

ALBANIA IN FIGURES 2019

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ALBANIA IN FIGURES 2019







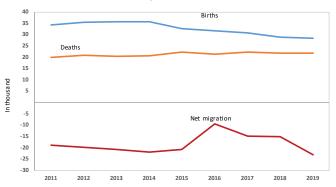
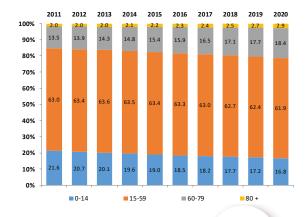


FIG.2 POPULATION ON FIRST JANUARY BY AGE-GROUPS



TAB. 1 ALBANIA POPULATION

	Unit	2018	2019	2020
Population on January 1 st	Milion	2.87	2.86	2.85
0-14	in percentage	17.7	17.2	16.8
15-59	-	62.7	62.4	61.9
60-79	-	17.1	17.7	18.4
80 +	-	2.5	2.7	2.9

During the year 2019 there were born about 29 thousand babies, while the number of deaths was about 22 thousand persons. The number of births continues to exceed the number of deaths, despite the fact that the difference between them is narrowing over the years. This difference in 2019 is about 7 thousand persons.

Net migration remains negative, (difference between immigrants and emigrants), by resulting in about 23 thousand persons in 2019 who left the country, more than those who came.

The elderly in Albania show an increasing trend from year to year.

On January 1st 2020, the age group 60-79 years old occupies 18.4 % of total population, from 17.7 % as it was on January 1st 2019. There is also an increasing tendency for age groups over 80 years.

The age group 0-14 years old shows a decreasing trend, by occupying 16.8 % on January 1st 2020 compared to 17.2 % as it was on January 1st 2019.

Ajla and Noel are the most popular names for newborns during 2019.

Amelia and Amar are the second most popular names for newborns during 2019.



VITAL STATISTICS



TAB. 1 KEY INDICATORS ON THE ALBANIAN POPULATION

	Unit	2017	2018	2019
Life expectancy	years			
Male	-	77.1	77.4	77.6
Female	-	80.0	80.5	80.6
Total fertility rate	per woman	1.48	1.37	1.36
The average age for marriage years				
Male	-	31.0	31.0	30.9
Female	-	27.0	27.4	27.8
Marriages	per 1,000 inhabitants	7.9	8.1	7.9
Births	-	10.7	10.1	10.0
Deaths	-	7.7	7.6	7.7
Infant mortality rate	per 1,000 births	8.0	8.9	10.3
Under five mortality rate	-	9.2	10.1	11.0

In 2019 life expectancy is 77.6 years for males and 80.6 for females.

The total fertility rate continues to be under replacement level (2.1 children per women).

In 2019 the average number of children per women is 1.36, marking a decrease compared to the year 2018, where its value was 1.37 children per women.

During the year 2019, the average age at marriage, for females has increased compared to 2018, while this indicator for males has decreased slightly.

Today, men are getting married at the average age of 30.9 years and women at the average age of 27.8 years.

The infant mortality in 2019 is about 10 deaths per one thousand live births, showing an increase compared with the year 2018.



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE: The average number of children that a woman gives birth, during her fertility age 15-49 years.

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY: The average number of years that is expected to live, for a person who is born day, based on given current mortality rates.



Life expectancy at birth has been continuous increasing.

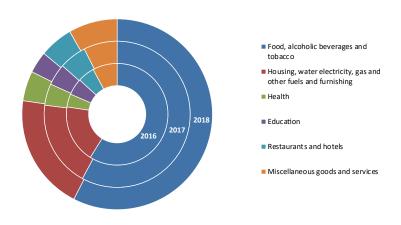
Males born in 2019 are expected to live 2.3 years longer than those born in 2011, while for females, this indicator is 0.8 years longer, for the same period.



HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION STATISTICS



FIG. 1 THE STRUCTURE OF THE MAIN GROUPS OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES



The Household Budget Survey is a statistical survey which is carried out at the household level and gives an overview of the socio-economic situation of the Albanian households.

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.



The expenditures for subscriptions to radio, TV (Digitalb, Tring etc.) 12.8 percent while the within the main group of "Recreation and Culture", while expenditures for cinema, theater and concert tickets take 3.3 percent of this main group.

The structure of the monthly expenditures of households by the 12 main groups of consumption shows that the groups "Food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco" remain the most important elements in the household's budget, estimated at 47.5 percent, maintaining the same trend like the previous year. These groups result with a decrease of 0.1 point percent compared with the previous year. An increase of around 0.8 point percent is recorded in the budget part of the households which goes for the group "Miscellaneous goods and services" which is mostly dedicated to personal care expenditures. The percentage of the households' budget for the group "Education", takes about 3.0 percent, which records a decrease by 0.9 point percent compared with 2017. The groups of expenditures for the housing (with expenditures for electricity, water, fuel, etc.) and furnishing take 16.3 percent of the overall household budget compared with the 2017, these groups show an increase of 0.65 point percent.



HOUSING CONDITIONS STATISTICS



TAB. 1 HOUSEHOLDS BY THE DWELLING TYPE (IN %)

Dwelling type	2016	2017	2018
Individual house	70.9	71.7	71.2
Dwelling in a building with up to 15 apartments	16.0	14.8	16.9
Dwelling in a building with more than 15 apartments	12.4	13.1	11.6
Other	0.7	0.4	0.3

TAB. 2 HOUSEHOLD BY THE DWELLING AREA USED (IN %)

Dwelling area	2016	2017	2018
Less than 50m ²	7.1	7.5	7.2
51-90 m ²	52.9	50.6	52.2
91-130 m ²	33.8	34.8	33.9
Over 130 m ²	6.2	7.1	6.7

TAB. 3 OWNERSHIP STATUS OF THE DWELLING (IN %)

Ownership status	2016	2017	2018
Owner or becoming owner (with a mortgage on dwelling or waiting for the legalization)	91.8	93.0	92.5
Rented (from a private individual or from the state)	6.3	5.4	6.0
Live for free/ in use/other	1.9	1.6	1.5

Source: "Household Budget Survey in Albania 2016, 2017, 2018".

According to Household Budget Survey 2018, 71.2 percent of households live in private houses. Households that live in a dwelling which are part of buildings with up to 15 apartments are 16.9 percent, with an increase of 2.1 point percent compared with the previous year. While in buildings with more than 15 apartments are 11.6 percent of households in Albania (Table 1).

Dwellings whose area is from 51 to 90 meters square represent the largest share of the households, 52.2 percent in 2018 with an increase of 1.6 point percent compared with the previous year. Dwellings whose area is 91-130 meters square are ranked second in terms of distribution, with 33.9 percent (Table 2).

Almost all households are owner of the dwellings, 92.5 percent. Regarding the other categories, rented households or living for free record a small share of 6.0 percent and 1.5 percent respectively (Table 3).



Surface: Surface for habitation purposes of household (are not include the size of the garage, balcony, terrace or common surfaces).

Type of dwelling: classification of the dwelling according to the type and composition.



Households who live in conventional dwellings, 5.5 percent of them live in overcrowded conditions with 13.5 meters square surface per person.



STATISTICS ON RELATIVE POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

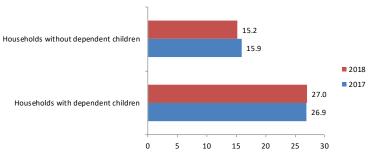


TAB 1. THE MAIN INDICATORS OF AT RISK OF POVERTY OR SOCIAL EXCLUSION, 2017 2018 (IN %)

	2017	2018
At risk of poverty threshold; one person household (ALL)	145,017	160,742
At risk of poverty rate (%)	23.7	23.4
Severe material deprivation (%) (lack of 4 out of 9 categories of material deprivation	41.1	38.3
Low work intensity (18-59 years old) (%)	14.4	13.3
At risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) (%)	51.8	49.0

Source: Income and Living Condition Survey 2017, 2018

FIG 1. AT RISK OF POVERTY RATE BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE



Source: Income and Living Condition Survey 2017, 2018

From Income and Living Condition Survey (SILC), the at risk of poverty threshold for a person was set at 160,742 ALL in 2018 compared to 145,017 ALL in 2017.

At-risk of poverty rate in Albania, in 2018, is 23.4%. In 2017, this indicator was 23.7% decreasing by 0.3 percentage point. Severe material deprivation is estimated at 38.3 % in 2018 against 41.1 % in 2017, decreasing by 2.8 percentage points.

Individuals aged 18-59 living in households with **very low work intensity** in 2018 are estimated 13.3 % reflecting a decrease of 1.1 percentage points compared to 2017.

In 2018 At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion is estimated 49.0 % compared to 51.8 % in 2017 (Table 1).

In 2018, the percentage of people in at risk of poverty living in households with dependent children is higher (27.0%) compared to those living in households without dependent children (15.2%) (Figure 1).



The at-risk-of-poverty rate indicates the percentage of persons living in households where the equivalent disposable income is below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (set at 60% of median equivalised income). At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion (AROPE) refers to the individuals who are at risk of poverty or severe materially deprived or living in a household with very low work intensity.



At risk of poverty rate for employed individuals aged 18 and over, in 2018 is estimated 16,5 % decreasing by



STATISTICS ON INCOME AND INEQUALITY



TAB 1.MONTHLY MEAN EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE INCOME (IN ALL)

	2017	2018
Monthly Mean equivalised disposable income per capita (ALL)	24,526	26,144

Source: Income and Living Condition Survey 2017, 2018

TAB 2. INEQUALITY INDICATORS 2017,2018 (IN %)

	2017	2018
GINI (%)	36,8	35,4
Ratio S80/S20	7,5	7,0

Source: Income and Living Condition Survey 2017, 2018

From Income and Living Condition Survey (SILC), in 2018, the monthly mean equivalised disposable income per capita has increased by 6.6 % compared to 2017 (Table 1).

In 2018, GINI coefficient is estimated 35.4 %, decreasing by 1.4 percentage points compared to 2017.

The income quintile share ratio **\$80/\$20**, in 2018 is estimated 7,0 compared to 7,5 that was in 2017, presenting a decrease in inequality (Table 2).



Equivalent disposable income is considered the total disposable income of household after being divided using the equivalent modified OECD scale.

The inequality in the distribution of equivalised income is measured by the Gini coefficient and the income quintile share ratio (the last quintile with the first quintile) of disposable equivalent income (S80 / S20).



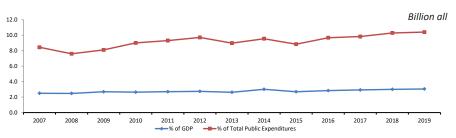
In 2018, the S80 / S20 ratio for the population aged 65 and over shows much lower inequality (4,4) compared to the population under 65 (7,5).



PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN HEALTH







Source of information: Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT

Public expenditures in the health sector for 2019 were ALL 51,182 billion. These costs represent 10.41 % of the total public spending for 2019 and occupy a weight of 3.05 % of total GDP.

Compared to the year 2018, public health spending as a percentage of GDP has increased by 1.8 %, while public health spending as a percentage of total public spending has increased by 1.1 %.

TAB. 1 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE IN HEALTH (MLN ALL)

Year	Public expenditure in Health (MLN ALL)	
2008		26,713
2009		30,738
2010		32,658
2011		35,024
2012		36,535
2013		35,391
2014		41,881
2015		38,578
2016		41,802
2017		45,352
2018		49,004
2019		51,182

Source of information: Ministry of Finance and Economy



Public Health Expenditures are expenditures incurred by the State Budget on Public Health in specialized health centers or similar units.



Public expenditures represent 10.41 % of the total public spending for 2019 and occupy a weight of 3.05 % of total GDP.



PRIMARY SERVICE 🙀



TAB. 1 NUMBER OF VISITS, MEDICAL STAFF DOCTOR/ NURSES, IN THE PRIMARY SERVICE

Items	2017	2018	2019
Number of visites* - primary servise	6,435,199	6,668,567	6,733,220
Doctor - primary servise	1,875	1,814	1,787
Nurses - primary servise	6,830	6,784	6,958

Source of information: Compulsory Health Insurance Found.

* are included only the Visits to the centers that have a contract with FSDKSH

TAB. 2 VACCINATION COVERAGE

Vaccination coverage for:	2015	2016	2017	2018
-Tuberculosis	99.7	99.2	99	99.1
- Diphtheria	98.8	99	99	99.8
- Tetanus	98.8	99	99	99.8
- Pertussis	98.8	99	99	99.8
- Hepatitis B	98.8	99	99	99.8
- Hemophilus influenzae	98.8	99	99	99.8
- Poliomyelitis	98.8	99	98.9	98.7
- Pneumococcus	98.9	98.9	97.5	98.5
- Mumps	97.1	96.3	95.7	94.1
- Measles	97.1	96.3	95.7	94.1
- Parotitis	97.1	96.3	95.7	94.1

Source of information: Public Health

The number of nurses on primary service has increased by 2.6 %, but on the other hand, the number of doctors on this service compared with the previous year is decreased by 1.5 %.

In 2019, vaccination within the first year of life under the national vaccination scheme continues to be high for all types of vaccines. Although in recent years there has been a decrease in vaccine coverage against Measles, Rubella and Parotitis, in 2019, the vaccine antigen has increased to over 95% nationally in line with this and the recommendations of the World Health Organization.

The spread throughout the country of this service and in due course in 2019 has given effects mainly on the prevention of measles disease.





Primary service is the first contact offered to the population for public health and promotion services.



CAUSES OF DEATH

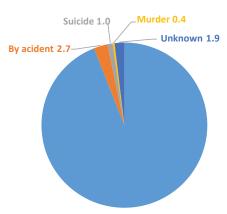


TAB. 1 DEATHS BY CAUSE

Cause of deaths	2016	2017	2018	2019
Natural	87.4	90.1	93.8	94.1
Accident	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Suicide	1.1	0.9	1	1
Homicide	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Accidentwork	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
No information	8.8	6.3	2.5	1.9

Source of information: INSTAT

FIG. 1 DEATHS BY CAUSE, 2019



The number of deaths in 2019 was 21,937, having increased by 0.6 %, compared with a year ago. In total cases, 94.1 % are due to natural causes, accidents are the second leading cause of death reported in the country. In 2019, deaths caused by accidents suffered have increase of 11.6 % compared with 2018, also the number of deaths caused by murders has increased by 11.8 % compared with the previous year.

Natural 94.1



The cause of death is the disease or symptoms that caused or contributed to the death, as well as the circumstances of the accident that caused these traumas (Described in the death certificate).



Accidents are the second leading cause of death reported in a year



PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

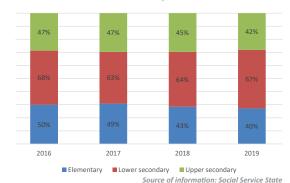


TAB. 1 TAB. 4 CHILDREN 0-18 WITH DISABILITIES BY AGE GROUP

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children 0-18 with disabilities	14,742	14,155	14,992	15,321
According to age group:				in%
0-6 years old	28,1	28.4	27.9	28.9
6-15 years old	47.9	49	49.6	47.2
15-18 years old	23.9	22.5	22.5	23.9

Source of information: Social Service State

FIG. 1 CHILDREN 0-18 WITH DISABILITIES ATTENDING SCHOOL, ACCORDING TO LEVEL



TAB. 2 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN THE CENTERS. FOR CARE SERVICES

Items	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of persons with disabilities in centers	1.710	1.794	1.786	2.152
for care services	1,710	1,794	1,700	2,132
- Public	658	814	833	1,145
- Non-Public	1,052	980	953	1,007

Source of information: Social Service State

People with disabilities are part of social protection schemes. In 2019, 22 % of people in this category belong to the 0-18 age group.

In 2019, according to the respective levels of education, over 40 % of children attend school, as in previous years the highest number of students continues to be at the lower secondary educational level.

For a certain category of people with disabilities, specific care services are provided in public and non-public centers. In 2019, the number of people receiving care services in these centers has increased by 20.5 % compared to 2018.



Disability is a complex phenomenon of interaction between individuals with a health condition and personal and environmental factors (eg negative attitudes, inaccessible transportation, public buildings and limited social support).



Over 40% of children (0-18 years old) with disabilities attend school.



SELF-PERCEPTION OF GENERAL HEALTH CONDITION



TAB. 1 SELF- PERCEIVED OF GENERAL HEALTH IN INDIVIDUALS 16 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE, 2017 2018

	Self-perceived of general health for individuals 16 years old and above (%)		
	2017	2018	
Very Good and Good	81.4	81.8	
Fair	13.3	13.1	
Bad and Very Bad	5.3	5.1	

Source: Income and Living Condition Survey 2017, 2018

TAB. 2 PECENTAGE OF PERSONS 16 AND OVER THAT HAVE UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE

Unmet need for medical and dental examination or treatment during the last 12					
months	% of individ	uals 16+			
	2017	2018			
Unmet need for medical examination or treatment	19	21.5			
Unmet need for dental examination or treatment	20.5	23.6			

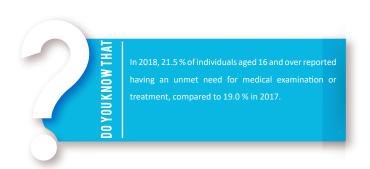
Source: Income and Living Condition Survey 2017, 2018

In 2018, according to the self-perceived of individuals 16 years and older, the health condition at very good or good levels is estimated at 81.8 % compared to 81.4 % in 2017. Meanwhile, the health condition of individuals 16 years and older at bad or very bad levels, in 2018 is estimated at 5.1 %, decreased by 0.2 percentage points compared to 2017.

In 2018, 21.5 % of individuals aged 16 and over reported that they had unmet needs for a medical examination or treatment, compared to 19.0 % in 2017.

In 2018, 23.6 % of individuals aged 16 and over reported that they had unmet needs for a dental examination or treatment, compared to 20.5 % in 2017.

Unmet needs for medical or dental examination or treatment are created as a result of several reasons such as lack of financial support for the service (too expensive), waiting on the list, lack of time due to work, distance or no means of transportation, wait and see if the problem got better on its own etc.





PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM



TAB. 1 PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

		2017		2018		2019	
	Nr	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Nr	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Nr	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	
Suspected persons	36,051	141.7	39,649	155.9	43,045	167.4	
Arrested persons	10,990	43.2	10,569	41.5	11,441	44.5	
Injured persons	19,062	66.3	19,101	66.6	18,858	66.1	
Defendant persons	16,356	68.1	16,249	67.6	14,723	61.2	
Inmate	3,083	12.8	3,096	12.9	2,781	11.6	
Detainees	2,335	9.7	2,220	9.2	2,264	9.4	

In the year 2019 are registered by police 43,045 suspects, 8.6 % more, compared to last year. In relation to the population, there are 167.4 suspects per 10 thousand inhabitants. The number of people arrested in 2019 is 11,441 or 44.5 people per 10,000 inhabitants. In 2019 are registred 18,858 persons, whose personal or property rights were violated or endangered by criminal offenses. In relation to the population, are 66.1 injured persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. Defendants for criminal offenses, in 2019 are registered 14,723 or 61.2 defendants per 10 thousand inhabitants. The situation of prisoners in the Penitentiary Institution on December 31, 2019 is 2,781 inmates and 2,264 detainees, against whom security measures have been taken "prison arrest". In relation to the population, there are 11.6 people sentenced to prison and 9.4 people detained.



Defendant: The person to whom the criminal offense has been attributed through the act of notification of the charge, which contains sufficient evidence to obtain the person as a defendant, is considered.



During 2019, an average of 40 defendants were registered per day.



CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON



TAB. 1 CRIMES AGAINST PERSON, 2019

Criminal offences	Recorded offences	Perpetrators
Crime against life	1,315	1,478
Intentional Homicide	58	78
Attempted homicide	76	96
Manslaughter	2	2
Threat	1,169	1,291
Other	10	11
Crime against health	2,464	3,293
Serious intentional injury	149	193
Non-serious intentional injury	1,042	1,461
Other intentional harm	1,256	1,623
Other	17	16
Sexual crimes	155	162
Crimes against person's freedom	211	276
Forcing through blackmail or violence for		
submission of the wealth	46	68
Unlawful detention	30	47
Breaking and entering into someone's		
house	95	104
Other	40	57
Crimes against morality and dignity	446	472
Prostitution	19	41
Prostitution exploitation	64	70
Keeping promises for prostitution	20	31
Insulting	58	68
Stalking	209	200
Other	76	62
Crimes against children, marriage and family	1,519	1,634
Abandonment of minor children	90	91
Trafficking of minors	7	17
Domestic violence (130/a)	1,341	1,438
Other	81	88
Other crimes against persons	42	28
Total	6,152	7,343

Criminal offences against a person include those offences which affect or endanger the life, health, liberties, sexual inviolability, honor and dignity of the person, specifically protected by criminal law. In the year 2019 were registered 6,152 criminal offences were registered against the person, 4.4 % less compared to 2018. These criminal offences account for 17.5 % of the total of all criminal offences recorded for 2019. Meanwhile, 7,343 suspected perpetrators have been registered for criminal offences against the person, 2.5 % less compared to 2018.

Crimes against health constitute the largest number of criminal offences and registered perpetrators, followed by criminal offences against children, marriage and family and crimes against life.



Criminal offenses: Behaviors, actions or omissions that infringe, violate the legal values of a person and a certain community are called criminal offenses or a general term crime. They are divided into crimes and criminal offenses.



During 2019, an average of about 3 Threats per day were recorded.

In 2019, domestic violence accounted for 88.3 % of cases recorded against children, marriage and family.



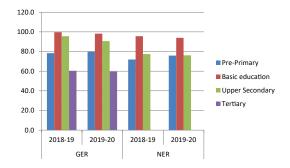


TAB. 1 PUPILS AND STUDENTS ENROLLED IN EDUCATION

ISCED	School / Academic year	2017-18	2017-18 2018-19	
level				
	Total enrolled in education	652,592	641,161	611,062
0	In Kindergatens	81,026	78,942	77,858
1+2	In basic education:	319,671	306,530	294,879
1	Primary	170,861	167,104	162,170
2	Lower secondary	148,810	139,426	132,709
3	In Upper secondary:	120,062	116,646	108,061
34	Gymnasium and Socio-Cultural	99,457	95,359	89,869
35	Professional Professional	20,605	21,287	18,192
5 to 8	In Tertiary	131,833	139,043	130,264

Source of information: Administrative data from Ministry of Education Sport and Youth &
Ministry of Finance and Economy

FIG. 1 PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION BY LEVEL AND BY GER, NER (%)



TAB. 2 PUPIL TEACHER RATIO, PTR

Niveli	School year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
ISCED				
	In public education			
1	Primary	17.8	17.4	17.1
2	Lower secondary	10.1	9.5	9.2
3	Upper secondary	13.8	13.3	12.7
	In private education			
1	Primary	15.0	14.5	14.6
2	Lower secondary	7.7	7.5	7.7
3	Upper secondary	8.7	8.5	8.3

At the beginning of the 2019-2020 school year, participation at all levels of education, compared to the school age, or GER, was 83.2 %. However, the ratio is varies at different levels of education.

For the school year 2019-2020, GER in the basic education was 98.1 %, with a decrease of 1.6 point percentage from the previous year. This report shows anyway the high participation of the population at this level of education, which is related to the fact that this education it is compulsory. GER in upper secondary is 90.7 % while in tertiary is 59.5 %.

Net Enrollment Ratio, NER, is calculated only for pre-university education. In the year 2019, 93.9 % of pupils aged 6-14 years, attended basic education, compared to the respective population, against to 95.6 % in 2018. NER in upper secondary education was 76.2 %, compared to 77.4 % in 2018.

In the school year 2019-2020, 91.6 % of basic education pupils and 88.4 % of upper secondary school pupils, participated in public education. In the school year 2019-2020, 16.8 % of the total upper secondary pupils, participated in professional education.



EDUCATION GRADUATION STATISTICS



FIG. 1 GROSS GRADUATTION RATIO IN UPPER SECONDARY, GGR (%)

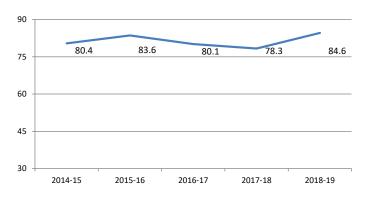
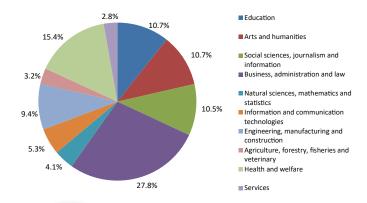


FIG. 2 GRADUATED BY FIELDS OF STUDY, 2019



The second favorite field for women is "Health and wellbeing", while for men "Engineering, manufacturing & construction", the same as the three previous years.

In 2019, completed basic education and graduated 34,982 pupils. This year, completed upper secondary education and graduated 34,021 pupils, with a gross graduation ratio GGR of 84.6 %. This ratio has increased by 6.3 percentage points compared to 2018.

The professional education graduates constitute 11.2 % of graduates of upper secondary education, decreased of 0.7 percentage points compared with 2018.

In 2019, 34,891 students are graduated in tertiary education, or 1.6 % more than in 2018. Among the graduates this year in all programs, women account for 66.4 %. Graduates in Bachelor programs constitute 53.6 % of the total graduate students.

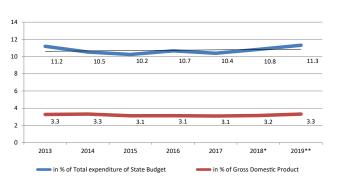
Field of study that occupies the highest weight among 10 broad areas of study is "Business administration and law" in which 27.8 % of total students are graduated in 2019. That is exactly what the field of study has been preferred by both men and women.



PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION



FIG. 1 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION



*GDP data are semi-final
** GDP data are based on quarterly estimates
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy / INSTAT

Public expenditure on education for 2019 was 55.7 billion in AL. These expenditures account for 11.3 % of total expenditure of State Budget for 2019 and a share of 3.3 % of total GDP.

In 2019, there were enrolled at all levels of formal education, 611,062 pupils and students, with a reduction of 4.7 % compared to the 2018 enrollment.

TAB. 1 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (mln ALL)
44,131
46,208
44,691
46,079
47,914
51,605
55,684

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy



ART AND CULTURE | 🦚



TAB. 1 NUMBER OF SHOWS AND SPECTATORS IN THE INSTITUTES OF CULTURE

	Number o	Number of shows		Number of spectators		endance
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
National People's Theater	156	157	39,503	34,790	253	222
The National Experimental Theater	457	444	65,989	64,684	144	146
National Theater of Opera, Ballet and National Ensemble	97	161	54,438	70,647	561	439
National Center for Children's Culture	198	236	22,051	31,795	111	135
National Circus	124	126	34,968	21,698	282	172
Total	1,032	1,124	216,949	223,614	210	199

In the year 2019, in art and cultural institutions are performed in total 1,124 shows, showing an increase of 8.9 %, compared to the year 2018. The National Experimental Theater is the institution that has achieved the highest number of shows, with 444 shows, 39.5 % of the total shows.

The number of spectators in the vear 2019 is 223,614, showing an increase of 3.1 %, compared to the year 2018. The National Theater of Opera, Ballet and National Ensemble is the institution that has achieved the highest number of spectators, with 70,647 spectators.



The average participation of spectators for performances is calculated with the total number of spectators in cultural institutions with the number of performances performed in these institutions.



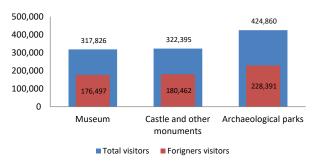
In 2019, the average number of spectators per show is 199 spectators, out of 210, which were in 2018.



CULTURAL HERITAGE



FIG.1 VISITORS IN MUSEUM, ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARKS, CASTLE AND OTHER MONUMENTS



Data on cultural heritage includes data on domestic and forigners visitors in Museum, Castle and Archaeological parks. In the year 2019, the total number of visitors in museum, castle and archaeological parks is 1,065,081 visitors, showing an increase of 6.7 %, compared to the year 2018. Archaeological Parks are the most favorite sites by visitors and are frequented by 39.9 % of the total visitors.

In cultural heritage institutions, 55.0 % of visitors are foreign visitors. Across all cultural heritage institutions a higher percentage of foreign visitors is observed compared to domestic visitors.



Cultural heritage is the totality of cultural, material and intangible assets of an individual, group or society inherited from the past that is preserved in the present, to be passed on to future generations as part of a country's national wealth, which express the values, identity, knowledge, traditions, beliefs, and cultural assets of the landscape.



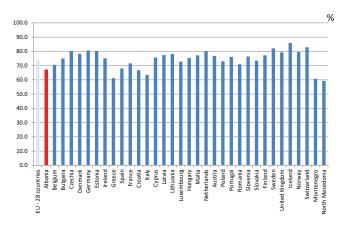
In the Museums, Archaeological Parks and Castle the number of foreign visitors is higher than that of local visitors



EMPLOYMENT



FIG.1 EMPLOYMENT RATE, AGE GROUP 20-64 YEARS; 2019



TAB. 1 POPULATION'S LABOUR MARKET STATUS

	Unit	2017	2018	2019
Total Population	1,000	2,877	2,870	2,862
Labour Force - total	-	1,385	1,404	1,430
Male	-	795	791	795
Female	-	590	613	635
Employed - total	-	1,195	1,230	1,266
Male	-	679	690	703
Female	-	516	540	563
Employment rate*	percent	57.4	59.5	61.2
Male	-	64.3	66.7	68.2
Female	-	50.3	52.4	54.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2017-2019
*) calculated over population 15-64 yrs.

LABOUR FORCE

The total of employed and unemployed persons 15 years old and over.



In 2019, the labour force participation rate, for the population aged 25-29 years, has known an increase compared to the previous year, from 78.3 % to 82.0 %.

In 2019, the employment rate for the population aged 15-64 years old is 61.2 %. Males are more active in the labour market in Albania. The employment rate for males 15-64 years old in 2019 was 68.2 %, while for females was 54.4 % leading to a gender gap in employment by 13.8 percentage points.

The agricultural and services sectors have the highest share of total employment in the country with respectively 36.4 % and 43.5 %, while employment in industry constitute 20.1 % of the total employment in 2019.

In 2019, the share of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector is 30.0 %, increasing by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2018.

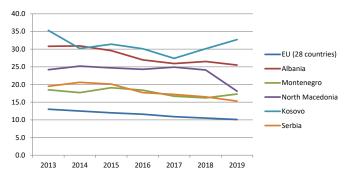
A considerable share of working age women are working as contributing family workers, mainly in agricultural farms. Females are 1.8 times more likely than males to be contributing family workers; 29.0 % of employed females and 16.4 % of employed males are unpaid family workers in 2019.

In 2019, the share of informal employment in the non-agricultural sector is 30.0 %, increasing by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2018.



UNEMPLOYMENT 6

FIG. 1 YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 15-24 NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT NOR IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING (NEET), (IN SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE REGION)



TAB. 1 UNEMPLOYMENT

	Unit	2017	2018	2019
Unemployed	1,000	190	173	165
Male	-	116	100	92
Female	-	74	73	72
Unemployment rate	%	13.7	12.3	11.5
Male	-	14.6	12.7	11.6
Female	-	12.6	11.9	11.4

Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey 2017-2019

During 2019, the Albanian labor market was characterized by a decline in the level of unemployment compared to the previous year. The unemployment rate for the population 15 years old and over reached 11.5 %, decreasing by 0.8 percentage points compared to the previous year.

The unemployment rate decreased for males as well as for females, compared to year 2018. This indicator reaches 11.6 % for males and 11.4 % for females in 2019.

During 2019, the unemployment rate for young people aged 15-24 years decreased to 27.2 % from 28.3 % in 2018. Compared to the previous year this indicator decreased by 1.8 percentage points for males while increased by 0.3 percentage points for females.

In 2019, the unemployment rate for the age group 25-54 years old decreased to 10.6 % from 11.2 % in 2018.

Young people aged 15-24 years old who are not in employment or in education or training constitute 25.5 % of the total youth in 2019.



Unemployed as percentage of the total labour force.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Persons 15-74 years old that during a specific time period meet the following three criteria: were without a job, were actively looking for a job and available to start an offered job (unemployed according to ILO definition).



In 2019, compared to the previous year, youth (15-24 years) unemployment rate has decreased by 1.8 percentage points.

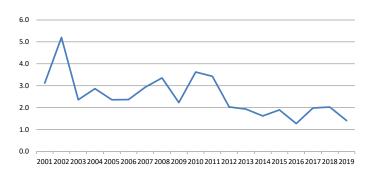




CONSUMER PRICES



FIG. 1 ANNUAL AVERAGE CHANGES OF CPI



TAB. 1 ANNUAL AVERAGE CHANGES OF CPI BY MAIN GROUPS

				%
		2017	2018	2019
000000	Total of all items	2.0	2.0	1.4
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	3.9	2.7	2.9
02.	Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco	0.7	1.8	1.3
03.	Clothing and footwear	-1.1	1.5	0.0
04.	Rent, water, fuel and power	1.0	2.8	0.7
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	-0.4	0.0	0.9
06.	Medical care	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
07.	Transport	1.9	2.4	-0.2
08.	Communication	0.3	0.7	0.1
09.	Recreation and culture	1.5	2.7	1.0
10.	Education service	0.7	0.6	0.6
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	0.1	0.9	1.1
12.	Goods and varios services	2.2	0.2	0.1

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is defined as the measure of the average change of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services, which is purchased by households and which aims to satisfy the households' needs. This index is calculated on the basis of the actual prices paid by consumers for goods and services.

The average consumer price index in 2019 had an annual increase of 1.4 %. This annual growth was lower than that of 2018, where consumer prices rose by 2.0 %. The fall in annual growth is especially due to changes in the prices of the groups "Rent, water, fuel and energy", "Transport" and "Recreation and culture" that have contributed less to the consumer price index in 2019 than a year ago.



DO YOU KNOW THAT

In 2019 consumer price index of "accommodation service" subgroup signed an increase by 3.9 % from 1.6 % that was a year ago.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is calculated based on current prices paid by consumers for goods and services.



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION BY PRODUCTION APPROACH



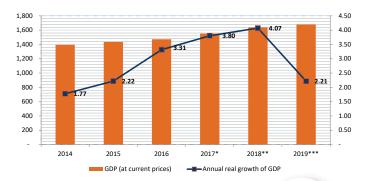
TAB. 1 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS INDICATORS

National Accounts						St	ructure of	GDP (%)	
	Unit	2016	2017*	2018**	2019***	2016	2017*	2018**	2019***
Supply (at current prices)	MIIn ALL	2,147,345	2,273,625	2,376,109	2,437,191				
GDP at market prices	-	1,472,479	1,550,645	1,635,715	1,678,309	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	674,866	722,980	740,395	758,882	45.8	46.6	45.3	45.
Uses (at current prices)	-	2,147,345	2,273,625	2,376,109	2,437,191				
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	426,693	489,536	516,748	528,856	29.0	31.6	31.6	31.5
Final Consumption of the Households	-	1,179,608	1,223,514	1,277,421	1,333,556	80.1	78.9	78.1	79.
Final Consumption of General Government									
and NPISHs	-	178,465	189,223	197,698	207,042	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	358,813	381,094	390,720	374,868	24.4	24.6	23.9	22.
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	3,766	(9,742)	-6,477	-7,130	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.
Annual real growth of GDP	%	3.31	3.80	4.07	2.21				
	1.000 ALL	512	540	571	588				
Gross Domestic Product per Capita	Euro	3,727	4,023	4,473	4,781				
	USD	4,124	4,531	5,284	5,353				

2017* Final data 2018** Semi final data 2019*** Preliminary data During the year 2019, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by 2.21 % compared with the year 2018, based on preliminary quaterly estimations data. In 2018, the economy performed a real GDP growth rate by 4.07 % compared with 2017, after a growth rate by 3.80 % in 2017 compared with 2016.

Related to GDP structure by economic activities, *Services* continue to represent the main share in the economy for year 2019, by 48,58 % of GDP and they increased by 3,34 % in real terms. *Industry* and *Construction* realized 20,06 % of Gross Domestic Products. *Industry* rose by 2,72 % in real terms, meanwhile *Construction* decreased by 3,72 %. *Agriculture, hunting and forestry* with 18,63 % share of GDP, grew by 1,35 % in real terms.

FIG. 1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION





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



In 2018, the economy performed a real GDP growth rate by 4.07 % compared with 2017, after a growth rate by 3.80 % in 2017 compared with 2016.

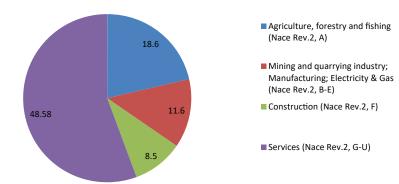


TAB. 1 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

ational Accounts						Structure of Gro	ss Domestic P Activities (conomic
	Unit	2016	2017*	2018**	2019***	2016	2017*	2018**	2019***
GDP (at current prices)	Miln ALL	1,472,479	1,550,645	1,635,715	1,678,309	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Nace Rev.2, A)	-	292,287	294,966	301,641	312,627	19.8	19.0	18.4	18.6
Mining and quarrying industry; Manufacturing; Electricity & Gas (Nace Rev.2, B-E)	-	180,221	173,995	201,096	194,019	12.2	11.2	12.3	11.6
Construction (Nace Rev.2, F)	-	131,089	141,692	147,050	142,605	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.5
Services (Nace Rev.2, G-U)	-	687,606	743,838	780,891	815,352	46.7	48.0	47.7	48.58

2017* Final data 2018** Semi final data 2019*** Preliminary data

FIG. 1 STRUCTURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (%)



According to GDP by expenditure approach, Final consumption constitutes a major share in the economy, with 91.79 %. This component rose by 4.39 % in nominal terms and 3.30 % in real terms. In the total Final Consumption, final consumption of households occupies the largest share, of 87.56 %, followed by the final consumption of General Government with 12.56 % and final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) with 0.88 %.

In 2019, gross fixed capital formation, which constitutes 22.34 % of GDP, decreased by 4.06 % in real terms compared with 2018.

Exports of goods and services increased by 2.52 % in nominal terms and 6.05 % in real terms, while imports of goods and services increased by 2.50 % in nominal terms and 2.72 % in real terms compared with 2018.



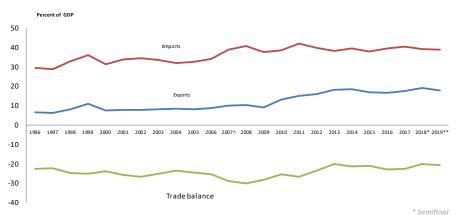
In 2019, gross fixed capital formation, which constitutes 22.34 % of GDP, decreased by 4.06 % in real terms compared with 2018.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE



FIG. 1 INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND BALANCE OF GOODS



** Preliminary

^ Series 1996-2007 does not reect new reviews

TAB. 1 EXTERNAL TRADE OF GOODS

mil	lion	ALL

	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019
Exports (FOB)	48,430	62,121	104,515	255,759	298,790
Imports (CIF)	159,465	236,072	428,839	552,281	649,111
Trade balance (Exports-Imports)	-111,035	-173,951	-324,324	-296,522	-350,321
Trade Volume (Exports+Imports)	207,894	298,193	533,353	808,040	947,901
Percentage of coverage (%)	30.4	26.3	24.4	46.3	46.0

In 2019 the trade volume of goods decreased about 0.4 % compared with 2018, having an annual decrease for exports by 3.8 % and an annual increase by 1.2 % for imports.

The most important groups of goods that are exported by Albania are: "Textile and textile articles", "Footwear" and "Mineral products". In 2019 these groups have occupied respectively 20.5 %, 19.1 % and 16.8 % of total exports.

The most important groups of goods that are imported by Albania are: "Machinery, mechanic and electric equipment" and "Textile and textile articles". In 2019 these groups have occupied respectively 14.4 % and 10.9 % of total imports.

The three main partners for exports and imports, for 2019, are: Italy, Greece and Germany, representing 56.9 % of Albanian exports and 40.8 % of Albanian imports.



The trade balance of goods is an indicator, which is calculated as the difference between the total of goods exported and the total of imported goods. When this difference is positive we have a trade surplus and when it is negative we have a trade deficit.



n 2019 Greece is the second main partner representing



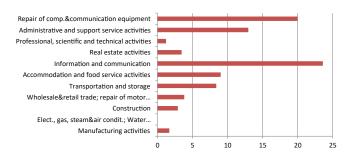
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATON TECHNOLOGIES IN ENTERPRISES



TAB. 1 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ENTERPRISES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISE, 2016-2018

	2016	2017	2018
Enterprises using computers	95.6	96.0	97.3
Employees using computers at their work	28.0	28.1	26.0
Enterprises with internet Acces	96.8	96.9	97.5
Enterprises with website	51.6	47.3	44.9
Enterprises that use social media	38.9	46.8	52.4
Enterprises that did e-commerce sales	7.1	7.7	5.3

FIG. 1 ENTERPRISES THAT DID E-COMMERCE SALES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, 2018



TAB. 2 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ENTERPRISES BY SIZE CLASS OF ENTERPRISES, 2018

Size class of enterprises	Enterprises using computers	Employees using computers at their work	Enterprises that did e- commerce sales
Total	97.3	97.5	5.3
10-49 employed	96.7	97.5	4.6
50-249 employed	99.7	99.5	9.7
250+ employed	100.0	100.0	16.9

Enterprises that used the computer for work purposes, during 2018, represent 97.3 % of economic enterprises with 10 or more employed, from 96.0 % in 2017.

Share of employed using the computer for work purposes is 26.0 % from 28.1 % that was in 2017.

The percentage of enterprises with internet access is 97.5 % of total enterprises using computers, increasing by 0.6 percentage points, compared to 2017. In 2018, the enterprises that had a website were 44.9 % of the enterprises using computers with internet access.

Generally, electronic commerce is carried out by enterprises operating in the information and communication activities by 23.6 %.



Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to technologies that provide access to information through telecommunications through internet, network, mobile phones and other communication media.



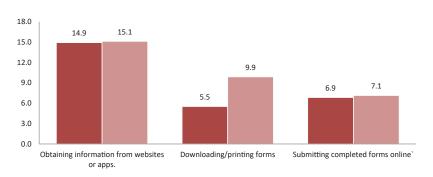
In 2018, the percentage of enterprises with 250+ employees that use computer with internet access is 100%?



STATISTICS OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY USAGE BY HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS



FIG. 1 USE OF E-GOVERNMENT 2018-2019, IN %.



2018 2019

Internet is an interconnected computer networking system that uses the Internet Protocol Suite (TCP / IP) to connect billions of devices worldwide. It is a network of networks consisting of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, with local to global scope, connected by a wide array of electronic, wireless, and optical network technologies. The Internet carries a wide range of information resources and services, such as hypertext related documents and World Wide Web (WWW) applications, email, telephony and peer-to-peer file sharing networks.



DO YOU KNOW THAT

The highest increase on usage of e-goverment in 2019 is recorded for the category "downloading / printing of official forms" by 4.4 points percentage compared to 2018.

Use of ICT's by individuals aged 16 to 74

In 2019, 68.6 % of the population aged 16 - 74 used the internet in "the last three months" from the moment of conducting the interview, while 87.1 % of them used it on a daily basis and 11.5 % (at least once a week).

In 2019, the use of internet "in the last three months" from the moment of conducting the interview, has recorded the highest percentages among the age groups 25-34 with 26.1 % and 16-24 with 25.7 %.

Households with Internet access

82.2 % of Albanian households have access to the internet, compared with 80.7 % in the previous year.

Use of e-government

In 2019 all categories of electronic contacts through internet with public authorities and some public services like: websites concerning citizen obligations, rights, official documents, public educational services etc. have increased.

Use of e-commerce (online purchases)

Online purchases are carried out by 10.1 % of the population aged 16 - 74 years old in the last 12 months from the moment of conducting the interview.





TAB. 1 FIELD CROP PRODUCTION

000/ton

Field crop	2017	2018	2019*
Cereals	701.7	678.2	666.1
Wheat	274.9	240.3	233.2
Maize	381.1	391.1	389.0
Rye	2.7	2.3	2.6
Barley	9.0	9.7	7.9
Oats	34.1	34.9	33.4
Vegetables & melons	1,152	1,166	1,258
Potatoes	249.8	254.5	260.7
White beans	21.2	24.5	24.8
Industrial crops	3.0	3.3	3.0
Tabacco	1.4	1.7	1.4
Sunflower	1.1	0.8	1.0
Soybean Aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary	0.5	0.7	0.6
plants	12.8	12.5	12.9
Strawberry	5.1	4.4	5.3
Forage	6,689	7,050	7,115

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

TAB. 2 PRODUCTION OF PERMANENT CROPS

000/ton

Permanent crops	2017	2018	2019*
Fruit trees	263	274	273
Olives	108	118	98
Citrus	41	45	47
Total Grape	203	185	190
Vineyard	123	110	114
Pergola	80	74	76

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development * Data for the year 2019 are preliminary

TAB. 3 PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES IN **GREENHOUSES** 000/ton

Vegetables	2017	2018	2019*
Total Vegetables in greenhouses	244	254	269
Tomatoes	144	140	148
Peppers	20	22	25
Cucumbers	63	71	74
Other vegetables in greenhouses	18	21	21

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development * Data for the year 2019 are preliminary

During the year 2019 we have an increasing trend of agricultural production.

Field crops

The production of vegetables is 7.9 % higher in 2019 compared to 2018. An increase is also seen in the production of white beans and potatoes with 1.0 % and 2.4 % in 2019 compared to 2018. Production of cereals is decreased by 1.8 %. The production of aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary plants is 3.1 % higher in 2019. Production of aromatic plants, medicinal and culinary was 12 922 tones in 2019. Also production of strawberry is 20 % higher in 2019 compared to 2018.

Permanent crops

Production of permanent crops has increased from year to year. Production of grape in 2019 compared to 2018 increased with 2.7 %, with citrus with 3 %, while olive production has decreased by 16.4 % and fruit trees has decreased by 0.6 % compared to the previous year.



Vegetable production did increase as result of early sown area and growth of vegetables in greenhouses

Production of vegetables in greenhouse represents area of vegetables.

^{*} Data for the year 2019 are preliminary



TAB. 1 NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, (000 HEADS)

Indicators	2017	2018	2019*
Cattle	475.2	467.3	415.6
- Cows	349.2	342.7	316.4
Sheep/goats	2,858.6	2,781.0	2,621.2
Sheep	1,925.5	1,863.8	1,758.3
- Milked			
sheep	1,407.3	1,366.2	1,257.4
Goat	933.1	917.2	862.9
- Milked			
goats	717.4	699.2	670.9
Pigs	180.1	184.1	183.8
- Sows	11.8	12.1	13.5
Equidae	88.6	88.4	86.5
Poultry	7,834.6	8,362.5	8,179.2
Beehives	290.0	285.5	288.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
* Data for the year 2019 are preliminary

TAB. 2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, (000 TONNES)

Indicators	2017	2018	2019*
Milk	1,156.2	1,144.4	1,112.2
Cows milk	982.5	973.5	946.6
Sheep milk	86.9	84.8	81.7
Goat's milk	86.8	86.0	84.0
Meat live weight	161.3	161.4	156.9
Cattle	72.3	68.8	66.1
Sheep and goats	52.0	55.9	54.1
Pork	17.0	16.9	16.7
Poultry	20.0	19.7	20.0
Wool (tonnes)	3,123.0	3,331.2	3,182.1
Eggs (million)	811.0	827.5	864.5
Honey (tonnes)	3,614.0	3,936.7	4,116.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
* Data for the year 2019 are preliminary



Livestock covers all domestic animals regardless of their age, location or their breeding purpose for racial improvement or livestock products. During 2019 a downward trend is noticed in the number of livestock heads. Compared to the previous year, the number of cattle decreased by about 11.07 %, the number of sheep by 5.66 % and the number of goats deceased with 5.92 %. Meanwhile, an increase is shown in the the number of sows by 11.74 % and the number of beehives by about 1.01 % compared to 2018.

On the other hand, a special attention is being paid to apiculture (bee-keeping) where there is an increase in the activity of farmers in some areas of the country. In 2019, compared with 2018, honey production increased by 4.56 % and egg production by 4.47 % while meat production decreased by 2.77 %.

Milk production has dropped by 2.81 % compared to 2018 and meanwhile milk production structure is 85.1 % cow's milk, sheep milk 7.3 %, goat milk 7.6 %.



Special attention is being paid to beekeeping where an expansion of farmers' activity is observed in some areas of the country

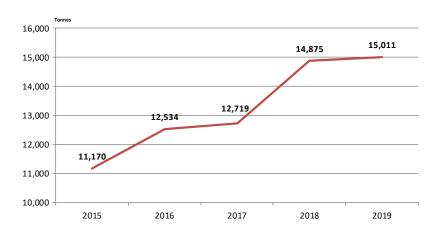




TAB. 1 FISH CATCH

Categories	2017	2018	2019
Total fishing	12,719	14,875	15,011
Marine	4,609	5,537	5,499
Costal line	1,074	315	342
Costal lagoons	599	350	94
Inland waters	2,007	2,427	2,772
Aquaculture	4,000	5,138	5,229
Mitylus galloprovicialis	430	1,108	1,075

FIG. 1 FISHING BY WATER CATEGORIES



Fishing includes all fleet activity data and production capacity of different fishing areas.

Fishery activities refers to the total activities related to fish research, the issuance, placement and withdrawal of fishing gear, on board transfer of catches, transshipment, on-board storage, and on-board transformation, transfer, placing on barges, fattening and unloading fish and fishery products

Fish catch data (fish and aquaculture production) are collected by water categories. The aquatic fisheries categories are: marine fishing, brackish waters, lagoons, inland waters, aquaculture and mollusks.



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.



During 2019, the largest increase was recorded by fish catch in inland waters with about 14.2% compared to 2018





TAB. 1 MBETJET URBANE DHE INERTE TË MENAXHAURA SIPAS QARQEVE, 2018

	Urban Waste Urban Waste quantiy Tonnes/Inhabitant (tonnes)		Inert Waste
Prefectures			Inert waste quantity (tonnes)
2016	1.300.37	7 452	203.009
2017	1,253,91	3 437	162,330
2018	1,325,07	1 462	73,522

Source of information: INSTAT annual regular survey 2019 ref to 2018

Waste means substances or objects; result of human activity or natural cycles intended to be not deseeded for proprietary.

Urban 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 waste 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.



The amount of waste managed for residents in the last year has shown an increasing trend, and the rate of population coverage with community services for urban waste management by municipalities is also increasing.

Urban and inert waste Waste - 2018

Solid urban waste are solid household waste and other waste similar to those that are managed with public funds as community services to the population in both residential and temporary areas. Urban waste statistics refer to annual generalized data at country level for the production of standard statistical indicators according to the definitions in Albanian and European legislation. Indicators on the amount of waste per inhabitant refer to the resident population and the total amount of waste managed with public funds under the direction of the municipalities across the country. In 2018, were managed above 1.32 million tonnes of waste referred to 1.25 million tonnes in 2017, marking an increase of this indicator by about 5.6 percentage points.

The annual amount of waste managed per inhabitant nationwide has fluctuated steadily, this figure being 462 kg/inhabitant in 2018 from 437 kg/ inhabitant that was in 2017, thus marking an increase by about 5.7 %.



BATHING WATER QUALITY IN BEACHES



TAB. 1 BATHING WATER QUALITY IN ALBANIAN BEACHES

Stations*			
	2016	2017	2018
Beaches			
Velipojë	7	7	7
Shëngjin	5	5	5
Durrës	21	21	21
Kavajë	9	9	9
Vlorë	10	10	10
Dhërmi	4	4	4
Himarë	5	5	5
Borsh	3	3	3
Sarandë	6	6	6
Gjiri i Lalzit	3	3	3
Qeparo	2	2	2
Ksamil	3	3	3

^{*} Note: Number of monitored stations in beaches

BEACHES - 2018

In 2018 the best quality bathing water beaches result in Dhermi, Himara and Borsh, where respectively 100 % of the observed stations are valued with excellent quality. The quality indicators of washing waters on Albania's beaches have generally remained at the same levels as excellent or good quality in 85% of them. Data on the quality of water on the Albanian beaches refer to repeated measurements on all sea beaches. These data refer mainly to the content of bacterial colonies originating from discharges into marine waters and inland waters.





Bathing waters in beaches - are very important for the Albanian economy. There are a lot of revelations for water quality of Albanian beaches. Over all the FC'FS - 50 and FC'FS - 90 (fecal indicators) content are important.

^{*} Quality expresses the rate in percentage of compliance to WHO quality standards in the respective beaches

Source of information: Ministry of Environment



FOREST | PMP

TAB. 1 FOREST FUND BY PROPETIES

		Area . Ha	. Ha Volume 000m3			
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Total forests	1,052,237	1,051,871	1,051,859	55,185	54,925	54,878
States forests	1,023,457	1,023,091	1,023,079	51,891	51,631	51,584
Privat forests	28,780	28,780	28,780	3,294	3,294	3,294

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

The forests of Albania in 2018, cover an area of 1,051,859 ha, representing 60.44% of the total forest and pasture fund, with a total volume of timber 54,878 / 000 m³

FIG. 1 FOREST FOUND BY PROPETIES (000/M3)

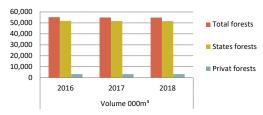
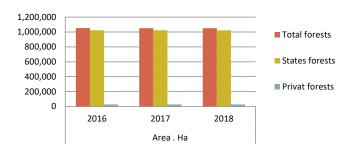


FIG. 2 FOREST FOUND BY PROPETIES (HA)





In 2018 the largest percentage in the forest fund it is occupied by decidous forests with 49.8 % of the total area followed by shrubs with 35.8 % and conifers with 14.4 %.



In 2018 the largest percentage in the forest fund it is occupied by decidous forests with 49.8 % of the total area followed by shrubs with 35.8 % and conifers with





TAB. 1 NETWORK OF PROTECTED AREAS

	Number of protected areas			Surface of protected areas		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Total	800	800	801	477,566	477,566	523,831
Natural and Scientific Reserves	2	2	2	4,800	4,800	4,800
National Parks	15	15	14	210,501	210,501	230,707
Nature Monuments	750	750	750	3,470	3,470	3,470
Managed Natural Reserves	24	24	25	144,685	144,685	169,275
Protected Landscape / Seascape	5	5	6	95,864	95,864	97,333
Protected Resource Area	4	4	4	18,245	18,245	18,245

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

"Protected area" are declared land, water, marine and coastal territories set for the protection of biological diversity, natural and cultural assets, attachment, which are managed by legal and modern scientific methods. Protected areas are divided into 6 categories which are:Strict nature reserve, National park, Natural monument, Managed Natural Reserve, Protected Landscape, Protected area of managed resources.

PROTECTED AREA

FIG. 1 NUMBER OF PROTECTED AREAS (NO)

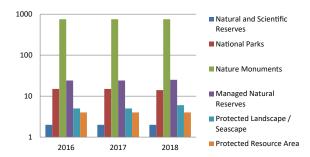
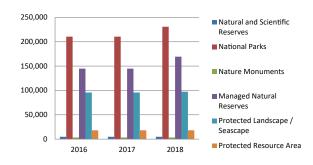


FIG. 2 SURFACE OF PROTECTED AREAS





In 2018 there were changes in number of protected areas, where it was declared a new nature park. Thereby, the surface of protected area is increased with 9.6 % compared to 2017

In 2018 there were changes in number of protected areas, where it was declared a new nature park. Thereby, the surface of protected area is increased



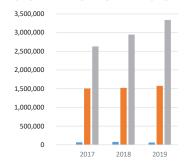




TAB.1 FOREING TRADE IN GOODS BY MODE OF TRANSPORT, 2019

	E:	xport	Im	port
	million ALL	% to total	million ALL	% to total
Total	298,790	100	649,111	100
Maritime transport	176,827	59.2	314,583	48.5
Rail transport	4	0.0	4,190	0.6
Road transport	116,897	39.1	283,523	43.7
Air transport	1,385	0.5	20,865	3.2
Other	3,677	1.2	25,950	4.0

FIG. 1 PASSENGER TRANSPORT BY MODE OF TRANSPORT



■ Number of sea passengers ■ Number of air passengers

■ Number of railway passengers

Number of passengers traveling by air in 2019, occupies 67.1 % of the total number of passenger (s, followed by number of passenger traveling by sea with 31.7 % and by rail with 1.2 %.

In 2019 volume of goods transported by sea, occupies 59.2 % of total exports in Albania and 48.5 % of total imports in Albania.

According to the total volume of goods transported by means of transport, 13.7 % were realized through rail transport, 86.2 % through sea transport and 0.1 % by air transport (postal service included).



	2017	2018	2019
Number of flights	24,564	25,510	28,695
Number of overflights	166,969	176,130	188,032
Numver of airlines	17	21	17



In 2019, about 51.8 % of the trade volume of goods was transported by sea.

Volume of freights: Any goods conveyed by merchant ships, railway or maritime transport.



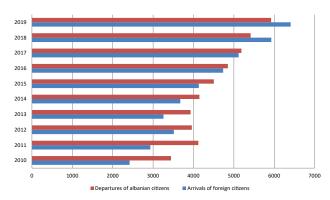
TOURISM IN ALBANIA



TAB.1 ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS AT NATIONAL BORDER, BY NATIONALITY

	2017	2018	2019
Total	5,117,700	5,926,803	6,406,038
I Africa	2,080	3,457	21,645
II America	123,729	148,845	153,579
III.East Asia and Pacific	53,533	68,121	66,757
IV.Middle East	4,722	7,174	11,005
V. South Asia	2,216	3,115	3,167
VI. Europe	4,686,695	5,331,614	5,774,226
Central /Eastern Europe	269,261	362,083	371,988
- Northen Europe	204,099	212,246	234,902
- Southern Europe	3,810,337	4,301,996	4,635,974
- Western Europe	316,120	357,411	416,983
- East/ Mediterranean Euope	86,878	97,878	114,379
VII Other countries not specified	244,725	364,477	375,659

FIG. 1 DEPARTURES OF ALBANIAN CITIZENS AND ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN CITIZENS



in Albania increased by 8.1 % while the departures of Albanian citizens increased by 9.4 % compared to 2018. The arrivals of foreign citizens

In 2019 the arrivals of foreign citizens

The arrivals of foreign citizens in 2019 from the European region occupy the largest share of foreign citizens by 90.1 %.

Southern Europe occupies the highest percentage of arrivals of foreign citizens, by 80.3 % of the total arrivals from Europe followed by Western Europe with 7.2 % and Central /Eastern Europe by 6.4 %.

The arrivals of foreign citizens from other regions occupy 9.9 % of the total arrivals of foreign citizens.

Arrivals: Include all entries at the border points (by, air, sea and land). Arrivals is a concept that refers to all entries. A person who visits some countries simultaneously during the year is counted every time as a new entry.

Departures: Includes all exits at the border points. Departures measure the flow of citizens who leave the country of reference. A person who leaves the country of reference several times during a year is always counted as a new exit.



The arrivals of foreign citizens in 2019 from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro accounted with 52.6 % the total arrivals of the foreign citizens.

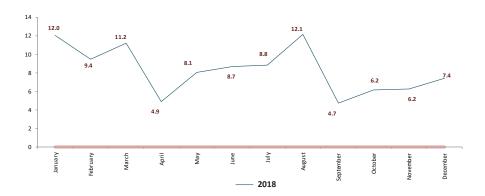




TOURSIM DEMAND SIDE STATISTICS (HOUSEHOLDS)



FIG. 1 TRIPS DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO MONTH OF DEPARTURE, 2018 (%)



Tourism: means the activity of visitors taking a trip to a main destination outside the usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose, including business, leisure or other personal purpose, other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.

Traveller: A person who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose or duration.

Travel: Refers to the activity of travellers.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The destinations that have recorded the highest increase of trips in 2018 compared to 2017 in Albania are: Korçë (46.4 %) and Tiranë (22.1 %) and abroad in: Thailand (79.5 %) and Dubai (57.1 %).

In 2018, the number of trips made for personal or business purposes (within or outside of Albania) carried out by individuals residing in Albania over 15 years of age was 4,542,794. Trips made for personal purposes represent 95.6 % of total trips, while trips for business purposes 4.4 %. On average in 2018 an individual in Albania has made 1.9 trips. In the figure. 1 is presented the trips distribution according to month of departure in 2018.

Trips by purpose

The distribution of trips in 2018 shows that trips made in Albania for personal purposes represent 79.5 % of overall trips and trips made for personal purposes represent 16.1 % while trips made for business purposes are carried out abroad (2.9 %), compared with those carried out in Albania (1.5 %).

Trips by destination

In 2018, the most preferred destinations of trips for personal or business purposes in Albania are the prefectures of: Tiranë (27.1 %), Korçë (12.2 %), Vlorë (11.1 %) and Durrës (9.1 %). The highest percentages of trips abroad are recorded in: Greece (7.3 %), Italy (4.6 %) and Montenegro (1.6 %).

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