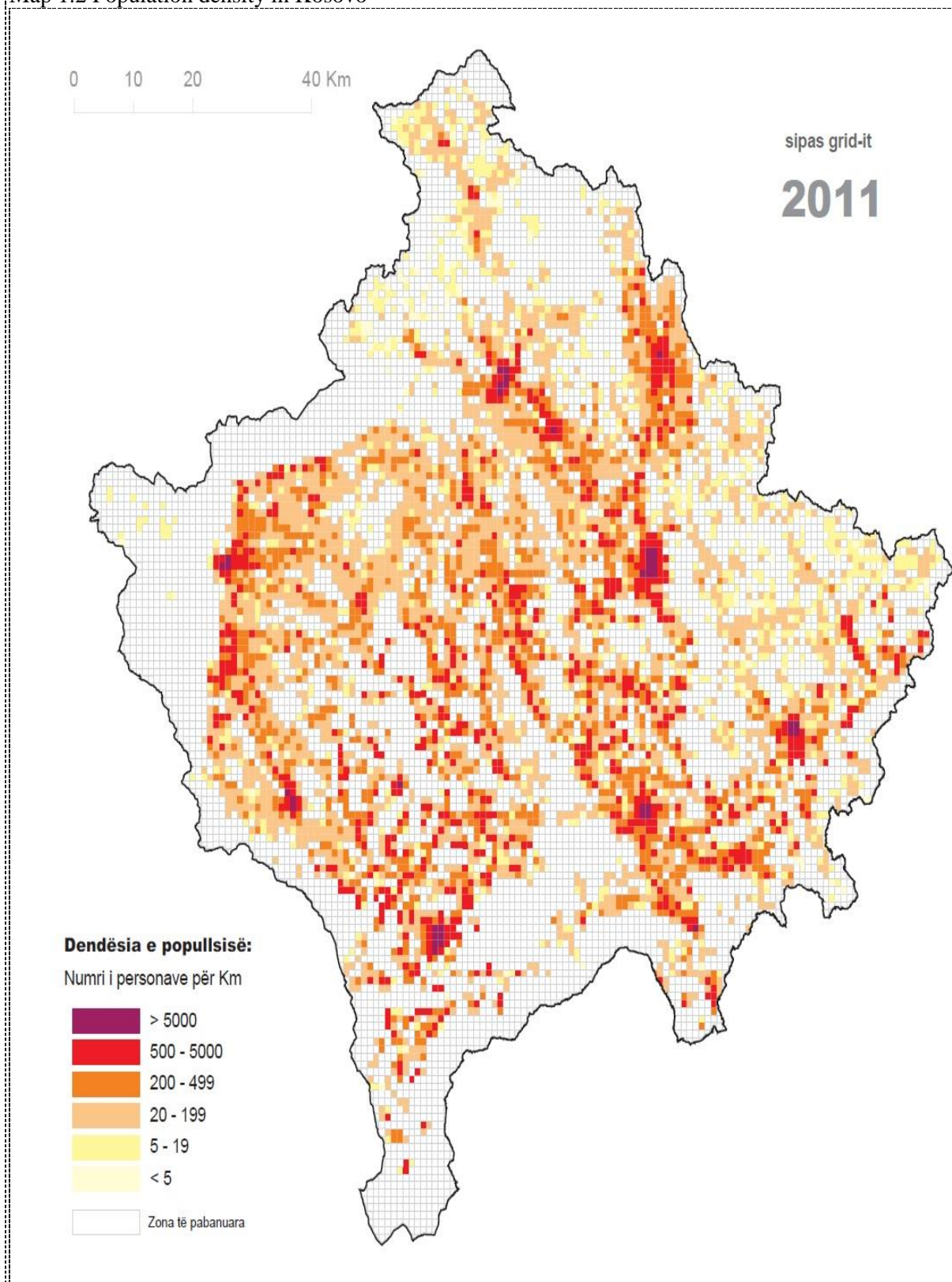
Figure 1.37 Concentration of population by altitude



Source: Population distribution by see level in Kosovo

The two main regions with highest density are Pristina and Prizreni.

Map 1.2 Population density in Kosovo



Source: Based on official data from census 2011 end estimation

## 2.0 LIVING CONDITIONS

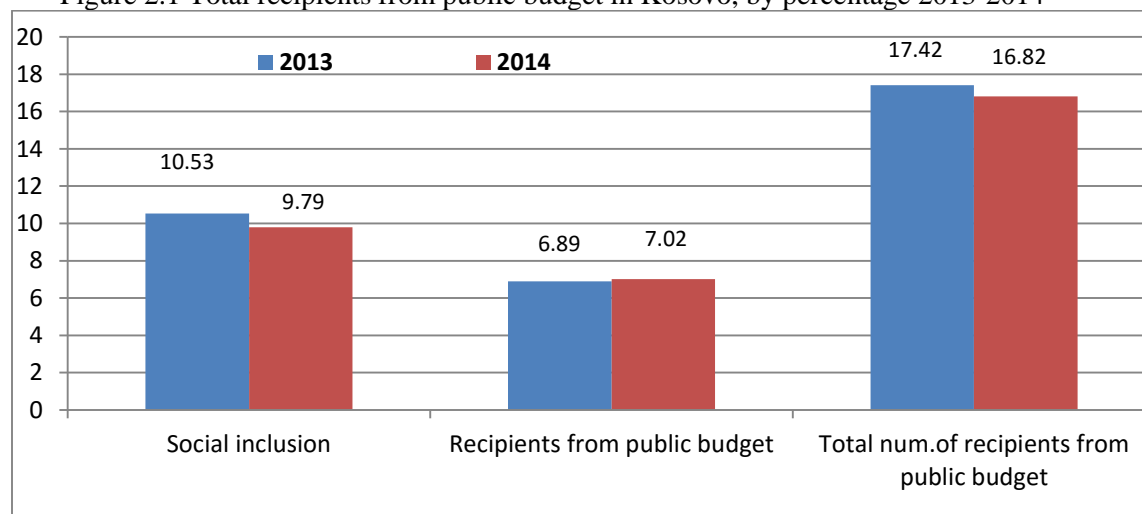
### 2.1 Social inclusion

Social inclusion is central to ending extreme poverty and fostering shared prosperity. Social inclusion is both an outcome and a process of improving the terms on which people take part in society<sup>16</sup>

There are more than 17% of the total population that receive salary or pensions from the public budget. Every 5.7 residents in Kosovo receive salary from the public budget (converting into households<sup>17</sup> that reflects approximately one person per household).

Approximately 10% of the total population receives support of some kind from the state budget. In 2014 the number of recipients from the state budget line decreased due to improved control improved.

Figure 2.1 Total recipients from public budget in Kosovo, by percentage 2013-2014



Source: Published official Reports on social welfare (various years) by KAS

### 2.2 Income distribution

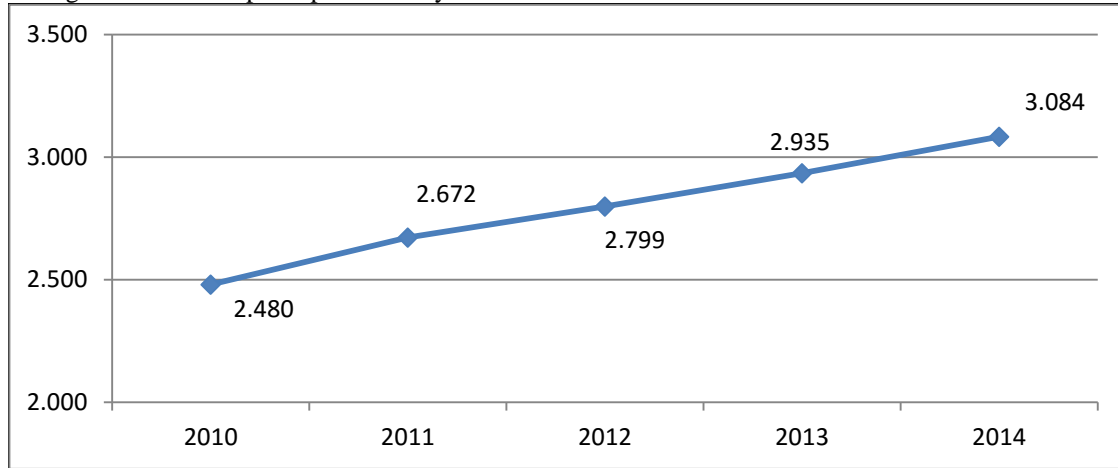
Income distribution is the smoothness or equality with which income is distributed among members of a society. If everyone earns exactly the same amount of money, then the income distribution is perfectly equal.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/socialdevelopment/brief/social-inclusion>

<sup>17</sup> Average number per household in Kosovo by census 2011 is 5.9 inhabitants

Income per capita in Kosovo increased continuously over the years.

Figure 2.2 Income per capita for the years 2010-2014



Source: Kosovo Central Bank

Table 2.1 Consumption by household and persons in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014

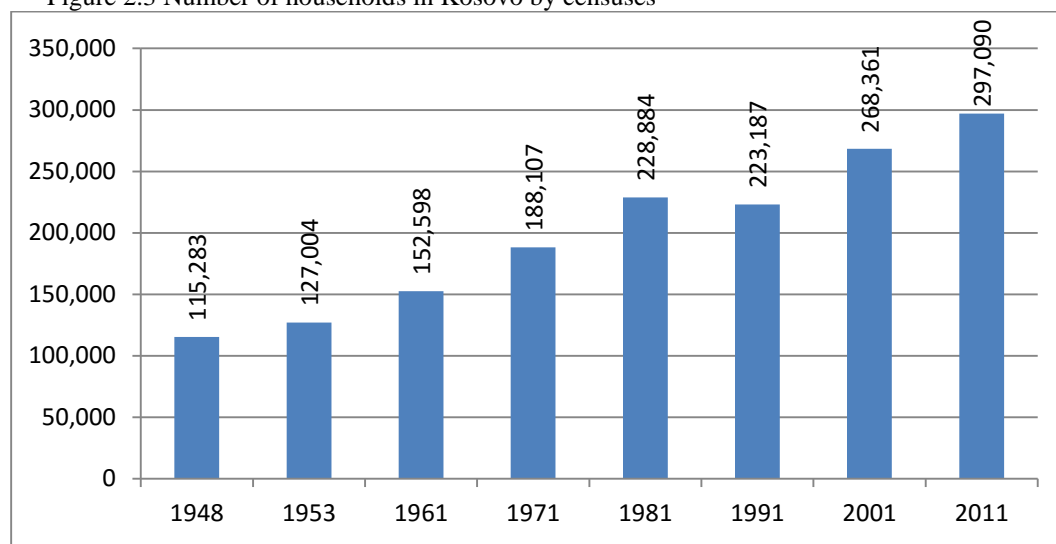
Year	Total in millions €	Consumption for household in €	Consumption per persons in €
2012	2,292	7,657	1,380
2013	2,382	7,625	1,402
2014	2,471	7,611	1,386

Source: Based on published official Reports on economic and social welfare (various years) by KAS

## 2.3 Household

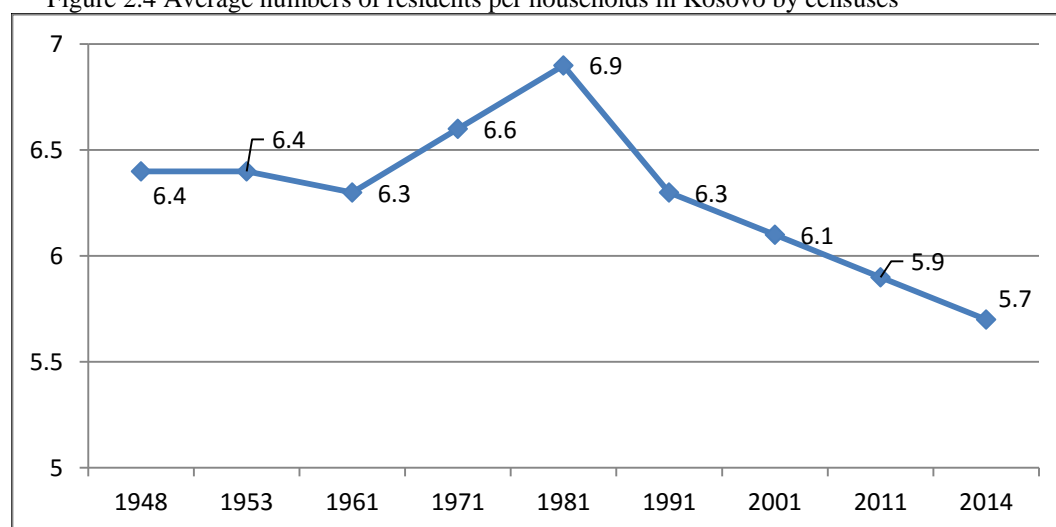
A household is a family community or other community of persons who declare to live and spend together by joining income on a smaller or bigger scale. Households in Kosovo were growing constantly except in the 1990's when the level of emigration was high.

Figure 2.3 Number of households in Kosovo by censuses



Source: Based on official censuses in Kosovo and estimations for the year 2001

Figure 2.4 Average numbers of residents per households in Kosovo by censuses



Source: Based on official censuses data and estimations for the year 2001

### 3.0 HEALTH

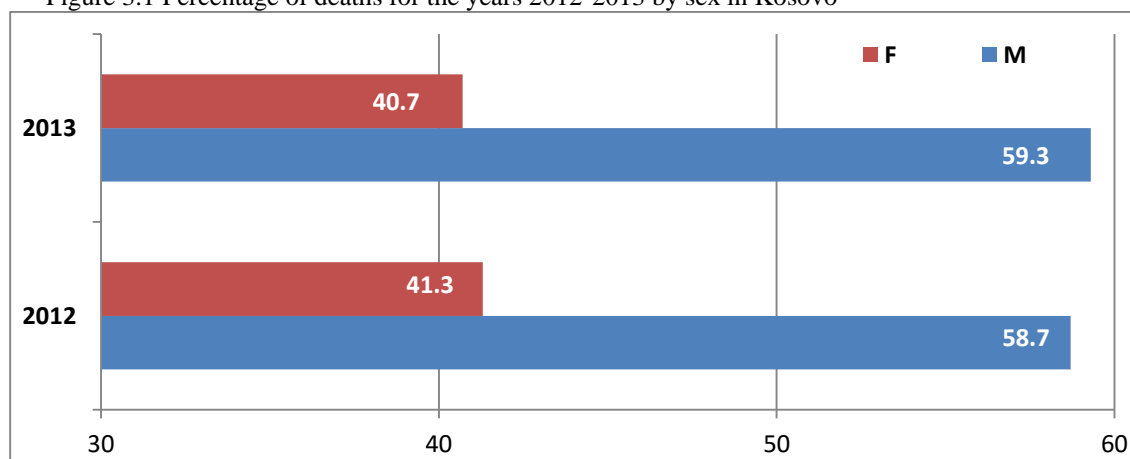
Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population and covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health. Water and sanitation is not included in health expenditures.

The total amount of expenditures from the Kosovo state budget delivered for health in 2015 was approximately 20€ per person per year or more than 3 percent of them total state budget.

Due to the different criteria of measurement among countries worldwide, measuring a standard for an annual figure for a healthy life is challenging.

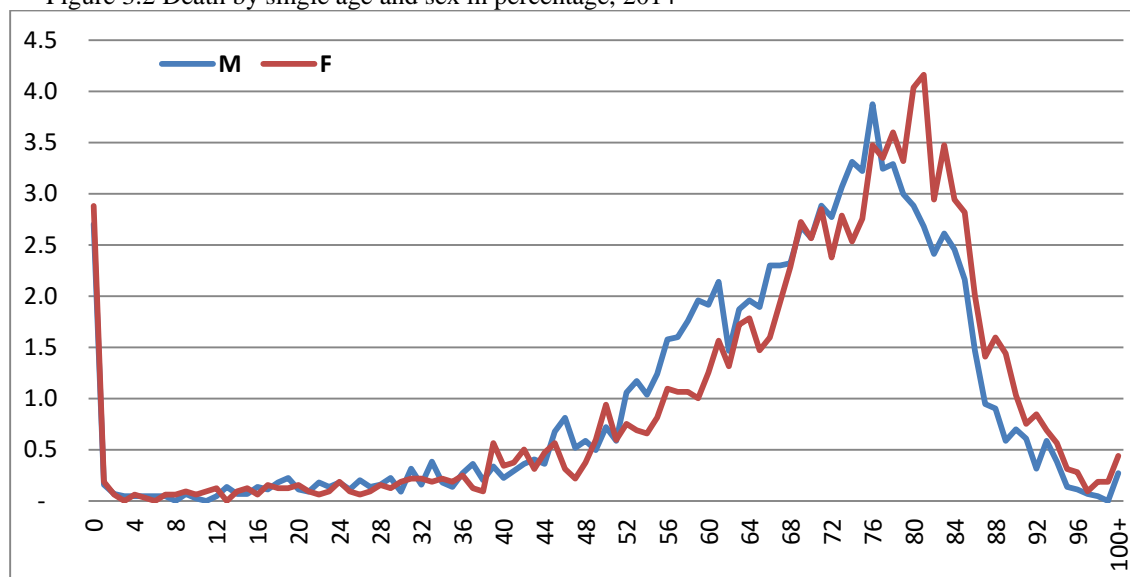
In general, females live 5-6 years longer than the males and the death rate of males is lower.

Figure 3.1 Percentage of deaths for the years 2012-2013 by sex in Kosovo



Source: Based on official published Reports on Vital Statistics by KAS

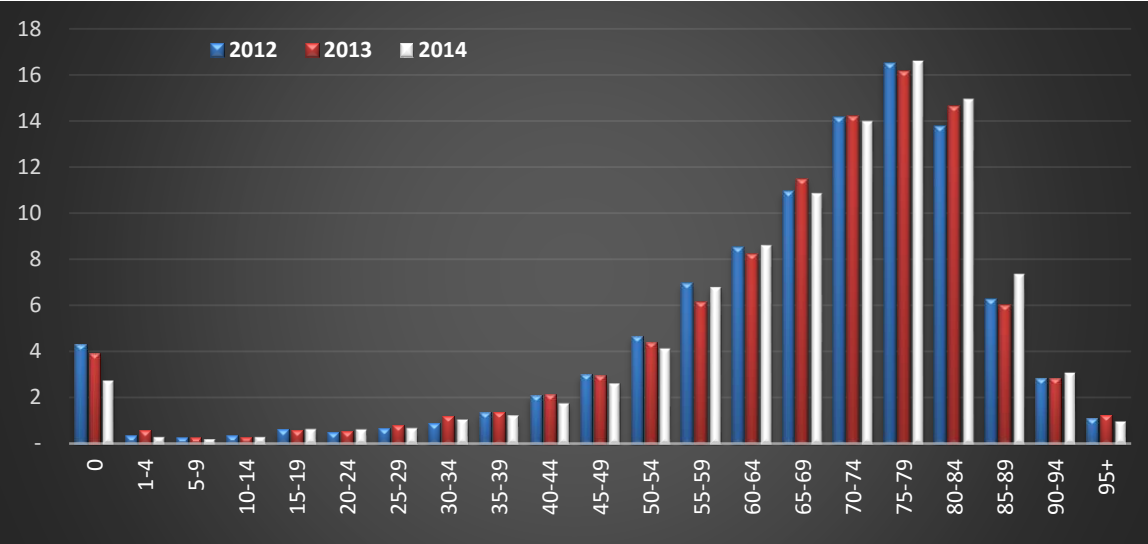
Figure 3.2 Death by single age and sex in percentage, 2014



Source: Based on published official Reports on Vital Statistics by KAS

As may be anticipated, the highest mortality rate between 2012 and 2014 is seen in the age group 74-79 years, constituting 16% of recorded deaths.

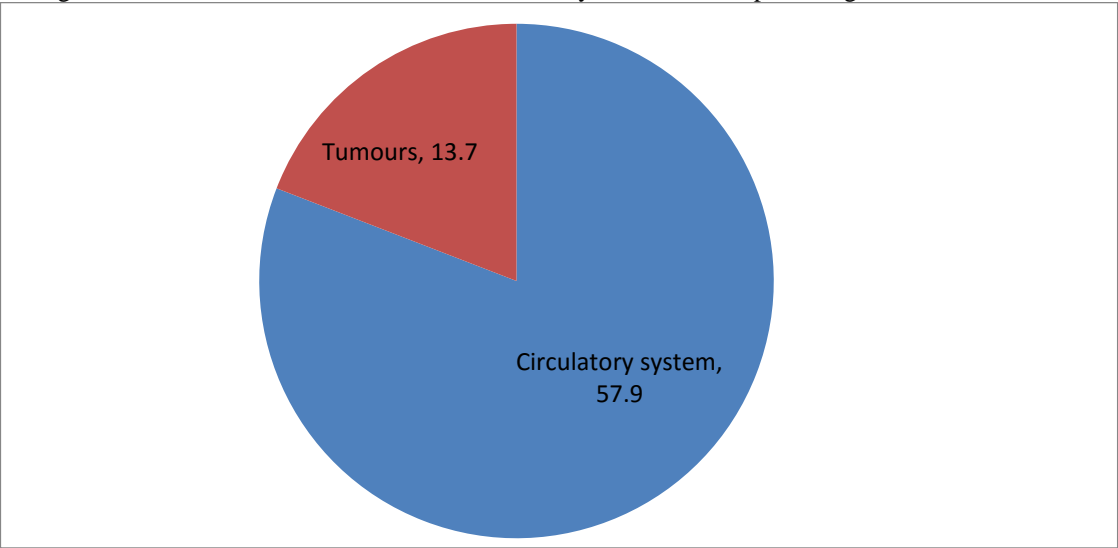
Figure 3.3 Mortality in Kosovo by age group 2012-2014



Source: Based on published official Reports on Vital Statistics (various years) by KAS

Causes of death: circulatory system and tumours are two predominant diseases that cause more than 70% of total deaths in Kosovo.

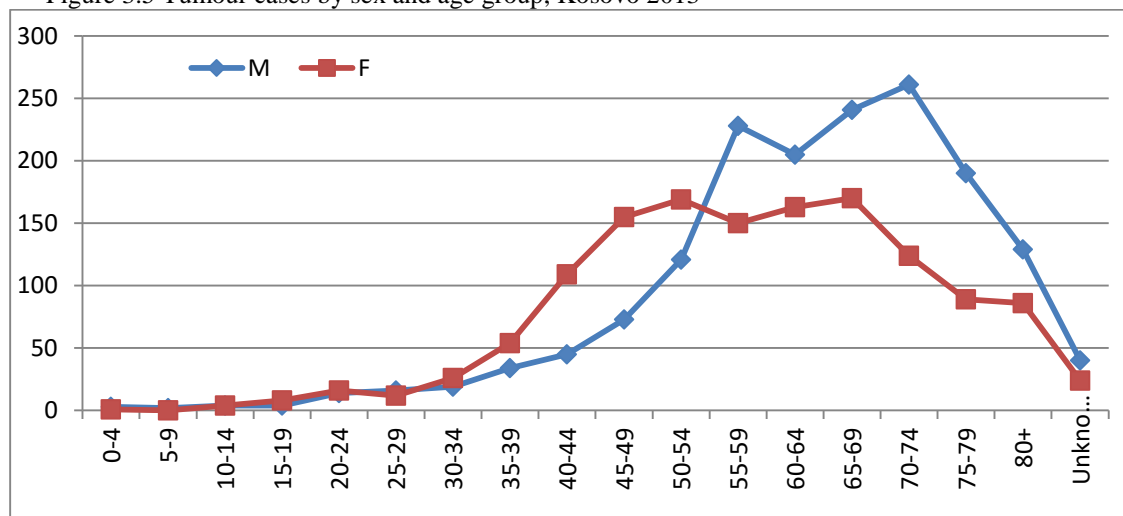
Figure 3.4 Two main causes of deaths in Kosovo by total deaths in percentage, 2013



Source: Based on published official Reports on Vital Statistics by KAS



Figure 3.5 Tumour cases by sex and age group, Kosovo 2013



Source: Published official Reports on Vital Statistics by KAS

## 4.0 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

An indicator a country's education and training is the percentage of the age 10 and over population who can read and write a short and simple statement on their everyday life. The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 10 years and over by corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

Data from Kosovo Census 2011 shows that 3.85% of total population (over 10 years old) are illiterate and around 80% of them are female.

### 4.1 Foreign language learning

According to 2011 Kosovo census data, more than 44% of the population aged 15+ speaks a language other than their mother language and approximately 11.5% speak more than two languages.

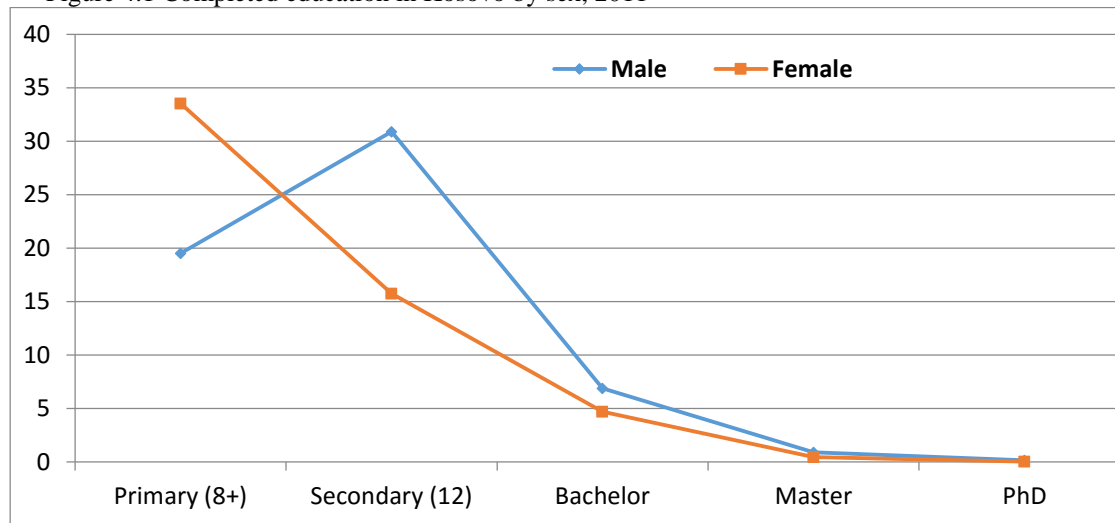
### 4.2 Educational expenditure

The Kosovo state budget delivered approximately 27€ per person in one year for education in 2015 which was 2.2 % from total state budget.

### 4.3 Level of completed education by sex

The number of females attending primary school predominates over males, while other levels of education are predominated by males. The level of attendance at bachelor level is approximately the same for both sexes.

Figure 4.1 Completed education in Kosovo by sex, 2011



Source: <http://ask.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/Main> data

## 5.0 LABOUR MARKET

### 5.1 Employment

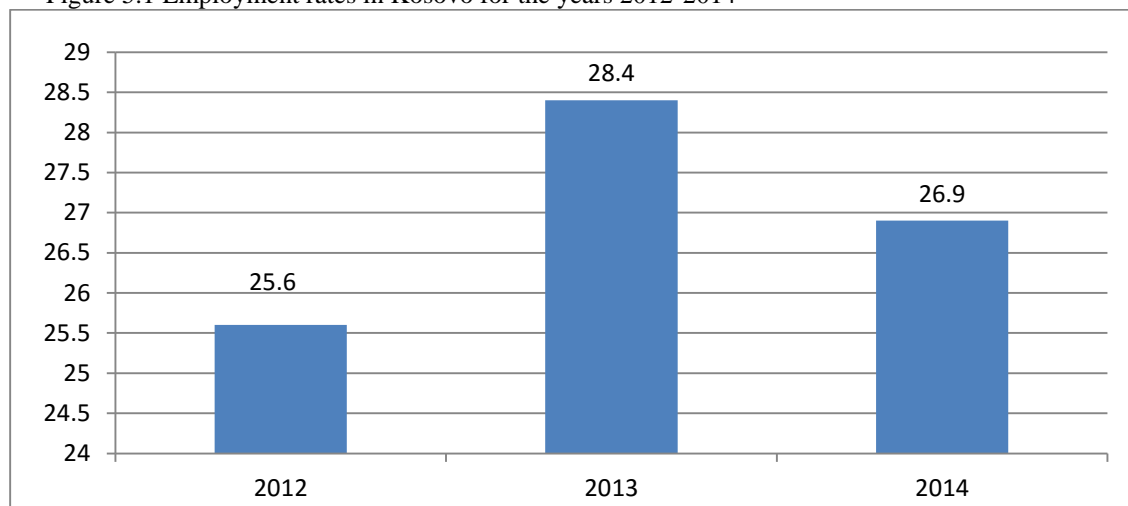
Definition: Persons in employment comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

- Paid employment;
- Self-employment<sup>18</sup>.

Kosovo has low rate of employment. Figures show that less than 30% of labour force is Employed.

<sup>18</sup> <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary>

Figure 5.1 Employment rates in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014



Source: Published official Reports on social welfare/LFS (various years) by KAS

## 5.2 Unemployment

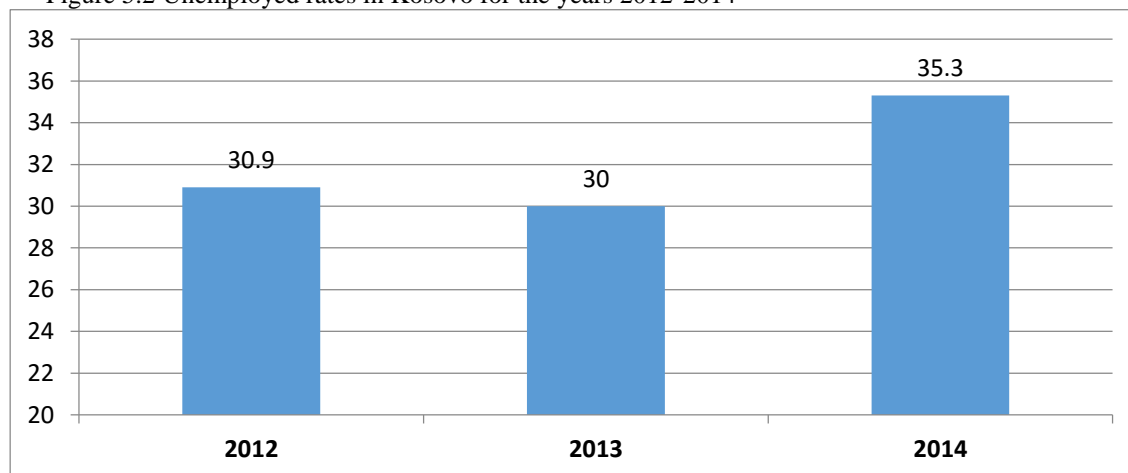
Unemployment is defined as all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- “without work” - were not in paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;
- “currently available for work” - were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- “Seeking work” - had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment<sup>19</sup>.

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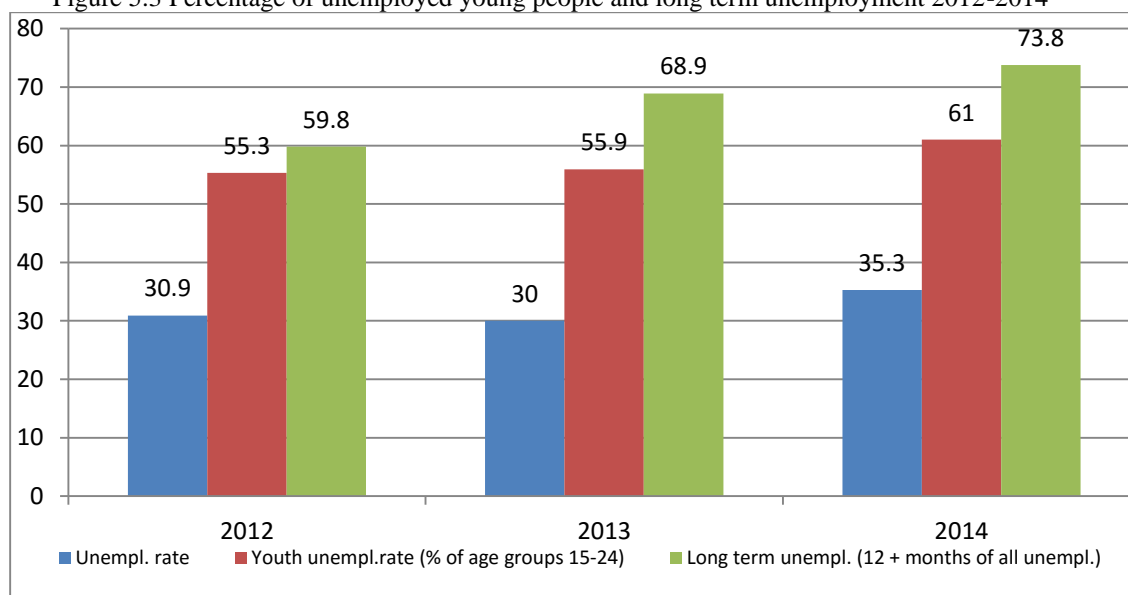
<sup>19</sup><https://stats.oecd.org/glossary>

Figure 5.2 Unemployed rates in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014



Source: Published official Reports on social welfare/LFS (various years) by KAS

Figure 5.3 Percentage of unemployed young people and long term unemployment 2012-2014

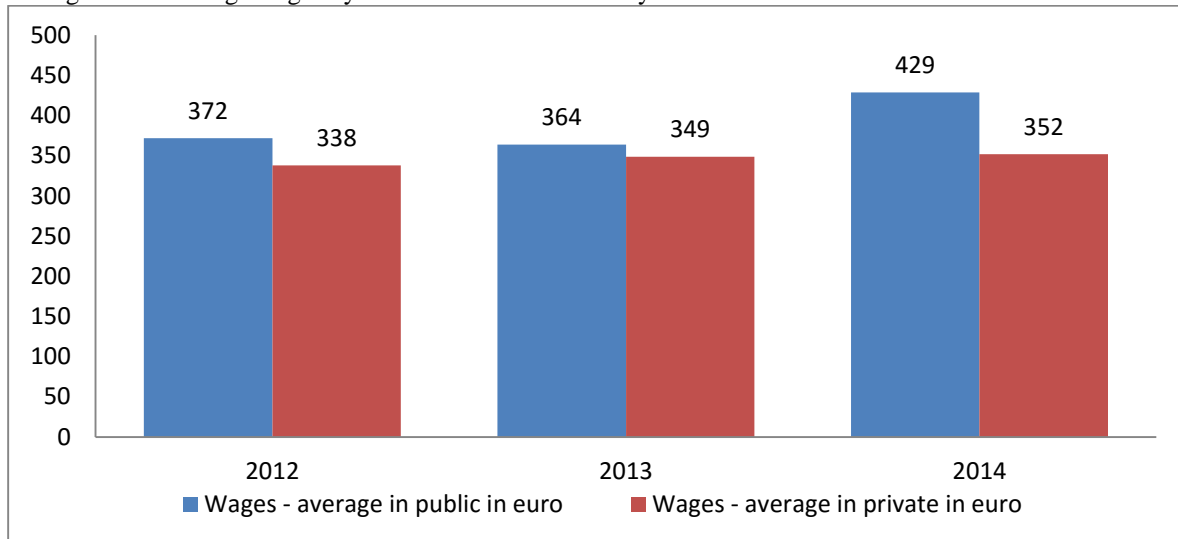


Source: Based on published official Reports on social welfare/LFS (various years) by KAS

### 5.3 Wages and labour costs

There are differences between public and private sectors related to wages. In 2013, the difference between wages in both sectors was small. In 2014, wages in public sector increased 25%.

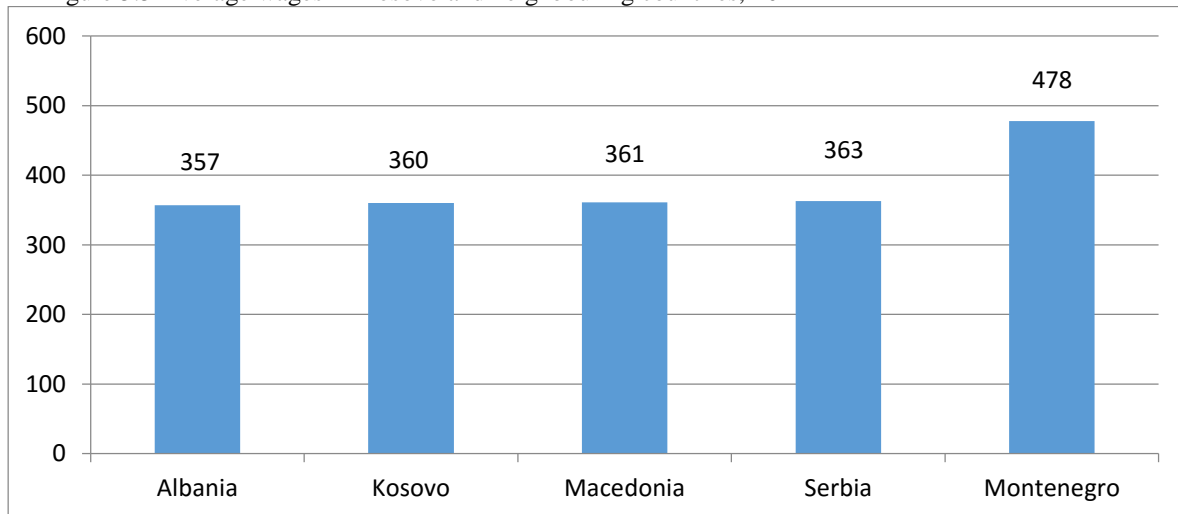
Figure 5.4 Average wages by sectors in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014



Source: Published official Reports /LFS (various years) by KAS, Riinvest and Business Alliance of Kosovo

In comparison to neighbouring countries, the average net wage in the Kosovo public sector (2015) is higher, except in Montenegro, although there are differences are not significant. Comparing Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia, wages in Montenegro are highest.

Figure 5.5 Average wages in Kosovo and neighbouring countries, 2014



Source: <https://www.reinischfischer.com/average-salary-european-union-2015>

Liechtenstein and Switzerland have the highest wages in Europe with 6,030 and 4,060 euros, respectively, while Ukraine and Moldova have the lowest wages with 120 and 176€, respectively (net wages).

#### 5.4 Minimum wage

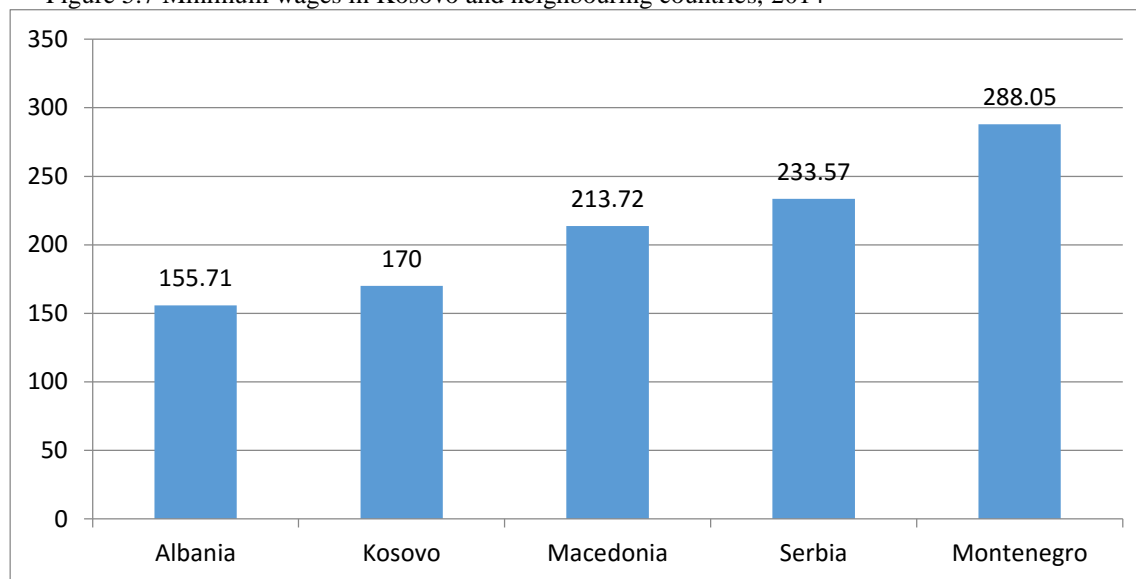
The minimum wage in Kosovo has not changed since 2011. An increase in minimum wage to 200€ in Kosovo is in a process.

Figure 5.6 Minimum wages by age, 2012-2014



Source: Based on published official Reports on economics statistics (various years) by KAS

Figure 5.7 Minimum wages in Kosovo and neighbouring countries, 2014



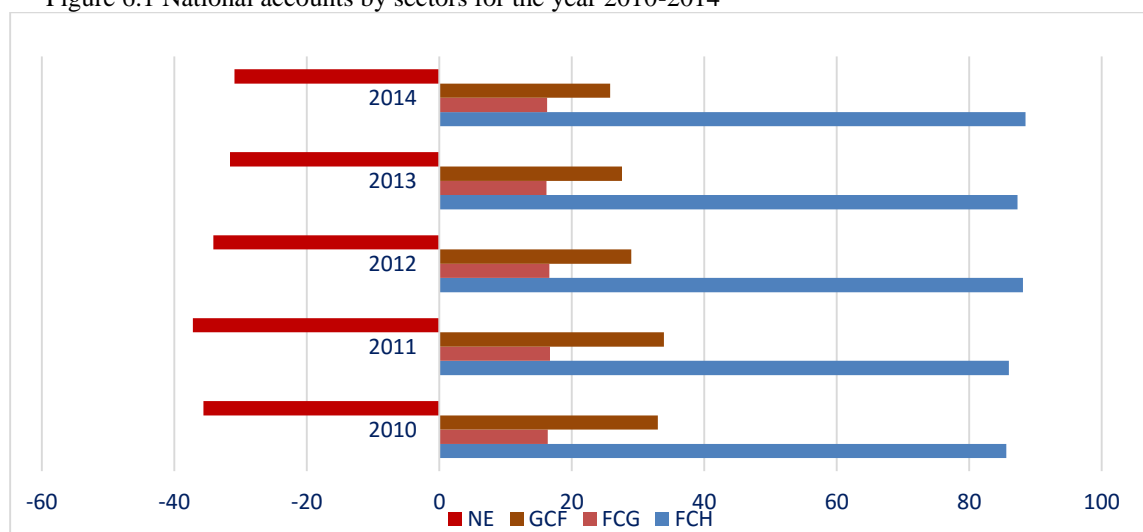
Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Minimum\\_wage\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Minimum_wage_statistics)

## 6.0 ECONOMY AND FINANCE

### 6.1 National accounts and GDP

National accounts generally include government, investment, consumption and exports, or some subsets of these.<sup>20</sup>

Figure 6.1 National accounts by sectors for the year 2010-2014



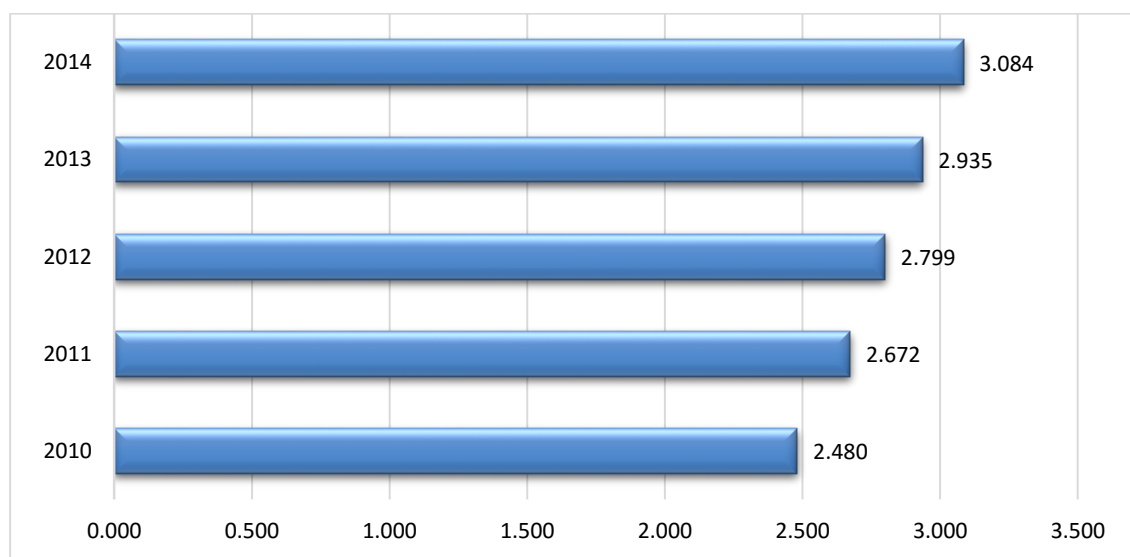
Source: Based on official published Reports on economics statistics (various years) by KAS

<sup>20</sup> Final consumption of households ( FCH), Final consumption of Government (FCG), Gross capital formation (GCF), Net export (NE)

## 6.2 GDP growth (annual %)

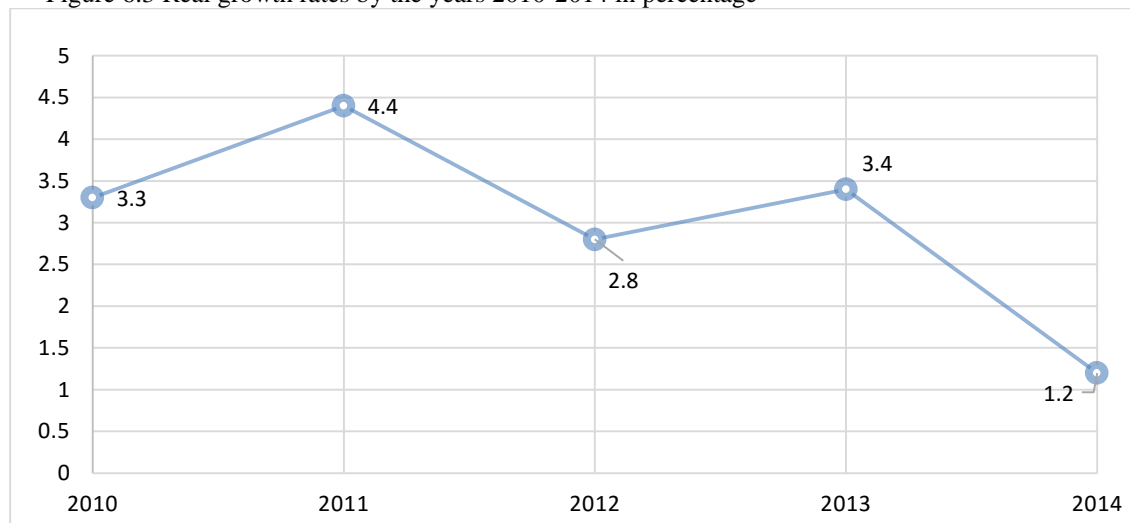
According to official published data, Kosovo has recorded a positive growth of GDP from 2011 to 2014.

Figure 6.2 Growth domestic production (GDP) per person in € for years 2010-2014



Source: Based on published official Reports on economics statistics (various years) by KAS

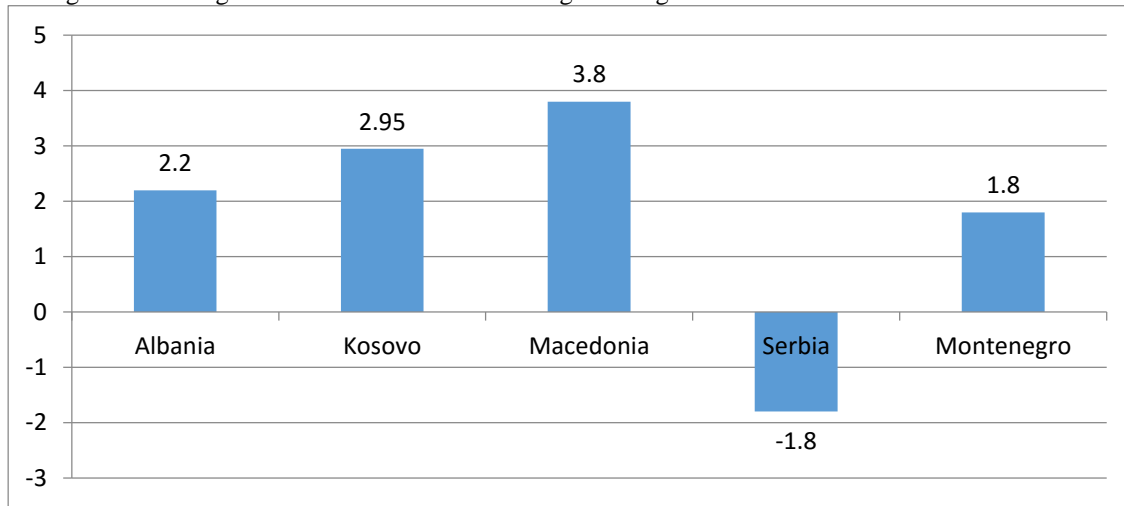
Figure 6.3 Real growth rates by the years 2010-2014 in percentage



Source: Based on published official Reports on economics statistics (various years) by KAS



Figure 6.4 Real growth rates for Kosovo and neighbouring countries 2011-2014

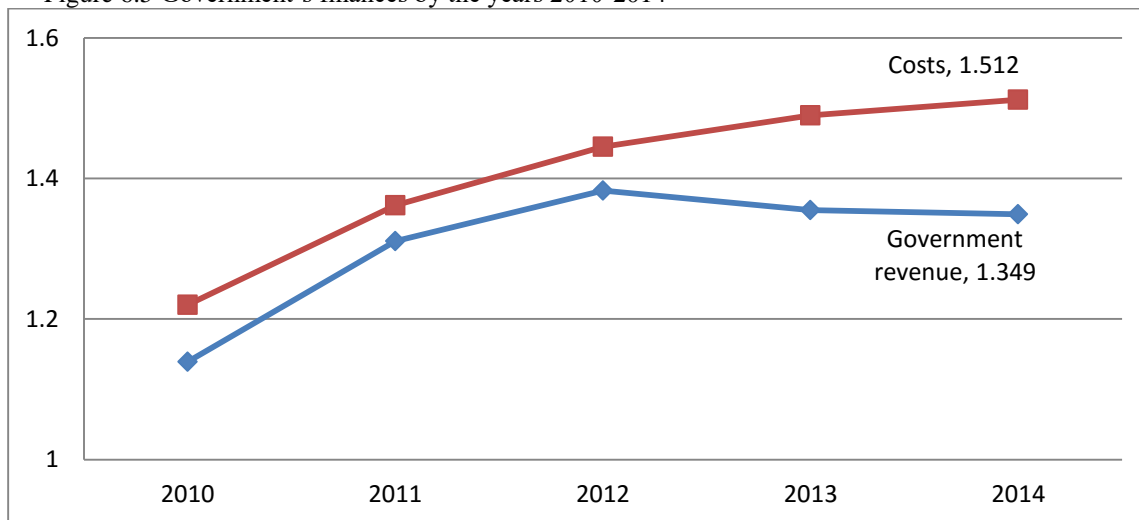


Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/>

### 6.3 Government finances

Government Financial Statistics (GFS) is an accounting framework developed by the International Monetary Fund to provide guidelines for the compilation of fiscal accounts<sup>21</sup>.

Figure 6.5 Government's finances by the years 2010-2014



Source: Central Bank of Kosovo

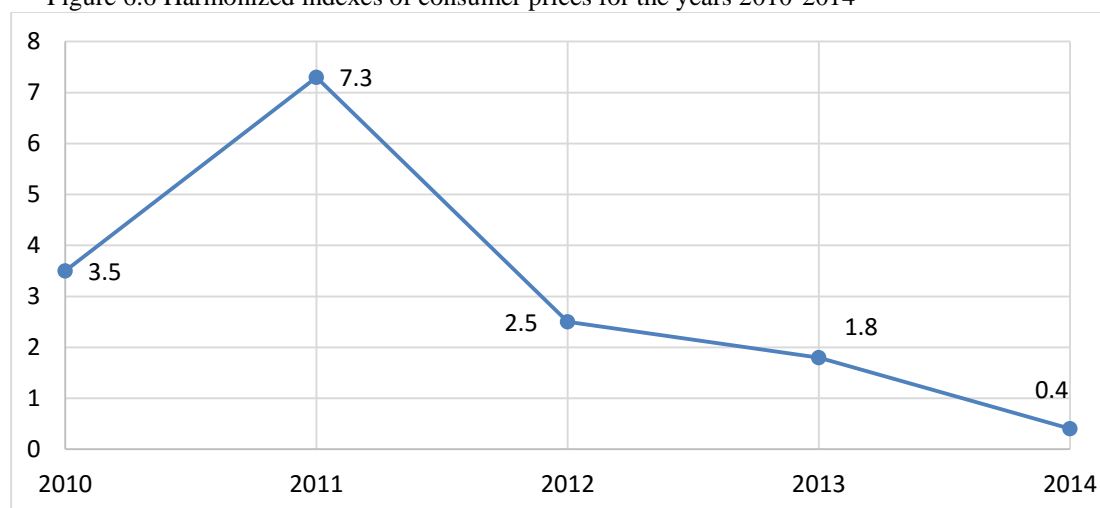
<sup>21</sup> <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary>

## 6.4 Inflation

Inflation, as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator and shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

Starting from 2010, the index of consumer prices in Kosovo has decreased. In 2014 the index reached the lowest rate in five years at just 0.4%.

Figure 6.6 Harmonized indexes of consumer prices for the years 2010-2014



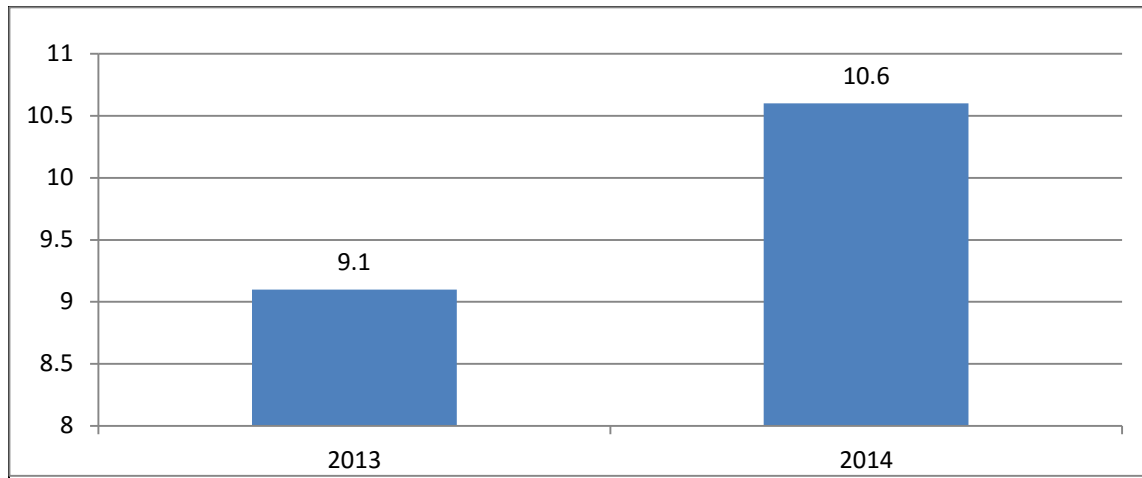
Source: Based on published official Reports on economics statistics (various years) by KAS

## 6.5 Balance of payments

Government debt is the entire stock of direct government fixed-term contractual obligations to others outstanding on a particular date. Government debt includes domestic and foreign liabilities such as currency and money deposits, securities other than shares, and loans. It is the gross amount of government liabilities reduced by the amount of equity and financial derivatives held by the government. Because debt is a stock rather than a flow, it is measured as of a given date, usually the last day of the fiscal year.

The rate of the public debt of Kosovo is lower compared with others European and regional countries.

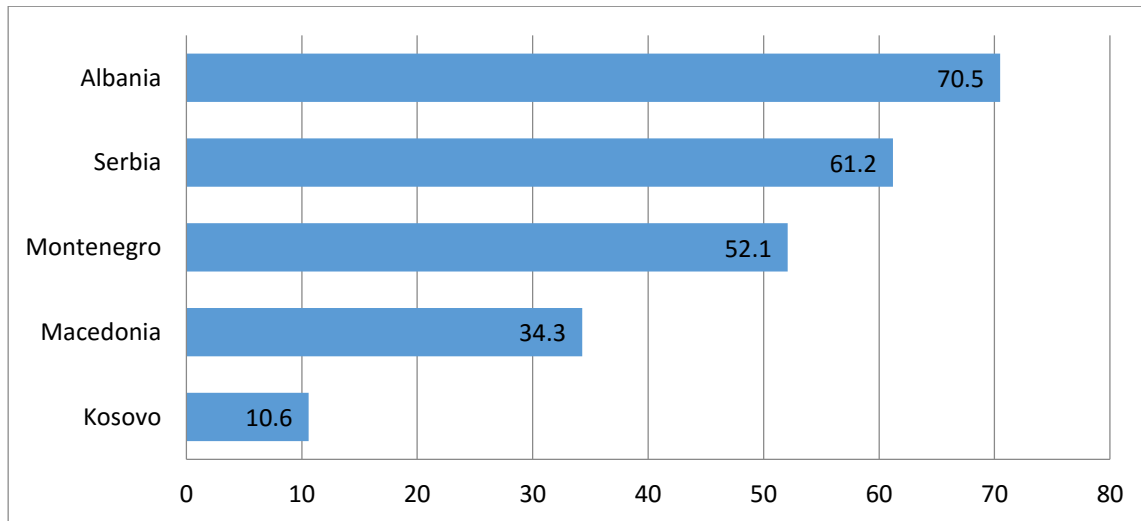
Figure 6.7 Public debt as percentage of GDP in Kosovo for the years 2013-2014



Source: Central Bank of Kosovo

Comparative debt in neighbouring countries from largest to smallest has Albania, followed by Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia. Kosovo had the lowest debt in 2014.

Figure 6.8 Debt in Kosovo and neighbouring countries, 2014

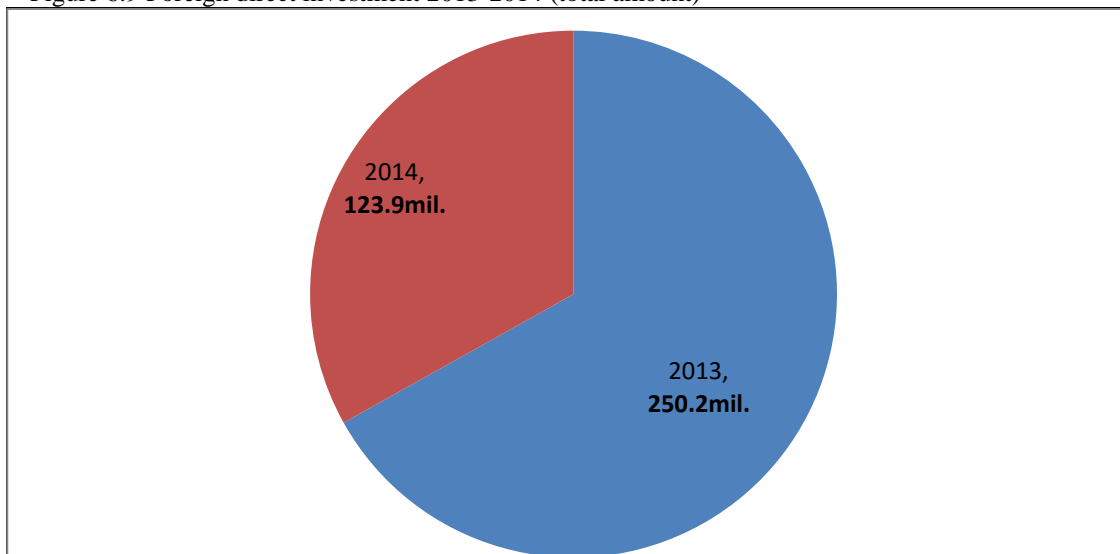


Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?v=143>

## 6.6 Foreign direct investment (IHD)

A foreign direct investment (FDI) is a controlling ownership in a business enterprise in one country by an entity based in another country.

Figure 6.9 Foreign direct investment 2013-2014 (total amount)



Source: Central Bank of Kosovo

## 7.0 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### 7.1 International trade

Kosovo largely depends on exports and the coverage rate of trade balance is less than 14%.

Table 7.1 International Export, import, balance and coverage for the years 2010-2014

Years	Export	Import	Balance	% coverage
2010	295,957	2,157,725	-1,861,768	13.7
2011	319,165	2,492,348	-2,173,183	12.8
2012	276,100	2,507,609	-2,231,509	11.0
2013	293,842	2,449,064	-2,155,222	12.0
2014	324,543	2,538,337	-2,213,794	12.8

Source: Central Bank of Kosovo/Kosovo Agency of Statistics and Ministry of Trade

## 8.0 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

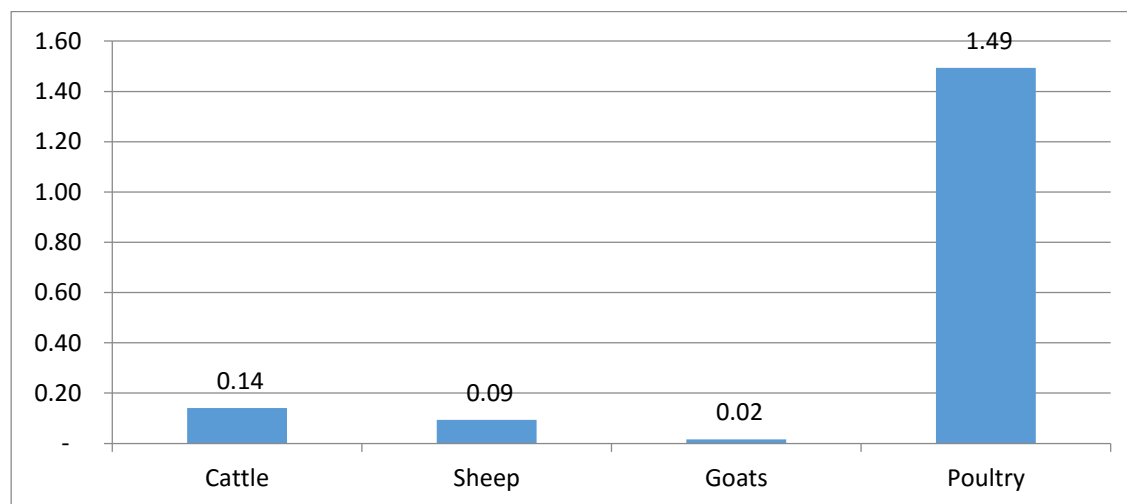
More than 41% of total households in Kosovo are agricultural<sup>22</sup>. 87-88% of total agricultural land is in private ownership with 2.3 million parcels and 460.000 owners. The fragmentation of agricultural land is one reason why agriculture sectors are not intensively developed.

Total area of land used for agricultural production in 2014 was 413,635 hectares, constituting 41.8% of the total land area in Kosovo. The average area of land utilized by Agricultural Holdings was 3.2 ha. Agricultural holdings with a utilized agricultural area of 2-5 ha are the most common (23.3%).

### 8.1 Farm structure

Agricultural farms in Kosovo are generally small. Despite a large number of households involved in agricultural activities, the total number of animals and poultry per capita is very small compared with others states.

Figure 8.1 Number of animals and poultry per persons in Kosovo, 2013



Source: Agriculture census 2013, KAS report

<sup>22</sup> Agriculture census data (2013)

## 8.2 Agricultural products

The main agriculture products in Kosovo are fruits and vegetables (potatoes, berries), wheat, corn, wine and meat. Agricultural contribution to GDP was approximately 18% in last three years. Agricultural products represent 16-17% of total exports and the share of total imports of agricultural products was 24-25%.

## 8.3 Forestry

Kosovo's flora represents approximately 25% of the Balkan's and 18% of the European flora, while the most essential regions with assorted biodiversity are the Sharr Mountains and the Albanian Alps<sup>23</sup>.

The forests of Kosovo make up around 42% of the entire surface of the country<sup>24</sup>. Parks protected by law<sup>25</sup> cover approximately 4.39% of Kosovo's territory.

# 9.0 INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

## 9.1 Structural business statistics

The main and largest business sector in Kosovo (2014) is trade, comprising more than half of all active business in Kosovo (50.06%)<sup>26</sup>. Industry and services contribute with 12.7%, with 12.6% in total active business. The trade sector employs around 37.3% of total number of employees in business, followed by industry with 15.2%

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<sup>23</sup> "Qenan Maxhuni: Biodiversiteti i Kosovës" (PDF) (in Albanian). AKMM/IKMN. p. 8. February 2013

<sup>24</sup> Beqiraj, Ajete Shaban (5 April 2011). "Pyjet e Kosovës në Vitin Ndërkombtar të Pyjeve" (in Albanian). February 2013.

<sup>25</sup> Gjendja e natyrës, Raport 2008-2009". 2010: 5

<sup>26</sup> Series 3: Economic Statistics Results of the Structural Business Survey 2014, KAS

## 9.2 Industrial production

Industrial production from 2008 to 2014 represented 12 to 13% of GDP<sup>27</sup>, which is a significant decrease from pre-1988 when 47% of GDP<sup>28</sup> was due to industrial production. There remain significant mineral reserves of lead, zinc, nickel, coal and manufacturing in metalworking, non-metal, chemical, textiles, electronics, food and wood industries in Kosovo.

## 9.3 Construction

Construction, as a part of Kosovo's GDP for the period 2008-2014, ranged between 6-7.5% and was similar in percentage in total active business, while construction in employment covers about 10-12% by sector.

# 10.0 ENVIRONMENT

## 10.1 Water

The main sources of water supply in Kosovo are Lakes (58.44%), natural source (32.1%), reservoirs (1.62%), rivers (2%) and pools/wells (5.50%). The main rivers / place of discharge are The White Drin (to the Adriatic Sea), Sitnica, Ibri and Morava e Binqes (to the Black Sea) and Lepenci (to the Aegean Sea). The main lakes are Gazivoda (390 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of water), Radoniq (116 thousand), Batllava (30 thousand m<sup>3</sup>), and Badovci (26 thousand m<sup>3</sup> of water).

Census data (2011) shows that main nature of supply for households in Kosovo was water from public service (69.6%) and other sources (30.4 %).

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<sup>27</sup> Series 3: Statistikat Ekonomike Bruto Produkti Vendor 2008-2014, KAS

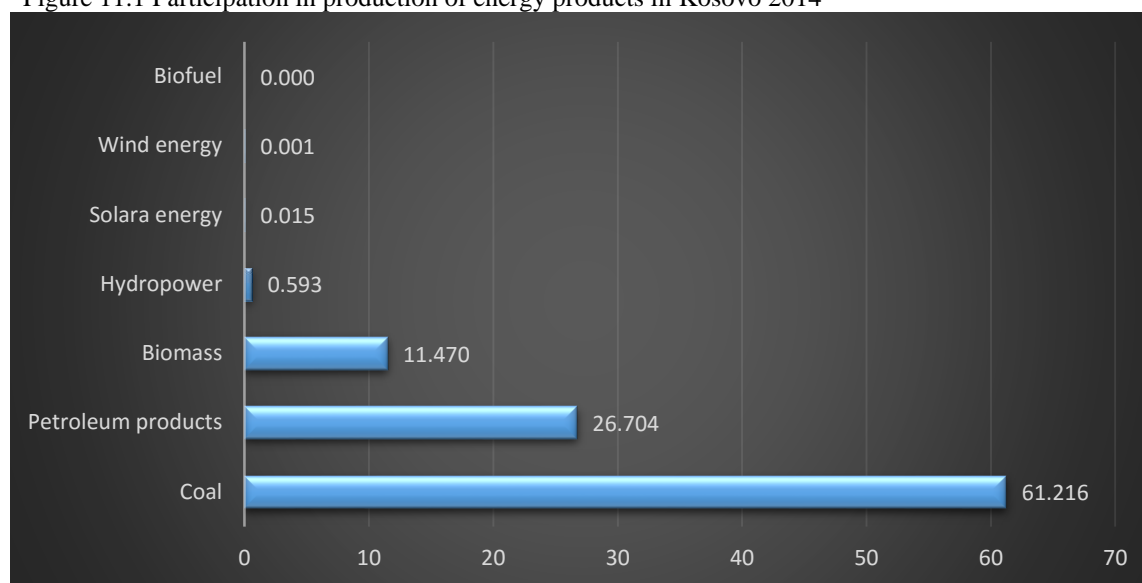
<sup>28</sup> Raport i sektorial i zhvillimit hapësinor për sektorin e industrisë -Zhvillimi i industrisë, Institucionet e Përkohshme Vetëqeverisëse të Kosovës, 2004 Prishtine

## 11.0 ENERGY

### 11.1 Energy production and imports

The main source of energy in Kosovo is coal, producing more than 61% of total energy requirements.

Figure 11.1 Participation in production of energy products in Kosovo 2014



Source: Ministry of economic development, Kosovo

Despite the large quantity of coal and other potential resources, a large proportion of energy in Kosovo is still being imported (about 28%<sup>29</sup>).

### 11.2 Renewable Energy

As required by the EU at least 20% of energy needs must be filled with renewables by 2020 by meeting individual national targets. EU countries must also ensure that renewable resources supply at least 10% of their transport fuels by 2020<sup>30</sup>.

Kosovo is well-positioned to reach more than 15% by 2020. By 2014 Kosovo was reaching more than 12% of energy from renewable sources. Kosovo's progress can be seen in comparison to EU countries progress in 2005: Germany at 5.8%, Italy at 5.2%, Bulgaria with

<sup>29</sup> Ministria e Zhvillimit Ekonomik Ministarstvo Ekonomskog Razvoja - Ministry of Economic Development  
BALANCA VJETORE E ENERGJISË E REPUBLIKËS SË KOSOVËS PËR VITIN 2015, Prishtinë, Dhjetor 2014, Points 6.3.  
Parashikimi i importit të energjisë për vitin 2015.

<sup>30</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/renewable-energy/renewable-energy-directive>



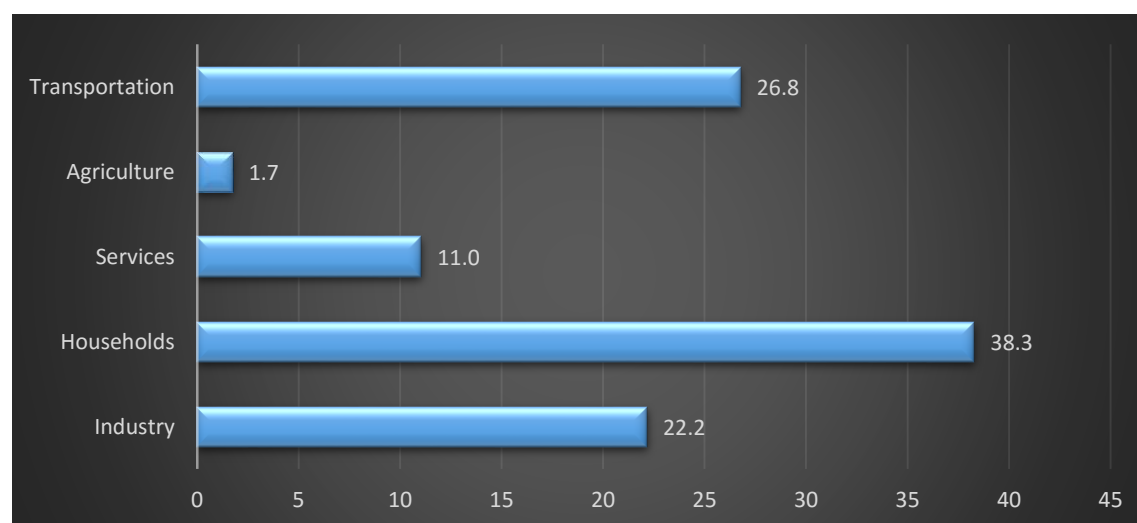
9.4%, and France with 10.3%. Leading countries in renewable energy use are Sweden at 39.8% and Latvia at 32.6%<sup>31</sup>.

Some EU countries in 2005 have low renewable energy: Germany with 5, 8 %, Italy 5, 2 %, Bulgaria 9.4, France 10.30% etc. Sweden has the largest renewable energy in final consumption with 39.8% (2005), followed by Latvia 32.6%.

### 11.3 Consumption of energy

As of 2014, households are the primary consumers of energy in Kosovo using more than 38% of the total while the lowest level of energy consumption is in agriculture.

Figure 11.2 Main consumer of energy in Kosovo 2014



Source: Series 3: Economic Statistics Annual Energy Balance in the Republic of Kosovo for 2014, KAS

### 11.4 Energy prices

In the post-war period, Kosovo citizens have paid relatively low electricity prices. According to the Energy Regulatory Office, in 2011 the average electricity price in Kosovo, without tax, (ERO) was 5.78 euro cents per KWh. Compared to other countries in the region, Kosovo pays more per KWh than Macedonia and Serbia, less than Albania, Bosnia and

<sup>31</sup> ANNEX I National overall targets for the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2020.

Herzegovina and Montenegro. Compared to the citizens of the 27 European Union Countries, who pay on average 14.16 euro cents, Kosovo pays about three times less<sup>32</sup>.

## 12.0 TRANSPORT

Officially, around 4.2% of the employees in Kosovo are employed in transportation. The average amount of the household expense for transportation in is between 5-6% of the family budget<sup>33</sup>. In 2013, 4.01% of total active enterprises have been involved in transports and storage.

Kosovo has three modes of transport: road, rail and air transport (no maritime transport).

### 12.1 Passenger transport

The table below shows vehicles officially used and registered in Kosovo.

Table 12.1 Primary vehicles used and registered in Kosovo 2011-2014

Years	Cars	Vans	Buses	Motorcycles	Trailer >,<3.5 t	Others	Total
2011	170,321	2,698	1,117	546	1,766	28,918	205,366
2012	176,398	2,520	1,298	809	1,800	30,026	212,851
2013	222,537	3,225	1,570	1,488	2,283	41,004	272,107
2014	236,145	3,161	1,697	1,540	2,281	44,004	288,828

Source: Ministry of Transport, Kosovo

In 2014, out of total 2,003 km of roads, 1883 km of them or 94% are paved and 120 km, or 6%, are unpaved. There no data available currently on the number of passengers who use the roads as transport.

Railway transport in the territory of Kosovo is 333 km. Kosovo Railways circulate 8 Diesel locomotives, which carry 27 wagons. 9 wagons carry passenger's transport while other 18 carry commodities. In 2014, 369 thousand passengers used the train services.

Kosovo has only one international airport. In 2013, Kosovo reached 7,305 flights with 1,629,000 passengers. In 2014, there were 5,994 flights with 1,405,000 passengers.

<sup>32</sup> Kosovo Civil Society Consortium for Sustainable Development (KOSID) Electricity Score Prishtinë, August 2013

<sup>33</sup> Vjetari Statistikor i Republikës së Kosovës 2015, Agjencia e Statistikave të Kosovës faqe 106.

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# KOSOVO COUNTRY PROFILE

## APPENDIX A

*Page*

### MAPS

Map 1.1	Kosovo and Balkan countries	8
Map 1.2	Population density in Kosovo	36

### CHARTS

Fig 1.1	Report of males and females in the total population 1951-2014	10
Fig 1.2	Ratio of males to females in population percentage	10
Fig 1.3	Population by age group 0-14 by percentage	11
Fig 1.4	Kosovo population by age group 15-49 by percentage	12
Fig 1.5	Population by age group 50-59 by percentage	12
Fig 1.6	Population by age group 60-64 by percentage	12
Fig 1.7	Population aged 65+ by percentage	13
Fig 1.8	Population pyramids by age group 1951, 1981, 2001, 2011	14
Fig 1.9	Sex ratio at Birth in Kosovo 2004-2014	16
Fig 1.10	Sex Ration at birth for Kosovo and neighboring countries 2014	16
Fig 1.11	Median age for Kosovo and neighboring countries 2014	17
Fig 1.12	Annual Crude Birth Rate 2011-2014	18
Fig 1.13	Crude Birth Rate for Kosovo and neighboring countries 2014	18
Fig 1.14	Annual Crude Death Rates for Kosovo 2011-2014	19
Fig 1.15	Crude Death Rates for Kosovo and neighboring countries, 2014	19
Fig 1.16	Mortality rate under 5 years Kosovo and neighboring countries 2013	20
Fig 1.17	Mortality under age 5 for Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe	20
Fig 1.18	Total fertility rate in Kosovo 1981-2014	22
Fig 1.19	Total fertility rates in Kosovo and neighboring countries 2013-2014	22
Fig 1.20	Forecast of TFR for Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe	23
Fig 1.21	Population growth by array index expressed in percentage 1951-2014	23
Fig 1.22	Annual population growth in Kosovo 2011-2014 in percentage	24
Fig 1.23	Total population in Kosovo 2011-2014	25
Fig 1.24	Relations between Marriage & Divorce in Kosovo 2010-2014	25
Fig 1.25	Life expectancy at birth (both sexes combined)	26
Fig 1.26	Life expectancy at birth by sex (both sexes)	27
Fig 1.27	Population pyramid for 1950, 2015, 2050 and 2100	28
Fig 1.28	Kosovo population forecast by variants	29
Fig 1.29	Kosovo population forecast by broad age group (medium)	29
Fig 1.30	Life Expectancy for Kosovo, Eastern Europe and Europe (medium)	30
Fig 1.31	Immigration and emigration rate for Kosovo, years 2010-2014	31
Fig 1.32	Net migration rates for Kosovo 2010-2014	31

Fig 1.33	Internal displaced persons in Kosovo 2016 by regions	32
Fig 1.34	Number of aliens in Kosovo 2009-2014	33
Fig 1.35	Average sea level of settlements in Kosovo	33
Fig 1.36	Scope of settlements and population by altitude	34
Fig 1.37	Concentration of population by altitude	35
Fig 2.1	Total recipients from Kosovo public budget by percentage 2013-2014	37
Fig 2.2	Income per capita 2010-2014	38
Fig 2.3	Number of households in Kosovo by censuses	39
Fig 2.4	Average number of residents per households in Kosovo by censuses	39
Fig 3.1	Percentage of deaths for years 2012-2013 by sex in Kosovo	40
Fig 3.2	Death by single age and sex in percentage 2014	40
Fig 3.3	Mortality in Kosovo by age group 2012-2014	41
Fig 3.4	Two main causes of deaths in Kosovo-total deaths in percentage 2013	41
Fig 3.5	Tumor cases by sex and age group, Kosovo 2013	42
Fig 4.1	Completed education in Kosovo by sex 2011	43
Fig 5.1	Employment rates in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014	44
Fig 5.2	Unemployed rates in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014	45
Fig 5.3	Percent unemployed young people and long term - 2012-2014	45
Fig 5.4	Average wages by sectors in Kosovo for the years 2012-2014	46
Fig 5.5	Average wages in Kosovo and neighboring countries 2014	46
Fig 5.5	Minimum wages by age 2012-2014	47
Fig 5.6	Minimum wages in Kosovo and neighboring countries 2014	48
Fig 6.1	National accounts by sectors for the year 2010-2014	49
Fig 6.2	Growth domestic production (GDP) per person in euros for 2010-2014	49
Fig 6.3	Real growth rates 2010-2014 in percentage	50
Fig 6.4	Real growth rates for Kosovo and neighboring countries 2011-2014	50
Fig 6.5	Government's finances by the years 2010-2014	51
Fig 6.6	Harmonized indexes of consumer prices 2010-2014	51
Fig 6.7	Public debt as percentage of GDP 2013-2014	52
Fig 6.8	Debt in Kosovo and neighboring countries 2014	53
Fig 6.9	Foreign direct investment in Kosovo 2013-2014 (total amount)	53
Fig 8.1	Number of animals and poultry per persons in Kosovo 2013	55
Fig 11.1	Participation in production of energy products in Kosovo 2014	57
Fig 11.2	Main consumer of energy in Kosovo 2014	58

## TABLES

Table 2.1	Consumption by household 2012-2014	38
Table 7.1	International Export, import, balance and coverage 2010-2014	54
Table 12.1	Primary vehicles used and registered in Kosovo 2011-2014	59