Statistical Yearbook

2017

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2017

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Introduction

Institute of Statistics is pleased to present to the users the Statistical Yearbook 2012-2016.

This publication is an extensive overview of the most important statistical indicators. The Statistical Yearbook provides an overview of the current socio-economic situation of Albanian society, dedicated to the all users of statistical data, decision-makers, administrators, community businesses, researchers etc.

This publication comes in a format that follows the example and experience of European countries.

The main purpose is to provide a full summary of social and economic statistics in a single volume for a period of 5 years. The statistics presented in the Statistical Yearbook were issued by the specialized sectors of the Institute of Statistics.

In this edition of 177 pages are summarized statistical data and indicators for economy, environment, agriculture etc. Divided into 18 chapters the users can find a combination of text tables and graphs, to make this publication more understandable.

Due to the considerable number of indicators and data, the Statistical Yearbook remains one of the most important publications of the Institute of Statistics. It's an instrument that guides the users in the variety of data produced, an instrument that INSTAT will improve and update in order to answer the ever-increasing demand for information of our society.

The publication is also available in electronic format, to facilitate its use.

We thank all the institutions that contributed with the information to expand the content of this Yearbook and we would kindly ask for everyone's contribution to improve this publication.

PhD Delina IBRAHIMAJ

Director General, INSTAT

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Used acronyms

GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
LSMS	-	Living Standard Measurement Survey
LFS	-	Labour Force Survey
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
MARDWA	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration
SBP	-	Utilized Agriculture Area
AH	-	Agricultural Holding
ASF	-	Area Sampling Survey
PSU	-	Primary Segments Units
Area	-	Area
Ha	-	Hectar
M3	-	Cubic meter
Kg	-	Kilos
Kv	-	Quintal
%	-	Percentage
EU	-	European Union
COFOG	-	The classification of government expenditure by function
COICOP	-	Classification of Individual Consumption by use
ESA	-	European System of National and Regional Accounts
I	-	Gross Capital Formation
FISIM	-	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
NPISHs	-	Non-profit institutions serving households
C	-	Consumption
LKAU	-	Local Kind of Activity Unit
CP	-	Nomenclature of products
NUTS	-	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
NACE	-	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
UN	-	United Nations Organization
G	-	Government expenditures
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
SNA	-	European System of Accounts
VAT	-	Value Added Tax
GVA	-	Gross Value Added
SBR	-	Statistical Business Register
NACE Rev. 2	-	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
*) NRC	-	National Registration Centre
GDT	-	General Directory of Taxation

*) In April 2016 National Registration Center was changed to National Center of Business.

POPULATION

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in the Albanian population, taking into account some of the key demographic indicators, including information on changes in population over the period 2012-2016, population density, fertility, life expectancy and total age dependency rate. Presented indicators suggest a slight decrease of population during the given period, which is approaching the aging process as a result of increasing life expectancy as well as fertility that still remains below replacement level.

Population and population change

The latest demographic developments show that Albanian population is decreasing, while population structure shows that population is moving towards aging process. This comes due to an increasing in life expectancy on one hand and fertility which even though is increasing slightly, it still remains below replacement level, on the other hand.

Population density in the mid of 2016 is 100 inhabitants per km2, it has a slightly decrease throughout the last five years.

Table 1: Average population by sex and density, 2012-2016

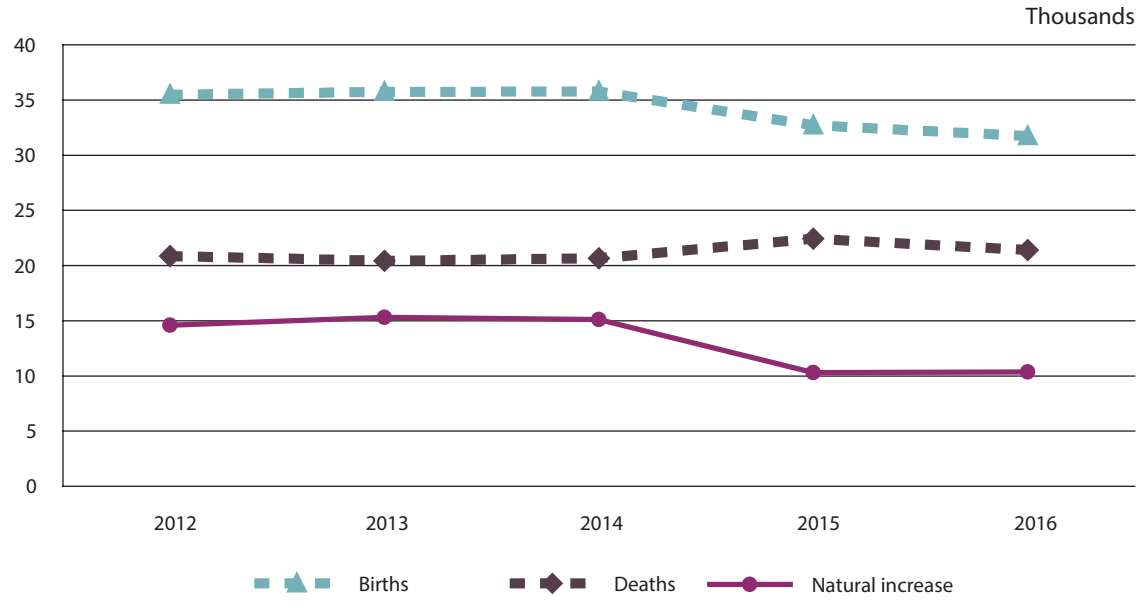
		Average population (thousand)	Density
2012	Total	2,900	100.9
	Male	1,460	
	Female	1,441	
2013	Total	2,895	100.7
	Male	1,461	
	Female	1,434	
2014	Total	2,889	100.5
	Male	1,461	
	Female	1,428	
2015	Total	2,881	100.2
	Male	1,460	
	Female	1,421	
2016	Total	2,876	100.0
	Male	1,456	
	Female	1,420	

As of January 1, 2012 until January 1, 2017 the population of our country has decreased by some 26 thousand inhabitants, this is equivalent to an annually increasing rate negative of 0.18 %.

Figure 1: Population by sex, 2012-2016

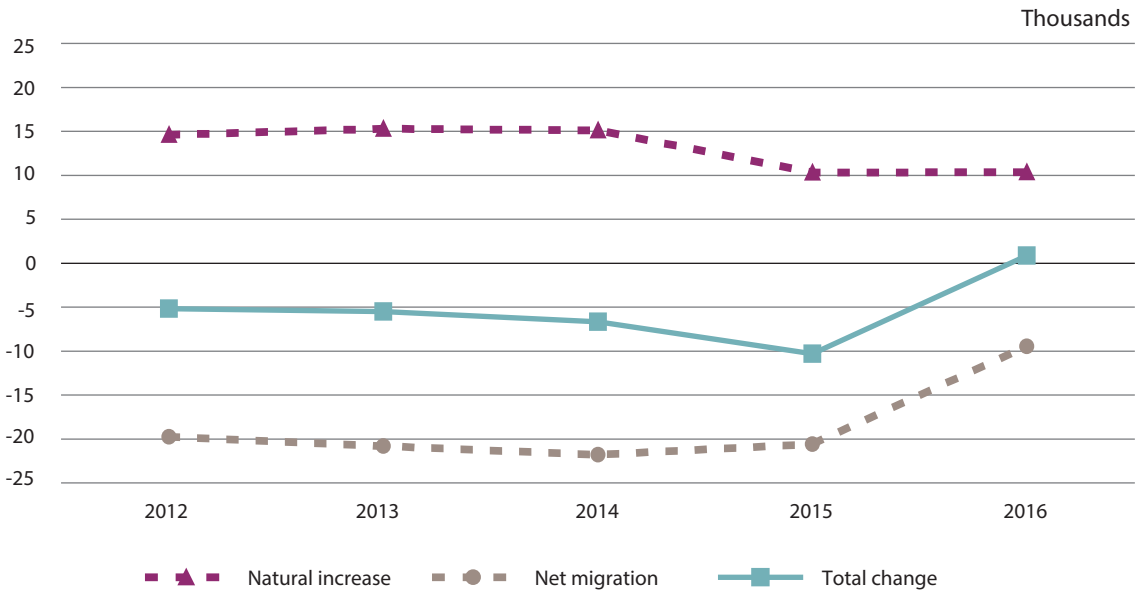
Population change is the result of two components: natural increase and net migration. Natural increase of population has experienced a decrease during the last two years, this happened due to the decreasing of the number of births and the increasing of number of deaths.

Figure 2: Births, deaths and natural increase, 2012-2016



Negative net migration (outflows exceed inflows) has played an essential role in the population decline of the country, but the natural increase in 2016 was able to fill the gap caused by the net migration. *Figure* 3 shows population changes as a result of two main components. As it may be seen, not necessarily the changes in the natural increase follow the population change and this because an important impact in population change is given by the net migration balance.

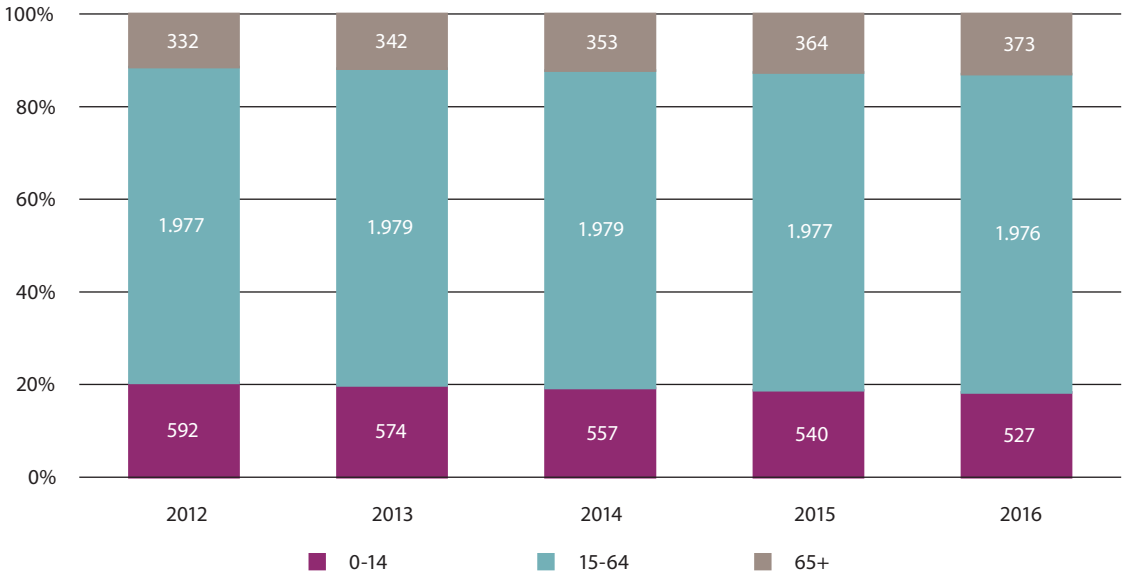
Figure 3: Population change components, 2012-2016



Population structure

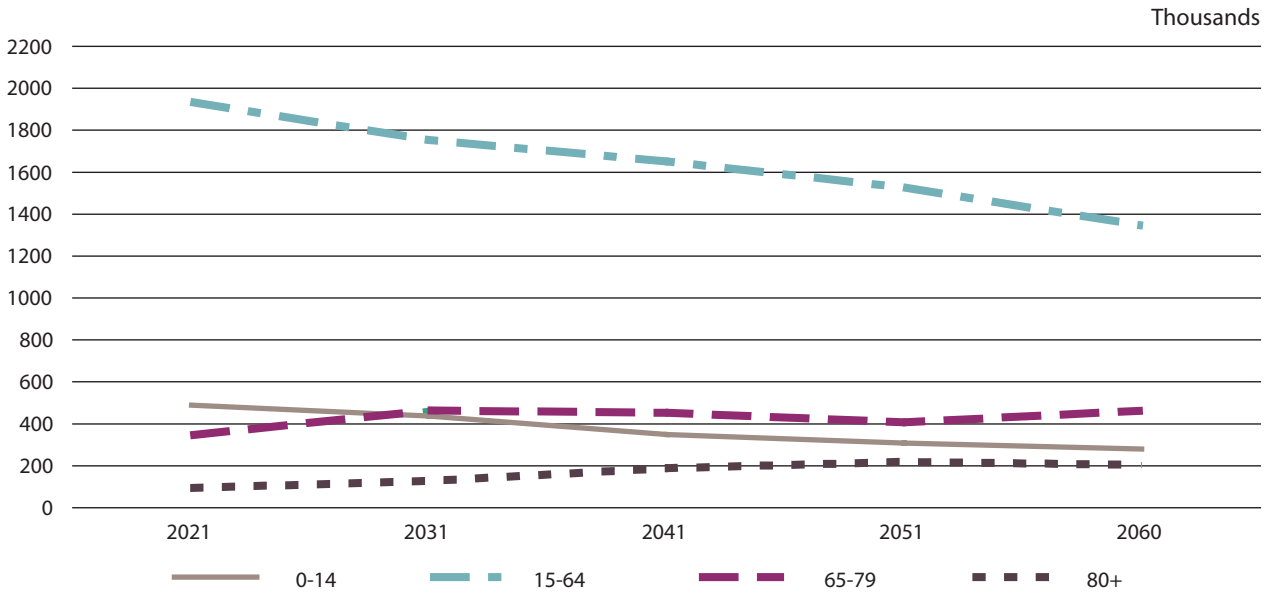
In 2016, in the average total population of Albania, young persons (0-14 years) occupied 18.3 %, the working age population 15-64 is estimated two-thirds (68.7 %) of the total population, while the population over 65 years occupied 13.0 % of the total. Figure 4 reflects the trend of developments that have occurred for the age groups in question. The age group that dominates in the total population is the population of working age 15-64 which during the years 2011-2015 has undergone slight fluctuations. The tendency towards aging process in the future is noticed by a slight increase in proportion of population aged 65 and over, associated with the reduction in the number of young people (0-14 years).

Figure 4: Average population by three broad age group, 2012-2016



This trend is supported by the population projection. It is expected to have a reduction in population number of the age group 0-14 years and 15-64 years, so in 2060 the age group 15-64 is expected to reach about 1.4 million from 2.0 million in 2016. While the age groups 65-79 and 80+ are expected to increase during the period in question.

Figure 5: Population projections by broad age group, 2021-2060



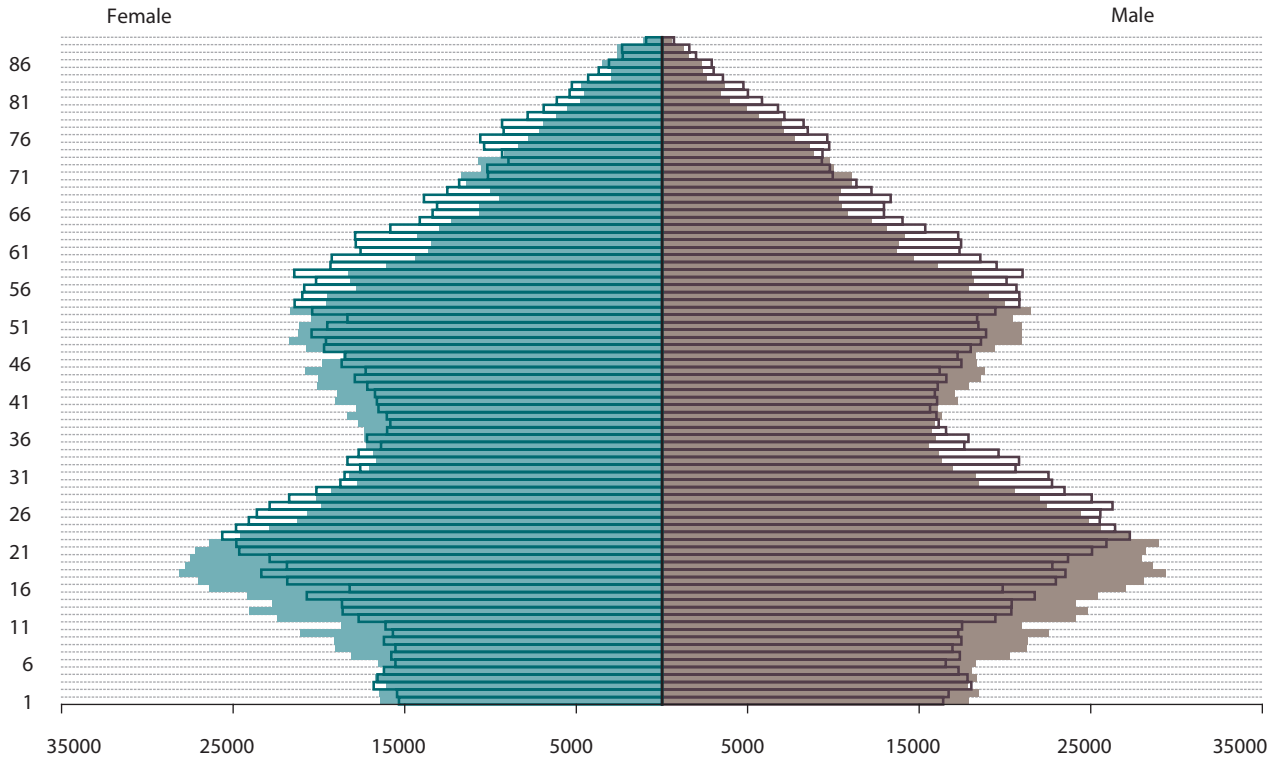
The table below show the total age dependency ratios, which are indicators that analyse more deeply the population structure. The age dependency ratio are calculated by a comparison of the number of dependent persons (youngsters aged 0-14 years old and/ or elderly people aged 65+ years old) with the working age population. In 2016 the old age dependency ratio in Albania is 18.9 % against 16.8 % in 2012. The old age dependency ratio expresses an increasing trend throughout the years, showing an increasing weight to the working age population. Young age dependency ratio in 2016 is 26.7% against 29.9% in 2012, showing a downward trend of this ratio in our country.

Table 2: Indicators of population structure, 2012-2016

	Mean age	Young age dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio	Total age dependency ratio
	(years)	(%)		
2012	35.3	29.9	16.8	46.7
2013	35.8	29.0	17.3	46.3
2014	36.2	28.2	17.9	46.0
2015	36.6	27.3	18.4	45.7
2016	37.0	26.7	18.9	45.5

Population pyramids show the distribution of population by sex and age. Each column corresponds to the proportion of population with respective age and gender. They are a very good indicator regarding the study of changes in the population structure. Figure 6 shows the projected changes in the structure of the population for the upcoming years, by comparing 2017 with 2060 population structures. The population pyramids of 2016 and 2060 show that the population of Albania is projected to continue to grow old. In the coming decades the high number of baby-boomers (those born around 1960) will increase the number of old population. So it shows how this numerous part of the population moved up while the middle and the base of the pyramid are projected to shrink significantly by 2060.

Figure 6: Population pyramids, 2012-20177



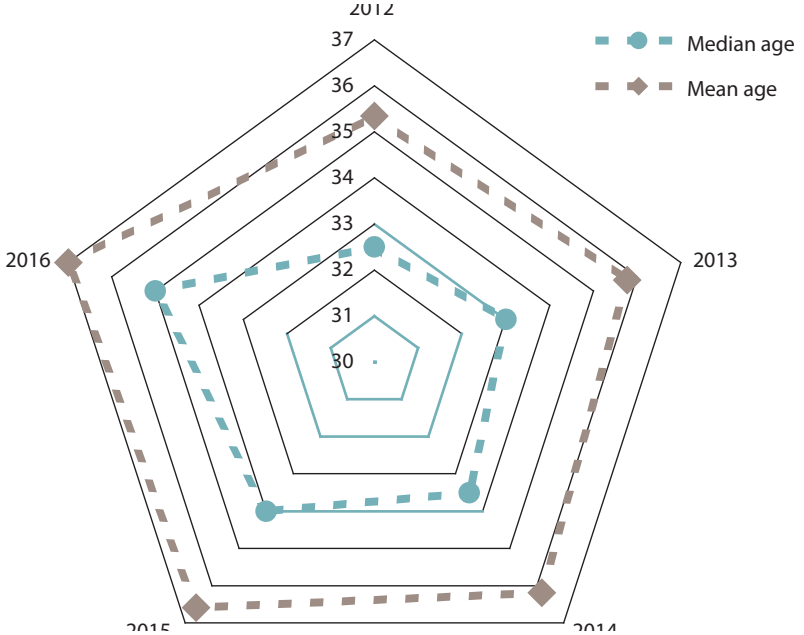
Solid colour: 2012
Bordered: 2017

Figure 7: Population pyramids, 2017-2060

Solid colour: 2017
Bordered: 2060

Median and the mean age of the population are indicators that show clear trends towards aging of our population. It is observed a significant increase in median age, which marks 35 years in 2016 from 32 years that has been in 2012. The median age 35 years shows that half of the total population is younger than this age and the other half older. On the other hand the mean age marks 37 years in 2016, which is higher than that of 2012 by about 2 years.

Figure 8: Mean age and median age of population, 2012-2016

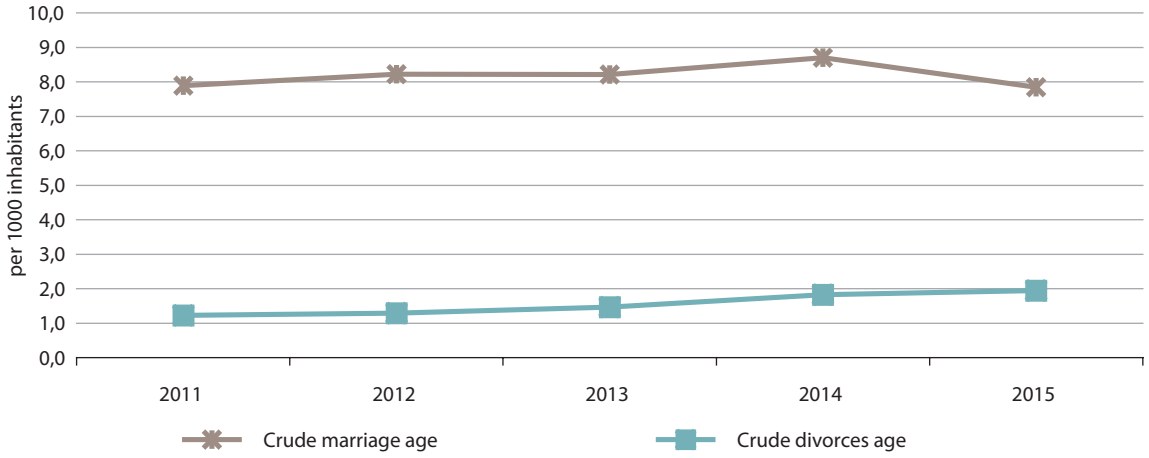


Marriages and divorces

The figure below illustrates crude marriage and divorce rates expressed per 1.000 inhabitants. In 2016, 23 thousand marriages are recorded in the civil registration offices, or expressed as crude rate, 7.8 marriages per 1.000 thousands inhabitants. This coefficient has fluctuated during the period 2012-2016 and experienced a decrease in 2016.

In 2016, divorces noticed an increase with 5,582 cases from 3,561 divorces expressed per 1.000 inhabitants 1.3 divorces. Over the years 2012-2016 it can be noticed a gradually increase from 1.2 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants in 2012, on 1.9 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants in 2016.

Figure 9: Crude rate of marriages and divorces, 2012-2016



Did you know?

During this period 2012-2016, the favourite mouth for Albanians to marry is August, followed by September, December and January.

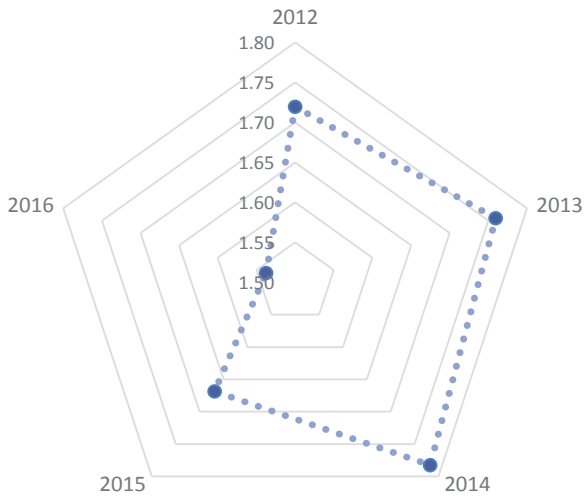
Table 3: Marriages by marriage month, 2012-2016

Months	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**22,891**	**23,820**	**23,769**	**24,997**	**22,562**
January	2,340	2,168	2,207	2,221	1,894
February	1,485	1,820	1,792	1,844	1,741
March	1,598	1,780	1,758	1,975	1,711
April	1,876	1,894	1,840	2,024	1,599
May	1,672	1,756	1,690	1,748	1,710
June	1,426	1,583	1,568	1,979	1,433
July	1,737	1,841	1,627	2,222	1,573
August	2,898	2,769	2,732	3,050	2,811
September	2,059	2,255	2,359	2,207	2,110
October	2,037	2,059	2,158	2,075	2,135
November	1,672	1,756	1,721	1,668	1,809
December	2,091	2,139	2,317	1,984	2,036

Fertility

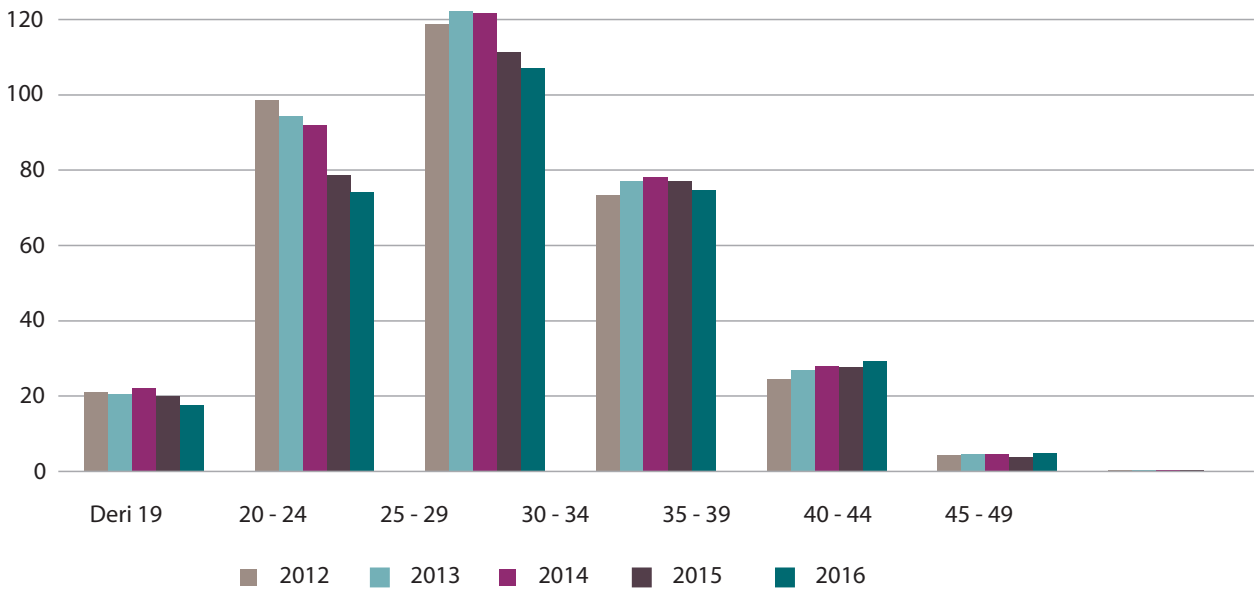
Women are delivering less children thus slowing down the natural population increase. In 2012 this indicator was 1.72 live births per women maintaining almost the same value till in 2014 with 1.78 live births per women, after 2014 this indicator has decreased at 1.54 live births per women in 2016. Although this indicator marks slightly increase, it is still under 2.1 children per women. The rate of 2.1 live births per woman is considered the replacement level for most developed countries. In other words, with this rate, we would have a stationery population in the long-term, if the incoming or outgoing migration flows are not considered.

Figure 10: Total fertility rate, 2012-2016



Considering the age specific fertility rate (live births per 1.000 women), the highest number of births is among women aged 25-29 years, followed by those aged 20-24 years. While the lowest number of births is marked for women aged 40 years and over.

Figure 11: Age specific fertility rate, 2012-2016



Births by mouth during 2012-2016 period show that September marks the highest number of births.

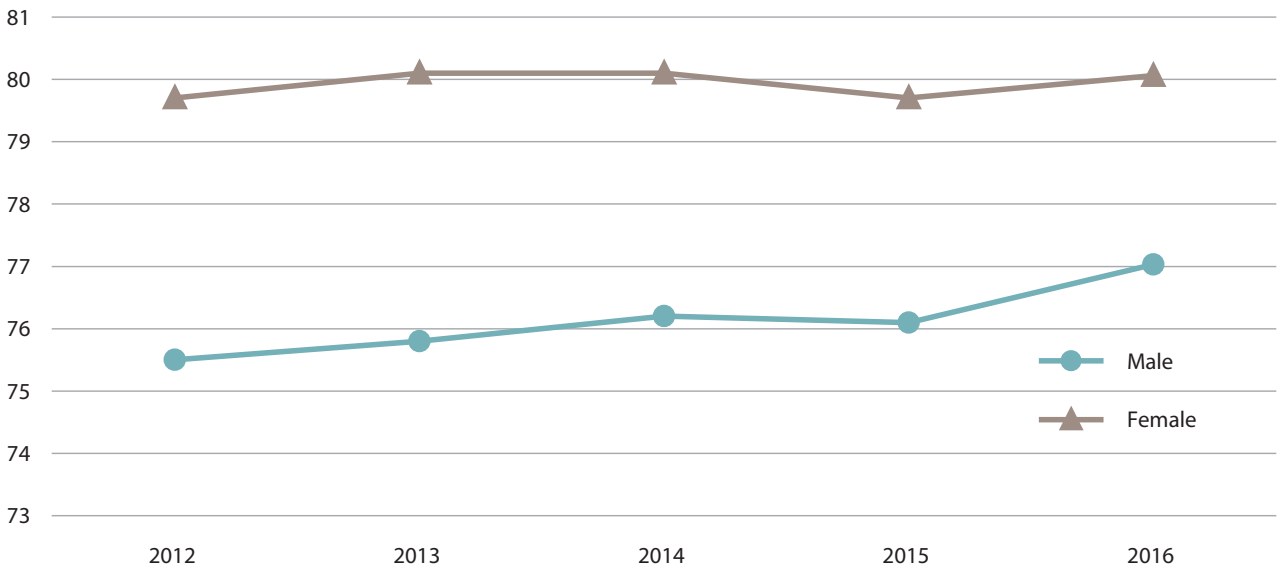
Table 4: Births by month of birth, 2012-2016

Manths	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**35,473**	**35,750**	**35,760**	**32,715**	**31,733**
January	2,939	2,839	2,837	2,742	2,517
February	2,507	2,408	2,491	2,350	2,274
March	2,636	2,621	2,674	2,554	2,372
April	2,574	2,450	2,708	2,489	2,269
May	2,881	2,870	2,955	2,766	2,456
June	3,016	3,062	3,078	2,736	2,640
July	3,385	3,451	3,519	2,986	2,999
August	3,420	3,258	3,273	2,733	2,946
September	3,452	3,499	3,537	2,996	3,141
October	3,157	3,429	3,165	2,923	2,882
November	2,722	2,949	2,776	2,596	2,580
December	2,784	2,914	2,747	2,844	2,657

Deaths and life expectancy

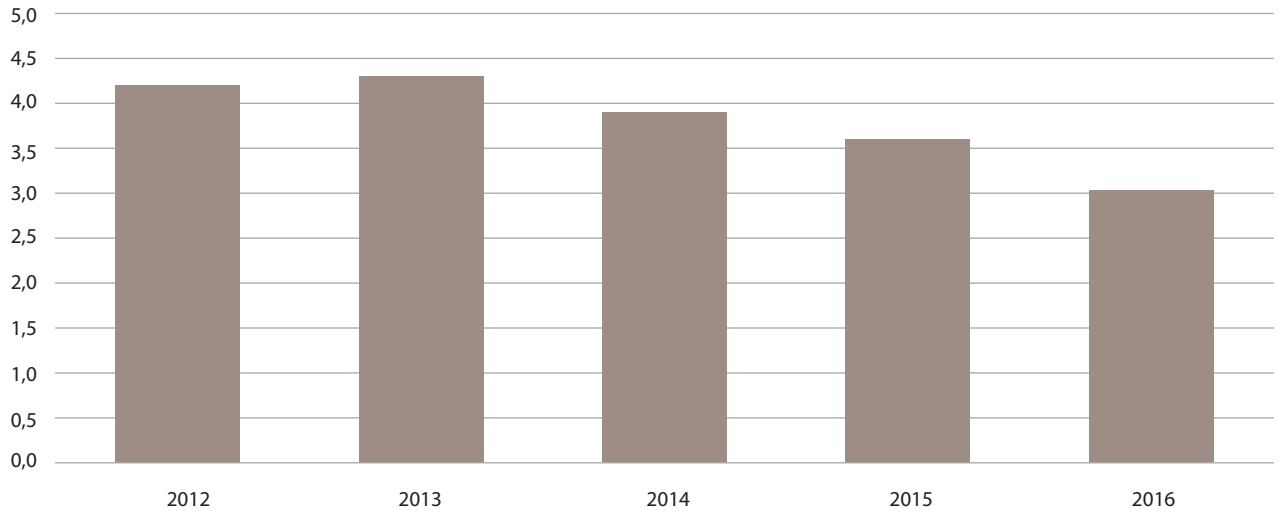
In 2016 life expectancy for women is 80.1 years and 77.0 years for men. It is noted that women live longer than men. It should be noted that for the last year, the life expectancy for both sexes has experienced an increase, but this increase is higher in men than in women.

Figure 12: Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2012-2016



Over this period sex differences in life expectancy at birth has been decreasing, so in 2016 the difference in life expectancy between women and men is 3.0 years, while in 2012 this gender gap was 4.2 year.

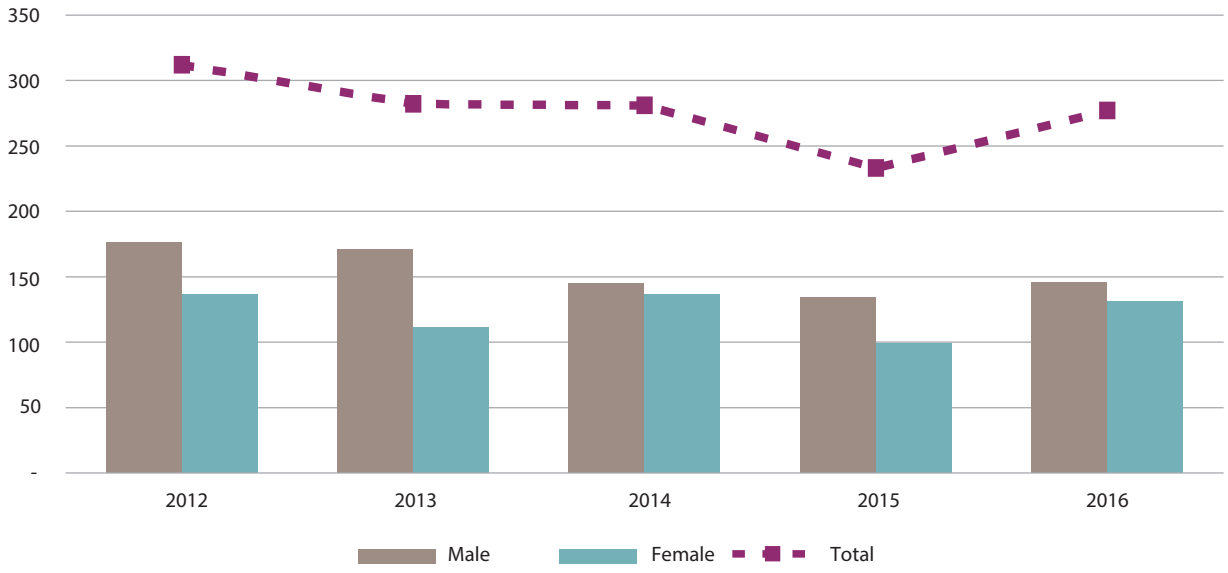
Figure 13: Life expectancy at birth, gender differences, 2012-2016



In 2016 the Civil Status Offices recorded about 21.4 thousand death in total in our country, about 4.6 % more deaths compare with one year before or 2.5 % more deaths than in 2012.

Regarding infant deaths during this period of five years, their number has decreased by 233 infant deaths in 2015, while there is an increase by 277 in 2016.
The number of infant deaths during the period 2012-2016 is higher at men that women.

Figure 14: Infant deaths by sex, 2012-2016



Data Sources

INSTAT collects a wide range of demographic data including population statistics at national and regional level, and also data on demographic events which have an impact on the size and structure of the population. The main data sources for the directorate of social statistics to attain the objectives in the calculation of the specific indicators are the administrative data and Population and Housing Censuses. Administrative sources:

Administrative resources:

- Births, deaths and marriages

Information about the births, deaths, and marriages is submitted electronically by the General Directorate of Civil Registration Offices. Such means of data transmission of demographic events ensures greater completeness and meeting the deadline of respective publications.

- Population and housing Census

The census of population and housing 2011, is a very important source for the population statistics. It is the basis for the annual population estimations.

Definitions

Vital statistics: are demographic data on the births, deaths, infant mortality and marriages.

Live birth: is the birth of children showing signs of life. It is the number of births, excluding stillbirths.

Death: Implies the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

Natural increase in population: is the increase/decline in population as a result of the biological processes (births and deaths) during a period of time. The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during a given year is the natural increase in population in that given year.

Population density: is the number of population per unit of total land area of a country. (per km^2)

Population growth rate: is the rate by which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year because of the difference of the natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage to the base population.

Total age dependency ratio: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) and older persons above working age (65+), with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Age dependency ratio of young people: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Age dependency ratio of elderly people: Ratio of the number of persons above the working age (65+ years of age) with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Net migration: is the difference between immigration and emigration of the population of a specific territory in a given period of time.

Crude marriage rate: is the number of marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in a specific territory in a given year.

Crude divorces rate: is the number of divorces per 1 000 inhabitants in a specific territory in a given year.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children a woman can bear during her reproductive period 15-49 years old.

The average life expectancy at birth: The average number of years a born today can expect to live, considering current mortality rates.

LEGAL STATISTICS

Introduction

This section presents latest statistics on criminality in country (recorded penal offences, perpetrators and damaged persons), prisoners and convicted persons for the years 2012-2016.

Main finding

Recorded penal offences

Acts that violated, damaged legal human values and society are called penal offences or in general term crimes.

During 2016 were recorded in total 33,808 penal offences, with and decrease of 5.7 % compare to 2015, or expressed in absolute value 2,056 less recorded offences. These recorded cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which is given by the law bodies.

Figure 1 presents information on the distribution of crime in the country, it expresses crime rate per 10 thousand inhabitants. This rate indicates the number of offences per 10 thousand inhabitants, placing these offences in relation to the resident population of the social environment in which conducted this criminal act. In the year 2016 this rate marks 117,4 recorded penal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants. Over the years, this rate has increased, while 2016 marks a decrease of this rate.

Figure 2 illustrates the performance of several offences over the years by comparing with a base year, in this case the year 2012. The number of offences on Drug Crimes and Violation of road traffic rules have increased considerably in comparison to 2012, 196 % and 161 % respectively. The number of offences on Robbery and have increased until 2014 and then has decreased. In 2016, the number of Robberies has decreased by 9.4%, compared to 2012. The same trend is shown also for Corruption Crimes. In 2016 the number of Corruption crimes has decreased by 29.4% compared to 2012.

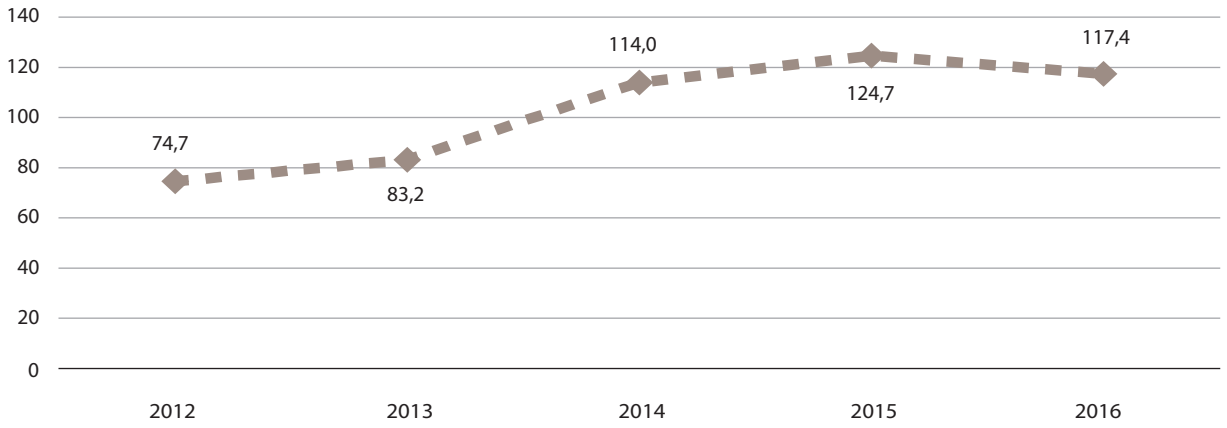
Homicides are presented in Figure 3, which illustrates the rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. Here are included intentional homicidesand manslaughter (negligent homicides). The figure showsthat the trend of homicide has decreased, where the year 2015 marks the lowest rate about 2 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. While in 2016 this rate is increased, 2,6 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Table 1: Recorded penal offences, 2012– 2016

Penal offences	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide	124	104	98	54	71
Attempted homicide	220	206	156	137	132
Lightly injury	1,375	1,340	1,463	1,312	1,122
Sexual crimes	44	87	97	137	113
Thefts	6,244	6,064	8,635	7,168	5,655
Counterfeits	683	533	553	643	807
Fraud	465	563	546	393	569
Terrorist act	10	22	39	12	13
Crimes against corruption	432	458	691	99	305
Money laundering crimes	116	125	326	100	379
Computer crimes	81	108	176	43	175
Drug crimes	1,105	1,334	1,776	2,334	3,274
The violation of road traffic rules	2,049	2,987	4,315	5,280	5,357
Other crimes	8,704	10,155	14,053	181,52	15,836
Total	**21,652**	**24,086**	**32,924**	**35,864**	**33,808**

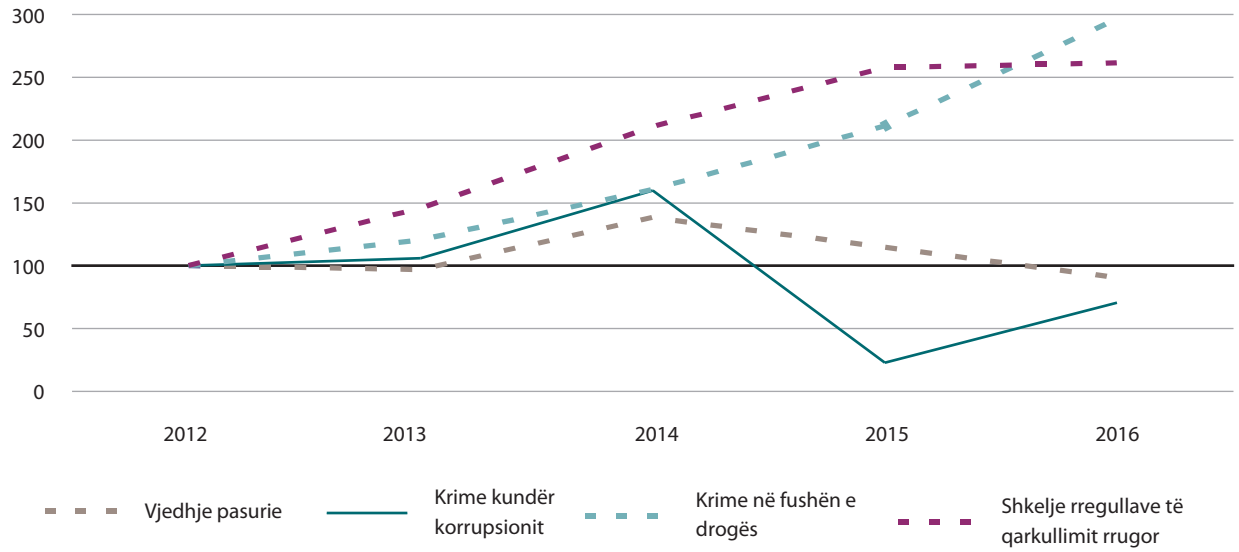
*) General Directorate of Police

Figure 1: Recorded penal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2012-2016



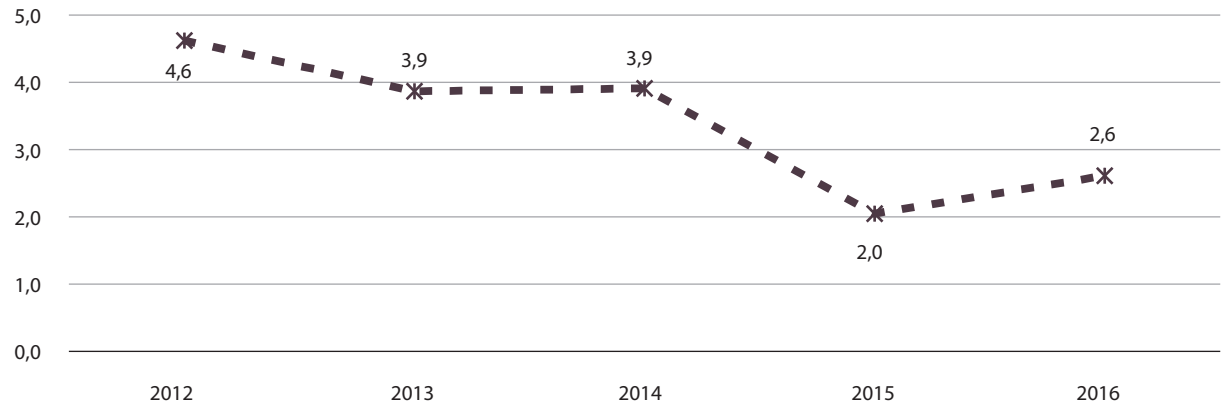
*) General Directorate of Police, INSTAT

Figure 2: Recorded penal offences by police, 2012-2016(2012=100)



*) General Directorate of Police, INSTAT

Figure 3: Rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants, 2012-2016



*) General Directorate of Police, INSTAT

Perpetrators

Data on perpetrators are provided by the General Directorate of Police, and are related to suspected persons in committing an offence.
Table 2 presents perpetrators of criminal offences during this period of five years 2012-2016. During 2016there were recorded a total of 33,426perpetrators, about 1.9 % less compare to 2015.

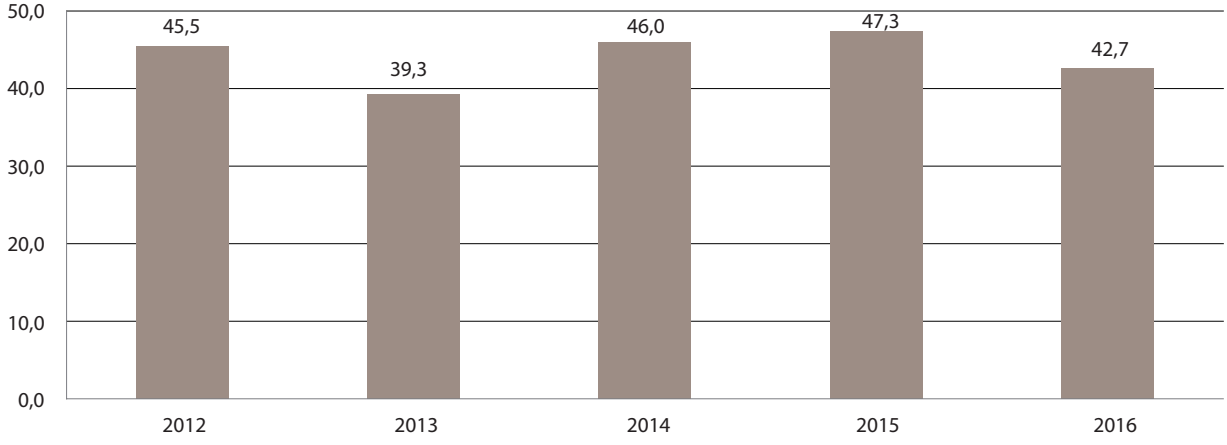
Figure 4 illustrates the attrition ratio, the percentage of suspected persons that are found guilty by a court decision. During these years this rate fluctuatesin the same levels. The year 2016 marks 42.7 % of perpetrators are convicted in courts.
In 2016 there have been 108.6 perpetrators per 10 thousand inhabitants. From figure 7 is seen an increase of this rate in years, where 2015 marks the highest value.

Table 2: Perpetrators by penal offences, 2012-2016

Criminal offences	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide	162	123	110	81	80
Attempted homicide	272	244	196	190	164
Lightly injury	1,647	1,623	1,802	1,711	1,488
Sexual crimes	49	89	101	145	119
Thefts	4,591	3,832	5,423	5,591	4,537
Counterfeits	703	561	572	697	946
Fraud	446	557	589	455	650
Corruption crime	664	709	1141	1335	1434
Money laundering crimes	146	148	403	464	460
Computer crimes	88	69	86	49	62
Drug crimes	1,345	1,413	1,692	2,212	2,534
The violation of road traffic rules	1,967	2,972	4,279	5,108	5,096
Other crimes	8,948	9,503	13,199	16,058	15,856
Total	**21,028**	**21,843**	**29,593**	**34,096**	**33,426**

*) General Directorate of Police

Figure 4: Suspect attrition rate, 2012-2016



*) General Directorate of Police

Damaged persons

Attention should be paid not only to recorded penal offences or the perpetrators, but also to protect the position of the person injured by the commission of the offense. The damaged person is any person to whom any personal or property right has been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

During 2016 are recorded a total of 19,078 damaged persons, about 5.4 % less than in the previous year.

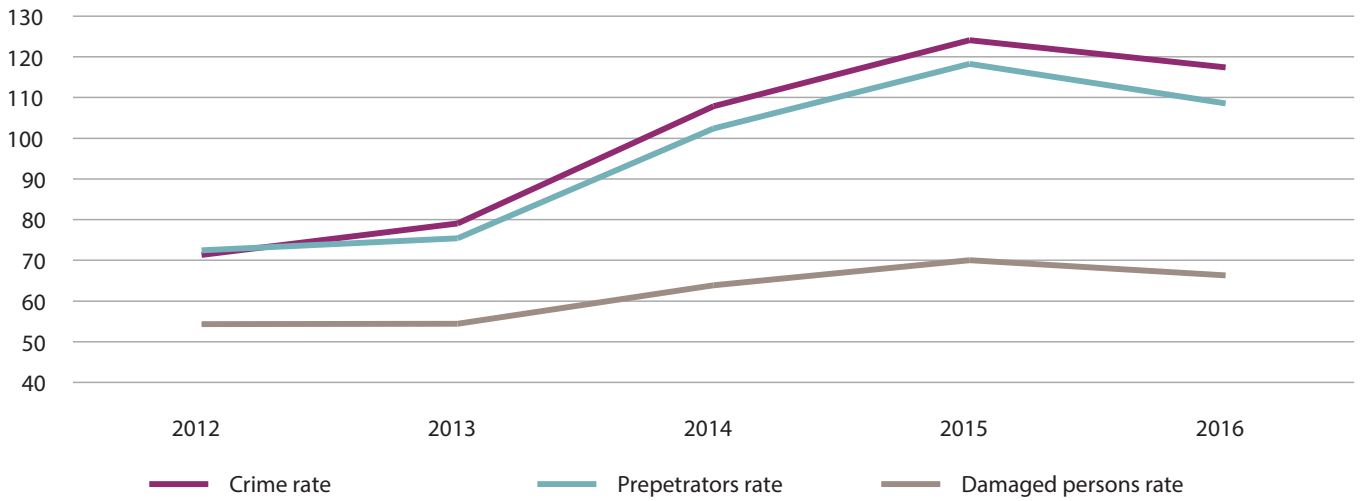
Figure 7 provides an overview of penal offenses, the perpetrators and the damaged persons over the years 2012-2016.

Table3: Damaged persons by penal offences, 2012-2016

Penal offences	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Againsttheperson	578	550	475	438	416
Againstproperty	695	623	163	147	92
Acts for theterroristpurposes	9	21	15	1	0
Crimeintheareaofillegaltrafficking	457	375	260	116	109
Domesticviolene	2,526	3,020	4,121	3,542	3,700
Theviolationofroadtrafficrules	2,395	2,381	2,675	3,232	3,357

*) General Directorate of Police

Figure 7: Crime rate, perpetrators rateand damaged persons rate, 2012-2016



*) General Directorate of Police, INSTAT

Domestic violence

Table4 presents the reported domestic violence, requests for protection orders and the number of suspected persons. From the table we noted that reported cases have increased over the years and this thanks to the awareness of population for this phenomenon.

Such abuse is even a health issue which causes injury but can also lead to fatal consequences, death. Data from General Directorate of Police show that during 2016were recorded 16 deaths as a result of domestic violence, about 4cases less than in the previous year.

Regarding suspected persons for violence during 2016this number is 3,845suspected persons, or expressed in absolute terms, about 311moresuspected persons compared to 2015.

The number of suspected persons has increased during the period 2012-2016, due to the increased number of reported cases.

Figure 6 presents the percentage of women that report domestic violence in the Police. From figure is seen that this percentage has increased during this period. The highest percentage of the reports is seen in 2014, about 21.6 % women that reports domestic violence.

Table 4: Domestic violence, 2012-2016

Domestic violence	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Recorded reports	2,526	3,020	4,121	3,448	3,695
Of which dead	28	28	22	20	16
Protection request	1,562	1,851	2,422	2,148	2,207
Suspected persons	2,.471	2,951	3,991	3,534	3,845

*) General Directorate of Police

Figure 6: Percentage of women that experience domestic violence

*) General Directorate of Police

Prisoners

Data about prisoners include juveniles, adults and foreigners who are punished by final decision in all the types of prison institutions; the data includes information about the detainees as well. "The detainee" includes any person, citizen, and foreigner or stateless, to whom is taken a security measure "detention in prison, while "Convicted" means any person, citizen, and foreigner or stateless sentenced to imprisonment by a final decision of the Albanian courts.

In 2016 there are 5,946 prisoners. If we compare this number with 2012 there is an increase by 28.8%, where the number of prisoners was 4,618.

Figure7 show the number of convicted,detained persons and prisoner rate of all offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants. The rate of prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitantsduring 2012-2015 has an increasing trend, while in 2016 is seen a decrease of it. In 2016 this rate marked 20,7 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants, while the year 2012 marks 15,9 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants.

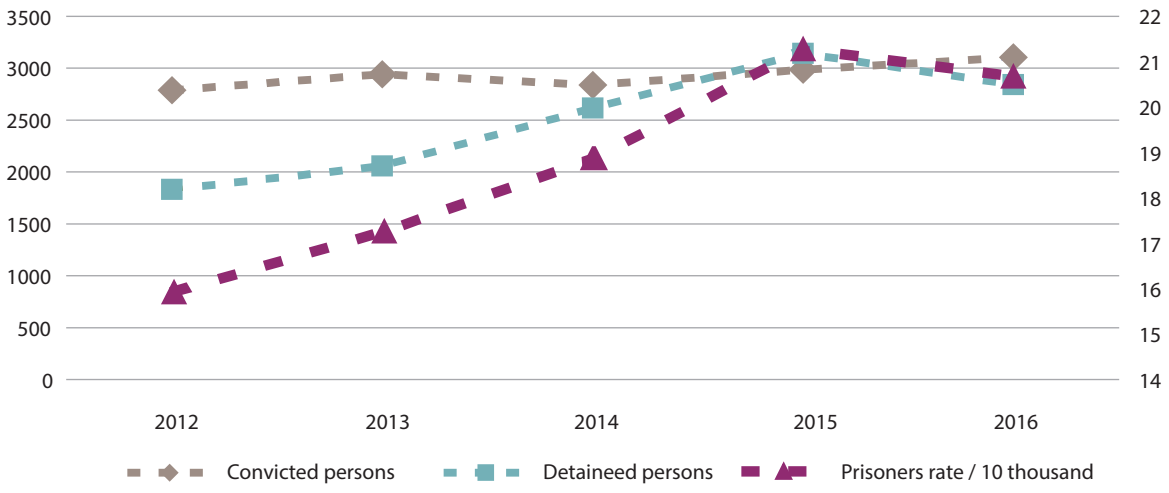
Figure 8 shows the percentage of detained persons held in prison. In 2016 are about 47.8 % detained persons in prison. So from 5,946 prisoners in total, 2,842 are detainees. This rate has increased from 2012-2015, while in 2016 is seen a decrease of it.

Table 5: Prisoners by age group and sex, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Convicted persons	2,.787	2,.942	2,.838	2.,985	3.104
Adult	2,.774	2.,923	2.,829	2,.972	3,091
Juvenile	13	19	9	13	13
Detained persons	1,831	2,056	2,.615	3,.143	2,842
Adult	1,747	1,977	2,531	3,069	2,797
Juvenile	84	79	84	74	45
Total	4,618	4,.998	5,453	6,128	5,946

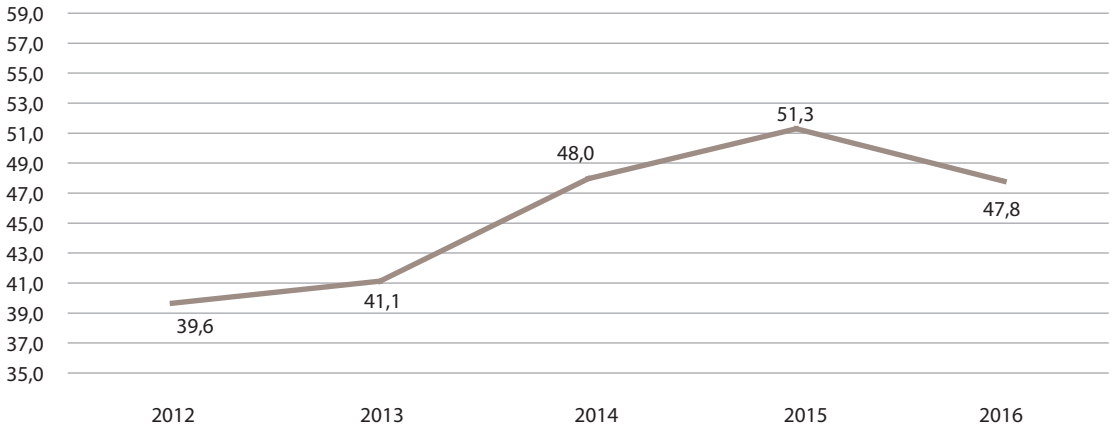
*) General Directorate of Prison

Figure 7: Prisoners number and prisoners rate per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2012-2016



*) General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT

Figure 8: Detainees in deprivation of liberty, 2012-2016



** General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT*

Convicted persons

The convicted persons includes persons who by their actions or behaviors have violated or damaged legal goods protected by law. For these persons are applying criminal sanctions consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence, sanctions that consist in prison sentences or alternative sanctions. Alternative sanctions may be half-freedom, work in the public interest, suspension and staying at home.

Table 6 presents the convicted persons by sex and 2main age-groups. In 2016 are recorded 14,800 convicts, 96.2 % of them are adults and 3.8 % are juveniles. In comparison to 2012 are 54.8 % more convicted or expressed in absolute terms are convicted 5,238 more.

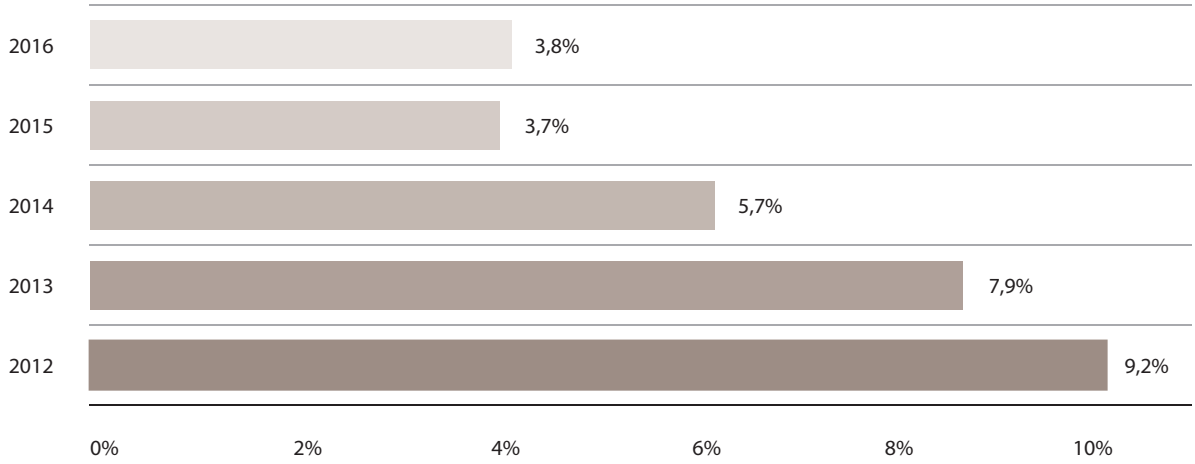
Figure 9 presents the percentage of juvenile convicted for years 2012-2016. From the figure is seen that this percentage has decreased, year by year the number of juveniles (under 18 years old) has fallen.

Table 6: Convicted persons by age group and sex, 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adult convicted	8,679	7,897	12,845	15,540	14,233
Men	8,316	7,562	12,452	14,670	13,227
Women	363	335	393	870	1,006
Juvenile convicted	883	680	773	601	567
Men	873	677	765	590	554
Women	10	3	8	11	13
Total	9,562	8,577	13,618	16,141	14,800

* Ministry of Justice

Figure 9: Juvenile convicted, 2012-2016



*Ministry of Justice

Data Sources

INSTAT publishes data related to crimes and juridical statistics in the country. Crime-related statistics cover a specific group of penal offences related to recorded crime, perpetrators and damaged persons. The database contains even data about the prisoners and convicted persons. The data source for these statistics in order to present the various indicators is the administrative data. For the compilation of statistics of crimes and the justice system is applying an adequate methodology which refers to the operation of the scheme of information system applying the structures of Police, Ministry of Interior, Courts and the Ministry of Justice. Prisoners-related data are provided by the General Directorate of Prisons, while information about the situation of criminality in the country (perpetrators, victims), are provided by the General Directorate of State Police. Both sources are very important for the progress of work and meeting of the defined time limits.

Definitions

Penal offences: are violations of law which are criminally prosecuted.

Offenses: acts which infringed, legal damaged human values of a certain community and called the offense or crime a general term. They are divided into crimes and criminal offenses.

Contraventions: acts that violate legal or damaged goods with a value of less than offenses (crimes) therefore violate the legal order but do not affect its bases and have serious social consequences.

Perpetrators: persons who in their action or inaction allow happening a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence. Suspected persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under 14 years old are exempted from criminal responsibility.

Damaged person: any person to whom any personal or property right has been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

Crimes against life: affected the human right to live, regardless of age, gender, and social status, physical health, protected by the criminal laws against criminal actions.

Crimes against health: Illegal acts (actions or inactions) that undermine health unlawful and committed intentionally or negligently.

Sexual crimes: illegal act (actions or inactions) of the illegal affecting the security sphere and the sexual freedom of forming normal sexual development.

Crimes against freedom of the person: illicit acts (actions or inactions) committed against the integrity of a person's freedom guaranteed by the Constitution and by law.

Crimes against morals, dignity and family: illegal acts (actions or inactions) committed with guilt that violate morality and dignity guaranteed by the Constitution and by law and protected by the criminal laws of criminal acts or omissions.

Crimes against property and economic sphere: With offenses against property of natural persons, legal entities and the state, means those acts (actions or inactions) that appear on the receipt, laying down or converting it unlawfully, committed knowingly and with the intent of not returning more to draw material benefit for himself or for the benefit of other persons as well as its destruction or damage.

Acts against the environment: illegal acts (actions or inactions) affecting environmental protection (air, water and soil) pollution, committed with guilt and expressly provided by tax legislation.

Crimes against the independence and constitutional order: means those works (actions or inactions) of unlawful attack against the national independence, power, defense, external security of the democratic state, committed intentionally and deliberately hostile to the violation, loss of independence and violation of territorial integrity of the country, the division of Albania, committed with guilt.

Terrorist acts: violent and illegal acts (actions or inactions) against life and health, their personal freedom, etc., committed with guilt.

Crime against the state and crimes against public order and safety: acts (actions or inactions) socially dangerous, unlawful attack against the normal activity of the state, public service and safety public, secrecy and national borders as well as bilateral relations to their nationals, committed with guilt.

Crimes against public order and security: criminal acts or omissions that are directed against the established legal order and public security committed by general subject intentionally.

Crimes against justice: criminal acts (actions or inactions), committed with guilt, affecting activity of the court for the realization of justice, bodies that assist in its implementation and the rights and freedoms of citizens protected by law.

Crimes against free elections: With offenses affecting free elections and the democratic election system means those unlawful acts (actions or inactions) that obstruct the realization of the constitutional principles of free, democratic and fair, conducted at fault.

Domestic violence: includes acts such as battery, or other violent criminal offence, serious threat or injury against a person who is the spouse, former-spouse, partner or former partner, child or family member, resulting in infringement of the physical, psycho-social, and economic integrity of the person.

Prisoner: any person, Albanian or foreign, punished by final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.

The detainee: means any person, citizen, foreign or stateless, to whom is taken a security measure "detention in prison".

Convicted persons: a person who his behavior has affected or damaged legal goods protected by lawFor these persons are applying criminal sanctions consisting in obtaining or restriction of certain rights that they enjoyed until the commission of the offence.

Crime rate: the number of recorded offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants, putting crimes in relation to the resident population of the social environment in which was conducted this criminal act.

Homicide rate: The number of homicides occurred during a year expressed per 100 thousand inhabitants.

People in conflict with the law rate: The number of people arrested in a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Damaged persons rate: Number of persons who have been injured by the offences during a 12-month period expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Prisoner's rate: Number of prisoners (sentenced to jail + detainees) over a period of 1 expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Introduction

This section analyzes the statistics on social protection in Albania for 2012-2016. Social protection includes all interventions made by public and private institutions wich have the aim to facilitate the burden of families and individuals for a variety of needs and specific functions. It covers the financial support and services that ensure individuals / families in need or those that are endangered of being poor.

In this section, will find information on contributors to the social security scheme; the number of pension beneficiaries by sex; the number of families and the social assistance fund by family structure; kind of assistance and administrative division; data on unemployment benefits.

Gjetjet kryesore

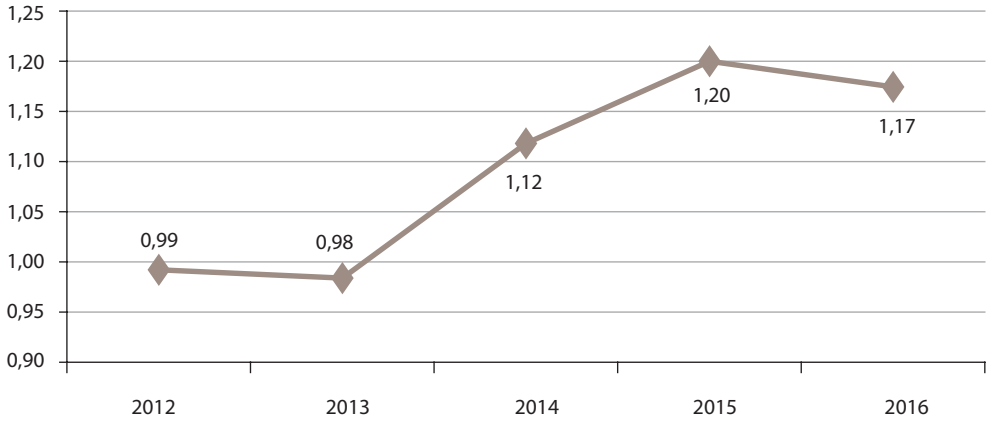
Social and health insurance

Expenditures for social insurance are component with the largest share of expenditures on social protection. Expenditure on social security in relation to nominal Gross Domestic Product has been increasing over the period 2012-2016 (Table 1). In 2012, social insurance expenditures constitutes 6.7 % of nominal GDP and gradually increase up to 7.6 % of nominal Gross Domestic Product in 2016.

Expenditures for health insurance are on average 2.3 % of Gross Domestic Product, while expenditures for families in need with social assistance are on average as 1.3 % of nominal Gross Domestic Product (Table 1).

The dependency rate of the social security system, which expresses the number of contributors for one beneficiary, during 2012-2013 (Figure 1) goes to a slight decrease. The increase, of the number of contributors in 2014 and 2015 (Table 2) brings a significant improvement in this indicator, which from 0.98 contributors per beneficiary at the end of 2013 runs at 1.2 contributors per beneficiary at the end of 2015. During 2016, the increase in the number of pensioners was greater than the increase in the number of contributors, which also led to a slight decrease in the rate of dependency.

Fig. 1 System dependence rate
(Raport Contributors-Beneficiaries)



Law no. 153/2014 "For the remission of late payment interests and penalties for compulsory social security contributions payed from self-employed persons in agriculture", gave effect to increase the number of rural participants in 2014. During 2016 compared with previous years,the number of rural contributors was decreased thus the raport of rural contributors per rural beneficiary was decreased (Table 2).

Over the years 2012-2016 the structure of urban and rural pensions by kind of pension is almost the same. On average, 77 % of urban pension are old age pensions; 13.1 % are disability pensions; and 9.9 % are family pensions (Table 2.3.3). On average 89,4 % of the rural pensions are retirement pension, disability pensions are 5,4 % and 5.3 % are family pensions (Table 4).

Social Assistance and unemployment benefit

Social Assistance is one of the main schemes that aims to reduce poverty. In 2016, according to the data of Ministry of Finance for fiscal indicators according to consolidated budget, expenditures for social assistance scheme represent 1.4 % of nominal Gross Domestic Product (Table 1). During 2012-2016, the share of expenditure on social assistance to nominal Gross Domestic Product has variated from 1.35 % in 2012 to 1.33 % in 2016.

The number of families receiving social assistance varies by family composition (Table 6) and kind of assistance that family benefits (Table 7). During 2016, families with four members have the largest share in families receiving social assistance (30,3 %), followed by families with five members (22,4 %). During the period 2012-2016,number of families on full social assistance has increased from 32.7 % of households that are part of the scheme in 2012 to 49.4 % of households that are part of the scheme in 2016.

In 2013-2016, the average number of families receiving social assistance has decreased from 104,398 in 80,147 families. Compared to 2015, during 2016 the number of households receiving social assistance increased by 0.1%.

During 2016 compared with previous years, the monthly unemployment benefit increased to 11,000 ALL from 6,850 ALL (Table 8). The monthly unemployment rate is determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers and is the same for all beneficiaries. The annual average number of registered unemployed jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit for 2012-2016 has decreased from 9,772 to 5,141.

Source of Information

The social protection system in Albania consist of: (1) Social Insurance System; (2) Health Insurance System; (3) Social assistance and social services; and (4) Employment services.

Data on social protection expenditure in relation to nominal GDP are publish periodically on reports of fiscal indicators of the consolidated budget on the official web of the Ministry of Finance: **http://www.financa.gov.al/files/userfiles/Programimi_EkonomikoFiskal/Raporte_dhe_Statistika_Fiskale_Mujore/Statistika_Fiskale_Mujore/2016/12_mujore_perfundimtare/Treguesit_analitik_fiskal_-_DHJETOR_2016_(27_prill)_perfundimtare.xls**

Social Insurance Institute is the source of data on contributors to the social insurance scheme, the number of pension beneficiaries by sex. Social Insurance system based on the contributory principle, the principle of self-responsibility of the individual for future risks in the social field as well as on the principle of agreement generations "pay today to benefit tomorrow". State Social Service is the source of information for data on social assistance. National Employment Service is the sorce of information for data on unemployment benefit. The program of unemployment benefit is part of national employment policies, which provide income for the unemployed persons at the time of their start period of unemplyment, aiming to create conditions for their return to the labor market.

Definitions

The average number of contributors represents the persons that have deposited the contribution of social insurance during the reference period. The state pays contribution for soldiers, unemployed receiving unemployment benefit, persons in transition payment from the supplementary state insurance and military officers in reform that take the supplementary insurance for military officers. The average number of contributors is calculated each month based in payment lists that the subjects are obliged to submit near the social insurance agencies.

Old-age pension is that pension benefit by insured persons in the form of monthly payment for men over 65 years old and for women over 60.4 years old so after they have completed 35 years of insurance. Mothers who have given birth to 6 or more children who are over 8 years old are entitled to retire when they reach 56.6 years old and have 30 years of insurance. Old age pensions can also be reduced or partial.

Pension disability pension benefit by persons who become disabled for any economic activity and severe deformity and physical injury (including blindness).

Family pension is pension benefit by remaining members of the family with a dead person (spouse, children).

The system dependency ratio is the ratio contributors-beneficiaries.

Social assistance is a cash assistance to poor families and distributed every month. It can be full or partial depending on family income. The amont of partial social assistance is calculated as the difference between the full amount of social assistance and real family income. All Albanian families in the city and countryside who lack the income and livelihoods totally or have them insufficient, benefit social assistance.

Unemployment benefits is cash assistance given for a period of 12 months to unemployed persons who have contributed to social insurance scheme for less than 12 months.

Tab. 1 Expenditures on Social Protection, 2012-2016

In % of GDP

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Social insurance	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6
Health insurance	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Unemployment insurance benefits	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.05
Social assistance	1.35	1.43	1.64	1.23	1.33

Source of Information: Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Indicators by consolidated general budget, December 2016

Tab. 2 Contributors in social insurance scheme, 2012 - 2016

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Contributors (average number)	549,721	561,169	654,563	718,070	718,286
urban	483,101	496,895	526,835	628,543	665,118
rural	66,620	64,274	127,728	89,527	53,168
Number of pensions (end of period)	554,102	570,423	585,483	598,932	611,544
urban	399,959	418,399	436,337	454,163	472,390
rural	154,143	152,024	149,146	144,769	139,154
System dependence rate (Raport Contributors-Beneficiaries)	0.99	0.98	1.12	1.20	1.17
urban	1.21	1.19	1.21	1.38	1.41
rural	0.43	0.42	0.86	0.62	0.38

Source of Information: Social Insurance Institute, Annual Report 2016

Tab. 3 Urban pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension, 2012 - 2016

(end of period)

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Urban pensions	**399,959**	**418,399**	**436,337**	**454,163**	**472,390**
Female	179,945	182,719	202,423	213,302	218,863
Male	220,014	235,680	233,914	240,861	253,527
Old-age pensions	**296,076**	**311,382**	**327,604**	**345,315**	**363,664**
Female	140,106	150,402	156,680	167,734	172,972
Male	155,970	160,980	170,924	177,581	190,692
Invalidity pensions	**55,245**	**59,241**	**61,200**	**62,101**	**61,938**
Female	21,279	22,934	24,850	25,001	25,192
Male	33,966	36,307	36,350	37,100	36,746
Survivors pensions	**48,638**	**47,776**	**47,533**	**46,749**	**46,788**
Female	18,560	19,383	20,893	20,567	20,699
Male	30,078	28,393	26,640	26,182	26,089

Source of Information:Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2016

Tab. 4 Rural pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension, 2012 - 2016

(end of period)

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rural pensions	**154,143**	**152,024**	**149,146**	**144,769**	**139,154**
Female	95,173	94,042	91,975	89,035	85,962
Male	58,970	57,982	57,171	55,734	53,192
Old-age pensions	**137,771**	**135,904**	**133,132**	**129,160**	**124,378**
Female	87,311	86,421	84,213	81,548	78,902
Male	50,460	49,483	48,919	47,612	45,476
Invalidity pensions	**6,853**	**7,229**	**7,579**	**7,764**	**7,456**
Female	2,791	2,980	3,268	3,400	3,227
Male	4,062	4,249	4,311	4,364	4,229
Survivors pensions	**9,519**	**8,891**	**8,435**	**7,845**	**7,320**
Female	5,071	4,641	4,494	4,087	3,833
Male	4,448	4,250	3,941	3,758	3,487

Source of Information:Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2016

Tab. 5 Urban and rural monthly old-age pension ammount, by kind of pension, 2012 - 2016

ALL

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014*	2015	2016
Urban					
Old-age pensions	13,324	14,076	14,518	14,585	14,873
Invalidity pensions	11,738	12,181	12,593	12,648	12,803
Survivors pensions	6,536	6,785	6,765	6,696	6,613
Rural					
Old-age pensions	7,457	7,465	7,825	8,330	8,556
Invalidity pensions	5,738	5,832	6,113	6,501	6,595
Survivors pensions	3,002	3,149	3,252	3,240	2,830

Note)* Pension and average earnings in 2014, for old age pensions urban and rural areas is specified, based on the revision of the payment of benefits and cost sharing, after registration in the database of all pension files and use of payment portal.

Source of Information: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2016

Tab. 6 Total families and total social assistance fund by family structure, 2012-2016

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total families on social assistance	**98,810**	**104,398**	**78,071**	**80,057**	**80,147**
of which					
with 1 member	5,484	5,641	3,854	4,406	4,301
with 2 members	8,735	9,218	6,534	6,724	7,097
with 3 members	15,036	16,581	12,517	13,188	13,821
with 4 members	28,511	30,340	22,954	23,938	24,271
with 5 members	21,751	22,998	17,699	18,124	17,963
with 6 members	11,017	11,309	8,502	8,284	7,994
with over 7 members	8,276	8,311	6,012	5,394	4,702
Total social assistance fund (ALL)	**3,609,200**	**4,655,834**	**3,569,361**	**4,095,878**	**4,115,224**
of which, by structure of families					
with 1 member	153,369	175,979	119,038	160,531	133,409
with 2 members	250,800	330,058	225,173	256,044	271,740
with 3 members	474,066	635,901	482,710	563,179	596,865
with 4 members	1,000,624	1,321,026	991,276	1,190,713	1,225,664
with 5 members	834,677	1,114,640	876,252	1,013,792	1,028,710
with 6 members	482,589	590,285	489,705	528,726	516,361
with over 7 members	413,075	487,945	385,208	382,893	342,476

Source of Information: State Social Service

Tab. 7 Total families and fund of social assistance by kind and administrative division, 2012-2016

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total families of which, by kind of assistance	**98,810**	**104,398**	**78,071**	**80,057**	**80,147**
partial assistance	66,513	71,325	52,591	41,490	40,561
full assistance	32,297	33,073	25,480	38,567	39,587
Total fund (ALL) of which, by kind of assistance	**3,609,200**	**4,655,834**	**3,569,361**	**4,095,878**	**4,115,224**
partial assistance	2,254,830	2,990,760	2,302,170	1,938,883	1,918,394
full assistance	1,354,370	1,665,074	1,267,191	2,156,995	2,196,833

Source of Information: State Social Service

Tab. 8 Unemployment payment and the number of its beneficiaries, 2012 - 2016

Description	Year				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Monthly unemployment benefit (ALL)	**6,850**	**6,850**	**6,850**	**6,850**	**11,000**
Registered jobseekers (average number)	142,530	142,648	141,998	149,148	119,710
Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (number)	**9,772**	**7,824**	**7,395**	**6,186**	**5,141**
Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (% on registered jobseekers)	6.9%	5.5%	5.2%	4.1%	4.3%

Source of Information: State Social Service

HEALTH

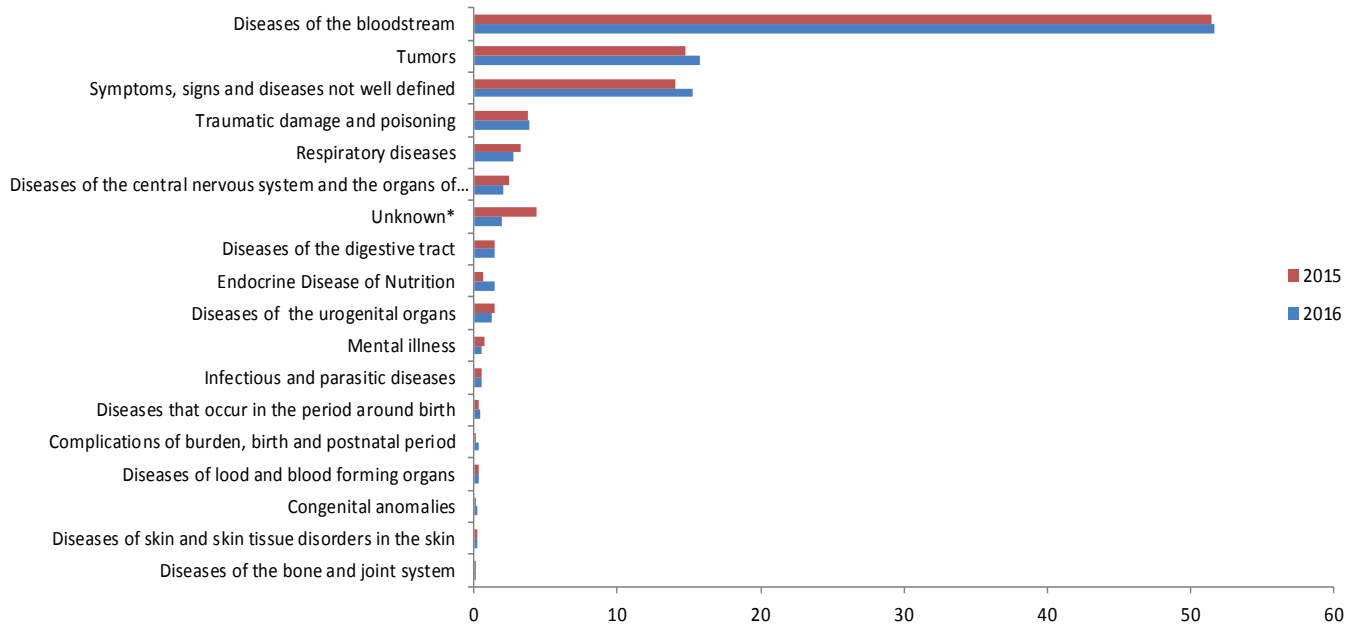
Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to give an overview of the health status of the population in Albania. It looks at current population health statistics, which are expected to have a long and healthy life, to be protected against many diseases and accidents, and to receive proper health care. In this section we will look at statistics for health institutions. It also presents statistics on health care, with an analysis of the number of hospital beds, this publication also briefly describes the sources of health care, access and use of healthcare and the costs involved in the Albanian health sector. Health care systems are organized and funded differently, but the main goal is to provide a universal healthcare service that will serve a better health care at an affordable cost for both parties (individuals and society in general), is a basic need.

The main findings

In 2016, the largest part of the group of diseases that caused deaths was that of the "Diseases of the bloodstream", with 51.7%, followed by the group of diseases "Tumors", with 15.8% in 2016. It is noted that the number of causes of deaths in the group of "Unknown" diseases has decreased in 2016, from 1.9% to 4.4%. This improvement in the assessment of the causes of death has come as a result of improvements in the diagnosis of causes of death by doctors.

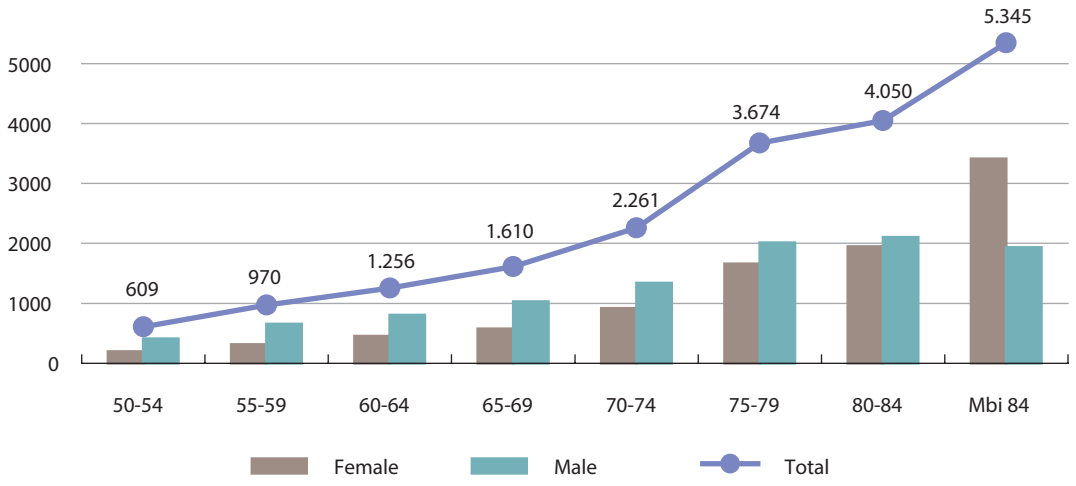
Fig. 1 Causes according to diseace groups of deaths year 2015-2016



Source of Information: State Social Service

The age group 50 years and over occupies over 90% of the deaths recorded in 2016, with a death toll of 19,775. The age group 85 years and older accounts for 25% of deaths recorded in 2016, with 5,345 deaths. The highest number of deaths in the age group 85 years and older are women, which account for 63.8% of the total age group.

Fig. 2 Deaths 50 years and over by age group



Primary health care service

The primary healthcare provider in Albania is the Ministry of Health. It offers this care in three levels. The primary health care service is the first rate where citizens present their problems and where the basic service is provided to the Albanian population. Primary care institutions have the mission of providing a living in the best possible conditions in accordance with the objectives of the Albanian Government. During these years, basic public institutions have been consolidated, providing these services, creating the most appropriate facilities, enhancing the quality of services and encouraging the private sector in this area. It includes polyclinics, health centers, ambulances and special services for children's and women's consultants.

According to Table 1, we receive information on primary healthcare infrastructure in years (including ambulances, primary health care centers, and the number of outpatient clinics). Data focus is mainly on public services on the basis of administrative records, because the private sector is in the first steps of consolidating it. As the number of health centers, ambulances and polyclinics has come to consolidate over the years, the average number is 4.9 outpatient clinics for a health center in 2016, so in Albania there are 414 health centers and 2,062 ambulances (2016). There is also an increase in the number of visits in total, comparing them over the years, mainly focusing on the age group under 14 and over 60 years old.

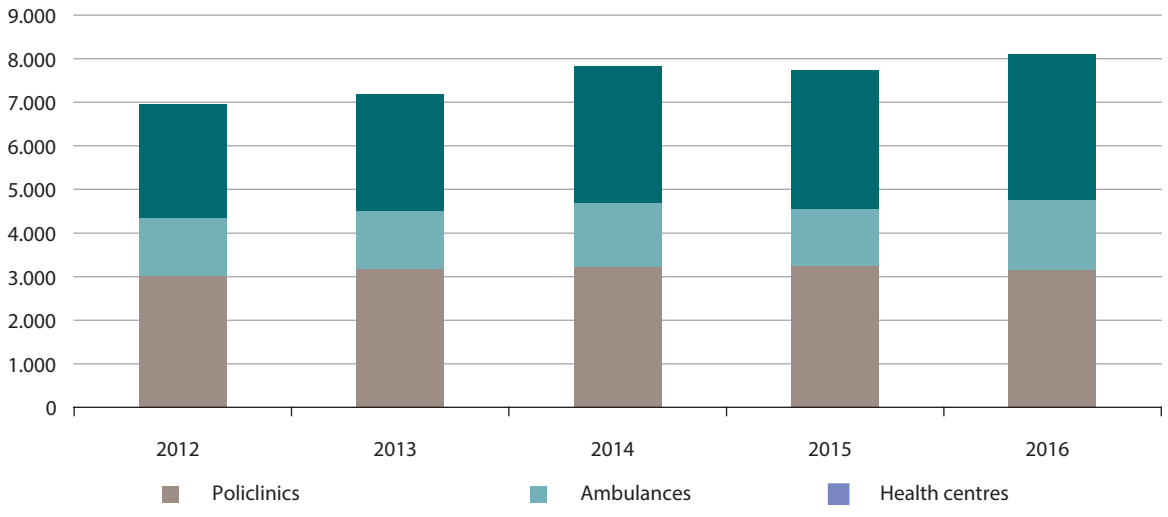
Tab. 1 Activity of health centres, ambulancesand polyclinics for 2012 -2016

Description		Year				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Total visits	**6,959,396**	**6,283,230**	**7,825,455**	**7,746,290**	**8,120,123**
A	**Health Centers**	**421**	**409**	**427**	**408**	**414**
	Number of visits in Health Centers	**3,020,952**	3,191,803	3,230,202	3,239,783	3,141,755
a	Visits of persons up to 14 years old	669,479	689,969	664,849	620,071	597,744
	of which: under 1 year old	172,821	186,624	169,277	16,716	167,631
b	Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,282,429	2,429,278	2,477,116	2,551,426	2,477,518
	of which: over 60 years old	1,302,150	1,405,948	1,412,007	1,327,090	1,299,973
c	Visits at home	69,044	72,556	88,237	68,286	66,493
B	**Emergency Rooms**	**1,946**	**1,998**	**2,033**	**2,133**	**2,062**
	Number of visits in Ambulances	1,340,135	1,357,530	1,457,920	1,330,670	1,627,521
a	Visits of persons up to 14 years old	334,175	349,794	349,238	322,393	354,070
	of which: under 1 year old	87,674	95,029	93,294	89,422	93,487
b	of which: over 14 years old	913,049	930,216	1,041,412	928,092	1,107,761
	of which: over 60 years old	580,855	569,579	680,516	582,070	616,024
	Visits at home	92,911	77,520	67,270	80,185	165,690
C	**Polyclinics**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**
	Number of visits in polyclinics	2,598,309	1,733,897	3,137,333	3,175,837	3,350,847
a	Visits of persons up to 14 years old	437,046	299,728	510,379	468,912	469,215
b	Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,161,263	1,434,169	2,626,954	2,706,925	2,881,632

Source: Ministry of Health

Ages requiring medical care are mainly those under the age of 14 and those over the age of 60, approximately 50% for 2016. The total number of visits increased in 2016, compared to 2015, by 4.8%. a change of visit tendencies by sitting at the Health Centers, respectively by -3%, passing their visits to the polyclinics with a 5% increase, and in a broader form at the local Ambulances, with an increase by 22% compared to 2015. Compared to 2012 there is a stable trust of family members for health centers, but over the years it has been noted that the perception of family members for ambulances, especially Polyclinics has been increasing.

Fig. 3 Number of vizits on Health center, Ambulances and Policlinics



Within the primary healthcare service there are specific services for the care of the mother and the child, who provide services to this group of people. According to the Ministry of Health, the activities of the women's consultant for the years 2012-2016 (table below).

This consulting service is followed by the obstetrician physician and almost the number of first obstetric visits is approximately the same as the number of births reported in our country, during 2016 of these 65 % are visits conducted during 0-13 weeks and 10,9 % are visits over 28 weeks, this distribution has remained unchanged in these years.

Tab. 2 Activity of women's consultation for 2012-2016

Items	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Women's consultation	**2,072**	**2,046**	**2,014**	**2,104**	**2,024**
Number of physician in consulter	723	731	715	739	762
Number of midwife	2,979	2,966	2,749	3,003	2,827
Number of total visits	**293,702**	**292,174**	**299,502**	**284,208**	**269,834**
Number of gynecology visits	**32,660**	**38,275**	**39,502**	**41,569**	**42,530**
Number of obstetrical visits	**261,042**	**253,899**	**260,000**	**242,639**	**227,304**
- with physician	146,493	149,949	161,152	156,631	147,044
Number of pre obstetrical visits	**35,600**	**35,515**	**33,304**	**32,490**	**30,734**
of wich: 0÷13 week	23,789	23,252	21,697	20807	19,726
14÷28 week	8,547	8,451	7,979	8059	7,377
over 28 week	3,264	3,812	3,628	3624	3,631
Number of pathological pregnancy women's	**9,150**	**9,453**	**9,614**	**10,679**	**11,035**
- nephropathy	630	686	532	667	699
- anemia	2,820	2,825	2,807	3515	3,636
- abortion risk	3,061	3,097	3,706	3717	3,584
- others	2,639	2,845	**2,569**	2780	3,116
Gynecological diseases - total	**14,242**	**15,400**	**16,485**	**13,748**	**17,028**
1.The upper pelvic inflammatory	2,282	2,315	2201	1,615	2,836
2. Inflammatory diseases of uterus	10,573	11,138	12,664	10,501	12,629
3.Sexually transmitted diseases	957	1,460	1,013	871	1,020
4.Sterility	430	487	607	761	543

Source: Ministry of Health

The activity of the child consultant in this evidence is focused on child follow-ups of 0-12 months and how they are fed according to WHO recommendations. The following data shows that the number of children attending the high medical staff for 2016 is 52%.

From the data reported by the Ministry of Health it is noticed that there is a decrease in the number of breastfeeding children and the increase in the number of babies that are fed with artificial milk since year 2016 compared to 2015 this figure has increased by 12%.

Tab. 3 Activity of child consultatitons for 2012-2016

Item	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of child consultations	**2,113**	**1,974**	**2,024**	**2,159**	**2,095**
- urban	149	165	176	149	154
- rural	1,964	1,809	1,848	2,010	1,941
Visit's number in consultation	**972,783**	**915,216**	**932,986**	**943,759**	**990,563**
of which: by physician	495,528	511,735	542,490	530,701	501,523
children's number registered in consultation	276,989	259,853	278,646	254,174	259,354
Number of breastfed children	**23,090**	**21,258**	**24,729**	**22,382**	**20,928**
of which:					
up to 1 month old	4,346	4,159	4,490	4,160	3,969
1-2 months old	4,356	3,926	4,355	3,929	3,570
2-3 months old	4,030	3,686	4,409	3,756	3,571
3-4 months old	3,604	3,367	4,020	3,549	3,306
4-6 months old	3,952	3,757	4,558	4,232	3,629
6-12 months old	2,802	2,363	2,897	2,756	2,883
Number of children fed with artificial food	**4,016**	**4,177**	**5,363**	**4,624**	**5,670**
of which:					
up to 1 month old	242	373	478	434	385
1-2 months old	398	479	537	555	988
2-3 months old	502	506	765	682	782
3-4 months old	849	915	1,028	895	758
over 4 months old	2,025	1,904	2,555	2,058	2,757

Source: Ministry of Health

Hospital care service

With regard to the public health hospital infrastructure, the number of hospital beds shows the availability of health care and coverage from this service of the population. Hospital service is provided by regional hospitals with basic and specialized services. Secondary medical services in our country are provided by 42 public hospitals with 8.172beds counted in 2016.

The number of hospitals and hospital beds is almost the same in recent years in Albania, also this number is low when compared with the countries of the region and we have 30 beds / 10,000 inhabitants for 2016. From the viewpoint of distribution of hospitals they are mainly concentrated in Tirana, continuing with Elbasan, Korça, Vlora, Berat, etc. Also, as mentioned above, we have only information from the public sector, based on administrative records, the private hospital service has grown considerably and today, 11 private hospitals are counted in Albania.

Tab. 4 Activity of institutions with beds 2012 – 2016

Activity indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of hospital institutions	**44**	**44**	**42**	**42**	**42**
Hospitalized persons	**8,410**	**8,283**	**8,295**	**8,224**	**8,172**
Hospitalized persons	**247,220**	**260,727**	**257,047**	**276,901**	**275,165**
Persons recovered	**247,331**	**260,780**	**255,802**	**275,412**	**275,678**
- from rural	91,316	106,053	88,515	99,206	91,772
- less than 1 year	12,383	14,454	14,302	13,150	22,773
- 60 years old	47,211	54,133	53,380	54,345	62,128
Days in bed realized	**1,508,714**	**1,442,417**	**1,497,809**	**1,549,208**	**1,470,515**
Bed occupancy in days	**179.4**	**174.1**	**180.6**	**177.3**	**178.0**
- in percentage	49.1	47.7	49.5	48.6	48.7
Average duration of hospitalization period	**6.1**	**5.5**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**5.3**
Bed turn	**29.4**	**31.5**	**31.0**	**31.6**	**33.6**
Number of persons operated on	**50,802**	**55,038**	**62,393**	**51,470**	**52,248**

Source: Ministry of Health

Also, table data shows that in Albania the use of hospital beds continues to be below 50%, while in terms of average residence time it has been almost the same in years and in 2016 the average days of a patient's stay hospital are 5.3 days a year.

The child vaccination service in Albania is a well-established service, thanks to the care and policy of the government from year to year the child consultant achieves coverage of almost 100% of all vaccination cases.

Tab. 5 Vaccination indicators for the children, 2012- 2016

Item	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Infants immunize against					
– tuberculosis	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.2
– diphtheria	98.9	99	98.5	98.8	98.7
– tetanus	98.9	99	98.5	98.8	98.7
– pertussis	98.9	99	98.5	98.8	98.7
– measles mimps-rubela	98.6	98.7	97.6	97.8	96.3
– poliomyelitis	99	99.1	97.6	98.8	98.3

Source: Ministry of Health

Part of the hospital care is the obstetric gynecological service, where special care is given to the pregnant woman and to the newborn baby.

The number of births in Albania since year has declined, this is related to the social conditions of families that have undergone structural changes, and is also related to the considerable outflow of the population abroad. As seen in the table below, year by year at the same time with the reduction of births we have a decrease in the number of abortions, in 2016 compared to 2012 there is a decrease of 31% of the number of abortions. The birth-abortion ratio has changed from 4.5 births to 1 abortion in 2012 to 5.9 with 1 abortion that is, one abortion for every 6 births in 2016. Proportion of abortion (abortion to 1,000 live births) at country level has come down for 2016 and is 170 for 1,000 live births.

Regarding the structure of abortion, there are changes in years where spontaneous abortions account for 77% in 2016 and those with medically interrupted 23% of the total this year.

Tab. 6 Births and abortion in Albania 2012-2016

Items	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pregnancies	43,319	42,388	41,652	38,595	37,129
Live births	35,473	35,750	35,760	32,715	31,733
Abortion (numb.)	7,846	6,638	5,892	5,880	5,396
– spontaneous	5,147	4,461	4,213	4,447	4,193
– interrupted	2,699	2,177	1,679	1,433	1,203
Abortion					
– per 1000 L.B	221	186	165	180	170
– per 1000 pregn.	181	157	141	152	145
Live birth. / Abort	4.5 : 1	5.4 : 1	6.1 : 1	5.6 : 1	5.9 : 1

Source: Ministry of Health

The following graphs show that the number of abortions is related to age, place of residence and the status of women's employment.

Fig. 4 Number of abortions by years

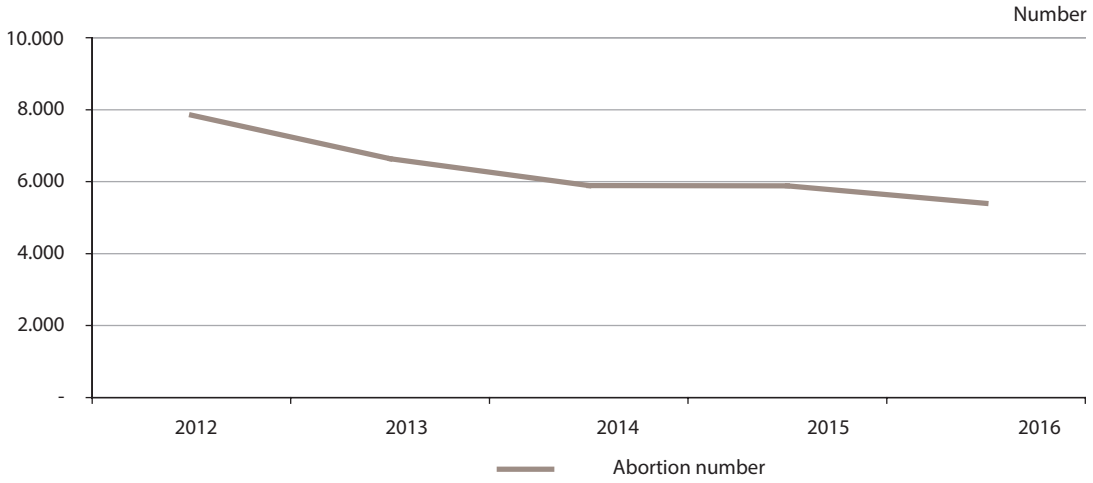


Fig. 5 Percentage of abortion by ages

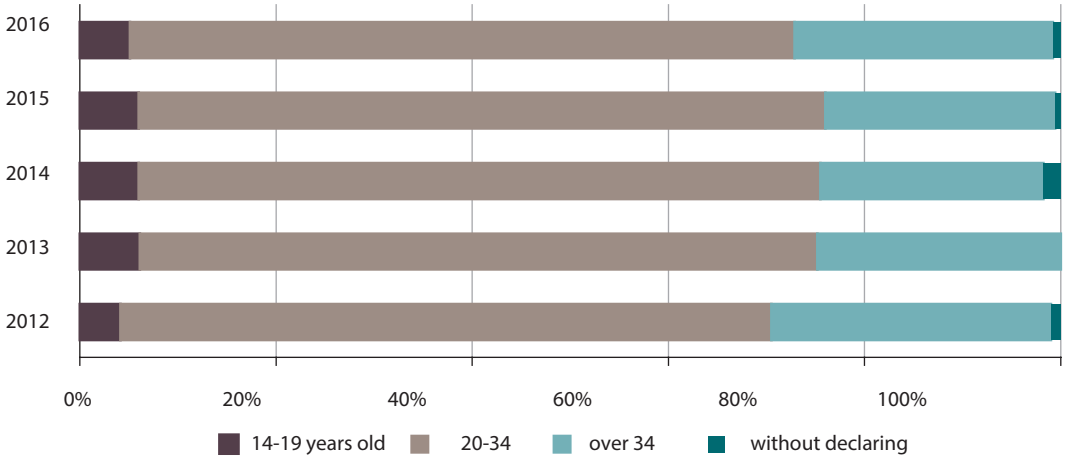
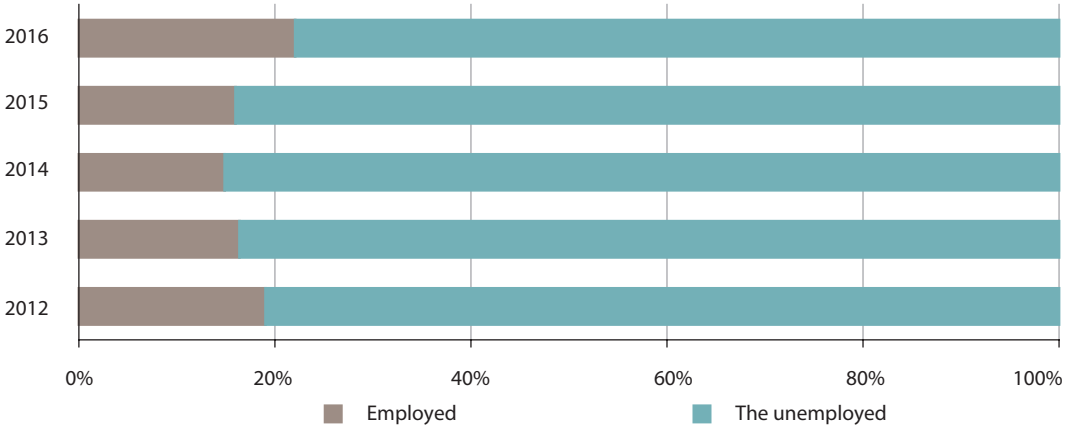


Fig. 6 Percentage of abortions according to women's employment



Expenses on healthcare

Healthcare expenses include public spending (government) and private spending, We are currently focusing on indicators in the public sector, where they cover preventive, curative health services, mother and child health activities, emergency health benefits, etc.

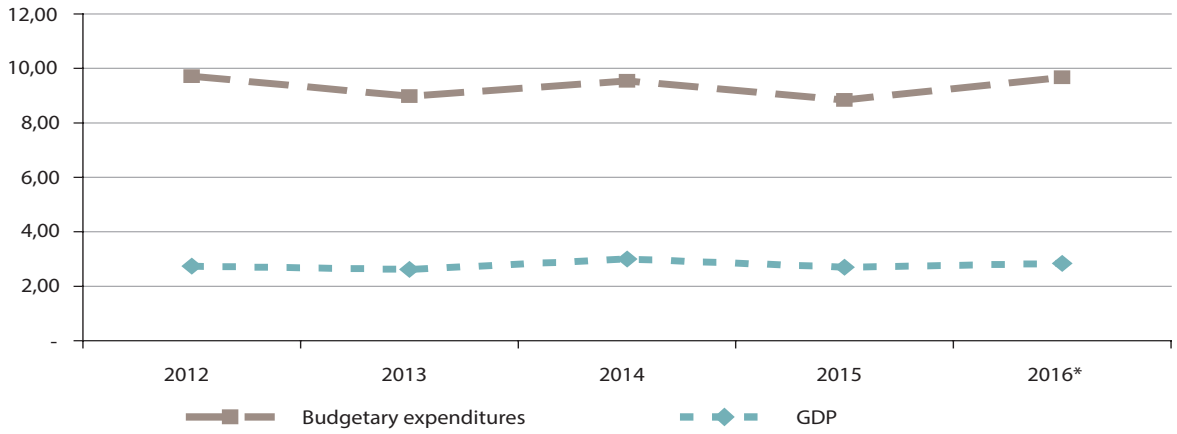
Public expenditures in the sector for 2016 were ALL 41.802 billion. This accounts for 9.68% of total public spending for 2016 and has a share of 2.82% of total GDP. Public health spending has increased by 8.36% compared to 2016. Public expenditure values show an increase in health impact both in total public spending and in total of GDP in 2016.

Tab. 7 Shpenzimet Buxhetore në shëndetësi

Public Expenditures	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Budgetary expenditures for Health (mln ALL)	36.535	35.391	41.881	38.578	41.802
Total Budgetary expenditures (mln ALL)	376.241	394.118	438.855	436.437	432.015
GDP	1.332.811	1.350.053	1.395.305	1.427.799	1.480.615
Health Expenditures as part of (%)					
Budgetary Expenditures	9,71	8,98	9,54	8,84	9,68
GDP	2,74	2,62	3,00	2,70	2,82

Data are provisional

Fig. 7 Budget expenditures on healthcare



Source: Ministry of Finance
Data are provisional

Source of data

INSTAT is one of the leading institutions in the country that publishes data on health and health indicators. The source of data is generally the administrative data as well as the specific observations that have been performed and carried out by the institution over the years. Administrative statistics are provided by health institutions where the primary source of these data is the national patient records or annual reports from the institution's basic register, which are reported in formats defined by the Ministry of Health. The selection and setting of methodological criteria is based on concepts, definitions, and comparable international methods. In this publication, data sources for different indicators are the administrative ones taken based on statistical evidence from the Ministry of Health, etc. This chapter mainly reflects information on the activity of preventive, curative, healthcare and medical staff graduates.

Definitions

Morbidity

Disease is the proportion of cases of diseases in a defined population. It is measured by the prevalence or incidence of the disease. The spread of a disease can have serious impacts on other aspects of the population. Data on the frequency and distribution of an illness can help control its spread and in some cases may lead to the identification of its cause.

Prevalence Co-author

The prevalence coefficient is the number of persons who have a particular disease at a given point in time for 1,000 at risk. This coefficient includes all cases of the specified period. Prevalence coefficient is an instant "picture" of an existing health situation: it describes the health status of a population.

Incidence coefficient

This coefficient shows the number of reported cases of a specific disease per 100,000 inhabitants during a given year. Incidence coefficient is a particular type of prevalence coefficient but differs from that to what is based on the number of new reported cases, which is not necessarily the number of people affected by the disease (some people may experience the disease more than once.

Hospital illnesses

The total number of patients hospitalized in all hospitals during a given calendar year with the major diagnosis that is part of the ICD9 / ICD10 classified disease category..

Exit from the hospital

It is the end of a period when the patient is treated hospitalized and then returned to his home or transferred to another rehabilitation facility (transfer to another ward of the same hospital is not considered as outpatient) or when he dies.

Number of Hospitals

The hospital is an institutional residence equipped to provide 24-hour medical and 24-hour hospitality, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation for the sick and injured who may need medical and surgical assistance: equipped with professionally trained staff and with at least one physician. The hospital may not necessarily also provide the service and outpatients. The number of hospitals includes: general, specialized hospitals, emergency rooms and hospitals for a long time.

Total number of hospital beds

The hospital bed is routinely maintained and used for long-term accommodation and care of a number of patients and is located in a pavilion or hospital space where medical care is continually provided. This should include the beds of all the hospitals. This number should be measured when available in beds available during a given calendar year; qq. is not possible then measured as beds available between a given year (preferably) or count at the end of the year, which depends on the national practices used. From this indicator are excluded: neon beds, day beds, spare and temporary beds, beds in the storeroom, beds for special purposes or belonging to the equipment for certain purposes such as dialysis equipment, transport beds.

Average duration of stay in all hospitals

It is the ratio of the total number of hospital beds to hospital with the total number of hospital admissions or exits. The length of stay of a patient in a hospital is equal to the date of exit minus the date of admission. If the date is the same, then the day of hospital stay is one day.

Number of Primary Health Care Centers

includes all health care providers that provide health care for outpatient patients: hospitals, polyclinics, ambulances, medical centers, emergency assistance etc, which are equipped with at least one medical qualified person (doctors or nurses).

Number of Abortions is the number of all abortions regardless of the methods used.

Abortion is the termination (loss) of pregnancy before the fetus is developed

EDUCATION

Introduction

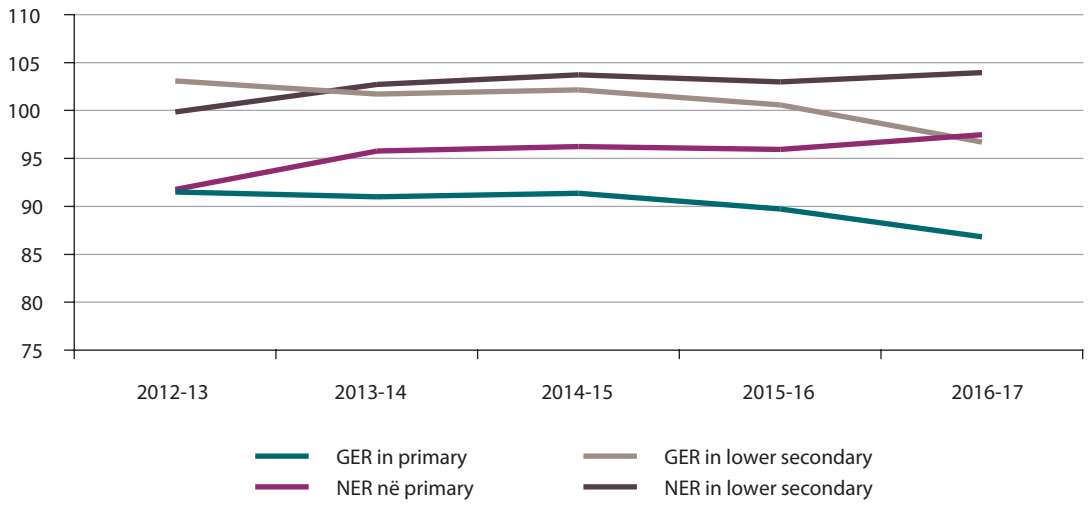
Education plays a very important role in creating human capital and is one of the preconditions for a country's economic and social development. In Albania, the right to education is guaranteed by the Constitution, for all citizens without any distinction. The documents through which education policies are expressed, are Development Strategies for Higher and Pre-University Education, as well as relevant laws. While, are statistics that reflect on data and indicators, the educational activity carried out in the country. The information in this publication, includes statistics on formal education that is carried out at all levels of the education , which consists of pre-university education and higher education.

Pre-university education includes pre-school education, primary and secondary education. Basic education by 9 year of schooling, it is compulsory, starts at age 6 and lasts 9 years. The student is required to attend basic education up to the age of 16. Basic education consists of two cycles: primary education that is conducted in grades 1 - 5 and lower secondary education, conducted in grades 6-9. Upper secondary education includes: general education which performed in gymnasium, professional education and socio-cultural. The education service in the country, is provided by both public and non-public educational institutions. INSTAT uses in data processing and calculation of education indicators, the international standard classification of education, ISCED 2011. This new version which is recommended previously by Eurostat and UNESCO, replaced the previous of 1997 version, at the same time and from all countries. For the first time, the new classification is implemented internationally, for data of the school year / academic 2012-2013.

The main findings

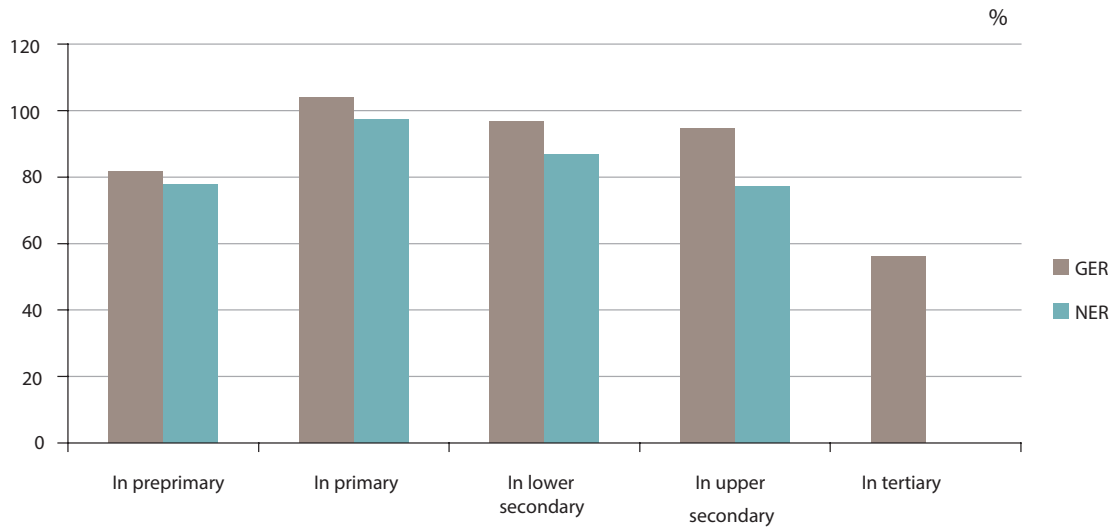
The main indicators that measure participation of pupil and student in education, are the gross and net enrollments rate. These reports are considered particularly important in compulsory education, and especially in primary education. If the GER indicator is above 100.0%, it means participating in a certain level of education, pupils or students of a lower or greater age than those belonging to the population, that according to the law, should participate at that level of education. For example, if the GER in primary is 104.0%, it means that not only children aged 6-10 years old, but also 5 or older than 10 year olds, participate in that level. But if it is below than100, it means that not all children of the officila age group, have attended education for the given year. Net enrollment ratio - NER is always smaller than GER. This is because NER compares pupil of a certain age group enrolled of an educational level, with the population of that age group, that officially belongs to that level. For example, NER for primary education compares 6-10 year old enrolled in primary education with 6-10 year old population.

Fig. 1 Gross and Net enrollment ratio in primary and lower secondary



In 2016-2017, 83.6% of the population of the age group 3-22 years attended education at all levels of education

Fig. 2 Participation in education by levels GER, NER, year 2016-2017



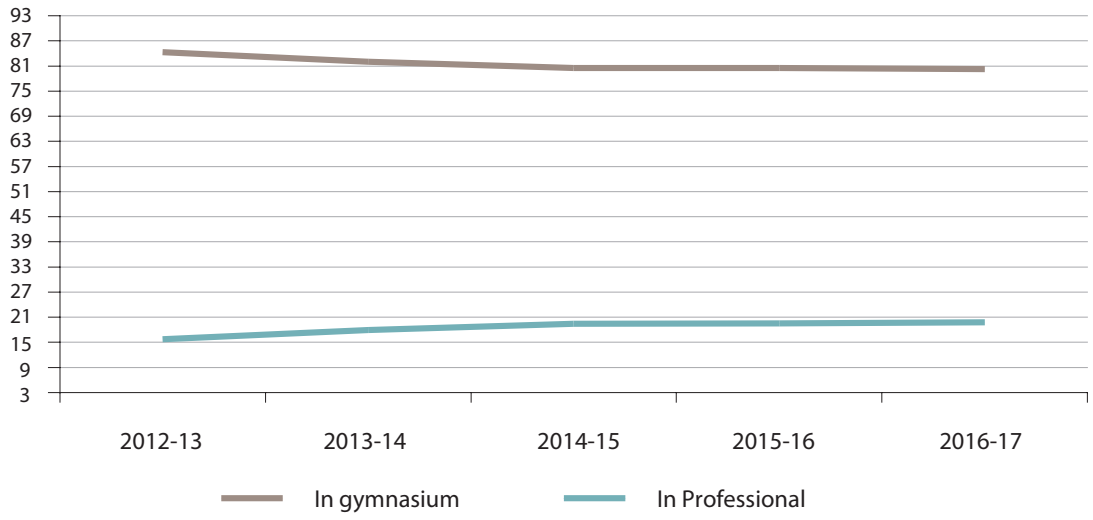
Pre-school education is provided in kindergartens and preparatory classes, attended by children aged 3 to 5 years. The share of children in kindergartens is on a steady growth and in 2016 it reached 81.5% compared to the population by age group.

Pupils of pre-university education have a continuous decrease in absolute value.

Even though the number of pupils in secondary education is down by 17.7 percentage points in 2016-17 compared to 2012-13, the number of students in professional education is increased by 4.1 percentage points.

The structure of pupils in upper secondary education has changed over the years as figure below.

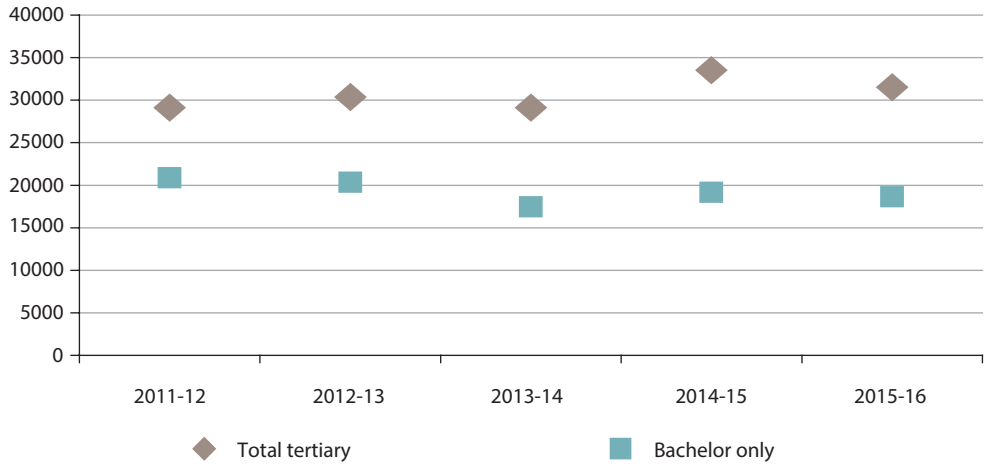
Fig. 3 Pupils in Upper secondary Gymnasium and Professional



Also, graduates of vocational education in 2016 have grown 1.6 times compared to 2012.

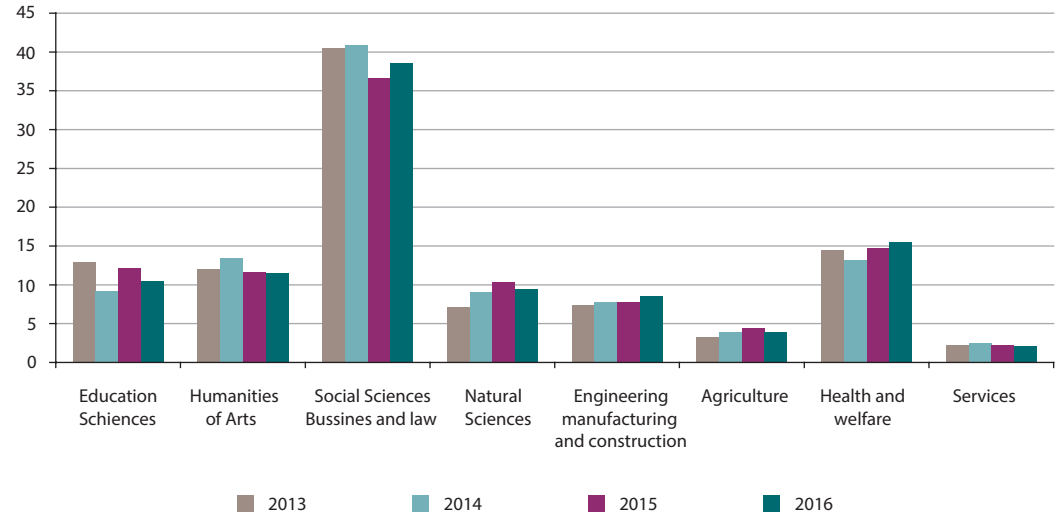
In Tertiary, 59.2% of total graduates in 2016, belongs to those of Bachelor programs. The remaining 40.8% consists mainly of those who graduates mainly in Master programs and a small percentage in PhD.

Fig. 4 Graduates in Tertiary



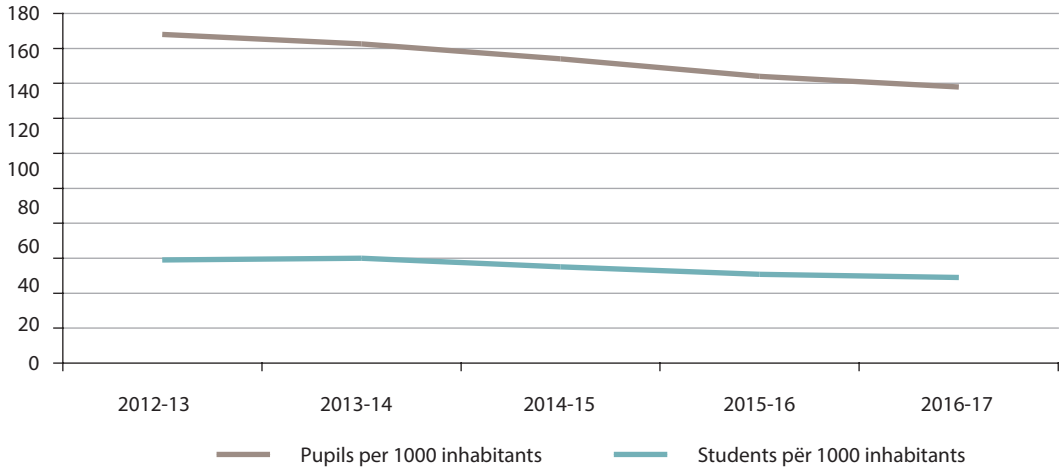
The greatest number of graduates by broader fields of study in tertiary, over the last four years, belongs that of social sciences, business and law field. The second place occupies the field of health and wellbeing, although the number of graduates in this field is as much as 1/3 of those in the social field in 2013, up to 2/5 in 2015 and 2016. Natural sciences and engineering hold still very high values among the graduates, but still have a 1.2 percentage point increase compared to 2012 and 2016.

Fig. 5 Graduates by field of study



An important indicator in education is the indicator of the number of pupils or students per 1000 inhabitants. These reports are declining for several reasons. One main reason is that Albanian pupils and students have preferred to study abroad. But also one more reason aging population of the country.

Fig. 6 Number of pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants



Public spending on education are almost stable over the years.

Methodology

The ISCED-2011 classification used in education statistics is composed of the following levels according to educational programs:

Level 0 - Early childhood education - Early childhood / Pre-primary education
Level 1 - Primary education or first cycle of basic education
Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education or second cycle of basic education
Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education - Gymnasium / Professional
Level 4 - Post-secondary but not high education
Level 5 - Higher Education Short Circuit
Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent
Level 7 - Master or equivalent
Level 8 - Doctorate or equivalent

Level 5 has not been applied to our education system.

Definitions

Pre-university education includes education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, basic schools and upper secondary ones.

Basic education consists of two cycles: primary education that is conducted in grades 1-5 and upper cycle or lower secondary education that is conducted in grades 6-9. Basic education is compulsory at age 6 and lasts 9 years. The student is required to attend basic education up to the age of 16 years old.

Upper secondary education includes gymnasium and proffesional education, which is divided into lower technical(vocational) and higher professional education.

The tables in the publication refer to gymnasium and higher proffesional education, which is also its main part.

Teachers are defined as persons, whose professional activity involves the transmission of knowledge, behaviors and skills, that are defined in the educational programmes, for pupils and students enrolled in institutions of formal education.

A public educational institution is classified as such if its activity is fully controlled by the public education authority.

Graduated in an educational program, is a pupil or student, who has successfully completed all program requirements.

Gross Enrollment rate is number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

Net enrolment rate is total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

Pupil per Teacher Ratio, are calculated by dividing the number of pupils enrolled at the specified level of education by the number of teachers at the same level.

Data source

Tables, figures and comments that have been elaborated for this chapter, have as main source the administrative data INSTAT receives from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Finance, etc.

Tab. 1 Pupils and students on education

number

ISCED Level	School / academic year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	Enrolled on education					
1 - 8	Total:	719,509	704,782	665,994	622,156	596,624
	In basic education:					
1	In primary	198,897	195,720	188,371	179,564	174,836
2	In lower secondary	191,940	181,354	175,037	163,935	153,264
3	In upper secondary	154,425	151,937	140,042	130,380	127,114
	In Gymnasium	130,137	124,619	112,775	104,952	101,995
	In Vocational	24,288	27,318	27,267	25,428	25,119
4	In Post secondary non tertiary	1,686	1,952	2,017	1,521	1,803
6+7+8	In Tertiary	172,561	173,819	160,527	146,756	139,607

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 2 Pupil-teacher ratio

number

ISCED Level	School / academic year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	In public education						
1	In primary	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.3	18.2
2	In lower secondary	13.6	13.2	12.6	12.2	11.1	10.4
3	In upper secondary	17.6	17.7	17.0	16.2	15.0	14.4
	In private education						
1	In primary	14.6	15.4	16.0	15.3	16.4	15.1
2	In lower secondary	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.6
3	In upper secondary	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.1	8.2	9.0

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 3 Pupils and students Graduated

number

ISCED Level	School / academic year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Graduated on:					
2	Basic education	50,380	47,819	44,139	44,001	43,084
3	Upper secondary	40,927	45,899	35,254	39,629	38,583
	Vocational	*2,844*	*4,322*	*3,136*	*4,702*	*5,369*
4	Post secondary non tertiary	242	145	164	125	335
6+7+8	Total graduated on tertiary:	29,130	30,365	29,137	33,529	31,530
6	Bachelor only	*20,871*	*20,351*	*17,469*	*19,152*	*18,652*

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011

Tab. 4 Teaching staff

number

ISCED Level	School / academic year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1+2	Teacher in basic education	25,263	25,051	24,777	25,007	24,866
3	Teacher in upper secondary education	8,610	8,606	8,671	8,942	9,042
6+7+8	Effective teaching staff in tertiary	4,683	4,904	4,626	4,609	4,325

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 5 Public expenditure on education

%

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
in pecentage of:					
Total expenditure of State Budget	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.2	10.6
Gross Domestic Product	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1

Source : Ministry of Finance

Tab. 6 Pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants

numër

ISCED Level	School / academic year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1+2+3	Pupils per 1000 inhabitants	188	183	174	164	158
6+7+8	Students per 1000 inhabitants	59	60	55	51	49

Tab. 7 Students on tertiary by field of study

number

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Educational sciences	32,797	13,349	15,426	13,654	11,236
Humanities and arts	9,490	21,219	20,801	17,588	17,095
Social Sciences	51,624	67,823	66,117	52,551	53,760
Natural sciences	11,585	15,598	15,133	20,033	14,630
Engineering sciences, proccessing &construction	15,002	17,997	18,391	18,728	18,005
Agriculture	11,159	9,987	9,039	10,171	8,383
Health and welfare	20,522	24,267	25,667	22,780	21,387
Services	5,147	2,321	3,245	5,022	2,250
Unknown	1,637				0
Total	**158,963**	**172,561**	**173,819**	**160,527**	**146,746**

According to "Fields of Education and Training", Eurostat Handbook 1999.

Tab. 8 Gross enrolment ratio - GER, by level of education

%

ISCED Level	School / academic year for:	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
0	Children in pre - primary	79.5	80.1	82.3	83.3	81.5
1	Pupils in primary	99.8	102.7	103.7	103.0	104.0
2	Pupils in lower secondary	103.1	101.7	102.2	100.6	96.7
3	Pupils in upper secondary	95.5	100.0	96.9	93.2	94.7
6+7+8	Students in Tertiary	63.1	64.1	60.5	56.8	56.0
0-8	Total enrolled in education	86.6	87.8	86.6	84.3	83.6

Tab. 9 Net enrolment ratio - NER, by level of education in years

%

ISCED Level	School / academic year for:	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
0	Children in pre - primary	73.4	73.5	75.4	76.9	77.7
1	Pupils in primary	91.8	95.8	96.2	96.0	97.5
2	Pupils in lower secondary	91.5	91.0	91.4	89.7	86.8
3	Pupils in upper secondary	70.3	76.1	75.6	74.7	77.1

Tab. 10 Educational institutions

number

Institucione Arsimore	2012 - 13		2013 - 14		2014 - 15		2015 - 16		2016 -17	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kindergartens	1778	133	1773	127	1751	106	1773	124	1831	133
Institutions of basic education	1346	126	1337	127	1372	121	1284	120	1249	121
Upper secondary schools	385	126	386	126	381	116	381	119	380	124
Institutions of tertiary education	14	44	14	44	14	27	12	23	12	22

Tab. 11 Student graduated by field of study

%

Fields of study	2013	2014	2015	2016
Education sciences	13.0	9.2	12.1	10.4
Humanities and Arts	12.0	13.4	11.7	11.5
Social sciences, business and law	40.5	40.8	36.7	38.6
Natural sciences	7.1	9.1	10.3	9.4
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	7.4	7.7	7.8	8.6
Agriculture	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.9
Health and welfare	14.5	13.2	14.7	15.5
Services	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

LABOUR MARKET

Introduction

Statistics on employment can be used for various analyses, including those macro-economic ones that look at employment as a production factor. At micro level, those may be used also for studying a number of social aspects related to the situation of employment of an individual, as it is: employment as a source of household income, social integration of immigrants, etc. Being a structural and short term indicator, it reflects the structure of labour markets or economic systems and follows the business cycle too.

The unemployment rate, on the other side, defined according to standards set by the International Labour Office (ILO) is one of the most important indicators widely used for international comparison. That is an important social and economic indicator. The unemployment rate of a country do not only express the percentage of the labour force not in employment, but also the unused labour potential of a country. Moreover, changes in the unemployment rate may be first signs of an economic improvement or crisis in a country.

Employment statistics are the bases of many policies of a country, for which strategies are designed, national objectives are set and action plans are built aiming their implementation. These statistics serve not only for designing employment strategies but also for education strategies (as improvements in vocational education, focus on branches where demand for employment are higher or providing facilities for long-life learning), increasing of employment possibilities for young people, improvements in the direction of availability of child care institutions increasing in this manner the possibilities for participation in employment, etc. Measuring and following trends of employment and unemployment indicators serve not only to analyses of actual situation, but also to monitor strategies and taking measures in due time in order to prevent economic fall or for further promoting improvements in economy.

EMPLOYMENT

Labour market statistics are the bases for designing many social and economic policies. The employment rate, in other words, the proportion of the working age population in employment, is a key social indicator.

This subchapter provides information on recent employment statistics in Albania, including an analysis based on important socio-economic dimensions: employment statistics show significant differences by sex, age, education attainment, etc.

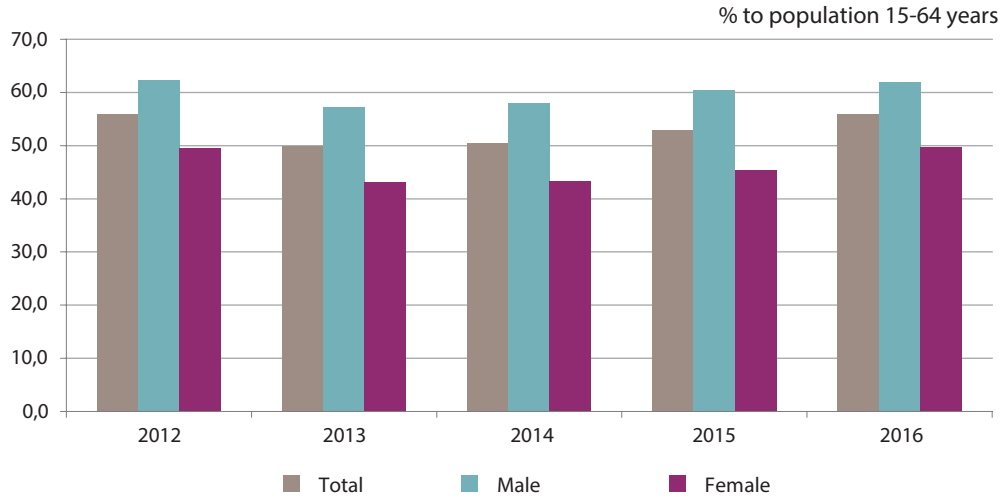
Main statistical findings

Based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the employment rate for persons aged 15 to 64 years old, after a decrease from 55.9 % in 2012 to 49.9 % in 2013, had an increasing trend during the period 2014-2016, reaching at the end of this period again the value of 2012 with 55.9 % (Table 2).

Employment rates are generally lower among women and among younger workers. This characteristic is noted in the Albanian labour market too.

During all the period 2012-2016, the female 15-64 years old employment rate has been lower than males. The difference among the two values of employment rates during the period we are analyzing has been lower in 2016 with 12.2 percentage points (61.9 % for males and 49.7 % for females 15-64 years old) and higher in 2015 with 15 percentage points (60.5 % for males and 45.5 % for females 15-64 years old).

Fig. 1 Employment rate by sex

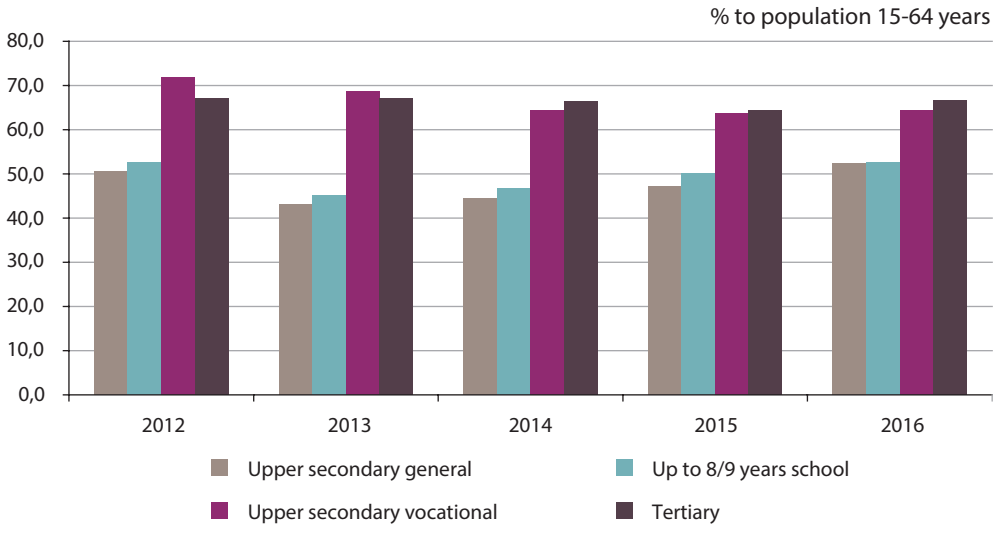


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Analyses by age tell that employment rates are lower for young age-groups (15-29 years old) compared to older ones (30-64 years old). In 2016 the employment rate for young people at the age 15-29 years old was 32.4 %, whereas for those 30-64 years old was 67.2 %. Regarding the trend of the youth employment rate during the period we are analysing, the highest value is noted in 2012 with 34.5 %; afterwards a decrease of this indicator is noted reaching the value 28.2 % in 2013-2014 and an increase in 2015-2016 respectively with values 29.8 % and 32.4 %. Analyses of the youth (15-29 years old) employment rate by sex, tell that it follows the trend of the 15-64 respective indicator, so being higher for men then for women. The difference between these two indicators has been lowest in 2012 with 9.3 percentage points and highest in 2015 with 12.6 percentage points.

Employment rates vary considerably according to highest level of education attained. For the population 15-64 years old, the employment rate is higher for persons with tertiary education and persons with vocational upper secondary education and this is noted during all the period 2012-2016. In 2016 this indicator was 66.6 % for employed with tertiary education, 64.5 % for those with vocational upper secondary education, 52.5 % for those with up to 8/9 years school and 52.3 % for persons with general upper secondary education (Table 3).

Fig. 2 Employment rate by education attainment

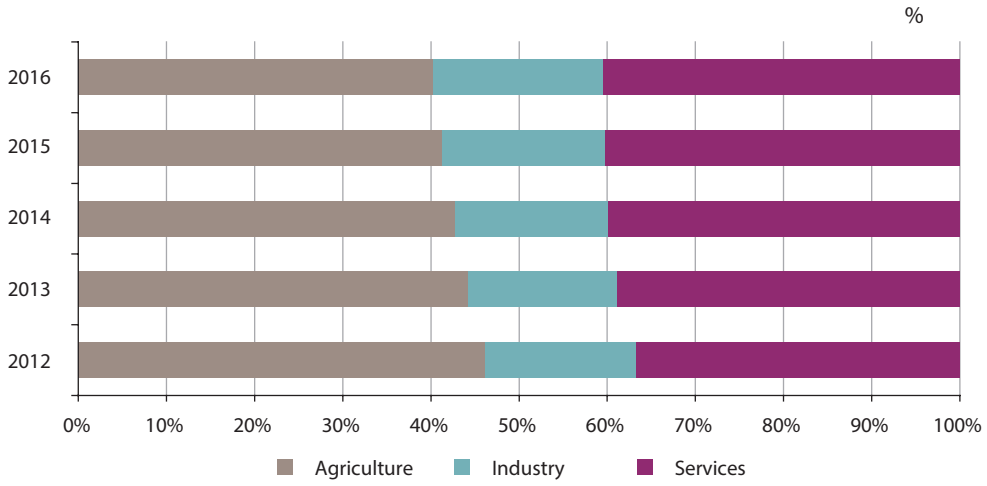


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

The highest proportion in the employment of the population 15 years old and over, is of persons employed in agriculture with 40.2 % and those in services with 40.4 %, whereas industry employs only 19.3 % of the total employment in 2016. Analysed by sex, in 2016 almost half of employed females 15 years old and over are employed in agriculture (45.4 %), whereas among 15 years old employed males, in agriculture work 36.2 % of them.

Employees constitute 41.2 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2016, self employed 34.9 % and unpaid family workers 23.9 %. Regarding differences by sex, to be mentioned is the fact that in 2016, among employed males at the age 15 years old and over, 42.0 % of them are self employed, whereas the respective indicator for females is 25.7 %. The opposite is noted among unpaid family workers where for the same year, their share among employed females 15 years old and over is 31.2 % whereas for males this percentage is only 18.2%.

Fig. 3 Distribution of employment by economic activity

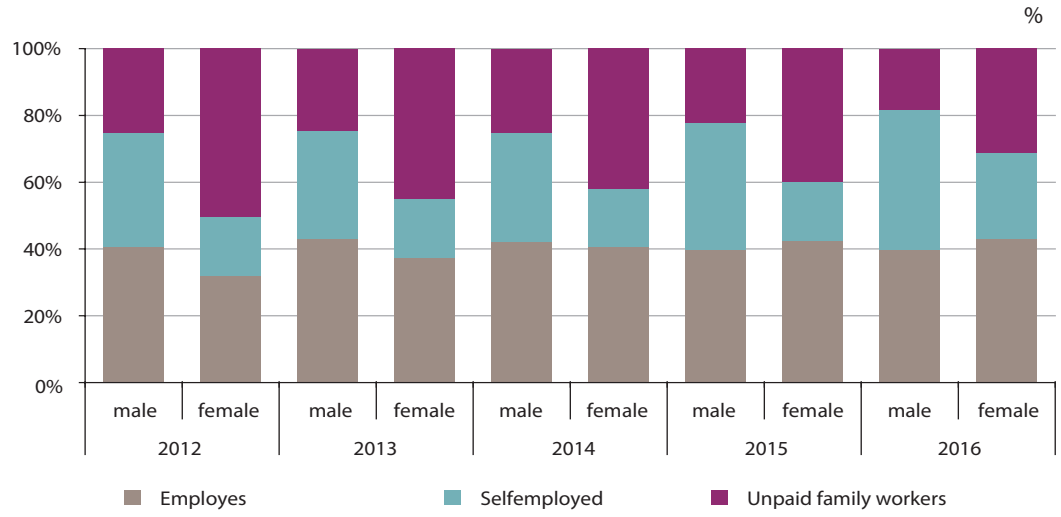


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Among employed females 15 years old and over, the percentage of those working in industry is 14.7 %, whereas the respective indicator for males is 22.9 %. Services do not show big differences in employing females and males (Table 4).

So, while no significant differences in employment as employees are noted between males and females, females are mostly found as unpaid family workers and males as self employed (Table 5).

Fig. 4 Distribution of employed by sex and status in employment

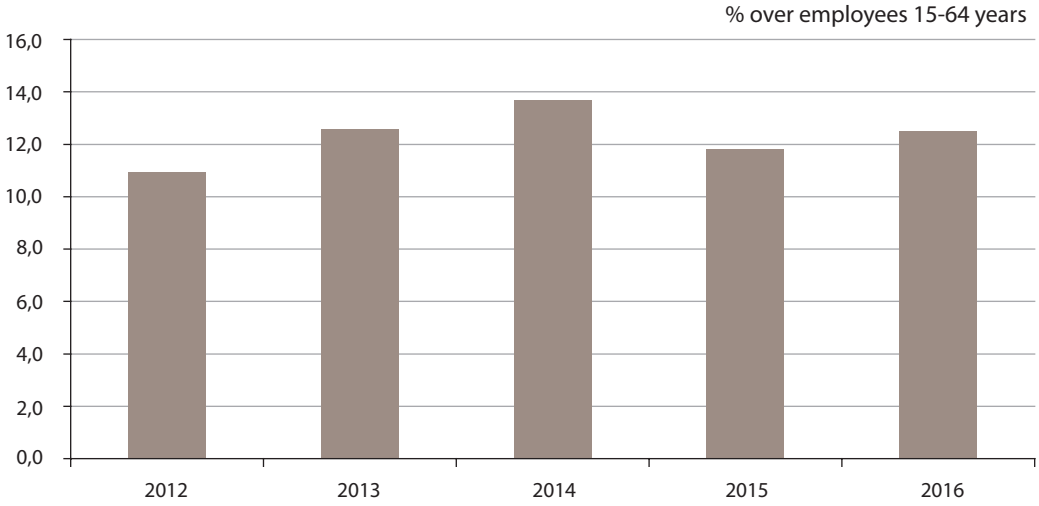


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Regarding employment by occupation groups, 50.7 % of employed 15 years old and over work as "Skilled agricultural and trades workers" in 2016, followed by occupation groups of "Clerical, service and sales workers" and "Managers, professionals, and technicians" with respectively 17.8 % and 17.7 % in 2016. Employed in groups "Plant and machine operators, and assemblers" and "Elementary occupations" have a lower share with respectively 7.4 % and 6.1 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2016 (Table 6).

Regarding type of contract of employees, 10.9 % of employees (15-64 years old) had a job with a contract of limited duration in 2012. This proportion had an increasing trend till 2014 with 13.7 %. In 2015 and 2016, this proportion was at the values 11.8 % and 12.5 % (Figure 5).

Fig. 5 Percentage of employees with contract of limited duration



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Data sources

The data source for all of the information presented in this subchapter is the household Labour Force Survey. For the period 2012-2016, the Labour Force Survey is a countinuous survey (spread over all weeks of the calendar year), and results presented in this publication are calculated as yearly average.

The Survey was conducted for the first time in 2007 and afterwards with yearly periodicity till 2011. Since 2012 the Survey is continuous with quarterly results. It provides annual and quarterly information on the participation in the labour market of persons of age 15 years old and over. It collects information on labour force (persons in employment and unemployment), characteristics of employment, working time, educational attainment, demographic characteristics and household composition. The survey applies employment definitions in full harmonisation with the International Labour Office (ILO) and Eurostat.

Quarterly and yearly indicators calculated based on data of the Labour Force Survey, are published from INSTAT by sex, age-groups, educational attainment, etc.

The sample is based in a two-stage sampling procedure where in the first stage are selected the geographical areas with a proportional probability to the size of the enumeration area. In the second stage within each geographical areas (once selected in the first stage) are selected a fixed number of households by equal probability systematic sampling method. For the LFS is used a rotational sampling design, whereby a household once selected for interview, is retained in the sample for a total of five consecutive quarters. According to the rotational sampling design, each quarter one fifth of the selected households are new and 80 per cent of them are in common. Data collection in the fieldwork is spread during all months of the year. The gathered data refers to a specific reference period named reference week. The reference week is the calendar week which starts on Monday and finishes on Sunday before the interview date.

Definitions

Employed are persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week performed work - even if just for one hour a week - for pay, profit or family gain. Employed are considered also persons not at work during the reference week, but who had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, holidays, education and training, industrial dispute, maternity leave, bad weather etc.

(Persons who work on their small farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for self-consumption, are considered employed).

Working age population is the population 15-64 years old.

The employment rate is the proportion of employed 15-64 years to the working age population.

Tab. 1 Employment by sex and age-groups

Number

Age-groups and sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**	**1,086,612**	**1,157,177**
15-29	222,966	198,886	198,929	205,355	211,461
30-64	873,704	790,892	807,146	850,444	908,506
65+	43,426	33,909	30,986	30,813	37,210
15-64	1,096,671	989,779	1,006,075	1,055,799	1,119,967
Male	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**	**620,612**	**650,201**
15-29	136,093	115,204	118,726	129,678	126,322
30-64	473,225	424,899	446,325	470,137	498,115
65+	27,801	22,784	20,628	20,798	25,764
15-64	609,318	540,103	565,051	599,815	624,437
Female	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**	**466,000**	**506,976**
15-29	86,874	83,682	80,203	75,678	85,139
30-64	400,479	365,993	360,821	380,307	410,391
65+	15,625	11,125	10,358	10,015	11,446
15-64	487,352	449,675	441,024	455,985	495,530

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 2 Employment rate by sex and age-groups

%

Age-groups and sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**49.6**	**44.1**	**44.3**	**46.2**	**48.7**
15-29	34.5	28.2	28.2	29.8	32.4
30-64	66.4	61.8	62.7	65.2	67.2
65+	13.0	10.1	8.9	8.6	10.1
15-64	55.9	49.9	50.5	52.9	55.9
Male	**55.9**	**50.7**	**51.4**	**53.3**	**54.7**
15-29	38.8	33.7	33.0	35.8	36.3
30-64	75.4	70.8	72.7	74.8	75.4
65+	17.4	13.6	12.4	12.0	14.3
15-64	62.2	57.3	58.0	60.5	61.9
Female	**43.5**	**38.0**	**37.6**	**39.2**	**42.8**
15-29	29.4	23.0	23.3	23.1	28.0
30-64	58.3	53.9	53.6	56.3	59.3
65+	8.9	6.6	5.7	5.3	6.0
15-64	49.6	43.1	43.4	45.5	49.7

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 3 Employment rate by sex and education attainment

%

Education attainment and sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (15-64)	**55.9**	**49.9**	**50.5**	**52.9**	**55.9**
Up to 8/9 years school	52.7	45.3	46.7	50.2	52.5
Upper secondary - vocational	71.9	68.7	64.5	63.8	64.5
Upper secondary - general	50.7	43.0	44.5	47.1	52.3
Tertiary	67.1	67.1	66.5	64.4	66.6
Male (15-64)	**62.2**	**57.3**	**58.0**	**60.5**	**61.9**
Up to 8/9 years school	57.2	51.8	53.0	55.5	57.2
Upper secondary - vocational	76.6	76.4	75.0	72.8	71.2
Upper secondary - general	60.4	52.2	53.4	57.9	62.1
Tertiary	71.7	70.6	70.6	71.4	69.4
Female (15-64)	**49.6**	**43.1**	**43.4**	**45.5**	**49.7**
Up to 8/9 years school	48.7	40.1	41.3	45.3	48.3
Upper secondary - vocational	64.0	56.8	48.2	50.6	54.9
Upper secondary - general	40.4	33.7	34.7	34.9	40.3
Tertiary	62.9	64.2	63.1	58.9	64.4

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 4 Employment by sex and economic activity

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Economic activity and sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total employment	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**	**1,086,612**	**1,157,177**
Agriculture	46.1	44.2	42.7	41.3	40.2
Industry	17.2	16.9	17.4	18.5	19.3
Services	36.6	38.9	39.9	40.2	40.4
Male	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**	**620,612**	**650,201**
Agriculture	37.6	37.1	36.9	36.5	36.2
Industry	22.5	22.3	21.9	22.1	22.9
Services	39.9	40.7	41.1	41.4	40.9
Female	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**	**466,000**	**506,976**
Agriculture	57.0	53.0	50.2	47.7	45.4
Industry	10.5	10.2	11.6	13.8	14.7
Services	32.5	36.8	38.2	38.5	39.9

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 5 Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and status in employment

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Status in employment and sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total employment	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**	**1,086,612**	**1,157,177**
Employees	36.7	40.5	41.6	41.0	41.2
Selfemployed	26.9	25.8	26.0	29.2	34.9
Contributing family workers	36.4	33.8	32.4	29.8	23.9
Male	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**	**620,612**	**650,201**
Employees	40.5	43.0	42.1	39.9	39.7
Selfemployed	34.2	32.4	32.8	37.8	42.0
Contributing family workers	25.3	24.5	25.1	22.3	18.2
Female	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**	**466,000**	**506,976**
Employees	31.9	37.3	40.8	42.6	43.0
Selfemployed	17.7	17.6	17.2	17.6	25.7
Contributing family workers	50.4	45.1	42.0	39.8	31.2

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 6 Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and occupation groups

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Occupation-groups and sex	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**	**1,086,612**	**1,157,177**
Managers, professionals, and technicians	13.6	16.5	17.7	17.3	17.7
Clerical, service and sales workers	18.0	17.8	16.3	17.9	17.8
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	58.6	56.6	53.5	52.4	50.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.5	7.4
Elementary occupations	3.4	3.1	5.6	5.2	6.1
Armed forces	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Male	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**	**620,612**	**650,201**
Managers, professionals, and technicians	12.0	14.2	15.6	14.2	15.3
Clerical, service and sales workers	20.3	20.2	17.9	19.8	19.1
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	55.6	54.9	53.2	53.2	51.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.5	6.8	7.3	7.1	8.2
Elementary occupations	3.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	5.3
Armed forces	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
Female	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**	**466,000**	**506,976**
Managers, professionals, and technicians	15.7	19.4	20.4	21.5	20.8
Clerical, service and sales workers	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.5	16.0
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	62.5	58.6	53.9	51.2	49.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.8	4.0	5.2	5.8	6.4
Elementary occupations	3.8	2.9	6.2	5.8	7.0
Armed forces	…	…	…	…	0.1

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour market statistics are of great importance in designing labour policies. A very important indicator is the unemployment rate, which represents the part of unemployed in the total labour force.

This subchapter provides an overview related to the actual unemployment statistics in Albania, which given in a five year period of time, show a dinamic view of the situation of the unemployed persons in the labour market.

Main statistical findings

Unemployment trends

In the five-year period 2012-2016, unemployment statistics in Albania, give a dynamic picture of the unemployment situation in the labor market. In 2012, was recorded the lowest rate of unemployment with 13.8 % for the age group of the population 15-64 years. After 2012, the unemployment rate has a growing trend marking the highest value in 2014, with 17.9 %. While in 2016 there is a decrease of this indicator by 1.9 percentage points compared to 2015, marking the value of 15.6 % (Table 1).

With regard to the unemployed with tertiary attainment, the unemployment rate in 2016 decreased by 2.1 percentage points compared to 2015. This decrease in the unemployment rate is more vulnerable to women, by 4 percentage points than in the previous year 2015.

If we refer to the duration of unemployment, the unemployed for one year or more, called the long-term unemployed, occupy most of the total unemployed (66.6 % of the unemployed 15-64 years in 2016) (Table 3).

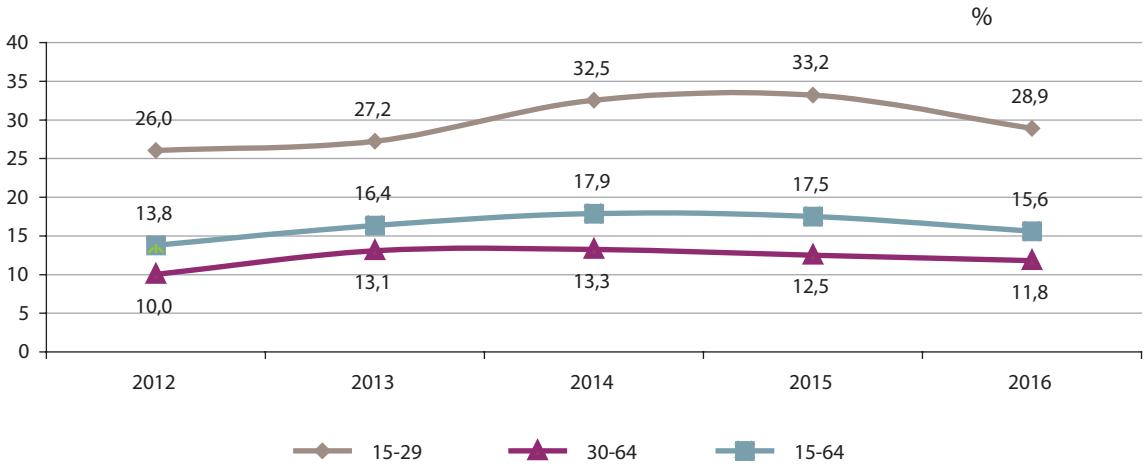
In the economically inactive population (persons not classified as unemployed or employed) of the age group 15-64 years old, the percentage of discouraged persons is the highest in 2013 (16.1 %). This indicator in 2016 compared to 2012 decreased by 0.9 percentage points, respectively from 11.6 % to 10.7 % (Table 4).

Male and female unemployment trends

The unemployment rate has different tendencies by gender. In Albania, during the period (2012-2016), for the population aged 15 years and over we have lower female unemployment rates than for males. This difference in 2016 is 1.5 percentage points (15.9 % for males and 14.4 % for females). In 2015 the unemployment rate for both males and females was at the same level, with 17.1 % (Table 1).

In 2016, compared to 2015, the unemployment rate for males aged 15-64 decreased by 1.1 percentage points, while for females of this age the unemployment rate decreased by 2.8 percentage points. It is noticed that during the period (2012-2016) for both males and females aged 15-64, the unemployment rate is higher for the general education category than for those with vocational and higher education.

Fig. 1 Unemployment rate by age-groups



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

The unemployment rate varies according to the level of education. In 2012-2016, the unemployment rate for the 15-64 age group continues to be higher for people with general secondary education. It marks 18.9 % in 2016 for this category. For the same population, it is noted that there is a considerable difference between the unemployment rate for persons with general secondary education and those with secondary vocational education throughout the whole period 2012-2016. This difference in 2016 is 4.0 percentage points more for unemployed people with general secondary education compared to those with secondary vocational education (Table 2).

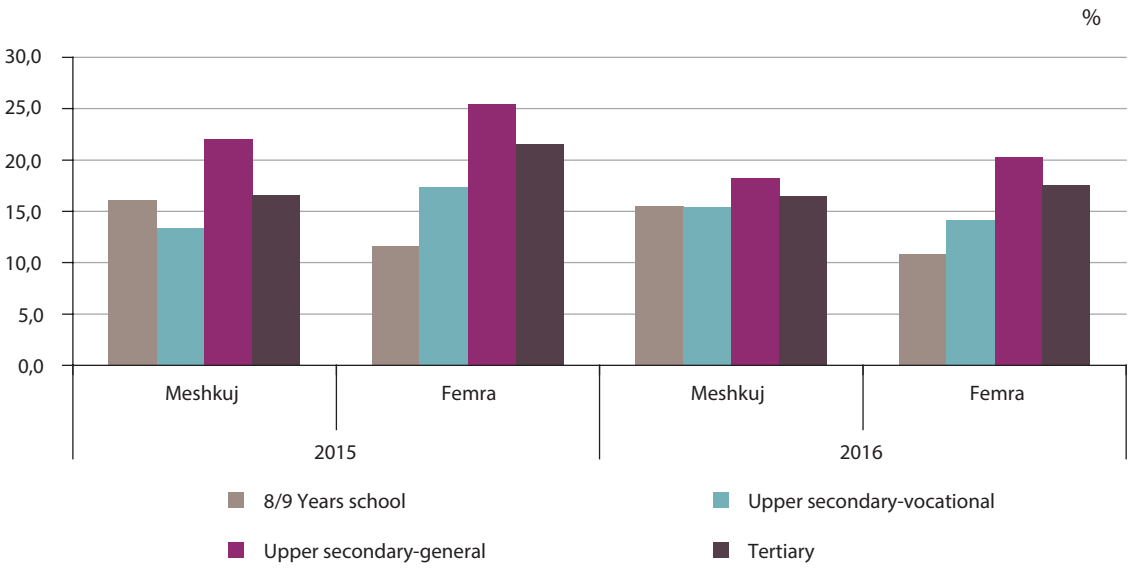
In persons with higher education, males aged 15-64 years old have lower rates of unemployment than females. The biggest difference is noted in 2012, where the unemployment rate for females was 7 percentage points higher than for males of this category. In 2016, the unemployment rate for males with higher education is 16.5 %, while for females is 17.6 % (Table 2).

In 2016, for females with higher education, the unemployment rate decreased by 4 percentage points compared to 2015 and for those with vocational education this indicator decreased by 3.3 percentage points.

Regarding long-term unemployment, from 2012 to 2016 for the population of the age group 15-64, the share of long-term unemployed males among unemployed males is lower than the respective share of females (respectively 65.3 % and 68.4 %) (Table 3).

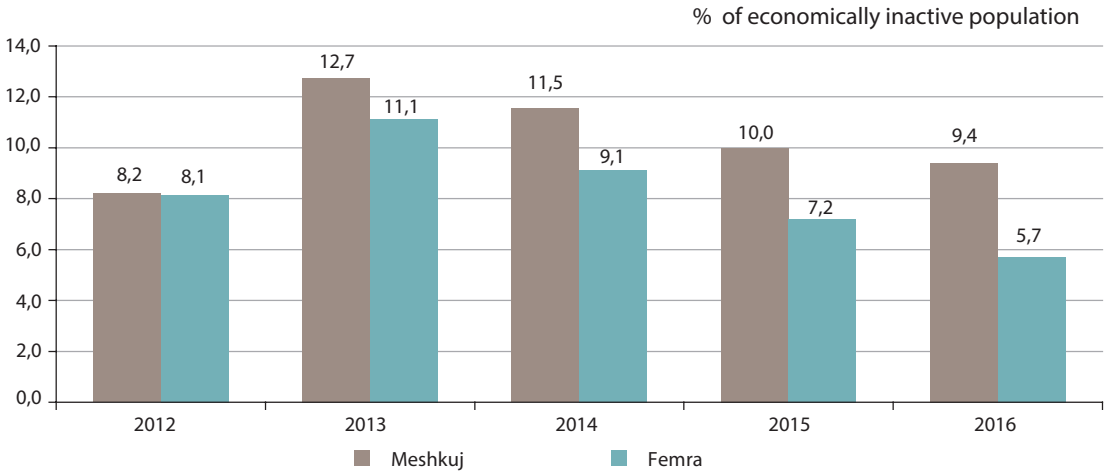
Among economically inactive males 15-64 year old in 2012-2016, the percentage of discouraged unemployed is greater than the equivalent percentage of females (14.9 % for males and 8.1 % for females). The difference is greater for the age group 30-64 years old in favor of males (Table 4).

Fig. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and education



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Fig. 3 Share of discouraged workers by sex



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Youth unemployment trends

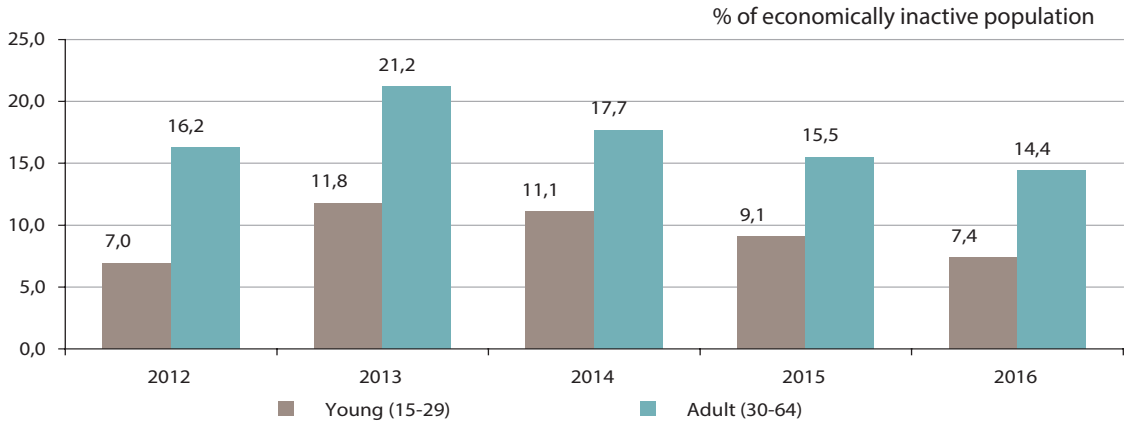
Young people are generally characterized by a higher unemployment rate compared to other age groups. According to the Labor Force Survey, in 2012, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-29 was 26.0 %. The unemployment rate for this age group has increased till 2015 with 33.2% and then falls in 2016 to 28.9 %. In 2016, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-29 years continues to be almost twice as high as the unemployment rate for the population aged 15 and over (Table 1).

In the population aged 15-29, a special group is identified, including young people who are neither employed nor attending education or training. Throughout 2012-2016, on average three out of ten young people aged 15-29 are part of this group. In 2016 young people who do not work and are not in education or training constitute 30 percent of young people.

It is noted that the proportion of females not in employment, education or training among females of this age is higher than the equivalent percentage for males (respectively 32.9 % and 27.5 %) (Table 5).

Analyzing the group of young people who are not employed or attending a school or training by economic activity status, it turns out that about 60% of them are economically inactive. From a gender perspective, in 2016, 71.6 % of young females who are not employed or attending a school or training are economically inactive in the labor market. While among the males of this group, in 2016, 49.4 % are economically inactive.

Fig. 4 Share of discouraged workers by age-group

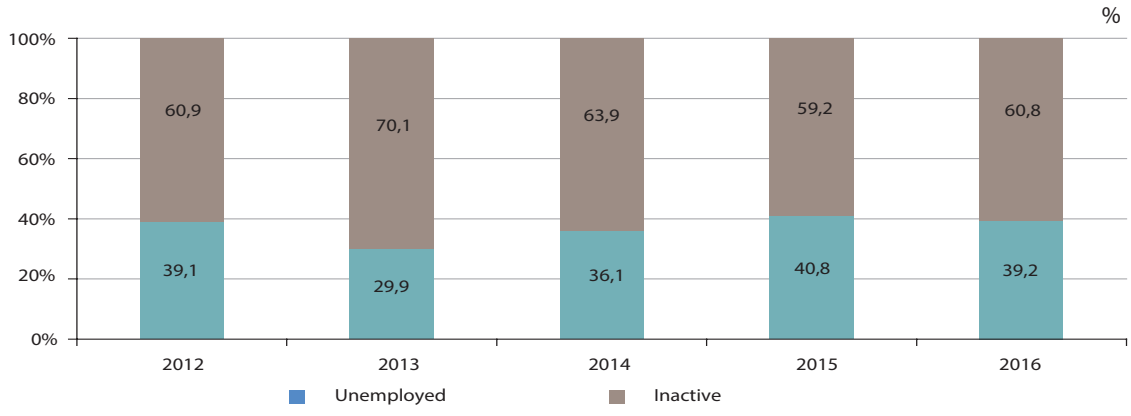


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

From 2012 to 2016, young males aged 15-29 have higher unemployment rates than females of the same age group, whereas in 2015 this indicator is 2.4 percentage points higher for females than for males of the same age group (Table 1).

Among the economically inactive young people (15-29 years old), the percentage of the discouraged category in 2016 is increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to the year 2012. The largest impact in this increase is given by males of this age group with 2,1 percentage points compared to 2012 (Table 4).

Fig. 5 Share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training, by activity status



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Data sources

As for employment indicators, the source of the data used to calculate the unemployment indicators in this subchapter is the household Labor Force Survey conducted according to Eurostat and International Labor Organization recommendations. This survey, conducted continuously since 2012, enables quarterly and annual indicators to be available. Quarterly indicators provide largely general information on gender-disaggregated unemployment and unemployment by age groups. The annual indicators for 2016, calculated as annual averages for 2012-2016, are more detailed by providing information on unemployment by educational level, duration, by categories of unemployed, etc. Unemployment indicators are published by INSTAT in absolute values and percentages.

Definitions

Unemployed comprise persons who were:

1. without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
2. currently available for work (before the end of the two weeks following the reference week);
3. actively seeking work, (had taken specific steps - in the four week period ending with the reference week - to seek paid employment or self-employment) or who found a job to start later (within a period of at most three months).

The following are considered as specific steps:

- Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work;
- Having been in contact with a private employment agency to find work;
- Applying to employers directly;
- Asking friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work;
- Placing or answering job advertisements;
- Studying job advertisements;
- Taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed;
- Looking for land, premises or equipment;
- Applying for permits, licenses or financial resources.

Labour Force includes employed and unemployed persons.

The *unemployment rate* is the ratio of the unemployed to the labour force.

Non-economically active population comprises all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed (pupils/students, housekeepers, in compulsory military service, retired, disabled, discouraged unemployed etc.).

Long term unemployed refer to the number of persons unemployed for one year or more.

Tab. 1 Unemployment rate by sex and age-groups

%

Sex and age-groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**13.4**	**15.9**	**17.5**	**17.1**	**15.2**
15-29	26.0	27.2	32.5	33.2	28.9
30-64	10.0	13.1	13.3	12.5	11.8
15-64	13.8	16.4	17.9	17.5	15.6
Male	**14.6**	**17.8**	**19.2**	**17.1**	**15.9**
15-29	28.4	29.7	35.6	32.3	29.7
30-64	10.4	14.6	14.0	12.2	12.2
15-64	15.2	18.3	19.7	17.5	16.4
Female	**11.7**	**13.5**	**15.2**	**17.1**	**14.4**
15-29	22.0	23.6	27.4	34.7	27.8
30-64	9.5	11.2	12.3	12.9	11.2
15-64	12.0	13.8	15.5	17.4	14.6

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and educational attainment

%

Sex and educational attainment	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (15-64)	**13.8**	**16.4**	**17.9**	**17.5**	**15.6**
Up to 8/9 years of education	12.3	14.8	15.1	14.0	13.3
Upper secondary - vocational	10.6	11.8	13.6	14.8	14.9
Upper secondary - general	17.5	23.2	25.2	23.2	18.9
Tertiary	16.2	15.0	17.3	19.2	17.1
Male (15-64)	**15.2**	**18.3**	**19.7**	**17.5**	**16.4**
Up to 8/9 years of education	15.2	18.3	18.7	16.1	15.5
Upper secondary - vocational	10.4	12.2	13.0	13.4	15.4
Upper secondary - general	19.3	25.0	26.4	22.0	18.2
Tertiary	12.6	13.6	16.1	16.6	16.5
Female (15-64)	**12.0**	**13.8**	**15.5**	**17.4**	**14.6**
Up to 8/9 years of education	9.0	10.9	10.8	11.6	10.8
Upper secondary - vocational	10.9	11.2	15.0	17.4	14.1
Upper secondary - general	14.7	20.3	23.0	25.5	20.3
Tertiary	19.6	16.2	18.3	21.6	17.6

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 3 Long term unemployment by sex and educational attainment

% of unemployed for one year or more to total unemployed

Sex and educational attainment	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (15-64)	**77.1**	**72.4**	**64.3**	**66.0**	**66.6**
Up to 8/9 years of education	78.0	74.4	65.7	70.1	69.7
Upper secondary - vocational	83.0	76.6	72.1	81.3	80.6
Upper secondary - general	79.5	72.1	63.2	62.2	65.5
Tertiary	66.1	64.7	59.3	57.9	54.2
Male (15-64	**74.7**	**69.7**	**60.9**	**65.8**	**65.3**
Up to 8/9 years of education	73.9	70.8	61.6	67.5	66.8
Upper secondary - vocational	81.7	73.2	70.0	82.2	77.6
Upper secondary - general	75.2	69.0	59.1	61.6	63.4
Tertiary	69.1	63.2	57.2	59.7	54.7
Female (15-64)	**80.9**	**76.9**	**70.0**	**66.3**	**68.4**
Up to 8/9 years of education	85.7	81.2	74.2	74.4	74.6
Upper secondary - vocational	85.5	84.4	76.5	80.1	86.8
Upper secondary - general	89.0	78.5	71.4	63.2	69.0
Tertiary	64.3	65.7	61.0	56.7	53.9

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 4 Share of discouraged unemployed by sex and age-groups

% of economically inactive population

Sex and age-groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**8.2**	**11.8**	**10.0**	**8.3**	**7.2**
15-29	7.0	11.8	11.1	9.1	7.4
30-64	16.2	21.2	17.7	15.5	14.4
15-64	11.6	16.1	14.2	12.1	10.7
Male	**8.2**	**12.7**	**11.5**	**10.0**	**9.4**
15-29	7.2	13.8	13.5	11.9	9.3
30-64	20.7	28.4	25.3	22.8	24.8
15-64	12.3	19.2	17.6	15.7	14.9
Female	**8.1**	**11.1**	**9.1**	**7.2**	**5.7**
15-29	6.7	10.4	9.3	6.9	5.6
30-64	14.4	18.4	14.9	12.7	10.2
15-64	11.1	14.5	12.3	10.0	8.1

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 5 Share of young people (aged 15-29) not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex and activity status

%

Sex and Activity status	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (% of total young population age 15-29) of which	**29.3**	**33.4**	**34.5**	**32.8**	**30.0**
Unemployed	39.1	29.9	36.1	40.8	39.2
Inactive	60.9	70.1	63.9	59.2	60.8
Male of which	**26.6**	**31.1**	**31.8**	**29.4**	**27.5**
Unemployed	54.4	43.5	52.9	52.5	50.6
Inactive	45.6	56.5	47.1	47.5	49.4
Female of which	**32.6**	**35.6**	**37.3**	**36.6**	**32.9**
Unemployed	24.2	18.7	21.2	30.5	28.4
Inactive	75.8	81.3	78.8	69.5	71.6

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 6 Unemployment by sex and age-groups

Number

Sex and age-groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**175,703**	**194,043**	**219,797**	**223,864**	**207,770**
15-29	78,494	74,447	95,922	102,025	86,148
30-64	97,107	119,059	123,440	121,506	120,995
15-64	175,602	193,506	219,362	223,531	207,143
Male	**109,188**	**121,874**	**138,851**	**127,770**	**122,805**
15-29	53,953	48,656	65,721	61,843	53,396
30-64	55,134	72,682	72,771	65,594	68,978
15-64	109,087	121,337	138,492	127,437	122,374
Female	**66,515**	**72,169**	**80,946**	**96,094**	**84,965**
15-29	24,541	25,791	30,202	40,182	32,752
30-64	41,973	46,377	50,669	55,912	52,017
15-64	66,515	72,169	80,870	96,094	84,769

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

Tab. 7 Unemployment by sex and unemployment duration

Number

Sex and Unemployment duration	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**175,703**	**194,043**	**219,797**	**223,864**	**207,770**
Less than 6 months	22,988	33,056	51,585	45,872	40,108
6 months to less than one year	17,253	20,513	26,871	30,170	30,093
One year or more	135,462	140,474	141,342	147,822	137,569
Male	**109,188**	**121,874**	**138,851**	**127,770**	**122,805**
Less than 6 months	15,741	22,362	35,739	26,498	25,059
6 months to less than one year	11,825	14,569	18,480	17,194	18,095
One year or more	81,623	84,943	84,631	84,078	79,651
Female	**66,515**	**72,169**	**80,946**	**96,094**	**84,965**
Less than 6 months	7,247	10,693	15,845	19,374	15,049
6 months to less than one year	5,428	5,944	8,390	12,976	11,999
One year or more	53,840	55,531	56,711	63,744	57,918

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2012-2016

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

The consumption expenditures statistics provide descriptions on the level and structure of consumption expenditures of Albanian households and other indicators based on consumption expenditure. The data on consumption expenditure are calculated based on the Household Budget Survey, which is a statistical survey carried out at the Albanian usual resident households and give a clear overview of the socio-economic situation of the Albanian households. The survey results are also used to update the Consumer Price Index and to calculate the Households Final Consumption Expenditure as an important aggregate of the GDP with the consumption expenditure method.

Main Findings

The average monthly consumption expenditures in 2015 are estimated to be 70.766 ALL or on annually basis, 849.192 ALL, taking into account that a household in Albania is composed by 3.8 persons on average.

The structure of the average monthly/annually consumption expenditure gives a clear overview of the household budget distribution. The largest share of the average monthly consumption expenditures goes for food and non-alcoholic beverages, 48.7 percent, a considerable part of which goes to products: meat and its products, bread and cereals, eggs, milk and milk products/derivate. Regarding the expenditures that households dedicate for the dwelling for electricity, water, fuel, paid rent and small repairs, they compose 10.3 percent. The Albanian households dedicate for transport 6.8 percent of their total budget (Table 2.1.1).

The average consumption expenditures by the type of households: The structure of the consumption expenditures by the type of households shows a part of the overview of the socio-economic situation of Albanian households. The level and the structure of consumption expenditures differ depending on the size and the composition of the household which directly affect the distribution of the household budget. Households composed by an adult with children spend more on food compared with the other types of households, 54 percent. While, the highest consumption expenditures for alcoholic beverages and tobacco are recorded in households with three or more adults with or without respectivly 3.8 and 3.9 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on clothing and footwear result in households composed by an adult with children, two adults with children and three ore more adults with children respectively 5.4, 5.3 and 5.2 percent. The presences of children in households with three or more adults with children increase the expenditures on transport. The highest expenditures on education are recorded in households composed by an adult with children, 4.1 percent. Regarding the expenditures on health, the highest expenditures are recorded in households with one person, 4 percent. Households composed by an adult with children show the highest consumption expenditures in furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling compared to the other types of households. Expenditures regarding on restaurants and hotels, are highest in households composed by an adult, 5.5 percent. Households composed by an adult with children show the highest consumption expenditures on recreation and culture, 4.2 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on communication are recorded in households composed by two or more adults without children type, 3.2 percent (Table 2.1.2).

Average monthly consumption expenditures by household size: The analysis of the consumption expenditures structure by household size completes the overview of the socio-economic for each category of its classification. The highest consumption expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages result from households composed by one person, 52.6 percent followed by the households composed by seven or more persons, 50.9 percent.

Consumption expenditures on alcoholic beverages and tobacco record the highest value on households composed by one seven or more persons, 4.9 percent. Households composed by person, show the highest consumption expenditures for housing, water, electricity and paid rent, 13.1 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on transport are estimated in households composed by six persons, 8.1 percent.

Households composed by two persons, record the highest value on consumption expenditures for health, 5.2 percent. For the education expenditures, households that dedicate the highest expenditures among other types, are recorded in those with six persons, 3.4 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling are recorded in households composed by two and four persons compared to with the other types, 5.0 and 4.9 percent. Households with four and six persons show the highest percentage of the total consumption expenditures, for clothing and footwear, 5.7 and 5.5 percent. The highest expenditures on restaurants and hotels are recorded on households composed by one person, 5.5 percent (Table 2.1.3).

Data Sources

The data described in this material refer to the Household Budget Survey 2015. The unit observed is the usual households and their members, households which are usual residents in Albania during the respective year of the data collection. Persons living in collective dwellings and other specific institutions are not involved in the survey. The Household Budget Survey was conducted for the first time in 1999-2000 and was representative only for urban areas, continuing later on in 2006-2007, 2008-2009[1] and since 2014 is continuously. From 2006-2007 the survey is spread in the whole Albanian territory including urban and rural areas and also representative in prefecture level.

The Household Budget Survey in 2015 was conducted by INSTAT throughout the whole year, with a sample of 9024 households. At the end of the survey there were around 7335 interviewed households distributed uniformly in the whole Albanian territory. The households' response rate, calculated as the ratio of the number of interviewed households with the number of selected households, expressed as a percentage is 81.3 percent. The sample selection follows a two-step procedure. The first step units (PSUs) are the Census homogeneous[2] areas, with a proportional probability to the size of the Census area. In the second step, within each selected area in the first step, is selected by the method of systematic selection with equal probability a fixed number of 12 households. The selection in both steps is done in a random way by providing a representation also at the prefecture level. The total households sample was divided into 4 sub-samples of three months, which were geographically spread homogeneously throughout the year, to reflect the seasonal changes. Consequently, each month were interviewed about 752 households spread evenly.

Definitions:

Consumption expenditures of households include any kind of purchases made for goods and services made by households. It excludes purchases of durable goods, investments, money given to the others and imputed rent.

Mains Groups expenditures are classified according by the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose 2012.

Reference period is the duration of a certain subject that the information is collected on. The survey uses different reference periods depending on the type of information that must be taken and objectives of each matter to be analyzed.

Household is referred to a group of people, a related person or not, who live together in the same apartment or in a part of the house and share a partial or common economy.

Head of household is a person who is defined as the head for the purposes of the survey, (person who is the owner of the house or the person identified by other members of the family). If family members do not determine by themselves the person, he will normally be the person who contributes more to the income of the household.

Child is considered every person under 18 years old.

1 The period of the survey field work was: October 2006- September 2007 and November 2008- October 2009.

2 Homogeneous means that each Census area has the same characteristics of households' consumption expenditures and the size of each PSU has almost the same number of households or individuals.

Tab. 1 Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures of households and their structure, 2015

Main group of consumption	Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures		
	Value (in ALL/monthly)	Value (in ALL/annually)	Value (in %)
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	34,489	413,868	48.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2,507	30,084	3.5
Clothing and footwear	3,449	41,388	4.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	7,318	87,816	10.3
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3,378	40,536	4.8
Health	2,533	30,396	3.6
Transport	4,796	57,552	6.8
Communication	2,095	25,140	3.0
Recreation and culture	2,082	24,984	2.9
Education	1,505	18,060	2.1
Restaurants and hotels	2,537	30,444	3.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	4,076	48,912	5.8
Total average consumption expenditures	**70,766**	**849,192**	**100.0**

Tab. 2 Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by the type of households, 2015

Main group of consumption	Type of households						Albania
	One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	52.6	54.0	50.6	48.6	47.5	48.3	48.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.5
Clothing and footwear	3.5	5.4	4.0	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.1	9.1	11.4	10.8	10.4	9.3	10.3
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.8
Health	4.0	1.9	5.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6
Transport	3.2	1.8	5.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.8
Communication	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.0
Recreation and culture	1.6	4.2	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Education	1.5	4.1	0.2	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.1
Restaurants and hotels	5.5	3.4	4.1	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.8
Total average consumption expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Tab. 3 Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by household size, 2015

Main group of consumption	Household size							Albania
	One person household	With 2 members	With 3 members	With 4 members	With 5 members	With 6 members	With 7+ members	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	52,6	50,4	49,0	46,7	48,6	48,3	50,9	48,7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3,1	3,5	3,5	3,2	3,4	4,0	4,9	3,5
Clothing and footwear	3,5	4,1	4,5	5,7	4,8	5,5	4,6	4,9
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13,1	11,3	11,4	9,8	9,6	9,2	10,0	10,3
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	4,5	5,0	4,8	4,9	4,8	4,5	4,6	4,8
Health	4,0	5,2	3,4	3,0	3,2	3,2	4,1	3,6
Transport	3,2	4,9	6,8	7,6	7,1	8,1	7,0	6,8
Communication	3,0	3,3	3,1	3,0	2,8	2,7	2,4	3,0
Recreation and culture	1,6	2,9	2,7	3,6	3,1	2,5	2,3	2,9
Education	1,5	0,5	1,2	3,1	2,7	3,4	1,0	2,1
Restaurants and hotels	5,5	4,0	3,7	3,6	3,9	2,6	2,1	3,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	4,4	4,9	5,9	6,1	5,9	6,1	6,0	5,8
Total average consumption expenditures	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Introduction

National accounts reflect a county's macroeconomic developments and provide to users the main indicator and information for economic development.

National accounts play an important role in economic policy making and are the basis of information to demonstrate the development and structural changes of the economy. They show the productive capacity of a country how much is consumed, invested and exchanges with other countries of the world.

Since June 2014, Albania received the status of candidate country for accession to the European Union, status which is associated with a range of obligations to be fully aligned with EU standards. Part of these obligations is the development of statistics and particularly those of National Accounts, in accordance with the European System of National and Regional Accounts ESA 2010 that was implemented by EU Member States in September 2014. An intensive work is done in the field of national accounts statistics for the improvement and extension of macroeconomic indicators, in accordance with ESA 2010 and Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE Rev 2, which are reflected on the GDP figures. The implementation of new methodologies is very important as it ensures consistent, reliable and updated compilation of national accounts. In this way the description of the economy of a country and its regions is fully comparable with other countries economies.

Main Findings

Gross Domestic Product in current prices has continued to grow along the years 2011-2015, by asigning values of ALL 1,427,799 million in year 2015, from ALL 1,300,624 million of 2011.

During year 2015, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +2,23% (in volume) compared with year 2014, after a growth of +1,77 % in year 2014 compared with year 2013. Based on these results, GDP per capita in the year 2015 amounted to ALL 496 thousand (or EURO 3,547) from ALL 483 thousand (or EURO 3,450) in year 2014. The average GDP per capita of years 2011-2015 is ALL 470 thousand.

Table 1: National Accounts

Indicators	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Supply *(at current prices)*	ALL Mln	**1,976,650**	**1,966,865**	**1,984,002**	**2,053,817**	**2,066,548**
GDP at market prices	ALL Mln	1,300,624	1,332,811	1,350,053	1,395,305	1,427,799
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	676,026	634,054	633,950	658,512	638,749
Uses *(at current prices)*	-	**1,976,650**	**1,966,865**	**1,984,002**	**2,053,817**	**2,066,548**
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	380,322	385,682	387,975	393,657	391,098
Final Consumption of the Households	-	1,011,826	1,032,478	1,073,609	1,119,647	1,149,930
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	-	149,288	151,214	155,680	167,371	169,102
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	381,944	353,044	352,088	337,087	351,815
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	53,269	44,447	14,651	36,054	4,602
Annual real growth of GDP (compared with previous year prices)	%	**2.5**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.77**	**2.23**
Gross Domestic Product per capita	ALL thousand	448	460	466	483	496
	EURO	3,191	3,305	3,323	3,450	3,547
	USD	4,438	4,248	4,411	4,579	3,935

2015* Semi-Final

The structure of Gross Domestic Product according the three main economic activities groups does not reflect any significant change into it in years 2011-2015.

Services continue to represent the main share in the economy (with an average of 45, 22 %), followed by Industry and Construction (22, 63 %) and Agriculture, hunting and forestry (19, 32 %).

Table 2: Structure of GDP by economic activities (in %)

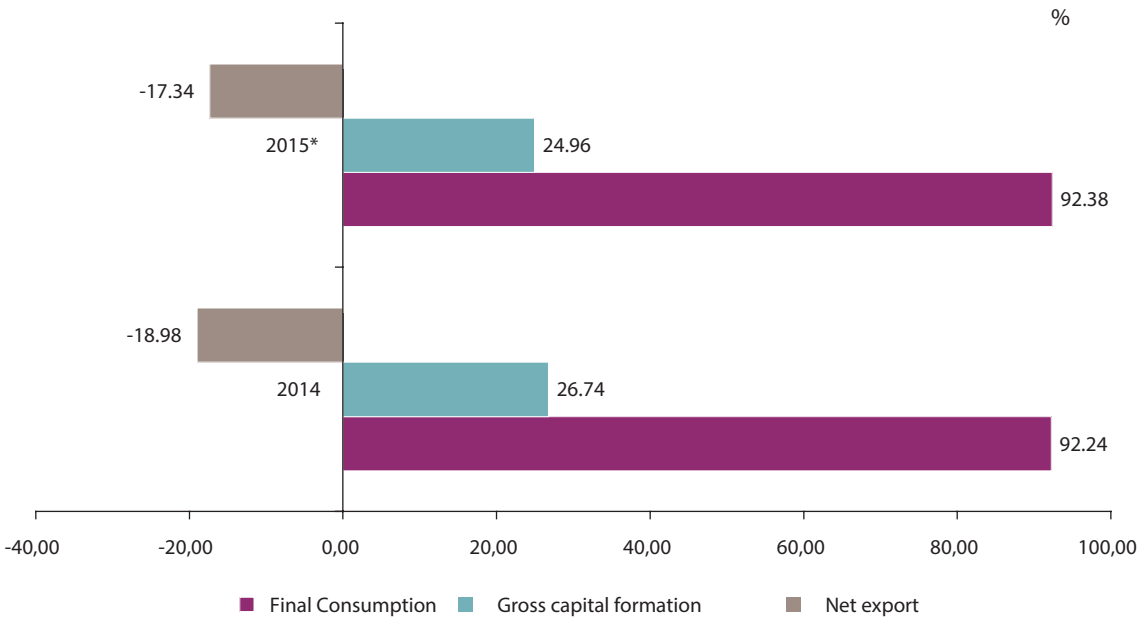
%

Economic Activities	Years				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	18.23	18.77	19.57	19.99	20.06
Industry and Construction	24.48	22.92	23.06	21.51	21.22
Services	44.26	44.95	44.61	45.78	46.49

2015* Semi- Final

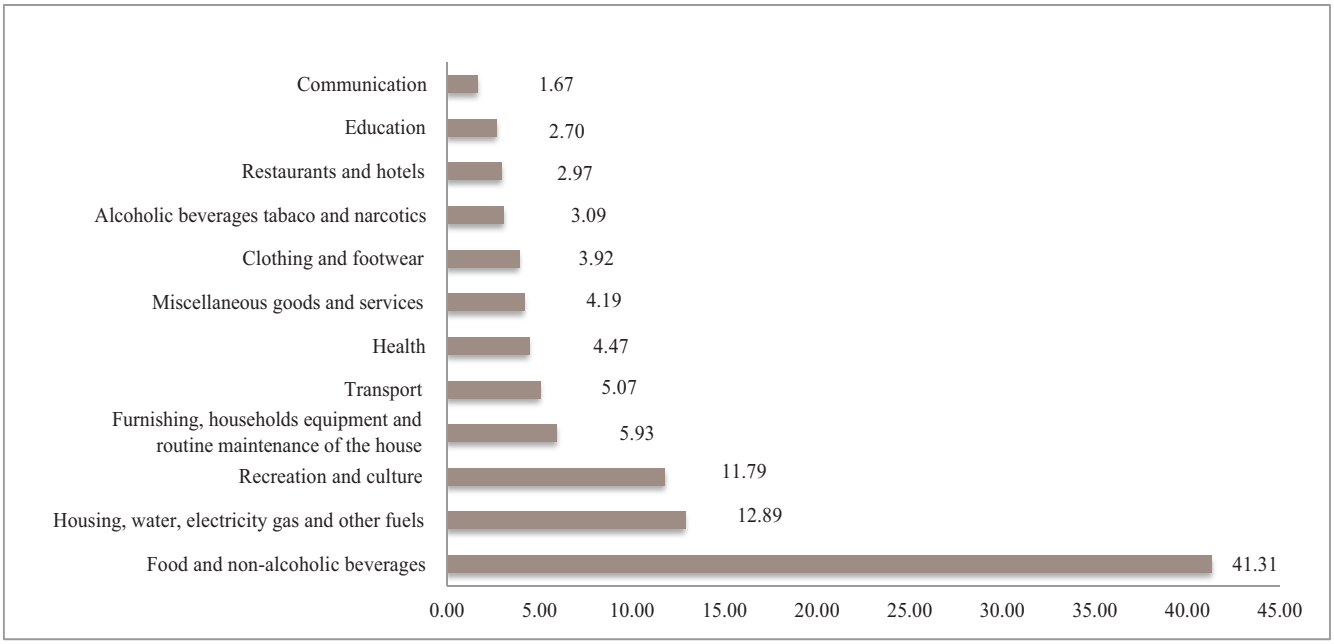
Final consumption has the major share in the total economy, with 92.38 %. This component increased by 2.49 % in nominal terms and 0.89 % in real terms. In 2015, *gross fixed capital formation* represents 24.64 % of GDP and increased by 4.03 % in real terms compared with 2014. *Exports of goods and services* increased in real terms by 0.97 % compared with 2014, while *imports of goods and services* decreased by 2.88 %.

Fig. 1 The Structure of GDP by expendture approach, in %



The graph below gives the structure of the household's final consumption expenditure by main groups, for 2015. It is noted that the group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" has the highest share among the other groups and "Comunication" has the lowest one. In a more general perspective, it is noted that expenditures for services make up 41.56 %, expenditures on food products 41.31 % and expenditures on non-food products 17.13 % .

Fig. 2 The structure of household final consumption expenditure in %, year 2015



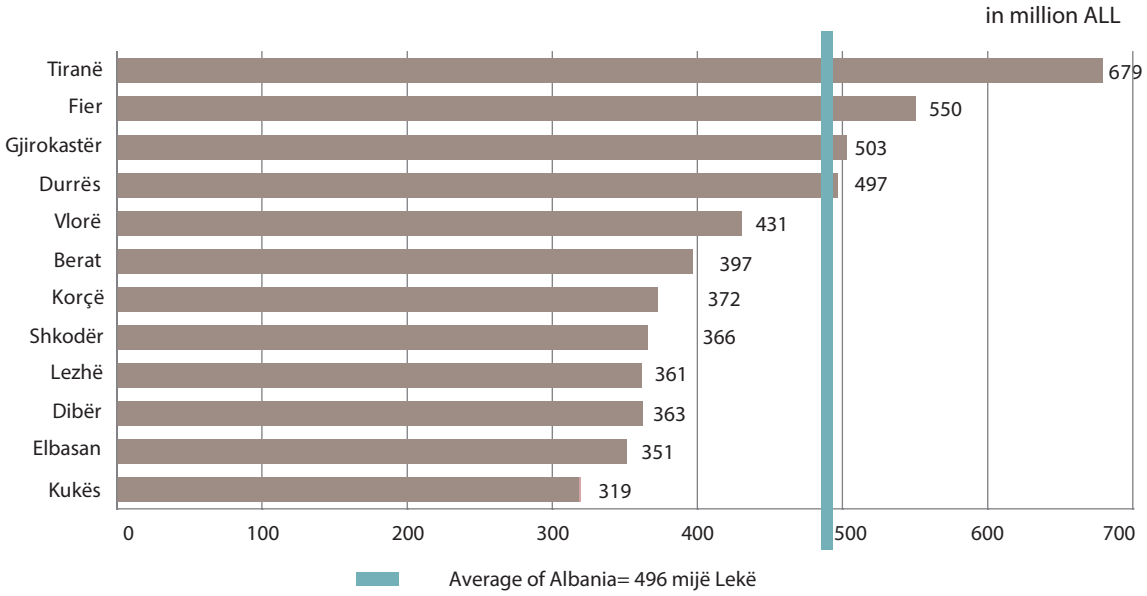
Tab.3 Main Regional Indicators 2015

Statistical Regions level 2 / 3		GDP Current price	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contribu-tion to real Growth	GDP per capita	GDP per Capita	GDP per Capita	GDP Per Capita index (AL = 100)
		mlln ALL	mlln Euro	mlln USD	%	%	thousand ALL	Euro	USD	%
AL	**The Republic of Albania**	**1,427,799**	**10,218**	**11,335**	**100**	**2,23**	**496**	**3,547**	**3,935**	**100**
AL01	***North***	336,634	2,409	2,673	23,6	1,22	404	2,890	3,206	81,5
AL02	***Center***	671,019	4,802	5,327	47,0	1,89	595	4,258	4,724	120,1
AL03	***South***	420,147	3,007	3,336	29,4	- 0,88	457	3,271	3,628	92,2

*Estimations for year 2015 are based on semi-final estimations

In year 2015 according statistical regions level 2, in Central region, GDP at current prices was 671.0 billion ALL or 47.0 % of the total GDP of the country. Compared to 2014, GDP at current prices increased by 4.2 %. GDP at current prices in South region was 420.1 billion ALL or 29.4 % of total of the country. Compared to 2014, GDP at current prices decreased by 2.8 %. GDP at current prices in North region was 336.6 billion ALL or 23.6 % of total GDP. Compared to 2014, GDP at current prices increased by 5.3 %.

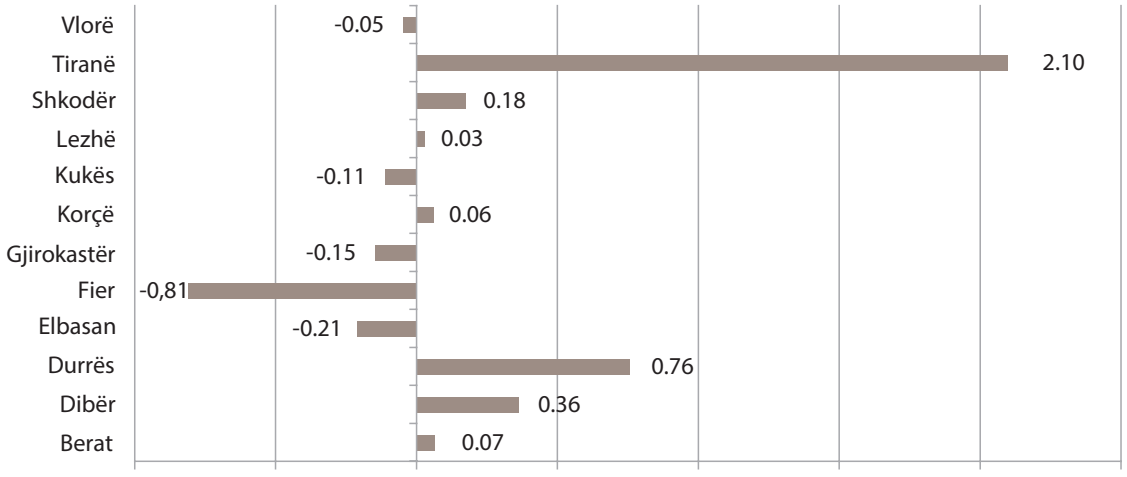
Fig.3 GDP per capita according to Statistical Regions level 3, year 2015*



The highest level of GDP per capita by Statistical Region Level 3, for 2015, is in Prefecture Tiranë with around 679 thousand ALL and has registered a growth with 5.5 % compared with 2014. GDP per capita for Prefecture Tiranë is 37.0 % above the national average. It is followed by Prefecture Fier with around 550 thousand ALL or 22.9 % and has registered a decrease with 9.6 % compared with 2014. GDP per capita for Prefecture Fier is 11.0 % above the national average.

The lowest level of GDP per capita by Statistical Region Level 3, for 2015, is in Prefecture Kukës with around 319 thousand ALL and has registered a decrease of 2.2 %, compared with 2014. GDP per capita for Prefecture Kukës is 35.7 % below the national average. It is followed by Prefecture Elbasan with around 351 thousand ALL and has registered a decrease of 0.5 % compared with 2014. GDP per capita for Prefecture Elbasan is 29.2 % below the national average.

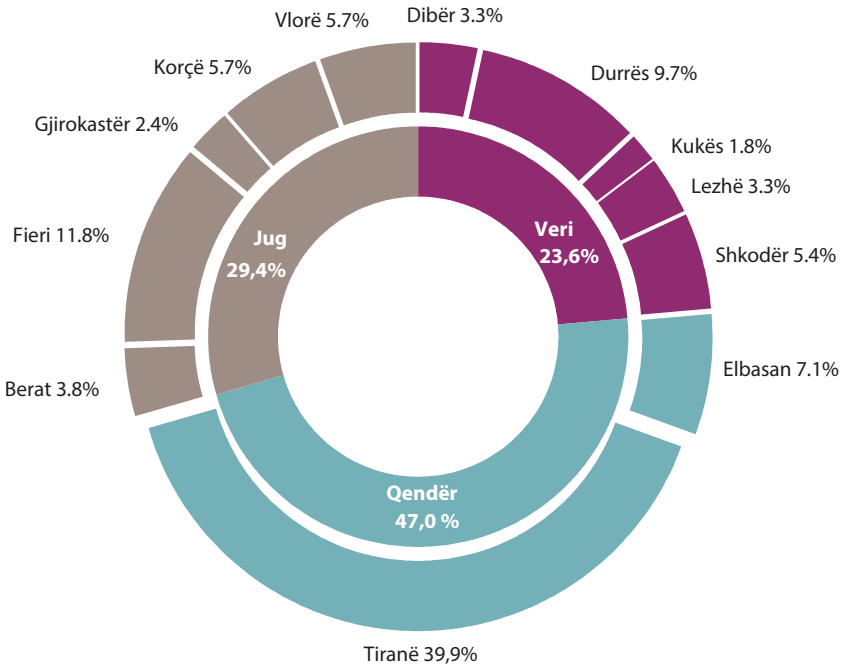
Fig.4 The contribution of Statistical Regions to the Real Growth Rate of GDP, year 2015*



In 2015 the real growth rate of GDP was increase by 2.23 % compared to the year 2014. The contributions to the real growth rate of GDP for the statistical region level 3 are presented below: the highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2015 is in Prefecture Tirana with +2.1 p.p., followed by Prefecture Durrës with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.76 p.p and Prefecture Dibër with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.36 p.p. The lowest contribution to the real growth is in Prefecture Fier with -0.81 p.p., followed by Prefecture Elbasan with a contribution to the real growth rate of -0.21 p.p. and Prefecture Gjirokastër with a contribution to the real growth of 0.15 p.p.

In statistical regions level 3 the lowest share of GDP compared with the national level was in Prefecture Kukës 1.8%, and in Prefecture Gjirokastër with 2.4%. The largest share of GDP was in Tiranë with 39.9%. In 2015 the share of GDP for Center Region had 47.0% of total of Albania. Share of GDP of Region South was 29.4% of total GDP. Share for Region North was 23.6% of total GDP.

Fig. 5 Share of GDP by statistical regions level 2, 3 year 2015



Methodology

GDP calculations are based methodologically on the basic concepts of the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) of the United Nations Organization (UN). Both these methodologies are the latest updates to the ESA 1995 and SNA 1993.

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the total monetary value of all goods and services produced over a specific period of resident producing units within the economic territory of the country.

The main methods of calculating the GDP are:

- Production Approach;
- Expenditure Approach;
- Income Approach.

INSTAT estimates GDP only by the method of production and expenditure, with current and constant prices.

The compilation process of GDP by production approach can be summarized in two steps. In the first step gross value added (GVA) at basic prices of all branches is estimated as the difference between output at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchases' prices less financial services indirectly measured FISIM.

GVA = Output – Intermediate Consumption – FISIM

In the second step taxes on products are added and subsidies on products are subtracted from the sum of gross value added of all branches to obtain GDP at market prices.

GDP = GVA + Taxes – Subsidies

Real growth of GDP is among the most important indicators of the system of national accounts. Compilation of GDP at constant prices is important to determine the annual real growth rate of GDP. GDP at constant prices is measured as sum of gross value added of all branches at constant prices plus taxes and minus subsidies on products at constant prices.

GDP by the expenditure approach implies relationships between four economic sectors, Households, Businesses, Government and Rest of the World and is measured as the sum of expenditure on goods and services of all those sectors. GDP by expenditure method is based on the below equation:

GDP = C + I + G + NX

C- Final Consumption,
I – Gross Fixed Capital Formation;
G- Changes in Inventories;
NX – Exports-Imports.

After the estimation of GDP at current prices by expenditure approach, it is done the deflation with price indices in order to obtain GDP at constant prices.

Regional GDP method

In general the production approach is used in the Albanian Regional Accounts. The same data sources are used for the estimation of the Production and Intermediate Consumption in regions as well as at national level.

The methods used to calculate Regional Gross Value Added (GVA) are a combination of the methods Bottom–Up, Mixed methods (Pseudo-Bottom-Up method) and Top-Down, in line with ESA manual chapter 13:

- Bottom-Up means that all information is collected from the local KAU and converted to the level of the National Accounts.
- Top-Down is the inverse method of bottom-up .It means that the aggregate of GVA in these sectors is allocated to a region and to an industry and not to the local units. The national figure is distributed using an indicator which is close to the value added
- Pseudo-Bottom-Up method is the mixture of Bottom-Up and Top-Down methods. The Pseudo-Bottom-Up approach in our case consists of assigning of regional weights to enterprises and data for local units are not available. Weights are determined according to the wages and salaries, nr of employees in the sum of local units in the regions. Many enterprises have local units only in one region and that is why calculation in this case is just as in a purely Bottom-Up approach.

Classifications

Classifications are essential for the production, compilation and dissemination of statistics. The statistical classification are updated continuously to better reflect the economic, technological and structural changes in the economy and to enable comparison and data connection at European level and in general, in the world as part of an integrated system.

Classifications used in National Accounts are:

- Nomenclatures of economic activities Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2).

The previous classification NACE Rev. 1.1 has been updated with new classification NACE Rev. 2 which introduces new concepts and higher levels of classification and new details that reflect different forms of production and emerging industries;

- Nomenclature of products (CP);
- Classification of Individual Consumption by use (COICOP);
- The classification of government expenditure by function (COIFOG);
- NUTS classification.

Data sources

Various statistical and administrative sources are used for the estimation of GDP. Data could be statistical products of INSTAT or administrative data from different national institutions such as Ministries, General Directorate of Taxes and Customs, National Registration Centre, Bank of Albania, Financial Supervisory Authority, National Agency of Natural Resources, etc. By comparing these sources with each other, it is obtained a clear picture of the economy which is comprehensive, consistent, coherent and fully integrated.

The statistical sources include data gathered from various records and surveys on entities or households, among which it could be mentioned: Business Register; Population and Housing Census; Structural Business Survey; Retail Trade Survey; Household Budget Survey; Labour Force Survey; Living Standard Measurement Survey; Price Statistics Survey, etc.

Administrative sources include administrative data collected by other institutions for various purposes, among which it could be mentioned: The annual financial statements; Value added tax (VAT); Monetary financial statistics; Balance of Payments; Government fiscal statistics; Foreign trade statistics; Data on electricity and energy products; etc.

Definitions

Output: Production is an activity carried out under the control, responsibility and management of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. The total of products created during the accounting period is considered as output. There are three types of output such as: Market output; output produced for own final use; non-market output.

Intermediate consumption: Intermediate consumption consists of goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. The goods and services are either transformed or used up by the production services.

Taxes on products and imports: Taxes on products are paid taxation per unit of some goods and services like the Added Value Tax, excise and customs' tax on imports.

Subsidies on products and imports: Subsidies on products are non - reverse payment made by public administration units to the companies in the form of a certain amount of money per unit of goods or services. Subsidies in imports consist in subsidies of goods or services payable when the product surpasses the border of economic territory or if the services were made to resident institutional units.

FISIM: Some financial intermediaries provide services for which they don`t explicitly charge their customers. Examples of these services are loans and deposits which the financial institutions offer interest rates for certain periods and in different currencies. The value of these financial intermediary services is indirectly measured and is abbreviated FISIM. FISIM is valued on the basis of the difference between the actual rates of interest on deposits and loans (respectively) of FIs and a reference rate of interest, multiplied by the respective stocks of deposits and loans. FISIM has to be allocated by economic activities and institutional sectors.

Basic Price: The sum, which the producer receives from the buyer per unit of product or service produced, excluding taxation on product and subsidiaries on it. (The basic price excludes transport expenses).

Market Price: The basic price after adding taxes less subsidies on products.

Current Price: Prices of reference period. It represents the price paid for goods and services in the production or consumption time.

Constant Price: Constant prices estimates are adjusted for prices changes relative to a base year. They are a way of measuring the real change in output.

Real Growth: The indicator used to compare the real growth rate at which a Gross Domestic product (GDP) and its components changes/grows from one year to another.

Final consumption: Final consumption is one of the basic components of GDP by expenditure method. It consists in goods and services used by separate families or communities and are calculated as the sum of final consumption of household, final consumption of general government and final consumption of non - profit institutions serving the households.

Final consumption of households: Final consumption of households contains all goods and services directly used to fulfill the individual needs of resident families.

Final consumption of General government and NPISHs: Is the value of non - commercial services ensured by General government and non - profit institutions to the profit of communities or groups of families. It is calculated as the difference between the general government production and NPISH s and their market production value.

Net Export: Net export is the difference between export of goods and services (f.o.b) and import of goods and services (f.o.b).

Gross fixed capital formation: GFCF consist of resident producer's acquisitions less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are produced assets used in production for more than one year.

Changes in inventories: Is defined as the difference between inventories of stocks in process and circulating assets by the end of the year and beginning of the other one. Inventories include raw material and others, products, works and services in process, not finished and finished goods, animals etc.

Residence Principle: The main principle for allocation GVA in Regional Accounts is that GVA should be allocated to the region where the producer unit is resident (it means that GVA have to be allocated to region where is created).

Local KAU: The local KAU is an institutional unit producing goods and services, or a part of this goods and services, located in a single region. The local KAU is identified with the region where its centre of economic interest is, i.e. the region where the local KAU is physically located.

Multi-Regional Units: are producer units that have sites in more than one region and are active in more than one industry. Activities of the multi-regional units should be classified correctly to local KAUs

Uni-Regional Units: are producer units that have sites in only one region and are active in one or more than one industry.

Tab. 4 Main macroeconomic indicators

Year	Gross domestic product at current prices (in million ALL)	Gross National Income (in million ALL)	Annual real growth of GDP at constant prices compared to previous year, in %	Gross Domestic Product per capita:		
				Thousands ALL	EURO	USD
2011	1,300,624	1,297,032	2.55	448	3,191	4,438
2012	1,332,811	1,322,883	1.42	460	3,305	4,248
2013	1,350,053	1,353,495	1.00	466	3,323	4,411
2014	1,395,305	1,378,599	1.77	483	3,450	4,579
2015*	1,427,799	1,414,015	2.23	496	3,547	3,935

2015* Semi final

Tab. 5 Gross domestic product by production appoach (2011 – 2015, at current prices)

in million ALL

Year	Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Net taxes on products	GDP at market prices
	1	2	(3=1-2)	4	5=(3+4)
2011	2,190,133	1,059,012	1,131,121	169,503	1,300,624
2012	2,191,310	1,036,563	1,154,747	178,064	1,332,811
2013	2,246,280	1,068,582	1,177,698	172,354	1,350,053
2014	2,252,545	1,034,701	1,217,843	177,461	1,395,305
2015*	2,333,076	1,079,857	1,253,219	174,580	1,427,799

2015* Semi final

Tab. 6 Output by economic activities (2011-2015, at current prices)

in million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	Year				
			2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	333,019	349,809	369,537	386,708	397,323
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	78,151	111,383	123,093	122,048	89,829
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	248,855	228,325	228,751	241,963	250,031
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35,990	32,862	38,181	37,371	49,359
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	38,141	33,173	31,108	21,167	22,302
A6	41-43	Construction	478,317	449,116	441,251	389,538	413,421
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	217,698	223,810	227,535	233,664	239,867
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	138,526	124,807	110,630	96,286	99,863
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	46,976	49,955	47,908	50,383	57,573
A10	58-63	Information and communication	109,852	104,967	106,011	104,762	110,617
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	50,983	50,694	49,376	55,430	61,076
A12	68	Real estate activities	91,526	93,838	101,096	99,232	98,948
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	47,271	54,813	62,226	72,993	77,584
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	28,721	46,119	56,236	64,445	76,273
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	74,258	73,397	73,584	78,806	81,363
A16	85	Education	62,798	69,273	73,117	72,707	75,867
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	47,105	48,618	53,834	61,393	59,199
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	25,142	19,998	18,084	25,636	24,405
A19	94-98	Other service activities	36,805	26,353	34,722	38,014	48,174
		TOTAL OUTPUT	**2,190,133**	**2,191,310**	**2,246,280**	**2,252,545**	**2,333,076**

2015* Semi final

Tab. 7 Intermediate consumption by economic activities (2011- 2015, at current prices)

in million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95,958	99,683	105,397	107,784	110,864
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	33,283	51,188	56,577	52,264	43,122
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	175,215	166,823	160,441	167,651	168,826
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12,313	10,564	10,386	11,521	12,507
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	27,254	23,500	21,267	11,166	12,266
A6	41-43	Construction	312,938	297,323	302,374	269,370	285,194
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79,075	80,240	79,604	78,797	83,151
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	85,236	68,638	68,061	54,370	55,979
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	22,227	25,422	24,694	25,950	31,528
A10	58-63	Information and communication	65,895	63,232	68,204	65,747	69,710
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	17,506	18,561	19,017	20,270	22,101
A12	68	Real estate activities	13,158	13,956	15,253	13,530	13,401
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	24,641	26,545	32,773	37,016	39,088
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	13,370	22,542	27,236	29,380	36,088
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,756	19,681	19,498	21,657	22,098
A16	85	Education	12,035	11,579	12,244	12,918	14,741
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	15,508	15,363	18,850	23,830	21,157
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	11,203	8,189	6,753	9,000	7,716
A19	94-98	Other service activities	19,441	13,535	19,955	22,477	30,320
		TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**1,059,012**	**1,036,563**	**1,068,582**	**1,034,701**	**1,079,857**

2015* Semi final

Tab. 8 Gross domestic product by economic activities (2011 – 2015, at current prices)

in million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	237,062	250,126	264,140	278,924	286,458
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	44,868	60,195	66,516	69,784	46,707
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	73,640	61,502	68,310	74,311	81,205
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	23,678	22,298	27,795	25,850	36,853
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,887	9,673	9,841	10,001	10,036
A6	41-43	Construction	165,378	151,793	138,878	120,168	128,228
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	138,623	143,570	147,932	154,867	156,716
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	53,290	56,169	42,569	41,915	43,884
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	24,749	24,533	23,214	24,432	26,044
A10	58-63	Information and communication	43,957	41,735	37,807	39,015	40,907
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	33,477	32,133	30,359	35,160	38,975
A12	68	Real estate activities	78,368	79,883	85,843	85,701	85,548
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	22,630	28,268	29,453	35,977	38,496
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	15,350	23,578	29,000	35,064	40,185
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	51,502	53,716	54,086	57,149	59,266
A16	85	Education	50,763	57,694	60,873	59,788	61,126
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	31,598	33,255	34,984	37,563	38,042
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	13,938	11,809	11,331	16,636	16,689
A19	94-98	Other service activities	17,364	12,818	14,767	15,537	17,854
		GVA at basic prices	**1,131,121**	**1,154,747**	**1,177,698**	**1,217,843**	**1,253,219**
		Net taxes on products	169,503	178,064	172,354	177,461	174,580
		GDP at market prices	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,053**	**1,395,305**	**1,427,799**

2015* Semi final

Tab. 9 Annual real growth of gross domestic product by economic activities (2011 – 2015, compared with prices of previous year)

In %

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.77	5.39	1.14	1.96	0.79
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	22.04	17.38	13.00	11.71	-7.99
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	10.47	-15.66	9.85	9.37	7.87
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-26.35	0.68	36.28	-22.82	13.62
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.36	-13.12	3.87	3.42	2.72
A6	41-43	Construction	2.82	-8.80	-9.25	-13.33	6.64
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.26	1.46	1.41	3.76	-0.24
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	12.68	4.99	-25.05	-2.07	6.74
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	-5.15	-2.58	-7.08	3.61	6.05
A10	58-63	Information and communication	-3.11	-5.60	-10.10	3.05	3.26
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	8.40	2.29	1.69	2.09	5.11
A12	68	Real estate activities	0.49	1.67	8.75	-0.07	0.77
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	-1.10	22.43	2.23	20.23	5.04
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	20.51	50.53	20.68	19.00	12.49
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.82	4.61	1.46	6.93	2.18
A16	85	Education	6.01	11.17	5.71	-4.43	-0.51
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	3.89	3.36	4.44	12.36	1.86
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.87	-16.51	-3.72	48.54	0.63
A19	94-98	Other service activities	-10.42	-27.72	13.52	4.41	13.43
		GVA at basic prices	**3.17**	**1.03**	**1.13**	**2.13**	**2.62**
		Net taxes on products	-1.62	3.97	0.18	-0.66	-0.45
		GDP at market prices	**2.55**	**1.42**	**1.00**	**1.77**	**2.23**

2015* Semi final

Tab. 10 Structure of gross domestic production by economic activities (2011– 2015, current prices)

in %

Nr	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.23	18.77	19.57	19.99	20.06
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying	3.45	4.52	4.93	5.00	3.27
A3	10-33	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	5.66	4.61	5.06	5.33	5.69
A4	35	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	1.82	1.67	2.06	1.85	2.58
A5	36-39	Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.70
A6	41-43	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	12.72	11.39	10.29	8.61	8.98
A7	45-47	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	10.66	10.77	10.96	11.10	10.98
A8	49-53	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	4.10	4.21	3.15	3.00	3.07
A9	55-56	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.90	1.84	1.72	1.75	1.82
A10	58-63	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	3.38	3.13	2.80	2.80	2.87
A11	64-66	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	2.57	2.41	2.25	2.52	2.73
A12	68	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	6.03	5.99	6.36	6.14	5.99
A13	69-75	Water supply	1.74	2.12	2.18	2.58	2.70
A14	77-82	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.18	1.77	2.15	2.51	2.81
A15	84	Construction	3.96	4.03	4.01	4.10	4.15
A16	85	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.90	4.33	4.51	4.28	4.28
A17	86-88	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.43	2.50	2.59	2.69	2.66
A18	90-93	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.07	0.89	0.84	1.19	1.17
A19	94-98	Land transport and transport via pipelines	1.34	0.96	1.09	1.11	1.25
		GVA at basic prices	**86.97**	**86.64**	**87.23**	**87.28**	**87.77**
		Net taxes on products	13.03	13.36	12.77	12.72	12.23
		GDP at market prices	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

2015* Semi final

Tab. 11 Gross domestic product by expenditure approach (2011– 2015, current prices)

in million ALL

No.	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Expenditure Aproach					
1	**Final Consumption (a+b+c)**	1,161,114	1,183,692	1,229,289	1,287,018	1,319,032
a	***Final Consumption of the Households***	1,011,826	1,032,478	1,073,609	1,119,647	1,149,930
b	***Final Consumption of General Government***	142,733	144,541	148,850	159,788	159,361
i	Individual consumption	68,475	70,533	74,359	80,060	77,022
ii	Colective consumption	74,258	74,008	74,491	79,729	82,339
c	***Consumption of NPISHs***	6,555	6,673	6,830	7,583	9,741
2	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	381,944	353,044	352,088	337,087	351,815
3	**Domestic Absorption (1+2)**	1,543,058	1,536,736	1,581,377	1,624,106	1,670,847
4	**Net export (a-b)**	-295,703	-248,372	-245,975	-264,855	-247,651
a	***Exports of goods and services***	380,322	385,682	387,975	393,657	391,098
i	Exports of goods	97,277	121,764	147,409	130,401	107,849
ii	Exports of services	283,046	263,918	240,566	263,257	283,249
b	***Imports of goods and services***	676,026	634,054	633,950	658,512	638,749
i	Imports of goods	449,753	431,241	425,049	440,461	428,797
ii	Imports of services	226,273	202,814	208,901	218,051	209,951
5	**Change in inventories**	26,628	24,522	26,636	21,153	24,249
6	**Statistical discrepancy**	26,641	19,925	-11,985	14,900	-19,647
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,053**	**1,395,305**	**1,427,799**

* 2015 semi final

Tab. 12 Gross domestic product by expenditure approach (2011 – 2015, at prices of previous year)

in million ALL

No.	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Expenditure Aproach					
1	**Final Consumption (a+b+c)**	1,124,642	1,162,574	1,206,979	1,269,210	1,298,456
a	***Final Consumption of the Households***	979,035	1,013,098	1,051,315	1,103,327	1,130,786
b	***Final Consumption of General Government***	139,213	142,879	148,743	158,368	158,024
i	Individual consumption	66,632	69,119	74,219	78,316	76,975
ii	Colective consumption	72,581	73,760	74,524	80,052	81,049
c	***Consumption of NPISHs***	6,394	6,597	6,921	7,515	9,646
2	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	373,357	351,930	346,068	336,076	350,678
3	**Domestic Absorption (1+2)**	1,497,999	1,514,504	1,553,047	1,605,286	1,649,134
4	**Net export (a-b)**	-269,269	-249,333	-240,580	-266,062	-242,105
a	***Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)***	369,994	381,439	389,393	394,886	397,473
i	Exports of goods	94,171	120,476	147,805	130,430	108,154
ii	Exports of services	275,823	260,963	241,588	264,456	289,319
b	***Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)***	639,263	630,772	629,973	660,948	639,578
i	Imports of goods	422,917	430,607	424,624	444,906	432,287
ii	Imports of services	216,346	200,165	205,349	216,042	207,291
5	**Change in inventories**	25,873	24,316	24,786	21,266	24,814
6	**Statistical discrepancy**	16,596	29,570	8,912	13,519	-5,422
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)	**1,271,199**	**1,319,057**	**1,346,166**	**1,374,009**	**1,426,420**

* 2015 semi final

Tab. 13 Annual growth of expenditure at prices of previous year
(2011 – 2015, at previous year prices)

in %

No.	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
	Expenditure Aproach					
1	**Final Consumption**	1.63	0.13	1.97	3.25	0.89
a	*Final Consumption of the Households*	1.78	0.13	1.82	2.77	0.99
b	*Final Consumption of General Government*	0.65	0.10	2.91	6.39	-1.10
c	*Consumption of NPISHs*	0.43	0.63	3.71	10.03	27.21
2	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	5.94	-7.86	-1.98	-4.55	4.03
3	**Exports of goods and services**	6.67	0.29	0.96	1.78	0.97
4	**Imports of goods and services**	6.19	-6.69	-0.64	4.26	-2.88

* 2015 semi final

Tab. 14 Household final consumption expenditure in current prices, by COICOP nomenclature
(2011 – 2015, in current prices)

ALL million

MAIN GROUPS BY COICOP		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	393,935	407,175	425,638	442,245	475,067
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobaco and narcotics	31,596	32,658	33,202	33,834	35,520
03	Clothing and footwear	41,044	42,423	42,963	43,285	45,031
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	129,901	132,257	145,339	147,027	148,221
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	61,317	63,378	64,208	65,425	68,197
06	Health	48,122	47,774	48,967	53,133	51,418
07	Transport	49,368	58,651	56,304	57,853	58,255
08	Communication	19,852	19,548	19,448	18,790	19,219
09	Recreation and culture	133,894	124,468	134,211	152,949	135,599
10	Education	26,146	28,490	31,075	29,080	31,025
11	Restaurants and hotels	28,952	30,723	29,407	30,240	34,168
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	47,697	44,932	42,846	45,786	48,210
Total		**1,011,826**	**1,032,478**	**1,073,609**	**1,119,647**	**1,149,930**

* 2015 semi fina

Tab. 15 Household final consumption expenditure at prices of previous year, by COICOP nomenclature (2011 – 2015, at prices of previous year)

ALL million

MAIN GROUPS BY COICOP		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	378,552	398,717	408,589	432,305	456,164
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobaco and narcotics	28,825	31,974	32,035	31,940	33,879
03	Clothing and footwear	41,713	42,028	42,123	43,900	45,822
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	126,383	131,277	144,310	145,415	149,587
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	60,846	61,927	63,715	65,589	68,433
06	Health	45,122	46,742	48,529	55,138	52,002
07	Transport	45,696	52,495	56,338	57,460	59,910
08	Communication	19,803	19,555	19,292	18,856	18,932
09	Recreation and culture	130,008	122,809	132,023	151,690	134,002
10	Education	25,818	28,375	30,523	28,259	30,831
11	Restaurants and hotels	28,761	30,174	28,745	29,622	33,895
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	47,508	47,024	45,093	43,153	47,329
Total		**979,035**	**1,013,098**	**1,051,315**	**1,103,327**	**1,130,786**

* 2015 semi final

Tab. 16 Gross fixed capital formation, (2011 – 2015, at current prices)

ALL million

No.	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
1	**Agriculture (a+b+c)**	9,238	8,877	8,800	8,815	7,075
a	Livestock	(704)	748	1,120	1,592	1,111
b	Orchards and vineyards	9,747	7,934	7,596	6,862	5,675
c	Forestry	195	195	84	361	289
2	**Mineral exploration**	2,199	7,502	12,481	9,913	2,121
3	**Construction (a+b+c)**	299,255	272,389	262,671	248,746	264,550
a	Residential buildings	192,081	178,021	158,103	142,728	149,724
b	Non-residential buildings	48,114	43,314	39,958	38,984	40,413
c	Civil engineering	59,061	51,055	64,610	67,034	74,413
4	**Machinery and equipments**	56,447	46,474	47,017	51,432	59,923
5	**Transport means**	14,488	17,214	20,937	17,982	16,831
6	**Computer software and databases**	316	587	183	199	1,315
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	**381,944**	**353,044**	**352,088**	**337,087**	**351,815**

* 2015 semi final

Tab. 17 Gross fixed capital formation (2011 – 2015, at prices of previous year)

ALL million

No.	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
1	**Agriculture (a+b+c)**	9,019	8,938	8,793	8,254	7,094
a	Livestock	(669)	910	1,082	998	1,001
b	Orchards and vineyards	9,499	7,840	7,627	6,893	5,797
c	Forestry	189	189	84	363	295
2	**Mineral exploration**	2,143	7,413	12,885	9,959	2,166
3	**Construction (a+b+c)**	295,000	270,632	260,113	248,175	263,734
a	Residential buildings	189,349	176,872	156,563	142,400	149,263
b	Non-residential buildings	47,430	43,034	39,568	38,895	40,289
c	Civil engineering	58,221	50,725	63,981	66,880	74,183
4	**Machinery and equipments**	53,355	47,148	42,905	51,483	59,585
5	**Transport means**	13,533	17,218	21,189	18,006	16,756
6	**Computer software and databases**	308	580	184	200	1,343
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	**373,357**	**351,930**	**346,068**	**336,076**	**350,678**

* 2015 semi final

Tab. 18 GDP at current prices, per capita year 2015* by Statistical Regions Level 2/3

Statistical Regions level 2 / 3		GDP Current price	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contri-bution to real Growth	GDP per capita	GDP per Capita	GDP per Capita	GDP Per Capita index (AL = 100)
		mlln ALL	mlln Euro	mlln USD	%	%	thousand ALL	Euro	USD	%
AL	**The Republic of Albania**	**1,427,799**	**10,218**	**11,335**	**100**	**2.23**	**496**	**3,547**	**3,935**	**100**
AL01	***North***	336,634	2,409	2,673	23.6	1.22	404	2,890	3,206	81.5
AL011	Dibër	47,170	338	374	3.3	0.364	363	2,596	2,879	73.2
AL012	Durrës	138,616	992	1,100	9.7	0.76	497	3,554	3,943	100.2
AL013	Kukës	26,092	187	207	1.8	- 0.11	319	2,281	2,530	64.3
AL014	Lezhë	47,328	339	376	3.3	0.03	361	2,585	2,867	72.9
AL015	Shkodër	77,428	554	615	5.4	0.18	366	2,618	2,904	73.8
AL02	***Center***	671,019	4,802	5,327	47.0	1.89	595	4,258	4,724	120.1
AL021	Elbasan	101,502	726	806	7.1	- 0.21	351	2,512	2,787	70.8
AL022	Tiranë	569,517	4,076	4,521	39.9	2.10	679	4,860	5,392	137.0
AL03	***South***	420,147	3,007	3,336	29.4	- 0.88	457	3,271	3,628	92.2
AL031	Berat	54,349	389	431	3.8	0.07	397	2,841	3,152	80.1
AL032	Fier	168,641	1,207	1,339	11.8	- 0.81	550	3,937	4,367	111.0
AL033	Gjirokastër	34,569	247	274	2.4	- 0.15	503	3,596	3,990	101.4
AL034	Korçe	81,504	583	647	5.7	0.06	372	2,666	2,957	75.2
AL035	Vlorë	81,084	580	644	5.7	- 0.05	431	3,083	3,420	86.9

*Estimations for year 2015 are based on semi-finale estimations

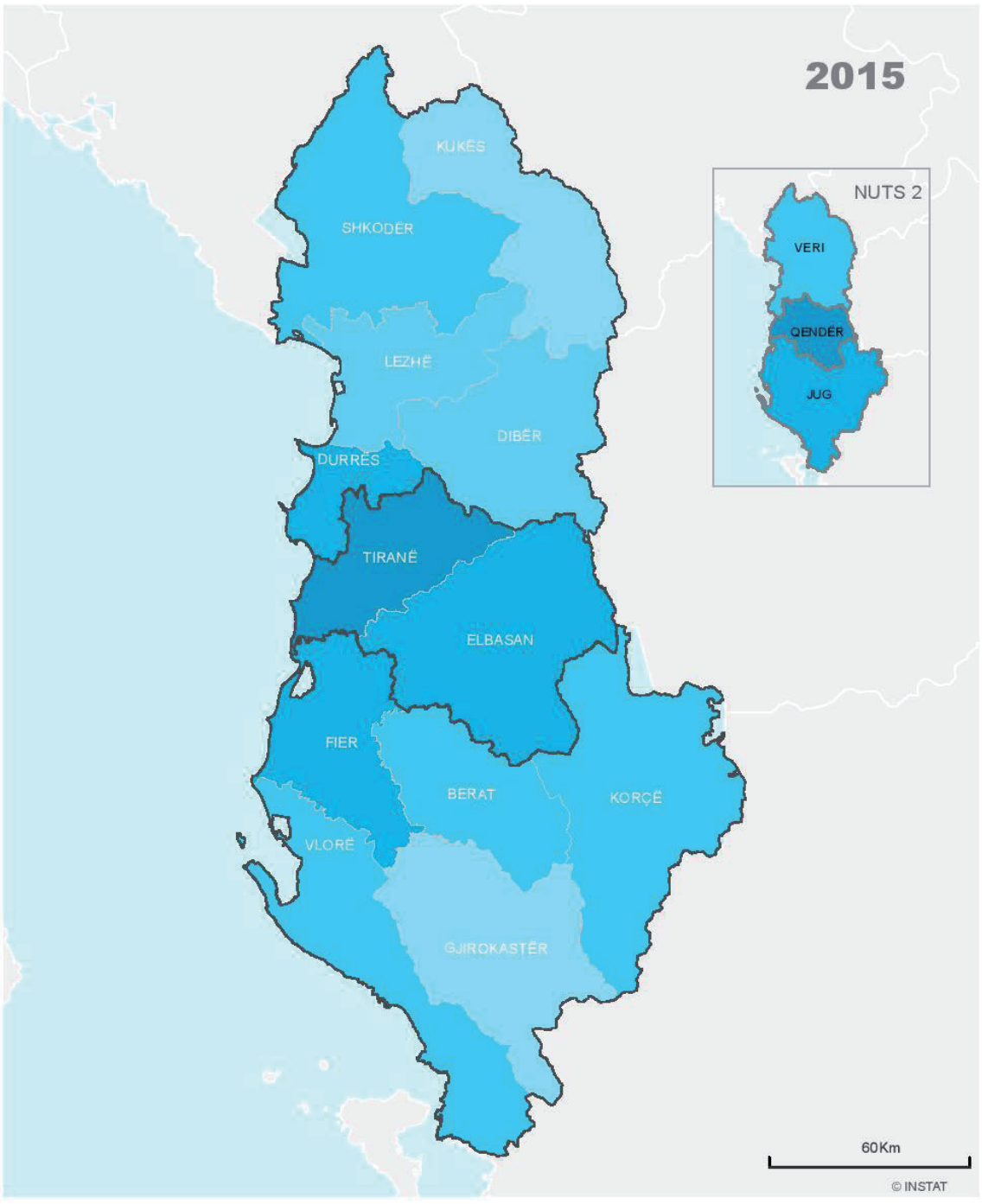
Tab. 19 Growth rate of GDP

in %

Code	Regional Levels	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
AL	**The Republic of Albania**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**2.2**
AL01	*North*	-1.9	1.8	-0.5	-1.1	5.3
AL011	Dibër	-1.6	12.9	-0.01	1.2	11.5
AL012	Durrës	-5.7	0.9	1.4	0.1	8.2
AL013	Kukës	5.9	-3.1	4.9	-14.5	-5.6
AL014	Lezhë	1.7	6.6	-5.1	9.4	0.9
AL015	Shkodër	-0.003	-2.4	-3.4	-4.7	3.3
AL02	*Center*	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.2
AL021	Elbasan	-1.1	-2.5	5.1	-0.5	-2.8
AL022	Tiranë	0.9	1.9	0.9	3.3	5.5
AL03	*South*	9.9	1.4	1.4	2.7	-2.8
AL031	Berat	7.4	-7.6	0.8	3.1	1.8
AL032	Fier	13.9	7.6	4.6	5.2	-6.0
AL033	Gjirokastër	19.0	7.5	-3.0	1.0	-5.7
AL034	Korçë	3.2	1.5	0.4	-0.4	1.1
AL035	Vlorë	7.2	-6.3	-2.2	0.6	-0.8

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

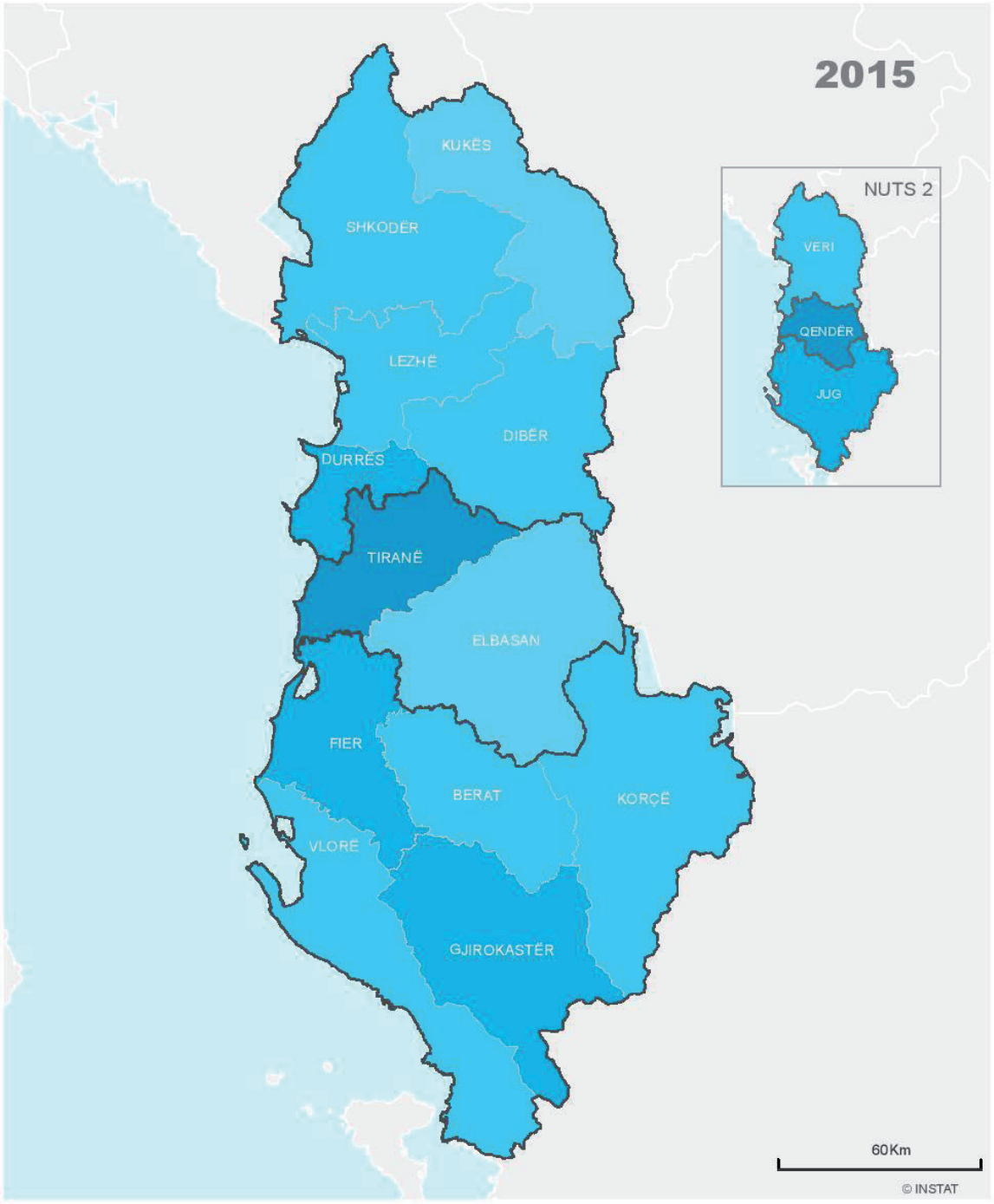
Fig. 6 GDP in current prices by Statistical Regions level 2 and 3, year 2015



** Albania is divided in 3 statistical regions level 2 and 12 statistical regions level 3, corresponding existing prefectures, accourding to Decision of C.M no. 1037 date 15.12.2010, "On the implementation of the nomenclature NUTS" following the Nomenclature of the Territorial Units on statistics (NUTS) of the European Union.*

Note: The boundaries of administrative divisions have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

Fig. 7 GDP per capita by Statistical Region 2/3



** Albania is divided in 3 statistical regions level 2 and 12 statistical regions level 3, corresponding existing prefectures, accourding to Decision of C.M no. 1037 date 15.12.2010, "On the implementation of the nomenclature NUTS" following the Nomenclature of the Territorial Units on statistics (NUTS) of the European Union.*

Note: The boundaries of administrative divisions have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

Tab. 20 Gross Domestic Product in current prices

in mlln. ALL

Code	Regional Levels	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
AL	**Republic of Albania**	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,053**	**1,395,305**	**1,427,799**
AL01	*North*	311,591	319,439	319,326	320,594	336,634
AL011	Dibër	37,437	42,428	42,600	44,031	47,170
AL012	Durrës	124,785	127,057	129,322	129,149	138,616
AL013	Kukës	30,033	29,202	30,806	27,176	26,092
AL014	Lezhë	40,476	43,587	41,642	46,666	47,328
AL015	Shkodër	78,860	77,164	74,956	73,573	77,428
AL02	*Center*	587,416	597,121	605,794	634,776	671,019
AL021	Elbasan	97,784	95,845	101,598	103,357	101,502
AL022	Tiranë	489,632	501,276	504,196	531,419	569,517
AL03	*South*	401,617	416,251	424,933	439,935	420,147
AL031	Berat	52,604	49,021	50,164	52,676	54,349
AL032	Fier	152,294	170,861	179,542	188,760	168,641
AL033	Gjirokastër	33,557	36,145	35,219	36,269	34,569
AL034	Korçë	76,129	77,799	79,130	80,261	81,504
AL035	Vlorë	87,032	82,425	80,877	81,970	81,084

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 21 Gross Domestic Product per Capita, in ALL

in ALL

Code	Regional Levels	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
AL	**Republic of Albania**	**426**	**448**	**460**	**466**	**483**	**496**
AL01	*North*	348	360	373	376	381	404
AL011	Dibër	248	263	304	313	332	363
AL012	Durrës	483	461	465	470	466	497
AL013	Kukës	295	339	336	362	326	319
AL014	Lezhë	278	292	319	309	351	361
AL015	Shkodër	316	352	349	344	342	366
AL02	*Center*	557	545	548	549	568	595
AL021	Elbasan	320	321	318	342	353	351
AL022	Tiranë	653	634	635	625	644	679
AL03	*South*	352	417	437	451	473	457
AL031	Berat	326	355	337	352	377	397
AL032	Fier	387	472	536	571	609	550
AL033	Gjirokastër	339	435	483	485	514	503
AL034	Korçë	288	332	343	353	362	372
AL035	Vlorë	398	469	441	430	435	431

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 22 Gross Domestic Product per Capita, AL=100

in %

Code	Regional Levels	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
AL	**Republic of Albania**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
AL01	*North*	80.5	81.1	80.7	79.0	81.5
AL011	Dibër	58.7	66.3	67.2	68.7	73.2
AL012	Durrës	102.9	101.3	100.8	96.5	100.2
AL013	Kukës	75.7	73.1	77.5	67.5	64.3
AL014	Lezhë	65.2	69.4	66.3	72.8	72.9
AL015	Shkodër	78.6	76.0	73.7	70.9	73.8
AL02	*Center*	121.8	119.2	117.6	117.6	120.1
AL021	Elbasan	71.6	69.3	73.4	73.1	70.8
AL022	Tiranë	141.6	138.2	133.9	133.3	137.0
AL03	*South*	93.1	95.1	96.7	97.9	92.2
AL031	Berat	79.3	73.4	75.5	78.1	80.1
AL032	Fier	105.4	116.7	122.5	126.0	111.0
AL033	Gjirokastër	97.1	105.0	103.9	106.4	101.4
AL034	Korçë	74.2	74.6	75.6	75.0	75.2
AL035	Vlorë	104.7	95.9	92.3	90.1	86.9

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 23 Contribution to real Growth, years 2011-2015

Code	Regional Levels	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
AL	**The Republic of Albania**	2.55	1.42	1.00	1.77	2.23
AL01	*North*	-0.46	0.44	-0.12	-0.26	1.22
AL011	Dibër	-0.05	0.37	0.00	0.04	0.36
AL012	Durrës	-0.59	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.76
AL013	Kukës	0.13	-0.07	0.11	-0.33	-0.11
AL014	Lezhë	0.05	0.20	-0.17	0.29	0.03
AL015	Shkodër	0.00	-0.15	-0.20	-0.26	0.18
AL02	*Center*	0.26	0.53	0.70	1.18	1.89
AL021	Elbasan	-0.08	-0.19	0.36	-0.04	-0.21
AL022	Tiranë	0.35	0.72	0.34	1.22	2.10
AL03	*South*	2.74	0.44	0.42	0.85	-0.88
AL031	Berat	0.30	-0.31	0.03	0.12	0.07
AL032	Fier	1.42	0.89	0.58	0.70	-0.81
AL033	Gjirokastër	0.42	0.19	-0.08	0.03	-0.15
AL034	Korçë	0.17	0.09	0.02	-0.03	0.06
AL035	Vlorë	0.43	-0.42	-0.14	0.04	-0.05

*Estimations for year 2015 are based on semi-finale estimations

Tab. 24 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2015* (Branch=100%)

in %

Code	Regional Levels	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	GVA at basic prices
AL	**Republic of Albania**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
AL01	***North***	**29.4**	**26.5**	**22.5**	**22.5**	**14.1**	**16.3**	**24.5**	**14.3**	**22.3**	**15.1**	**23.6**
AL011	Dibër	6.3	5.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.6	3.8	0.7	3.3
AL012	Durrës	7.7	11.6	11.4	13.1	6.4	5.6	13.7	7.6	6.4	6.6	9.7
AL013	Kukës	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.7	0.8	1.8
AL014	Lezhë	4.6	2.1	3.9	2.7	2.0	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.3
AL015	Shkodër	7.4	6.0	4.7	4.5	2.5	4.1	5.1	2.9	5.9	4.2	5.4
AL02	***Center***	**20.7**	**39.5**	**56.4**	**54.7**	**70.3**	**59.8**	**53.2**	**75.5**	**53.4**	**66.6**	**47.0**
AL021	Elbasan	12.4	7.4	4.1	5.8	4.0	4.9	5.5	1.7	7.1	4.2	7.1
AL022	Tiranë	8.3	32.1	52.3	48.9	66.3	54.9	47.7	73.7	46.3	62.4	39.9
AL03	***South***	**49.9**	**34.0**	**21.1**	**22.8**	**15.6**	**23.9**	**22.3**	**10.2**	**24.4**	**18.3**	**29.4**
AL031	Berat	8.5	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	0.6	3.4	2.2	3.8
AL032	Fier	21.4	20.3	6.1	7.4	4.8	7.9	7.0	4.8	6.5	4.7	11.8
AL033	Gjirokastër	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.1	3.0	1.6	0.8	2.9	2.3	2.4
AL034	Korçë	10.5	3.6	4.6	4.4	3.2	5.4	4.4	1.5	5.8	5.0	5.7
AL035	Vlorë	6.2	5.6	6.3	5.9	3.3	5.6	7.4	2.6	5.7	4.0	5.7

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 25 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2015* (Region=100)

in %

Code	Regional Levels	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	GVA at basic prices
AL	**Republic of Albania**	**22.9**	**13.9**	**10.2**	**18.1**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**6.8**	**6.3**	**12.6**	**2.8**	**100.0**
AL01	***North***	**28.5**	**15.7**	**9.8**	**17.3**	**1.9**	**2.2**	**7.1**	**3.8**	**11.9**	**1.8**	**100.0**
AL011	Dibër	43.9	21.8	4.4	7.0	1.7	1.7	3.2	1.2	14.5	0.6	100.0
AL012	Durrës	18.2	16.7	12.0	24.4	2.1	1.8	9.7	4.9	8.4	1.9	100.0
AL013	Kukës	41.0	13.2	5.7	10.4	2.7	2.2	3.8	1.2	18.7	1.2	100.0
AL014	Lezhë	32.0	8.6	12.2	14.5	2.0	3.3	6.4	5.4	13.3	2.3	100.0
AL015	Shkodër	31.4	15.4	8.9	14.9	1.5	2.4	6.4	3.3	13.7	2.1	100.0
AL02	***Center***	**10.1**	**11.7**	**12.3**	**21.0**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**7.7**	**10.1**	**14.4**	**3.9**	**100.0**
AL021	Elbasan	39.9	14.5	5.9	14.7	1.8	2.1	5.3	1.5	12.5	1.6	100.0
AL022	Tiranë	4.7	11.2	13.4	22.2	5.4	4.3	8.2	11.6	14.7	4.3	100.0
AL03	***South***	**38.7**	**16.1**	**7.3**	**14.0**	**1.7**	**2.5**	**5.2**	**2.2**	**10.5**	**1.7**	**100.0**
AL031	Berat	51.1	11.2	5.8	11.2	1.9	1.6	3.4	0.9	11.3	1.6	100.0
AL032	Fier	41.4	24.0	5.3	11.3	1.3	2.1	4.0	2.6	7.0	1.1	100.0
AL033	Gjirokastër	31.2	8.3	8.4	20.8	2.8	3.9	4.6	2.0	15.3	2.6	100.0
AL034	Korçë	41.9	8.8	8.3	14.0	1.8	3.0	5.2	1.7	12.8	2.4	100.0
AL035	Vlorë	25.0	13.7	11.3	18.7	1.9	3.1	8.9	2.8	12.7	2.0	100.0

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 26 Statistical Region North

Indicators in region		Measuring Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Gross Value Added		**Mlln. ALL**	**270,270**	**276,762**	**278,559**	**279,820**	**295,473**
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	25.5	28.0	29.0	30.1	28.5
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	13.0	12.7	14.0	14.3	15.7
F	Construction	%	15.2	13.6	12.6	9.8	9.8
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest.	%	18.2	18.5	16.6	16.8	17.3
J	Communications	%	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2
L	Real estate activities	%	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.1
M+N	Proffesional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.8
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.2	11.9
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mlln. ALL	311,591	319,439	319,326	320,594	336,634
		Mlln. Euro	2,220	2,297	2,277	2,290	2,409
		PPS	5,359	5,528	5,316	5,519	5,801
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	23.96	23.97	23.65	22.98	23.58
GDP, in basic price		Mlln. ALL	297,379	317,355	317,787	315,834	337,597
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	-1.9	1.8	-0.5	-1.1	5.3
GDP per capita		ALL	360,278	372,708	376,117	381,348	403,774
		Euro	2,567	2,681	2,682	2,724	2,890
		PPS	6,196	6,450	6,262	6,564	6,958
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	80.48	81.11	80.66	78.96	81.46
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	23.74	24.25	23.45	23.78	24.08

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 27 Statistical Region Center

Gross Value Added		Mlln. ALL	511,989	517,345	528,455	554,042	588,972
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.1
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.4	11.7
F	Construction	%	16.5	14.6	13.0	11.8	12.3
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest.	%	22.4	21.6	21.2	21.4	21.0
J	Communications	%	6.7	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.9
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.0
L	Real estate activities	%	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.2	7.7
M+N	Proffesional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	4.3	6.7	7.8	9.4	10.1
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	12.6	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.4
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mlln. ALL	587,416	597,121	605,794	634,776	671,019
		Mlln. Euro	4,186	4,295	4,319	4,535	4,802
		PPS	10,102	10,334	10,085	10,927	11,563
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	45.16	44.80	44.87	45.49	47.00
GDP, in basic price		Mlln. ALL	595,549	594,311	606,507	621,775	661,142
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.6	4.2
GDP per capita		ALL	545,349	547,559	548,621	567,782	595,030
		Euro	3,886	3,938	3,911	4,056	4,258
		PPS	9,379	9,476	9,134	9,774	10,253
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	121.81	119.16	117.65	117.56	120.05
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	35.93	35.63	34.21	35.41	35.48

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

Tab. 28 Statistical Region South

Indicators in region		Measuring Units	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Gross Value Added		**Mlln. ALL**	**348,861**	**360,639**	**370,684**	**383,982**	**368,775**
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	33.8	33.0	34.0	35.7	38.7
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	16.7	17.4	19.4	20.0	16.1
F	Construction	%	11.4	10.7	9.5	7.1	7.3
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest.	%	15.1	17.1	15.0	14.5	14.0
J	Communications	%	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5
L	Real estate activities	%	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2
M+N	Proffesional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.0	10.5
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mlln. ALL	401,617	416,251	424,933	439,935	420,147
		Mlln. Euro	2,862	2,994	3,030	3,143	3,007
		PPS	6,907	7,204	7,074	7,573	7,240
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	30.88	31.23	31.48	31.53	29.43
GDP, in basic price		Mlln. ALL	378,270	407,391	421,872	436,401	427,681
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	9.9	1.4	1.4	2.7	-2.8
GDP per capita		ALL	416,963	436,866	451,157	472,832	457,039
		Euro	2,971	3,142	3,217	3,378	3,271
		PPS	7,171	7,561	7,511	8,139	7,876
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	93.14	95.07	96.75	97.90	92.21
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	27.47	28.42	28.13	29.49	27.25

*Evaluation for the year 2015 are based on semi-final estimation of GDP

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households. It is an important measure of inflation rate in Albania. It is only a measure of change in prices of products and services for personal consumption.

MAIN STATISTICAL FINDINGS

Indices-changes in time

The annual average change of consumer price index in 2016 is 1.3 %. The largest annual average increase by 3.6 % it is noticed in the "Education" group, while the largest decrease it was noticed in the "Transport" group by 2.8 %.

For the period 2012-2016 is noticed that the prices of goods and services for the whole basket have increased by 6.9 %. The largest increase it is noticed in "Alcoholic beverage and tobacco" group by 19.4 %, followed by groups "Education" by 18.4 %, "Food and non alcoholic" by 14.7 %, "Different goods and services" by 6.8 %, etc. The largest decrease of prices it is noticed in "Clothing and footwear" group by 8.1 %, followed by "Health" group by 7.5 %.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Retail prices are collected by price collectors throw direct interview in the 11 Prefectures of Albania (Tirana, Durrës, Elbasan, Vlorë, Korçë, Shkodër, Berat, Lezhë, Dibër and Gjirokastër).

DEFINITATION

The annual rate measures the price change between the current month and the same month of the previous year. This measure is responsive to recent changes in price levels but can be influenced by one-off effect in either month

The monthly rate measures the price change between current month and previous month. Although up-to-date it can be affected by seasonal and other effects.

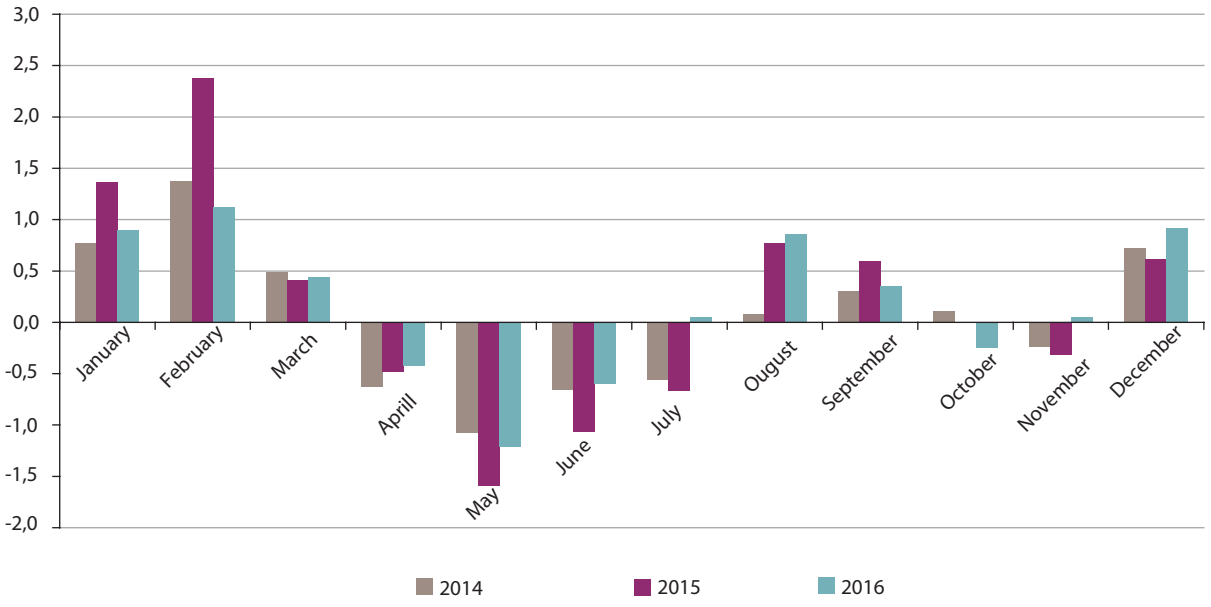
The 12-month average rate compares average Consumer Price Indices ant the latest 12 month to the average of the previous 12 months.

Tab. 1 Average Indices of Consumer Prices

December 2015=100

COICOP		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
000000 Total of all items		**94.8**	**96.6**	**98.2**	**100.0**	**101.3**
01.	Food, and non-alcohoolic beverages	90.0	93.8	95.9	100.1	103.3
02.	Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco	84.5	87.5	93.6	99.1	100.9
03.	Clothing and footwear	107.8	103.8	101.9	100.2	99.1
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules	99.5	99.8	101.1	100.6	100.6
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	99.6	100.2	99.6	99.5	100.2
06.	Medical care	108.2	107.8	103.0	101.1	100.1
07.	Transport	102.4	102.3	103.1	101.0	98.1
08.	Communication	99.0	99.5	99.1	100.6	100.2
09.	Recreation and culture	98.1	98.8	98.9	99.6	100.9
10.	Education service	84.6	85.9	88.8	96.7	100.2
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	94.5	96.5	98.6	99.4	100.0
12.	Goods and varios services	94.7	94.3	100.6	100.2	101.2

Fig. 1 Monthly changes of Consumer Price Index, January 2014-December 2016



Tab. 2 Average Indices of Consumer Prices by main groups and soubgroups

Previous year =100

COICOP Code	Groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
000000	Total of all items	**102.0**	**101.9**	**101.6**	**101.9**	**101.3**
01.	Food and non-alcohoolic beverages	**102.4**	**104.2**	**102.2**	**104.3**	**103.3**
01.1.	Food	102.3	104.3	102.4	104.5	103.5
01.1.1.	Bread and cereals	100.9	101.0	98.8	99.9	100.5
01.1.2.	Meat	102.2	101.0	100.1	100.1	99.6
01.1.3.	Fish	101.3	101.4	100.0	101.1	101.3
01.1.4.	Milk, cheese, and eggs	104.8	100.9	100.6	98.5	101.4
01.1.5.	Oils and fats	100.6	99.8	94.2	98.9	100.1
01.1.6.	Fruits	111.7	111.7	110.9	115.0	116.0
01.1.7.	Vegetables included potatoes	97.4	121.3	112.4	117.0	110.1
01.1.8.	Sugar ,jam honey, syrup, chocolates and sweets	99.8	95.5	96.3	100.8	102.5
01.1.9.	N.e.c. Food	101.2	100.1	98.8	102.6	101.1
01.2.	Non-acoholic beverages	102.6	102.5	98.2	100.0	99.8
01.2.1.	Coffee, tea and cacao	104.7	107.2	97.5	98.6	100.3
01.2.2.	Mineral water beverages and soft beverages	101.6	99.9	98.6	100.9	99.5
02.	Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco	**102.3**	**103.5**	**107.0**	**105.8**	**100.9**
02.1.	Alcoholic beverages	102.1	101.2	100.6	103.1	101.5
02.2.	Tobacco	102.4	105.3	111.9	107.8	100.1
03.	Clothing and footwear	97.8	96.3	98.1	98.3	99.1
03.1.	Clothing	98.0	96.1	97.8	97.4	98.8
03.1.2.1	Men's clothing	97.8	92.7	96.5	96.4	97.7
03.1.2.2.	Women's clothing	97.2	95.8	95.0	95.7	99.0
03.1.2.3.	Children's clothing	99.2	99.5	101.5	98.4	99.6
03.2.	Footwear	97.2	97.1	99.0	100.7	99.9
03.2.1.1.	Men's footwear	96.2	95.5	96.7	100.8	99.9
03.2.1.2.	Women's footwear	96.5	96.0	100.4	101.1	99.5
03.2.1.3.	Children's footwear	97.8	99.4	101.6	100.5	100.0
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules	**100.9**	**100.3**	**101.3**	**99.5**	**100.6**
04.1	Rent	100.5	99.1	100.1	99.3	99.9
04.3	Maintenance	99.9	101.3	102.4	100.4	99.7
04.4	Supplying with water	119.0	104.2	100.8	100.1	100.0
04.5	Fuel and power	100.5	99.9	100.1	98.9	102.3

continues

Tab. 2 Indekset mesatare të çmimeve të konsumit sipas grupeve dhe nëngrupeve kryesore

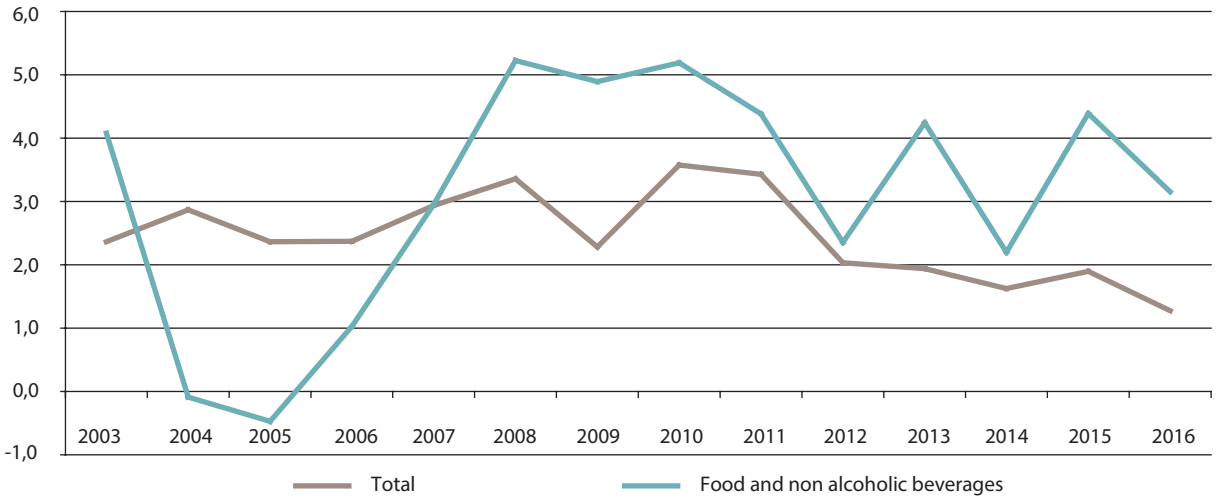
Previous year =100

COICOP Code	Groups	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
05.	**Furniture household and maintenance**	**101.4**	**100.6**	**99.4**	**99.9**	**100.2**
05.1.	Decor furniture, carpet , floor coverings and repairs	100.6	99.9	98.3	98.9	100.2
05.1.1.	Furniture and major household equipment	100.6	99.8	98.1	98.8	100.2
05.1.2.	Carpet and other floor coverings	101.6	100.6	100.7	99.6	100.0
05.2	Household textiles	100.7	99.3	102.0	101.8	100.3
05.3	Household appliances	100.5	101.5	98.4	99.7	100.0
05.3.1.2.	Washing, drying and dishwshing machine	101.4	103.4	97.5	100.9	99.1
05.3.1.3.	Cooking equipment	100.2	100.6	96.2	98.1	100.1
05.3.1.4.	Heats and air condition	102.4	101.6	98.5	99.6	100.4
05.4	Glasswares, table-cloths and kitchen utensils	100.6	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.0
05.6.	Goods and services for household maintenance	100.9	99.8	101.2	100.5	100.2
06.	**Medical care**	**102.8**	**99.6**	**95.5**	**98.1**	**100.1**
06.1	Medicments and other pharmaceutical product	103.1	99.1	94.7	96.8	99.7
06.2	Medical, premedical and dental services	101.6	101.6	101.2	101.3	100.8
06.3	Hospital services	102.4	100.0	94.0	100.7	101.6
07.	**Transport**	**104.4**	**100.0**	**100.8**	**98.0**	**98.1**
07.1	Purchase of transport vehicles	103.0	100.5	99.4	99.8	100.0
07.2	Equipment operations of personal transportation	105.1	99.5	101.4	96.4	97.3
07.3	Transport services	104.0	100.3	100.7	99.7	99.8
08.	**Communication**	**100.0**	**100.5**	**99.6**	**101.5**	**100.2**
08.1.1.	Mail service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
09.	**Recreation and culture**	**101.7**	**100.6**	**100.2**	**100.6**	**100.9**
09.1.	Audiovisual, photografic equipment and their repair	97.0	97.4	100.0	101.5	99.4
09.4	Entertaiment and cultural services	100.7	100.1	98.9	97.5	100.7
09.5.	Newspapers, books and scholar equipment	102.8	101.5	101.6	102.3	100.4
10.	**Education service**	**101.6**	**101.5**	**103.5**	**108.8**	**100.2**
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	**101.7**	**102.2**	**102.1**	**100.8**	**100.0**
11.1.	Catering	101.8	102.4	102.2	100.6	100.0
11.2	Accommodation booking service	101.2	100.8	101.4	102.2	100.0
12.	**Goods and varios services**	**105.9**	**99.6**	**106.7**	**99.5**	**101.2**
12.1	Personal care	102.2	101.8	101.3	99.0	100.2

Tab. 3 Annual average changes of Consumer Price Index (main groups)

COICOP		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
000000	**Total of all items**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**1.9**	**1.3**
01.	Food and non-alcohoolic beverages	2.4	4.2	2.2	4.4	3.2
02.	Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco	2.3	3.5	7.0	5.8	1.8
03.	Clothing and footwear	-2.2	-3.7	-1.9	-1.7	-1.1
04.	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fules	0.9	0.3	1.3	-0.5	0.0
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.8
06.	Medical care	2.8	-0.4	-4.5	-1.9	-1.0
07	Transport	4.4	0.0	0.8	-2.1	-2.8
08.	Communication	0.0	0.5	-0.4	1.5	-0.4
09.	Recreation and culture	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.3
10.	Education service	1.6	1.5	3.5	8.9	3.6
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.8	0.6
12.	**Goods and varios services**	**5.9**	**-0.4**	**6.7**	**-0.4**	**0.9**

Fig. 2 Annual average changes of Consumer Price Index



BUSINESS REGISTER

Introduction

This chapter presents Statistical Business Register (SBR); these data describe the development of enterprises over the years, their main characteristics, and the economic activity in which they operate. Business register is the backbone on producing economic statistics. The existence of statistical business register is of particular importance for the compilation of statistics required and to give short-term indicators and structural economic developments.

INSTAT has created administrative register of enterprises in 1994 and since 1998 maintains the statistical business register. Since 2010 Local Unite Register is maintaining as well as business register.

Business register hold legal unit (enterprises and institutions) that perform their economic activity inside Albanian territory. SBR is built in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 177/2008 of 20 February 2008 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes.

Statistical Business register is served for statistical purposes and clearly have to identify units in order to:

- Permit the collection of information about them via administrative sources;
- Provide a sampling base for surveys, coordination of surveys, and for grossing up survey results;
- Permit demographic analysis of the population of enterprises and their associated units.

Business Register 2016 holds also farmers registered to Regional Tax offices and are identifying with Number of Identification as taxation Person, NIPT. This is due to pursuant to the directive of the Minister of Finance No. 19 dated 11.03.2014 "On enforcement regime scheme specific compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax"

Findings

160,679 enterprises are active at the end of year 2016, of which 31,372 are farmers registered to tax offices with unique code. During 2016 are registered 31,377 active enterprises of which only 10.3 % are juridical persons; 30.4 % of active enterprises continue economic activity since 2011.

Economic activity

69.8% of active enterprises are producers of services; "Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycle" dominate in total economy by 31.9%.

Enterprises with main activity "Trade" and "Accommodation and food service activities" dominate with 46.1% of total active enterprises.

Enterprises with 50 and more employed to producers of goods are concentrated in manufactured activities

Producers of services continue to dominate in economy and mainly wholesale and retail trade. Trade activity continues to be the most favourite when decide for a new business, and represent 21% of total enterprises registered during 2016.

Fig. 1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2016

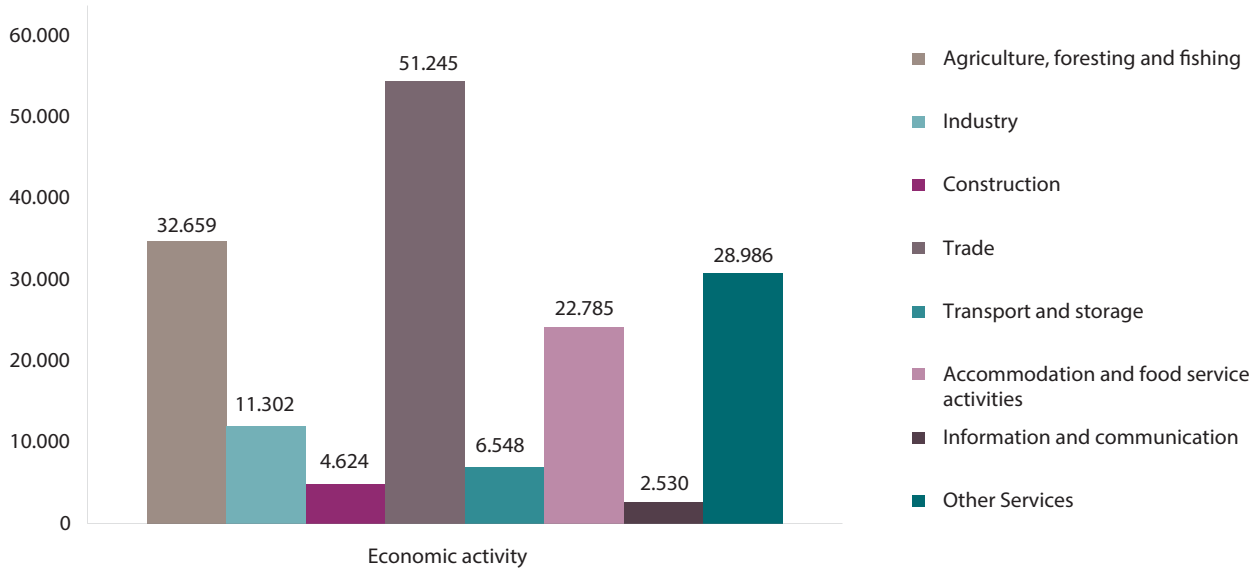
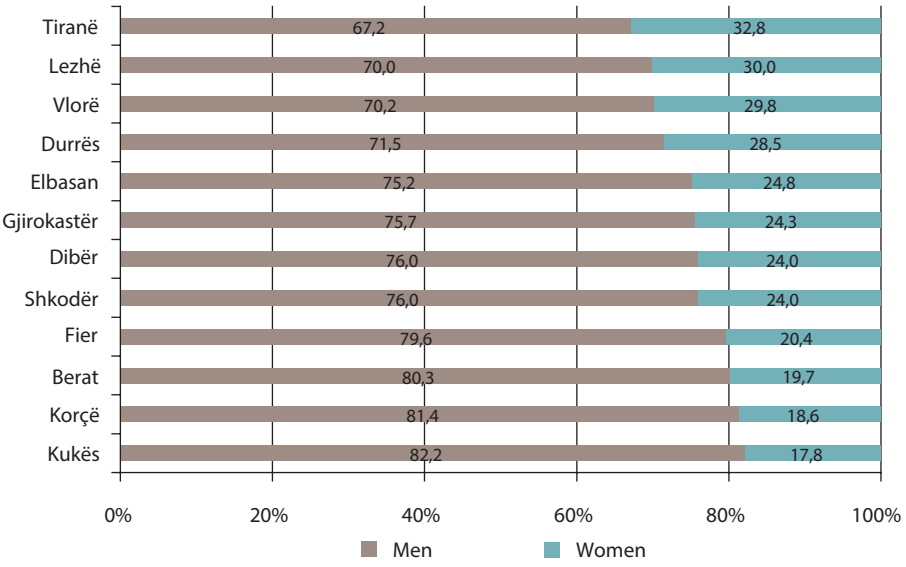


Fig. 2 Active enterprises by prefectures and administrator gender, %



Size of enterprises

Big enterprises with 50 and more employed represent only 1.1 % of total enterprises and their contribution on employment is 48.3 %. Approximately 91 % of enterprises are enterprises from one to four employed. Mostly of them, 74.8 % have only one employee.

About 54.7 % of total active enterprises are located to Tirana, Fier and Korça . Prefecture of Tirana counted highest number with 53,405 enterprises and the prefecture of Kukës counted the lowest ones with 1780 enterprises.

Dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all prefectures and mostly Trade activity.

Foreign and joint enterprises

Enterprises with foreigner owner or foreigner and Albanian partners account for 3.5 % of total active enterprises and employ 12.8 % of total of employment.

Big enterprises in this group carry out economic activity mainly in: call centre, producers of clothes and shoes and financial activity.

Foreign and joint enterprises are mainly in prefectures of Tirana and Durres with 80.9% (Foreign and joint enterprises are mainly in prefectures of Tirana and Durres, with 80.9%)

Enterprises from European countries represent 68.8 % of total foreign and joint enterprises, from which of 56.4 % have origin from Italy and Greece.

Female owner/administrator

In 2016 women as owners /administrators are 26.8 % of total active enterprises. Concentration of women as owners or administrators is higher in trade activity with 43.5 %.

The highest percentage of enterprises leaded by women is in prefecture of Tirana with 40.7%.

Enterprises leaded by women are mainly micro enterprises with 1-4 employed and represent 92.8 % of this group.

However 19.2 % of big enterprises, with 50 and employed managed or owned by women

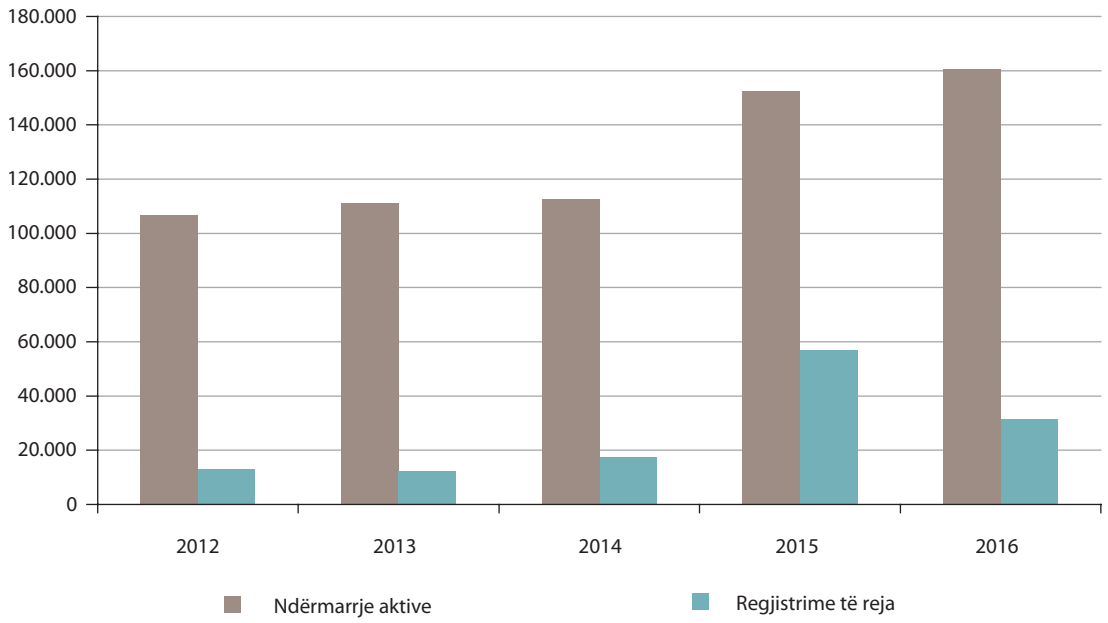
Local units

In 2016 are 173.361 active local units of which 159,023 have just one location

Multi-location enterprises are 1,656 and represent only 1% of total number of active enterprises and employ 28.9 % of total employment.

In Tirana operated 32.9 % of total active enterprises.

Fig. 3 Ndërmarrjet aktive dhe regjistrimet , 2012-2016



Sources

Business register (SBR) includes all legal units registered to Tax offices and since 2007 is using National Registration Business (NRB) information. Legal units are identifying by unique code, NIPT, and carrying on economic activities to Albanian territory.

Business Register is maintaining from administrative sources and surveys conducted by Institute of Statistics and other statistical agencies.

Administrative sources:

- National Registration of Business ;
- General Directory of Taxation;
- VAT file
- Annual account of enterprises.

Statistical sources

- Business register survey;
- Annual Structure Survey;
- Quarterly survey;
- Production Price survey;
- Other surveys.

Definitions

Legal unit

Legal unit is not direct statistical unit. Legal unit can be:

Legal person, whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own or are members of him;

Physical person, who is engaged in an economic activity in its own right.

Enterprise

An enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit)".

The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units".

Local unit

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

NACE classification

The classification of Economic Activities (NACE) is a four-digit classification performed by different subjects. The classification in Albania is adopted by Government Decision No. 320, date 28.05.2014.

Tab. 1 Active enterprises by characteristic

End of the year 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Active enterprises	106,904	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679
Active enterprises registered during year	12,833	12,254	17,377	56,787	31,377
Active unit local	118,578	123,332	124,508	163,661	173,361
Active enterprises with female owner / administrator	27.41	28.00	28.46	31.33	26.76

Tab. 2 Active enterprises by legal form

End of the year 2012-2016

Legal Form	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**106,904**	**111,154**	**112,537**	**152,288**	**160,679**
Farmers				**19,543**	**31,372**
Physical person	**82,576**	**84956**	**85,654**	**103,414**	**100,955**
Juridical person	**24,328**	**26,198**	**26,883**	**29,331**	**28,352**
Limited Liability Companies	19,341	20760	21,153	23,643	22,424
Joint Stock Companies	850	880	874	911	821
Public Enterprises	927	936	941	935	980
Public Administration	704	720	768	498	797
NGO, Intern. Organization	1,925	2180	2,378	2,410	2,465
Other Companies	581	722	769	934	865

Tab. 3 Active enterprises by ownership

End of the year 2012-2016

Pronësia	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**106,904**	**111,154**	**112,537**	**152,288**	**160,679**
Albanian	102,806	106,430	107,291	146,349	155,042
Foreigner and Joint	4,098	4,724	5,246	5,939	5,637

Tab. 4 Active enterprises by economic activity

End of the year 2012-2016

Aktiviteti ekonomik	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	106,904	111,154	112,537	152,288	160,679
Producers of goods	16,413	16,842	16,989	37,950	48,585
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,775	1,690	2,260	21,194	32659
Industry	9,886	10,333	10,154	11,810	11302
Construction	4,752	4,819	4,575	4,946	4624
Producers of services	90,491	94,312	95,548	114,338	112,094
Trade	43,851	44,878	44,969	53,699	51245
Transport and storage	7,961	8,024	7,562	7,008	6548
Accommodation and food service activities	16,888	17,825	18,061	23,186	22785
Information and communication	2,330	2,495	2,590	2,453	2530
Other Services	19,461	21,090	22,366	27,992	28986

Tab. 5 Active enterprises by region

End of the year 2012-2016

Region	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Active enterprises	female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	female owner / administrator
Gjithsej	**106,904**	**29,284**	**111,154**	**30,835**	**112,537**	**32,023**	**152,288**	**47,706**	**160,679**	**43,003**
Berat	4,470	1,247	4,557	1,270	4,302	1,229	7,205	2,186	8,300	1,638
Dibër	1,945	341	2,077	376	2,164	404	2,850	736	2,935	705
Durrës	11,632	3,121	10,601	2,816	9,578	2,640	13,125	3,930	13,310	3,787
Elbasan	7,309	1,819	7,442	1,858	7,859	2,016	11,493	3,367	13,301	3,297
Fier	9,527	2,527	9,830	2,615	9,693	2,576	19,199	6,106	20,497	4,174
Gjirokastër	2,643	613	2,815	655	2,681	644	3,661	1,089	4,600	1,120
Korçë	6,611	1,667	6,728	1,742	7,311	1,965	11,609	3,287	14,032	2,613
Kukës	986	140	1,062	160	1,068	167	1,543	337	1,780	316
Lezhë	2,954	731	3,189	796	3,388	970	4,902	1,581	5,550	1,666
Shkodër	6,546	1,644	5,947	1,565	5,446	1,508	10,299	3,012	11,349	2,725
Tiranë	43,352	13,064	47,542	14,463	49,467	15,197	54,237	18,141	53,405	17,498
Vlorë	8,929	2,378	9,364	2,519	9,580	2,707	12,165	3,934	11,620	3,464

Tab. 6 Active enterprises by size

End of the year 2012-2016

Size by the number of employed	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**106,904**	**111,154**	**112,537**	**152,288**	**160,679**
1-4	95,553	99,819	101,025	136,470	145,456
5-9	5,658	5,259	5,387	8,172	7,631
10-49	4,450	4,669	4,647	5,994	5,902
50+	1,243	1,407	1,478	1,652	1,690
Producers of goods	16,413	16,842	16,989	37,950	48,585
1-4	12,592	13,071	13,273	33,255	44,179
5-9	1,718	1,565	1,603	2,080	1,865
10-49	1,650	1,681	1,562	1,971	1,877
50+	453	525	551	644	664
Producers of services	90,491	94,312	95,548	114,338	112,094
1-4	82,961	86,748	87,752	103,215	101,277
5-9	3,940	3,694	3,784	6,092	5,766
10-49	2,800	2,988	3,085	4,023	4,025
50+	790	882	927	1,008	1,026

FOREIGN TRADE

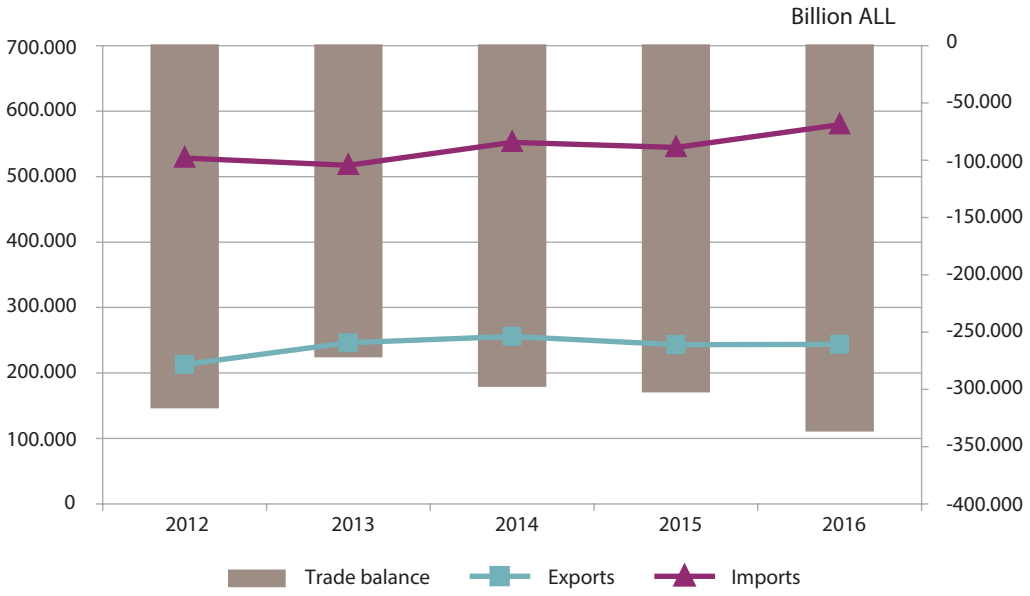
Introduction

This chapter contains information about the exchange of goods between Albania and other countries of the world. External trade statistics of goods are a very important instrument for decision makers in the public's and private sectors. They help in the preparation of bilateral and multilateral negotiations in the context of trade policy and for the assessment of market economies. They assist companies in market research and in determining their trading strategies.

Goods trade statistics includes data on foreign trade of goods, exports-imports of goods in Albania. For this reason goods trade statistics compile exports (FOB) and imports (CIF) and some other detailed statistics, for example exports/ imports by partner countries, group of country, group of go ods,etc.

During the 5-year period (2012-2016) the average annual increase for exports is 4.6 % and 1.4 % for imports. During this period, the average annual decrease of trade deficit is 0.2 %.

Fig. 1 **Foring trade of goods 2012-2016**



Foreign trade by group of products

The products that dominated the exports for the 5 years period (2012-2016) were manufactured products exports. For 2016 the most exported product groups are: "Manufactured products" with 64.5 %, increased by 7.3 % on annual average during 5-year period (2012-2016), "Minerals fuels and lubrificants" with 11.3 %, decreased by 2.8 % on annual average and "Crude materials" with 9.6 %, increased by 1.8 % on annual average.

The groups of products that dominated the imports for the 5 years period (2012-2016), are: "Manufactured products" with 39.1 %, increased by 5.3 % on annual average, "Transport machinery and equipments" with 21.9 %, increased by 3.9 % on annual average and "Chemical products" with 11.8 %, increased by 5.5 % on annual average during 5-year period (2012-2016).

Fig. 2 Exports by several commodity groups

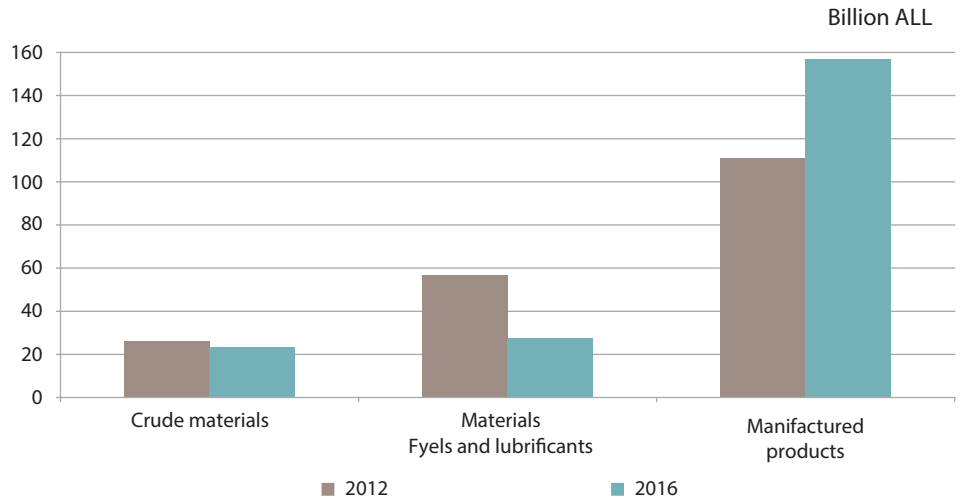
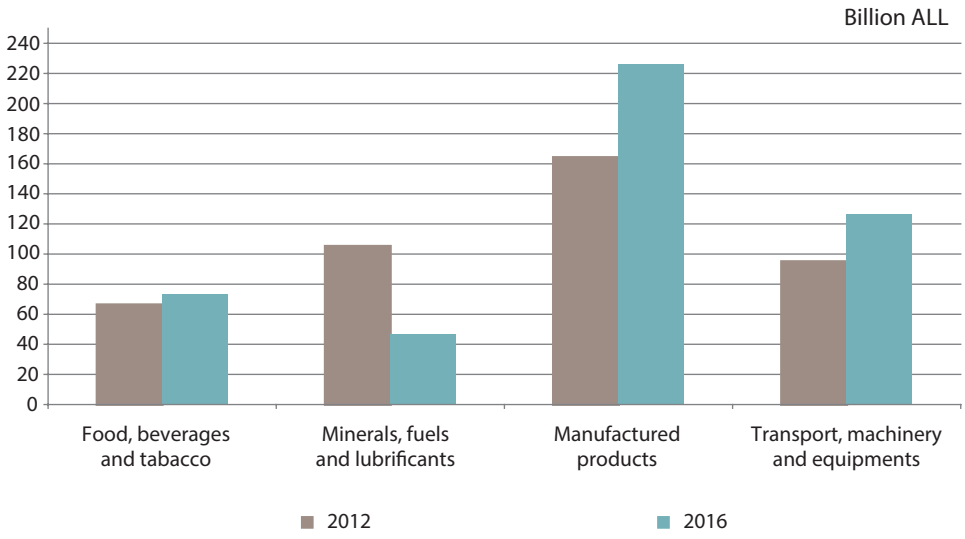


Fig. 3 Imports by several commodity groups



Foreign trade by partner countries.

During this period (2012-2016), exports in absolute terms increased significantly to Italy, Germany and Greece. Compared with five years ago, a map of Albanian exports is significantly diversified.

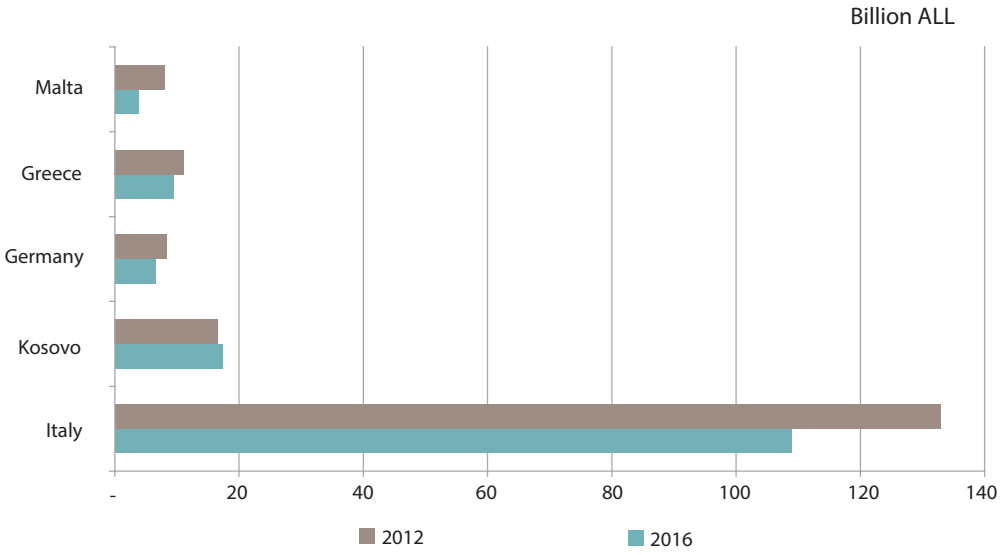
In 2016: Partner with the largest weight in exports with Albania is Italy that occupies 54.6 % of total exports, having an average annual increase by 5.1 % during 5-year period (2012-2016); Second largest trade partner in exports is Kosovo that occupies 6.8 % of total exports, having an average annual increase by 3.7 %; The third largest trade partner in exports is Greece occupying 4.6 % of exports, having an average annual increase by 3.1 %; The fourth largest trade partner in exports is Germany occupying 3.4 % of total exports, having an average annual increase by 9.8 %. Other countries that occupied a significant weight in the structure of exports in 2016 were: Malta with 3.3 %, Spain 3.3 %, China with 3.1 %, Macedonia with 2.6 %, etc.

annual increase by 13.6 % during 5-year period (2012-2016); The third largest trade partner in imports is China occupying 8.8 % of the total import, having an average annual increase by 8.1% during 5-year period (2012-2016); The fourth largest trade partner in imports is Greece occupying 7.9 % of total imports, having an average annual decrease by 3.8 % during 5-year period (2012-2016). Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of import in 2016 were: Turkey with 7.9 %, Serbia with 3.1 %, Spain with 2.2 % and France with 2.0 %, etc.

In 2016 exports to the EU countries occupied 77.9 % of exports, having an average annual increase by 6.1% during 5-year period (2012-2016); while exports to Euro zone countries occupied 72.3 % of exports, increasing by 5.3 % on annual average, during 5-year period (2012-2016).

In 2016 imports from the EU countries occupied 63.2 % of imports, having an average annual increase by 0.8 % during 5-year period (2012-2016); while imports from Euro zone countries occupied 55.2 % of imports, increasing by 0.9 % on annual average, during 5-year period (2012-2016).

Fig. 4 Partnerët kryesorë në eksporte

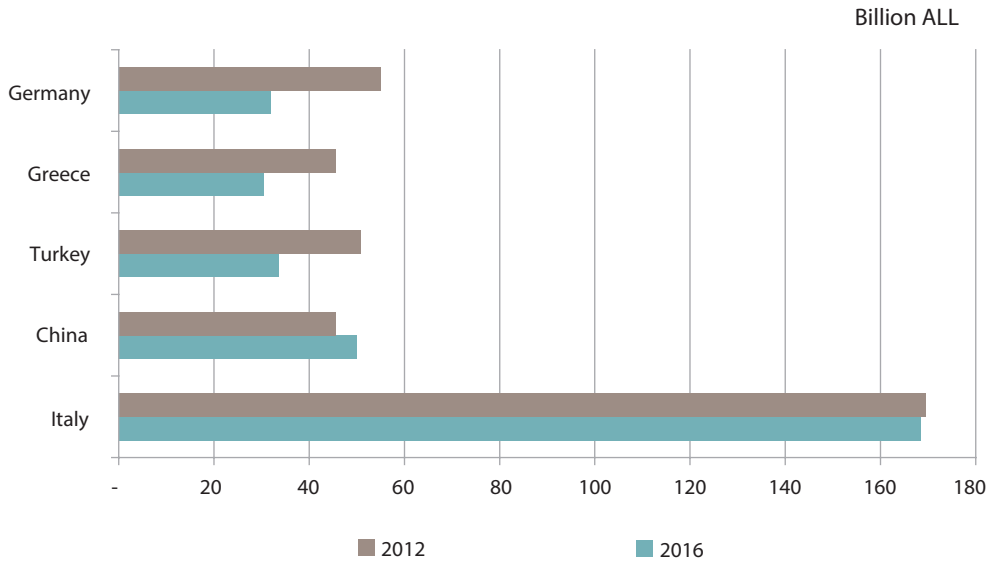


Imports from Greece decreased during 2012-2016 period, while imports from Italy, China, Turkey and Germany increased during this period.

In 2016, partner with the largest weight in imports is Italy with 29.3 %, having an average annual increase by 0.4 % during 5-year period (2012-2016); Second partner is Germany occupying 9.5 % of imports, having an average

International transport of goods by road is the most common mode of transport for export/importing of goods during 2012-2016. During this period the annual average of the value of goods transported by sea is 71.6 % and by road 26.3 % of total exports. While, for import the annual average of the value of goods transported by sea is 53.3 % and by road 38.1 % of total imports.

Fig. 5 Main partners in imports



Source of data

The Customs General Directorate is the main source for collection of data related to foreign trade. These data are collected monthly through the Custom's Declaration, which was introduced in Albania since 1992. This declaration serves for both customs and statistical purposes. It includes data related to time of transactions, kind of transaction, sort of goods, gross weight, net weight, statistical value of goods, country of origin, exporting country, destination, kind of concession, etc.

The complex characteristics of the customs activities and statistical needs make it indispensable to introduce the classification of goods.

The Harmonized Commodity Description and coding System (Harmonized System, or HS) or extended versions based on HS, such as the Combined Nomenclature used by our country provides such details. Classification using these nomenclatures is based on the nature of the commodity.

Commodity categories more suitable for economic analysis are provided by the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), which classifies commodities according to their stage of production.

The nomenclature used for other sectors of INSTAT needs, are: Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) and the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) for national accounts and business statistics needs.

Foreign trade statistics record all goods, which are added or subtracted from the material stock resources of a country by imports or exports entering or leaving a territory of a country. Goods to be includes in the foreign trade statistics include non-monetary gold, not-emitted "barter" agreements, goods traded on government account and food and other humanitarian aids.

Goods simply being transported through a country (transit goods) temporarily admitted or withdrawn (inward or outward processed goods) do not add or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the foreign trade statistics. Goods to be excluded from the international merchandise trade statistics include monetary gold, emitted banknotes securities and coins in circulation, temporarily admitted goods, transit goods, etc.

INSTAT collects, processes and distributes statistics of foreign trade of goods in accordance with the Law on Statistics, Statistical Officer Programme (SAP) and in line with the recommendations of the United Nations, included in the "international Trade Statistics concepts and definitions" manual , published in 1998, revised in 2014, where Eurostat methodology is based too. Concepts and methods are adapted to integrate statistics on foreign trade of goods internationally.

Data on foreign trade of goods are processed based on the principles of special trade system.

Definitions

Exports - In general are goods destined to be send to a third country, subject to customs regime or outside processing arrangements, or re-exported following inside processing.

Imports - In general are goods coming from a third country and are directly unloaded or placed to a warehouse according to the customs procedures to accomplish free zones processing, active or customs processing.

Trade Balance - Is the difference beetwen exports and imports.

The FOB value - Used for evaluation of exports, includes the value of transaction of goods, as well as the value of services required for delivery to the border of the exporting country.

The CIF Value -Used for evaluation of imports, includes transaction value of goods, value of services performed for delivery of goods to border of exporting country as well as the value of service to perform delivery of goods from the border of the exporting country to that of the importing one.

EU countries:

Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Denmark, Irleland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary, Czech, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia.

Euro zone countries:

Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta.

Tab. 1 Foreign trade of goods

Million ALL

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance	Trade volume	% of coverage
2012	213,030	528,490	-315,460	741,520	40
2013	246,397	517,378	-270,980	763,775	48
2014	255,759	552,281	-296,522	808,040	46
2015	243,183	544,616	-301,433	787,799	45
2016	243,498	579,248	-335,750	822,745	42

Tab. 2 Foreign trade by Standart International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4)

Million ALL

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Exports Total	**213,030**	**246,397**	**255,759**	**243,183**	**243,498**
0	Food and live animals	8,670	9,752	11,831	15,599	19,167
1	Beverages and tobacco	863	1,226	1,187	1,031	1,598
2	Crude materials	26,047	26,583	22,897	22,102	23,289
3	Minerals fuels and lubrificants	56,640	76,366	64,569	45,090	27,397
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	295	221	91	117	225
5	Chemical products	1,330	1,854	2,371	2,872	3,060
6	Manufactured products	44,847	47,137	52,409	49,657	44,276
7	Transport machinery and equipments	7,610	8,225	9,203	10,794	11,255
8	Various manufactured items	66,227	74,828	90,713	95,751	112,660
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	500	204	489	169	571
	Imports Total	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,281**	**544,616**	**579,248**
0	Food and live animals	66,292	66,829	70,111	72,759	73,616
1	Beverages and tobacco	18,622	19,110	15,996	16,080	18,343
2	Crude materials	13,961	13,065	20,680	13,954	12,180
3	Minerals fuels and lubrificants	105,223	88,504	85,538	56,641	46,945
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	6,487	5,293	5,723	5,807	5,562
5	Chemical products	57,987	59,825	63,657	64,471	68,618
6	Manufactured products	109,246	111,527	120,169	126,422	144,207
7	Transport machinery and equipments	95,023	95,240	103,089	114,034	126,677
8	Various manufactured items	54,961	57,720	67,025	74,268	82,390
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	690	266	293	180	710
	Trade Balance Total	-315,460	-270,980	-296,522	-301,433	-335,750
0	Food and live animals	-57,622	-57,077	-58,280	-57,160	-54,449
1	Beverages and tobacco	-17,759	-17,883	-14,809	-15,049	-16,745
2	Crude materials	12,086	13,518	2,216	8,148	11,109
3	Minerals fuels and lubrificants	-48,583	-12,138	-20,969	-11,550	-19,548
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	-6,192	-5,072	-5,632	-5,690	-5,337
5	Chemical products	-56,656	-57,971	-61,286	-61,599	-65,557
6	Manufactured products	-64,399	-64,390	-67,760	-76,765	-99,931
7	Transport machinery and equipments	-87,413	-87,016	-93,887	-103,239	-115,422
8	Various manufactured items	11,266	17,109	23,688	21,483	30,270
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	-190	-62	196	-11	-139

Tab. 3 Exports by partner countries

Million ALL

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU countries	**161,154**	**189,044**	**198,060**	**183,021**	**189,704**
Austria	2,584	1,253	1,962	2,976	1,188
Belgium	622	193	404	309	339
Bulgaria	2,763	2,321	2,751	3,159	2,953
Czech Republic	570	951	796	832	1,457
Denmark	63	363	138	436	857
Estonia	0	2	11	12	437
Finland	11	3	16	26	13
France	1,526	5,246	2,757	2,410	2,562
Germany	6,611	9,461	7,209	7,568	8,282
Greece	9,461	7,776	8,848	9,511	11,150
Netherlands	2,151	1,699	2,287	2,058	1,328
Hungary	67	125	233	1,871	2,414
Ireland	1	5	12	7	23
Italy	108,865	114,160	133,046	123,703	132,890
Croatia	408	380	342	488	943
Latvia	55	54	22	48	71
Lithuania	52	28	11	79	77
Luxembourg	425	420	339	14	9
Malta	3,835	16,540	15,906	11,209	8,016
United Kingdom	236	1,450	442	454	533
Poland	87	124	886	448	399
Portugal	7	30	10	23	61
Cyprus	8	12	1,155	13	29
Romania	365	393	880	1,337	3,435
Slovakia	60	114	632	157	324
Slovenia	553	1,769	164	1,147	1,370
Spain	19,693	24,088	16,684	12,607	7,994
Sweden	76	84	119	119	552
Euro Zone	**156,519**	**182,852**	**191,474**	**173,877**	**176,162**
China	5,744	11,455	8,738	6,570	7,452
Kosovo	17,369	16,292	18,774	20,921	16,605
Montenegro	1,793	3,173	3,520	3,375	4,377
Macedonia	4,152	4,397	5,301	6,414	6,421
Serbia	1,647	2,247	1,608	3,204	4,700
USA	1,037	1,129	1,463	2,144	1,604
Turkey	13,464	9,223	10,094	6,943	2,803
Switzerland	2,041	4,361	1,937	2,406	2,574
Others	4,629	5,078	6,264	8,184	7,257
Total	**213,030**	**246,397**	**255,759**	**243,183**	**243,498**

Tab. 4 Imports by partner countries

Million ALL

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU countries	**334,092**	**332,877**	**337,441**	**336,052**	**365,926**
Austria	6,889	6,185	6,408	7,308	6,376
Belgium	2,110	2,396	2,403	2,921	3,282
Bulgaria	6,838	8,601	7,790	7,478	7,684
Czech Republic	5,553	4,112	3,513	3,925	5,559
Denmark	430	509	1,078	1,293	1,004
Estonia	17	50	58	26	384
Finland	1,619	1,693	1,389	1,974	1,353
France	8,458	15,528	10,690	12,055	11,481
Germany	31,937	30,002	32,963	36,349	54,959
Greece	50,117	45,700	52,058	42,718	45,657
Netherlands	2,449	3,380	4,272	3,591	4,570
Hungary	4,138	4,322	4,475	4,824	4,933
Ireland	1,489	1,542	1,980	1,981	1,979
Italy	168,372	170,445	164,419	165,001	169,583
Croatia	6,973	5,818	6,144	7,451	4,402
Latvia	42	72	133	177	146
Lithuania	174	251	346	290	362
Luxembourg	25	49	32	312	63
Malta	283	336	283	27	6
United Kingdom	5,322	4,154	5,500	5,035	4,159
Poland	7,106	7,803	7,987	8,311	9,038
Portugal	347	579	748	1,149	1,372
Cyprus	190	234	303	187	345
Romania	5,966	4,860	6,082	6,084	7,024
Slovakia	1,120	1,293	1,817	1,474	1,645
Slovenia	3,692	3,718	3,455	3,657	3,745
Spain	10,381	8,026	9,588	8,715	12,676
Sweden	2,052	1,220	1,528	1,738	2,141
Euro Zone	**289,712**	**291,478**	**293,343**	**289,913**	**319,982**
Bosnia dhe Herzegovina	3,679	3,266	3,354	3,231	3,626
China	33,574	34,985	40,335	46,567	50,814
Kosovo	5,106	6,014	5,976	5,483	5,819
Montenegro	1,086	1,837	2,311	3,067	2,711
Macedonia	8,365	8,606	8,350	8,578	7,765
Russia	13,474	10,140	11,680	12,027	10,891
Serbia	23,321	15,201	23,664	20,751	18,069
USA	11,423	12,444	13,343	8,633	10,861
Turkey	30,379	32,889	39,011	43,726	45,654
Switzerland	15,407	8,179	16,858	8,264	6,821
Others	48,585	50,940	49,958	48,237	50,291
Total	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,281**	**544,616**	**579,248**

Tab. 5 Trade of goods by main trader partners

Million ALL

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Eksports	**213,030**	**246,397**	**255,759**	**243,183**	**243,498**
Italy	6,611	9,461	7,209	7,568	8,282
Greece	9,461	7,776	8,848	9,511	11,150
Turkey	108,865	114,160	133,046	123,703	132,890
China	5,744	11,455	8,738	6,570	7,452
Germany	17,369	16,292	18,774	20,921	16,605
Spain	3,835	16,540	15,906	11,209	8,016
Serbia	1,647	2,247	1,608	3,204	4,700
Kosovo	19,693	24,088	16,684	12,607	7,994
Switzerland	13,464	9,223	10,094	6,943	2,803
Malta	2,041	4,361	1,937	2,406	2,574
Imports	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,281**	**544,616**	**579,248**
Italy	31,937	30,002	32,964	36,349	54,959
Greece	50,117	45,700	52,058	42,718	45,657
Turkey	168,372	170,445	164,419	165,001	169,583
China	33,574	34,985	40,335	46,567	50,814
Germany	5,106	6,014	5,976	5,483	5,819
Spain	283	336	283	27	6
Serbia	23,321	15,201	23,664	20,751	18,069
Kosovo	10,381	8,026	9,588	8,715	12,676
Switzerland	30,379	32,889	39,011	43,726	45,654
Malta	15,407	8,179	16,858	8,264	6,821
Trade balance	**-315,460**	**-270,980**	**-296,522**	**-301,433**	**-335,750**
Italy	-25,326	-20,541	-25,755	-28,781	-46,677
Greece	-40,657	-37,924	-43,210	-33,207	-34,506
Turkey	-59,507	-56,286	-31,373	-41,298	-36,692
China	-27,830	-23,531	-31,598	-39,997	-43,362
Germany	12,263	10,278	12,798	15,438	10,786
Spain	3,552	16,204	15,623	11,182	8,010
Serbia	-21,673	-12,954	-22,056	-17,547	-13,368
Kosovo	9,312	16,062	7,097	3,892	-4,681
Switzerland	-16,915	-23,666	-28,917	-36,783	-42,851
Malta	-13,366	-3,819	-14,921	-5,858	-4,247

Tab. 6 Exports by mode of transport

Million ALL

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**213,030**	**246,397**	**255,759**	**243,183**	**243,498**
Sea transport	159,473	189,266	188,788	164,305	158,226
Road transport	49,519	50,872	64,564	73,443	78,413
Air transport	1,673	2,101	1,633	1,095	1,474
Other mode of transport	2,365	4,158	774	4,339	5,385

Tab. 7 Imports by mode of transport

Million ALL

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,281**	**544,616**	**579,248**
Sea transport	283,041	289,369	293,381	280,965	301,741
Road transport	186,821	184,888	203,824	220,317	244,187
Air transport	17,145	21,358	19,238	20,916	19,953
Other mode of transport	41,482	21,762	35,838	22,419	13,367

AGRICULTURE

General description

Agriculture sector is one of the most important sectors of the economy in Albania. Agriculture product is a part of the regional identity of with a wide range of environmental, nature and clime qualities.

The statistical information regarding crop statistic is based on the data collected from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as on surveys, administrative data and expert estimations. The legal basis for collection of crop statistics is provided by official Statistics National Program 2017-2021.

Main cereals cultivated in our country are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats. An important share of field crops is formed by vegetables, potatoes and white beans.

The main groups of fruit trees cultivated in our country are fruit trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut, etc.), olive, citrus and grapes.

Finding

In 2016,there were produced 1129101 tonnes of vegetables, with an increase of 9.6% compared with the year before.

The highest level of production of vegetables thrives in the prefecture of Fier, Tirana and Berat, respectively 373406; 121661 and 120105 tonnes. Gjirokaster and Kukes prefecture have lower levels of production of vegetables, respectively 13714 and 14171 tonnes.

In Albania, the most important vegetables in terms production of vegetables are (watermelons and melons) with 25.1%, tomatoes with 25.2%, dry onions with 8.8%, cucumbers with 8.3% and peppers 6.8%.

In 2016, were produced 261754 tonnes of fruit trees, with an increase of 7.6% compared with the year before. The highest level of production of fruit trees in thrives in the prefecture of Korce, Elbasan, Fier and Berat while Gjirokaster, Lezha and Vlora mark the lowest level of fruit trees production. Data on fruit trees production includes fruit trees on the block and scattered trees.

Fruit trees include fruit trees and scattered fruit trees. The most important fruit trees in terms of production to total production are apples with 38.9%, plums with 15.4%, figs 8%, peaches 7.2% and pears 5.1%.

Albanian climatic conditions favor the production of olive. In 2016 production of olives was 99 075 tones, with an increase of 3.2% compared with the year before. Data on olives production includes olives in the block and scattered trees. The highest level of olive production in Albania is concentrated in the lowlands and coastal with Mediterranean climatic condition: in the prefecture Fier, Berat, Elbasan and Vlora . The contrary can be said to north-eastern areas, cold climates, where the olive is not cultivated. In these areas included prefecture of Kukësi, Korça and Dibra

Citrus production in 2016 increased by 33.3% compared with the previous year. Citrus the most representative in terms of total production are mandarin with 50.4%, orange with 25.3% and lemon 9%.

Grapes are cultivated in all prefectures of the country. In 2016,were produced 205000 tonnes of grapes. Data for the production of grapes include grapes from vineyards and pergola.

Definitions

Land use

The total area is the entirety of the economical units' territory composed of the sum of the utilised agriculture area (UAA) and other land.

Utilised agricultural area composed by:

- arable land,
- permanent crops,
- kitchen gardens used by the holding and
- permanent grassland,

Arable land

Arable land (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with these kinds of plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary). The main crops (primary) normally have a greater economical value than the other cultures and occupy the land in the most part of the year. The main crops are wheat, spring cultures like the grain maize, potatoes, the legume, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc.

Kitchen gardens

Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his household, normally separated off from the rest of the arable land, and recognisable as kitchen gardens.

Permanent crops

Permanent crops area is area of land with fruit trees, olives, citrus and vineyards. Here are included only area with permanent crops in blocks.

Permanent grassland

Land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded), and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding. The land can be used for grazing or mown for silage, hay or used for renewable energy production.

Other land

- The forests are the area occupied with forests presents those territory extinctions in which there are forest woods, woods or bushes which produce timbering and other forest productions.
- The unutilised agricultural area is the land area sufficiently able for agricultural production but for some reasons it hasn't been used in the given agricultural year.
- Other land is land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.

Harvest year

Harvest year' means the calendar year in which the harvest begins.

Area under cultivation

Area under cultivation means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, but after the harvest it excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). In area under cultivation included main and secondary area of crops.

Production area of permanent crops

Production area', in connection with permanent crops, means the area that can potentially be harvested in the reference harvest year. It excludes all non-producing areas, such as new plantations that have not yet started to produce, extensive production or abandoned area.

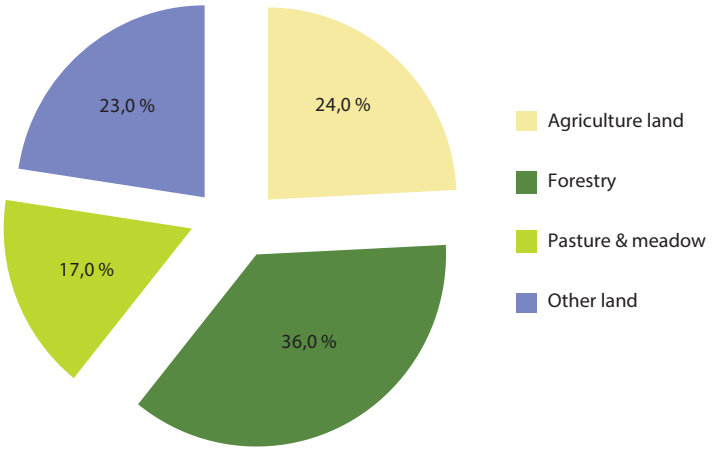
Tab. 1 Land structure

000 ha

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total land	**2,875**	**2,875**	**2,875**	**2,875**	**2875**
Agricultural land	**696**	**696**	**696**	**696**	**696**
%	24	24	24	24	24
Forestry	**1,041**	**1,041**	**1,053**	**1,052**	**1052**
%	36	36	37	37	37
Pasture	**505**	**491**	**478**	**478**	**478**
%	18	17	17	17	17
Other land	**632**	**647**	**648**	**649**	**649**
%	22	23	23	23	23

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Fig. 1 Structure of land, 2016



Tab. 2 Area irrigated by prefecture

Ha

No	Prefecture	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		irrigation capability		irrigation capability		irrigation capability		irrigation capability		irrigation capability	
		potential	actual	potential	actual	potential	actual	potential	actual	potential	actual
1	Berat	13,500	7,860	13,500	8,160	13,760	8,830	14,116	9,532	14215	9570
2	Diber	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504	25,285	18,880	26163	19363
3	Durres	21,007	12,771	20,695	11,893	19,736	11,866	19,853	10,894	20004	10980
4	Elbasan	44,960	21,493	34,926	22,190	34,906	22,243	35,266	22,093	35552	22145
5	Fier	76,327	46,240	76,775	46,705	83,604	46,772	80,335	48,997	78761	52524
6	Gjirokaster	19,065	10,018	19,884	9,756	18,989	8,332	18,833	8,118	17397	8080
7	Korça	35,650	22,591	35,907	22,446	35,652	24,610	37,085	27,949	36875	27683
8	Kukes	11,355	8,100	11,384	8,130	11,412	8,130	11,347	8,090	13096	10836
9	Lezha	17,779	9,794	17,779	9,794	17,163	10,758	18,585	11,745	18774	11315
10	Shkoder	34,615	17,010	34,635	17,078	34,220	16,126	34,520	16,788	34520	16788
11	Tirana	14,454	11,354	14,872	9,102	26,980	11,652	25,095	18,409	25070	18384
12	Vlora	34,179	21,000	34,179	23,500	34,179	23,530	33,097	23,530	33097	23530
Total		**346,020**	**204,735**	**337,664**	**205,258**	**353,729**	**209,353**	**353,417**	**225,025**	**353524**	**231198**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Tab. 3 Structure of field crop area

000 ha

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Cereals	143.0	142.1	143.2	142.6	148.0
	Wheat	73.2	71.2	70.0	69.6	70.5
	Maize	53.5	53.5	55.0	54.6	58.5
	Rye	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2
	Barley	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.1
	Oats	12.5	13.6	14.1	14.6	14.7
2	Vegetab.melon	31.0	30.0	30.0	31.1	31.2
3	Potatoes	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.7
4	Beans	14.6	14.2	14.6	14.9	13.7
5	Tabacco	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1
6	Sunflower	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
7	Soybean	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
8	Forage	208.9	215.3	204.2	207.3	208.6
9	Other crops(medicin)			4.5	5.0	5.1
	Sown area	**409.8**	**413.3**	**408.4**	**413.1**	**418.3**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

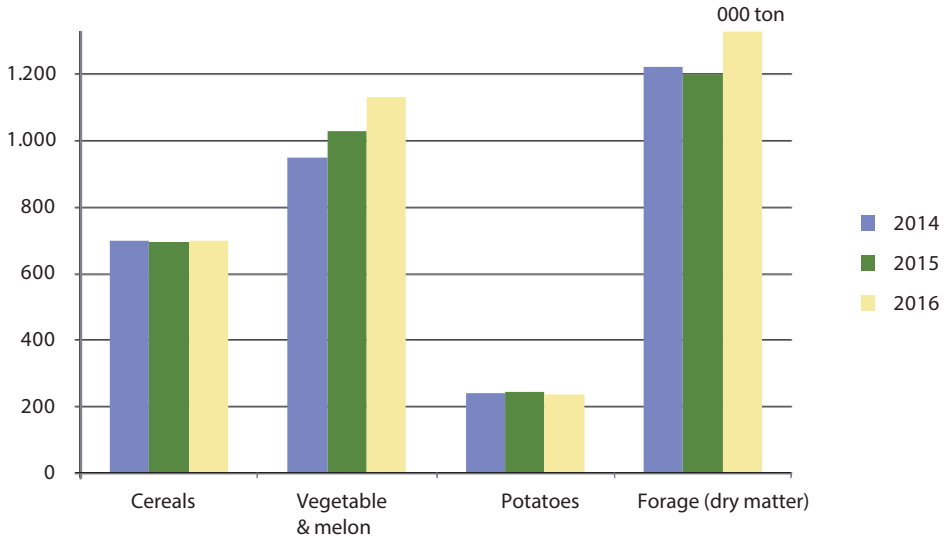
Tab. 4 Field crop production

000 tonnes

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Cereals	696,8	702,9	700.4	695.5	698.4
	Wheat	300,2	294. 0	280. 0	275. 0	275.0
	Maize	359,9	372. 0	380. 0	380. 0	379.7
	Rye	3,1	2,9	3.1	3.0	2.7
	Barley	6,5	6,9	7.3	7.0	9.0
	Oats	27. 0	27. 0	30. 0	30. 4	32.0
2	Vegetable	914. 0	924. 0	950. 0	1030. 0	1129. 0
3	Potatoes	233. 0	236,7	240.0	245.0	238.3
4	White beans	27,2	28. 0	30. 0	28. 0	24. 8
5	Tobacco	2. 0	2,8	3.0	2.2	1.8
6	Sunflower	2,4	1,5	2.0	2.0	2.0
7	Soybean	0,4	0,3	0.4	0.5	0.7
8	Forage	5.949,8	6048. 0	6100. 0	6000. 0	6,144
9	Medicinal plants			17.4	10.8	10.6

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Fig. 2 Field crop production



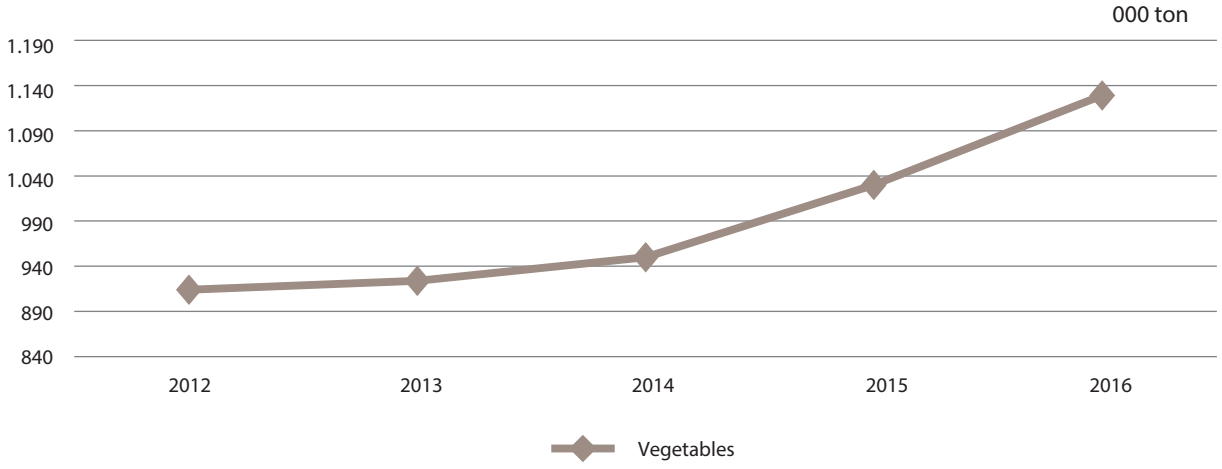
Tab. 5 Yelds of field crop

Kv/ha

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Wheat	41.0	41. 3	40. 0	39.5	39.0
2	Maize	56.1	66 .3	65.2	65.0	65.0
3	Rye	23.7	23.4	22. 3	22.8	22.5
4	Barley	26.7	27. 4	26. 5	27.6	28.9
5	Oats	21.5	19. 8	21 .3	20.9	21.6
6	Vegetable	265.2	256. 0	263.6	278.3	288.6
7	Potatoes	238.6	248.0	244.1	237.2	224.2
8	White beans	16.2	19. 0	19.7	17.9	17.5
9	Tobacco	15.1	17. 2	20 .2	17.7	16.8
10	Sunflower	16.7	19. 0	29 .2	29.6	29.0
11	Soybean	16.1	17. 0	16. 1	18.2	22.7
12	Forage	258.5	258. 9	267.0	267.0	294.5

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Fig. 3 Vegetable production



Tab. 6 Greenhouse area with vegetables

Ha

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	**Heating greenhouses**	**40**	**49**	**55**	**70**	**71**
	with glasses	14	14	14	15	19
	with plastic	26	35	41	55	52
2	**Solar greenhouses**	**900**	**960**	**1,030**	**1,173**	**1334**
	with glasses	69	64	60	46	47
	with plastic	831	896	970	1,127	1287
	Total Greenhouses	**940**	**1,009**	**1,085**	**1,243**	**1405**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection

Tab. 7 Production of vegetables in greenhouses

Tonnes

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	**Heating greenhouses**	**5,392**	**4,850**	**5,521**	**7,790**	**6,918**
	with glasses	2,373	1,400	1,450	1,550	1,750
	with plastic	3,019	3,450	4,071	6,240	5,168
2	**Solar greenhouses**	**73,115**	**80,400**	**87,500**	**100,480**	**112,755**
	with glasses	2,831	5,900	5,300	2,630	3,095
	with plastic	70,284	74,500	82,200	97,850	109,660
	Total Greenhouses	**78,507**	**85,250**	**93,021**	**108,270**	**119,673**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Tab. 8 Yield of vegetables in greenhouses

100 kg/ha

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	**Heating greenhouses**	**927. 8**	**989. 8**	**1003. 8**	***1112.9***	***974.4***
	with glasses	904. 0	1000. 0	1035. 7	1033.3	921.1
	with plastic	993. 0	985. 7	992. 9	1134.5	993.8
2	**Solar greenhouses**	**859. 6**	**837. 5**	**849. 5**	***856.6***	***845.2***
	with glasses	798. 0	893. 9	883. 3	571.7	658.5
	with plastic	861. 0	833. 3	842. 3	868.2	851.4
	Total Greenhouses	**835. 2**	**844. 0**	**857. 3**	**871.0**	**852.0**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Tab. 9 Total trees in of permanent crops

000 trees

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Fruit trees	11,607	11,909	12,254	12,405	13,935
2	Olives	8,000	8,620	8,994	9,225	9,608
3	Citrus	1,010	1,125	1,200	1,282	1,354
4	Pergola	5,859	5,974	6,075	6,109	6197
5	Vineyard (ha)	10,136	10,178	10,383	10,438	10533

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Tab. 10 Number of production trees in permanent crops

000 trees

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Fruit trees	8,992	9,292	9,654	10,185	10575
2	Olives	4,829	5,277	5,803	6,332	6643
3	Citrus	633	767	859	951	1044
4	Pergola	5,380	5,494	5,599	5,655	5775
5	Vineyard (ha)	9,348	9,579	9,625	9,891	10011

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

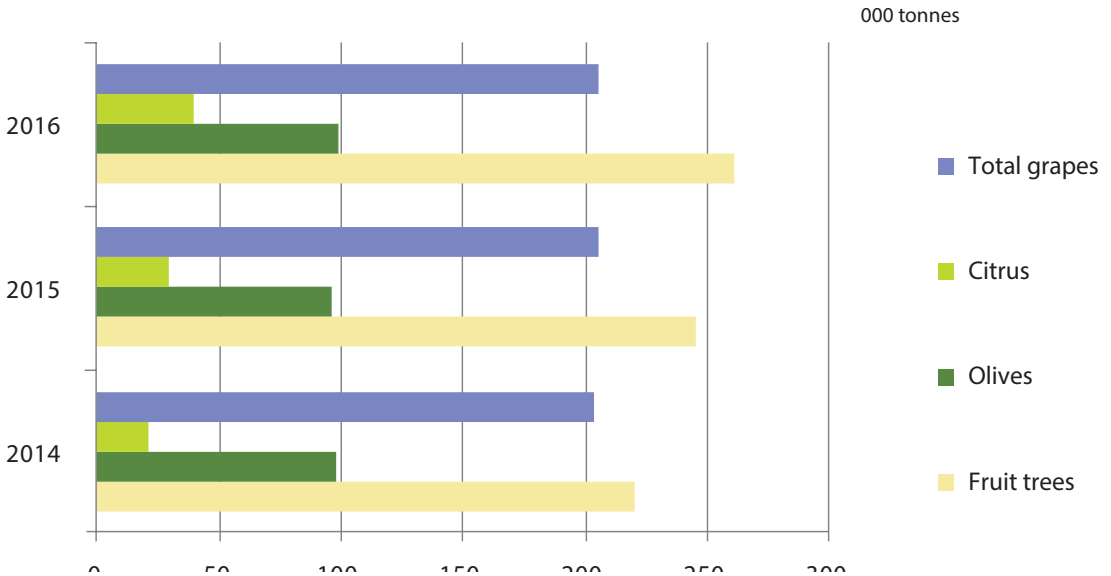
Tab. 11 Production of permanent crops

000/ tonnes

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Fruit trees	210.0	218.0	220.0	245.0	261. 0
2	Olives	108.0	92.0	98.0	96.0	99. 0
3	Citrus	18,9	20.0	21.0	30.0	40. 0
4	Grape total	196,8	204.0	203.7	205.0	205.1

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Fig. 4 Permanent crop production



Tab. 12 Yield of permanent crops

kg/tree

No	Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Fruit trees	23,4	23,5	22,8	23.6	24.7
2	Olives	22.4	14,7	16,9	12.1	14.9
3	Citrus	29,8	26,1	24,4	31.5	38. 0
4	Pergola	15,2	15,4	15.0	14.6	14. 0
5	Vineyard (100 kg/ha)	123,1	124,5	124,5	123.8	124.3

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Tab. 13 Number of agriculture machineries by prefecture, 2016

No

No	Prefecture	Wheeled tractors	Minitrac-tors	Sowing machinery	Mower	Autocom-bines	Tractor in chain	Fresa
1	Berat	442	288	215	155	35	15	903
2	Diber	284	98	124	96	37	2	157
3	Durres	332	499	206	224	39	13	426
4	Elbasan	894	588	421	186	92	80	465
5	Fier	2651	1083	988	618	200	33	1247
6	Gjirokaster	278	117	105	106	34	3	991
7	Korça	1515	1187	678	233	98	28	917
8	Kukes	283	208	168	75	19	9	113
9	Lezha	463	252	248	209	24	6	332
10	Shkoder	1024	348	180	329	42	3	379
11	Tirana	566	543	316	271	42	29	546
12	Vlora	687	328	293	159	42	5	435
Total		**9,419**	**5,539**	**3,942**	**2,661**	**704**	**226**	**6,911**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

Tab. 14 Number of agriculture machineries 2012- 2016

No

Type of machine	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**19,675**	**20,975**	**20,127**	**22,328**	**22265**
Weels	8,719	9,513	9,794	10,101	9419
Seeder	3,292	3,487	3,188	3,759	3942
Mower	2,151	2,280	2,440	2,531	2661
Combine harvestors	705	703	692	699	704
Minitractor	4,808	4,992	4,013	5,238	5539

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration

LIVESTOCK

Introduction

Livestock has been and remains one of the most vital sectors for the economical and social progress of the country. From livestock, are obtained precious food products, meat, milk, eggs, honey. Livestock covers all domestic animals, regardless of the age and location or purpose of the growth. This category includes animals like: Cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, equidae, poultry, bees.

Methodology

The assessment on the number of animals is based in the changing stock for each category of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

The assessment of milk production from cows is performed based on their average annual number resulting from the changes of stock and the average yield of milk per cow. The same logic is applied for the production of milk from sheep and goats.

The assessment of meat production for each category is based on the number of slaughtered cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry and their live weight during the calendar year.

Main statistical findings

Number of heads. Referring to the structure of livestock in cattle unit, the cattle have the largest number of heads with 47.5 % of the total number. The sheep and goats are 30.0 %, pigs 5.9 %, poultry 9.0 % and equidae 7.6 % of the total number of heads of livestock unit.

Livestock: Cattle number in 2016 was 492 thousand heads, decreasing with 2.3 % compared to 2015.

Sheep: Number of sheep in 2016 was 1.972 thousand heads, increasing with 2.7 % compared to 2015.

Goats: Goat's number in 2016 was 941 thousand heads, increasing with 0.9 % compared to 2015.

Poultry: Poultry number in 2016 was 8.326 thousand heads, decreasing with 2.8 % comppared to 2015.

Pigs: In 2016 number of pigs was 181 thousand heads, increasing with 5.3 % compared with the previous year.

Beehives: Activity of farmers in some areas of the country is developing in terms of breeding bees. In 2016 number of hives was 303 thousand, increasing with 10.5 % compared to 2015.

Livestock Production

Milk production. For the year 2016 total milk production is 1.145.000 tonnes. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 85 %, sheep milk 8 % and goat milk 7.0 %.

Cow's milk production from cows for the year 2016 is 975,000 tonnes or 1.1 % more compared with 2015. Milk yield per cow in country level is 2740 Kg/ head.

Sheep milk production for the year 2016 is 18.8 % less than the year 2015. Productivity per sheep in country level is 59.5 Kg per head.

Goat's milk production for the year 2016 is 6.1 % higher than the year 2015. Milk yield per goat in country level is 119 Kg per head.

Meat live weight

Meat live weight production for the year 2016 is 160,000 tonnes or 1.27 % higher compared with 2015. Meat production structure for the year 2016 is: bovine 45.0 %, sheep and goats is 32.0 %, pigs 11.0 % and poultry 12.0 %.

Other livestock products

Eggs production for the year 2016 has been at the same level as in the year 2015. In 2016, honey production has increased with 22.5 % compared with 2015.

Milk and dairy products in Agro-industry

In 2016, the quantity of milk collected is approximately 125 thousand tonnes decreasing with 0.17 %, compared to 2015. In this period, the quantity of cows' milk delivered to dairies is approximately 103 thousand tonnes, decreasing with 2.25 % compared to 2015. On the other hand, in 2016 the quantity of ewes milk collected is around 13 thousand tonnes with an increase of 0.12 %, compared to the previous year. Milk collected from goats is around 9 thousand tonnes, increasing with 0.06 %, compared to 2015.

In 2016, the quantity of drinking milk produced is around 11 thousand tonnes, decreasing with 1.13 %, compared to 2015. To the total quantity of drinking milk produced in 2016, semi-skimmed milk shares approximately 35.97 %, whole milk 58.5 %, raw milk 4.86 % and skimmed milk 0.67%.

Cheese quantity produced by origin in 2016 rose by 5.37 %, compared to the previous year. Processed cheese rose with 9.32 %. Rendered butter production has increased with 56.19 %, meanwhile the traditional butter production decreased by 15.7 %, compared to the previous year.

Tab. 1 Livestock number

000 heads

Categories	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	**498**	**498**	**500**	**504**	**492**
- Cows	358	356	358	357	355
Sheep & goats	**2,619**	**2,723**	**2,804**	**2,850**	**2,913**
Sheep	1,809	1,856	**1,869**	**1,918**	**1,972**
- Milk sheep	1,390	1,413	1,419	1,417	1,428
Goats	810	867	**904**	**932**	**941**
- Milk goats	614	656	695	700	716
Pigs	**159**	**152**	**172**	**171**	**181**
- Sows	12	12	12	11	13
Equidae	**97**	**93**	**91**	**91**	**94**
Poultry	**9,493**	**8,928**	**9,493**	**8,558**	**8,326**
of which: laying hens	5,938	5,934	6,645	5,323	4,790
Bees (Hives)	**239**	**246**	**261**	**271**	**303**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 1 Livestock number

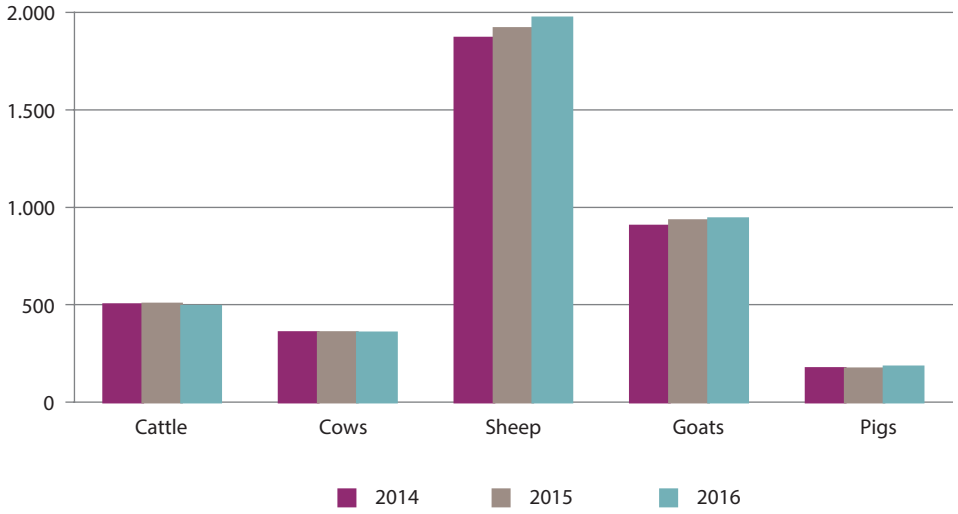
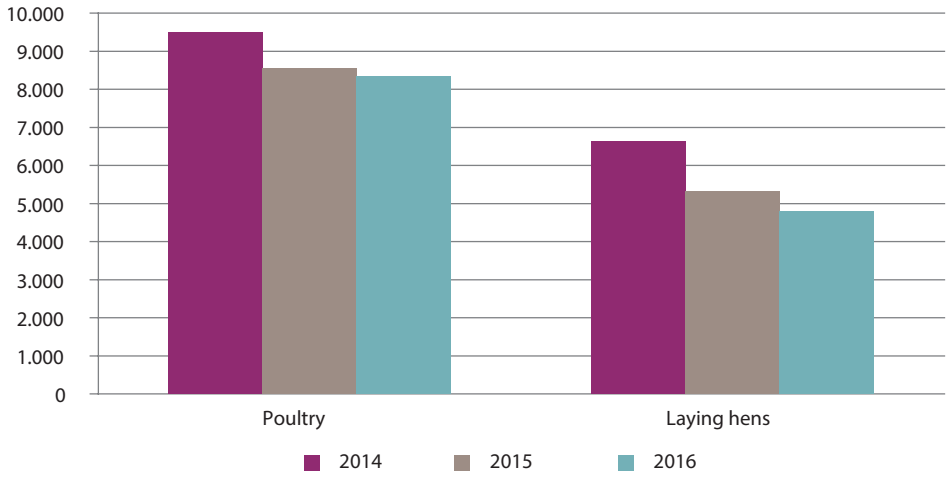


Fig. 2 Poultry



Tab. 2 Livestock productions

000 tonnes

Categories	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Milk	**1105**	**1,131**	**1,133**	**1,131**	**1,145**
Cows milk*	957	969	965	964	975
Sheep milk	81	84	89	87	85
Goats milk	67	78	79	80	85
Meat live weight	**150**	**153**	**155**	**158**	**160**
Cattle meat	69	70	71	71	72
Sheep & goats meat	48	49	50	53	51
Pigs meat	17	17	18	17	17
Poultry meat	16	17	17	17	20
Wool (tonnes)	**887**	**830**	**3,100**	**3,332**	**3,431**
Eggs (in mill.)	**3,000**	**3,000**	**835**	**830**	**830**
Honey (tonnes)	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,000**	**3,200**	**3,923**

* Milk used for feeding the calves is included
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 3 Milk production structure, year 2016

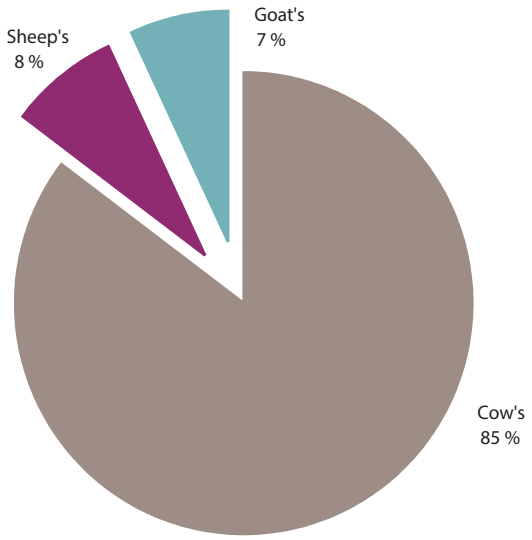
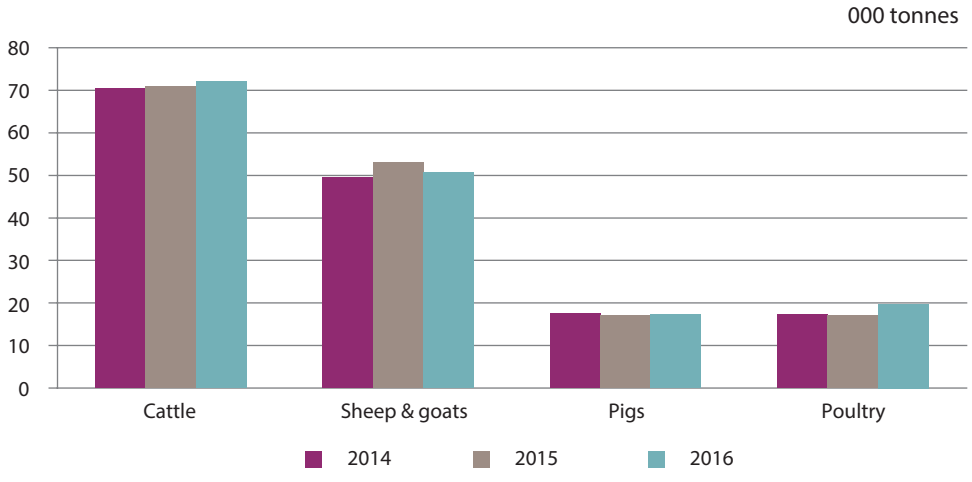


Fig. 4 Meat live weight production



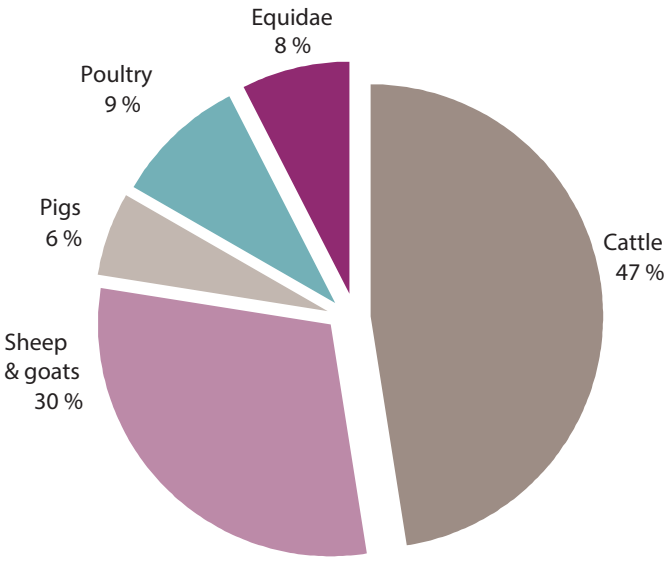
Tab. 3 Livestock structure

in 1000 livestock unit

Categories	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	987	974	989	953	952
Cattle	498	498	500	452	452
Sheep & goats	262	272	262	286	286
Pigs	51	46	51	57	57
Poultry	99	83	99	86	86
Equidae	78	74	78	72	72

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 5 Livestock structure in %, year 2016

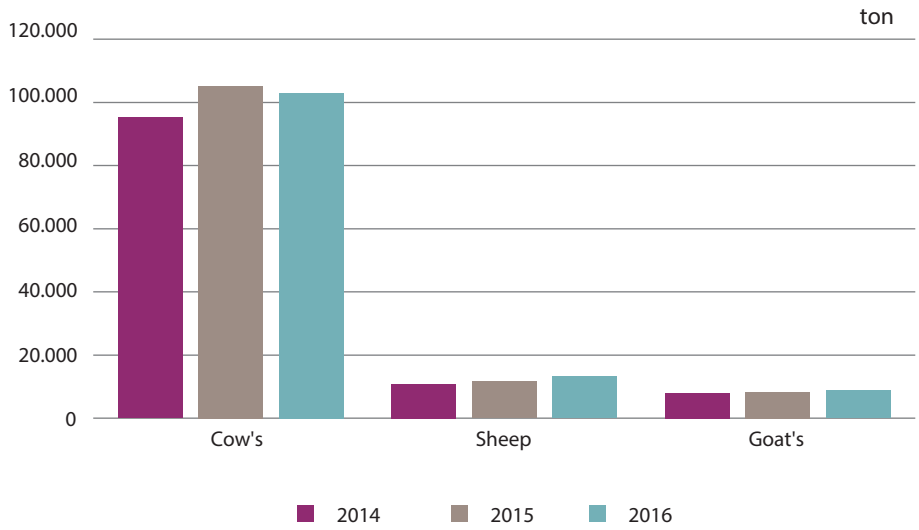


Tab. 4 Milk collected quantity, Kg

Categories	Quantity	Fat Content, Kg	Fat units	Average fat content, %	Protein content, Kg	Protein units	Average protein content, %
2014							
Cow's milk	95,129,761	3,542,953	354,295,338	3.72	3,024,316	302,431,551	3.18
Sheep Milk	10,817,436	718,928	71,892,758	6.65	-	-	-
Goat's milk	7,981,140	333,464	33,346,445	4.18	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015							
Cow's milk	105,181,101	4,027,253	402,725,339	3.83	3,231,554	323,155,352	3.07
Sheep Milk	11,671,108	814,687	81,468,694	6.98	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,292,103	344,887	34,488,669	4.16	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016							
Cow's milk	102,864,509	3,980,861	398,086,077	3.87	3,129,333	312,933,250	3.04
Sheep Milk	13,279,690	890,711	89,071,076	6.71	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,787,530	352,566	35,256,636	4.01	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

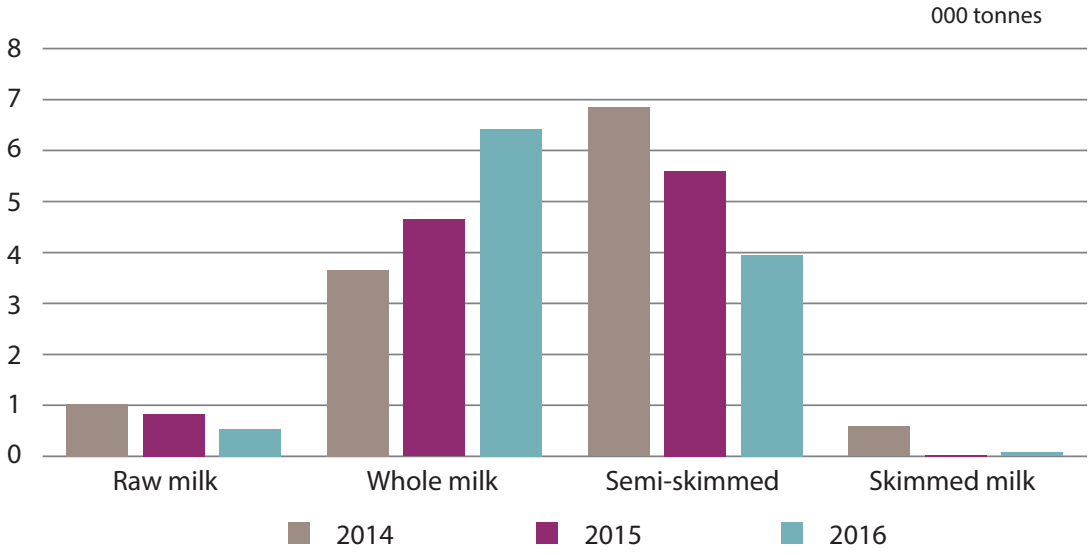
Fig.6 Milk collected quantity, in tonnes



Tab. 5 Dairy products, Kg

Categories	Years		
	2014	2015	2016
Drinking milk	12,103,314	11,106,414	10,982,665
Raw milk	1,021,111	828,575	533,400
Whole milk	3,652,427	4,651,728	6,424,566
Pasteurized	3,621,467	4,132,694	6,242,246
UHT	30,960	519,034	182,320
Semi-skimmed milk	6,843,673	5,590,684	3,950,395
Pasteurized	4,317,440	5,516,565	2,967,321
UHT	2,526,233	74,119	983,074
Skimmed milk	586,103	35,427	74,304
Pasteurized	565,463	15,227	74,304
UHT	20,640	20,200	-
Cream	248,123	21,680	183,969
Of fat content by weight not exceeding 29 %	177,520	10,140	100,210
Of fat content by weight over 29 %	70,603	11,540	83,759
Acidified milk (yoghurts, drinking yoghurts and other)	14,283,587	15,652,086	15,687,260
With additives	0	0	0
Without additives	14,283,587	15,652,086	15,687,260
Concentrated milk	-	-	-
Butter and other yellow-fat dairy products	682,958	935,574	824,419
Butter (Traditional)	668,168	924,438	798,999
Rendered butter	14,790	11,136	25,420
Cheese	11,938,676	13,533,031	14,301,162
By type of milk			
Cheese from cow's milk	8,618,413	10,207,317	10,515,556
Cheese from sheep milk	2,190,924	2,256,590	2,646,623
Cheese from goat's milk	1,129,339	1,069,124	1,138,983
By texture			
Soft cheese	6,962,121	8,091,775	8,100,805
Medium-hard cheese	3,607,586	4,478,458	4,333,689
Hard cheese	576,634	284,262	533,111
Fresh cheese (curd etc.)	792,335	678,536	1,333,557
Processed cheese	256,200	253,000	279,000

Fig. 7 Fig. 7 Drinking milk structure



FISHING

Introduction

Fishing is an important sector of Albanian economy. Data on fishing are taken from General Directorate of Agricultural Services and Fishing in the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration.

The data are collected on monthly basis by inspectors at county level directly to vessels. Water category of fishing are; marine, costal, lagoon, inland water, aquaculture and mollusc.

Fishing - Includes all data of fleet activity and the capacity production, by different fishing area.

Fleet - Is total number of fishing vessel which uses fixed resource.

Fishing capacity - Catch by species, and fishing area.

Aquaculture - It is defined as the farming of aquatic species. Include fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants.

Fish caught - Data refers to the caught quantity of all species of fish, crustaceans, molluscs etc., in seas, brackish water, and aquatic plants with fingerlings.

Main statistical findings

Marine fishing accounts for 64.8 % of total fishing, inland waters account for 13.6%, coastline 13.3 % and lagoons 8.3 % of total fishing. Aquaculture is cultivated more in the district of Saranda, Vlora region, with a share of 78.9 % of the total production. Molusks are cultivated only in the district of Saranda, Vlora region.
In 2016, the quantity of fish caught was 4,368 tonnes from 4,128 tonnes in 2015, increasing in annual terms by 5,8 %. Aquaculture has declined in 2016 by 35 % compared to the previous year.

Fig. 1 Fish caught

in tonnes

Categories	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fishing total	4919	5369	5816	4128	4368
- Marine	2374	2681	2780	2396	2830
- Coastal line	506	640	700	291	580
- Lagoons	369	278	286	261	364
- Inland waters	1670	1770	2050	1180	594
Aquaculture	1250	1585	800	936	604
Mollusc	1300	750	1500	295	302
Total	7469	7704	8116	5359	5274

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

FORESTS

Introduction

The Forest area constitutes 36.6 per cent of the Albanian forestry area and the pasture 15.6 percent.

Fig. 1 Forests by the way of governance

Fig. 2 Forestry use and main production, m^3

Fig. 3 Forest investments

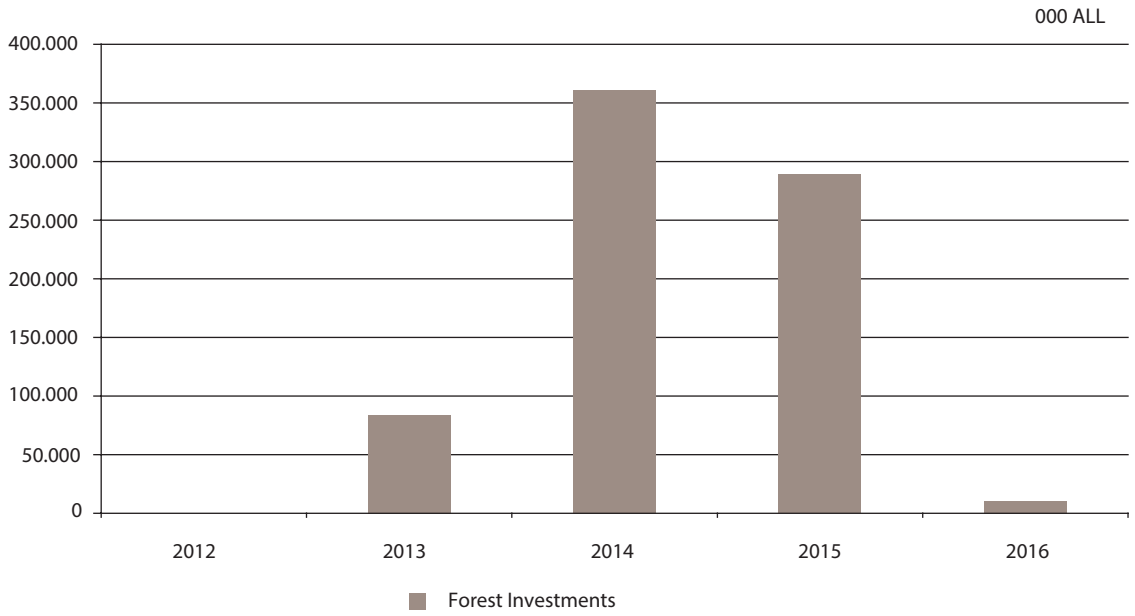
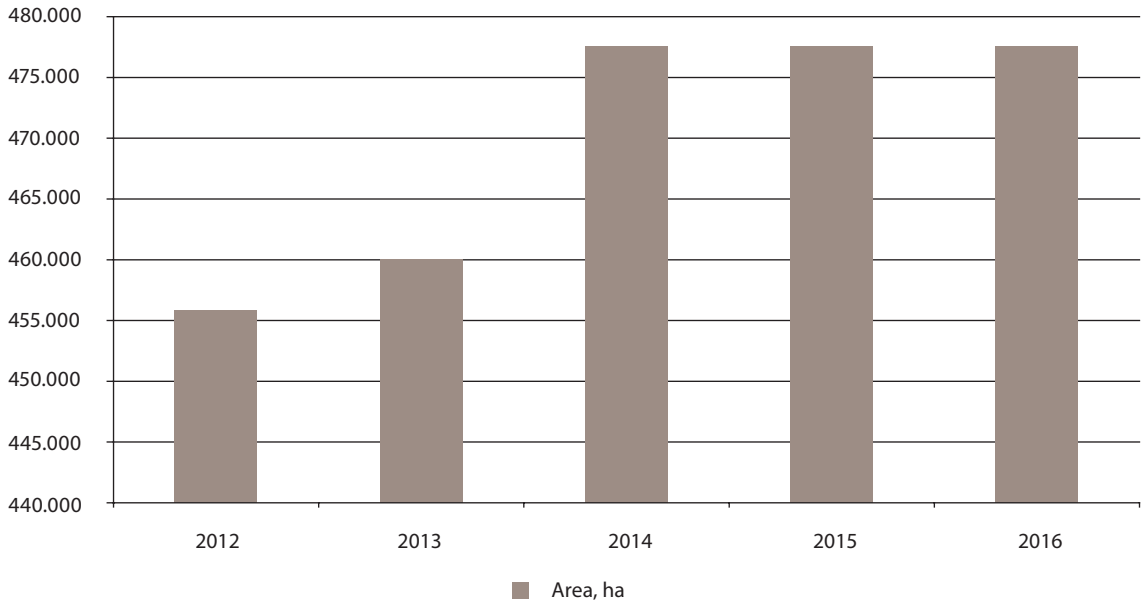


Fig. 4 Network of protected areas



Definitions

"Forestry fund" are all forest areas and non-forest small surfaces included, forest resources on attachment, related infrastructure, including surface bare which create a harmonious environment with forests and forest land (openings, cliffs, dunes and sandbanks), forest belts defense, isolated groups of trees and shrubs.

"Forest" is land with a group of dense forest trees in stable form or other vegetation rare forest with an area larger than an acre and land cover scale not less than 30 per cent, which produces wood mass, exerts influence on the surrounding environment and provides the functions of the forest.

"Wood cutting" represents the cutting operations and the extraction of timber from forests.

"Pasture Fund" is all area of natural pastures and meadows, trees and bushes within their surfaces used for grazing outside the agricultural land fund. «Protected area» declared land, water, marine and coastal certain protection as biological diversity, natural and cultural assets, other natural attachment related.

"Strict nature reserve" is territory greater than 50 ha, with special natural values, shaped by natural ecosystems or easily changeable, representing bio-centers and bio-corridors with national and regional importance.

"National Park" Territories usually not less than 1000 hectares, unique in national and international values large portion of which are natural ecosystems affected probably by human activity.

"Natural Monument" Natural formation (including wood special), with an area up to 50 hectares, the formation of the special geological and geo-morphological, a deposit of minerals or a habitat of a rare type of trees or importance of particular scientific value and esthetic.

"Natural Park" territories representing bio-centers and bio-corridors with regional and local importance or areas with plants, animals, minerals and paleontological findings, specially protected or areas used for research purposes, educational and cultural as well.

"Protected areas of managed resources" Areas that include large areas of territory and relatively isolated and uninhabited, introduction of difficulty or regions that are sparsely populated yet and that may be under pressure to be populated and the most widely used and return them for intensive use is unclear or inadequate.

Key findings

Main statistical findings

The general area of the forest land fund in 2015 was 1.052 million hectares, with general volume of wood about 55 million m^3.

In 2016 is noted there is no change in surface or volume compared to 2015.

Tab. 1 Cadastral data of forestry and capacity of pasture

Years	Forestry		Pasture		Area with forestry flora		Unproductive area		Total	
	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%	Sip.Ha	%
2012	1,041,390	60	505,284	29	30,140	2	165,690	9	1,742,504	**100**
2013	1,040,881	60	491,011	28	29,400	2	167,613	10	1,728,906	**100**
2014	1,052,772	60	478,292	27	25,315	1	185,310	11	1,741,689	**100**
2015	1,052,253	60	478,188	27	25,315	1	185,141	11	1,740,897	**100**
2016	1,052,237	60	478,188	27	25,315	1	185,141	11	1,740,880	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 2 Forest fund by ownership

Years	Forestry area (Ha)			Total volume of forestry (000 m^3)		
	Public forest	Privat forests	Total forests	Public for-est	Privat for-ests	Total forests
2012	1,014,560	26,830	**1,041,390**	72,659	3,824	**76,483**
2013	1,008,580	32,302	**1,040,881**	72,928	3,316	**76,244**
2014	1,023,992	28,780	**1,052,772**	72,789	3,294	**76,083**
2015	1,023,473	28,780	**1,052,253**	51,953	3,294	**55,247**
2016	1,023,457	28,780	**1,052,237**	51,891	3,294	**55,185**

Source information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 3 Forest fund by governance

Year	Area ha							
	Truncs	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2012	454,000	44	330,260	32	257,130	25	**1,041,390**	**100**
2013	452,228	43	336,319	32	252,333	24	**1,040,881**	**100**
2014	379,453	36	295,780	28	377,539	36	**1,052,772**	**100**
2015	379,396	36	295,440	28	377,417	36	**1,052,253**	**100**
2016	379,380	36	295,440	28	377,417	36	**1,052,237**	**100**

Sourrce of information :Ministry of Environment

Tab. 4 Volume of timber in forests by governance

Year	Volume in 000 m3							
	Truncs	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2012	57,558	75	11,835	15	7,090	9	**76,483**	**100**
2013	57,337	75	11,498	15	7,409	10	**76,244**	**100**
2014	43,377	57	29,139	38	3,567	5	**76,083**	**100**
2015	43,368	78	8,313	15	3,566	6	**55,247**	**100**
2016	46,094	83	5,304	10	3,787	7	**55,185**	**100**

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 5 Forestry use and main production

Years	Total wood troops m^3	Timber wood m^3	Timber for mines m^3	Wood stick m^3	Fire wood m^3	Cobbles wood m^3	Total m^3
2012	17,867	3,615	868	47	1,356,467	0	**836,114**
2013	24,436	5,167	613	0	1,380,369	1,715	**868,562**
2014	31,497	5,449	700	0	1,315,746	80	**827,416**
2015	10,754	1,727	241	0	1,264,232	85	**771,620**
2016	4,308	2,379	578	12	1,254,249	0	**759,676**

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 6 Income from secondary activities on forest and pasture

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Income value 000 All	**Total**	**30,875**	**21,898**	**1,944**	**2,095**	**1,810**
	Hunting	29,140	20,682	572	0	0
	Secondary production	1,735	1,216	1,371	2,095	1,810
Production collected	Sage. Kv	*2596*	1,555	767	913	0
	Lavender .kv	*2053*	2,015	0	0	0
	Root. Kv	49	80	66	0	0
	Fashina . mst	266	0	71	0	0
	Pinecone. Kv	1856	1151	4,223	4852	350
	Herbage for livestock .kv	110	83	0	0	0
	Inerts .m3	365	990	229	0	0
	Withe .kv	6392	0	0	0	0
	Mashrooms.kv	110	70	4	130	20
	Herba.kv	1446	1815	2,504	0	431
	Different flowers.kv	171	95	72	0	0
	Different fruits.kv	249	185	85	706	669
	Sprig.kv	1905	300	1,829	3101	700
	Different leaves.kv	433	440	397	0	542
	Humus	0	0	0	0	50

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 7 Forest investments

000 ALL

Year	Investments	Afforesta-tion	Forest improvements	Nursery	Construasion lera	Pasture improvement	Different improvements	Civil improve-ments	Mountain adjustments
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	**83,823**	83,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	**360,892**	360,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	**288,825**	38,825	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	0
2016	**10,609**	0	0	0	609	0	0	0	10,000

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 8 Network of protected areas

Years	Number of zones						
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	Total
2012	2	15	750	22	5	4	**798**
2013	2	15	750	23	5	4	**799**
2014	2	15	750	24	5	4	**800**
2015	2	15	750	24	5	4	**800**
2016	2	15	750	24	5	4	**800**

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 9 Network of protected areas

Year	Area (Ha)						
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	Total
2012	4,800	210,501	3,470	122,974	95,864	18,245	**455,855**
2013	4,800	210,501	3,470	127,180	95,864	18,245	**460,061**
2014	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	**477,566**
2015	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	**477,566**
2016	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	**477,566**

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

RESULTS OF STRUCTURAL SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES

Introduction

This chapter presents structural business statistics and contains detailed information for nonagricultural enterprises broken down by economic activities and size class of enterprises. A large number of indicators are provided by annual survey of enterprises.

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of business sector through information gathered from the survey of active enterprises engaged in an economic activity. The priorities are define conform to European Regulation for Structure Business Statistics, No. 58/97, 20 December 1996 amended, by European Regulation No. 295/2008.

Structural Business Statistics serve for business community, policy makers and academics to undertake detailed analysis for economic structure of enterprises to present the economic and financial reality of enterprises and respond to the increasing demands for statistical information of decision makers, researchers and academics in Albania by providing transparent, neutral and timely statistics.

Structural business statistics allow a detailed analysis of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which are the focus of policymakers, analysts and focus on entrepreneurship and role of SMEs.

Main findings

Number of active economic enterprises in 2015 was 104,534, which increased 22.7 % compared to 2014. By economic activity, enterprises that operate in trade sector comprise 43.1 %, while based on the size class analysis, enterprises with 1-4 employed are those which prevail with 89.3 % where services producers dominate with 80.3 %.

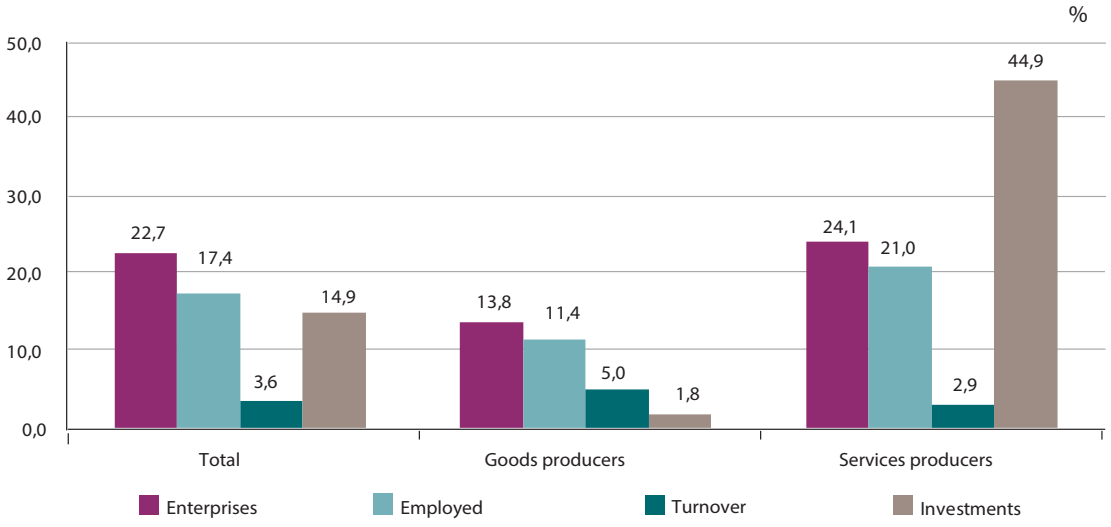
In 2015, the number of total employed increased by 64,550 employed or 17.4 % compared to 2014. Goods and services producers have contributed respectively by +4.2 percentage point and +13.2 percentage point (p.p) in the total increase of employed.

Turnover in 2015 reached 1,802 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 3.6 % compared to 2014. Turnover of services producers constitutes 66.0 % of total turnover for 2015 and contributed by +1.9 p.p in annual increase of turnover.

In 2015 enterprises invested 208 billion ALL compared to 181 billion ALL that were invested in 2014 or 14.9 % more. The situation for investments is different compared with other main indicators because goods producers have the major contribution on investments increase. Investments of this group constitute 61.8 % on total investments for 2015.

The figure 1 presents the growth rate of main indicators of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments resulted by the comparison of the survey results for 2015 with 2014 for total activities covered in the survey as well as the growth rate of goods and services producers.

Fig.1 Percentage change of growth rate of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments 2015/2014

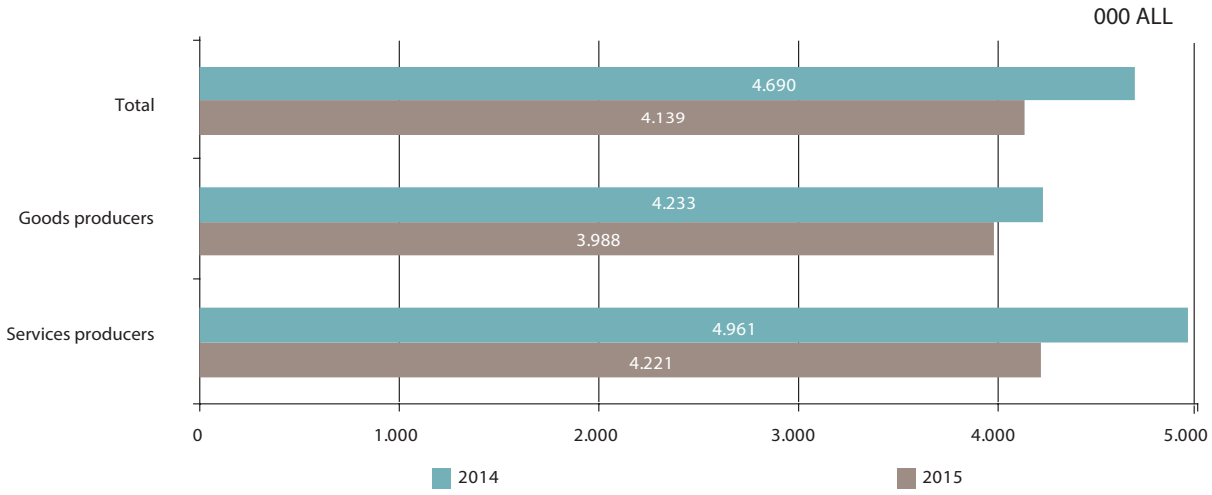


Based on Annual Structural Survey results is concluded that turnover per employed in 2015 is decreased 11.7 % as result of an higher increase in number of employed (17.4 %) compared to the turnover increase (3.6 %).

The same situation is reflected in the goods and services producers where turnover per employed decreased respectively by 5.8 % and 14.9 %. The decrease of indicator resulted by a higher increase of employed (respectively by 11.4 % and 21.0 %) related to the turnover increased (by 5.0 % and 2.9 %).

Turnover per employed for goods and services producers as comparison of two years, 2014-2015 is presented in the figure 2.

Fig.2 Turnover per employed, 2014 -2015



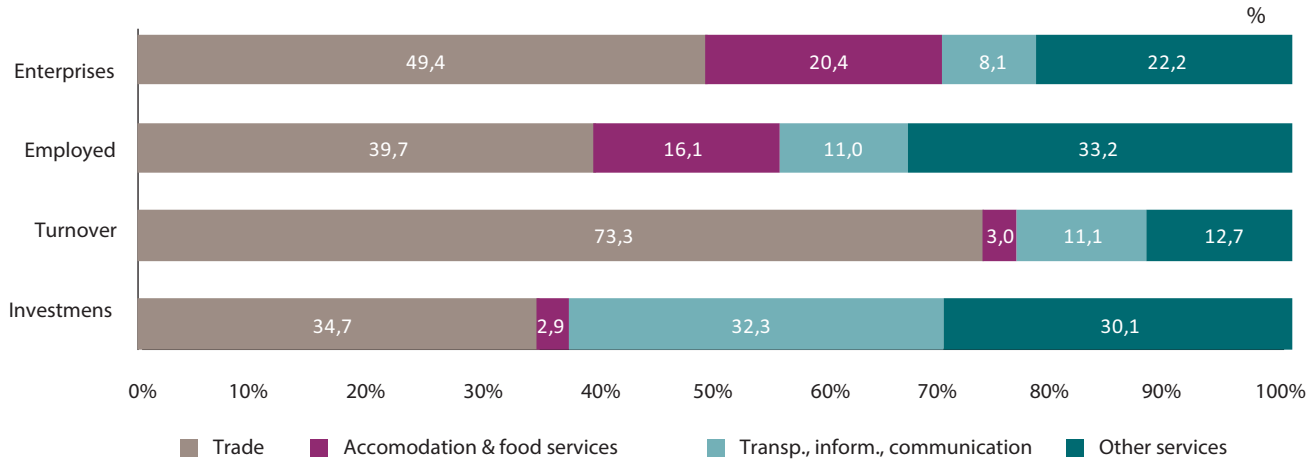
Most of the enterprises, 87.3 %, operate in the service activities and mainly in trade sector (including trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade). In trade sector operates 43.1 % of enterprises which constitute 48.3 % of total annual turnover realized. Trade sector contributed by +0.1 p.p in the total turnover increase (3.6 %).

Trade sector engaged 25.7 % of the total number of employed. In trade sector investments are only 13.3 % of the total value of investments made in all economic activities covered in the survey.

Turnover in other services sector (private health and education, administrative and professional, scientific and technical activities etc.) increased 19.6 % compared with previous year. This sector had the highest increase of all main indicators for services producers. Investments increased in all activities of services producers compared with the previous year where resulted with a decrease.

A detail structure of main indicators for 2015, by economic activities for services producers is presented below in figure 3.

Fig. 3 Basic indicators structure by economic activities for services producers, 2015



Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector has approximately 34.0 % of the total turnover realized.

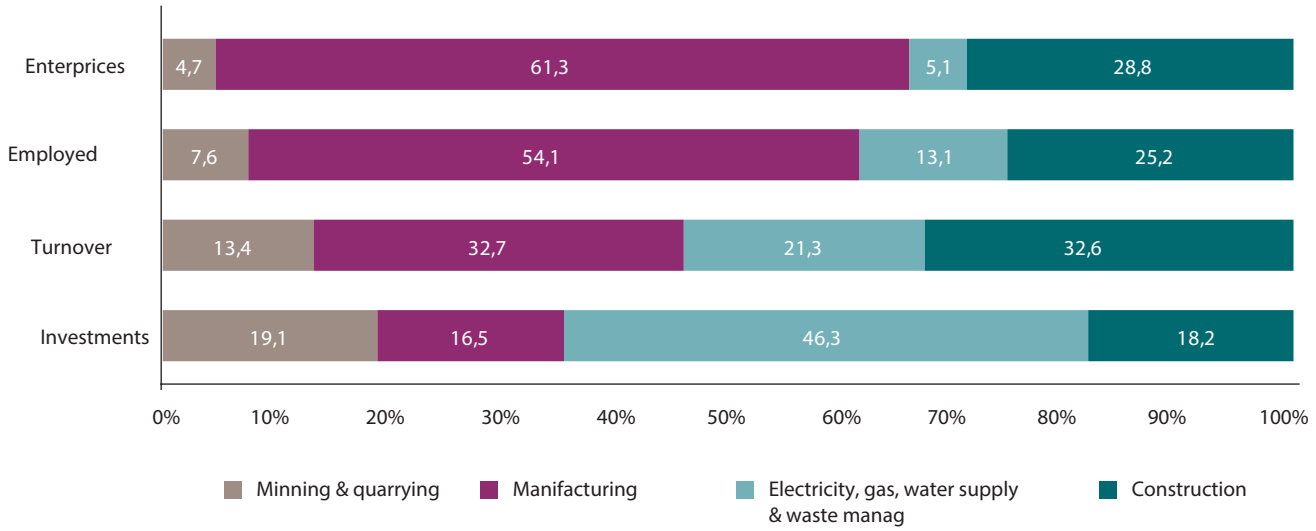
Manufacturing sector dominate in producers of goods in number of active enterprises (7.8 %), employed (19.1 %) and turnover (11.1 %).

Sector of electricity, gas, water supply and waste management has the largest percent of investments in goods producers by 28.6 %.

In goods producers, mining and quarrying sector has the lowest increase rate in number of active enterprises (1.2 %) as well as the lowest increase on employment (5.2 %). Turnover and investment for mining and quarrying sector decreased respectively by 25.4 % and 35.7 %.

A detail structure of main indicators for 2015, by economic activities for goods producers is presented in figure 4.

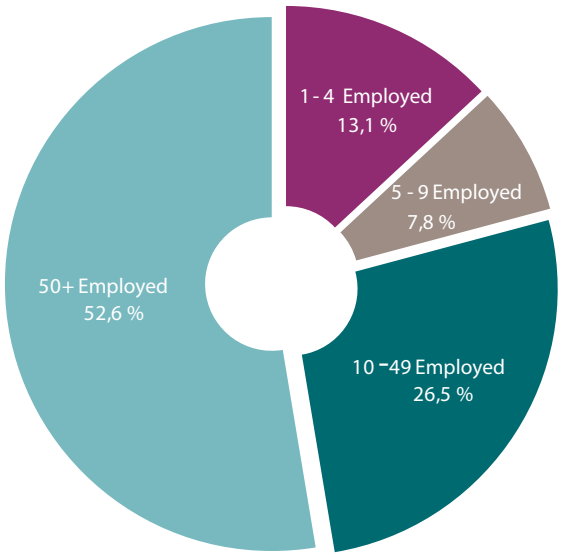
Fig.4 Main indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2015



The production is an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an enterprise, which combines the sources of employed and capital, goods and services to produce goods and services.

Below (Figure 5) is presented the structure of production as a percentage for each of size class of enterprises for 2015.

Fig.5 Production structure by enterprises size class, 2015



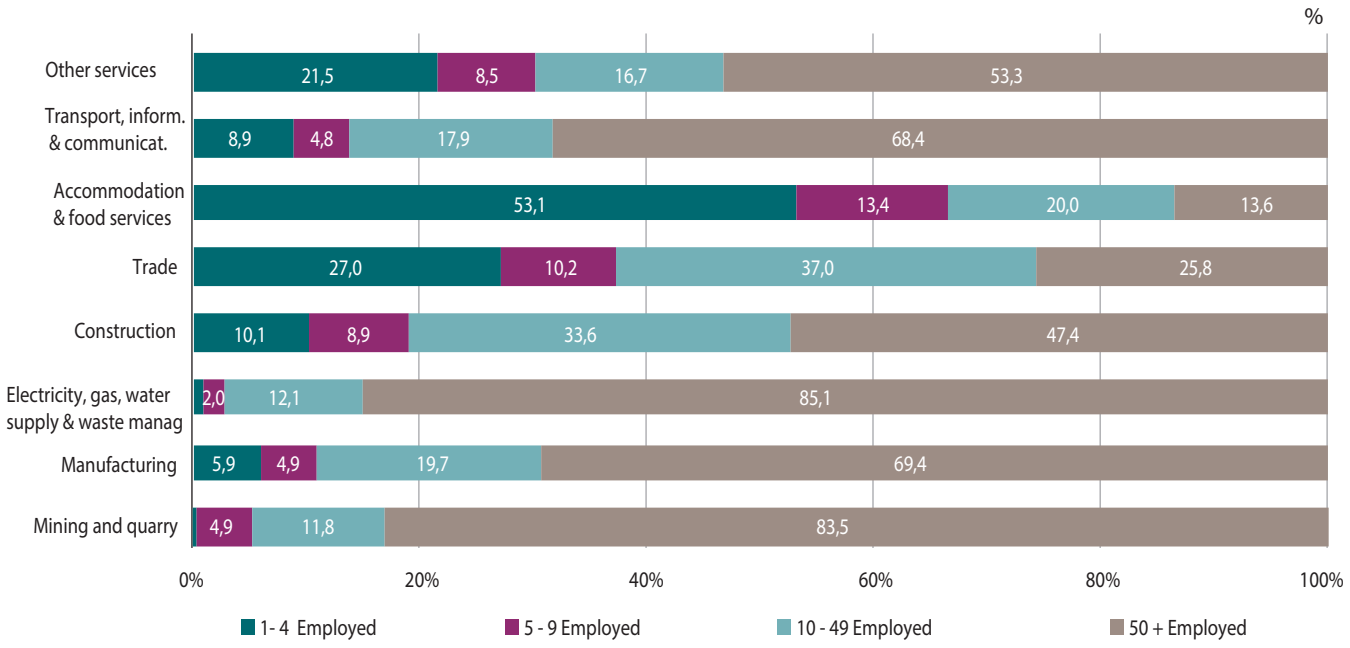
In total active enterprises in 2015, were employed 435,437 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 38.9 % of the total number of employed which has realized 45.0 % of total turnover and has invested 63.2 % of total investments even this group constitutes only 1.0 % of active enterprises. In this size class of enterprise with 50 and more employed, goods producers dominates on the number of active enterprises (54.2 %), employed (53.6 %) and investments (67.8 %).

Enterprises with 1-4 employed engaged 33.2 % of the total employed and realized 14.3 % of total turnover. This size class of enterprises dominate in services producers on number of active enterprises (89.9 %), employed (88.4 %), turnover (83.8 percent) and investments (53.4 %).

Based on the results of 2015, enterprises with 50 and more employed has contributed by +2.0 p.p in total annual growth rate of turnover. This contribution is almost the same as the contribution of enterprises with 10-49 employed.

Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the major persentage of total value added. Enterprises with 10-49 employed generate the major percentage of total value added in trade sector. In all other sectors, the major percentage of the total value added is generated by enterprises with 50 and more employed.

Fig.6 Value added structure by economic activities and enterprise size class, 2015



Source of data

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector with regard to economic data.
Statistics are presented by economic activity, classified by Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (Nace Rev 2) and size class of enterprise which are classified by number of employed 1-4, 5-9, 10-49, 50 and more employed.

The economic activities include all enterprises that produce goods or services for the market. Agriculture, hunting and fishing activities, financial and insurance activities, public and defence administration; compulsory social security and extraterritorial organizations and bodies are not part of the survey.

Data are collected for calendar year. The fiscal year corresponds to the calendar year.

Enterprises are classified on size classes by number of employed (measured as employed on a full-time basis).

The statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania, of all legal forms. The population consists of all enterprises that, according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year.

Enterprises with 1-9 employed are surveyed by sample survey. Enterprises with 10 and more employed are surveyed exhaustively.

Definitions of variables

An enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit)".

The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units".

Employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit including proprietors, employees and unpaid family workers.

Turnover comprises the totals amount invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Investments during the reference period includes the goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Value added at basic prices is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.

Tab.1 Total number of employment by economic activities and size class of enterprises

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**288,436**	**315,963**	**344,528**	**370,887**	**435,437**
1 - 4	105,947	114,270	118,988	117,646	144,771
5 - 9	23,409	26,797	31,446	29,113	36,277
10 - 49	58,175	60,982	62,509	76,785	84,845
50+	100,905	113,914	131,586	147,344	169,544
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	537	744	573	805	629
5 - 9	595	811	888	608	912
10 - 49	2,114	1,789	1,866	2,805	2,876
50+	5,855	6,610	7,375	6,952	7,329
Total	9,101	9,954	10,701	11,169	11,747
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	11,466	10,875	11,365	9,882	11,048
5 - 9	3,690	3,842	3,952	3,403	5,207
10 - 49	12,426	12,406	12,468	14,049	15,292
50+	35,253	36,239	40,366	46,052	51,560
Total	62,835	63,363	68,151	73,386	83,107
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	387	385	643	471	662
5 - 9	258	387	373	456	620
10 - 49	2,039	2,253	2,399	2,503	2,640
50+	13,423	13,658	14,237	15,278	16,160
Total	16,107	16,682	17,653	18,708	20,082
Construction					
1 - 4	3,656	3,610	3,754	4,034	4,523
5 - 9	4,389	4,975	6,000	3,196	3,295
10 - 49	16,721	14,405	12,624	15,142	15,144
50+	9,774	10,469	11,181	12,373	15,859
Total	34,541	33,459	33,559	34,745	38,820
Trade					
1 - 4	45,106	49,784	51,002	48,629	62,939
5 - 9	7,837	8,473	9,716	11,780	11,050
10 - 49	11,654	13,289	13,265	17,865	21,749
50+	7,177	9,072	15,710	13,668	16,109
Total	71,773	80,618	89,694	91,943	111,848
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	21,150	23,330	23,794	25,193	29,249
5 - 9	2,964	2,569	3,811	3,774	6,519
10 - 49	2,027	2,519	3,378	4,677	6,514
50+	2,285	2,925	2,536	2,454	3,027
Total	28,426	31,343	33,520	36,098	45,309
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	9,692	9,445	10,215	9,424	8,677
5 - 9	1,195	1,648	1,730	1,799	2,041
10 - 49	3,529	3,803	4,503	5,043	5,413
50+	14,568	14,805	14,439	14,387	14,951
Total	28,984	29,701	30,888	30,653	31,082
Other services					
1 - 4	13,953	16,098	17,640	19,208	27,044
5 - 9	2,482	4,092	4,975	4,096	6,633
10 - 49	7,664	10,517	12,006	14,702	15,217
50+	12,570	20,137	25,741	36,179	44,548
Total	36,669	50,843	60,363	74,184	93,442

Tab.2 Turnover by economic activities and size class of enterprises

Million ALL

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**1,372,354**	**1,547,464**	**1,637,015**	**1,739,465**	1,802,364
1 - 4	195,696	218,839	259,485	240,299	257,437
5 - 9	148,942	152,082	173,279	202,771	177,856
10 - 49	474,409	486,606	465,529	520,359	555,735
50+	553,308	689,937	738,722	776,036	811,335
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	879	2,288	1,002	3,060	515
5 - 9	1,849	2,774	4,010	7,099	4,308
10 - 49	7,476	6,986	8,760	13,029	11,528
50+	47,772	62,242	77,863	86,922	65,825
Total	57,977	74,291	91,635	110,109	82,176
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	12,761	11,697	12,574	11,348	10,831
5 - 9	8,489	11,428	11,293	9,431	14,064
10 - 49	53,894	54,800	48,457	49,758	46,238
50+	115,845	128,060	118,343	124,937	129,392
Total	190,989	205,985	190,668	195,474	200,525
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	3,171	3,281	9,244	13,537	8,208
5 - 9	1,910	1,956	1,841	3,239	3,599
10 - 49	5,161	13,018	15,531	19,234	18,854
50+	66,295	79,035	80,872	77,155	99,910
Total	76,537	97,289	107,488	113,165	130,572
Construction					
1 - 4	7,622	13,985	15,054	16,872	22,108
5 - 9	25,965	31,756	27,666	20,638	18,444
10 - 49	79,624	61,756	59,026	58,731	68,616
50+	65,760	67,767	77,138	69,230	90,814
Total	178,971	175,263	178,884	165,471	199,982
Trade					
1 - 4	121,409	134,428	165,382	139,646	155,713
5 - 9	93,084	78,793	111,050	137,551	108,871
10 - 49	287,960	304,814	273,943	311,563	331,740
50+	151,246	205,830	246,746	281,087	274,753
Total	653,700	723,865	797,121	869,848	871,076
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	19,569	19,031	20,235	18,496	17,973
5 - 9	2,955	2,266	3,272	3,867	4,420
10 - 49	3,098	3,482	4,374	5,967	8,224
50+	3,629	5,306	4,295	4,160	4,888
Total	29,251	30,086	32,176	32,490	35,506
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	14,685	12,961	14,904	13,555	12,641
5 - 9	9,345	12,040	6,133	8,526	8,706
10 - 49	16,600	19,679	27,463	27,791	31,316
50+	87,698	106,480	91,688	77,143	79,315
Total	128,328	151,161	140,189	127,016	131,978
Other services					
1 - 4	15,600	21,168	21,089	23,786	29,448
5 - 9	5,345	11,068	8,013	12,420	15,442
10 - 49	20,596	22,070	27,974	34,286	39,219
50+	15,062	35,219	41,777	55,401	66,438
Total	56,602	89,524	98,854	125,892	150,548

Tab.3 Personnel costs by economic activities and size class of enterprises

Million ALL

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**111,248**	**128,860**	**140,255**	**154,727**	**174,633**
1 - 4	15,604	18,398	20,153	20,690	22,990
5 - 9	9,297	11,323	11,958	10,390	12,123
10 - 49	26,935	29,001	28,783	33,897	37,183
50+	59,412	70,138	79,360	89,750	**102,337**
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	177	254	140	235	217
5 - 9	213	291	326	194	305
10 - 49	976	773	828	1,623	1,654
50+	7,499	9,417	10,753	11,617	8,743
Total	8,865	10,735	12,048	13,669	10,918
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	1,641	1,653	1,921	1,689	1,368
5 - 9	1,233	1,264	1,313	1,128	1,441
10 - 49	4,517	4,524	4,438	4,932	5,280
50+	14,926	15,067	16,890	18,828	21,524
Total	22,317	22,508	24,562	26,577	29,613
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	93	126	296	307	210
5 - 9	182	167	172	245	312
10 - 49	915	1,144	1,085	1,332	1,430
50+	8,465	8,726	8,695	9,318	10,597
Total	9,655	10,164	10,248	11,202	12,549
Construction					
1 - 4	941	1,228	1,199	2,229	1,394
5 - 9	2,142	2,503	2,362	1,287	1,451
10 - 49	8,060	6,128	5,351	5,282	5,684
50+	4,916	6,125	6,335	8,490	9,404
Total	16,059	15,983	15,247	17,288	17,934
Trade					
1 - 4	6,404	7,487	8,166	7,607	9,282
5 - 9	3,045	3,206	3,899	3,825	3,707
10 - 49	5,733	6,797	6,485	7,970	9,575
50+	3,334	4,404	6,328	6,063	7,908
Total	18,517	21,895	24,877	25,464	30,472
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	2,866	3,166	3,293	3,782	4,385
5 - 9	823	689	847	941	1,308
10 - 49	723	879	1,000	1,453	1,873
50+	1,023	1,219	1,298	1,217	1,320
Total	5,435	5,954	6,438	7,392	8,885
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	1,131	1,344	1,465	1,310	1,596
5 - 9	604	1,008	745	917	952
10 - 49	1,925	2,182	2,655	3,223	2,855
50+	12,848	13,907	13,380	12,974	15,306
Total	16,508	18,441	18,244	18,424	20,709
Other services					
1 - 4	2,351	3,142	3,674	3,531	4,538
5 - 9	1,055	2,194	2,295	1,852	2,647
10 - 49	4,086	6,574	6,941	8,082	8,832
50+	6,400	11,271	15,681	21,245	27,536
Total	13,892	23,181	28,590	34,711	43,552

Tab.4 Total investments by economic activities and size class of enterprises

Million ALL

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**129,970**	**148,818**	**162,899**	**181,278**	**208,240**
1 - 4	5,485	8,251	25,773	21,411	**9,436**
5 - 9	17,795	28,035	12,046	14,630	12,443
10 - 49	26,200	43,335	33,515	27,434	54,757
50+	80,490	69,196	91,564	117,803	131,604
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	69	372	47	0	197
5 - 9	122	582	318	54	489
10 - 49	725	593	549	3,854	1,001
50+	28,570	28,523	27,778	34,330	22,881
Total	29,486	30,070	28,692	38,237	24,569
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	616	701	613	1,163	791
5 - 9	696	1,251	903	815	1,149
10 - 49	3,601	4,261	6,218	2,868	7,139
50+	5,399	4,734	20,738	4,995	12,120
Total	10,313	10,947	28,472	9,841	21,198
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	71	937	15,898	1,944	2,239
5 - 9	3,186	468	363	7,256	3,609
10 - 49	2,007	11,370	8,249	3,856	9,604
50+	20,547	7,461	3,362	39,632	44,151
Total	25,811	20,236	27,871	52,687	59,603
Construction					
1 - 4	1,433	573	1,447	7,461	1,174
5 - 9	2,247	2,106	513	2,378	1,129
10 - 49	8,542	11,087	2,559	4,938	10,955
50+	5,937	3,696	3,196	10,890	10,141
Total	18,160	17,463	7,715	25,667	23,399
Trade					
1 - 4	2,013	3,269	5,787	7,984	2,857
5 - 9	3,007	3,046	2,901	2,502	4,393
10 - 49	5,206	10,112	6,366	6,248	14,285
50+	3,323	5,894	9,390	3,477	6,080
Total	13,549	22,320	24,444	20,211	27,615
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	578	711	232	223	166
5 - 9	387	567	184	294	206
10 - 49	443	545	1,440	412	1,410
50+	377	646	71	352	519
Total	1,785	2,470	1,927	1,281	2,300
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	293	555	1,024	1,153	415
5 - 9	289	11,853	2,329	533	250
10 - 49	1,333	1,075	1,975	1,694	2,270
50+	14,450	13,868	22,030	17,128	22,714
Total	16,366	27,352	27,357	20,508	25,650
Other services					
1 - 4	412	1,133	725	1,483	1,598
5 - 9	7,859	8,161	4,535	799	1,218
10 - 49	4,344	4,291	6,160	3,564	8,092
50+	1,885	4,375	4,999	6,999	12,998
Total	14,500	17,960	16,420	12,846	23,906

Tab.5 Gross value added (in basic prices) by economic activities and size class of enterprises

Million ALL

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**325,001**	**427,875**	**413,550**	**431,149**	**460,332**
1 - 4	61,892	60,004	63,891	61,320	68,286
5 - 9	26,809	34,873	38,501	39,205	33,291
10 - 49	84,171	114,756	90,415	100,975	107,560
50+	152,129	218,242	220,743	229,649	251,195
Mining and quarrying					
1 - 4	200	1,553	443	1,171	-110
5 - 9	694	1,003	475	2,060	2,125
10 - 49	2,881	2,993	3,639	5,429	5,068
50+	35,981	44,027	52,216	56,157	35,878
Total	39,755	49,576	56,772	64,816	42,960
Manufacturing					
1 - 4	4,809	4,417	4,729	4,396	3,733
5 - 9	2,405	2,689	3,168	2,895	3,118
10 - 49	11,506	11,898	11,096	13,377	12,479
50+	30,068	37,257	37,380	44,873	43,916
Total	48,787	56,261	56,372	65,540	63,246
Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag					
1 - 4	196	498	1,215	1,860	384
5 - 9	469	401	1,522	1,146	970
10 - 49	1,882	3,088	4,834	7,964	5,888
50+	12,199	17,053	24,707	21,092	41,357
Total	14,747	21,040	32,277	32,062	48,598
Construction					
1 - 4	3,018	1,664	3,613	4,766	5,555
5 - 9	6,988	9,696	11,492	10,072	4,899
10 - 49	27,374	20,994	19,449	19,401	18,500
50+	15,922	25,827	19,644	20,401	26,073
Total	53,303	58,181	54,198	54,641	55,028
Trade					
1 - 4	30,133	25,553	27,279	22,319	30,326
5 - 9	10,111	9,973	13,500	13,135	11,418
10 - 49	25,016	54,050	27,250	26,724	41,468
50+	11,787	13,457	21,746	18,051	28,906
Total	77,047	103,032	89,776	80,229	112,119
Accommodation & food services					
1 - 4	10,089	8,800	9,109	8,527	7,965
5 - 9	1,481	1,064	1,462	1,386	2,002
10 - 49	1,030	1,425	1,550	2,490	2,994
50+	2,008	2,996	1,865	1,817	2,033
Total	14,608	14,285	13,986	14,220	14,994
Transport, information & communication					
1 - 4	2,876	5,754	5,860	5,192	4,281
5 - 9	1,652	3,187	2,581	2,942	2,339
10 - 49	5,918	8,693	8,147	7,404	8,623
50+	36,223	51,331	34,473	27,415	33,038
Total	46,669	68,965	51,060	42,954	48,281
Other services					
1 - 4	10,571	11,767	11,644	13,088	16,151
5 - 9	3,008	6,861	4,302	5,570	6,420
10 - 49	8,564	11,614	14,451	18,187	12,540
50+	7,941	26,293	28,712	39,842	39,994
Total	30,084	56,535	59,109	76,687	75,105

SHORT TERM STATISTICS

Introduction

This chapter gives information on economic indicators of enterprises showing development of Albanian economy in monthly and quarterly periods. The information used for calculation of these indicators comes from different quarterly surveys (with monthly information) and administrative data. These indicators are calculated and published according to STS EU regulation and user's needs. This indicators help to understand development of economic cycle and also to do forecasts for the near future.

The Statistical Business Register for all legal form of enterprises is used as a frame for sampling. The classification used is NACE Rev.2. The activities covered are: Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport and storage, hotels, Bar – restaurants, Information and communication, Architectural and engineering activities, Travel agency.

Indicators on Industry cover: Production volume index by industrial activities, Producer price index, Turnover volume index, Employees and Wages and salaries indices.

Indicators on construction cover: Volume index by type of construction, Construction cost index (for dwellings), Turnover volume index, Employees and Wages and salaries indices, Building permit issued. Indicators on Trade and other services cover: Turnover volume index, employees and wages and salaries indices. All data is in form of indices and percent changes.

Main statistical findings

In 2016, the industrial production volume index decreased by 19.3 % compared with previous year. Mining and Quarrying activities signed the higher decrease by 36.1 %.

Production volume index in Construction increase by 5.1 % compared to 2015.

Annual changes of Employed index in Industry and Construction activities are respectively 5.2 % and 6.2 %.

Producer price index signed a decrease in annual terms referred 2013 – 2016 periods. Higher decrease signed "Mining and Quarrying" activity by -3.3 %.

During 2012 – 2016, were issued 1402 building permits from which 60.1 % of the total for residential buildings.

Turnover volume index in Services activities represent positive change rate during 2012 – 2016.

Annual percent change of Turnover volume index in Services is +5.1% compared with 2015.

In Retail Trade, the Turnover volume index signed an increase by 6.6 % compared with previous year. A considerable annual growth rate shows the sub-group "The retail sale in non-specialised store with food, beverages or tobacco predominating" by 8.6 %.

Data sources and availability

The Short term Business Statistics are arranged by the law "On the Official Statistics" and by Regulation of European Council (EC) no.1165/1998, changed

The data are collected directly in the enterprise based on face to face interview by enumerators and are accessible like monthly, quarterly and annually data.

The NACE Rev.2 classification has been implemented for STS on first quarter 2014. At the same moment of implemented of NACE Rev.2, it was change even the base year from 2005 = 100 to 2010 = 100, and the weights were updated from SBS 2005, with the weights of SBS 2010, since 2013. According to the recommendation of EUROSTAT and the Swedish Assistance, the weights of 2015 are updated by using the weights of SBS 2013, (y-2), after Chain – Link method.

Scope of observation – based on their main activity, the enterprises that have been included in the survey are those whose activity covers: Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport and storage, hotels, Bar – restaurants, Information and communication, Architectural and engineering activities, Travel agency.

Model – The enterprises sample is selected using Statistical Business Register of enterprises. The enterprises with 1 – 9 employees are surveyed by sample, whereas those with 10+ are surveyed exhaustively.

In Retail trade the enterprises with 1 -4 employees are surveyed by sample, and for the units with 5+ employees are surveyed exhaustively.

Definition of the main indicators

Production Index – The objective of the production index is to measure changes in the production of goods from the current period to the base.

Producer Price Index – measures the price movement of selling price received by domestic producers for their output.

Construction Cost Index – measures the price movement of the production factors raw materials, labor, machinery, transports, energy and other costs that are used in building projects.

Turnover – Turnover comprises the total amounts invoiced by the enterprise during the reference period, which correspond to the resale of goods without any further transformation, excluding the VAT but including subventions and other duties and taxes on goods.

Turnover Index – The purpose of this index is to show the development of the market of goods and services in the current period compared with the base.

Employees' index – shows the evolution of employment in observation units in current period compared with base period.

Wages and salaries – this indicator is defined as the total remunerations, in cash or in kind payable (in ALL) to all persons counted on the payrolls, in return for works done during the reference period.

Wages and salaries index – shows the approximated development of the wages and salaries, in observation units, in a current period compared with the base period.

Retail Trade indices – have a particular importance because of retail trade role as an interface between producers and final consumers, allowing retail sales turnover to be used as STS indicators for final domestic demand by households. To eliminate the price effect on turnover, a deflator of sales is used for each group of retail trade (NACE rev.2). This deflator is an index with a similar methodology to that of a consumer price index, but is adapted especially for retail trade.

Building permits issued – is an authorization to start the work on a construction project. The permit is initial phase for planning and authorization of construction prior to the start work.

Buildings are covered structures which can be used separately, built for permanent purposes, suitable for the protection of people, animals or objects. Buildings are classified into different categories: 1) Residential Buildings (Dwellings), 2) Other Buildings, which are included hotels, industrial buildings, wholesale, retail trade buildings etc.

Floor area – is the total useful area where the approved project is implemented.

Civil engineering works – are all construction not classified under the buildings: railway, roads, bridges, highways, airport, etc.

Client – is the person or structure which realize the construction.

Fig. 1 Weight structure by branch, 2016

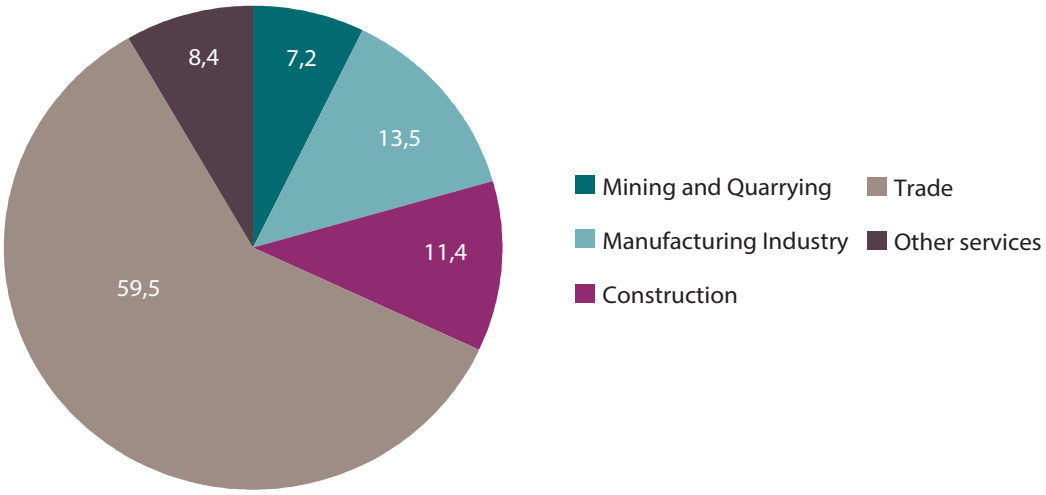


Fig. 2 Production Index, 2010=100

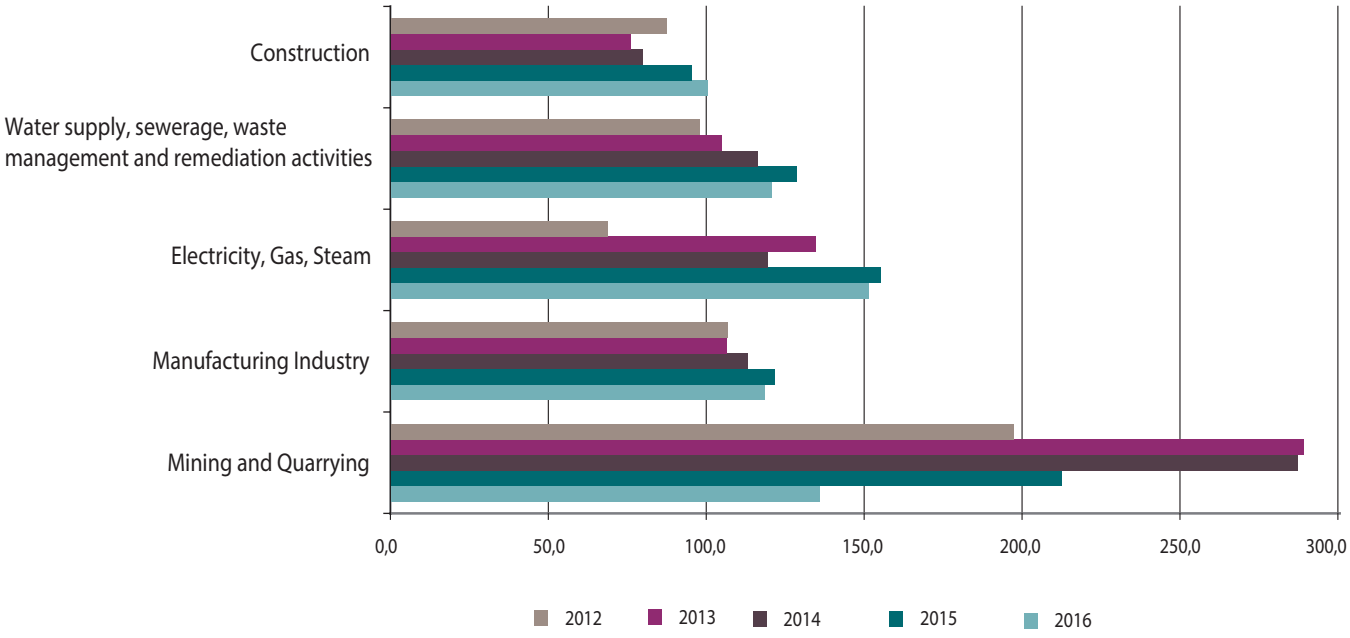


Fig. 3 Employees index in Industry and Construction, 2010=100

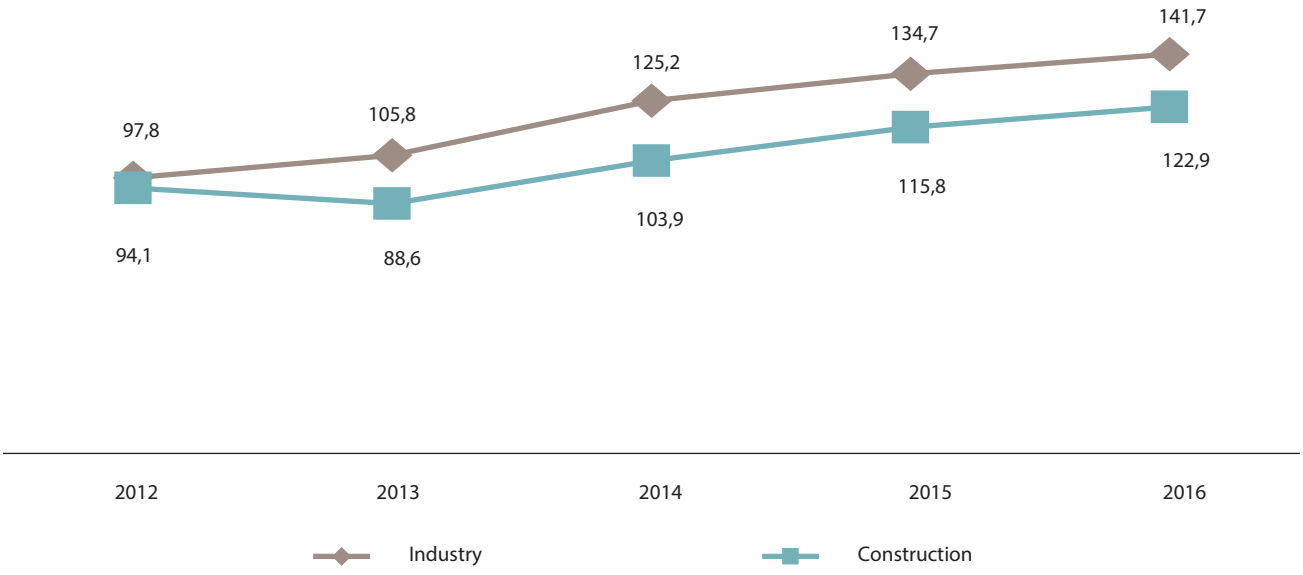


Fig. 4 Construction volume indexes of New Buildings, Reconstructions and Civil Engineering Works (2010 = 100)

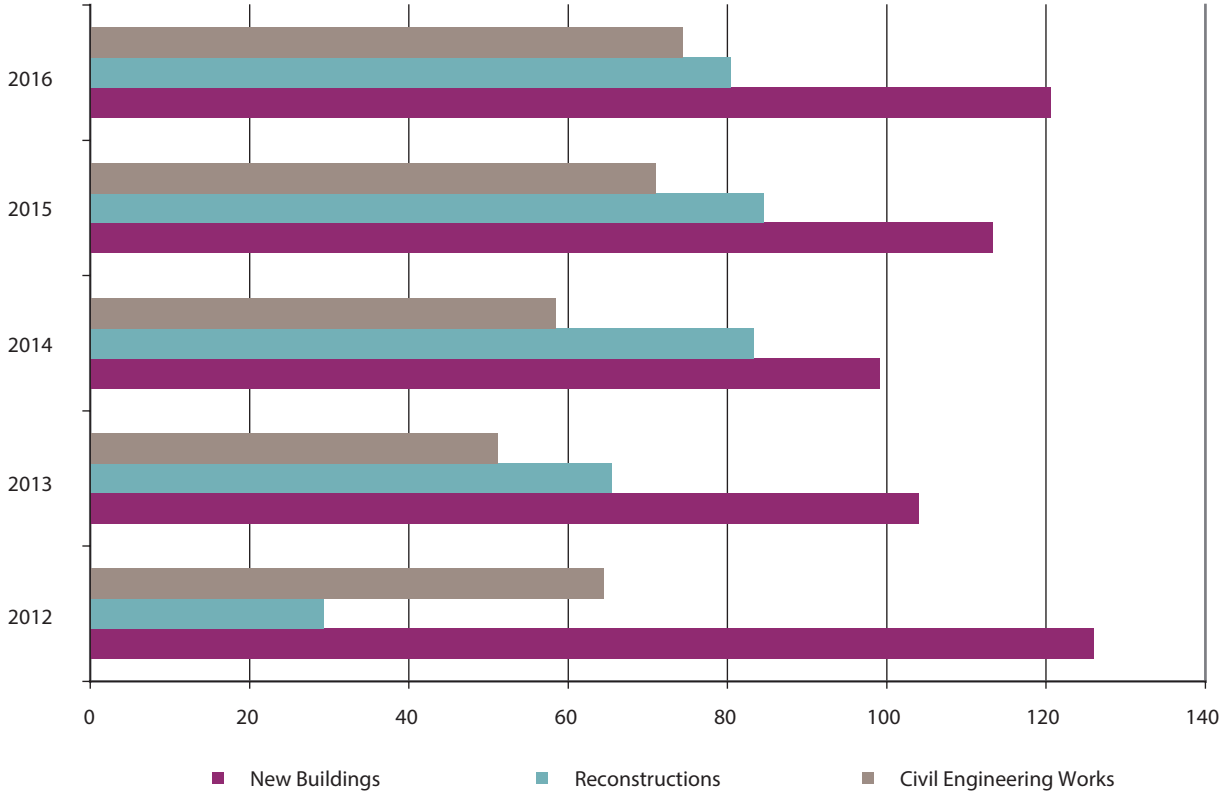
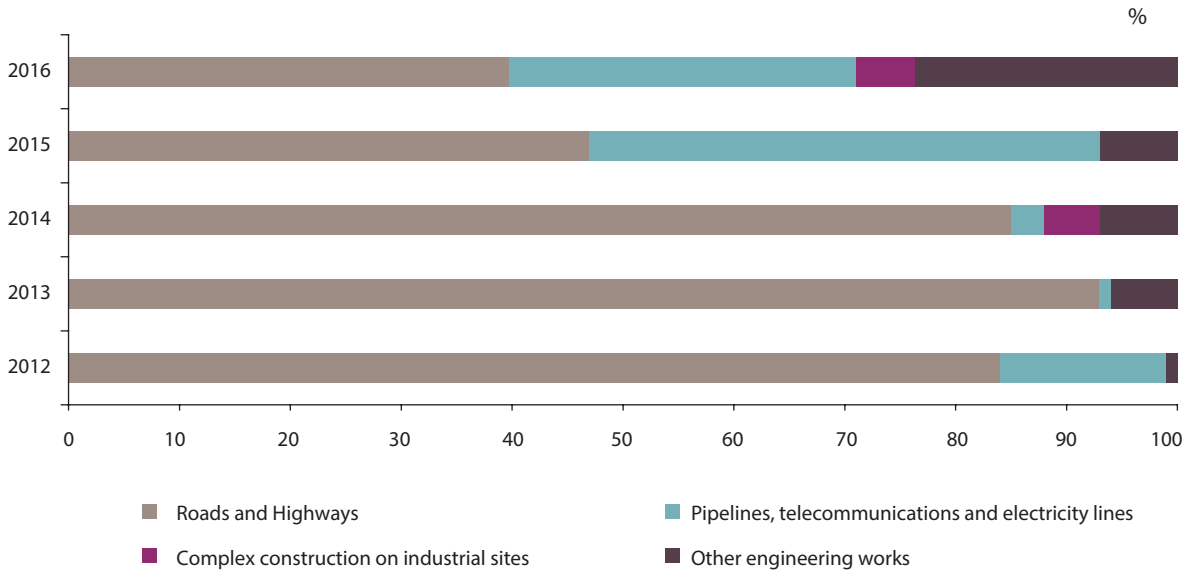


Fig. 5 Structure of civil engineering works by building permits issued, (2012 - 2016)



Tab.1 Annual change of production volume index and Production Price Index, according to economic activities

%

Code NACE rev.2	Economic activities description	Annual change of production volume index					Annual change of producer price index				
		2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015
B+C	Industry	12.9	20.3	3.1	-9.2	-19.3	1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-2.5	-1.6
B	Mining and quarrying	32.0	46.6	-0.7	-26.0	-36.1	0.3	-0.9	-2.1	-9.8	-3.3
C	Manufacturing Industry	-2.2	-0.5	6.4	7.7	-2.6	1.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.3	-0.7
10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	14.7	-8.3	-0.1	15.3	-5.2	-1.5	1.3	-2.2	1.9	-0.1
13-14	Manufacture of textiles and dressing wearing apparel	-11.5	13.2	16.0	1.0	10.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.8	1.6
15000	Manufacture of leathers and leather products	-5.6	17.9	20.7	-5.0	7.5	2.9	2.3	0.7	-2.0	0.9
16000	Manufacture of woods and products of wood and oak,except furniture; manifacture of articles of straw and reed	-7.6	-7.4	8.8	7.0	-0.9	3.5	0.6	2.8	0.9	-2.9
17-18	Manufacture of papers and paper products, paper printing and regroupin of recorded media	-1.1	-26.0	-11.7	46.5	6.6	-0.8	-0.7	-2.5	0.1	0.3
19-22	Manufacture of coke and petroleum products rafinery, of chemicals and chemical products, of pharmaceutical products and of rubbers and plastic products	-20.6	-26.7	-35.7	-16.9	-13.2	5.5	-1.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.6
23	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	-22.4	5.1	-5.6	8.4	-17.4	-0.6	-0.2	2.4	-2.6	-1.6
24-30	Metallurgy, manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, of optics, electronics and computer products, electrical equipment , of machinery ,of transport vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	23.4	5.9	-5.3	12.9	-12.0	1.4	-0.6	-1.2	0.8	-2.0
31-32	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	-4.3	1.7	27.6	-5.5	11.5	0.3	4.3	-1.0	2.5	0.7
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	39.7	95.9	-11.3	29.9	-2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-0.4
E	Water supply, treatment activities and waste management	-8.5	7.2	10.9	10.6	-6.3	2.8	-0.3	0.5	-0.5	-4.1

Tab. 2 Building permits issued for new buildings, (2012-2016)

Number

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
I. Buildings	147	360	270	170	455
1. Residential buildings	101	203	196	48	295
2. Non-residential buildings	46	157	74	122	160
a. Hotels and similar buildings	1	62	5	3	11
b. Office buildings	-	-	-	-	8
c. Wholesale and retail trade buildings	20	49	24	25	37
d. Industrial buildings	12	19	14	69	57
e. Other buildings	13	27	31	25	47

Tab. 3 Annual changes of Construction indexes

%

Indicators	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015
Construction volume index	-11.4	-13.0	5.0	19.3	5.1
Construction cost index (for dwellings)	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0

Tab. 4 Annual changes of Volume turnover index, according the economic activity, 2012-2016

Code NACE Rev.2	Description of economic activities	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015
G - N	Services	6.0	1.2	3.2	1.8	5.1
G	Trade	6.9	0.9	5.3	4.5	4.3
H (49-53)	Transport and storage	-7.1	6.9	-39.3	-35.9	1.5
I (551)	Hotels	3.3	-8.7	14.8	13.0	18.9
J (58-62)	Information and communication	11.0	-2.9	0.8	-12.7	12.8
M (71)	Architectural and engineering activities	-31.2	31.0	23.6	7.1	8.2
N (79)	Travel agency	-19.7	-0.5	29.2	20.3	23.8

Fig. 6 Volume turnover indices, services 2010 = 100

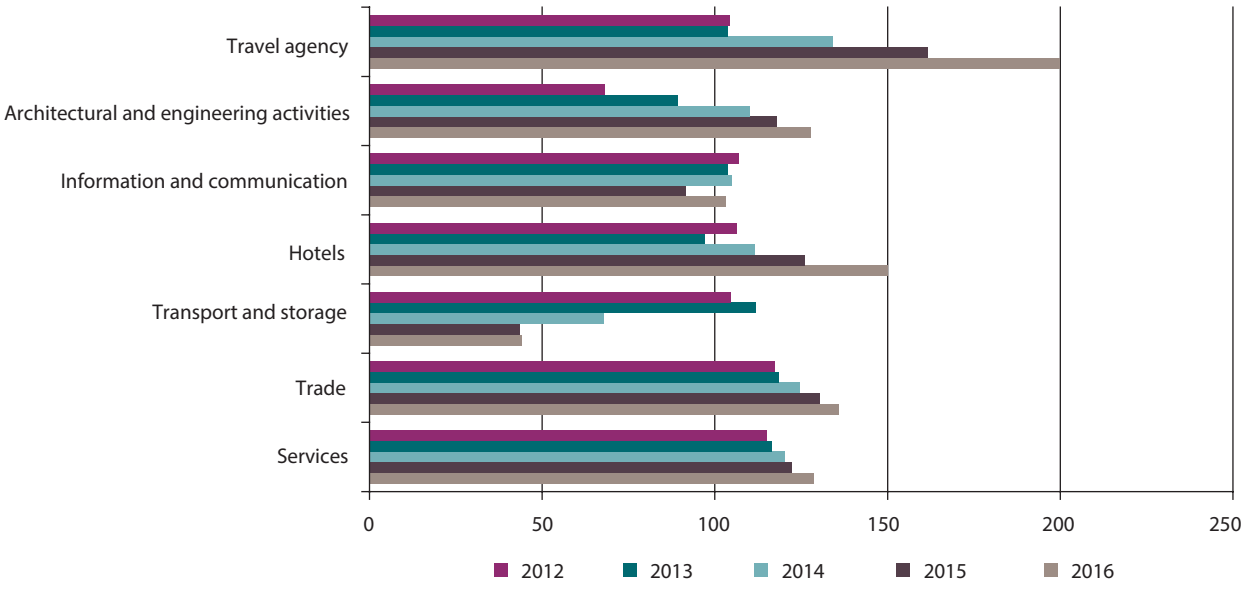
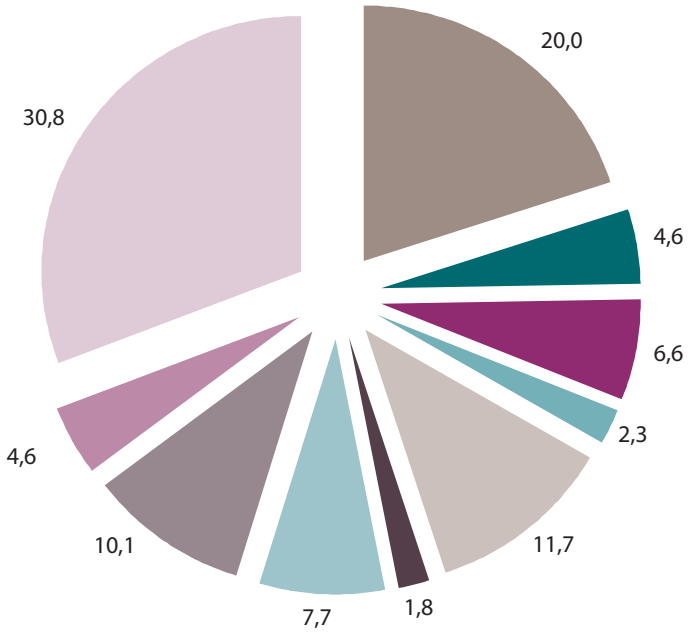


Fig. 7 Structure weights on Retail Trade according to its compounded groups, 2012 - 2016



- Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
- Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores
- Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
- Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores
- Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
- Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores
- Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores
- Dispensing chemist, retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores
- Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
- Retail sale of motor fuel

Tab. 5 Annual change of volume turnover index, on Retail Trade

Code NACE Rev.2	Economic activity description	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015
47	Retail trade	3.8	5.4	4.7	5.9	6.6
47ex473	Retail trade, except retail sale of automotive fuel	-2.0	6.7	4.5	10.4	8.2
4711; 472	Food, beverages and tobacco in both specialized and non-specialized stores	-11.1	15.3	0.4	10.5	7.7
4719; 474-4778	Non-food Products in specialized and non-specialized stores	3.4	2.2	7.0	10.4	8.6
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	16.8	3.3	4.9	-2.5	2.8

TOURISM

Introduction

This chapter presents information on tourism statistics Tourism has an important role in sustainable economic development, employment, increase welfare, improve infrastructure and provides its effects on the development social and environmental of the country. Tourism statistics are produced from information sources, which provide information on arrivals and departure of Albanian and foreign citizens by modes of travel with air, sea and land. Also, in the context of tourism the statistics refer and activities of visitors traveling to a destination outside their usual environment for less than a year. The main purpose of their visit is for personal purposes (holiday, visiting relatives, religious purpose etc) and business.

Main statistical findings

In the period 2012 - 2016 the number of foreign visitors entering in Albania for personal purposes was approximately 19 million visitors and represents an average of 98.8 % of the total number of visitors. The movement of Albanian and foreign citizens during this time period have a growing trend. Average arrivals of foreign citizens increased by 8.1 %, 2016 notes the highest growth by 14.6 %. At the arrivals of foreign citizens in total, the largest share with 85.3 % is coming from land. Average departures of Albanian citizens are increased 5.3 % where the highest increase was in 2015 with 8.6 % while 2013 departures recorded a decreased of 0.8 %. Also, during this time arrivals of foreign citizens from Europe region occupies most of the arrivals in total averaged 92.4 %. In 2016, arrivals from Kosovo citizens occupy 45.5 % of total arrivals of foreign citizens follow from Macedonia by 12.0 % and Greece by 8.7 %.

Source of data

Information on tourism collected from administrative sources is limited in the number of Albanian foreigners citizens who arrivals / departures from territory of the country. Information provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department of State Police.

Definitions

Arrivals and departures include all arrivals and departures persons at border points (by air,sea and land) are a concept that refers to all arrivals. A person visits several countries simultaneously in one year calculated each time a new arrivals. Visitors means a person who travels to a different place from where he lives, for a period less than 12 months and the main purpose of this trip to visit the place he is not a profitable activity.

Tab.1 Arrivals and departures of Albanian and foreign citizens , 2012 - 2016

Years		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Albania citizens	Arrivals	3,620,665	3,653,972	3,872,010	4,098,526	4,592,503
	Departures	3,959,265	3,928,245	4,145,608	4,503,907	4,852,483
Foreign citizens	Arrivals	3,513,666	3,255,988	3,672,591	4,131,242	4,735,511
	Departures	2,918,185	3,222,566	3,675,196	4,182,918	4,668,813

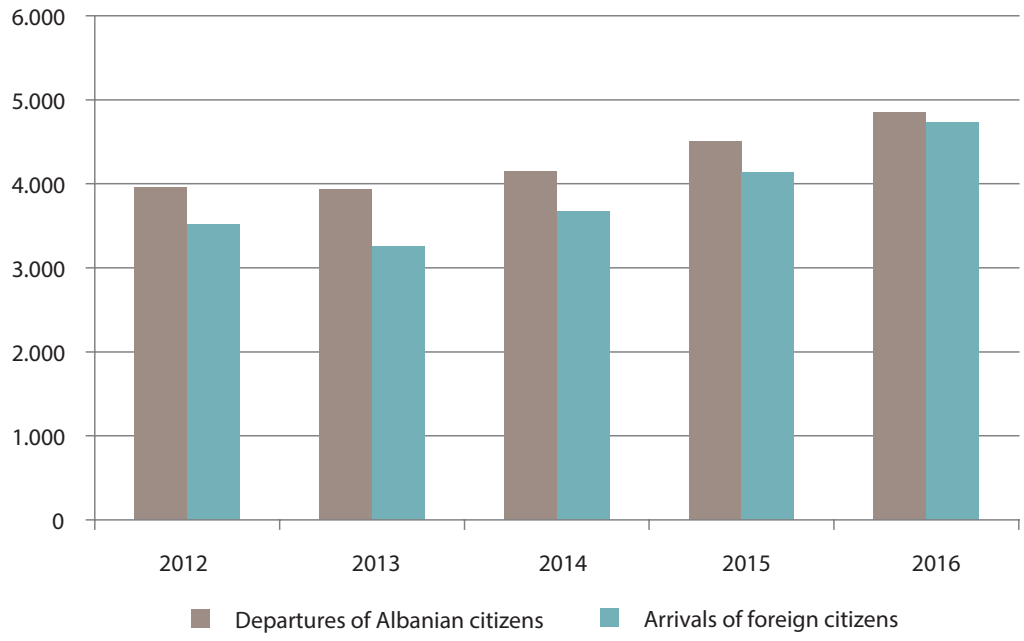
Tab. 2 Arrivals of foreign citizens according to the purpose of travel, 2012 - 2016

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	**3,513,666**	**3,255,988**	**3,672,591**	**4,131,242**	**4,735,511**
Personal	3,471,699	3,206,125	3,624,422	4,089,105	4,676,762
Holidays	1,492,898	484,018	1,315,409	1,579,252	1,919,160
Tranzit	287,206	178,297	204,826	185,305	158,573
Others	1,691,595	2,543,810	2,104,187	2,324,548	2,599,029
Business	41,967	49,863	48,169	42,137	58,749

Tab.3 Number of non- resident visitors comoning from Europe by nationality

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kosovo	1,708,743	1,324,605	1,379,240	1,681,785	2,157,013
Macedonia	399,281	432,646	514,459	515,125	566,761
Greece	225,175	269,201	369,675	356,613	410,876
Montenegro	186,536	174,519	238,535	240,781	324,968
Italy	147,018	170,370	196,364	235,963	265,970
Germany	70,060	79,925	89,500	108,560	82,527
England	78,539	80,373	90,937	87,945	102,628
Turkey	42,824	50,209	59,312	60,066	69,451
Serbia	38,156	40,790	54,727	51,218	54,083
Poland	26,528	35,751	58,910	50,278	66,017
France	30,128	36,677	37,455	42,962	38,820
Switzerland	42,546	35,763	40,647	32,171	36,730
Bulgaria	18,759	20,802	27,201	23,558	35,766
Croatia	22,524	23,554	28,975	22,406	27,961
Austria	22,562	21,467	25,768	21,644	21,849
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,334	14,192	19,286	21,323	27,413
Netherlands	18,179	19,800	23,312	19,847	21,741
Belgium	16,189	16,259	20,369	19,595	19,018
Russia	10,074	16,194	21,368	16,192	15,367
Sweden	17,335	14,646	19,914	14,003	20,801
Czech Republic	9,350	8,402	13,866	15,801	13,424
Slovenia	10,554	9,237	12,373	11,100	10,386

Fig. 1 Departures of Albanian citizens and arrivals of foreign citizens



ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

The main objective of environmental statistics is the production of user-readable statistics, standardized according to EU normative acts and suitable for use in policy-making and environmental impact management at country level and more. Environmental Statistics provide general and specific information on the environment. Statistical indicators for the environment are generally produced at annual frequency and represent values of environmental indicators at the national level. Data are collected for the following indicators: air quality (SO2, NO2, O3, LGS, PM10, CO, Pb), data on GHG and other atmospheric emissions, land management in contaminated areas (hot spots), urban solid and inert wastes, imported and used pesticides in agriculture, total water balance in Albania, river waters, lake waters, bacteriological contamination of sea waters on the beaches of Albania, etc.

Key findings

"Air pollution" The content of certain pollutants in the air has generally been declining but have different origins and effects which cannot be calculated generalized indicator for pollution in total. The growth of LNP indicator caused mainly from burning hydrocarbons and less from constructions tends passing several times the accepted norms of the EU and WHO.

"Urban waste" The amount of waste at national level, reflecting urban lifestyle, had many fluctuations during the last years, the average amount of waste is more than 1 million tons for year. In 2016 total amount of waste treated was 1.3 million tonnes, showing decrease compared to the previous year. Tirana is the prefecture that has the highest percentage of urban waste treated by 37 %, followed by Durres by 12 %, and Fier by 11.5 %, maintaining generally the linear correlation between the waste and the residents. In nationwide level are managed about 452 kg urbane wastes for capita in last year by which 373 kg/capita are household waste and similar. The difference 79 kg/capita are industrial waste mixed to urbane waste.

"The water of rivers and lakes" According to the data collected and UNECE classification, generally rivers and lakes in our country have shown to be of good quality. In 2016 the rivers with the highest quality, according to the monitoring stations were, Drini i Zi in Topojan and Vjosa in Çarçove while the river with the worst water quality is Gjanica in the spot where it joins with Seman River.

"Swimming waters, the beaches" Measurement of water quality at beaches consists mainly in the recognition of the main pollution indicators es "FC" and "IE". In 2016 it appears that the most polluted beaches are at Shkëmbi i Kavajës in Durres and at Naval School in Vlora. Over the years, the water quality has shown an improving trend and the beaches with the best water quality are in Velipojë Shëngjin, Dhërmi, Himare and Borsh.

"Erosion" as one of the main forms of land degradation is quite visible in the main Albanian areas. The main factor which is degrading land in Albania is heavy forestry damage followed by abusive constructions. The consequences are massive flooding and water lack in natural resources, reduction of hydropower capacity basins and roads damage.

"Pesticides" over the years the amount of imported pesticides has been incised however the trend of imported quantity has noted oscillations.

Definitions

"Pollution" is any substance presence of which, directly or indirectly modify the qualitative environmental conditions by their presence.
"Air pollutants" means any rigid substance or gas that joins a hovers in the air and has dangerous effects on the human and other present alive health by living conditions modified.

"Atmospheric pollution" is a complex phenomenon that occurs with major qualitative changes in time and atmosphere space.

"Waste" means substances or objects; result of human activity or natural cycles intended to be not deseeded for proprietary. Waste is the substances which result from the life activity of households and any other waste which by the nature of the composition are unlike. Hazardous wastes are waste which stimulates damage with their presence in on the place. They contaminate directly or indirectly heaving so negative impacts on the lives of sentient beings due to the content in them to chemical ingredients, bacteriological, radiation or other properties very harmful for human and environment.

"Water" in these statistical concept is the current presentation of the balance sheet total quantity of water on and under terrestrial despite, their use for different purposes in the economic and other interests of human life, Potable water, industrial water, water for construction, water for irrigation waters with recreational uses, for energy production, transport, etc. constitute a national asset under basic precautions for human activity.

"Drinking water" means water destined for use by people, which included water treated or untreated, intended for drinking, cooking, preparing food items and hygiene needs, regardless of their origin and whether are supplied from a distribution network, public or private, deposits, tanker trucks, individually or collectively wells or packaged in bottles or containers, the water used in enterprises producing food, foodstuffs originating in the water, the water supplied for use by people as part of a commercial or public activity, est. Water consume represents the volume of water, which did not immediately turn into water bodies.

"River" is an internal body of water with water in most cases of it flows over the surface of but at a fraction of its flow may flow underground. The most common indicators for assessing the quality of lake and river water are organic ingredients, nutrients, inorganic nitrogen, inorganic matter, suspended matter, dissolved oxygen, chemical oxygen needs, different forms of nitrogen, conductivity, beta radioactivity, total phosphorus est.

"Lake" is an internal body surface waters and groundwater sustainable.

"Coastal waters" are surface waters that are inside an imaginary line, which is equidistant to each sides at 1 nautical mile from the exterior of the nearest point of the baseline and serving as a reference for the extent of territorial waters and eventually spread to the outer limit of transitional waters.

"Erosion" is a phenomenon of nature, mainly erosion the transportation of soil mainly ground under the violent action of water or wind. Determinant factor with the main contribution of soil erosion, except nature is human activity, construction, agriculture, tourism, and above all the reduction of surfaces covered by biomass. In Albania forests damage is the main factor that causes soil erosion.

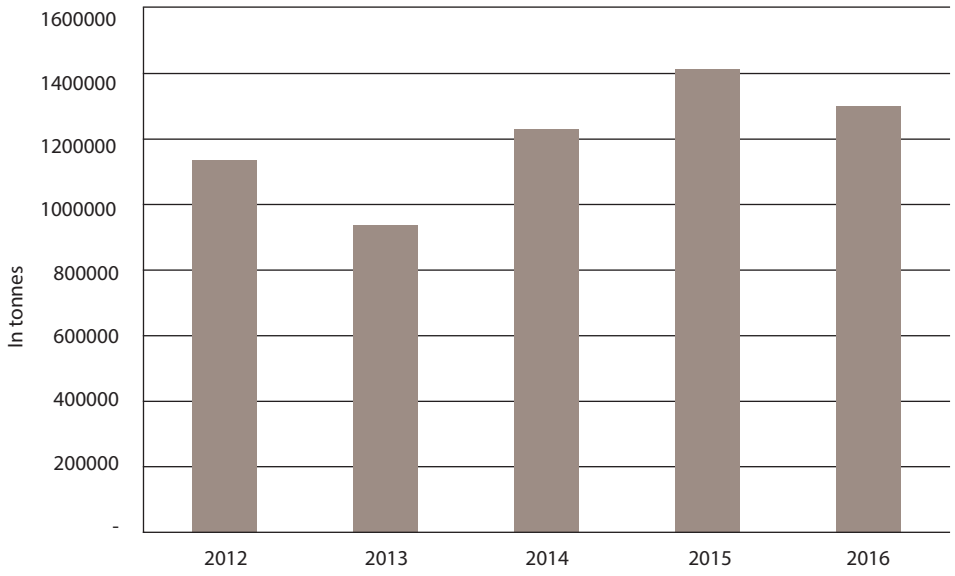
"Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances that aims to prevent, destroy, remove, or reduce the effect of primitive organisms, insects and animals damaging property, environmental, health or the creature with human interest.

Tab. 1 Urban solid wastes by prefectures

No.	Prefectures	Urban wastes (tonnes)					Urban wastes/inhabitant (tonnes)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Berat	49,996	43,129	46,531	59,356	64,500	0.341	0.333	0.341	0.266	0.476
2	Dibër	33,128	23,147	28,834	35,331	22,727	0.235	0.240	0.291	0.191	0.150
3	Durrës	140,755	105,534	140,387	145,563	156,218	0.513	0.196	0.411	0.420	0.438
4	Elbasan	81,125	41,076	56,329	105,992	99,617	0.266	0.226	0.138	0.138	0.278
5	Fier	115,295	116,492	161,304	250,142	149,668	0.360	0.513	0.408	0.409	0.409
6	Gjirokastër	43,529	60,519	98,752	55,116	85,878	0.583	0.514	0.386	0.387	0.390
7	Korçë	62,050	54,005	10,176	101,753	12,610	0.273	0.344	0.314	0.104	0.134
8	Kukës	17,332	28,633	36,691	11,306	49,573	0.197	0.199	0.217	0.218	0.350
9	Lezhë	37,806	31,217	40,727	50,876	33,860	0.272	0.476	0.442	0.441	0.340
10	Shkodër	65,904	48,950	78,369	84,794	60,286	0.296	0.300	0.341	0.342	0.242
11	Tiranë	383,138	289,180	422,326	371,681	492,890	0.491	0.391	0.405	0.513	0.469
12	Vlorë	106,744	96,019	108,458	141,323	72,550	0.584	0.535	0.558	0.558	0.265
Total		**1,136,802**	**937,901**	**1,228,884**	**1,413,233**	**1,300,377**	**0.392**	**0.364**	**0.335**	**0.396**	**0.373**

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Fig. 1 Urban solid wastes 2012 - 2016

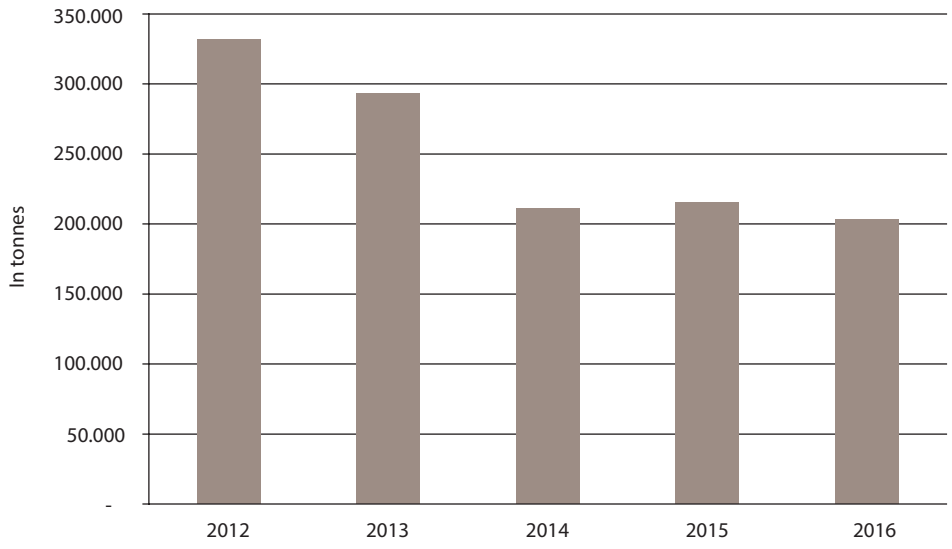


Tab. 2 Inert wastes by prefectures

No.	Prefectures	Inert waste (tonnes)				
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Berat	34,160	18,050	20,368	13,611	5,763
2	Dibër	16,100	16,080	1,360	2,650	4,740
3	Durrës	5,725	4,592	5,426	5,731	7,594
4	Elbasan	15,270	28,900	15,880	4,917	6,217
5	Fier	8,646	14,566	14,523	12,534	12,869
6	Gjirokastër	21,069	44,672	2,175	6,880	19,154
7	Korçë	8,162	8,162	3,613	5,959	24,475
8	Kukës	7,410	6,700	25,100	5,765	11,303
9	Lezhë	14,555	15,945	1,185	5,303	5,387
10	Shkodër	11,541	12,510	43,784	58,743	6,240
11	Tiranë	11,541	48,751	4,044	7,826	16,213
12	Vlorë	178,020	74,432	73,700	85,080	83,054
	Total	**332,199**	**293,360**	**211,158**	**214,999**	**203,009**

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Fig. 2 Inert wastes 2012 - 2016

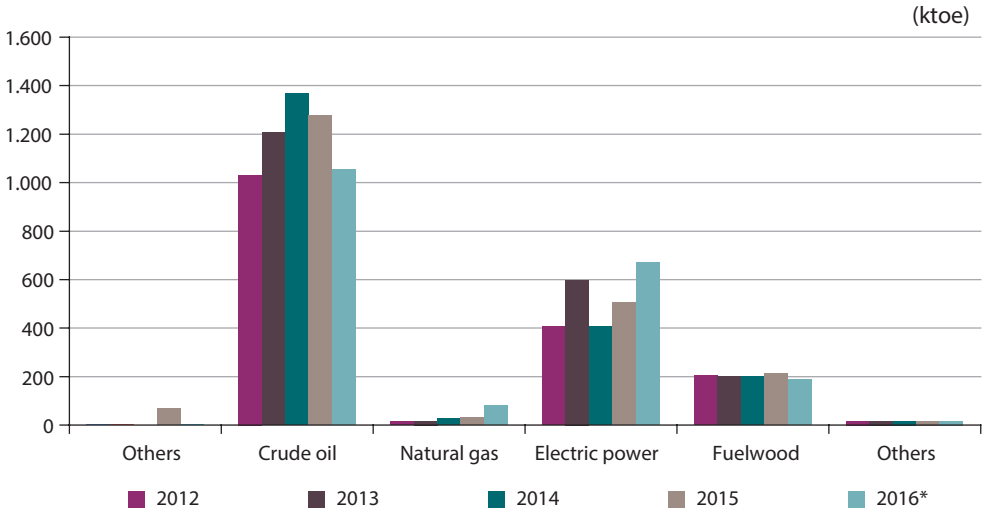


GENERAL BALANCE OF ENERGY

Introduction

General annual energy balance presents the current situation on energy sector in Albania.
The annual balance of energy is an overview of all available balances of energy resources and is fully compiled since 1998. It presents the origin and the specific use by energy sources and the energy balance is shaped in two main parts, the supply and consumption of energy.

Fig. 1 Production of primary energy by years

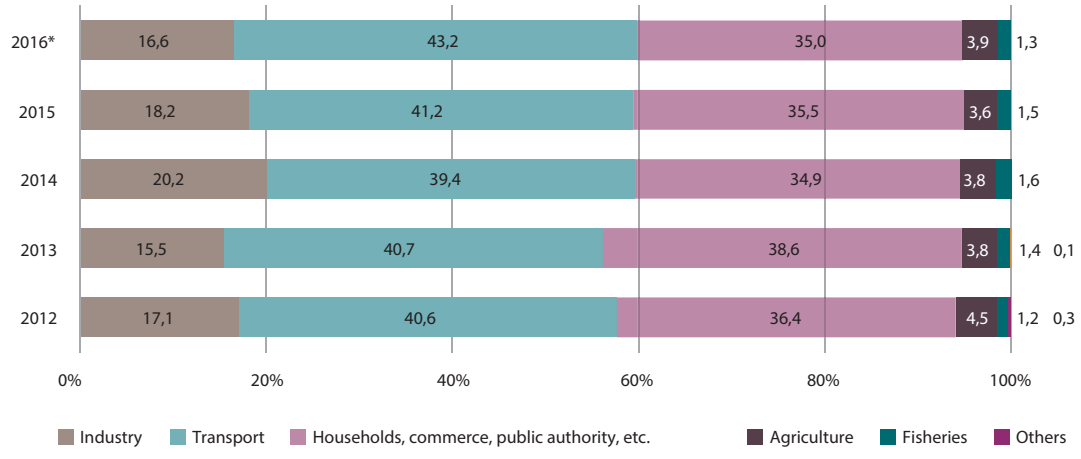


Main findings

Supply part is estimated as the energy flow as long as the total production corresponds to the "visible consumption". The ratio between the total domestic energy productions with the total energy consumption, determines the level of energetic independence of the country in national level and by source of energy.

Consumption of energy or the energy flow calculated as amount for "final use" or otherwise after use for "intermediate" (after transformation).
Some changes are noticed in the structure of final energy consumption by activities for the years 2012-2016. These changes are more apparent in the industry and energy consumed by households, commerce, public authority, etc.

Fig. 2 Structure of energy consumption by branches



Source of data

The general annual energy balance sheet for the country is presented in kilo ton oil equivalent (ktoe) and the data are provided by National Agency of Natural Resources.

Definitions

Gross inland consumption is equal to: Production + Import - Export Stock Change.

Stock ± measurement covers the the state of producers, importers, transmitters, transformers and final users of energy, when they are recognized.

Final energy consumption is the energy supplied to the final users, according to the origin and all kinds of energies without limitations.

Final non - energetic consumption calculates the use of energy as raw material for non - energetic consumption.

Primary energy is the gross energy after being obtained excluding transformation (lignite, crude oil, natural gas, hydro or nuclear energy, etc).

Secondary energy is the energy obtained through transformation of a primary energy or a secondary one (particularly the electric energy produced by thermal energy).

Tab. 1 General balance of Energy

(ktoe)

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Gross inland consumption	**2,014**	**2,346**	**2,340**	**2,205**	**2,305**
Primary production	1,676	2,041	2,021	2,117	2,013
Import	1,277	1,768	1,898	1,508	1,358
Stock change	30	-235	-308	-127	133
Export	957	1,201	1,245	1,265	895
Bunkers	12	27	27	28	38
Consumption of the energy sector	**64**	**53**	**59**	**42**	**115**
Distribution losses	96	168	95	108	125
Available for final consumption	**1,848**	**2,123**	**2,157**	**2,025**	**2,056**
Final non-energy consumption	31	152	87	52	143
Final energy consumption	**1,817**	**1,971**	**2,070**	**1,973**	**1,913**

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Data have been updated based on the most recent information received)
** Year 2016 contains preliminary data. The final data will be published in September 2018.*

Tab. 2 Production and consumption of primary energy

(ktoe)

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Production of primary products	**1,676**	**2,041**	**2,021**	**2,117**	**2,013**
– Lignite	2	2	0	69	4
– Crude oil	1,031	1,207	1,368	1,279	1,056
– Natural gas	15	16	28	30	79
– Electric power	406	598	406	507	669
– Fuelwood	207	202	202	214	188
– Others	17	17	17	17	17
Available for final consumption	**1,848**	**2,123**	**2,157**	**2,025**	**2,056**
– Lignite	83	73	93	140	61
– Crude oil	1,044	1,235	1,287	1,160	1,266
– Natural gas	4	5	8	12	51
– Electric power	495	593	561	507	474
– Fuelwood	207	202	193	190	190
– Others	15	15	16	16	15

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Data have been updated based on the most recent information received)
** Year 2016 contains preliminary data. The final data will be published in September 2018.*

Tab. 3 Production and consumption of primary energy per capita

ktoe / 10000 habitants

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Production of primary products	**5.78**	**7.05**	**6.99**	**7.33**	**7.00**
– Lignite	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.01
– Crude oil	3.55	4.17	4.73	4.43	3.67
– Natural gas	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.27
– Electric power	1.40	2.07	1.40	1.75	2.33
– Fuelwood	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.74	0.65
– Others	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Available for final consumption	**6.37**	**7.33**	**7.46**	**7.01**	**7.15**
– Lignite	0.29	0.25	0.32	0.49	0.21
– Crude oil	3.60	4.26	4.45	4.01	4.40
– Natural gas	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.18
– Electric power	1.71	2.05	1.94	1.76	1.65
– Fuelwood	0.71	0.70	0.67	0.66	0.66
– Others	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Data have been updated based on the most recent information received)
** Year 2016 contains preliminary data. The final data will be published in September 2018.*

Tab. 4 Energy consumption by branches

(ktoe)

Description	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Final energy consumption	**1,817**	**1,971**	**2,070**	**1,973**	**1,913**
Industry	311	305	418	360	318
Transport	737	802	816	813	826
Households, commerce, public authority, etc.	661	760	722	701	669
- from which, households	501	572	546	522	499
Agriculture	81	76	80	71	74
Fisheries	22	27	34	29	26
Other	5	1	0	0	0

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Data have been updated based on the most recent information received)
** Year 2016 contains preliminary data. The final data will be published in September 2018.*

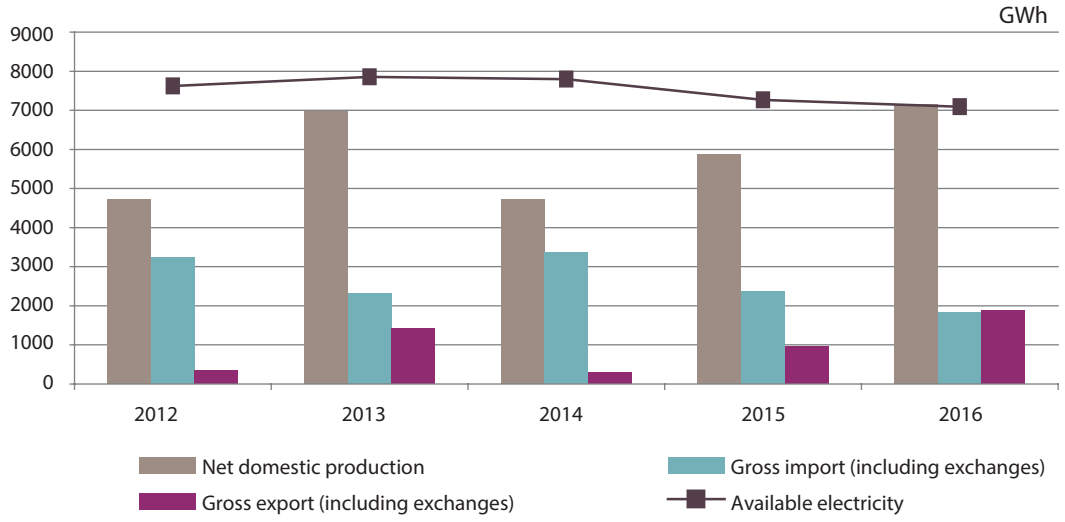
BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Introduction

The balance of electric power is the main source of the electricity data in our country. The main electrical operators in the country are KESH a.s, OSHEE A.S and OST a.s.

The net domestic production of electric power during 2016 was 7,136 GWh from 5,866 GWh produced in 2015, which increased by 21.7 percent.

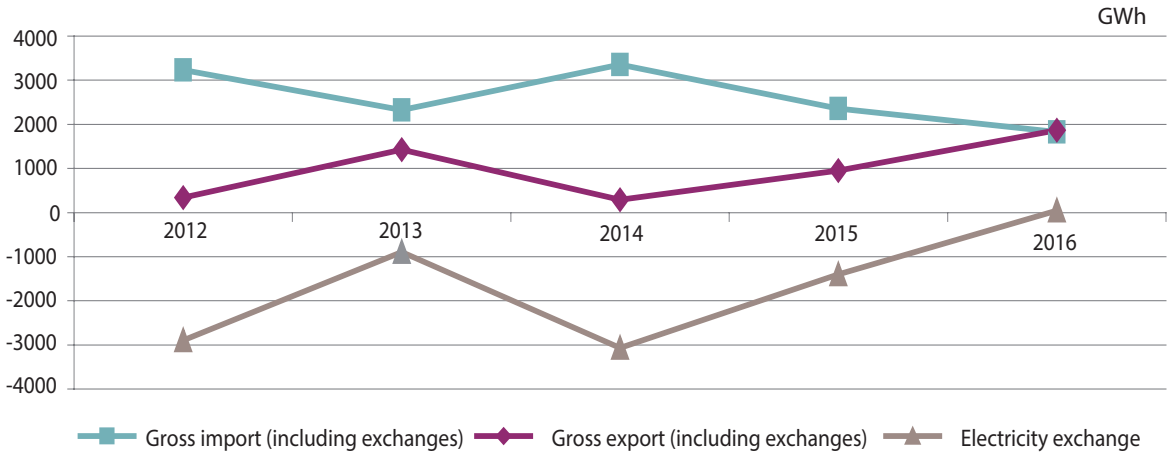
Fig. 1 Available electricity, net domestic production, gross import and export



The increase of production of electricity during 2016 resulted on decrease of gross imports including exchanges by 22.4% and increase of gross exports by 95.5 percent, compared with 2015.

The quantity of electricity produced in 2016 was 7,136 GWh, where public hydropower plants production represents 71.4 percent of total net domestic production, while production of electricity from independent power producers constitutes 28.6 percent.

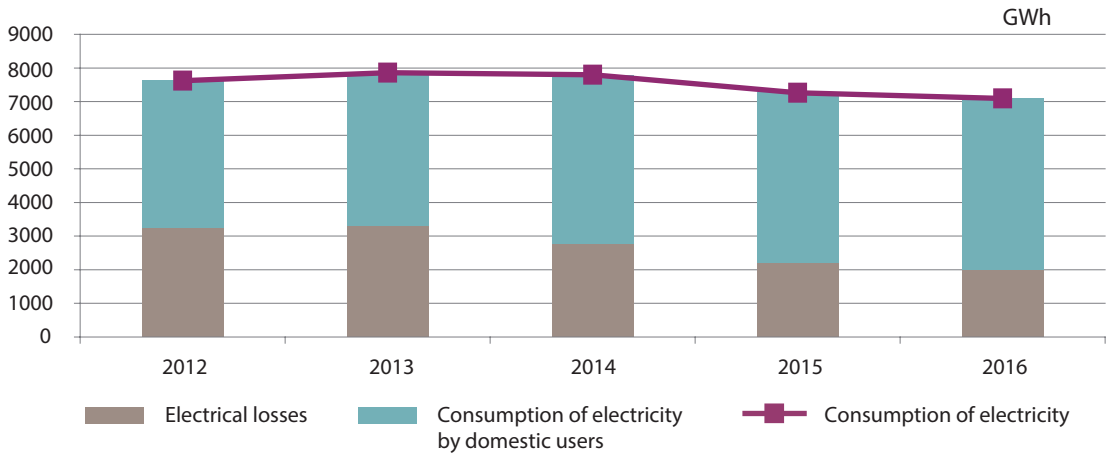
Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



Total network losses decreased by 9.6 percent, from 2,196 GWh in 2015 to 1,986 GWh in 2016 impacted from the losses in distribution, (-11.8 percent) and constituted in 90.4 percent of total network losses. Transmission losses increased by 31 GWH, from 159 GWh in 2015 to 190 GWh in 2016.

During 2016, **network losses were** 1,986 GWh from 2,196 in 2015 decreased by 9.6 percent.
Losses in distribution, during 2016 decreased by 11.8 percent compared with the same period of previous year. **Transmission losses** are increased by 19.8 percent and constitute 9.6 percent of total network losses.

Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



The consumption of electricity by domestic users, during 2016 was 5,108 GWh from 5,069 GWh in 2015.
During 2016, this indicator increased by 0.8 percent compared with the previous year. The consumption of electricity by households increased by 2.6 percent in 2016.

The situation differs for the final consumption of electricity consumed by non households, which decreased by 1.0 percent compared with 2015.

Fig. 4 Consumption of electricity by domestic users

Source of data

Balance of electric power provides statistical information on domestic production of electricity, electricity exchange, losses in network also the usage of electricity for final consumption in our country. The publication of electric power balance is produced twice per year, based on monthly data collected from administrative sources as:

- KESH a.s., a state joint stock trading company, vertically integrated, which has the leading role and is the key producer of electricity in Albania;
- OSHEE a.s., a public company with 100% state-owned shares that carries out the supply and sales of electricity also the operation and management of the distribution network;
- OST a.s., transmission system operator is a public company with 100% state-owned shares that operates in the electricity transmission system from the physical and distribution concepts. OST a.s. provides the necessary transmission capacities for:
    - the supply of uninterrupted electricity for Distribution System substations (OSHEE a.s.) and electricity customers directly connected to the transmission network;
    - the transmission of electricity produced from domestic sources;
    - also transits and necessary exchanges with other countries in the region.

Definitions of basic indicators

Available electricity refers to the quantity of electricity generated by domestic production of electricity plus total amount of electricity exchange.

Net domestic production of electricity is equal to the gross electricity production from thermo plants, hydroelectric plants and other producers less the electrical energy absorbed by the generating auxiliaries and the losses in the main generator transformers.

Thermo electricity refers to electricity produced by thermo plants.

Hydro electricity refers to energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.

Losses and own consumption is the total plant's consumption in generation process and production losses.

Independent power producers refer to private electricity producers which consist of private plants and concession contracts with the Republic of Albania. These producers are directly related to the transmission system and are licensed by the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) and may sell capacity or energy to OST and OSHEE, to cover losses in transmission and distribution system, as well as to other clients.

Other producers refer to electricity production from other energy sources, excluding hydro and thermo electricity.

Electricity exchange refers to the difference between imported and exported electricity, also including transits and necessary exchanges of electricity with other countries in the region.

Consumption of electricity refers to the total quantity of electricity consumed by final users and losses in networks. It is equal to the sum of the following categories: electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users.

Electrical losses refer to losses in transmission network including own consumption in transmission and distribution losses. Technical losses in distribution are estimated by OSHEE a.s. Non technical losses refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution and are added also statistical differences which derive from the differences in the period of measurement in production, consumption and trade of electricity.

Consumption of electricity by domestic users refers to the quantity of electricity consumed by final users and is calculated as the sum of the consumption of households and non households.

Households refer to the quantity of household's electricity consumption.

Non households refer to the electricity consumption quantity that are not consumed by households but include the consumption of electricity by industry, transport, agriculture, public services, etc.

Tab. 1 Balance of Electricity

MWh

Indicators		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A	**Available electricity (A=1+2-3)**	**7,619,404**	**7,857,033**	**7,793,736**	**7,265,089**	**7,094,061**
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	4,724,797	6,959,326	4,726,246	5,865,671	7,135,914
1.1	Thermo	0	0	0	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	4,724,797	6,959,326	4,726,246	5,865,671	7,135,914
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	4,027,010	5,811,762	3,408,556	4,451,975	5,091,616
a.1	Gross public producers	4,047,447	5,839,414	3,429,701	4,475,819	5,151,784
a.2	Losses and own consumption	20,437	27,652	21,145	23,844	60,168
b	Independent power producers	697,787	1,147,564	1,317,690	1,413,696	2,044,297
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	3,230,142	2,322,528	3,355,987	2,355,358	1,826,753
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	335,535	1,424,821	288,497	955,941	1,868,605
B	**Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)**	**7,619,404**	**7,857,033**	**7,793,736**	**7,265,089**	**7,094,061**
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	3,251,312	3,305,622	2,783,182	2,195,837	1,985,901
1.1	Losses in transmission	169,365	209,655	160,942	158,581	190,008
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b)[1]	3,081,947	3,095,967	2,622,240	2,037,256	1,795,892
a	Technical losses in distribution	1,041,448	1,086,049	1,459,175	1,366,520	1,346,501
b	Non technical losses in distribution[2]	2,040,499	2,009,918	1,163,065	670,736	449,391
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	4,368,092	4,551,411	5,010,554	5,069,252	5,108,160
2.1	Households	2,162,552	2,269,335	2,501,800	2,522,261	2,587,259
2.2	Non households	2,205,540	2,282,076	2,508,754	2,546,991	2,520,901

1Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses are estimations made by operators in the field of electricity
2Non technical losses refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution and are added also statistical differences which derive from the differences in the period of measurement in production, consumption and trade of electricity

TRANSPORT

Introduction

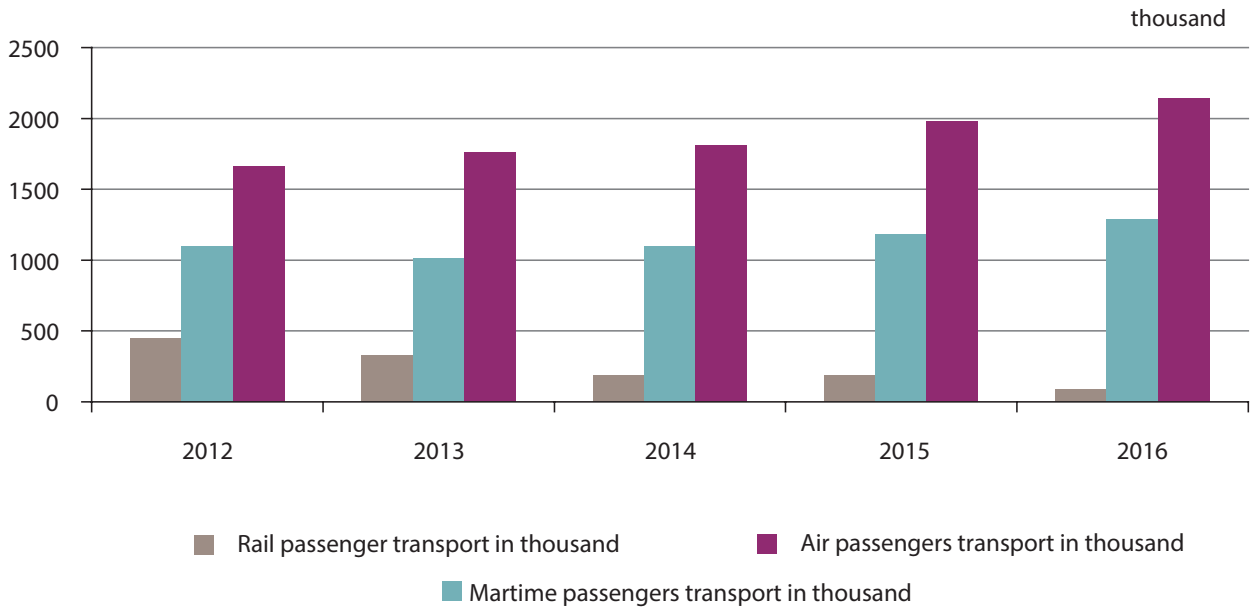
This chapter presents data on transport statistics. Transport statistics describe the main features of transport not only in terms of quantity of goods, the number of passengers who move each year, the number of vehicles and infrastructure used, but also the contribution of transport services in the economy as a whole.

The collection of data is based on the Law on Statistics, in 2017-2021 Official Statistics Program (OSP), and the regulations of the European Commission on Transportation statistics. The transport statistics provide data from administrative sources and covering all modes of transport. Produced statistics based on the data on the number of passengers and amount of freight, infrastructure, number of vehicles and accidents. Data on the number of passengers reflects the trend of passenger movement in our country by travel mode by rail, sea and air. Freight statistics provide information on goods transport sector in our country through three land modes of transport (rail), sea and air.

Main statistical findings

In the period 2012-2016, the average annual number of passengers traveling by railway lines decreased 30.4 %, with maritime lines increased 4.3 % and the airlines is increased 6.5 %. So, it is observed that between three modes of movements passengers the air transport resulting large increase in the annual average number of passengers. In 2012 -2016 period, the number of passengers moving with railway lines was 45,591 thousand passengers per km. In this period, the annual average number of passengers per km is decreased by 31.3 %, followed with a decreased in passenger numbers per thousand inhabitants from 6 in 2012 to 1 inhabitants in 2016. During period 2012-2016 number of passengers who travel by maritime lines was about 5.7 million people, including Albanian and foreign passengers. During this period the highest number of passengers per thousand inhabitants was recorded in 2016 with 448 passengers, where for five years the average was 393 passengers per thousand inhabitants. In the period 2012-2016, in the airport of our country have developed activity in air lines 16 company. During this period, the number of passengers traveling with airlines was about 9.3 million passengers. In air transport, the number of passengers has been tendency increasing over the years, from 574 passengers per thousand inhabitants in 2012 to 744 passengers per thousand inhabitants in 2016.

Fig. 1 The number of passenger in railway maritime and air transport



Freight transport

The length of the railway line in 2016 is 334 km by 399 km that was in 2012. In the period 2012-2016, the railway transport of goods increased on average 6.8 %, while the transport of goods in tones per km decreased averaged 9.9 % over the same period. In 2016, the volume of loading and unloading is decreased on average 2.2%, compared by 2015, while in the period from 2012 to 2016 the volume is decreased 1.4% averaged. Transport of good and mail by air in the period 2012-2016 has been on average 1,803 tonnes of cargo and 433 tons of airmail. 2012 marks the largest quantity of goods transport with air lines with 1,845 tons while in 2014 the postal service has highest value with 480 tonnes

Tab.1 Railway, sea and air freight transport

Years	Rail freight transport	Rail freight transport	Maritime loading and unloading	Air freight transport 000/ tonnes	Post
	000/tonnes	000/tonnes	000/tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
2,012	25,307	142	3,984	1,875	386
2,013	22,975	151	4,001	1,778	386
2,014	39,889	338	4,066	1,845	480
2,015	23,125	198	3,840	1,766	463
2,016	8,827	76	3,756	1,751	449

The number of vehicles of road transport

During the period 2012-2016, the average number of road vehicles for passengers is increased averaged 10.0 %, where the largest increase was recorded in 2013 by 13.8 %, Their number per thousand inhabitants was 113 vehicles in 2012 to 167 vehicles in 2016, where the average annual number during this period is 141 vehicles per inhabitants. In the total number of passenger vehicles, the largest share with 91.1% occupies the average passenger cars. The average number of cars per inhabitants during the same period was 129. In 2016, it recorded the largest increase in the number of vehicles with 152 cars per thousand inhabit. Vehicles of road transport for goods during the period 2012-2016 had a growth trend of 6 %. In the total number of goods vehicles the biggest part occupied road tractors and trucks by 90.1 %

Tab. 2 Vehicles of road transport for passengers and freights

	Vehicles of road transport for passengers					Vehicles of road transport for goods				
Years	Total	Cars	Buse and minibuses	Motorcicles	Camping	Total	Trucks and Road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Others
2012	328,112	297,341	5,250	25,492	29	66,366	59,991	502	5,699	174
2013	373,272	341,695	5,676	25,864	37	71,884	65,061	543	6,081	199
2014	415,121	378,053	6,048	30,975	45	75,778	68,442	642	6,460	234
2015	443,227	403,680	6,423	33,070	54	78,839	71,011	736	6,787	305
2016	479,217	436,013	7,050	36,096	58	83,889	74,973	967	7,504	445

Accidents

Accident statistics covers the number of accidents and killed that occur in road transport and rail. Safety is the key issue of any kind of transportation. Road accidents are very present in our days where remain people killed and injured. Reasons for the possibility of occurrence of accidents are such as: quality of infrastructure, climatic conditions, geographical and population density. Also the behavior of drivers a reason for the possibility of occurrence of accidents as; lack of experience, the speed on allowed norms, lack of traffic regulations, consumption of alcohol, etc. In 2016 the number of road accidents has increased by 2% compared with 2015. During the period 2012-2016 the average number of killed from road accidents was 286 people. 2014 was the year with the lowest number of deaths from road accidents with 264 people. During the period 2012-2016 the average number of railway accidents there were 22 accidents. Year 2014, marks the lowest number of injured persons with 6 people. Also, the number of dead persons in 2014 was 1 person, from 2 dead that is their average number.

Tab.3 Road accidents

Years	Number of accidets	Number of casualities (total)	Killed	Injured
2012	1,870	2,569	334	2,235
2013	2,075	2,798	295	2,503
2014	1,914	2,617	264	2,353
2015	1,992	2,692	270	2,422
2016	2,032	2,778	269	2,509

Tab 4. Railway accidents

Vitet	Number of accidents	Number of casualities (total)	Killed	Injured
2012	23	14	1	3
2013	23	22	4	18
2014	8	6	1	5
2015	25	17	3	14
2016	11	17	3	14

Source of data

Information on transport statistical taken from sources administrative. This information provided by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure..

Definitions

Railway transport covers movement services of passengers and freight with rail lines in the country

Maritime transport covers movement services of passengers and freight in ports

Air transport covers movement services passengers and freight with air lines. .

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