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Price Increase in Kosovo

and Potential Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Inflation



January 2022

KOSOVO 2.0

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Executive Summary

With the opening of the economy in 2021, similar to the situation in other countries, economic recovery started to take hold in Kosovo, where during the second quarter alone, real GDP growth was 16.3 percent. This positive development came as a result of increased domestic demand, fiscal recovery packages introduced by the Government, and support from the diaspora. With recovered economic activity, there was also an increase in price levels. During 2021, the Consumer Price Index was constantly on the rise, resulting in an average annual increase of 3.1 percent, until November of this year.

This analysis covers the four indices published by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics that measure price levels as follows: Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), Producer Price Index, Import Price Index, and Construction Cost Index. The indices were analyzed for a period of ten years, as well as by category. According to the presented data, during 2021, in addition to the Consumer Price Index, there is an increase recorded in other indices as well. More specifically, the Producer Price Index had an average annual increase of 4.2 percent (January-September period), the Import Price Index 8.3 percent (January-September), and the Construction Cost Index 10.9 percent (January-September).

For purposes of a more thorough analysis, this report also examines the wage level in Kosovo and provides a comparison of wage level to price level. This was achieved through indexing the annual average of the Consumer Price Index and net wage using 2012 as a base year. According to this analysis, it can be concluded that consumer purchasing power has increased over the years. However, it should be noted that such indexing does not include data for 2021.

Based on the findings of this report, some of the potential recommendations for mitigating the effect of rising prices are the following: increase in minimum wage, as defined by the applicable legislation, increase in payments to beneficiaries of social assistance schemes, and operationalization of the Kosovo Competition Authority, and stepping up market monitoring for 'collusion'. Another recommendation in technical terms is to examine the discrepancies between the indices (that of consumer prices with that of import prices) and to examine the weights used in CPI categories, and to adapt them to the economic activity of the respective period.

Introduction

The global economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020 was also observed in Kosovo, where the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) suffered an annual decline of 5.3 percent.¹ Economic crisis recovery began with the opening of the economy, where in the first quarter of 2021, real GDP growth was 4.2 percent on a quarterly basis. The latest data from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), show a significant improvement of the economic situation in the second quarter of 2021, where accordingly real GDP growth was 16.3 percent on a quarterly basis.²

The positive economic developments were due to the increase in domestic demand, recovery fiscal packages by the Government of Kosovo, as well as support from the diaspora. Specifically, remittances as one of key drivers of consumption, as of October 2021, recorded an annual increase of 20 percent, reaching EUR 956 million for the period January–October 2021.³ Exports of goods and services provided another incentive for GDP growth during 2021. Exports of goods increased during this period, and by the end of October 2021 reached EUR 613.9 million. This amount compared to total exports of goods in 2019 and 2020 is significantly higher (exports in 2019 and 2020 were EUR 383.5 million and EUR 474.9 million, respectively). This increase was influenced by several factors such as the increase of exports of various manufactured items (furniture, beds, mattresses, etc.) by more than double reaching EUR 119 million by October 2021, the increase of exports of base metals and articles thereof, mineral products, and certain other categories.⁴ Further, exports of services also grew, reaching EUR 1.59 billion by the end of September. Out of this amount, the largest growth was recorded in the category of travel services (which includes diaspora expenditures), with EUR 1.26 billion.⁵

Inflation dynamics were also affected by the slowdown in economic activity during 2020, caused primarily by the decline in domestic demand due to the pandemic. During 2020, Kosovo recorded a decline in consumer price levels and the average annual rate was 0.2 percent. However, with the recovery of economic activity during 2021, there is a noted increase in price levels. Globally, the rise in prices came from the mismatch between supply and demand during the pandemic, rising commodity prices, and various policy developments. There was an increase of about 14 percent in oil prices by August 2021 and an increase of about 10 percent in metal prices for the same period in the commodity market globally. Further, there was an increase of about 11 percent in food and beverage prices of producers, consequently increasing the risk of rising consumer prices. According to baseline IMF forecasts, inflation is expected to decline and return to pre-pandemic levels during 2022. However, in some developing countries, the lagged effect of higher food and oil prices for importers may cause prices to remain at such levels through 2022.⁶

Considering that Kosovo is a small economy and susceptible to external factors, there may be a spillover effect of inflationary pressures to our economy. This is mostly due to the fact that Kosovo is an importer of goods and consequently the increase in import prices is reflected in the consumer basket. The annual average⁷ of the consumer price index in Kosovo for 2021 (January–November period) was 3.1 percent, where only during November it was 6.9 percent.⁸ Similarly, in the Eurozone countries, during 2021, until November, the average was 2.4 percent. Compared to countries in the region, Serbia and North Macedonia have a slightly higher average of 3.4 and 3.9 percent, respectively.⁹

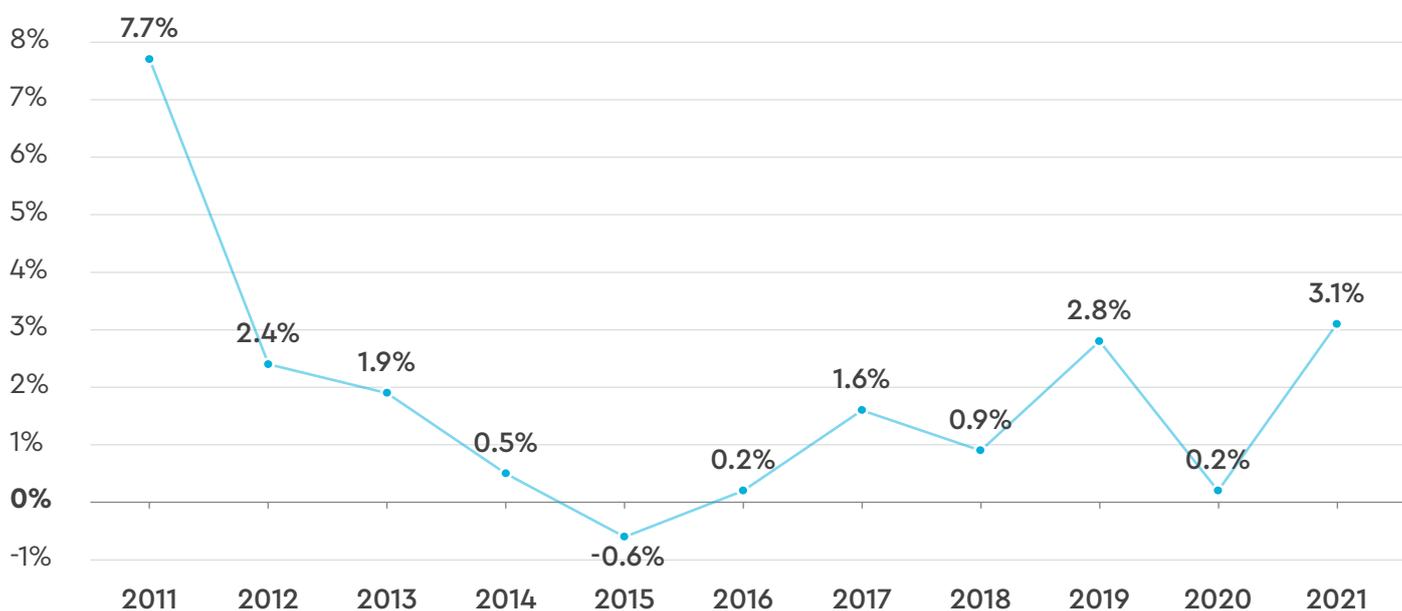
- 1 Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activities and expenditure approach 2008–2020. Source: <https://bit.ly/320hg2k>
- 2 Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Q2 2021. Source: <https://bit.ly/3remUGC>
- 3 Central Bank of Kosovo (2021), Time Series: Remittance Inflows. Source: <https://bit.ly/3qoySy1>
- 4 Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Flow of goods in external trade. Source: <https://bit.ly/3ji5CRb>
- 5 Central Bank of Kosovo (2021), Time Series: Balance of Payments (BOP) Source: <https://bit.ly/3mCLH5K>
- 6 International Monetary Fund (2021), World Economic Outlook October 2021. Source: <https://bit.ly/3FqS3f4>
- 7 In this report, the annual average is calculated for the period January–November of each year, in the absence of data for December 2021
- 8 Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). Source: <https://bit.ly/3toxsV>
- 9 Eurostat (2021), Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP). Source: <https://bit.ly/3qn2iMX>

Inflation in Kosovo: comparison of indices

Price level dynamics in Kosovo are measured by four indices published by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics as follows: Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), Producer Price Index, Import Price Index, and Construction Cost Index. For this analysis to be as comprehensive as possible, we have looked at price fluctuations in these four indices individually.

The Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) in Kosovo has recorded minor fluctuations, while remaining at the same level on average over the years. Over a ten-year period (2011–2021), the annual average was 1.9 percent, while the highest increase rate was in 2011 at 7.7 percent, and the lowest in 2015 at -0.6 percent. During 2020, as a result of the decline in economic activity due to the pandemic, the price increase rate was only 0.2 percent.

Chart 1. Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices for period 2011–2021



In 2021, growing domestic demand and global inflation developments were translated into a steady increase in price levels on a monthly basis. Consequently, the highest rate was recorded in November, at 6.9 percent (annual difference compared to the same period last year). The annual average during this year (January–November period) is 3.1 percent (see Chart 1).¹⁰

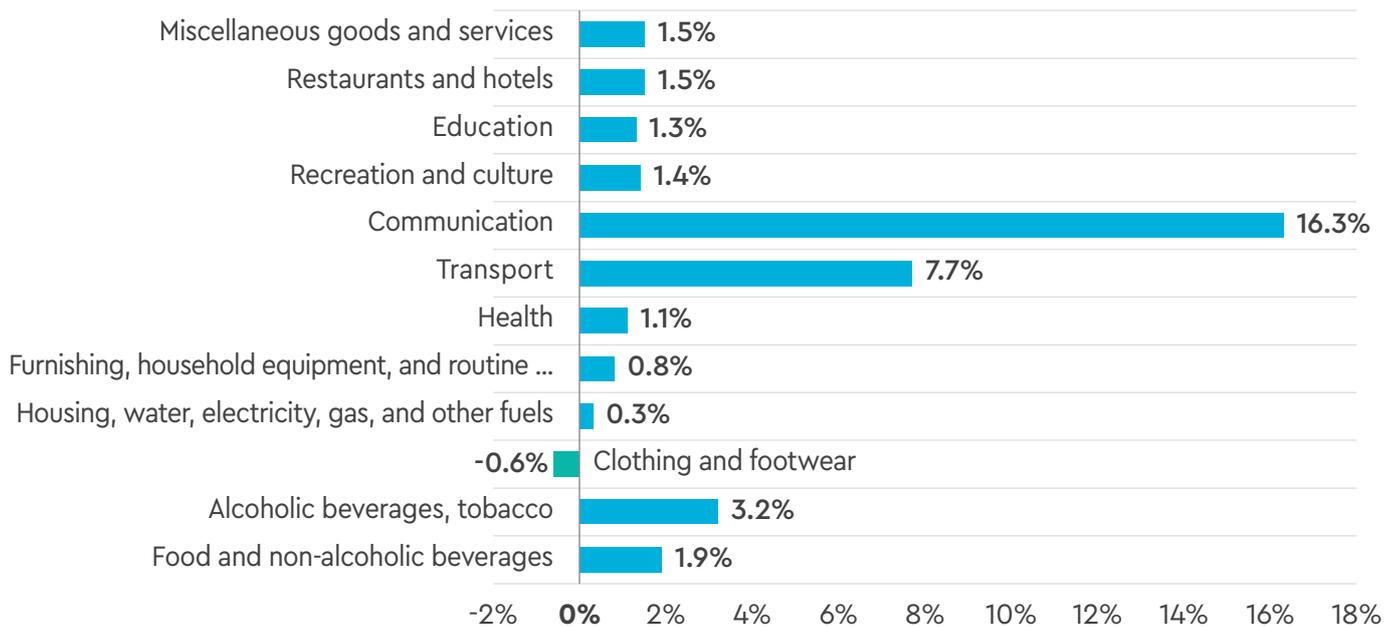
Source:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

In examining the HICP by categories of consumption during 2021, it is observed that the category with the highest price increase is Communication, with an average increase of 16.3 percent. Further, the other two categories with the highest increase are Transport and Alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with 7.7 and 3.2 percent, respectively (see Chart 2). The latest data for November 2021, show a steady increase in prices for Food and non-alcoholic beverages, where in the last month alone, the increase rate was 6.7 percent.¹¹ Considering that the category of Food and Beverages is one of the essential categories of consumption and as such is always part of the consumer basket, the demand for it is not affected much by prices (see Annex 1 for categories and their weights in the calculation of the Index). For this reason, the price increase in this category is important to analyze, as it affects all consumers without distinction.

10 Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), Source: <https://bit.ly/33tmUu3>

11 Ibid.

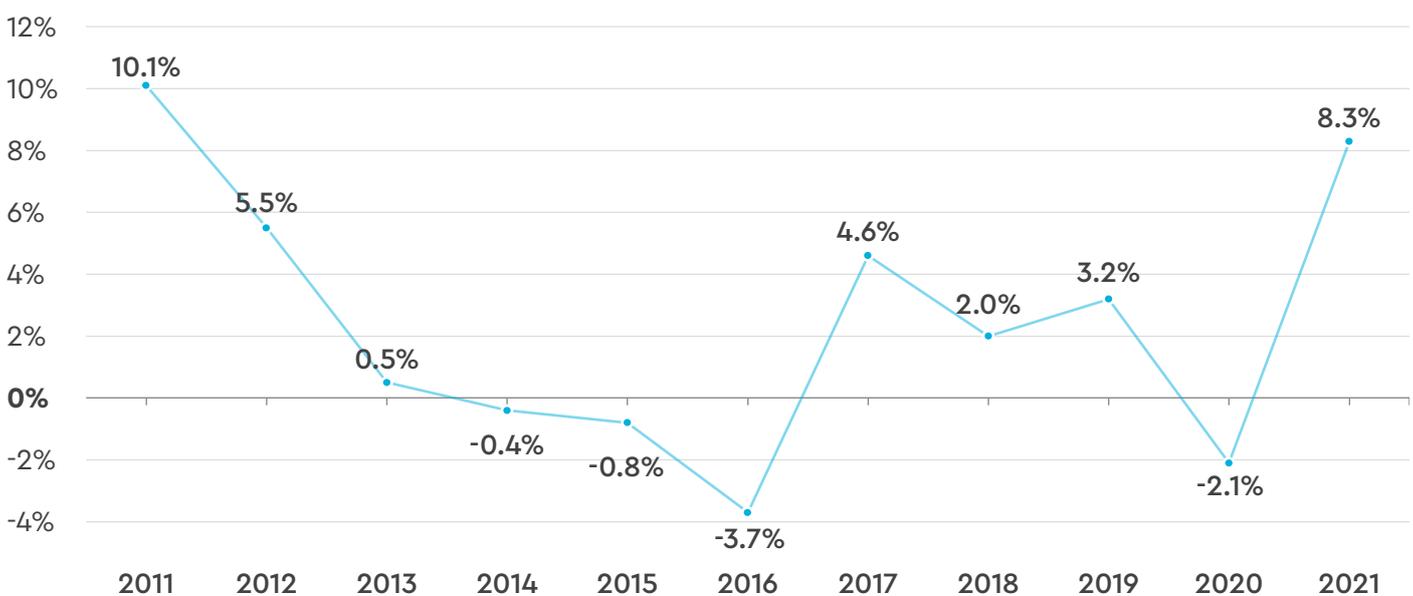
Chart 2. Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices for 2021 by category – annual difference %



As noted above, global consumer prices were an important factor in rising consumer prices, and consequently imports, in Kosovo. This is demonstrated more precisely by the Import Price Index calculated on a quarterly basis by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics. During the third quarter of 2021 alone, the annual difference in import prices grew by 14.7 percent, while the annual average for this year (January–September 2021) is 8.3 percent. Compared to previous years, including the pre-pandemic period, when annual increase was on average around 2.5 percent, this increase rate is quite high (Chart 3).

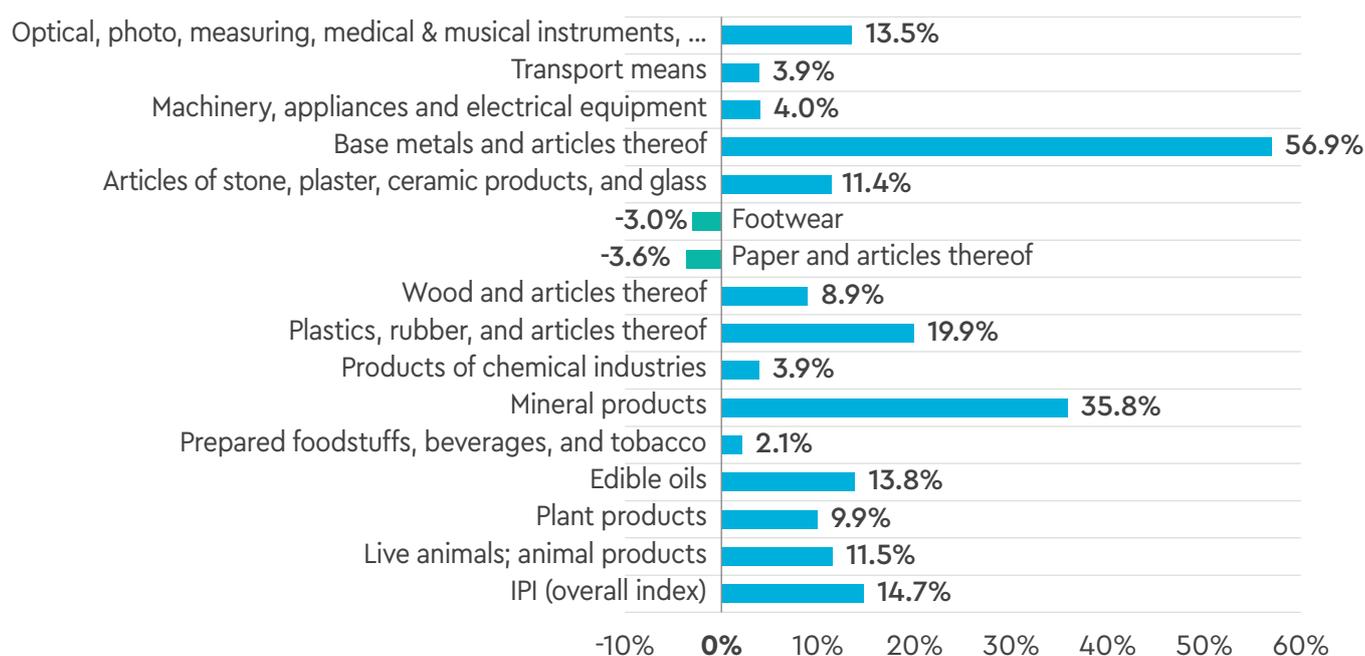
Source:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

Chart 3. Import Price Index for 2021



In sectoral terms, the category of imported products with the highest annual increase during the third quarter (Q3) was that of Base metals and articles thereof, with an annual increase rate of 56.9 percent. Further, another category with a high increase during this period was mineral products, with an annual increase of 35.8 percent, followed by plastics, rubber and articles thereof with 19.9 percent. Two other categories of imported products that have recorded price increases are edible oils and optical, photographic, measuring, medical or musical instruments and apparatus, and timepieces, with 13.8 and 13.5 percent, respectively.¹²

Chart 4. Import Price Index for Q3 2021 by category - annual difference %

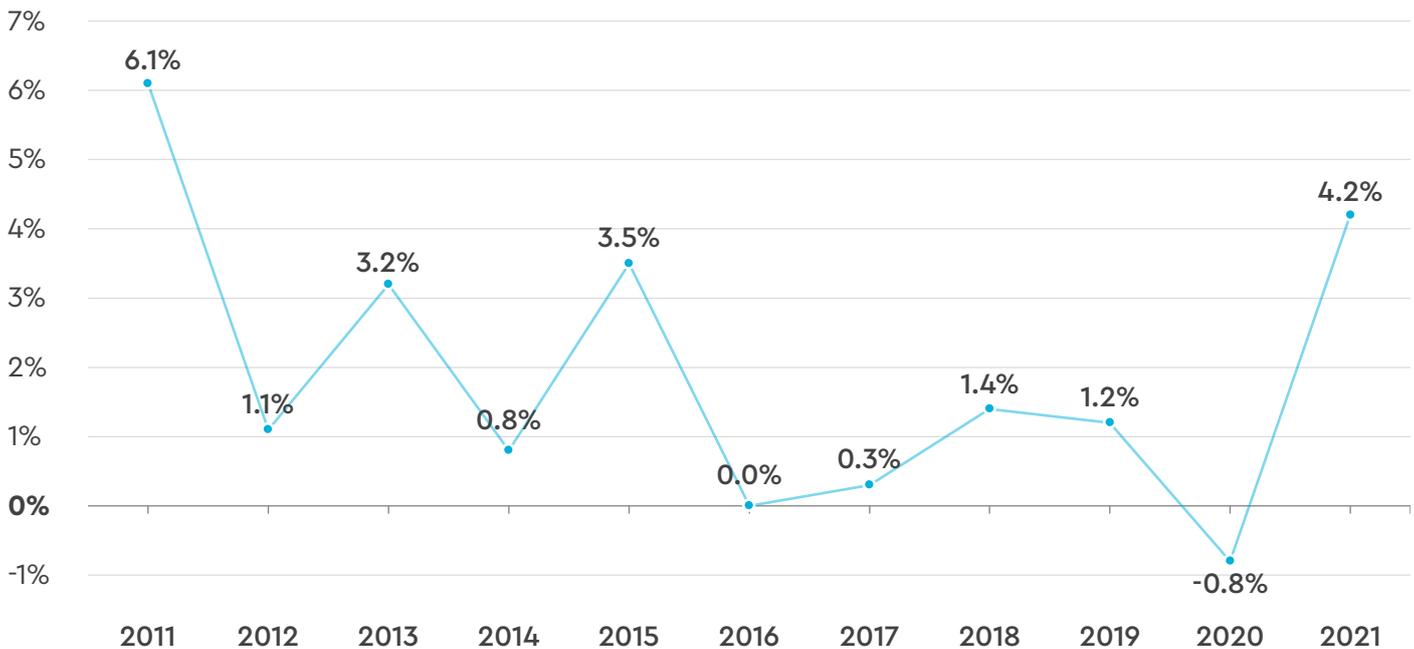


An issue that leaves room for more in-depth research, while not within the scope of this study, is the correlation between the Consumer Price Index and the Import Price Index. As noted above, since imported goods make up a large share of consumption, there is a discrepancy between these two indices, where the Consumer Price Index is significantly lower (2.3 percent annual average as of September this year, compared to the annual average of 8.3 percent of the Import Price Index in the same period). This difference between these indices requires more in-depth research, by examining their correlation and the extent to which the Import Price Index affects the HICP.

Source:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

Another price index subject to analysis in this report is the Producer Price Index. In comparison to the Import Price Index, which focuses on external inflationary influences, this index is based on internal influences. Specifically, this index measures the prices of goods and services produced in-country by the most representative production enterprises. Accordingly, this index measures price fluctuations from the perspective of producers. Over the years, this index has recorded minor fluctuations starting from the highest increase rate in 2011 with 6.1 percent, to the lowest in 2020 with -0.8 percent. Under this index, the average annual difference for a ten-year period is 1.9 percent (Chart 5).

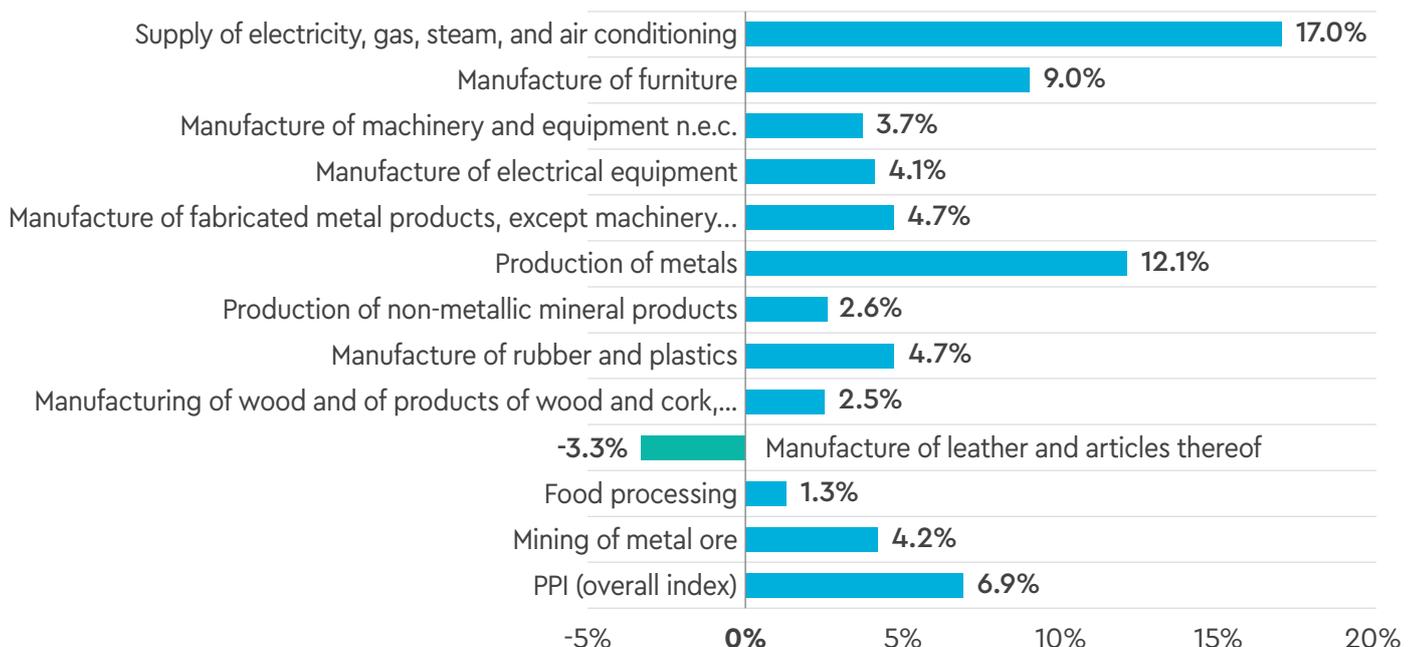
¹² Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Import Price Index. Source: <https://bit.ly/313LjFF>

Chart 5. Producer Price Index for 2021

During 2021, similar to other indices, the data show that there has been an increase in producer prices, with an annual average of 4.2 percent (January–September). On a quarterly basis, the highest price increase rate was in the third quarter of 2021, at 6.9 percent.

Source:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

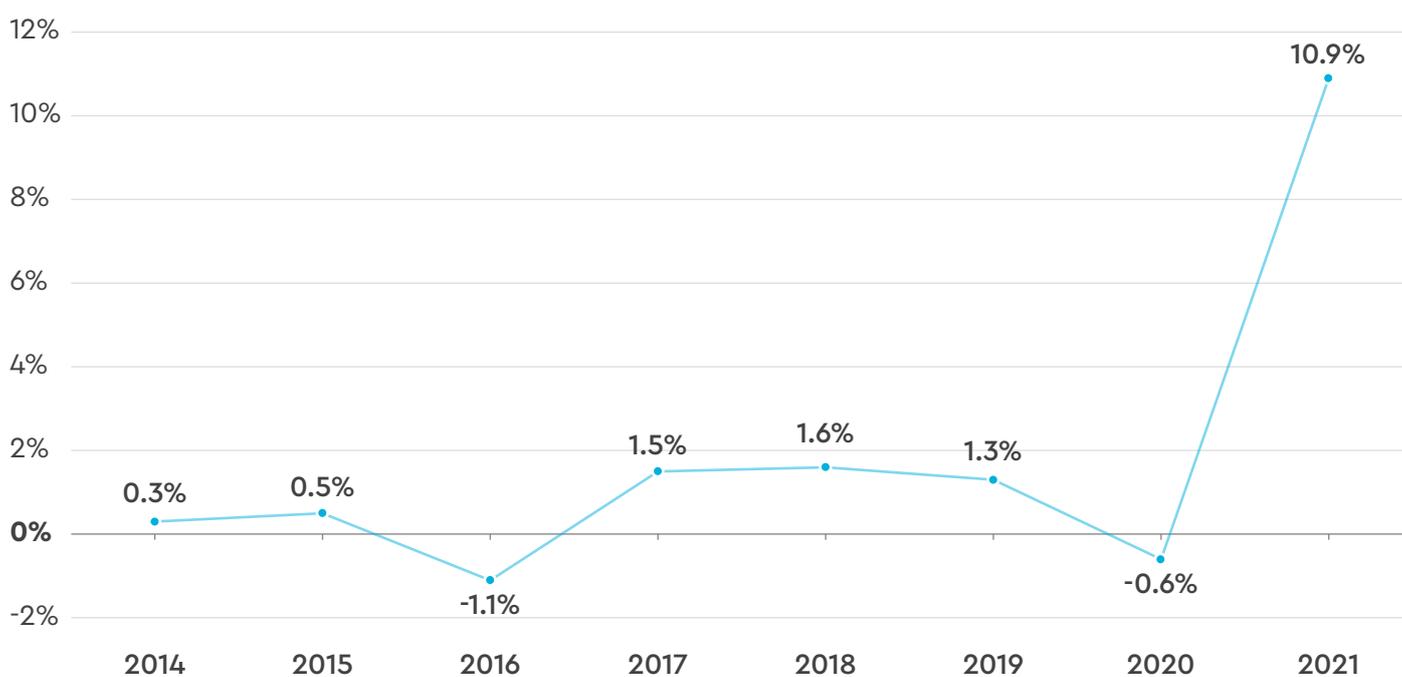
In terms of economic activities, the highest increase in prices during this quarter was in the category of electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply, at a rate of 17 percent. Further, prices increased in production of metals, by 12.1 percent, and manufacture of furniture, by 9 percent (Chart 6).¹³

Chart 6. Producer Price Index, Q3 2021 by category – annual difference

¹³ Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Producer Price Index. Source: <https://bit.ly/3z1Wsn6>

The last index subject to examination in this study is the Construction Cost Index. This index is considered important for analysis as it directly affects and determines real estate prices. Moreover, it is relevant to the economy considering that it represents the sector with the highest private investment, and at the same time constitutes the largest share of foreign direct investment. This index, calculated on a quarterly basis by KAS since 2014, aims to measure price factors that comprise construction costs. Such factors include Materials (raw materials), Wages, Machinery, Transport, Energy, and Other costs.

Chart 7. Construction Cost Index for 2021



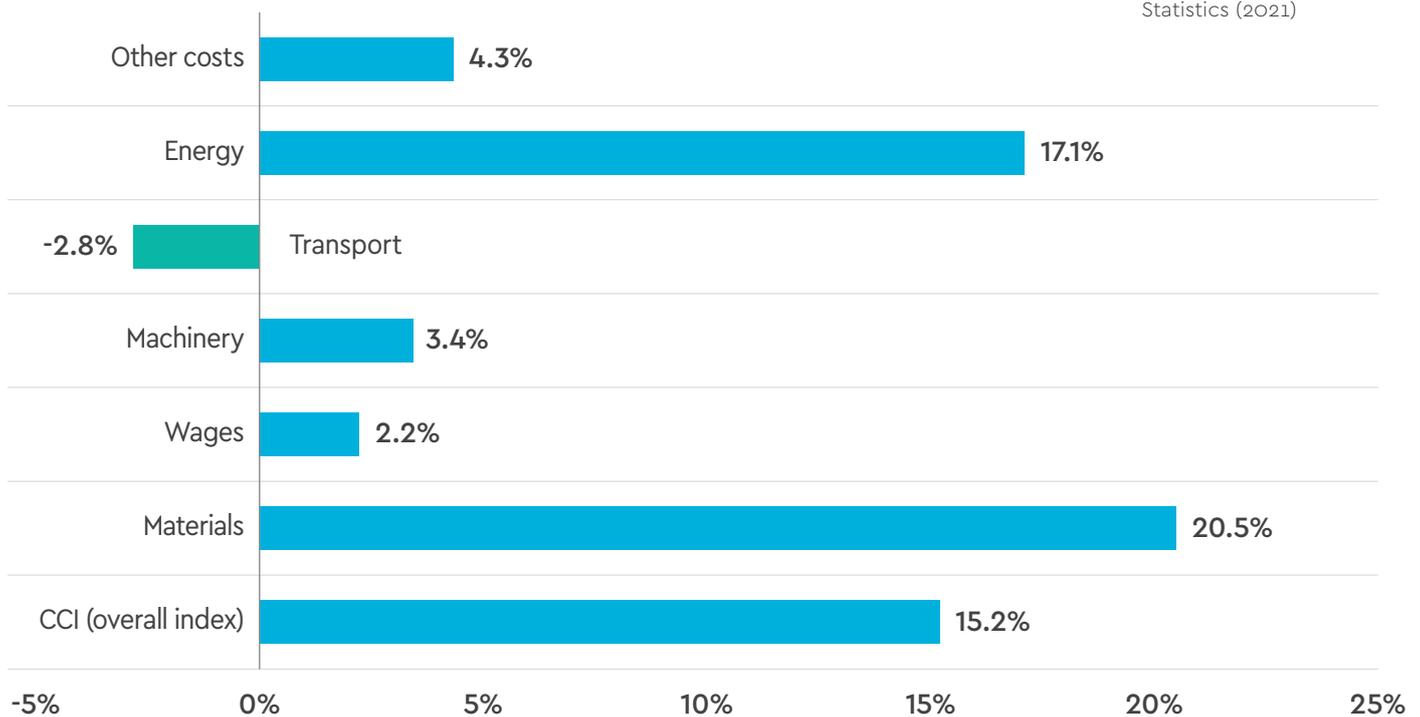
Over a six-year period (2014–2020), this index has remained at a relatively low level, with an average annual increase of 0.5 percent (Chart 7). However, similar to other price indices, during 2021, there is a steady increase in construction prices. The annual average calculated for the period January–September 2021 was 10.9 percent, with the highest increase occurring in the third quarter of the year, where the increase rate was 15.2 percent compared to the same period last year.¹⁴

Source:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

Based on construction cost categories, data for Q3 2021 show that Materials recorded the highest increase, at a rate of 20.5 percent. Specifically, in this category the highest increase was recorded in Electrical materials and Construction materials with 25.9 and 21.3 percent, respectively. Moreover, there were higher prices recorded in Energy, with an increase of 17.1 percent (Chart 8). There were increases recorded in other cost categories as well, however, at a lower rate. According to the below chart, the annual increase in Other costs, Machinery, and Wages was 4.3, 3.4, and 2.2 percent, respectively. Transport costs recorded a negative increase rate, with -2.8 percent.¹⁵

¹⁴ Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Construction Cost Index. Source: <https://bit.ly/3qqNRrv>

¹⁵ Ibid.

Chart 8. Construction Cost Index, Q3 2021 by category – annual differenceSource:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

Price increase and wage level in Kosovo

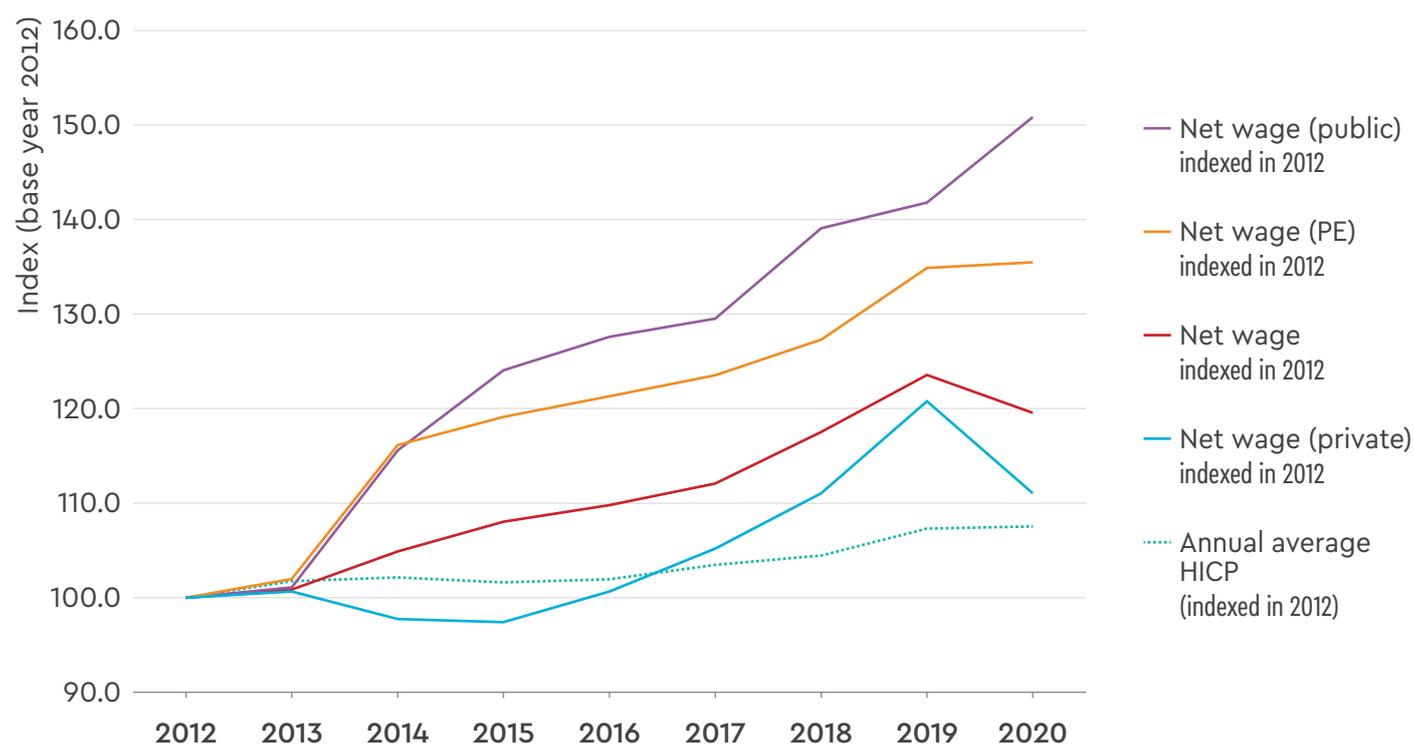
For purposes of a more thorough analysis, this report also examines the wage level in Kosovo and provides a comparison of wage level to price level. The average net wage and the Consumer Price Index were used to draw the comparison. This index has been chosen as it represents the prices of the consumer basket and by comparing it to the level of wages, it can be assessed whether there has been an increase or a decrease in purchasing power.

According to the latest data from KAS, the average net salary in Kosovo in 2020 was EUR 416, down 3.3 percent from the previous year. This came as a result of the decline in economic activity during 2020, as well as the sensitivity of the private sector to economic activity. In sectoral terms, the highest average net salary was in the sector of public enterprises, in the amount of EUR 680, followed by the average net salary in the public sector at EUR 552, and in the private sector at EUR 342. On average, during the period 2013–2020, the average net wage increase rate across sectors was 2.3 percent.¹⁶ On the other hand, the minimum wage has remained at the same level over a period of several years. According to data from KAS, the minimum wage in Kosovo is EUR 130 for the age group up to 35 years of age, and EUR 170 for the age group over 35 years of age.¹⁷

Since wage related data published by KAS is from 2012, this year was used as baseline in comparing the increase in wages with the increase in prices. Accordingly, the indexing of the annual average of the Consumer Price Index and the net wage was based on 2012, as a base year (index = 100).

¹⁶ Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Average Wage Level by year. Source: <https://bit.ly/3qBJYPn>

¹⁷ Kosovo Agency of Statistics (2021), Wage Level in Kosovo. Source: <https://bit.ly/3rm6Mmi>

Chart 9. Wages and Prices indexed in 2012

According to the data shown in Chart 9, it is noted that all indices have increased over the years (excluding 2020). The two highest indices in 2020 are those of the level of net wages in the public sector and in public enterprises, with a value of 150.8 and 135.5, respectively. In these two sectors, the highest increase was recorded in 2014, when the decision to increase salaries in the public sector took effect. Further, although the private sector wage index is lower, there is a more pronounced increase in the period 2017–2019. In these indices, the lowest value is recorded in the Consumer Price Index, at 107.5. If compared to the average net wage index across sectors (at 119.5), it is observed that the wage level is higher than the price level over the years. Accordingly, it can be concluded that consumer purchasing power, or discretionary income¹⁸ has increased over the years. However, it should be noted that this analysis does not include data from 2021 which may show different results due to changes that occurred in 2021 as elaborated above.

Source:
Kosovo Agency of
Statistics (2021)

Calculations:
GAP Institute

An issue that may have an impact on the calculation of the Consumer Price Index and leaves room for in-depth analysis, is the calculation of the weights of product and service categories used in the calculation of the index. Over the years, the weights used by category levels have changed slightly, regardless of the economic situation. This can also be noted in the period 2019–2021, where e.g., the Transport and Health categories have a relatively equal weight in all three years. Considering that during 2020 citizens spent a portion of the year in lockdown, it is expected that a significant decline to be noted in the use of transport services. Similarly, in health services, in light of the pandemic situation, there has been an increase in the use of such services. For this reason, it is important to ensure that the weight used in the final calculation of the index for some categories shall be in line with the current economic situation. This is necessary to avoid overestimating or underestimating the price level.

¹⁸ Discretionary income is income remaining after deduction of taxes, other mandatory charges, and expenditure on necessary items.

Conclusion and recommendations

In conclusion, during this year, in Kosovo, as in other countries, there was an increase in price levels, considering the fact that Kosovo is a small economy and susceptible to external pressures. This rise in prices came as a result of the mismatch of supply and demand during the pandemic and the recovery of economic activity after the lockdown period due to the pandemic. During 2021, the Consumer Price Index in Kosovo recorded a consistent upward trend, with an average annual increase of 3.1 percent until November. The increase in prices is also observed in other price indices, where the Import Price Index recorded an average annual increase of 8.3 percent, the Producer Price Index 4.2 percent, and the Construction Cost Index 10.9 percent.

The examination of the wage level in Kosovo shows that the average net wage has changed over the years, while the minimum wage has remained at the same level. Based on indexed net wages by sector and annual average of the Consumer Price Index presented in this study, it is concluded that the wage level has recorded a higher increase than the price level over the years and consequently consumer purchasing power has increased (2021 data is not included in this calculation). On the other hand, the minimum wage remained at the same level.

Considering the issues discussed above, one potential recommendation for mitigating the effect of rising prices based on this analysis is to increase the minimum wage. Although the Administrative Instruction on Determining the Minimum Wage stipulates that the Government shall, acting on recommendations by the Economic and Social Council, determine the minimum wage based on several factors at the end of each year, this is yet to be implemented. Therefore, it is recommended to implement the applicable legislation on the determination of the minimum wage and, on an annual basis, conduct a review according to the factors defined by law, which are: cost of living expenses, unemployment rate, labor market situation, and the extent of competition and productivity in the country.¹⁹ However, it should be noted that raising the minimum wage may affect further price increases, as an increase in income will cause demand to rise.

Another recommendation is to increase payments to beneficiaries of social assistance schemes. Despite the fact that such payments were increased in 2018 and there have also been increases in response to the pandemic in both 2020 and 2021, these payments for indigent cases are still lower than provided at the poverty threshold (especially in households of more than five members).

The rise in prices led to complaints from citizens and doubts of 'collusion' by producers and businesses to fix prices, whether of products (increase in the price of bread) or services (increase in the price of hairdressing services).²⁰ Concerning such doubts, it is recommended that the Kosovo Competition Authority should first become operational, considering that it still lacks a person at the helm after the end of term of the current head and members of the Competition Commission on June 9, 2021, and also to step up market monitoring for 'collusion'.

Finally, there are two recommendations regarding the calculation of the price index. One deals with the discrepancy between the indices: the increase rate of the Consumer Price Index is much lower than that of the Import Price Index (although it is known that the consumer basket is in large part composed of imported products). And the second relates to the same weights used in the CPI categories, not taking into account the decline in economic activity of certain categories. Therefore, relevant institutions should consider these issues and improve the methodologies for calculating these indices.

19 Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo (2017), Administrative Instruction (MLSW) NO. 09/2017 for Criteria and Determination Procedure of the Minimal Wages in Republic of Kosovo. Source: <https://bit.ly/33bx82F>

20 Koha (2021), Qytetarët në Ferizaj ankohen për rritjen e çmimeve të produkteve ushqimore. Source: <https://bit.ly/3rlmlKZ>

Annex

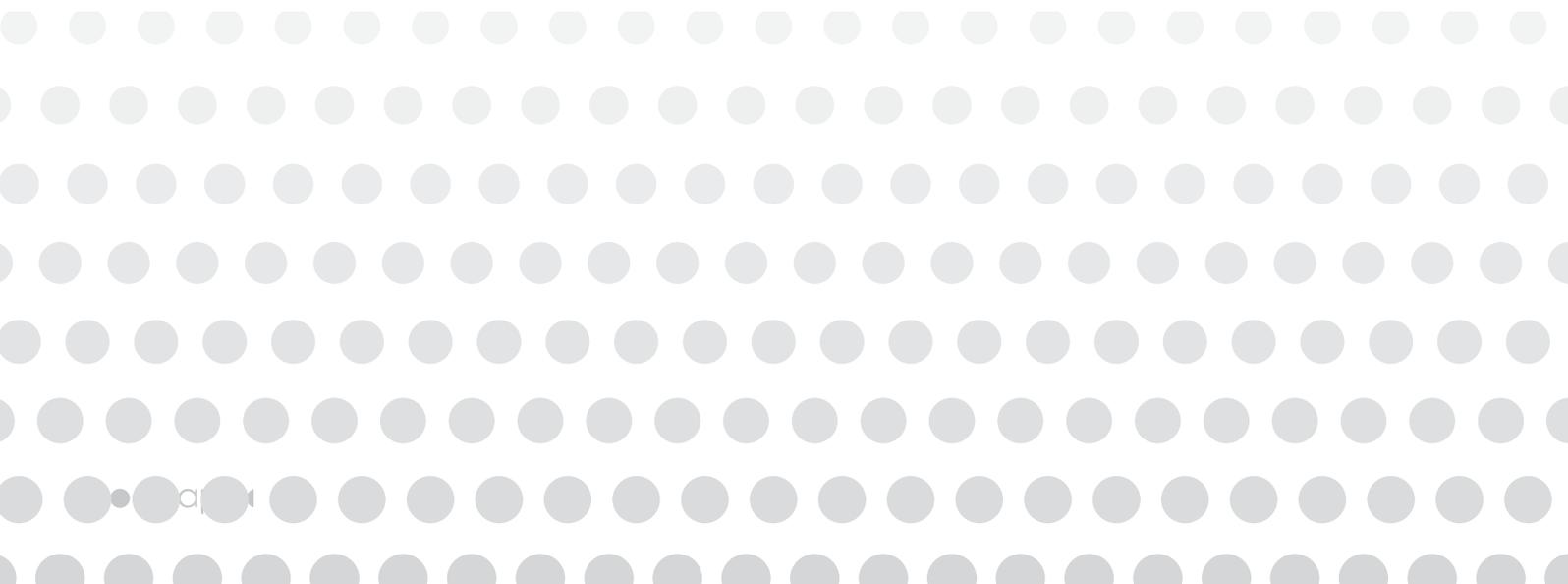
Annex 1. CPI Weights by Code, Group, and Subgroup

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
00	00 CPI (overall index)	100.0										
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	42.7	37.8	37.8	38.2	40.9	39.2	37.6	39.8	40.0	40.1	39.9
01.1	Food	38.5	34.9	34.9	35.1	37.1	33.9	32.1	33.9	34.7	34.7	33.6
01.1.1	Bread and cereals	10.1	7.8	7.8	7.5	9.2	8.3	8.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.8
01.1.2	Meat	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.8	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.4	9.8
01.1.3	Fish	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
01.1.4	Milk, cheese, and eggs	5.3	6.9	6.9	7.1	9.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.9
01.1.5	Oils and fats	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
01.1.6	Fruit	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
01.1.7	Vegetables	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.7
01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate, and confectionery	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
01.1.9	Food products N.E.C.	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
01.2	Non-alcoholic beverages	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.4	6.3
01.2.1	Coffee, tea, and cocoa	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, and fruit and vegetable juices	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	5.1
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	8.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.4
02.1	Alcoholic beverages	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9
02.2	Tobacco	6.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.6
03	Clothing and footwear	11.7	7.2	7.2	6.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.2
03.1	Clothing	7.9	5.5	5.5	4.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.2
03.2	Footwear	3.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	10.5	7.1	7.1	7.6	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.8
04.1	Actual rentals for housing	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
04.3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
04.4	Water supply and miscellaneous services for the dwelling	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
04.5	Electricity, gas, and other fuels	7.9	4.8	4.8	5.2	6.6	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
05	Furnishing, household equipment, and routine maintenance of the house	4.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.7
05.1	Furniture and furnishings, carpets, and other floor coverings	0.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
05.2	Household textiles	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
05.3	Household appliances	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
05.4	Glassware, tableware, and household utensils	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
05.5	Tools and equipment for house and garden	0.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4
05.6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5
06	Health	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1
06.1	Medical products, appliances, and equipment	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2
06.2	Out-patient services	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
06.3	Hospital services	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
07	Transport	8.1	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.1	13.1	14.4	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.8
07.1	Purchase of vehicles	0.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0
07.2	Operation of personal transport equipment	5.6	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9
07.3	Transport services	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9
08	Communication	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.3
08.1	Postal services	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
08.x	Telephone and telefax equipment, and telephone and telefax services	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1
09	Recreation and culture	1.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2
09.1	Audio-visual, photographic, and information processing equipment	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
09.2	Other major durables for recreation and culture	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
09.3	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens, and pets	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
09.4	Recreational and cultural services	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
09.5	Newspapers, books, and stationery	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
09.6	Package Holidays	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
10	Education	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
11	Restaurants and hotels	2.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1
11.1	Catering services	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8
11.2	Accommodation services	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.6
12.1	Personal care	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
12.3	Personal effects N.E.C.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
12.4	Social protection	0.1	:	:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
12.5	Insurance	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
12.6	Financial services N.E.C.	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
12.7	Other services N.E.C.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source:
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