

# **STATISTICAL YEARBOOK**

**2011 - 2015**

**STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2011-2015**

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Statistical processing: **INSTAT**

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## Introduction

Institute of Statistics presents to the decision makers, administrators, business community, researchers and all users of statistical data, the Statistical Yearbook 2011-2015. This publication reaches the users with a new format following the examples and experiences of the European countries. The main purpose of the Statistical Yearbook is to provide in a single volume a comprehensive review of the social and economic statistics, in a specific period. The statistics reflected in the Statistical Yearbook are prepared in a detailed format by the dedicated experts of the Institute of Statistics.

Statistical data on economy, society, environment, agriculture, etc. are presented in this publication of 177 pages, divided in 18 chapters which beside the text and methodological part contain 141 tables and 100 graphs.

Thanks to the considerable number of data, the Statistical Yearbook remains one of the most important publications of Institute of Statistics. It serves as an instrument that guides the user in the plurality of data produced, an instrument that INSTAT will not miss to ameliorate and update in order to follow the same pace of the increasing demand for information of the society.

The publication is available in the electronic format as well.

INSTAT thanks all institutions which passed on information and contributed to broadening the content of the Statistical Yearbook.

Mirela MUÇA  
Director General, INSTAT

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mirela Muça', with a stylized flourish at the end.



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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
M <sup>3</sup>	-	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
NGJ	-	Ndryshimi i Gjendjeve
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 2011-2015, 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 shows 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.

As of January 1, 2011 until January 1, 2016 the population of our country has decreased by some 26 thousand inhabitants, this is equivalent to an annually increasing rate of -0.2 %. Population change is the result of two components: natural increase and net migration, as shown in Figure 3. Negative net migration (outflows exceed inflows) has played an essential role in the population decline of the country, but nevertheless the natural increase even though still positive (Figure 2) is unable 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 in Figure 3, not necessarily the changes in the natural increase follows the population change, and this because an important impact in population change is given by the net migration balance.

Population density in the mid of 2015 is 100.5 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, it has a slightly decrease throughout the last five years.

Tab. 1 Average population by sex and density

		Average population (thousand)	Density
2011	Total	2,905	101
	Male	1,455	
	Female	1,450	
2012	Total	2,900	100.9
	Male	1,456	
	Female	1,444	
2013	Total	2,898	100.8
	Male	1,459	
	Female	1,439	
2014	Total	2,894	100.7
	Male	1,461	
	Female	1,433	
2015	Total	2,889	100.5
	Male	1,461	
	Female	1,428	

Fig. 1 Population by sex

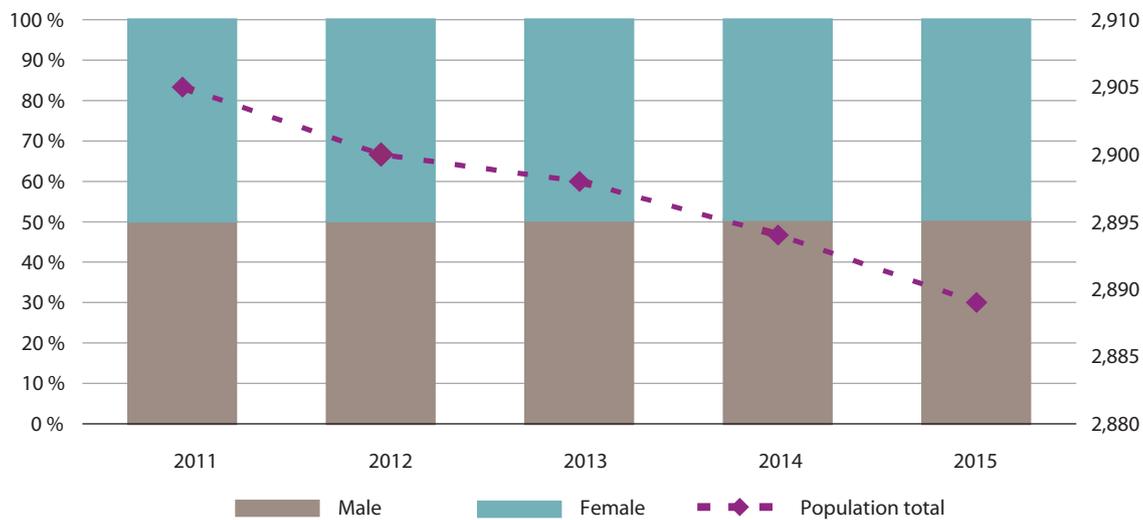


Fig. 2 Births, deaths and natural increase

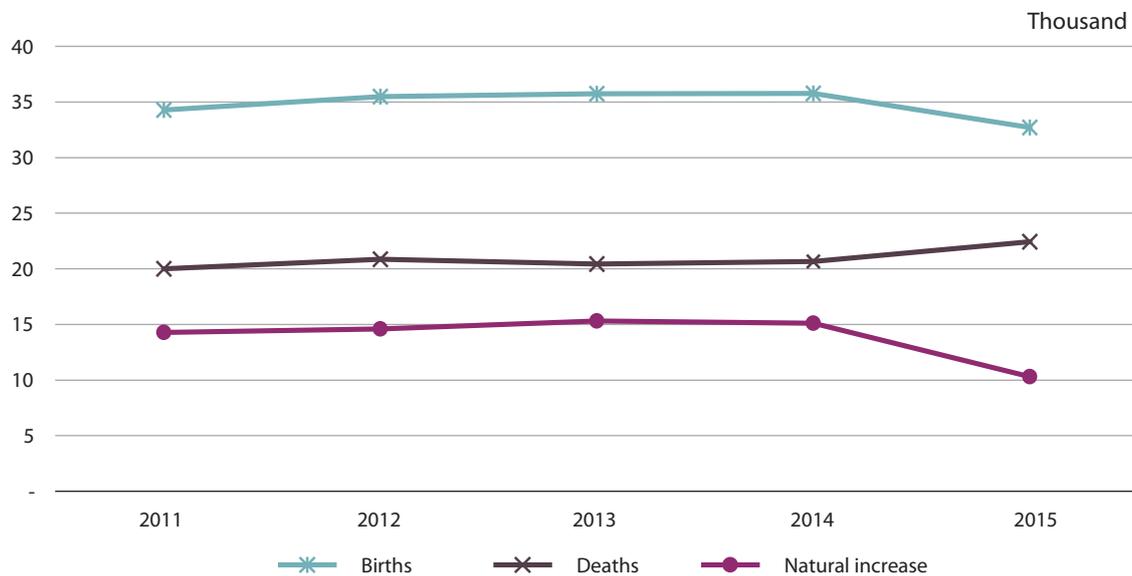
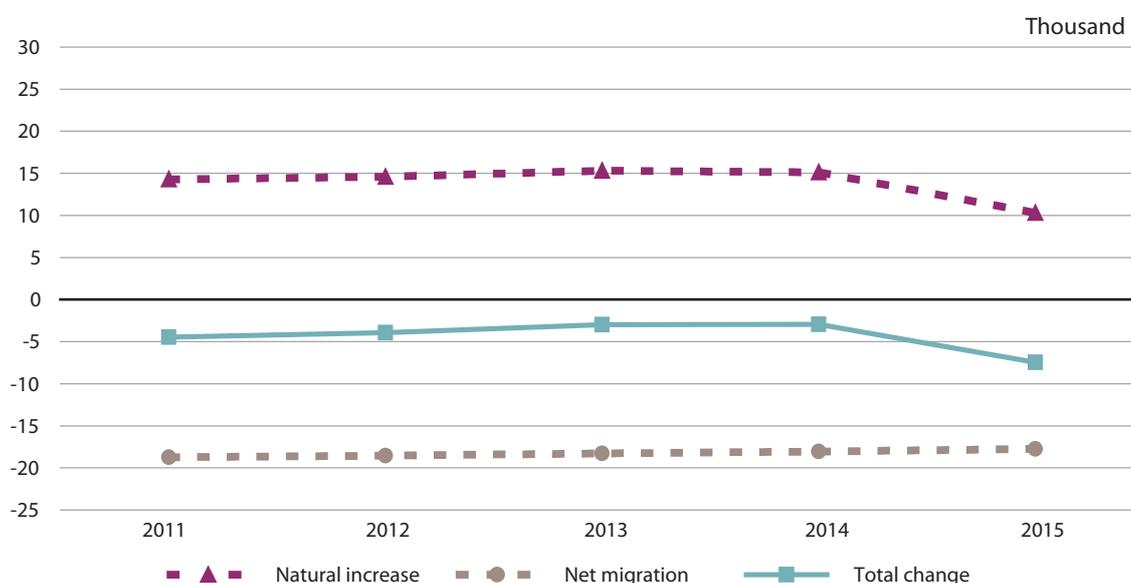


Fig. 3 Population change by two components



## Population structure

Figure 4 shows the population structure considering the three broad age groups of the population. In 2015, in the average total population of Albania, young persons (0-14 years) occupied 18.1%, the working age population 15-64 is estimated two-thirds 69.3 % of the total population, while the population over 65 years occupied 12.6 % 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).

This trend is supported by the population projections 2011-2060. Figure 8 reflects the population projections for the period 2015-2060 for four broad age groups of the population. 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 million in 2011. While the age groups 65-79 and 80+ are expected to increase during the period in question.

Table 2 shows 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 2015 the old age dependency

ratio in Albania is 18.2 % against 16.5 % in 2011. 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 2015 is 26.1% against 31.2 % in 2011, showing a downward trend of this ratio in our country.

Population pyramids (Figure 5 and Figure 6) 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 2016 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.

Median and the mean age of the population are indicators that show clear trends towards aging of our population. From the Figure 7 is observed a significant increase in median age, which marks 35.5 in 2015 from 32 years that has been in 2011. The median age 35.5 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 37.2 years in 2015, which is higher than that of 2011 by about 2 years.

Fig. 4 Average population by three broad age group



Tab. 2 Indicators of population structure

	Mean age	Young age dependency ratio	The old age dependency ratio	Total age dependency ratio	Percentage of population 80+
	years	%			
2011	34,9	31.2	16.5	47.7	2.0
2012	35,5	29.8	16.8	46.6	2.0
2013	36,1	28.4	17.2	45.7	2.1
2014	36,6	27.4	17.8	45.2	2.2
2015	37,2	26.1	18.2	44.3	2.2

Fig. 5 Population pyramids, 2011-2015

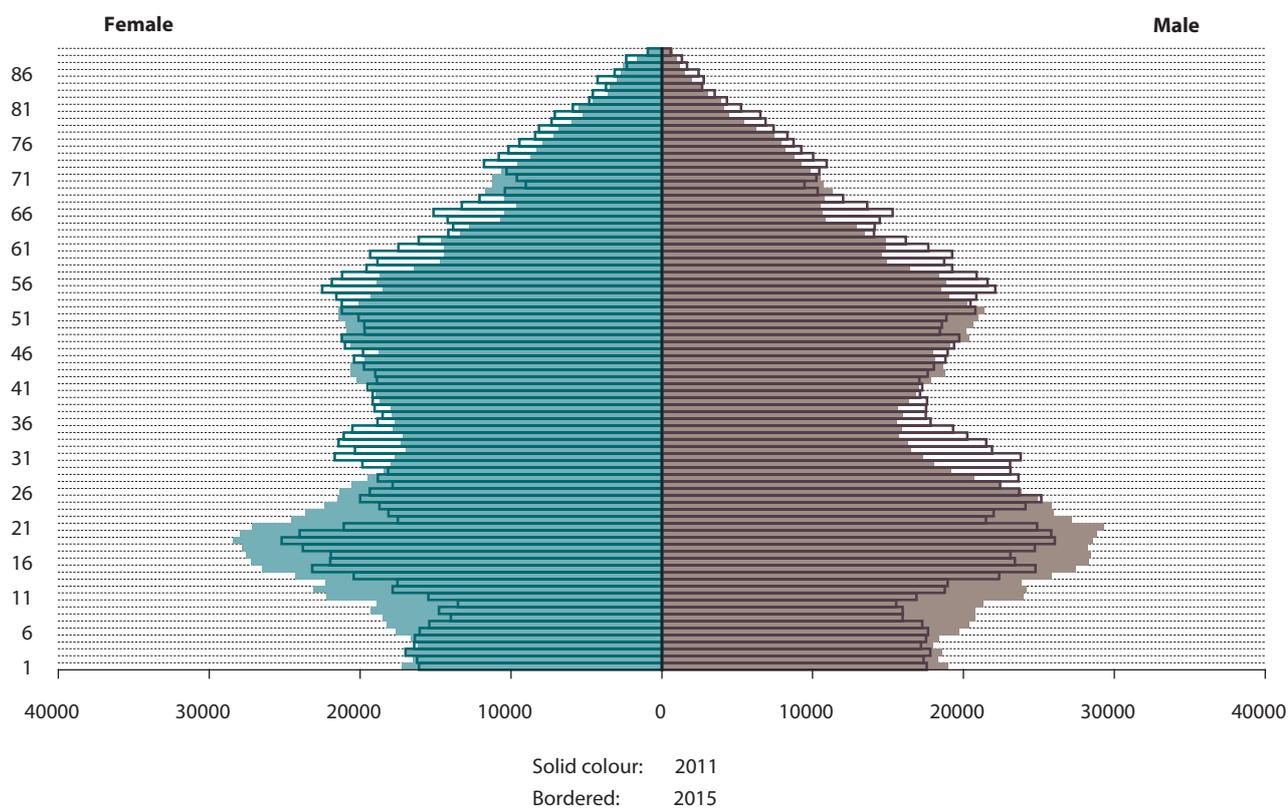


Fig. 6 Population pyramids, 2016-2060

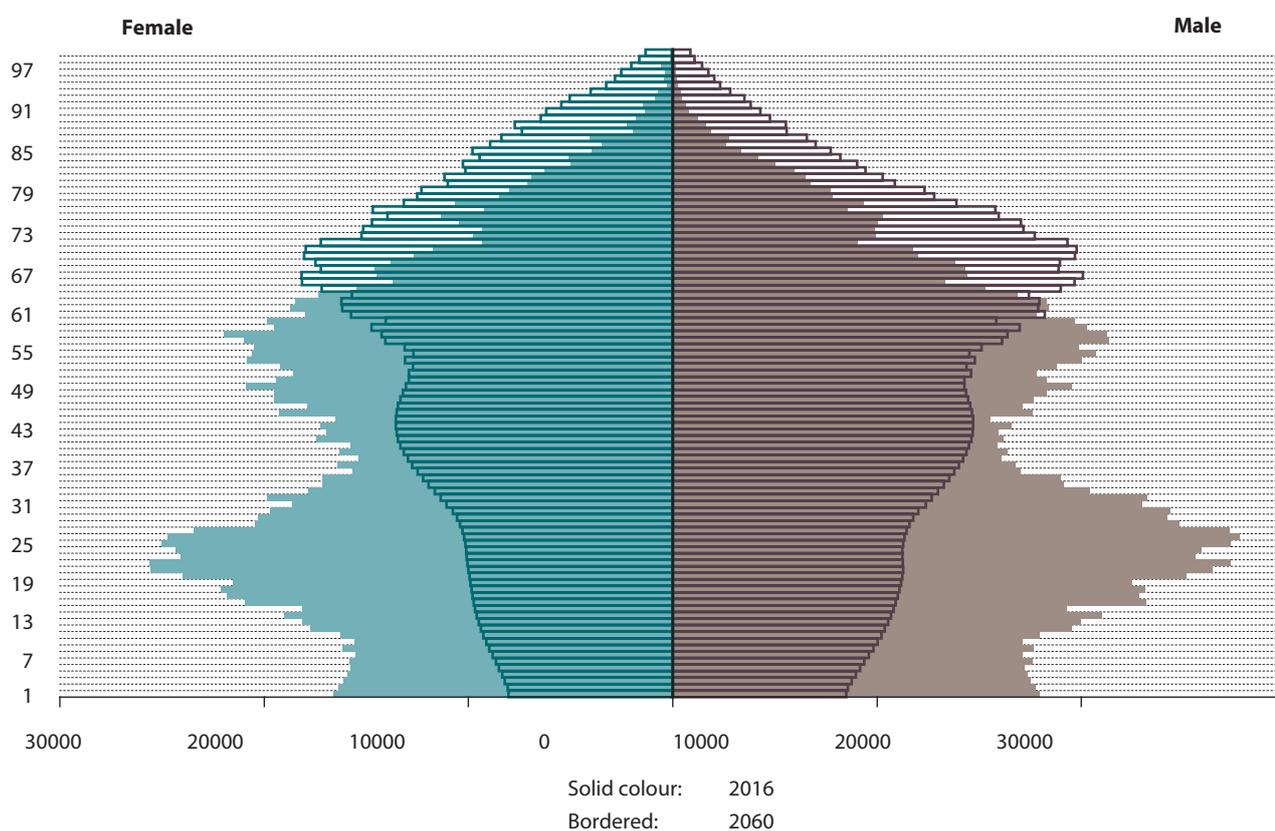


Fig. 7 Mean age and median age

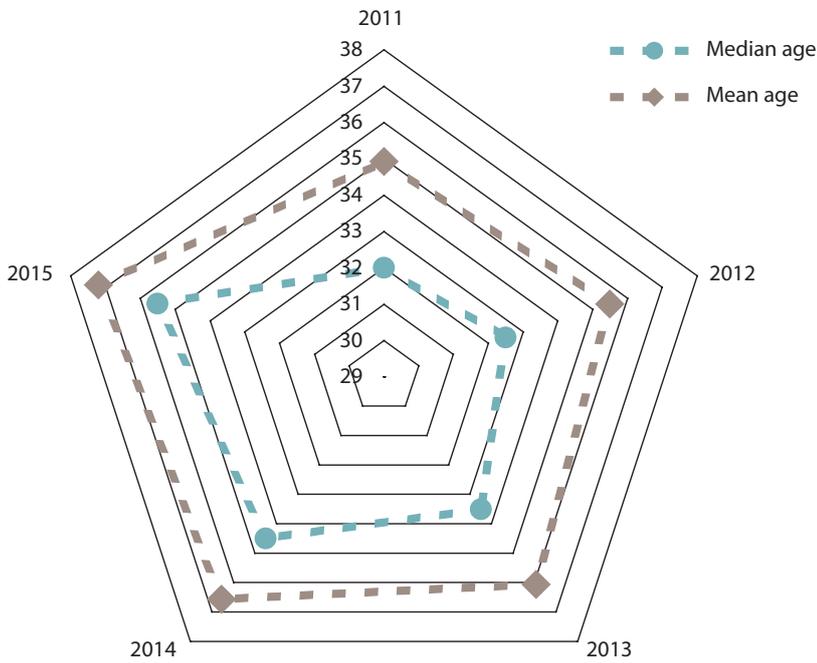
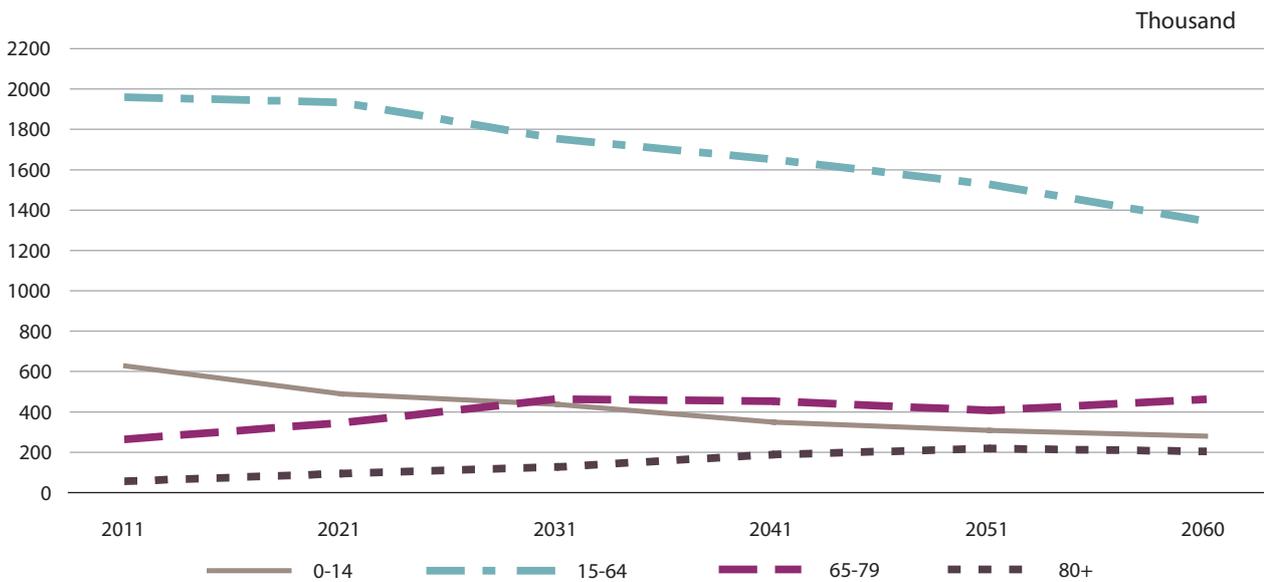


Fig. 8 Population by major age group



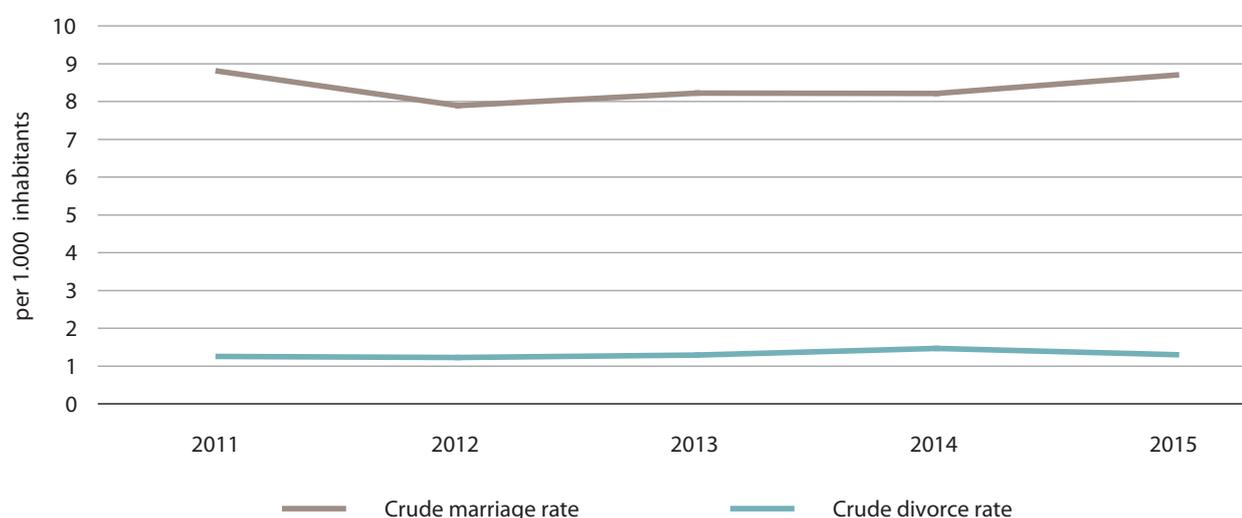
## Marriages and divorces

The figure below illustrates crude marriage and divorce rates expressed per 1.000 inhabitants. In 2015, 25 thousand marriages are recorded in the civil registration offices, or expressed as crude rate, 8.7 marriages per 1.000 thousands inhabitants. This coefficient has fluctuated during the period 2011-2015. It is important to be mentioned that the mean age at marriage has not changed during the given period for both males and females. In 2015, the mean age at marriage is 29.6 years old for males and 24.1 years old for females, which have remained in the same levels during this 5 years period.

The favourite month for Albanians to get married is August, followed by July and January.

As for divorces, there are 3.761 in 2015, or expressed per 1.000 inhabitants 1.3 divorces. Over the years 2011-2013 this rate has fluctuated around 1.2 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants, in the year 2014 it has been noticed an increase in their number, while in 2015 this coefficient has decreased to the past year's level.

Fig. 9 Crude rate of marriages and divorces



Tab. 3 Marriages by marriage month

Months	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,556</b>	<b>22,891</b>	<b>23,820</b>	<b>23,769</b>	<b>24,997</b>
January	2,901	2,340	2,168	2,207	2,221
February	2,097	1,485	1,820	1,792	1,844
March	2,064	1,598	1,780	1,758	1,975
April	2,056	1,876	1,894	1,840	2,024
May	1,886	1,672	1,756	1,690	1,748
June	1,728	1,426	1,583	1,568	1,979
July	1,714	1,737	1,841	1,627	2,222
August	3,143	2,898	2,769	2,732	3,050
September	2,264	2,059	2,255	2,359	2,207
October	1,917	2,037	2,059	2,158	2,075
November	1,770	1,672	1,756	1,721	1,668
December	2,016	2,091	2,139	2,317	1,984

### Fertility

Women are delivering less children thus slowing down the natural population increase. Figure 10 illustrates total fertility rate. In 2011 this indicator was 1.65 live births per woman showing a slightly increase in 2015 about 1.67 live births per woman. 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.

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 45 years and over. (Figure 11).

Table 4 presents births by month during 2011-2015 period. The table shows that September marks the highest number of births during this period.

Fig. 10 Total fertility rate

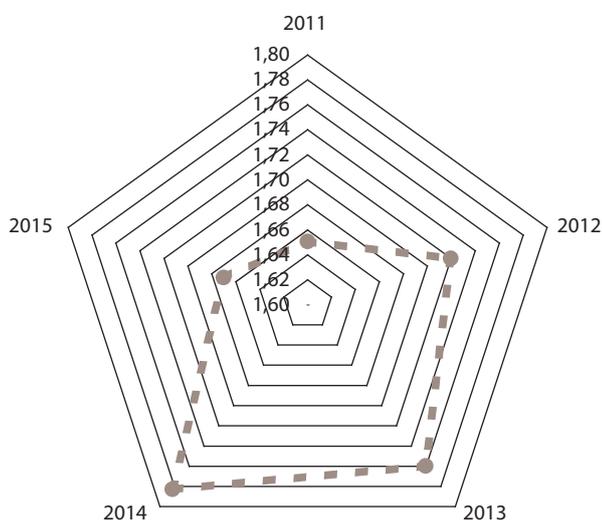
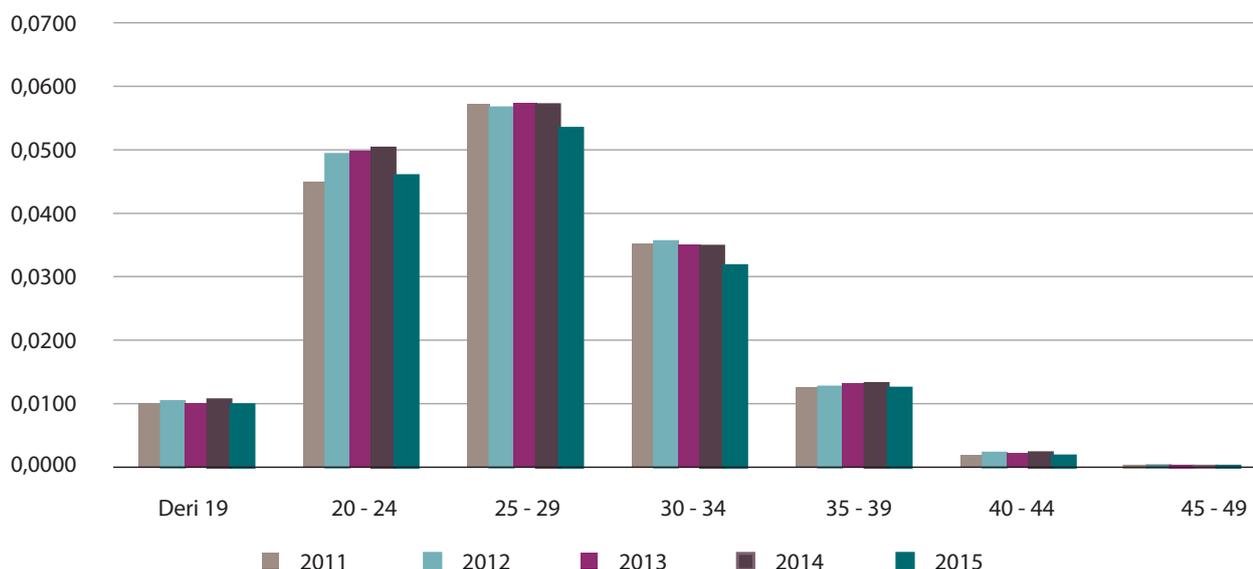


Fig. 11 Age specific fertility rate



Tab. 4 Births by month of birth

Months	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,285</b>	<b>35,473</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>32,715</b>
January	2,665	2,939	2,839	2,837	2,742
February	2,370	2,507	2,408	2,491	2,350
March	2,390	2,636	2,621	2,674	2,554
April	2,463	2,574	2,450	2,708	2,489
May	2,809	2,881	2,870	2,955	2,766
June	2,966	3,016	3,062	3,078	2,736
July	3,218	3,385	3,451	3,519	2,986
August	3,214	3,420	3,258	3,273	2,733
September	3,375	3,452	3,499	3,537	2,996
October	3,191	3,157	3,429	3,165	2,923
November	2,854	2,722	2,949	2,776	2,596
December	2,770	2,784	2,914	2,747	2,844

### Deaths and life expectancy

In 2015 life expectancy for women is 79.4 years and 76.1 years for men. Figure 12 shows that women live longer than men. It should be noted that over the years life expectancy for both men and women is increasing, so today Albanians live 1-2 year longer than in 2011. It should be noted that for the last year, the life expectancy for both sexes has experienced a slightly decrease reaching the same level as in 2011. Over this period sex differences in life expectancy at birth has been decreasing, so in 2015 the difference in life

expectancy between women and men is 3.3 years, while in 2011 this gender gap was 4.5 year.

In 2015 the Civil Status Offices recorded about 22 thousand deaths in total in our country, about 8.0 % more deaths compare with one year before or 10.0 % more deaths than in 2011. Regarding infant deaths during this period of five years their number has decreased. 233 infant deaths are counted in 2015, about 22 % less compared with 2011, or 66 expressed in absolute terms.

Fig. 12 Life expectancy at birth by sex

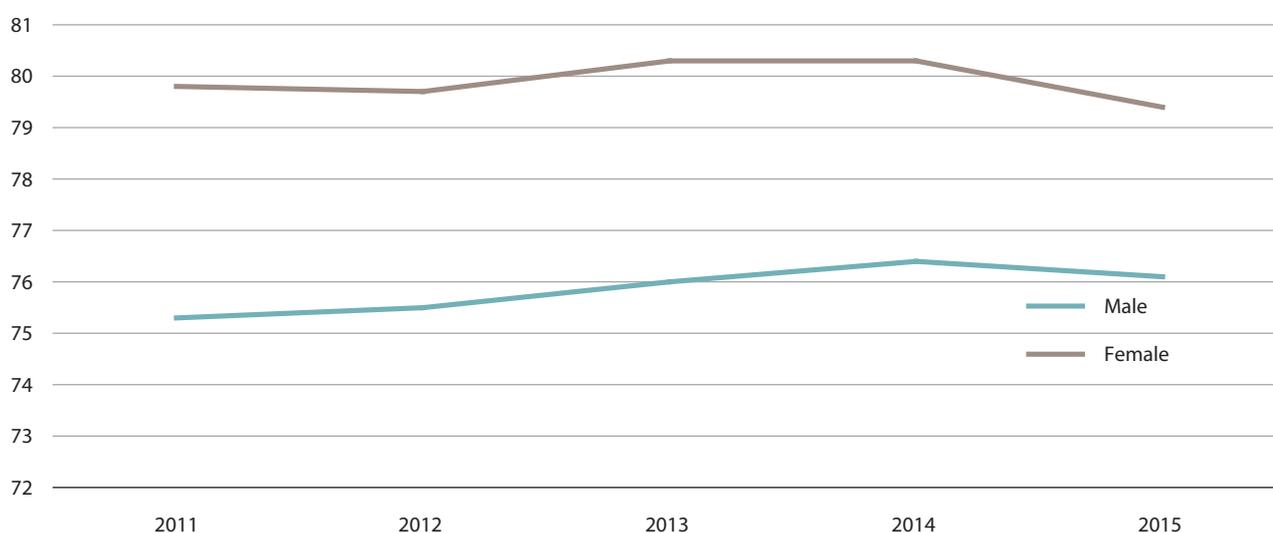


Fig. 13 Life expectancy at birth, gender differences

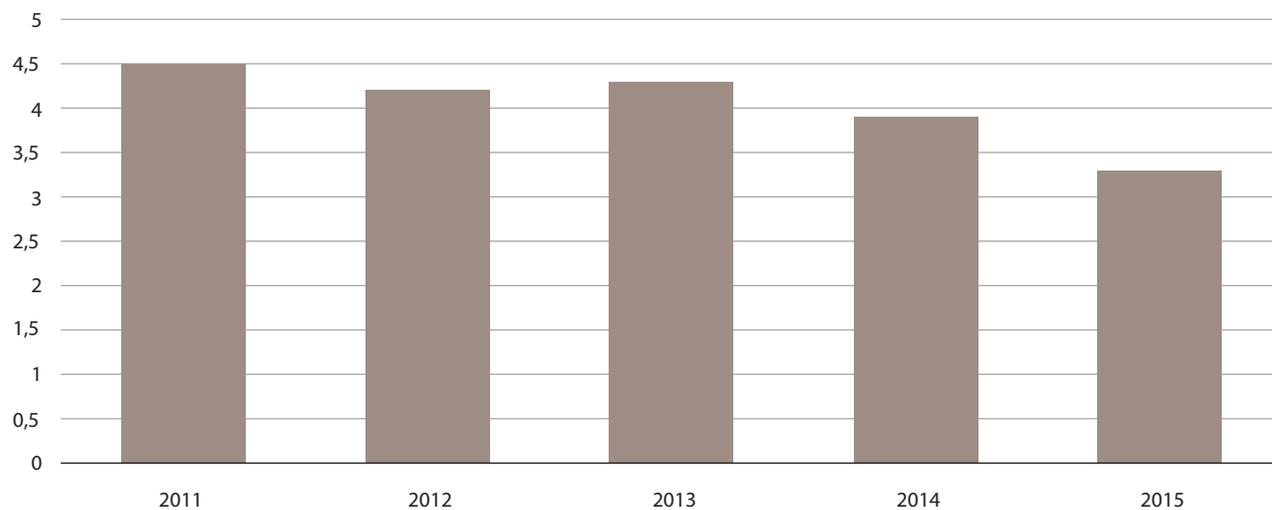
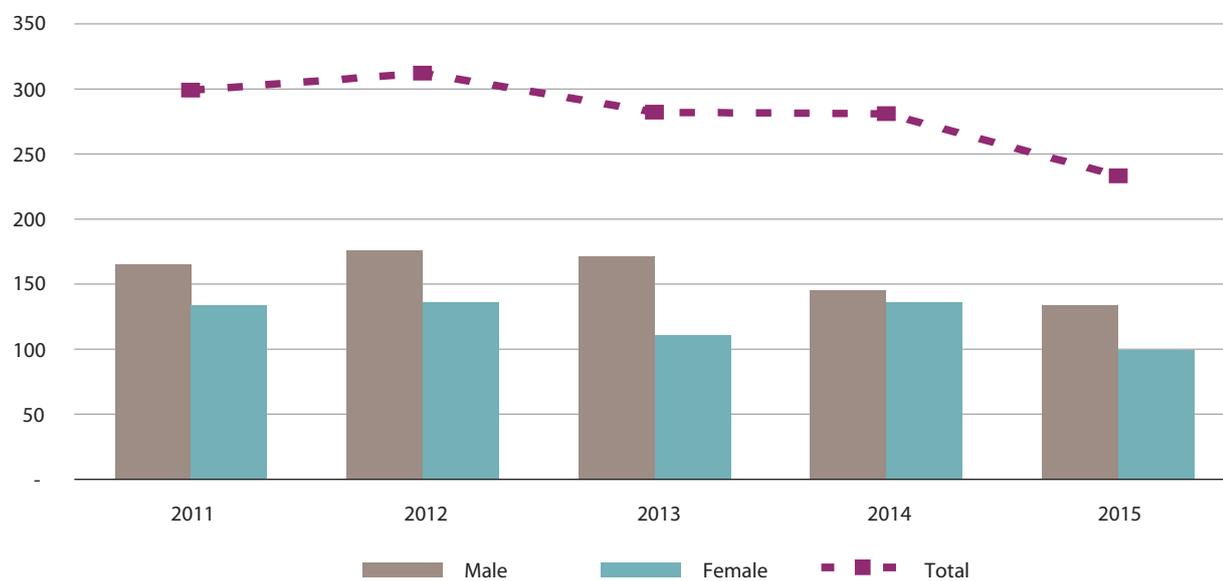


Fig. 14 Infant deaths by sex



## 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:

- 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<sup>2</sup>).

*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.

## JUDICIAL 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 2011-2015. The main purpose of producing of this statistics is to provide a more comprehensive information in this field due to the social importance that bear these statistics as well as public concerns associated with them. The society opposes criminality as it threatens legal and social order, elementary condition of common life, fundamental human values and society.

### Main statistical findings

#### Recorded penal offences

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

During 2015 were recorded in total 35,864 penal offences, with an increase of 14.8 % compare to 2014. 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 the 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 2015 this rate marks 124,1 recorded penal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants. Over the years, this rate has increased, indicating an increase of recorded penal offences year after year.

Figure 2 illustrates the performance of several offences over the years by comparing with a base year, in this case

the year 2011. The figure shows data for Crimes against health, Robbery, Drug crimes, Motor vehicle theft and Domestic theft. It is noted that Drug crimes have increased slightly compared to the year 2011, Domestic burglary have increased until the year 2014, as during 2015 there is a decrease in their number. While Crime against health over the years have declined slightly, except a slightly increase in 2015. Robbery have increased until 2013, then after 2014 it is noted a decrease of this trend.

Homicides are presented in Figure 3, which illustrates the rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. Here are included intentional homicides and manslaughter (negligent homicides). Intentional homicide is a criminal act which intentionally causes illegal death of a person. Manslaughter is that act that causes death to a person not intentionally, which can come in the form of negligence or excessive self-esteem. The figure shows that the trend of homicide has decreased, where the year 2015 marks the lowest rate about 2 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. The years 2011 and 2012 mark the highest value thereof of 4,6 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants.

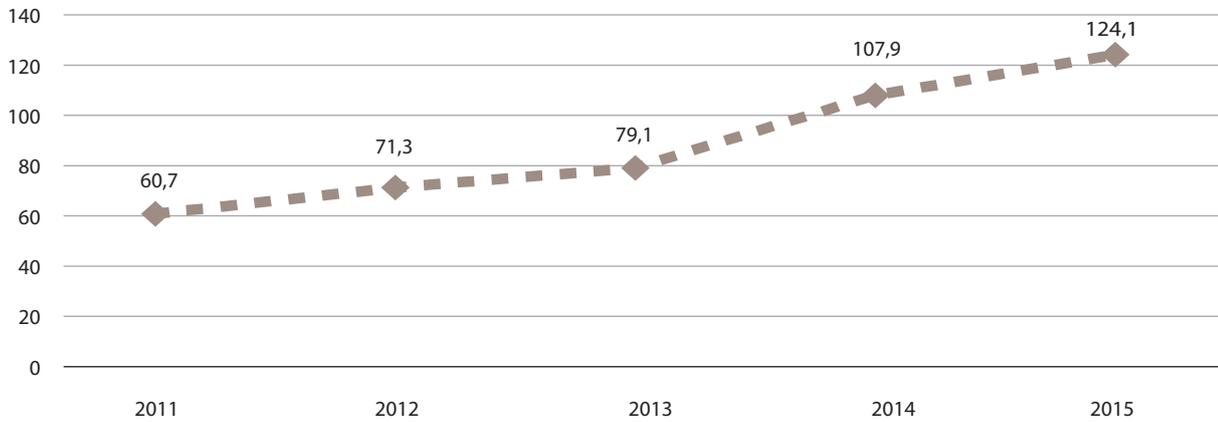
Figure 4 illustrates victims of homicide by age groups. It is noted that the age group with the largest number of victims is 15-34 years, where the year 2015 marks the highest percentage of 72.7 % compared to the other years. Meanwhile 0-14 age group occupies a very small percentage almost negligible, where in 2013 there is no juvenile victim of homicide. From the figure is noted that the victims of homicide have increased from the year 2010 till the year 2012 and then for the past 3 years have decreased.

Tab. 1 Recorded penal offences and discover rate in percentage

Penal offences	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Crimes	%								
Murder	122	86	124	85	104	80	98	72	54	85
Attempted murder	211	90	220	94	206	86	156	87	138	88
Intentional light injury	1,285	97	1,375	97	1,340	97	1,463	96	1,312	96
Violent robbery	173	79	223	50	269	41	251	51	157	62
Armed robbery	92	55	99	52	96	59	44	48	33	67
Motor vehicles exploitation	328	100	339	100	228	99	213	98	159	98
Prostitution	82	100	71	99	44	93	71	98	81	74
Sexual crime	44	100	44	100	87	98	97	99	137	100
Counterfeit	704	94	683	91	533	92	553	89	643	89
Fraud	337	99	465	99	563	100	546	99	393	96
Crimes against corruption	354	97	432	98	458	97	691	99	907	97
Money laundering crimes	86	100	116	100	125	100	326	100	355	97
Computer crimes	84	74	81	70	108	58	176	43	122	27
Drug crimes	740	96	1,105	95	1,334	94	1,776	91	2,334	96
Counterfeiting of passports, visas	186	100	139	100	132	99	197	100	239	100
Illegal possession of firearms	737	92	920	92	915	90	1,037	79	1,242	85
Domestic violence	2,181	100	2,526	100	3,020	100	4,121	100	3,448	100
The violation of road traffic rules	1,933	96	2,049	94	2,987	97	4,315	96	5,280	94

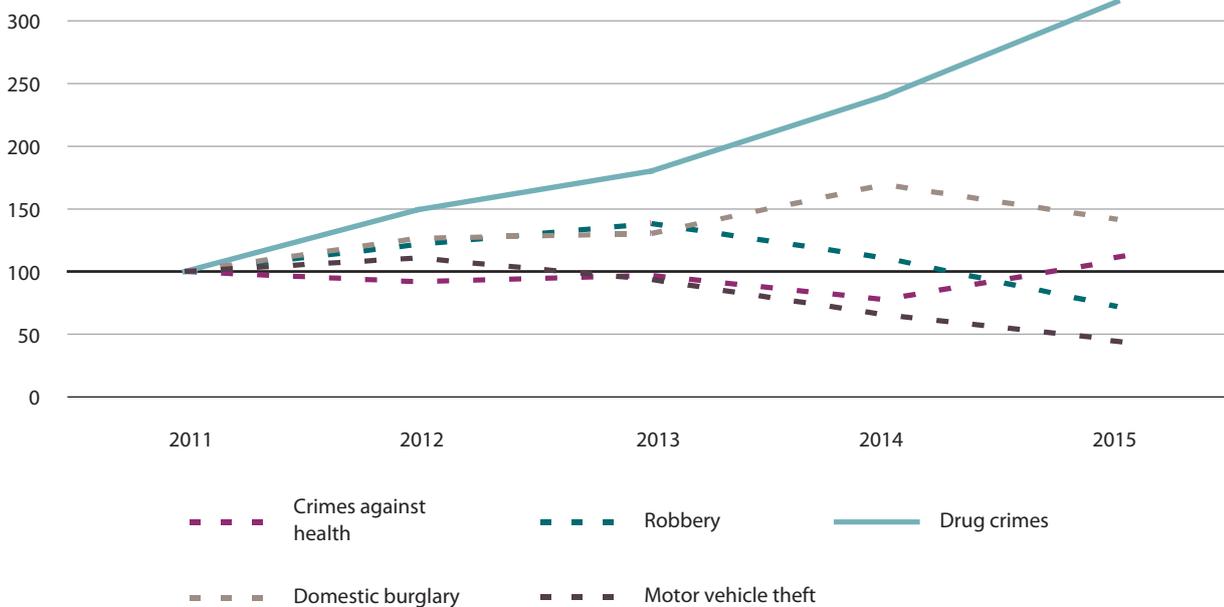
\* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 1 Recorded crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants



\* General Directorate of Police

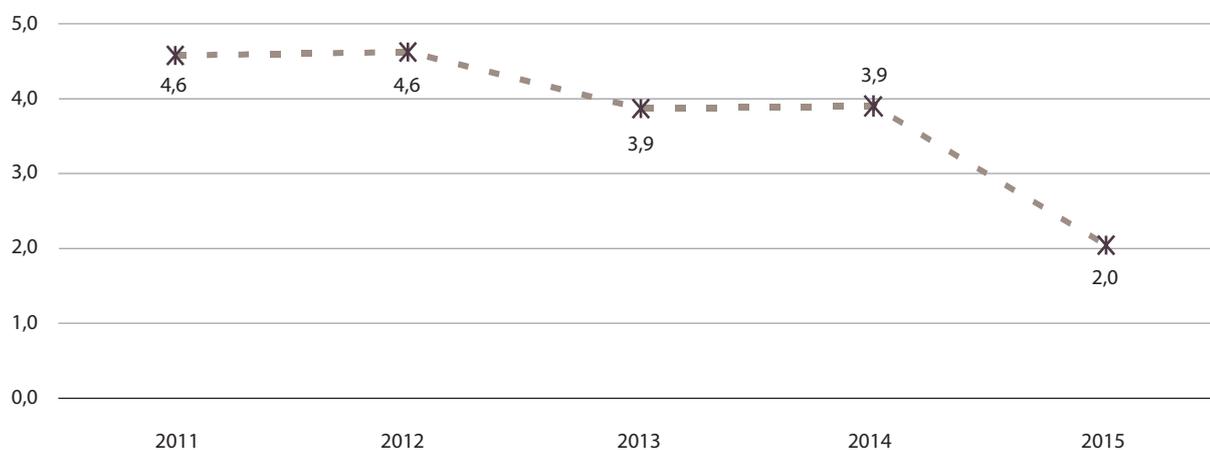
Fig. 2 Recorded crimes by police, 2010-2014 (2010=100)



\* General Directorate of Police, INSTAT

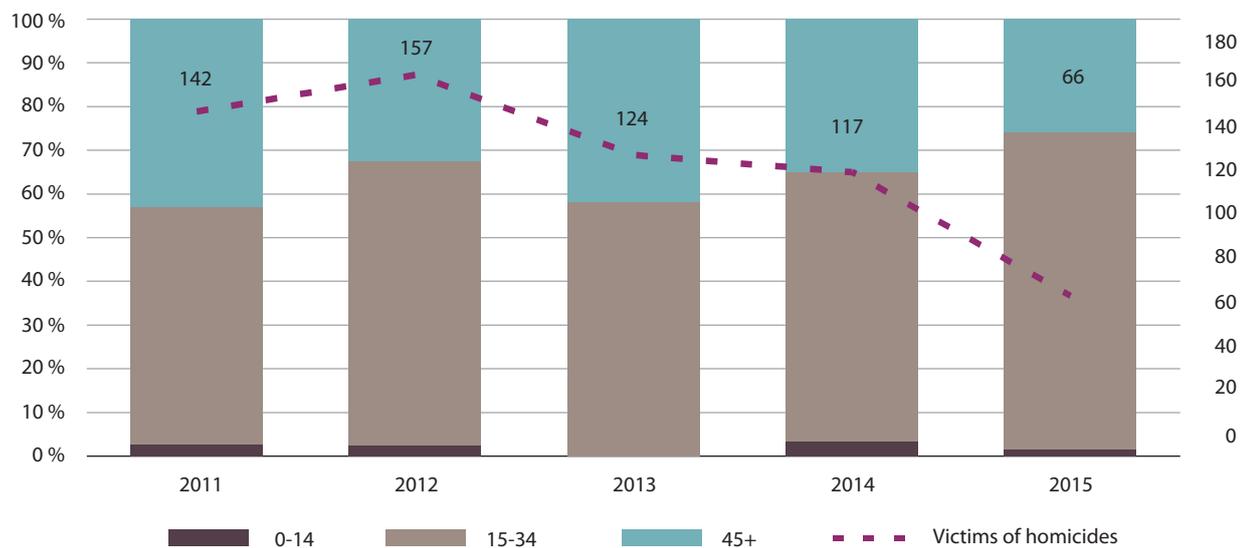
Note: Robbery includes violence robbery, armed robbery and robbery causing death

Fig. 3 Rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants



\* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 4 Victims of homicide by age group



\* General Directorate of Police

## Perpetrators

Perpetrators are persons who in their action or inaction allow happening a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence. Perpetrators refer to only suspected persons. Perpetrators over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under 14 years old are excluded from criminal responsibility.

Table 2 presents perpetrators of criminal offences during this period of five years 2011-2015. During 2015 there were recorded a total of 34,096 perpetrators, about twice more than in the year 2011. In comparison to 2014 there are 15.2 % more suspected persons or expressed in absolute terms, about 4,500 more perpetrators.

Figure 5 gives a clearer information regarding the age of the perpetrators, which illustrates them by two main age-

groups, juveniles (under 18) and adult (over 18 years). During 2015 were recorded 34,096 perpetrators, 93.3 % of them were adults and 6.7 % were juveniles. The highest percentage of the perpetrators is noted among the adults while juveniles comprise a very small percentage. Juvenile perpetrators during the five years period have almost remained at the same level; there is a decline during 2013-2014, while the highest value is reached in 2015. Over this period the total number of suspected persons have increased.

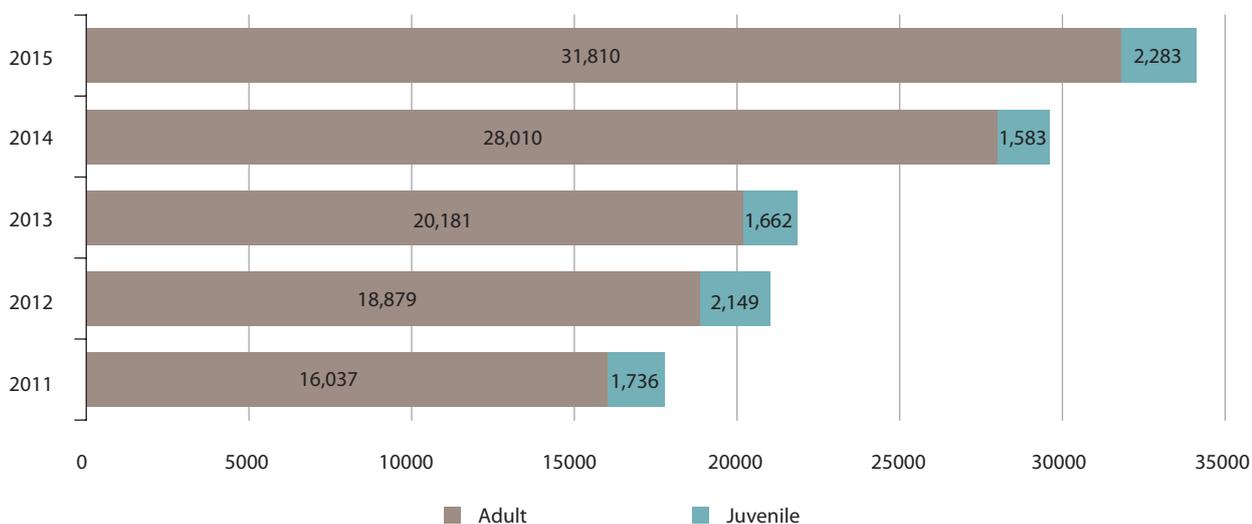
Figure 6 presents perpetrators rate for 10 thousand inhabitants. The year 2015 marks 118 suspected persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. From the figure is noted that the rate over the years has increased, where the year 2015 marks the largest value.

Tab. 2 Perpetrators by penal offences

Penal offences	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder	159	162	123	110	81
Attempted murder	270	272	244	196	190
Intentional light injury	1,528	1,647	1,623	1,802	1,711
Violent robbery	133	248	174	189	149
Armed robbery	93	113	109	54	51
Motor vehicles exploitation	330	347	235	213	164
Prostitution	117	114	71	144	96
Sexual crime	49	49	89	101	145
Counterfeit	729	703	561	572	697
Fraud	379	446	557	589	455
Crimes against corruption	530	664	709	1,141	1,335
Money laundering crimes	132	146	148	403	464
Computer crimes	115	88	69	86	49
Drug crimes	1,008	1,345	1,413	1,692	2,212
Counterfeiting of passports, visas	190	144	136	205	259
Illegal possession of firearms	751	930	915	923	1,336
The violation of road traffic rules	1,928	1,967	2,972	4,279	5,108
<b>Perpetrators, total</b>	<b>17,773</b>	<b>21,028</b>	<b>21,843</b>	<b>29,593</b>	<b>34,096</b>

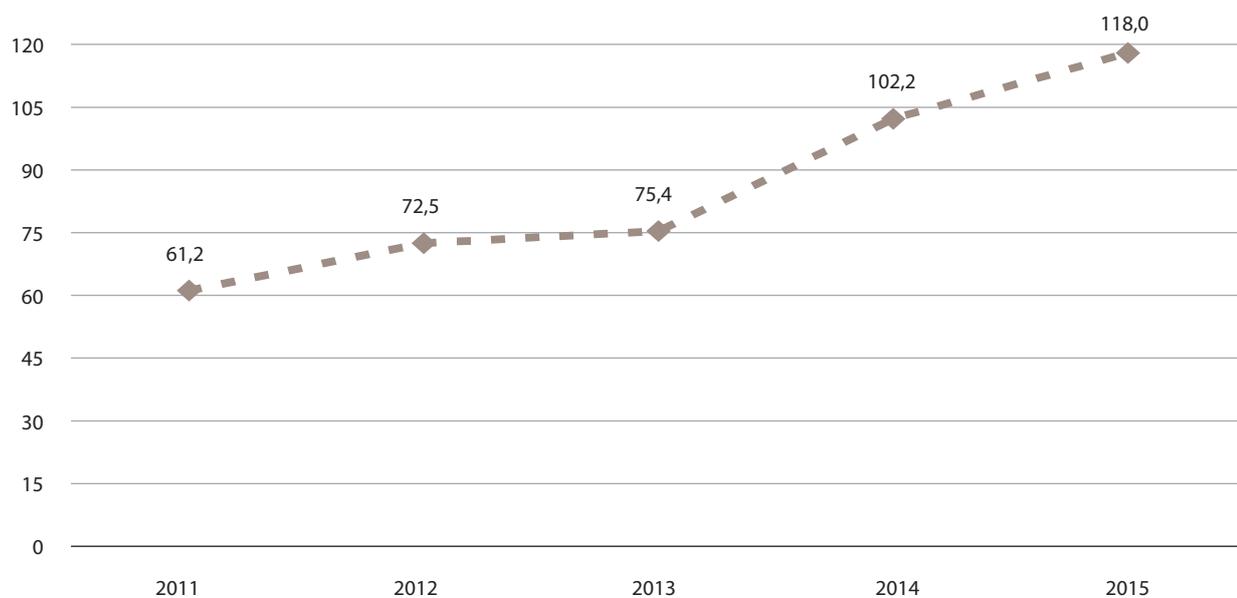
\* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 5 Perpetrators by two broad age groups



\* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 6 Persons in conflict with law (perpetrators) per 10 thousand inhabitants



\* 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 2015 are recorded a total of 20,168 damaged persons, about 9.1 % more than in the previous year, or expressed in absolute terms 1,679 more damaged persons.

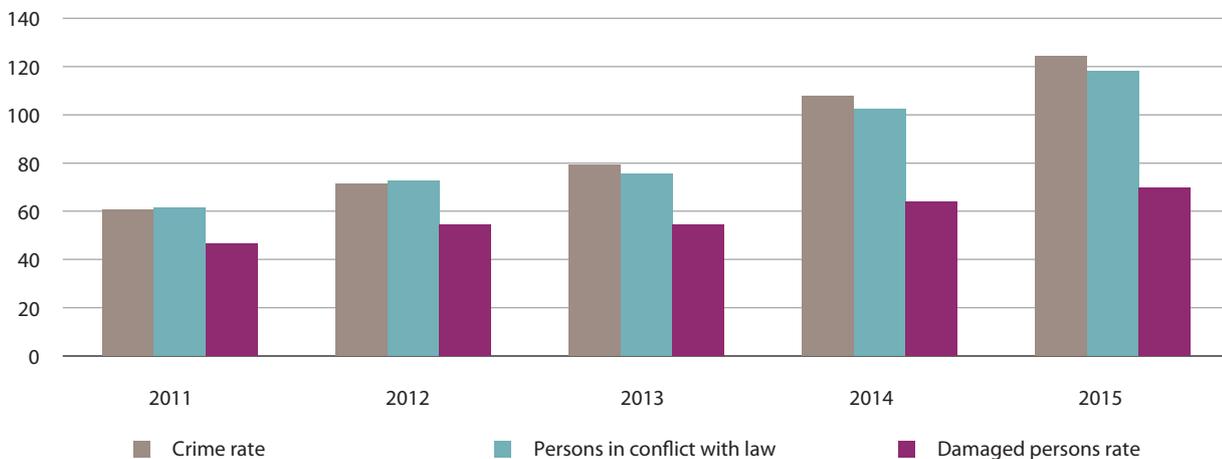
Figure 7 provides an overview of penal offenses, the perpetrators and the damaged persons over the years 2011-2015. The figure shows that there is a similarity trend between the three indicators. Criminality and perpetrators rate vary across the same approximate value.

Tab. 3 Damaged persons by penal offences

Penal offences	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Against the person	555	578	550	475	438
Against property	994	695	623	163	147
Acts for the terrorist purposes	5	9	21	15	1
Crime in the area of illegal trafficking	440	457	375	260	116
Domestic violence	2,181	2,526	3,020	4,121	3,542
The violation of road traffic rules	2,208	2,395	2,381	2,675	3,232

\* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 7 Crime rate, persons in the conflict with the law rate and damaged persons rate



\* General Directorate of Police

## Domestic violence

This section presents data on domestic violence, as a disturbing factor in our society and beyond. Domestic violence affects negatively physical integrity, psychological and economic development of the person against whom such violence is imposed.

Table 4 presents the reported domestic violence, requests for protection orders and the number of suspected person. From the table we note 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, into death. Data from

General Directorate of Police show that during 2015 were recorded 20 deaths as a result of domestic violence, about 2 cases less than in the previous year.

Regarding suspected persons for violence during 2015 this number is 3,534 suspected persons, or expressed in absolute terms, about 457 less suspected persons compared to 2014. The number of suspected persons has increased during the period 2011-2015, due to the increased number of reported cases.

Tab. 4 Domestic violence

Domestic violence	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Recorded reports	2,181	2,526	3,020	4,121	3,448
Of which dead	30	28	28	22	20
Protection request	1,345	1,562	1,851	2,422	2,148
Perpetrators	2,149	2,471	2,951	3,991	3,534

\* General Directorate of Police

## Prisoners

The 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, foreigner or stateless, to whom is taken a security measure "detention in prison, while "Convicted" means any person, citizen, foreigner or stateless sentenced to imprisonment by a final decision of the Albanian courts.

In 2015 there are 5,455 prisoners. If we compare this number with 2011 there is an increase by 18.8 %, where the number of prisoners was 4,590.

Figure 8 show the number of convicted persons, detainees and prisoner rate of all offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants. The rate of prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants during 2011-2012 has remained in the same level and after 2012 there is an increasing trend. In 2015 this rate marked 18,9 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants, while the year 2011 marks 15,8 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants, with an increase of 19.6 %.

Tab. 5 Prisoners by age group and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>5,455</b>
<b>Convicted persons</b>	2,740	2,787	2,942	2,838	2,985
Adult	2,722	2,774	2,923	2,829	2,972
Juvenile	18	13	19	9	13
<b>Detained persons</b>	1,850	1,763	1,972	2,615	2,470
Adult	1,747	1,679	1,884	2,523	2,393
Juvenile	103	84	88	92	77

\* General Directorate of Prison

Fig. 8 Prisoner number and prisoner rate per 10 thousand inhabitants



\* General Directorate of Prison

### 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 2 main age-groups. In 2015 are recorded 16,141 convicts, 96.3 % of them are adults and 3.7 % are juveniles. In comparison to 2011 are 65.5 % more convicted or expressed in absolute terms are convicted 6,387 more persons. From the table is noted that in this period of 5 years the number of convicted persons has increased.

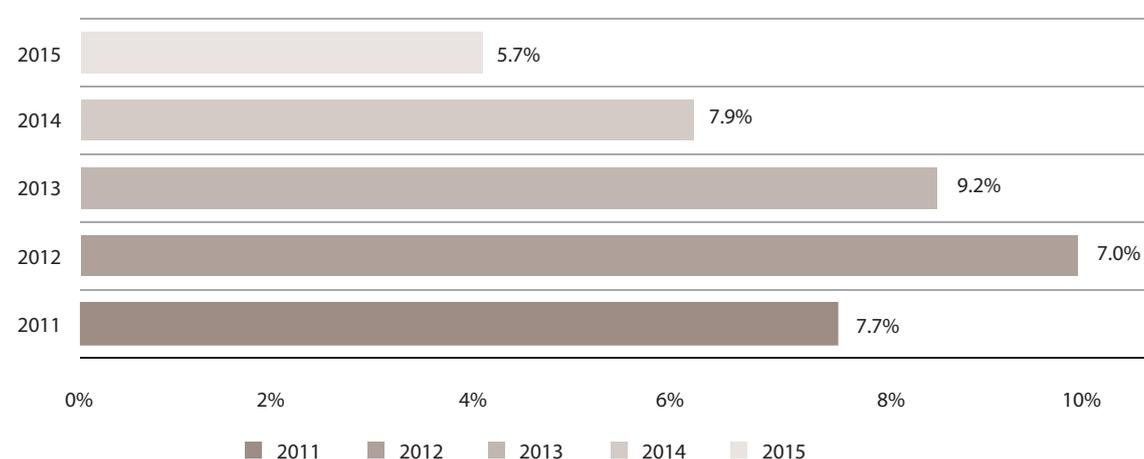
Convicted persons of criminal offenses (crimes) and contraventions are presented in Figure 10. Contraventions represent acts that violate legal or damaged goods with a value of less than offenses (crimes). It is important to note that criminal responsibility and contraventions responsibility excludes each other, so if a person is convicted of one of the sanctions cannot be put to another. During 2015 are counted 8,176 convicted of crimes and 7,965 convicted for contraventions. Over the years most are convicted for crimes, while in the year 2014 and 2015 this difference reduces much and may seem negligible, so in the year 2015 with about 50.7 % convicted of crimes and 49.3 % for contraventions.

Tab. 6 Convicted persons by age group and sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Adult convicted</b>	<b>9,071</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>7,897</b>	<b>12,845</b>	<b>15,540</b>
Men	8,570	8,316	7,562	12,452	14,670
Women	501	363	335	393	870
<b>Juvenile convicted</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>601</b>
Men	673	873	677	765	590
Women	10	10	3	8	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,754</b>	<b>9,562</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>16,141</b>

\* Ministry of Justice

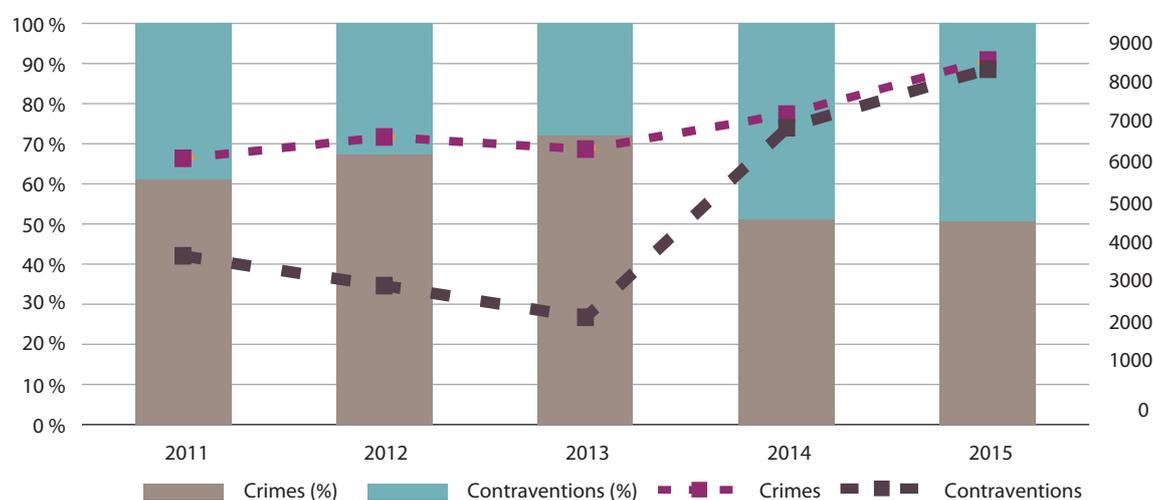
Fig. 9 Juvenile convicted



\* Ministry of Justice

Note: The percentage of people under 18 years old who have been sentenced to prison or alternative sanctions

Fig. 10 Convicted persons by crimes and contraventions



\* Ministry of Justice

Tab. 7 Convicted persons by penal offences and sex

Penal offences	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Juvenile</b>					
Crimes against life	7	8	5	0	5
Crime against health	15	17	12	14	1
Sexual crime	0	3	5	5	1
Criminal acts against person's freedom	0	0	1	5	9
Criminal acts against morality, dignity and family	3	7	3	13	59
Criminal acts related to property or in the economic area	492	669	489	406	323
Criminal acts against the independence and constitutional order	71	103	61	84	102
Criminal acts against justice	22	18	12	18	20
Other	0	1	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>525</b>
<b>Women</b>					
Crimes against life	6	5	5	4	1
Crime against health	0	1	1	4	5
Sexual crime	0	0	0	1	6
Criminal acts against person's freedom	6	3	3	2	0
Criminal acts against morality, dignity and family	28	31	31	35	8
Criminal acts related to property or in the economic area	168	135	115	121	319
Criminal acts against the independence and constitutional order	59	44	44	49	49
Criminal acts against justice	15	6	6	15	22
Other	1	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>Total</b>					
Crimes against life	220	207	78	190	184
Crime against health	127	156	120	115	106
Sexual crime	20	20	33	52	63
Criminal acts against person's freedom	42	46	61	58	80
Criminal acts against morality, dignity and family	97	114	353	608	826
Criminal acts related to property or in the economic area	3,218	3,570	3,229	3,568	4,479
Criminal acts against the environment	0	0	0	5	4
Criminal acts against the independence and constitutional order	0	0	0	1	3
Terrorist acts	0	0	0	1	1
Criminal acts against public order and security	1,863	2,021	1,860	2,073	2,045
Criminal acts against justice	278	230	191	245	285
Criminal acts against free elections	0	0	0	2	0
Criminal acts committed by armed gangs and criminal organizations	0	0	0	0	6
Other	105	82	253	46	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,970</b>	<b>6,446</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>8,176</b>

\* Ministry of Justice

Shënim: Përfshihen vetëm të dënuarit për krime jo për kundrvajtje penale

Tab. 8 Criminal and civil cases treated by level of court

Cases	Years	First Instance Court		Appeal Court		Supreme Court	
		Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
<b>Pending cases</b>	2011	2,442	16,472	2,519	6,193	2,918	7,069
	2012	1,987	17,719	2,307	7,346	2,834	7,82
	2013	3,091	16,022	2,912	9,301	2,958	8,732
	2014	3670	16,358	3,472	6,006	1,857	9,216
	2015	3933	17,827	4,252	6,581	1,674	11,096
<b>Examined cases</b>	2011	8,59	61,696	3,253	6,266	721	2,350
	2012	8,947	90,103	3,643	6,9	1,725	2,800
	2013	7,845	61,751	3,673	6,589	1,507	2,581
	2014	13,587	68,822	4,138	8,154	1,99	2,496
	2015	15,624	71,589	5,563	7,057	2,738	2,330

\*) Ministry of Justice

Note: Criminal cases includes only cases by Penal Code excluding criminal cases by Military Criminal Code

## Data Sources

INSTAT publishes data related to crimes and juridical statistics in the country. Crime-related statistics cover a specific group of criminal 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 (offenders, 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 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.

*Criminality 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 2011-2015. Social protection includes all interventions made by public and private institutions which 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; amount of pensions and the minimum and maximum salary on which the contribution is calculated; the number of families and the social assistance fund by family structure; kind of assistance and administrative division; data on unemployment benefits.

### Main statistical findings

#### Social insurance 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 (GDP) has been increasing over the period 2011-2015 (Table 1). In 2011, social insurance expenditures constitutes 6.6 % of nominal GDP and gradually increase up to 7.4 % of nominal GDP in 2015.

Expenditures for health insurance are on average 2.4 % of GDP, while expenditures for families in need with social assistance are on average as 1.4 % of nominal GDP (Table1).

The dependency rate of the social security system, which expresses the number of contributors for one beneficiary, during 2011-2013 (Figure 1) goes to a slight decrease. The increase, of the number of contributors in 2014 (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.

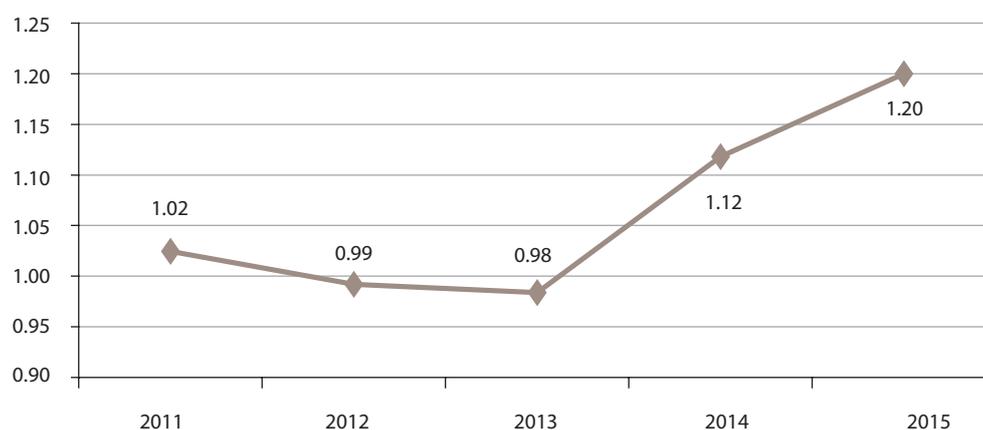
Law no. 153/2014 "For the remission of late payment interests and penalties for compulsory social security contributions payed from self-employed persons in agriculture", gave effect to increase the number of rural participants in 2014. During 2015 compared with previous years, the number of rural contributors was decreased thus the ratio of rural contributors per rural beneficiary was decreased (Table 2).

Over the years 2011-2015 the structure of urban and rural pensions by kind of pension is almost the same. On average, 76.0 % of urban pension are old age pensions; 14.0 % are disability pensions; and 10.0 % are family pensions (Table 3). On average 89.0 % of the rural pensions are retirement pension, disability pensions are 5.0 % and 6.0 % are family pensions (Table 4).

#### Social assistance and unemployment benefit

Social Assistance is one of the main schemes that aims to reduce poverty. In 2015, 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 GDP (Table 1). During 2011-2015, the share of expenditure on social assistance to nominal GDP has varied from 1.26 % in 2011 to 1.39 % in 2015.

Fig. 1 System dependency rate  
(Ratio of contributors - Beneficiaries)



The number of families receiving social assistance varies by family composition (Table 6) and kind of assistance that family benefits (Table 7). Families with four members have the largest share in families receiving social assistance (29.0 %), followed by families with five members (23.0 %). During the period 2011-2015, number of families on full social assistance has increased from 33.0 % of households that are part of the scheme in 2011 to 48.0 % of households that are part of the scheme in 2015.

In 2013-2015, the average number of families receiving social assistance has decreased from 104,398 in 80,057 families. The reason for the decline of families on social assistance over the years 2013-2015 is related to administrative measures to revise the lists of families in 2014.

For 2011-2015, unemployment benefit amount is 6,850 lek per month (Table 2.3.8). The level of monthly unemployment benefit is determined by the Council of Ministers and is the same for all beneficiaries. The annual average number of registered jobseekers who receive unemployment benefits has increased in 2012 and then decreased again in 2013-2014. During the 2010-2015 period, the 2015 year has the lowest percentage of registered unemployed workers who benefited unemployment payment (4.1 %), while the 2012 has the highest percentage (6.9 %).

### Data sources

The social protection system in Albania consists 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 published periodically on reports of fiscal indicators of the consolidated budget on the official web of the Ministry of Finance: <http://www.financa.gov.al/en/reports/economic-fiscal-program/monthly-reports-and-fiscal-statistics/monthly-fiscal-statistics>.

Social Insurance Institute is the source of data on contributors to the social insurance scheme, the number of pension beneficiaries by sex, size of pensions and the minimum and maximum salary on which the contribution is calculated. Social Insurance system is 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 source 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 unemployment, 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 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 50 years old and have 30 years of insurance. Old age pensions can also be reduced or partial.

*Disability pension* is 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).

*Minimum and maximum salary* on which the pension and the minimum contribution is calculated, they are determined each year by the Council of Ministers.

*The system dependency ratio* is the ratio contributors-beneficiaries.

*A pensioner income* comprise: pensions (old age, disability, family), electricity compensation, bread compensation, compensation for minimum incomes of pensioners (by the government decision No.401, dt.21.06.2006) and compensation for the rise in price of electricity (by the government decision No. 565, dt.09.08.2006).

*Social assistance* is a cash assistance to poor families distributed every month. It can be full or partial depending on family income. The amount 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

Description	in % GDP				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Social insurance	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4
Health insurance	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4
Unemployment insurance benefits	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Social assistance	1.26	1.35	1.42	1.51	1.39

Source of information: Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Indicators by consolidated general budget, June 2016

Tab. 2 Contributors in social insurance scheme

Description	Number				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Contributors</b> (average number)	<b>562,146</b>	<b>549,721</b>	<b>561,169</b>	<b>654,563</b>	<b>718,070</b>
urban	474,351	483,101	496,895	526,835	628,543
rural	87,795	66,620	64,274	127,728	89,527
<b>Number of pensions</b> (end of period)	<b>548,675</b>	<b>554,102</b>	<b>570,423</b>	<b>585,483</b>	<b>598,932</b>
urban	390,956	399,959	418,399	436,337	454,163
rural	157,719	154,143	152,024	149,146	144,769
<b>System dependence rate</b> (Raport Contributors - Beneficiaries)	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.20</b>
urban	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.21	1.38
rural	0.56	0.43	0.42	0.86	0.62

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Annual report 2015

Tab. 3 Urban pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension

	End of period				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Urban pensions</b>	<b>390,956</b>	<b>399,959</b>	<b>418,399</b>	<b>436,337</b>	<b>454,163</b>
Female	173,663	179,945	182,719	202,423	213,302
Male	217,293	220,014	235,680	233,914	240,861
<b>Old age pensions</b>	<b>288,533</b>	<b>296,076</b>	<b>311,382</b>	<b>327,604</b>	<b>345,315</b>
Female	138,156	140,106	150,402	156,680	167,734
Male	150,377	155,970	160,980	170,924	177,581
<b>Invalidity pensions</b>	<b>52,023</b>	<b>55,245</b>	<b>59,241</b>	<b>61,200</b>	<b>62,101</b>
Female	19,966	21,279	22,934	24,850	25,001
Male	32,057	33,966	36,307	36,350	37,100
<b>Survivors pensions</b>	<b>50,400</b>	<b>48,638</b>	<b>47,776</b>	<b>47,533</b>	<b>46,749</b>
Female	15,541	18,560	19,383	20,893	20,567
Male	34,859	30,078	28,393	26,640	26,182

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Statistics of Social Insurance 2015

Tab. 4 Rural pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension

	End of period				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Rural pensions</b>	<b>157,719</b>	<b>154,143</b>	<b>152,024</b>	<b>149,146</b>	<b>144,769</b>
Female	94,399	95,173	94,042	91,975	89,035
Male	63,320	58,970	57,982	57,171	55,734
<b>Old-age pensions</b>	<b>140,776</b>	<b>137,771</b>	<b>135,904</b>	<b>133,132</b>	<b>129,160</b>
Female	87,540	87,311	86,421	84,213	81,548
Male	53,236	50,460	49,483	48,919	47,612
<b>Invalidity pensions</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>7,229</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>7,764</b>
Female	2,714	2,791	2,980	3,268	3,400
Male	3,948	4,062	4,249	4,311	4,364
<b>Survivors pensions</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>9,519</b>	<b>8,891</b>	<b>8,435</b>	<b>7,845</b>
Female	4,145	5,071	4,641	4,494	4,087
Male	6,136	4,448	4,250	3,941	3,758

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Statistics of Social Insurance 2015

Tab. 5 Urban and rural monthly old-age pension amount, by kind of pension

	In Lek				
	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015
<b>Urban</b>					
old-age pensions	12,654	13,324	14,076	14,518	14,585
invalidity pensions	11,456	11,738	12,181	12,593	12,648
survivors pensions	6,456	6,536	6,785	6,765	6,696
<b>Rural</b>					
old-age pensions	7,139	7,457	7,465	7,825	8,330
invalidity pensions	5,582	5,738	5,832	6,113	6,501
survivors pensions	2,957	3,002	3,149	3,252	3,240

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 2015

Tab. 6 Total families and total social assistance fund by family structure

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total families on social assistance</b>	<b>99,494</b>	<b>98,810</b>	<b>104,398</b>	<b>78,071</b>	<b>80,057</b>
<i>of which</i>					
with 1 member	6,478	5,484	5,641	3,854	4,406
with 2 members	8,642	8,735	9,218	6,534	6,724
with 3 members	14,389	15,036	16,581	12,517	13,188
with 4 members	28,310	28,511	30,340	22,954	23,938
with 5 members	21,701	21,751	22,998	17,699	18,124
with 6 members	11,255	11,017	11,309	8,502	8,284
with over 7 members	8,718	8,276	8,311	6,012	5,394
<b>Total social assistance fund (ALL)</b>	<b>3,634,258</b>	<b>3,609,200</b>	<b>4,655,834</b>	<b>3,569,361</b>	<b>4,095,878</b>
<i>of which by family structure</i>					
with 1 member	168,497	153,369	175,979	119,038	160,531
with 2 members	253,810	250,800	330,058	225,173	256,044
with 3 members	459,694	474,066	635,901	482,710	563,179
with 4 members	991,672	1,000,624	1,321,026	991,276	1,190,713
with 5 members	838,425	834,677	1,114,640	876,252	1,013,792
with 6 members	491,860	482,589	590,285	489,705	528,726
with over 7 members	430,300	413,075	487,945	385,208	382,893

Source of information: State Social Service

Tab. 7 Total families and fund of social assistance by kind and administrative division

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total families</b>	<b>99,494</b>	<b>98,810</b>	<b>104,398</b>	<b>78,071</b>	<b>80,057</b>
<i>of which by kind of assistance</i>					
partial assistance	66,176	66,513	71,325	52,591	41,490
full assistance	33,318	32,297	33,073	25,480	38,567
<b>Total fund (ALL)</b>	<b>3,634,258</b>	<b>3,609,200</b>	<b>4,655,834</b>	<b>3,569,361</b>	<b>4,095,878</b>
<i>of which by kind of assistance</i>					
partial assistance	2,242,478	2,254,830	2,990,760	2,302,170	1,938,883
full assistance	1,391,780	1,354,370	1,665,074	1,267,191	2,156,995

Source of information: State Social Service

Tab. 8 Unemployment benefit and number of beneficiaries

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Monthly unemployment benefit (ALL)</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>6,850</b>
Registered jobseekers ( average number)	142,484	142,530	142,648	141,998	149,148
<b>Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (number)</b>	<b>8,537</b>	<b>9,772</b>	<b>7,824</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>6,186</b>
Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (% on registered jobseekers)	6.0%	6.9%	5.5%	5.2%	4.1%

Source of information: National Employment Service

## EDUCATION

### Introduction

In the fundamental law of the state, the Constitution of Albania is guaranteed the right to education of all citizens, without any distinction. On the other hand education, as a key of the human capital formation, plays an important role in creating the conditions for economic and social development of the country. The development strategies of higher and the pre university education are the main documents through which educational policies are expressed.

Pupils and students study in the country, according to the ages and classes, ranging from pre-university education to university. Compulsory (basic) education lasts 9 years of schooling for pupils till the age of 16. Educational services in the country is provided by public educational institutions as well as non-public, but which are allowed by law to exercise the teaching in schools or universities.

Statistics reflect data and indicators on educational activity carried out in the country. For the calculation of statistical indicators of education, INSTAT uses international standard classification of education - ISCED. The new version of this classification ISCED - 2011 recommended previously by Eurostat and the Institute of Statistics of UNESCO, replaced at the same time in all user countries, the version of 1997. For the first time this new classification is applied to the data of the school year / 2012-2013.

### Main statistical findings

- The educational level of the population is gradually increased.
- In 2015 are graduated, 42.0 % of students at master level (or equivalent) and 58.0 % at bachelor degree of total students graduated in tertiary education.
- The main education field of graduates in higher education on 2015, remains as the previous year that of social business and law

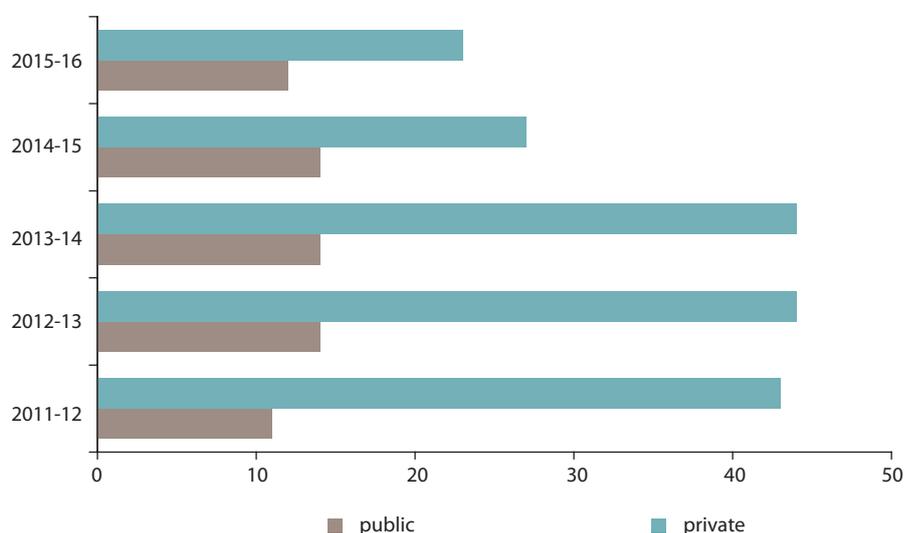
- High participation of women in tertiary is a trend which is emphasized even more to graduates. Female graduates in 2015 comprise 64.4 % against the total, of which 62.1 % to Bachelor and 67.6 % to Master programs.
- In 2015 decreased to 23 the number of non-public institutions of higher education, from 43 that was in 2011, a reduction which has come from increased demand for higher quality.
- The participation of pupils in upper secondary education is increased, especially in vocational.
- Although the ratio of pupils to teachers in pre-university education is in constant decline, this is more pronounced in the primary education.

Major changes have occurred in Albanian education system in recent years, which is characterized by deep reforms. The demand for qualitative universities, research oriented, increases of their autonomy, are the main challenges of the higher education system. While the quality of teaching and digitalization, improvement of curricula, increased vocational education, are some of the challenges facing pre-university education.

University and pre-university education are part of formal education performed in the country.

Higher education is provided to young people 18 and older who have successfully completed the state Matura. Albanian higher education, acts as part of the European space of higher education. Bologna system has been accepted and applied still the beginning, with most programs offered in public and private educational institutions as well as with credits system. Since 2005 studies are carried out in three successive cycles of bachelor, master and phd.

Fig. 1 Higher educational institutions



One of the main features is increasing of youth participation in higher education. 2011 and 2012 reached the highest level of this growth. In 2015, the participation of young people in education in respective population is 63 % compared to 48.0 % in 2010. If the indicator is analyzed by gender, this is higher for women for all years. In 2015 they constitutes 77.0 % of the population of the relevant age group, while men account of 50.0 %.

One more reason of this growth is the increased presence of non-public institutions as education service provider, although in 2015 the number of students in those institutions, do not exceed 17.0 % of all students enrolled, from 15.0 % that was in 2014. But this growth has not always resulted qualitative, which made last year some of them institutions interrupted their activity.

The increasing of students on full-time is a trend. It is noted that the most preferred field in which students are going to study in the last year, is the same as years before, that of social sciences, business and law. This fact is presented in the figure below that compared the years 2012 and 2015.

Also students by gender are different in choosing their field of study.

Graduates of the social field are still more numerous in these five years. For 2014, though graduates of this field are 41.0 % among graduates of 8 broad fields of study, in private education this figure is even higher by 68.0 % of total graduates, versus 35 % of public education.

Every year are graduated more women than men, respectively 64.4% and 35.6 % (2015). This phenomenon occurs even if we compare the beginning of the study, which shows that women are generally more determined than men to complete their studies.

Each year are graduated more students in bachelor programs than in master programs. The figure below shows the structure of graduates in higher education over the years.

Fig. 2 Student by field of study

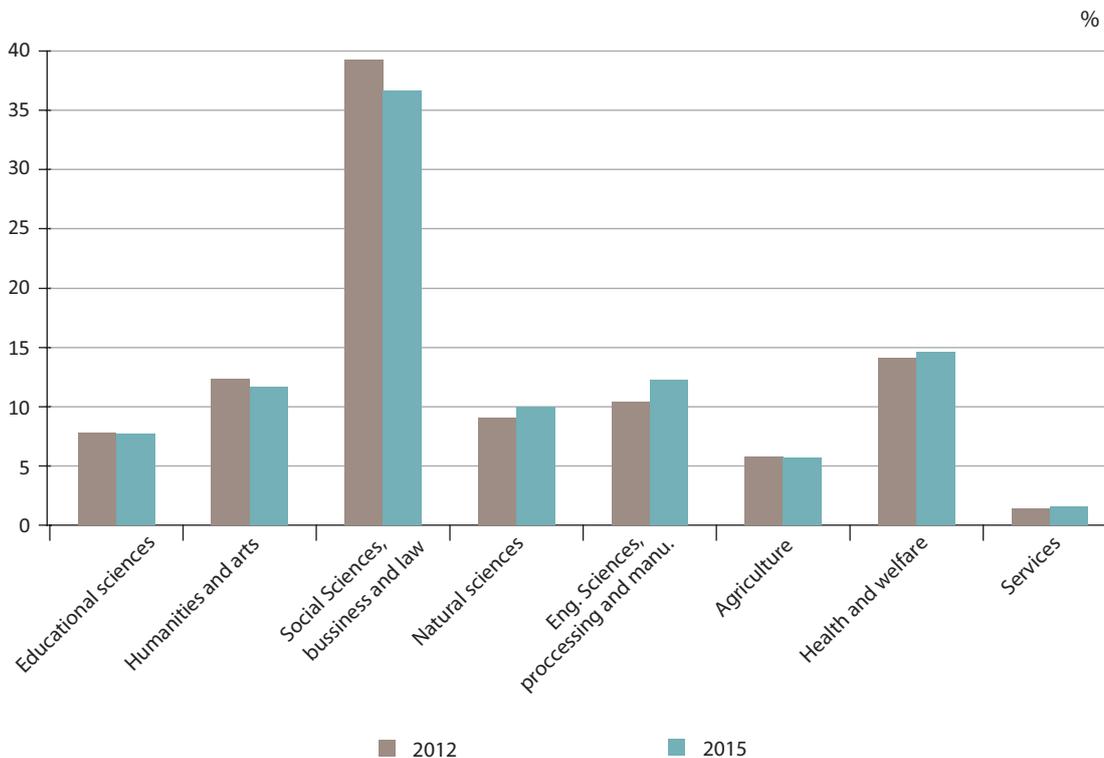
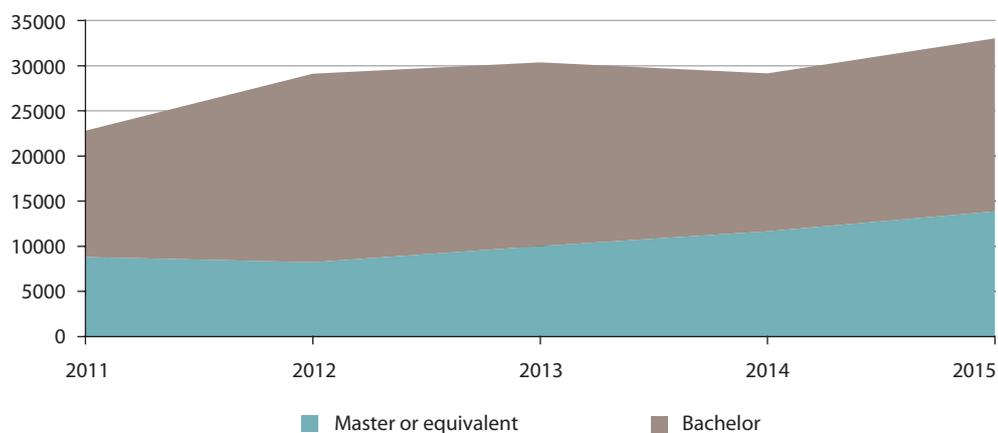


Fig. 3 The structure of graduates in higher education by program



**Pre-university education** includes pre-primary, basic and secondary education.

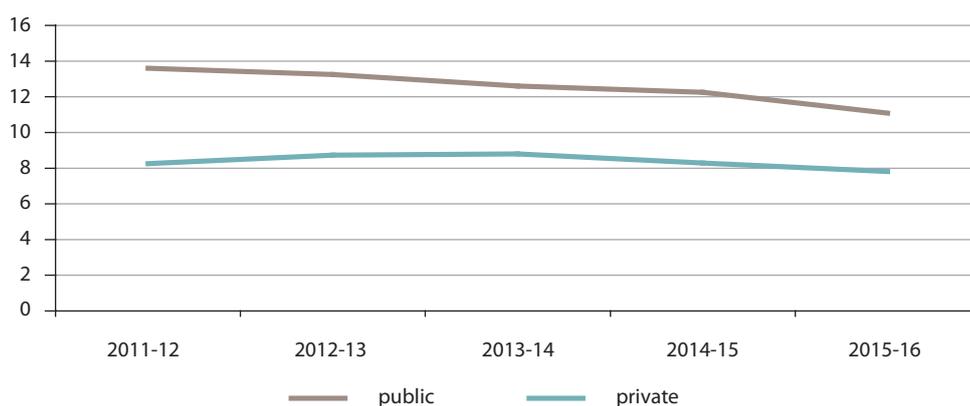
Basic education is offered to children aged over 6 years, it lasts nine years and it is compulsory. The structure of primary education has changed to curriculum of 2004. Under this structure, the actual duration is 5 years. Almost the entire population of school age 6 -14 participates in compulsory education, however the number of pupils in basic education is decreased year after year.

This is due to declining birth rates in the respective years and the migration of young families.

Pupils per teacher ratio is decreased year after year, as it seems at the figure below.

Upper secondary education is currently provided as general secondary education (gymnasium), vocational education and education-oriented (arts, sports etc.), as for full or part time / distance. Upper Secondary education of full time is open to be frequented by all pupils who have completed basic education, not over that 18 years old.

Fig. 4 Pupil Teacher Ratio in lower secondary



Pupils that completed basic education and graduates in 2015 are 53.5% in urban and 46.5% in rural area. The highest percentage of graduates is held by boys to 51.4% versus 48.6% by girls, ratio that changes year after year in favor to boys. There is a growing percentage of graduates on basic education compared to the corresponding population, each year. About 92.0% of pupils completing basic education, follow studies in upper secondary education.

For the 2013-2014 school year the new entrants in upper secondary education has increased to 93.0% of those who completed basic education. However, the transition rate from basic education to upper secondary can be considered low, compared to European standards which range from 95 to 100%.

There is an increased number of pupils attending secondary education in recent years but the trend is a greater participation in vocational and technical education.

In 2015 vocational pupils consist of 19.5 % of total pupils in upper secondary education, compared to 12.5 % of them in 2010. The differences exist also by regions within the country.

Fig. 5 Enrolled in Vocational by years

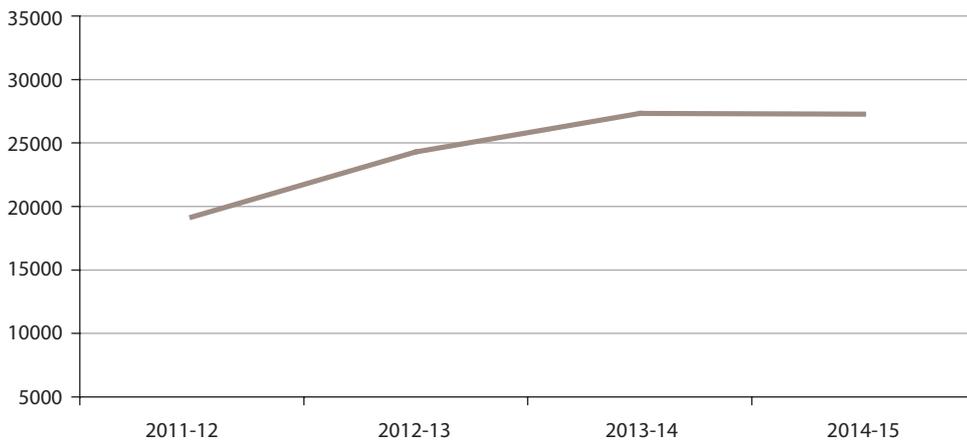
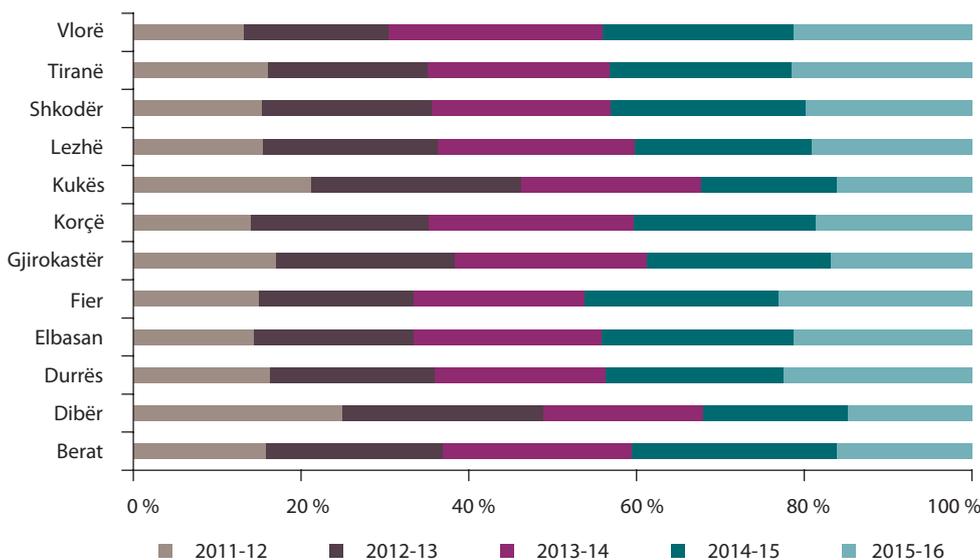


Fig. 6 Pupils enrolled in upper secondary Vocational and by Prefectures



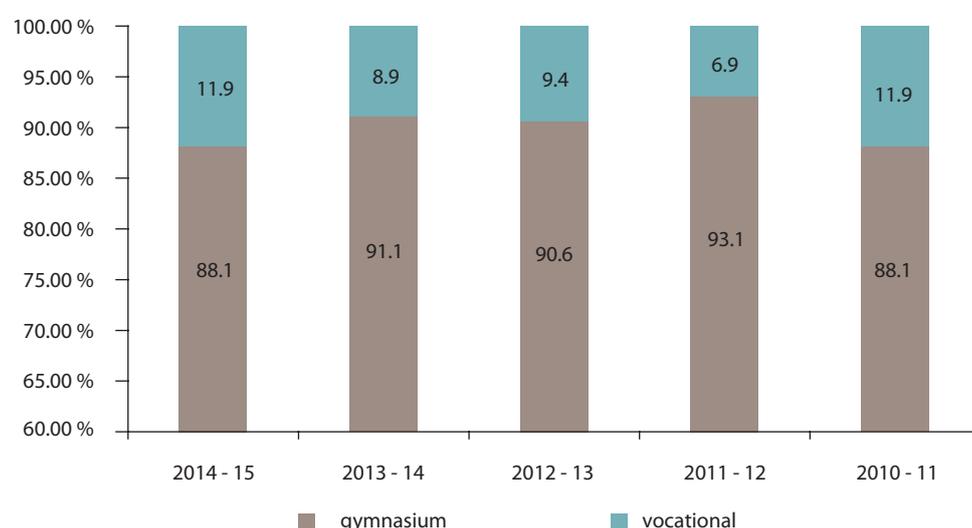
Vocational education is provided also for low technical level, allowing those pupils further participation in higher levels, step by step. However, pupils who completed gymnasium are more numerous compared to those of professional, according to the figure below.

In recent years there has been a great interest in post-secondary/non tertiary education. Those programs provide learning experiences after secondary education, performed before university studies or preparing persons for labor market in specialization in certain professions.

Public spending on education has been almost steady over the years.

Seen from the perspective of households, estimated average costs that households consume for education to be 4.2 % of the overall budget. The largest share with 58.8 % of its goes to the category "Master (first level and second)" (HBS 2014). From labor force survey(LFS) conducted by INSTAT in 2015, the indicator of lifelong learning for the adult population aged 25-64 is 1.0 %.

Fig. 7 Graduates in upper secondary education, general and vocational



The average number of years of schooling completed by males 15 years and over was 10.2 years, while for women this indicator was 9.8 years according to 2011 Census. This indicator appears to be still below the average of the EU countries which is over 12.

Pre-school education is provided in the kindergartens and preparatory classes, frequented by children aged 3 to 6 years. Kindergartens operate with three groups. Participation of children in kindergarten is steadily increased and in year 2015 reached 81.3 % compared with the corresponding population.

**The classification used** for the calculation of indicators is ISCED 2011, Technical Guide of Education indicators and The Manual of fields of study and training, 1999-Eurostat.

#### Source of data

The main source for the production of tables, graphs as well as comments on this chapter, are administrative data obtained mainly from the Ministry of Education and Sports. Other source is the Ministry of Finance, etc. It is also used information from internal sources to INSTAT, like LFS, HBS or Census 2011.

Tab. 1 Pupils and students on education

Level		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	<b>Enrolled on education</b>					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>716,725</b>	<b>719,509</b>	<b>704,782</b>	<b>665,994</b>	<b>622,156</b>
1	In primary	206,617	198,897	195,720	188,371	179,564
2	In lower secondary	197,087	191,940	181,354	175,037	163,935
3	In upper secondary	152,182	154,425	151,937	140,042	130,380
	In Gymnasium	133,002	130,137	124,619	112,775	104,952
	In Vocational	19,180	24,288	27,318	27,267	25,428
4	In Post secondary non tertiary	1,876	1,686	1,952	2,017	1,521
6,7,8	In Tertiary	158,963	172,561	173,819	160,527	146,756

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 2 Pupil-teacher ratio

Level		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	<b>In public education</b>					
1	In primary	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.3
2	In lower secondary	13.6	13.2	12.6	12.2	11.1
3	In upper secondary	17.6	17.7	17.0	16.2	15.0
	<b>In private education</b>					
1	In primary	14.6	15.4	16.0	15.3	16.4
2	In lower secondary	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.3	7.8
3	In upper secondary	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.1	8.2

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 3 Pupils and students Graduated

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Level</b>						
2	Basic education	51,186	50,380	47,819	44,139	44,001
3	Upper secondary	40,354	40,927	45,899	35,254	39,629
	Vocational	4,801	2,844	4,322	3,136	4,702
4	Post secondary non tertiary	232	242	145	164	125
6,7	Total graduated on tertiary	22,814	29,111	30,365	29,137	33,009
7	Master or equivalent	8,804	8,240	10,014	11,668	13,857
6	Bachelor	14,010	20,871	20,351	17,469	19,152

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 4 Teaching staff

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Teacher in basic education	25,584	25,263	25,051	24,777	25,007
Teacher in upper secondary education	8,473	8,610	8,606	8,671	8,942
Effective teaching staff in tertiary	4,352	4,683	4,904	4,626	4,609

Tab. 5 Public expenditure on education

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
in percentage of:					
Total expenditure of State Budget	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.5	10.2
Gross Domestic Product	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1

Source: Ministry of Finance

Tab. 6 Pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Pupils	191	188	183	174	164
Students	55	59	60	55	51

Tab. 7 Students on tertiary by field of study

	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15
Educational sciences	16,586	32,797	13,349	15,426	13,654
Humanities and arts	14,838	9,490	21,219	20,801	17,588
Social Sciences	46,133	51,624	67,823	66,117	52,551
Natural sciences	11,651	11,585	15,598	15,133	20,033
Engineering sciences, processing & construction	14,321	15,002	17,997	18,391	18,728
Agriculture	8,880	11,159	9,987	9,039	10,171
Health and welfare	18,694	20,522	24,267	25,667	22,780
Services	3,757	5,147	2,321	3,245	5,022
Unknown	17	1,637			
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,877</b>	<b>158,963</b>	<b>172,561</b>	<b>173,819</b>	<b>160,527</b>

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

## 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.

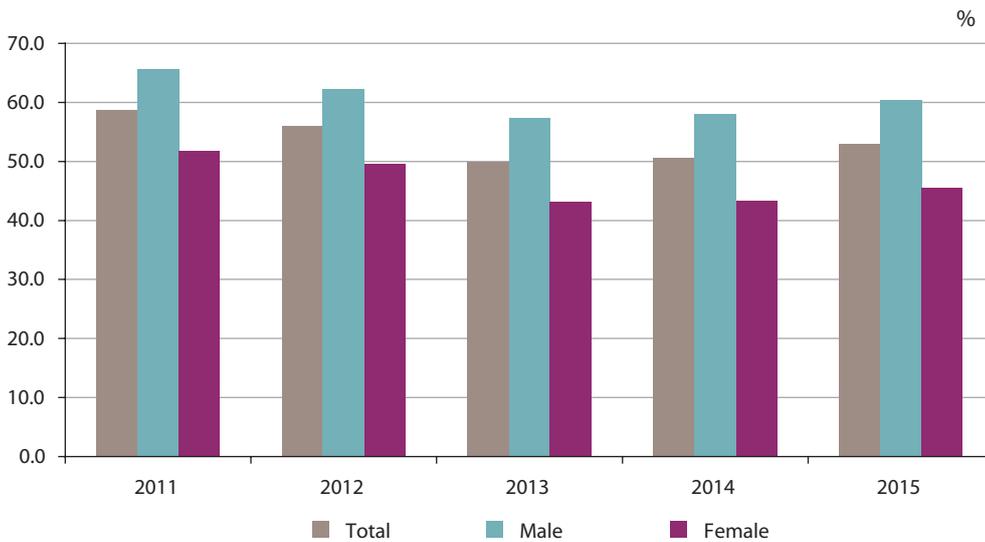
#### Main statistical findings

The employment rate for persons aged 15 to 64 during the period 2011-2015 had the highest value in 2011 with 58.7 %, as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Afterwards, a decrease of this indicator is noted reaching the value 49.9 % in 2013, followed by an increasing trend during 2014 and 2015 with respectively 50.5 % and 52.9 % (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 2011-2015, the females 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 2012 with 12.6 percentage points (62.2 % for males and 49.6 % 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



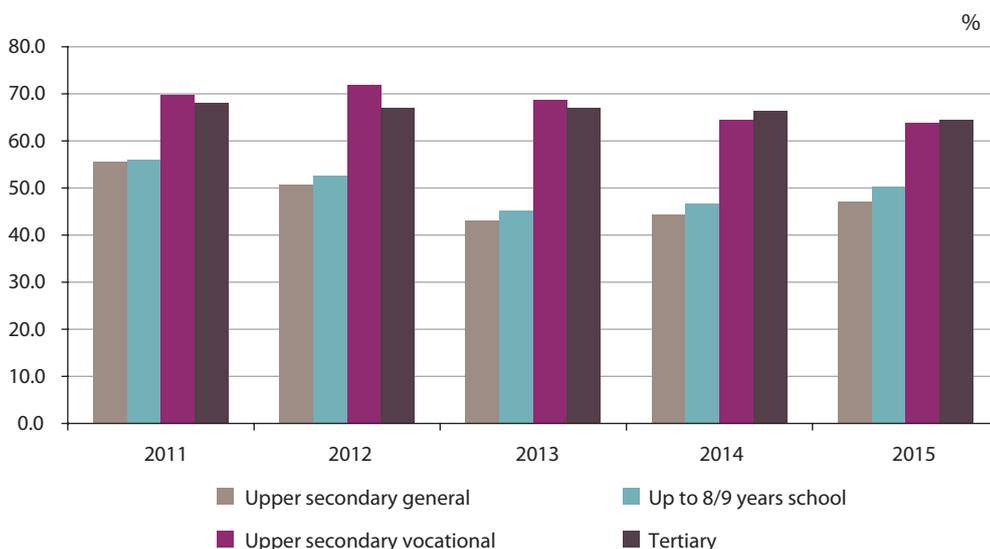
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Analyses by age show that employment rates are lower for young age-groups (15-29 years old) compared to older ones (30-64 years old). In 2015 the employment rate for young people at the age 15-29 years old was 29.8 %, whereas for those 30-64 years old was 65.2 %. Regarding the trend of the youth employment rate during the period we are analysing, the highest value is noted in 2011 with 42.8 %; afterwards a decrease of this indicator is noted reaching the value 28.2 % in 2013 and 2014 and an increase in 2015 with 29.8 %. 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 2011-2015. In 2015 this indicator was 64.4 % for employed with tertiary education, 63.8 % for those with vocational upper secondary education, 50.2 % for those with up to 8/9 years school and 47.1 % for persons with general upper secondary education (Table 3).

Fig. 2 Employment rate by education attainment

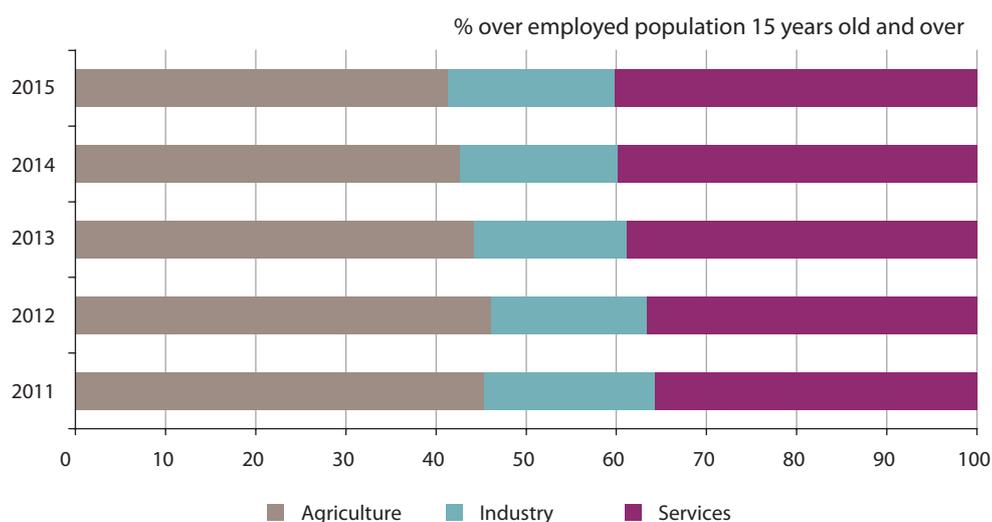


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

The highest proportion in the employment of the population 15 years old and over, is of persons employed in agriculture with about 41.3 % and those in services with 40.2 %, whereas industry employs only 18.5 % of the total employment in 2015. Analysed by sex, in 2015 almost half of employed females 15 years old and over are employed in agriculture (47.7 %), whereas among 15 years old employed males, in agriculture work 36.5 % of them.

Employees constitute 41.0 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2015, self employed 29.2 % and unpaid family workers 29.8 %. Regarding differences by sex, to be mentioned is the fact that in 2015, among employed males at the age 15 years old and over, 37.8 % of them are self employed, whereas the respective indicator for females is 17.6 %. The opposite is noted among unpaid family workers where for the same year, their share among employed females 15 years old and over is 39.8 % whereas for males this percentage is only 22.3%.

Fig. 3 Distribution of employment by economic activity

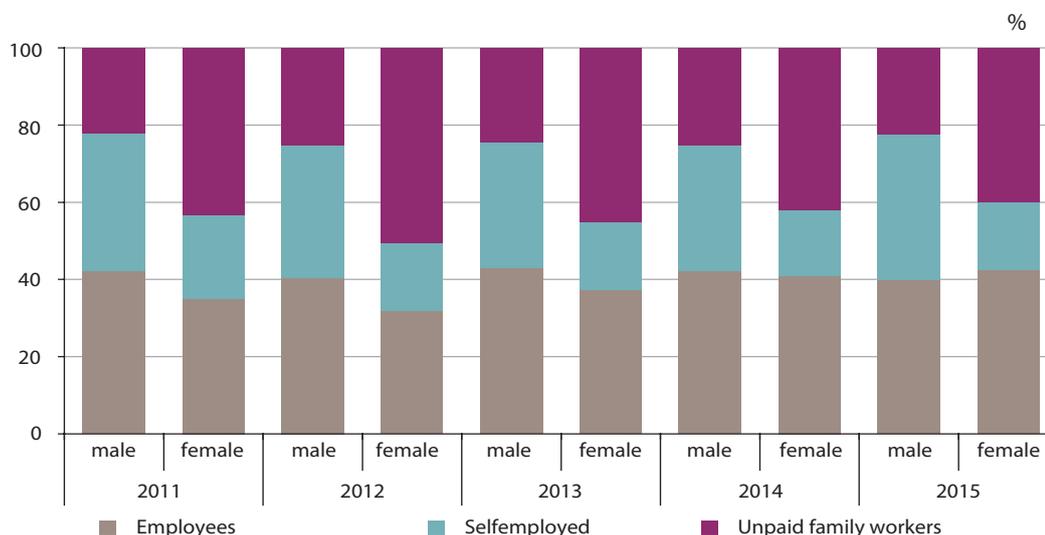


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Among employed females 15 years old and over, the percentage of those working in industry is 13.8 %, whereas the respective indicator for males is 22.1 %. 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

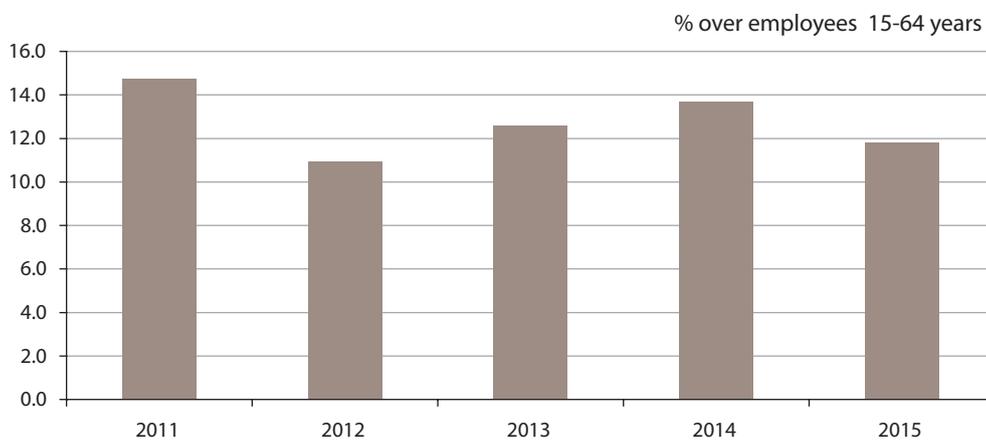


Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Regarding employment by occupation groups, 52.4 % of employed 15 years old and over work as “Skilled agricultural and trades workers” in 2015, followed by occupation groups of “Clerical, service and sales workers” and “Managers, professionals, and technicians” with respectively 17.9 % and 17.3 % in 2015. Employed in groups “Plant and machine operators, and assemblers” and “Elementary occupations” have a lower share with respectively 6.5 % and 5.2 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2015 (Table 6).

Regarding type of contract of employees, 14.7 % of employees (15-64 years old) had a job with a contract of limited duration in 2011. After decreasing at the level of 10.9 % in 2012, this proportion had an increasing trend till 2014 with 13.7 %. In 2015 this proportion decreased again reaching the value of 11.8 % (Figure 5).

Fig. 5 Percentage of employees with contract of limited duration



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

## Data sources

The data source for all of the information presented in this subchapter is the household Labour Force Survey 2011-2015. For the year 2011, the Labour Force Survey was conducted during september-october, as yearly survey. For years 2012-2015, the Labour Force Survey is a continuous 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% 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

Age-groups and sex	Number				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,160,477</b>	<b>1,140,097</b>	<b>1,023,688</b>	<b>1,037,061</b>	<b>1,086,612</b>
15-29	306,700	222,966	198,886	198,929	205,355
30-64	820,750	873,704	790,892	807,146	850,444
65+	33,027	43,426	33,909	30,986	30,813
15-64	1,127,450	1,096,671	989,779	1,006,075	1,055,799
<b>Male</b>	<b>648,858</b>	<b>637,119</b>	<b>562,887</b>	<b>585,679</b>	<b>620,612</b>
15-29	176,819	136,093	115,204	118,726	129,678
30-64	450,994	473,225	424,899	446,325	470,137
65+	21,045	27,801	22,784	20,628	20,798
15-64	627,813	609,318	540,103	565,051	599,815
<b>Female</b>	<b>511,619</b>	<b>502,977</b>	<b>460,801</b>	<b>451,382</b>	<b>466,000</b>
15-29	129,881	86,874	83,682	80,203	75,678
30-64	369,756	400,479	365,993	360,821	380,307
65+	11,982	15,625	11,125	10,358	10,015
15-64	499,637	487,352	449,675	441,024	455,985

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 2 Employment rate by sex and age-groups

Age-groups and sex	%				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>46.2</b>
15-29	42.8	34.5	28.2	28.2	29.8
30-64	68.2	66.4	61.8	62.7	65.2
65+	10.4	13.0	10.1	8.9	8.6
15-64	58.7	55.9	49.9	50.5	52.9
<b>Male</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>53.3</b>
15-29	48.0	38.8	33.7	33.0	35.8
30-64	76.7	75.4	70.8	72.7	74.8
65+	14.0	17.4	13.6	12.4	12.0
15-64	65.7	62.2	57.3	58.0	60.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>
15-29	37.3	29.4	23.0	23.3	23.1
30-64	60.1	58.3	53.9	53.6	56.3
65+	7.2	8.9	6.6	5.7	5.3
15-64	51.8	49.6	43.1	43.4	45.5

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 3 Employment rate by sex and education attainment

%

Education attainment and sex	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total (15-64)</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>52.9</b>
Up to 8/9 years school	56.0	52.7	45.3	46.7	50.2
Upper secondary - vocational	69.8	71.9	68.7	64.5	63.8
Upper secondary - general	55.7	50.7	43.0	44.5	47.1
Tertiary	68.1	67.1	67.1	66.5	64.4
<b>Male (15-64)</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>60.5</b>
Up to 8/9 years school	60.7	57.2	51.8	53.0	55.5
Upper secondary - vocational	77.7	76.6	76.4	75.0	72.8
Upper secondary - general	65.7	60.4	52.2	53.4	57.9
Tertiary	74.1	71.7	70.6	70.6	71.4
<b>Female (15-64)</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Up to 8/9 years school	51.8	48.7	40.1	41.3	45.3
Upper secondary - vocational	57.5	64.0	56.8	48.2	50.6
Upper secondary - general	45.0	40.4	33.7	34.7	34.9
Tertiary	62.7	62.9	64.2	63.1	58.9

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 4 Employment by sex and economic activity

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Economic activity and sex	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>1,160,477</b>	<b>1,140,097</b>	<b>1,023,688</b>	<b>1,037,061</b>	<b>1,086,612</b>
Agriculture	45.4	46.1	44.2	42.7	41.3
Industry	18.8	17.2	16.9	17.4	18.5
Services	35.8	36.6	38.9	39.9	40.2
<b>Male</b>	<b>648,858</b>	<b>637,119</b>	<b>562,887</b>	<b>585,679</b>	<b>620,612</b>
Agriculture	38.4	37.6	37.1	36.9	36.5
Industry	24.7	22.5	22.3	21.9	22.1
Services	36.9	39.9	40.7	41.1	41.4
<b>Female</b>	<b>511,619</b>	<b>502,977</b>	<b>460,801</b>	<b>451,382</b>	<b>466,000</b>
Agriculture	54.1	57.0	53.0	50.2	47.7
Industry	11.5	10.5	10.2	11.6	13.8
Services	34.4	32.5	36.8	38.2	38.5

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>1,160,477</b>	<b>1,140,097</b>	<b>1,023,688</b>	<b>1,037,061</b>	<b>1,086,612</b>
Employees	39.0	36.7	40.5	41.6	41.0
Selfemployed	29.7	26.9	25.8	26.0	29.2
Contributing family workers	31.4	36.4	33.8	32.4	29.8
<b>Male</b>	<b>648,858</b>	<b>637,119</b>	<b>562,887</b>	<b>585,679</b>	<b>620,612</b>
Employees	42.1	40.5	43.0	42.1	39.9
Selfemployed	35.8	34.2	32.4	32.8	37.8
Contributing family workers	22.1	25.3	24.5	25.1	22.3
<b>Female</b>	<b>511,619</b>	<b>502,977</b>	<b>460,801</b>	<b>451,382</b>	<b>466,000</b>
Employees	35.0	31.9	37.3	40.8	42.6
Selfemployed	21.8	17.7	17.6	17.2	17.6
Contributing family workers	43.2	50.4	45.1	42.0	39.8

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total employment</b>	<b>1,160,477</b>	<b>1,140,097</b>	<b>1,023,688</b>	<b>1,037,061</b>	<b>1,086,612</b>
Managers, professionals and technicians	12.6	13.6	16.5	17.7	17.3
Clerical, service and sales workers	16.6	18.0	17.8	16.3	17.9
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	56.4	58.6	56.6	53.5	52.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.9	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.5
Elementary occupations	6.7	3.4	3.1	5.6	5.2
Armed forces	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
<b>Male</b>	<b>648,858</b>	<b>637,119</b>	<b>562,887</b>	<b>585,679</b>	<b>620,612</b>
Managers, professionals and technicians	11.5	12.0	14.2	15.6	14.2
Clerical, service and sales workers	17.0	20.3	20.2	17.9	19.8
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	54.3	55.6	54.9	53.2	53.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.7	8.5	6.8	7.3	7.1
Elementary occupations	6.2	3.0	3.2	5.3	4.8
Armed forces	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>511,619</b>	<b>502,977</b>	<b>460,801</b>	<b>451,382</b>	<b>466,000</b>
Managers, professionals and technicians	14.0	15.7	19.4	20.4	21.5
Clerical, service and sales workers	16.1	15.0	14.8	14.2	15.5
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	59.1	62.5	58.6	53.9	51.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.3	2.8	4.0	5.2	5.8
Elementary occupations	7.4	3.8	2.9	6.2	5.8
Armed forces	...	...	...	...	...

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour market statistics represent key indicators to make 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 dynamic view of the situation of the unemployed persons.

### Main statistical findings

#### Unemployment trends

In 2011, according to the Labour Force Survey, 14.3 % of Albanian labor force (aged 15-64 years) was unemployed. This indicator decreases in 2012, where unemployed constituted 13.8 % of the labour force indicating the lowest value of the unemployment rate during the period 2011-2015. After 2012, the unemployment rate has an increasing trend until 2014 when it reaches the highest value of 17.9 %. The year 2015 notes a decrease of this indicator with 0.4 percentage points, reaching 17.5 %.

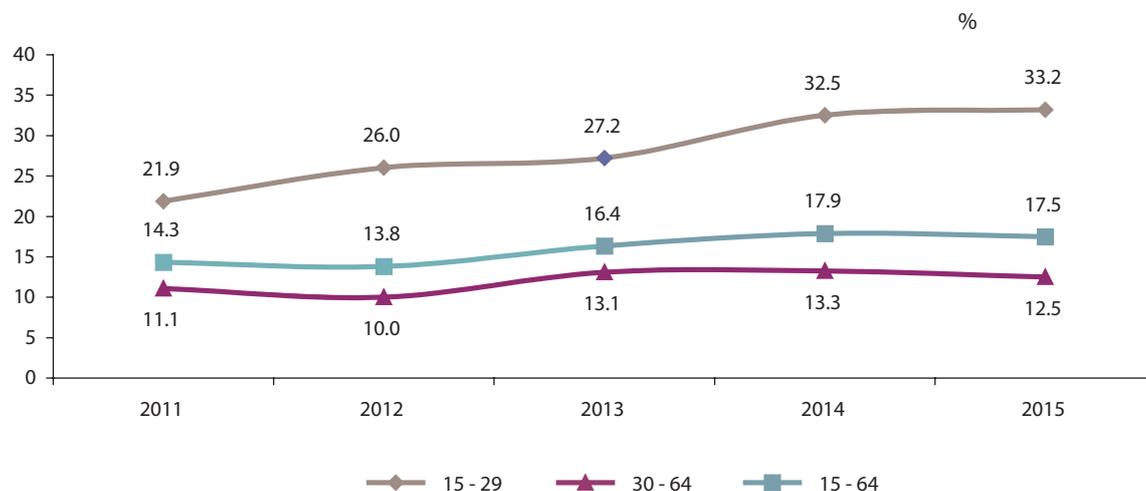
Regarding the unemployment duration, unemployed persons for one year or more, that is the long-term unemployed, make the major part of total unemployed (66.0 % of total unemployed aged 15-64 years old in 2015). Comparing years 2011 and 2015, there is a decrease of this indicator with 7.9 percentage points where the long-term unemployed with 8/9 years of education and those with upper secondary general education have the major impact (Table 3).

In the non economically active population (persons not employed or unemployed) aged 15-64 years, the percentage of discouraged unemployed increased from 2011 to 2013 with 3.1 percentage points, than decreased in 2015 with 4 percentage points (Table 4).

#### Male and female unemployment trends

The unemployment rate has different trends for males and females. In 2011, for the population aged 15 years and over, the female unemployment rate was 0.8 percentage points higher than male unemployment rate. In 2013 this difference changes to 4.3 percentage points more for males.

Fig. 1 Unemployment rate by age-groups



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

The unemployment rate varies according to the level of education of unemployed persons. In 2011-2015, for persons aged 15-64 years the unemployment rate was higher for those with general secondary education. The unemployment rate for this group reaches the value 23.2 % in 2015. For the same population, we can notice that there is a considerable difference between the unemployment rate of persons with general secondary education and those with vocational secondary education during all the period 2011-2015. This difference in 2015 is 8.5 percentage points higher for unemployed with general secondary education compared to those with vocational secondary education (Table 2).

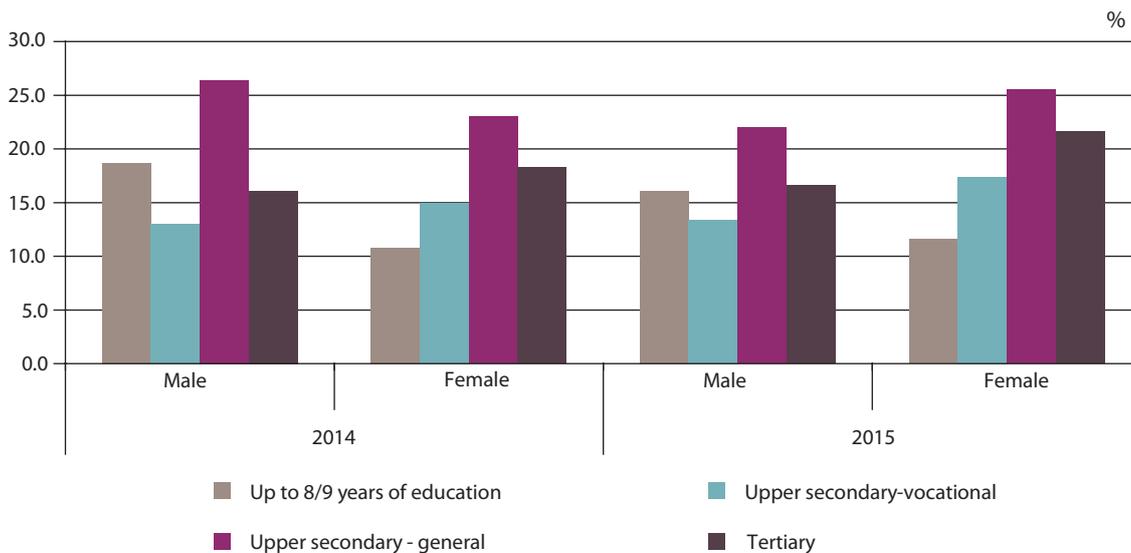
While in the year 2015 the unemployment rate for males and females has the same value, 17.1 % (Table 1).

In general, males aged 15-64 years with vocational secondary education have a lower unemployment rate compared to females with the same education. The year 2013 is an exception because males with secondary vocational education have an unemployment rate (12.2 %) 1 percentage points higher compared to females with equivalent education (11.2 %). Males with general secondary education have a lower unemployment rate compared to females in 2011, which changes during the period 2012-2014 where males with general secondary education have a higher unemployment rate compared to females of

the same group. In 2015 the males of this category have again an unemployment rate lower than females with 3.5 percentage points difference. Among persons with tertiary education, males have a lower unemployment rate than females. The highest difference is noted in 2012, where the female unemployment rate was 7 percentage points higher than for males of this category. In 2015, the unemployment rate for males with tertiary education was 16.6 % whereas for females with tertiary education was 21.6 % (Table 2).

Among non economically active males aged 15-64 years, during the years 2011-2015, the percentage of discouraged unemployed is higher than the equivalent percentage of females. The difference is higher among persons aged 30-64 years, in favor of males (Table 4).

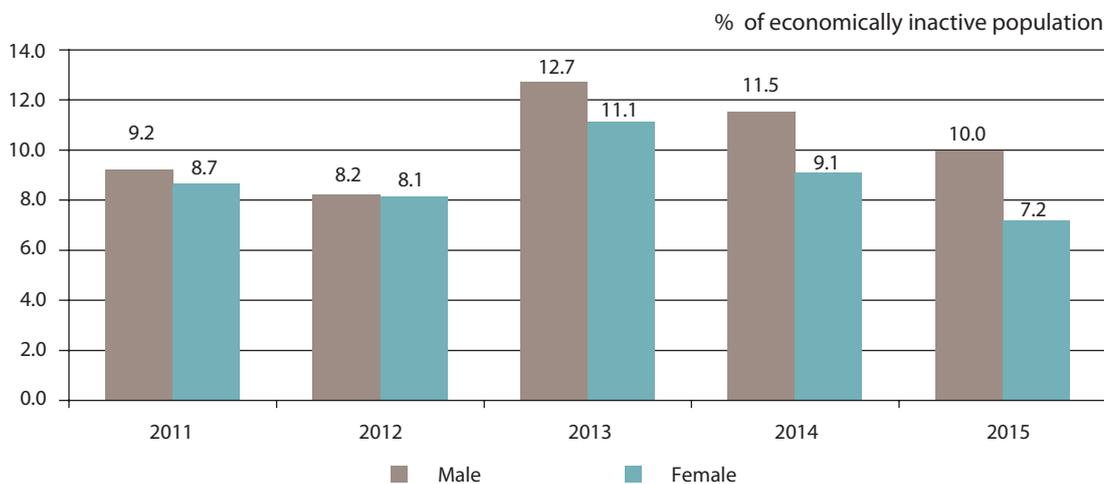
Fig. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and education



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2015

Regarding the long term unemployment, during 2011 to 2015, for the population aged 15-64 years, the share of long-term unemployed males to the total unemployed males is lower than the respective share for females (Table 3).

Fig. 3 Share of discouraged workers by sex



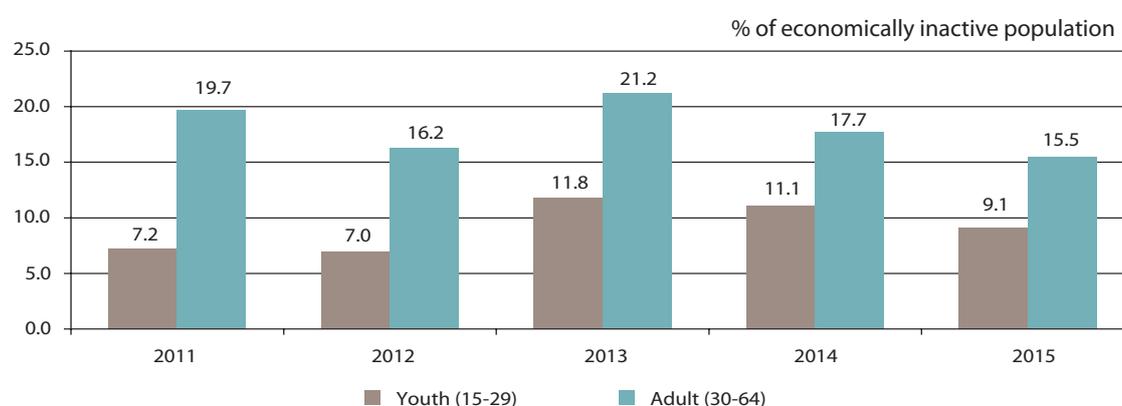
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

## Youth unemployment trends

Young people are generally characterized by a higher unemployment rate compared to persons of other age groups. According to the Labour Force Survey, in 2011, the unemployment rate for persons aged 15-29 years was 21.9 %. The unemployment rate for this age group has an increase until 2015 with 33.2 %. In 2015, the youth (aged 15-29 years) unemployment rate is almost twice higher than the unemployment rate of population aged 15 years and above (Table 1).

Among persons 15-29 years, is identified a special group that includes all young persons not in employment and not in education or training. During the period 2011-2015, approximately 3 in 10 persons aged 15-29 years are part of this group (NEET- Not in Employment, Education or Training). In 2015, the youth not in employment nor in education or training constitute 32.8 % of all young persons while it is noted that the share of females not in employment nor in education or training among young females is higher than the equivalent share for males (36.6 % and 29.4 % respectively) (Table 5).

Fig. 4 Share of discouraged workers by age-group



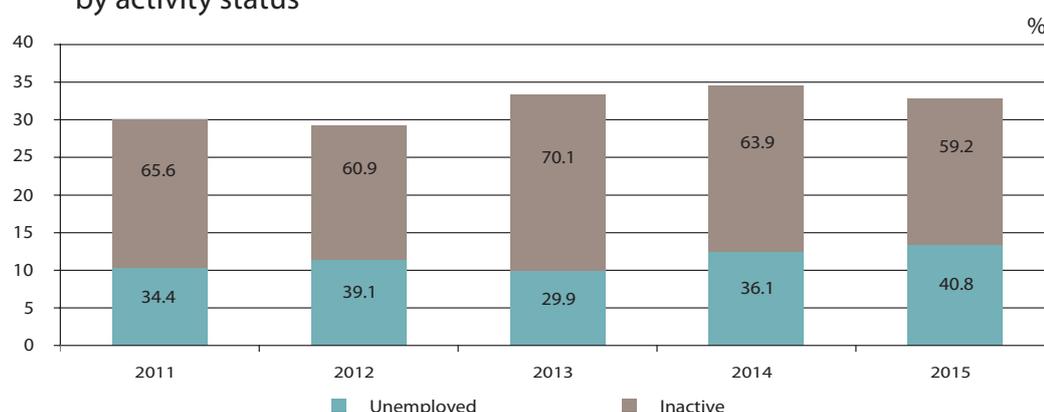
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

During 2011 to 2015, young males aged 15-29 years, have a higher unemployment rate compared to females of the same age group, while in 2015 this indicator is 2.4 percentage points higher for females than for males of the same age-group (Table 1).

Among economically non active young persons (aged 15-29 years), the percentage of discouraged unemployed increases in 2015 with 1.9 percentage points compared to 2011 (Table 4).

Analyzing the group of persons aged 15-29 years not in employment and not in education or training by economic activity status, results that around 60.0 % of them are economically non active. If we compare males and females, in 2015, 69.5 % of young females not employed and not in education or training are economically non active in the labor market. Among young males of the same group, in 2015, 47.5 % are economically non active and 52.5 % are actively looking for a job (Table 5).

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



Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

## Data sources

As for employment indicators, the main data source used to calculate unemployment indicators in this subchapter, is the Labour Force Survey (LFS), that is a household survey conducted according to the recommendations of Eurostat and International Labour Organization. This survey conducted continuously since 2012, provides national quarterly and yearly indicators. Quarterly indicators provide general information on unemployment by sex and different age groups. Yearly indicators for 2011 and calculated as yearly average for 2012-2015, provide more detailed information on unemployment by educational level, duration of unemployment, categories of unemployed, etc. Unemployment figures are published from INSTAT in percentages and in absolute values.

## 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>
15-29	21.9	26.0	27.2	32.5	33.2
30-64	11.1	10.0	13.1	13.3	12.5
15-64	14.3	13.8	16.4	17.9	17.5
<b>Male</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>
15-29	22.8	28.4	29.7	35.6	32.3
30-64	10.0	10.4	14.6	14.0	12.2
15-64	14.0	15.2	18.3	19.7	17.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>
15-29	20.6	22.0	23.6	27.4	34.7
30-64	12.4	9.5	11.2	12.3	12.9
15-64	14.7	12.0	13.8	15.5	17.4

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and educational attainment

%

Sex and educational attainment	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total (15-64)</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Up to 8/9 years of education	13.3	12.3	14.8	15.1	14.0
Upper secondary - vocational	11.2	10.6	11.8	13.6	14.8
Upper secondary - general	17.2	17.5	23.2	25.2	23.2
Tertiary	15.8	16.2	15.0	17.3	19.2
<b>Male (15-64)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Up to 8/9 years of education	15.2	15.2	18.3	18.7	16.1
Upper secondary - vocational	10.1	10.4	12.2	13.0	13.4
Upper secondary - general	14.5	19.3	25.0	26.4	22.0
Tertiary	13.1	12.6	13.6	16.1	16.6
<b>Female (15-64)</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Up to 8/9 years of education	11.3	9.0	10.9	10.8	11.6
Upper secondary - vocational	13.5	10.9	11.2	15.0	17.4
Upper secondary - general	20.9	14.7	20.3	23.0	25.5
Tertiary	18.4	19.6	16.2	18.3	21.6

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 3 Long term unemployment by sex and educational attainment

% of unemployed for one year or more in total unemployed

Sex and educational attainment	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total (15-64)</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>66.0</b>
Up to 8/9 years of education	76.3	78.0	74.4	65.7	70.1
Upper secondary - vocational	76.8	83.0	76.6	72.1	81.3
Upper secondary - general	77.1	79.5	72.1	63.2	62.2
Tertiary	56.8	66.1	64.7	59.3	57.9
<b>Male (15-64)</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Up to 8/9 years of education	75.0	73.9	70.8	61.6	67.5
Upper secondary - vocational	77.5	81.7	73.2	70.0	82.2
Upper secondary - general	73.1	75.2	69.0	59.1	61.6
Tertiary	57.6	69.1	63.2	57.2	59.7
<b>Female (15-64)</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>66.3</b>
Up to 8/9 years of education	78.1	85.7	81.2	74.2	74.4
Upper secondary - vocational	75.9	85.5	84.4	76.5	80.1
Upper secondary - general	81.1	89.0	78.5	71.4	63.2
Tertiary	56.3	64.3	65.7	61.0	56.7

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

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

% of economically inactive population

Sex and age-groups	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>
15-29	7.2	7.0	11.8	11.1	9.1
30-64	19.7	16.2	21.2	17.7	15.5
15-64	13.0	11.6	16.1	14.2	12.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>
15-29	8.2	7.2	13.8	13.5	11.9
30-64	24.5	20.7	28.4	25.3	22.8
15-64	14.5	12.3	19.2	17.6	15.7
<b>Female</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>
15-29	6.5	6.7	10.4	9.3	6.9
30-64	17.5	14.4	18.4	14.9	12.7
15-64	12.1	11.1	14.5	12.3	10.0

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b> (% of total young population aged 15-29) <i>of which (% of NEETs)</i>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Unemployed	34.4	39.1	29.9	36.1	40.8
Inactive	65.6	60.9	70.1	63.9	59.2
<b>Male</b> <i>of which</i>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Unemployed	46.5	54.4	43.5	52.9	52.5
Inactive	53.5	45.6	56.5	47.1	47.5
<b>Femra</b> <i>of which</i>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Unemployed	24.3	24.2	18.7	21.2	30.5
Inactive	75.7	75.8	81.3	78.8	69.5

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 6 Unemployment by sex and age-groups

	Number				
Sex and age-groups	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,547</b>	<b>175,703</b>	<b>194,043</b>	<b>219,797</b>	<b>223,864</b>
15-29	85,932	78,494	74,447	95,922	102,025
30-64	102,393	97,107	119,059	123,440	121,506
15-64	188,325	175,602	193,506	219,362	223,531
<b>Male</b>	<b>102,266</b>	<b>109,188</b>	<b>121,874</b>	<b>138,851</b>	<b>127,770</b>
15-29	52,217	53,953	48,656	65,721	61,843
30-64	49,900	55,134	72,682	72,771	65,594
15-64	102,117	109,087	121,337	138,492	127,437
<b>Female</b>	<b>86,282</b>	<b>66,515</b>	<b>72,169</b>	<b>80,946</b>	<b>96,094</b>
15-29	33,715	24,541	25,791	30,202	40,182
30-64	52,493	41,973	46,377	50,669	55,912
15-64	86,208	66,515	72,169	80,870	96,094

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

Tab. 7 Unemployment by sex and unemployment duration

Sex and Unemployment duration	Number				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,547</b>	<b>175,703</b>	<b>194,043</b>	<b>219,797</b>	<b>223,864</b>
Less than 6 months	31,582	22,988	33,056	51,585	45,872
6 months to less than one year	17,502	17,253	20,513	26,871	30,170
One year or more	139,463	135,462	140,474	141,342	147,822
<b>Male</b>	<b>102,266</b>	<b>109,188</b>	<b>121,874</b>	<b>138,851</b>	<b>127,770</b>
Less than 6 months	17,632	15,741	22,362	35,739	26,498
6 months to less than one year	9,984	11,825	14,569	18,480	17,194
One year or more	74,650	81,623	84,943	84,631	84,078
<b>Female</b>	<b>86,282</b>	<b>66,515</b>	<b>72,169</b>	<b>80,946</b>	<b>96,094</b>
Less than 6 months	13,951	7,247	10,693	15,845	19,374
6 months to less than one year	7,518	5,428	5,944	8,390	12,976
One year or more	64,813	53,840	55,531	56,711	63,744

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2011-2015

## ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

#### Introduction

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, the consumption, investment 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 in the GDP figures from year 2008. 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 statistical findings

Gross Domestic Product in current prices has continued to grow along the years 2010-2014, by assigning values of ALL 1,394,419 million in year 2014, from ALL 1,239,645 million of 2010.

During year 2014, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +1.83 % (in volume) compared with year 2013, after a growth of +1.00 % in year 2013 compared with year 2012. Based on these results, GDP per capita in the year 2014 amounted to ALL 482 thousand (or EURO 3,443) from ALL 466 thousand (or EURO 3,323) in year 2013. The average GDP per capita of years 2010-2014 is ALL 456 thousand.

Tab.1 National accounts

Indicators	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Supply (at current prices)</b>	MIn ALL	<b>1,896,611</b>	<b>2,038,718</b>	<b>2,025,698</b>	<b>1,984,002</b>	<b>2,052,931</b>
GDP at market prices	MIn ALL	1,239,645	1,300,624	1,332,811	1,350,053	1,394,419
Imports of goods and services (f,o,b)	-	656,966	738,093	692,887	633,950	658,512
<b>Uses (at current prices)</b>	-	<b>1,896,611</b>	<b>2,038,718</b>	<b>2,025,698</b>	<b>1,984,002</b>	<b>2,052,931</b>
Exports of goods and services (f,o,b)	-	401,947	442,390	444,514	387,975	393,657
Final Consumption of the Households	-	961,912	1,011,826	1,032,478	1,073,609	1,129,915
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	-	144,678	149,288	151,214	155,680	167,371
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	352,412	381,944	353,044	352,088	342,844
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	35,662	53,269	44,447	14,651	19,144
<b>Annual real growth of GDP (compared to previous year prices)</b>	%	<b>3.71</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product per capita</b>	Thousand ALL	426	448	460	466	482
	Euro	3,088	3,191	3,305	3,323	3,443
	USD	4,094	4,438	4,248	4,411	4,569

2014\* Semi-Final

The structure of Gross Domestic Product according to the three main economic activities groups does not reflect any significant change into it in years 2010-2014.

Services continue to represent the main share in the economy (with an average of 44.72 %), followed by Industry and Construction (23.38 %) and Agriculture, hunting and forestry (18.90 %).

Tab. 2 Structure of GDP by economic activities

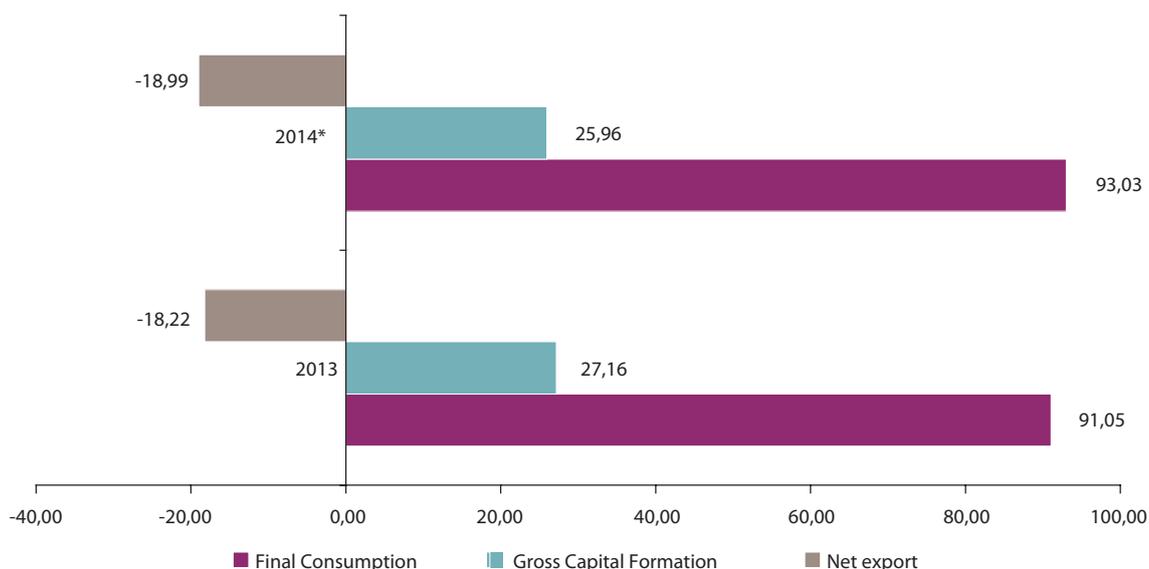
Economic Activities	%				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17.96	18.23	18.77	19.57	20
Industry and Construction	24.94	24.48	22.92	23.06	21.51
Services	44.03	44.26	44.95	44.61	45.76

2014\* Semi-Final

Final consumption, which is composed by final consumption of households, public administration and non-profit institutions serving households, has the major share in the total economy, with 93.03 %, in 2014.

This component rose by +5.53% in nominal terms and +3.41 % in real terms. In 2014, gross fixed capital formation represents 24.59 % of GDP and decreased by -3.97 % in real terms compared with 2013. Exports of goods and services increased in real terms by +1.79 % compared with 2013, while imports of goods and services increased by a faster rate, by +4.58 %.

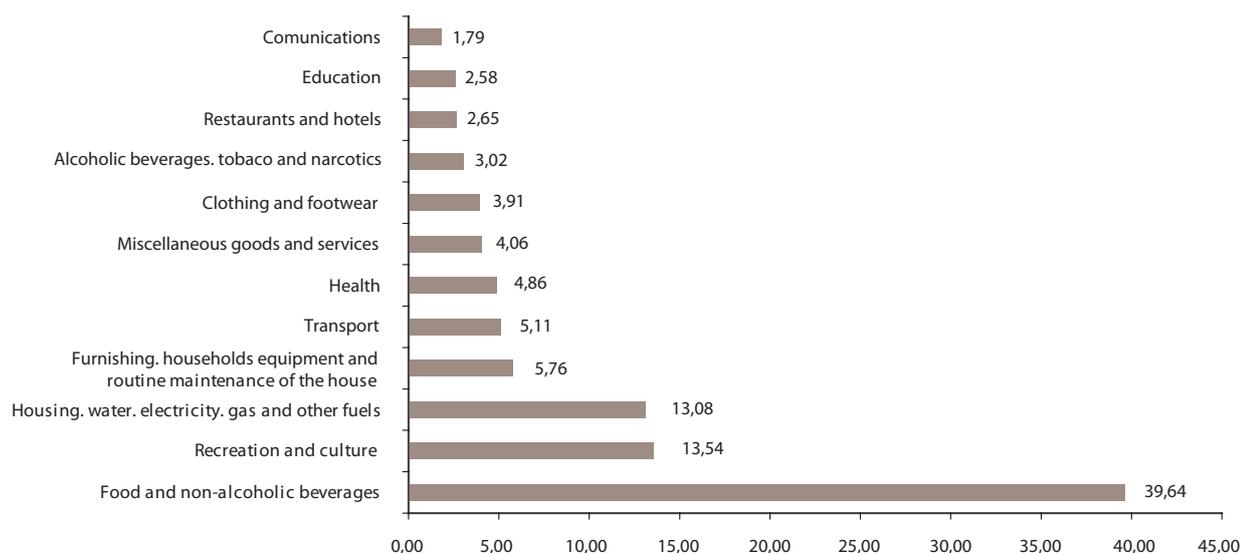
Fig. 1 Structure of GDP expenditure, in %



The graph below gives the structure of the household's final consumption expenditure by main groups for 2014. It is noted that the group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" has the highest share in % among the other groups and "Communication" has the smallest one.

In a more general perspective, we can say that expenditures for services make up 43.61 %, expenditures on food products 39.64 % and expenditures on non-food products 16.74 %.

Fig. 2 The Structure of Household Final Consumption Expenditure, 2014



In 2014 according to the Statistical Region Level 2, GDP at current prices in Statistical Region Center was 632.2 billion ALL and it constitutes 45.3 % of the total GDP. Compared with 2013, GDP in real terms has increased by 3.1 % in this Region. GDP at current prices in Statistical Region South was 438.5 billion ALL and it constituted 31.5 % of the total GDP.

Compared with 2013, GDP in real terms has increased by 2.1 % in this Region. GDP at current prices in Statistical Region North, was 323.7 billion ALL and it constituted 23.2 % of the total GDP. Compared with 2013, GDP in real terms has decreased by 0.8 % in this Region.

Tab. 3 Main aggregate of GDP in NUTS 2, year 2014

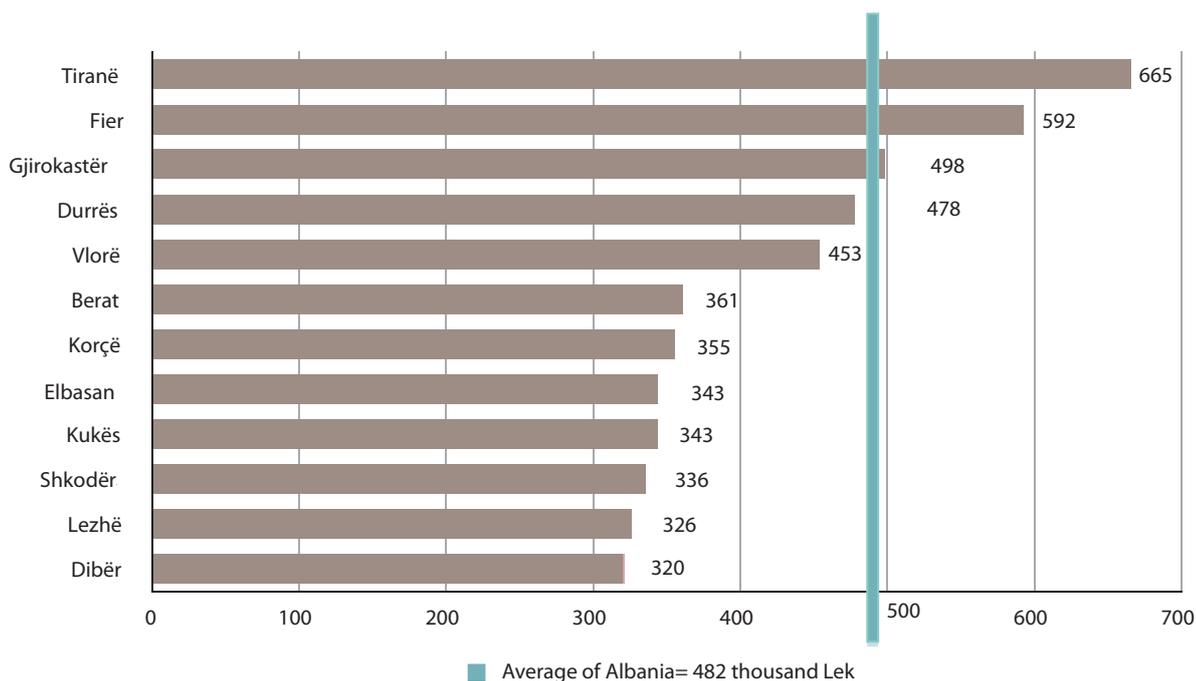
Statistical Regions level 2		GDP Current price (Mln ALL)	Share of AL (%)	Growth rate (%)	Contribution to real growth (%)	GDP per capita (Thous. ALL)	GDP per capita growth (%)	GDP per capita index (AL=100)
<b>AL</b>	<b>The Republic of Albania</b>	<b>1,394,419</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	323,705	23.2	-0.8	-0.18	378	1.8	78.5
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	632,232	45.3	3.0	1.35	577	1.4	119.7
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	438,482	31.4	2.1	0.66	466	0.7	96.7

\* Estimations for year 2014 are based on semi-final estimations

According to Statistical Regions level 2, in Statistical Region Center, GDP per capita in year 2014 was around 577 thousand ALL or 19.7 % above the national average. Compared to the year 2013, GDP per capita has increased by 1.4 %. In Statistical Region North GDP per capita in year 2014 was around 378 thousand ALL or 21.5 % below the national average.

Compared to the year 2013, GDP per capita has increased by 1.8 %. In Statistical Region South GDP per capita in year 2014 was around 466 thousand ALL or 3.3 % below the national average. Compared to the year 2013, GDP per capita has increased by 0.7 %.

Fig. 3 GDP per capita according to Statistical Regions level 3, year 2014

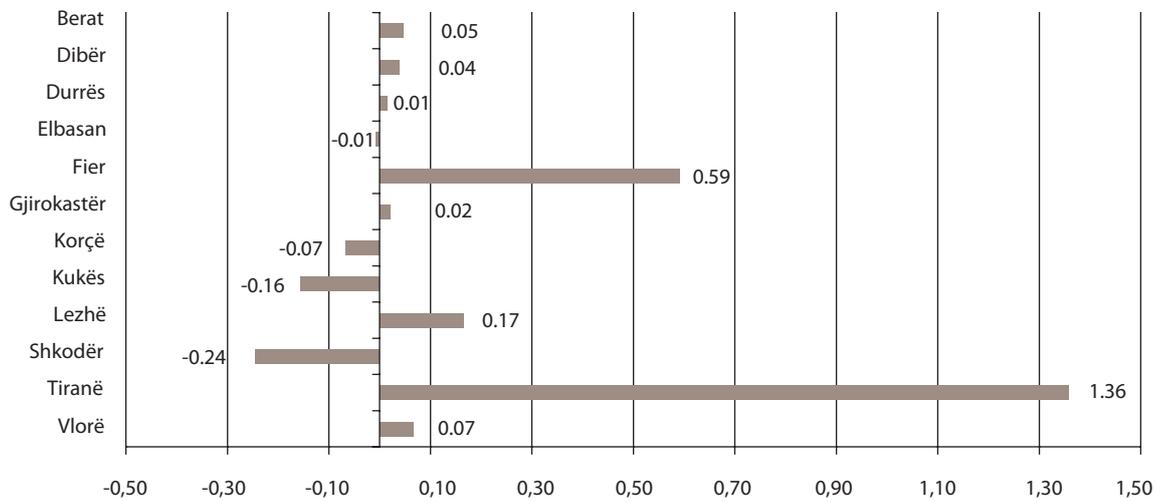


The contribution to the real growth rate of GDP for the Statistical Region Level 1 (Albania) for the year 2014 compared with 2013 by Statistical Region Level 3 (Qark) are presented below:

The highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2014 was in Prefecture Tirana with +1.36 p.p. It was followed by Prefecture Fier with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.59 p.p and Prefecture Lezhë with a contribution to the real growth rate of 0.17 p.p.

The lowest contribution to the real growth was in Prefecture Shkodër with -0.24 p.p. It was followed by Prefecture Kukës with a contribution to the real growth rate of -0.16 p.p and Prefecture Korçë with a contribution to the real growth of -0.07 p.p.

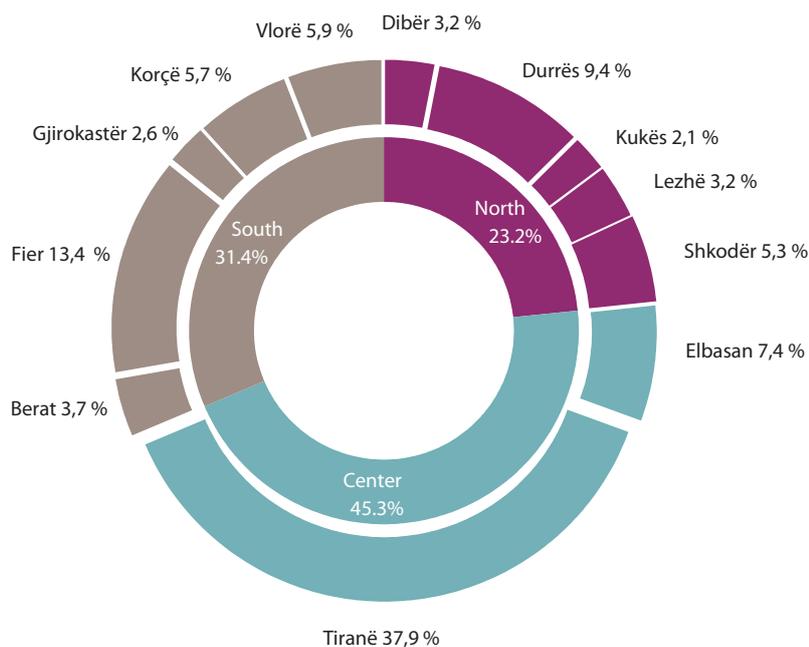
Fig. 4 The contribution of Statistical Regions to the Real Growth Rate of GDP, year 2013



In Statistical Region level 3 the lowest share of total GDP was in Prefecture Kukës by 2.1 % and Prefecture Gjirokastrë by 2.6 %. While the highest share on GDP was in Prefecture Tiranë by 37.9 %.

In year 2013 the share of GDP for Center Region was 45.3 % of the total GDP of Albania. The share on total GDP of Albania for South Region was 31.4 %. The share on total GDP of Albania for North Region was 23.2 %.

Fig. 5 Share of GDP by statistical regions level 2, 3 year 2014



## 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, at 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* – Consumption,  
*I* – Gross Capital Formation;

*G* – Government expenditures;  
*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 developments, 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).
- Nomenclature of products (CP);
- Classification of Individual Consumption by use (COICOP);
- The classification of government expenditure by function (COFOG);
- 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: 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 and 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.

**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 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 fulfil 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 NPISHs 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 it 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

Years	Gross domestic product at current prices (million ALL)	Gross National Income (million ALL)	Annual real growth of GDP compared to previous year, in %	Gross Domestic Product per capita		
				Thousands ALL	EURO	USD
2010	1,239,645	1,227,269	3.71	426	3,088	4,094
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*	1,394,419	1,377,713	1.83	482	3,443	4,569

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 5 Gross Domestic Product By Production Approach (2010 – 2014, at current prices)

Year	Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Net taxes on products	Million ALL
					GDP at market prices
	1	2	(3=1-2)	4	5=(3+4)
2010	2,039,101	961,616	1,077,485	162,160	1,239,645
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*	2,283,189	1,066,257	1,216,933	177,487	1,394,419

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 6 Output by Economic Activities (2010-2014, at current prices)

			Million ALL				
Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	312,470	333,019	349,809	369,537	386,708
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	51,674	78,151	111,383	123,093	125,111
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	221,238	248,855	228,325	228,751	241,198
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	52,292	35,990	32,862	38,181	37,371
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	32,963	38,141	33,173	31,108	30,642
A6	41-43	Construction	447,454	478,317	449,116	441,251	393,479
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	204,346	217,698	223,810	227,535	237,099
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	115,644	138,526	124,807	110,630	97,178
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	53,302	46,976	49,955	47,908	50,312
A10	58-63	Information and communication	105,130	109,852	104,967	106,011	109,078
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	46,117	50,983	50,694	49,376	55,430
A12	68	Real estate activities	89,602	91,526	93,838	101,096	99,256
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	45,955	47,271	54,813	62,226	72,020
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	24,078	28,721	46,119	56,236	65,431
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	72,079	74,258	73,397	73,584	78,806
A16	85	Education	57,692	62,798	69,273	73,117	72,737
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	45,796	47,105	48,618	53,834	65,381
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	24,718	25,142	19,998	18,084	27,662
A19	94-98	Other service activities	36,549	36,805	26,353	34,722	38,292
		<b>TOTAL OUTPUT</b>	<b>2,039,101</b>	<b>2,190,133</b>	<b>2,191,310</b>	<b>2,246,280</b>	<b>2,283,189</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 7 Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activities (2010- 2014, at current prices)

Million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89,882	95,958	99,683	105,397	107,784
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	22,538	33,283	51,188	56,577	56,026
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	153,651	175,215	166,823	160,441	167,595
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,610	12,313	10,564	10,386	11,521
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22,481	27,254	23,500	21,267	20,636
A6	41-43	Construction	287,206	312,938	297,323	302,374	272,077
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	72,714	79,075	80,240	79,604	82,804
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	68,670	85,236	68,638	68,061	55,584
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	27,452	22,227	25,422	24,694	25,970
A10	58-63	Information and communication	60,273	65,895	63,232	68,204	70,229
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	16,445	17,506	18,561	19,017	20,270
A12	68	Real estate activities	13,186	13,158	13,956	15,253	13,440
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	23,827	24,641	26,545	32,773	36,922
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	11,703	13,370	22,542	27,236	30,139
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,362	22,756	19,681	19,498	21,657
A16	85	Education	10,673	12,035	11,579	12,244	12,940
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	16,641	15,508	15,363	18,850	27,267
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	12,528	11,203	8,189	6,753	10,541
A19	94-98	Other service activities	17,775	19,441	13,535	19,955	22,852
		<b>TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>961,616</b>	<b>1,059,012</b>	<b>1,036,563</b>	<b>1,068,582</b>	<b>1,066,257</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 8 Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (2010 – 2014, at current prices)

Million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	222,589	237,062	250,126	264,140	278,924
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	29,136	44,868	60,195	66,516	69,085
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	67,587	73,640	61,502	68,310	73,603
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	41,682	23,678	22,298	27,795	25,850
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10,482	10,887	9,673	9,841	10,005
A6	41-43	Construction	160,249	165,378	151,793	138,878	121,402
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	131,633	138,623	143,570	147,932	154,294
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	46,974	53,290	56,169	42,569	41,594
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	25,850	24,749	24,533	23,214	24,342
A10	58-63	Information and communication	44,857	43,957	41,735	37,807	38,849
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	29,672	33,477	32,133	30,359	35,160
A12	68	Real estate activities	76,416	78,368	79,883	85,843	85,816
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	22,128	22,630	28,268	29,453	35,098
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	12,376	15,350	23,578	29,000	35,292
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48,717	51,502	53,716	54,086	57,149
A16	85	Education	47,019	50,763	57,694	60,873	59,797
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	29,155	31,598	33,255	34,984	38,114
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	12,190	13,938	11,809	11,331	17,121
A19	94-98	Other service activities	18,774	17,364	12,818	14,767	15,439
		<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>1,077,485</b>	<b>1,131,121</b>	<b>1,154,747</b>	<b>1,177,698</b>	<b>1,216,933</b>
		Net taxes on products	162,160	169,503	178,064	172,354	177,487
		<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>1,239,645</b>	<b>1,300,624</b>	<b>1,332,811</b>	<b>1,350,053</b>	<b>1,394,419</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 9 Annual Real Growth of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities  
(2010 – 2014, compared with prices of previous year)

			%				
Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.65	4.77	5.39	1.14	1.96
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	35.69	22.04	17.38	13.00	11.48
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	11.58	10.47	-15.66	9.85	8.34
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	28.81	-26.35	0.68	36.28	-22.82
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	19.73	-0.36	-13.12	3.87	3.63
A6	41-43	Construction	-6.85	2.82	-8.80	-9.25	-12.44
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.79	2.26	1.46	1.41	3.38
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	14.03	12.68	4.99	-25.05	-2.81
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	9.58	-5.15	-2.58	-7.08	3.23
A10	58-63	Information and communication	-16.47	-3.11	-5.60	-10.10	2.64
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	5.75	8.40	2.29	1.69	2.09
A12	68	Real estate activities	0.27	0.49	1.67	8.75	0.07
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	-3.93	-1.10	22.43	2.23	17.29
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	10.49	20.51	50.53	20.68	19.78
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.33	3.82	4.61	1.46	6.93
A16	85	Education	5.06	6.01	11.17	5.71	-4.41
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	9.10	3.89	3.36	4.44	14.21
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	19.49	10.87	-16.51	-3.72	52.94
A19	94-98	Other service activities	24.92	-10.42	-27.72	13.52	3.73
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>			<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>2.11</b>
Net taxes on products			3.43	-1.62	3.97	0.18	-0.13
<b>GDP at market prices</b>			<b>3.71</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.83</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 10 Structure of Gross Domestic Production by Economic Activities  
(2010– 2014, current prices)

			%				
Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
A1	01-03	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.96	18.23	18.77	19.57	20.00
A2	05-09	Mining and quarrying industry	2.35	3.45	4.52	4.93	4.95
A3	10-33	Manufacturing industry	5.45	5.66	4.61	5.06	5.28
A4	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3.36	1.82	1.67	2.06	1.85
A5	36-39	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.85	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.72
A6	41-43	Construction	12.93	12.72	11.39	10.29	8.71
A7	45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.62	10.66	10.77	10.96	11.07
A8	49-53	Transportation and storage	3.79	4.10	4.21	3.15	2.98
A9	55-56	Accommodation and food service activities	2.09	1.90	1.84	1.72	1.75
A10	58-63	Information and communication	3.62	3.38	3.13	2.80	2.79
A11	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	2.39	2.57	2.41	2.25	2.52
A12	68	Real estate activities	6.16	6.03	5.99	6.36	6.15
A13	69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.79	1.74	2.12	2.18	2.52
A14	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	1.00	1.18	1.77	2.15	2.53
A15	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.93	3.96	4.03	4.01	4.10
A16	85	Education	3.79	3.90	4.33	4.51	4.29
A17	86-88	Human health and social work activities	2.35	2.43	2.50	2.59	2.73
A18	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.98	1.07	0.89	0.84	1.23
A19	94-98	Other service activities	1.51	1.34	0.96	1.09	1.11
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>			<b>86.92</b>	<b>86.97</b>	<b>86.64</b>	<b>87.23</b>	<b>87.27</b>
Net taxes on products			13.08	13.03	13.36	12.77	12.73
<b>GDP at market prices</b>			<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 11 Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach  
(2010– 2014, current prices)

Million ALL

No.	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
	<b>Expenditure Approach</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Final Consumption (a+b+c)</b>	1,106,590	1,161,114	1,183,692	1,229,289	1,297,286
a	<i>Final Consumption of the Households</i>	961,912	1,011,826	1,032,478	1,073,609	1,129,915
b	<i>Final Consumption of General Government</i>	138,312	142,733	144,541	148,850	159,788
i	Individual consumption	66,233	68,475	70,533	74,359	80,060
ii	Colective consumption	72,079	74,258	74,008	74,491	79,729
c	<i>Consumption of NPISHs</i>	6,367	6,555	6,673	6,830	7,583
<b>2</b>	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	352,412	381,944	353,044	352,088	342,844
<b>3</b>	<b>Domestic Absorption (1+2)</b>	1,459,002	1,543,058	1,536,736	1,581,377	1,640,130
<b>4</b>	<b>Net export (a-b)</b>	-255,019	-295,703	-248,372	-245,975	-264,855
a	<i>Exports of goods and services</i>	401,947	442,390	444,514	387,975	393,657
i	Exports of goods	161,276	197,218	212,132	147,409	130,401
ii	Exports of services	240,671	245,172	232,382	240,566	263,257
b	<i>Imports of goods and services</i>	656,966	738,093	692,887	633,950	658,512
i	Imports of goods	447,996	511,820	490,029	425,049	440,461
ii	Imports of services	208,969	226,273	202,858	208,901	218,051
<b>5</b>	<b>Change in inventories</b>	23,308	26,628	24,522	26,636	31,154
<b>6</b>	<b>Statistical discrepancy</b>	12,353	26,641	19,925	-11,985	-12,010
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)</b>	<b>1,239,645</b>	<b>1,300,624</b>	<b>1,332,811</b>	<b>1,350,053</b>	<b>1,394,419</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 12 Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach  
(2010 – 2014, at prices of previous year)

Million ALL

No,	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
	<b>Expenditure Approach</b>					
<b>1</b>	<b>Final Consumption (a+b+c)</b>	1,072,091	1,124,642	1,162,574	1,206,979	1,271,257
a	<i>Final Consumption of the Households</i>	933,884	979,035	1,013,098	1,051,315	1,105,373
b	<i>Final Consumption of General Government</i>	132,125	139,213	142,879	148,743	158,368
i	Individual consumption	63,264	66,632	69,119	74,219	78,316
ii	Colective consumption	68,861	72,581	73,760	74,524	80,052
c	<i>Consumption of NPISHs</i>	6,082	6,394	6,597	6,921	7,515
<b>2</b>	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	342,480	373,357	351,930	346,068	338,101
<b>3</b>	<b>Domestic Absorption (1+2)</b>	1,414,571	1,497,999	1,514,504	1,553,047	1,609,358
<b>4</b>	<b>Net export (a-b)</b>	-221,426	-267,790	-249,848	-249,011	-268,067
a	<i>Exports of goods and services (f,o,b)</i>	397,159	429,838	439,669	389,393	394,924
i	Exports of goods	157,107	190,922	209,889	147,805	130,430
ii	Exports of services	240,052	238,916	229,780	241,588	264,495
b	<i>Imports of goods and services (f,o,b)</i>	618,585	697,628	689,517	638,404	662,991
i	Imports of goods	420,332	481,281	489,309	433,055	446,948
ii	Imports of services	198,252	216,346	200,208	205,349	216,042
<b>5</b>	<b>Change in inventories</b>	23,308	25,873	24,316	24,786	30,458
<b>6</b>	<b>Statistical discrepancy</b>	-30,112	15,117	30,085	17,343	2,971
	<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)</b>	<b>1,186,341</b>	<b>1,271,199</b>	<b>1,319,057</b>	<b>1,346,166</b>	<b>1,374,721</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 13 Annual Growth Of Expenditure At Prices Of Previous Year  
(2010 – 2014, at prices of previous year)

							%
No.	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	
<b>Expenditure Approach</b>							
<b>1</b>	<b>Final Consumption</b>	1.90	1.63	0.13	1.97	3.41	
<i>a</i>	<i>Final Consumption of the Households</i>	1.66	1.78	0.13	1.82	2.96	
<i>b</i>	<i>Final Consumption of General Government</i>	3.97	0.65	0.10	2.91	6.39	
<i>c</i>	<i>Consumption of NPISHs</i>	-4.47	0.43	0.63	3.71	10.03	
<b>2</b>	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	-8.47	5.94	-7.86	-1.98	-3.97	
<b>3</b>	<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	17.23	6.94	-0.62	-12.40	1.79	
<b>4</b>	<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	0.50	6.19	-6.58	-7.86	4.58	

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 14 Household Final Consumption Expenditure in Current Prices, by COICOP Nomenclature  
(2010 – 2014, at current prices)

							Million ALL
	Main Groups by COICOP	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	368,017	393,935	407,175	425,638	447,950	
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	30,849	31,596	32,658	33,202	34,091	
03	Clothing and footwear	40,293	41,044	42,423	42,963	44,141	
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	122,918	129,901	132,257	145,339	147,748	
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	61,084	61,317	63,378	64,208	65,121	
06	Health	46,362	48,122	47,774	48,967	54,939	
07	Transport	43,805	49,368	58,651	56,304	57,755	
08	Communications	19,306	19,852	19,548	19,448	20,253	
09	Recreation and culture	131,031	133,894	124,468	134,211	152,980	
10	Education	22,086	26,146	28,490	31,075	29,110	
11	Restaurants and hotels	29,970	28,952	30,723	29,407	29,995	
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	46,189	47,697	44,932	42,846	45,830	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>961,912</b>	<b>1,011,826</b>	<b>1,032,478</b>	<b>1,073,609</b>	<b>1,129,915</b>	

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 15 Household Final Consumption Expenditure, by COICOP Nomenclature  
(2010 – 2014, at prices of previous year)

		Million ALL				
	Main Groups by COICOP	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	352,133	378,552	398,717	408,589	437,631
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	29,310	28,825	31,974	32,035	32,159
03	Clothing and footwear	40,832	41,713	42,028	42,123	43,196
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	117,958	126,383	131,277	144,310	145,852
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	60,846	60,846	61,927	63,715	65,625
06	Health	43,331	45,122	46,742	48,529	57,016
07	Transport	41,006	45,696	52,495	56,338	57,343
08	Communications	19,233	19,803	19,555	19,292	19,965
09	Recreation and culture	130,834	130,008	122,809	132,023	143,899
10	Education	21,798	25,818	28,375	30,523	28,289
11	Restaurants and hotels	29,691	28,761	30,174	28,745	29,380
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	46,910	47,508	47,024	45,093	45,019
	<b>Total</b>	<b>933,884</b>	<b>979,035</b>	<b>1,013,098</b>	<b>1,051,315</b>	<b>1,105,373</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 16 Gross Fixed Capital Formation  
(2010 – 2014, at current prices)

		Million ALL				
No.	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture (a+b+c)</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>9,238</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>8,815</b>
a	Livestock	(147)	(704)	748	1,120	1,592
b	Orchards and vineyards	8,151	9,747	7,934	7,596	6,862
c	Forestry	118	195	195	84	361
<b>2</b>	<b>Mineral exploration</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>12,481</b>	<b>9,913</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Construction (a+b+c)</b>	<b>280,816</b>	<b>299,255</b>	<b>272,389</b>	<b>262,671</b>	<b>250,923</b>
a	Residential buildings	166,956	192,081	178,021	158,103	144,055
b	Non-residential buildings	42,320	48,114	43,314	39,958	39,340
c	Civil engineering	71,541	59,061	51,055	64,610	67,527
<b>4</b>	<b>Machinery and equipments</b>	<b>50,696</b>	<b>56,447</b>	<b>46,474</b>	<b>47,017</b>	<b>55,022</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Transport means</b>	<b>10,634</b>	<b>14,488</b>	<b>17,214</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>17,977</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Computer software and databases</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>194</b>
	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>352,412</b>	<b>381,944</b>	<b>353,044</b>	<b>352,088</b>	<b>342,844</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 17 Gross Fixed Capital Formation  
(2010 – 2014, at prices of previous year)

		Million ALL				
No.	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture (a+b+c)</b>	8,112	9,019	8,938	8,793	8,254
a	Livestock	(138)	(669)	910	1,082	998
b	Orchards and vineyards	8,131	9,499	7,840	7,627	6,893
c	Forestry	118	189	189	84	363
<b>2</b>	<b>Mineral exploration</b>	2,126	2,143	7,413	12,885	9,959
<b>3</b>	<b>Construction (a+b+c)</b>	275,546	295,000	270,632	260,113	250,346
a	Residential buildings	163,822	189,349	176,872	156,563	143,724
b	Non-residential buildings	41,526	47,430	43,034	39,568	39,250
c	Civil engineering	70,198	58,221	50,725	63,981	67,372
<b>4</b>	<b>Machinery and equipments</b>	46,868	53,355	47,148	42,905	51,240
<b>5</b>	<b>Transport means</b>	9,816	13,533	17,218	21,189	18,107
<b>6</b>	<b>Computer software and databases</b>	12	308	580	184	196
	<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>342,480</b>	<b>373,357</b>	<b>351,930</b>	<b>346,068</b>	<b>338,101</b>

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 18 GDP at current prices, per capita year 2013 by Statistical Regions Level 2/3, Year 2014\*

Statistical Regions level 2/3		GDP Current price	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contribution to Real growth	GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP per capita index (AL = 100)
		Mln ALL	Mln Euro	Mln USD						
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>1,394,419</b>	<b>9,952</b>	<b>12,270</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>323,705</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>- 0.18</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>78.5</b>
AL011	Dibër	43,982	314	387	3.2	0.039	320	2,285	2,818	66.4
AL012	Durrës	131,620	939	1,158	9.4	0.01	478	3,408	4,202	99.1
AL013	Kukës	29,515	211	260	2.1	- 0.16	343	2,451	3,022	71.3
AL014	Lezhë	44,839	320	395	3.2	0.17	326	2,328	2,870	67.7
AL015	Shkodër	73,749	526	649	5.3	- 0.24	336	2,395	2,952	69.6
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>632,232</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4,115</b>	<b>5,074</b>	<b>119.7</b>
AL021	Elbasan	103,726	740	913	7.4	- 0.01	343	2,451	3,022	71.3
AL022	Tiranë	528,507	3,772	4,651	37.9	1.36	665	4,748	5,854	138.1
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>438,482</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>3,326</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>96.7</b>
AL031	Berat	51,949	371	457	3.7	0.05	361	2,578	3,178	74.9
AL032	Fier	187,353	1,337	1,649	13.4	0.59	592	4,227	5,212	122.9
AL033	Gjirokastrë	36,282	259	319	2.6	0.02	498	3,554	4,382	103.3
AL034	Korçë	79,963	571	704	5.7	- 0.07	355	2,536	3,127	73.7
AL035	Vlorë	82,936	592	730	5.9	0.07	453	3,236	3,990	94.1

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 19 Growth rate of GDP

Prefectures	%				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>2,5</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,8</b>
<b>Prefecture= 100</b>					
Dibër	7,4	-1,6	12,9	-0,01	1,2
Durrës	11,3	-5,7	0,9	1,4	0,1
Kukës	3,8	5,9	-3,1	4,9	-6,9
Lezhë	-1,8	1,7	6,6	-5,1	5,4
Shkodër	6,8	-0,003	-2,4	-3,4	-4,4
Elbasan	12,9	-1,1	-2,5	5,1	-0,1
Tiranë	0,5	0,9	1,9	0,9	3,6
Berat	6,8	7,4	-7,6	0,8	1,3
Fier	6,7	13,9	7,6	4,6	4,4
Gjirokastër	4,6	19,0	7,5	-3,0	0,8
Korçë	1,5	3,2	1,5	0,4	-1,1
Vlorë	-4,5	7,2	-6,3	-2,2	1,1

2014\* Semi-Final

Fig. 6 GDP in current prices by Statistical Regions level 3 (NUTS3)

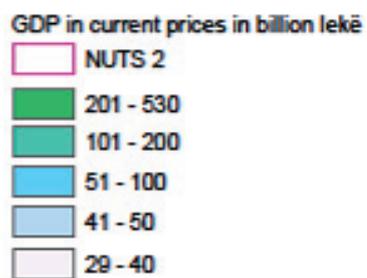
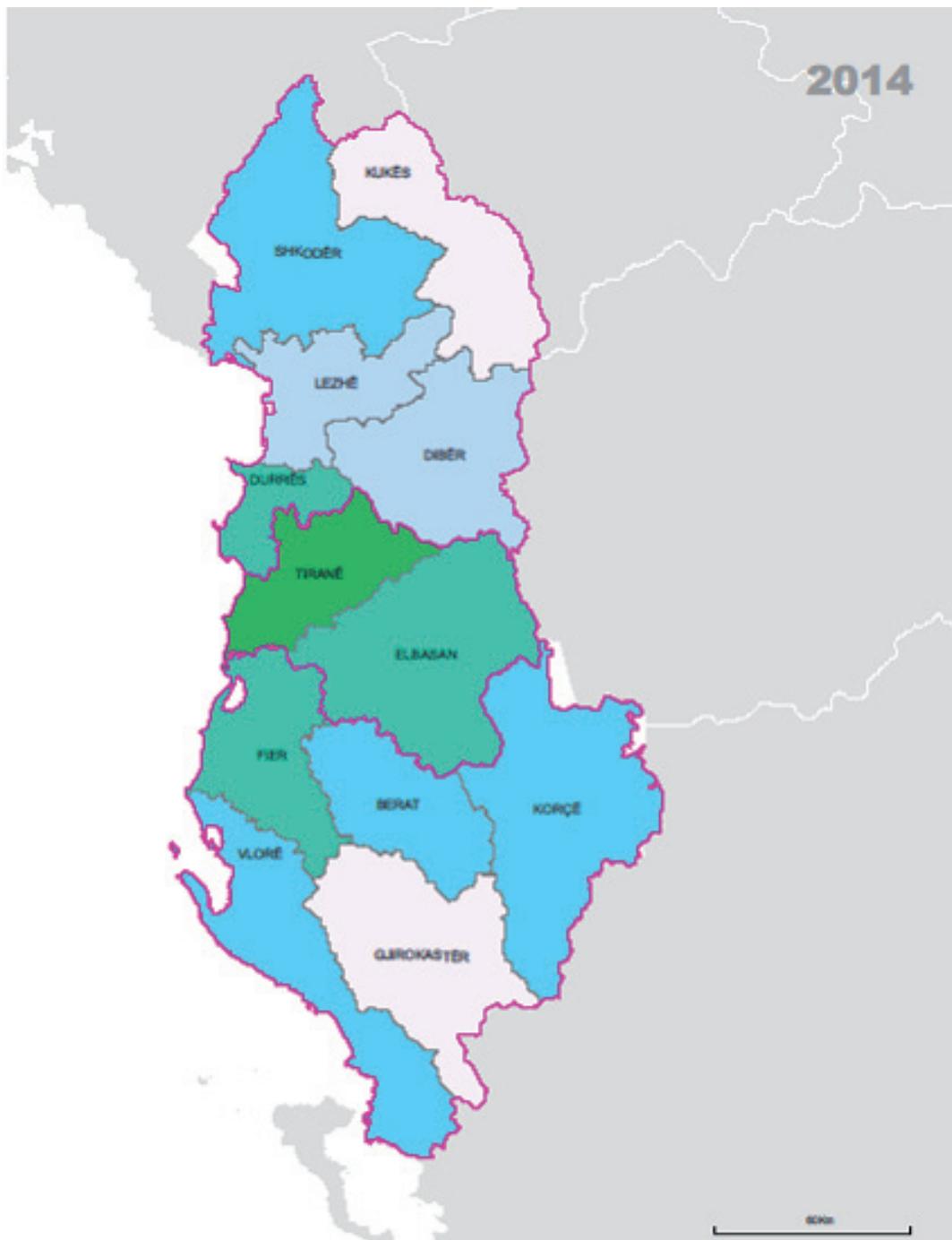
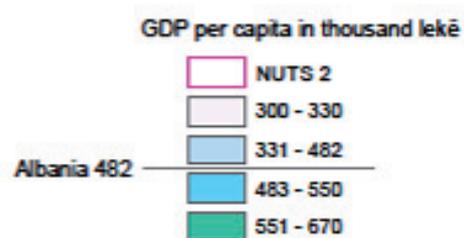
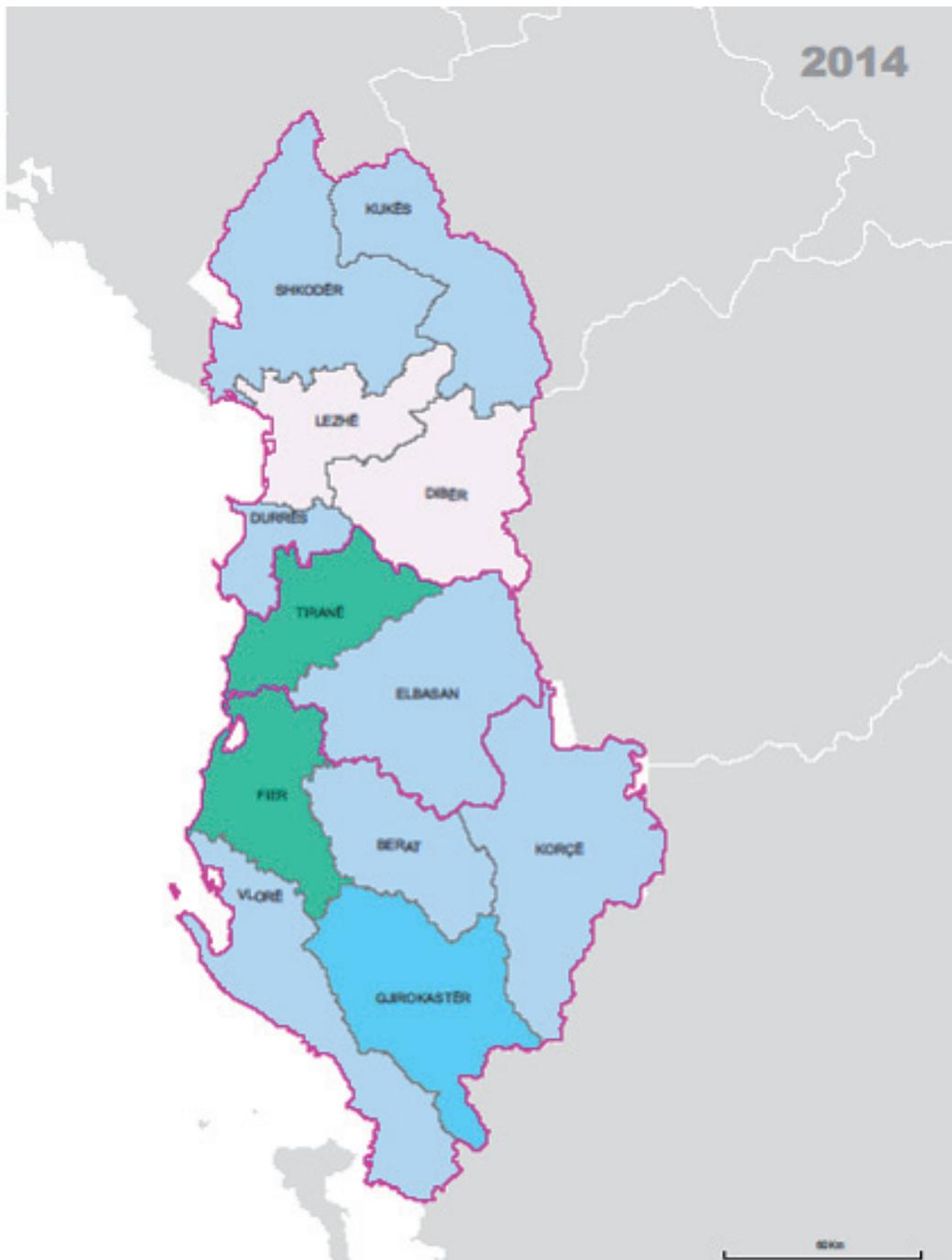


Fig. 7 GDP per capita by Prefectures



Tab. 20 Gross Domestic Product in current prices

Million ALL

Code	Regional Levels		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>		<b>1,239,644</b>	<b>1,300,624</b>	<b>1,332,811</b>	<b>1,350,053</b>	<b>1,394,419</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>		<b>303,102</b>	<b>311,591</b>	<b>319,439</b>	<b>319,326</b>	<b>323,705</b>
AL011		Dibër	36,214	37,437	42,428	42,600	43,982
AL012		Durrës	129,427	124,785	127,057	129,322	131,620
AL013		Kukës	26,628	30,033	29,202	30,806	29,515
AL014		Lezhë	38,970	40,476	43,587	41,642	44,839
AL015		Shkodër	71,862	78,860	77,164	74,956	73,749
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>		<b>592,266</b>	<b>587,416</b>	<b>597,121</b>	<b>605,794</b>	<b>632,232</b>
AL021		Elbasan	98,778	97,784	95,845	101,598	103,726
AL022		Tiranë	493,488	489,632	501,276	504,196	528,507
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>		<b>344,275</b>	<b>401,617</b>	<b>416,251</b>	<b>424,933</b>	<b>438,482</b>
AL031		Berat	49,416	52,604	49,021	50,164	51,949
AL032		Fier	126,660	152,294	170,861	179,542	187,353
AL033		Gjirokastër	27,231	33,557	36,145	35,219	36,282
AL034		Korçë	66,874	76,129	77,799	79,130	79,963
AL035		Vlorë	74,094	87,032	82,425	80,877	82,936

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 21 Gross Domestic Product per Capita

Thousand ALL

Code	Regional Levels	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>378</b>
AL011	Dibër	248	263	304	308	320
AL012	Durrës	483	459	462	470	478
AL013	Kukës	295	339	335	356	343
AL014	Lezhë	278	290	314	301	326
AL015	Shkodër	316	352	348	339	336
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>577</b>
AL021	Elbasan	320	320	315	335	343
AL022	Tiranë	653	634	639	639	665
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>466</b>
AL031	Berat	326	355	336	346	361
AL032	Fier	387	472	535	565	592
AL033	Gjirokastër	339	438	487	479	498
AL034	Korçë	288	333	343	350	355
AL035	Vlorë	398	473	451	442	453

2014\* Semi-Final

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

			%				
Code	Regional Levels		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>		<b>81.7</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>78.5</b>
AL011		Dibër	58.2	58.7	66.1	66.1	66.4
AL012		Durrës	113.6	102.5	100.6	100.8	99.1
AL013		Kukës	69.3	75.7	72.9	76.4	71.3
AL014		Lezhë	65.3	64.9	68.4	64.6	67.7
AL015		Shkodër	74.3	78.6	75.7	72.7	69.6
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>		<b>130.8</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>119.7</b>
AL021		Elbasan	75.3	71.4	68.6	72.0	71.3
AL022		Tiranë	153.5	141.6	139.0	137.2	138.1
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>		<b>82.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>96.7</b>
AL031		Berat	76.7	79.3	73.1	74.2	74.9
AL032		Fier	90.8	105.5	116.5	121.2	122.9
AL033		Gjirokastrë	79.7	97.9	106.0	102.7	103.3
AL034		Korçë	67.7	74.3	74.6	75.1	73.7
AL035		Vlorë	93.5	105.7	98.1	94.9	94.1

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 23 Contribution to real growth

		%				
Code	Regional Levels	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>-0.18</b>
AL011	Dibër	0.22	-0.05	0.37	0.00	0.04
AL012	Durrës	1.08	-0.59	0.08	0.13	0.01
AL013	Kukës	0.08	0.13	-0.07	0.11	-0.16
AL014	Lezhë	-0.06	0.05	0.20	-0.17	0.17
AL015	Shkodër	0.39	0.00	-0.15	-0.20	-0.24
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>1.35</b>
AL021	Elbasan	0.96	-0.08	-0.19	0.36	-0.01
AL022	Tiranë	0.21	0.35	0.72	0.34	1.36
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.66</b>
AL031	Berat	0.27	0.30	-0.31	0.03	0.05
AL032	Fier	0.65	1.42	0.89	0.58	0.59
AL033	Gjirokastrë	0.10	0.42	0.19	-0.08	0.02
AL034	Korçë	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.02	-0.07
AL035	Vlorë	-0.29	0.43	-0.42	-0.14	0.07

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 24 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2014\* (Branch=100%)

Code	Statistical level 2/3	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
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>
AL011	Dibër	6.3	3.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.8
AL012	Durrës	8.1	10.4	9.4	13.2	5.6	5.5
AL013	Kukës	3.6	1.4	3.5	1.0	1.8	1.3
AL014	Lezhë	4.7	2.0	2.3	3.2	1.3	3.5
AL015	Shkodër	7.9	4.7	5.8	4.0	2.1	4.0
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>60.7</b>
AL021	Elbasan	12.8	6.3	5.2	6.7	3.0	4.8
AL022	Tiranë	8.0	29.1	49.9	44.5	69.3	55.9
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>
AL031	Berat	7.8	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.9
AL032	Fier	20.9	29.0	8.1	8.1	5.7	7.7
AL033	Gjirokastër	3.5	1.2	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.9
AL034	Korçë	10.0	3.6	3.7	4.9	3.2	5.4
AL035	Vlorë	6.5	5.4	5.6	7.1	3.2	5.4

2014\* Semi-Final

Code	Statistical level 2/3	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 in basic prices
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>
AL011	Dibër	1.5	0.9	3.7	1.2	3.2
AL012	Durrës	13.2	7.2	6.8	6.4	9.4
AL013	Kukës	1.0	0.4	2.7	0.9	2.1
AL014	Lezhë	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2
AL015	Shkodër	4.9	2.8	5.5	3.9	5.3
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>
AL021	Elbasan	6.1	3.1	6.9	5.2	7.4
AL022	Tiranë	48.5	70.2	45.9	60.6	37.9
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>
AL031	Berat	1.9	1.0	3.5	2.6	3.7
AL032	Fier	6.8	4.5	6.6	4.7	13.4
AL033	Gjirokastrë	1.6	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.6
AL034	Korçë	4.2	2.6	6.3	5.0	5.7
AL035	Vlorë	7.1	3.6	5.7	5.1	5.9

Tab. 25 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2014\* (Region=100)

Code	Statistical level 2/3	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
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of albania</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	30.2	14.1	9.7	17.8	1.6	2.0
AL011	Dibër	45.4	18.1	5.0	7.8	1.0	1.6
AL012	Durrës	19.6	16.2	10.0	25.3	1.9	1.7
AL013	Kukës	39.0	9.4	16.7	8.6	2.6	1.7
AL014	Lezhë	33.8	9.1	7.1	18.1	1.3	3.1
AL015	Shkodër	34.1	12.9	10.9	13.7	1.3	2.2
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	10.5	11.4	12.1	20.4	5.1	3.9
AL021	Elbasan	39.3	12.3	6.9	16.4	1.3	1.9
AL022	Tiranë	4.8	11.3	13.1	21.2	5.8	4.3
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	35.5	19.8	7.1	15.0	1.6	2.1
AL031	Berat	48.3	11.8	5.3	12.7	1.7	1.5
AL032	Fier	35.6	31.7	6.0	10.9	1.4	1.7
AL033	Gjirokastër	30.7	7.0	11.2	22.9	2.2	3.3
AL034	Korçë	39.9	9.3	6.5	15.6	1.8	2.7
AL035	Vlorë	24.9	13.4	9.4	21.5	1.7	2.6

2014\* Semi-Final

Code	Statistical level 2/3	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 in basic prices
<b>AL</b>	<b>Republic of Albania</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AL011	Dibër	3.4	1.6	15.1	1.0	100.0
AL012	Durrës	9.9	4.4	9.2	1.8	100.0
AL013	Kukës	3.3	1.1	16.4	1.1	100.0
AL014	Lezhë	6.7	4.8	13.3	2.7	100.0
AL015	Shkodër	6.6	3.1	13.2	2.0	100.0
<b>AL02</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AL021	Elbasan	5.8	2.4	11.9	1.9	100.0
AL022	Tiranë	9.0	10.7	15.4	4.3	100.0
<b>AL03</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
AL031	Berat	3.5	1.6	11.8	1.8	100.0
AL032	Fier	3.6	2.0	6.3	0.9	100.0
AL033	Gjirokastër	4.4	2.2	14.8	1.3	100.0
AL034	Korçë	5.2	2.7	13.9	2.3	100.0
AL035	Vlorë	8.4	3.5	12.1	2.3	100.0

Tab. 26 Statistical Region North, Regional Indicator

Regional Indicators		Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Gross Value Added</b>		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>266,491</b>	<b>270,270</b>	<b>276,762</b>	<b>278,559</b>	<b>282,503</b>
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	25.3	25.5	28.0	29.0	30.2
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	15.4	13.0	12.7	14.0	14.1
F	Construction	%	12.6	15.2	13.6	12.6	9.7
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest	%	17.6	18.2	18.5	16.6	17.8
J	Communications	%	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0
L	Real estate activities	%	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.2
M+N	Professional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.5
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.3	12.1
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	3.3	2.8	1.5	1.5	1.8
<b>Gross Domestic Product, in current prices</b>		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>303,102</b>	<b>311,591</b>	<b>319,439</b>	<b>319,326</b>	<b>323,705</b>
		<b>Mln Euro</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,310</b>
		<b>PPS</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>5,263</b>	<b>5,557</b>
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	24.45	23.96	23.97	23.65	23.21
GDP, in basic price		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>293,252</b>	<b>297,379</b>	<b>317,355</b>	<b>317,787</b>	<b>316,863</b>
<b>Growth Rate of Regional GDP</b>		%	7.2	-1.9	1.8	-0.5	-0.8
<b>GDP per capita</b>		<b>Thous. ALL</b>	<b>347,695</b>	<b>359,591</b>	<b>370,469</b>	<b>371,459</b>	<b>378,066</b>
		<b>Euro</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>2,698</b>
		<b>PPS</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>5,840</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>6,491</b>
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	81.70	80.31	80.62	79.70	78.46
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	22.82	22.38	23.84	22.93	23.60

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 27 Statistical Region Center, Regional Indicator

Regional Indicators		Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Gross Value Added</b>		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>504,342</b>	<b>511,989</b>	<b>517,345</b>	<b>528,455</b>	<b>551,759</b>
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	9.0	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.5
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	12.1	11.6	10.8	11.6	11.4
F	Construction	%	18.8	16.5	14.6	13.0	12.1
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest	%	24.0	22.4	21.6	21.2	20.4
J	Communications	%	5.1	6.7	6.4	5.5	5.1
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.9
L	Real estate activities	%	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.5
M+N	Professional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	4.8	4.3	6.7	7.8	9.3
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.6	12.6	14.4	14.6	14.9
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.9
<b>Gross Domestic Product, in current prices</b>		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>592,266</b>	<b>587,416</b>	<b>597,121</b>	<b>605,794</b>	<b>632,232</b>
		<b>Mln Euro</b>	<b>4,298</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>4,512</b>
		<b>PPS</b>	<b>9,875</b>	<b>9,541</b>	<b>10,183</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>10,854</b>
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	47.78	45.16	44.80	44.87	45.34
GDP, in basic price		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>561,897</b>	<b>595,549</b>	<b>594,311</b>	<b>606,507</b>	<b>624,028</b>
<b>Growth Rate of Regional GDP</b>		%	2.4	0.6	1.2	1.6	3.0
<b>GDP per capita</b>		<b>Thous. ALL</b>	<b>556,818</b>	<b>544,746</b>	<b>548,264</b>	<b>555,045</b>	<b>576,614</b>
		<b>Euro</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>4,115</b>
		<b>PPS</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>8,848</b>	<b>9,349</b>	<b>9,148</b>	<b>9,899</b>
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	130.85	121.66	119.30	119.09	119.66
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	36.55	33.90	35.28	34.26	36.00

2014\* Semi-Final

Tab. 28 Statistical Region South, Regional Indicator

Regional Indicators		Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Gross Value Added</b>		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>306,652</b>	<b>348,861</b>	<b>360,639</b>	<b>370,684</b>	<b>382,671</b>
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	35.8	33.8	33.0	34.0	35.5
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	15.2	16.7	17.4	19.4	19.8
F	Construction	%	10.5	11.4	10.7	9.5	7.1
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest	%	11.9	15.1	17.1	15.0	15.0
J	Communications	%	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6
K	Financial and insurance activities	%	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1
L	Real estate activities	%	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.9
M+N	Professional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.6	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.1
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.6
<b>Gross Domestic Product, in current prices</b>		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>344,275</b>	<b>401,617</b>	<b>416,251</b>	<b>424,933</b>	<b>438,482</b>
		<b>Mln Euro</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,130</b>
		<b>PPS</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>7,004</b>	<b>7,528</b>
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	27.77	30.88	31.23	31.48	31.45
GDP, in basic price		<b>Mln ALL</b>	<b>331,192</b>	<b>378,270</b>	<b>407,391</b>	<b>421,872</b>	<b>433,830</b>
<b>Growth Rate of Regional GDP</b>		%	2.9	9.9	1.4	1.4	2.1
<b>GDP per capita</b>		<b>Thous. ALL</b>	<b>352,161</b>	<b>418,381</b>	<b>438,679</b>	<b>449,397</b>	<b>465,984</b>
		<b>Euro</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>3,326</b>
		<b>PPS</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>7,481</b>	<b>7,407</b>	<b>8,000</b>
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	82.75	93.44	95.46	96.42	96.70
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	23.12	26.04	28.23	27.74	29.09

2014\* Semi-Final

## CONSUMER PRICE

### Introduction

The consumer price index, abbreviated as CPI, measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid by households. It is an important measure of inflation in Albania. It is only a measure of change in prices of products and services for personal consumption. Measuring of the real changes in the levels and structures of personal consumption is realized through other the other special household surveys.

### Main statistical findings

The average annual change of consumer price index in 2015 is 1.9 %. The most annual average increase by 8.9 % was noticed in the "Education" group, meanwhile the most decrease was noticed in the "Transport" group by 2.1 %.

Over the period 2011-2015 the all items of the basket for the Consumer Price Index increased by 7.7 %. The most increase was noticed in the "Alcoholic beverage and tobacco" group by 19.9 %, followed by "Education" group by 16.1 %, "Food and non alcoholic" group by 13.8 %, "Different goods and services" group by 12.1 %, etc. On the other hand the most decrease of price was noticed in the "Clothing and footwear" by 9.1 %, followed by "Health" group by 4.0 %.

### Data sources

Retail price are collected by price collectors through the direct interview in the eleven locations (town) of Albania (Tiranë, Durrës, Elbasan, Vlorë Korçë, Shkodër, Berat, Lezhë, Dibër and Gjirokastër) sampled on the bases of the population.

### Definition

*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.

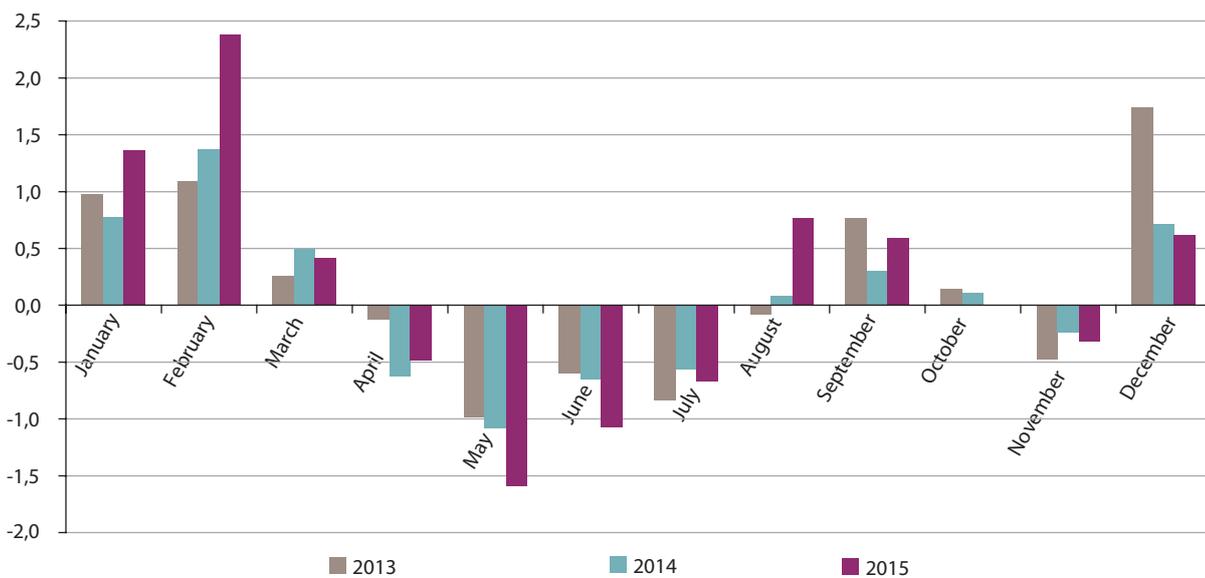
*The monthly rate* measures the price change between current month and previous month. Although up-to-date it can be affected by seasonal and other effects.

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

Tab. 1 Average CPI by main groups

		December 2015=100				
COICOP	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>000000</b>	<b>Total of all items</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	88.0	90.0	93.8	95.9	100.1
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	82.7	84.5	87.5	93.6	99.1
3	Clothing and footwear	110.2	107.8	103.8	101.9	100.2
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	98.7	99.5	99.8	101.1	100.6
5	Furniture household and maintenance	98.3	99.6	100.2	99.6	99.5
6	Medical care	105.3	108.2	107.8	103.0	101.1
7	Transport	98.1	102.4	102.3	103.1	101.0
8	Communication	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.1	100.6
9	Recreation and culture	96.5	98.1	98.8	98.9	99.6
10	Education service	83.3	84.6	85.9	88.8	96.7
11	Hotels, coffee-house and restaurants	92.9	94.5	96.5	98.6	99.4
12	Goods and various services	89.4	94.7	94.3	100.6	100.2

Fig. 1 Monthly rate of Consumer Price Index



Tab. 2 Average CPI by main groups and subgroups

		Previous year =100				
COICOP	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>000000</b>	<b>Total of all items</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>101.9</b>
<b>01.</b>	<b>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>104.3</b>
01.1.	Food	104.5	102.3	104.3	102.4	104.5
01.1.1.	Bread and cereals	112.1	100.9	101.0	98.8	99.9
01.1.2.	Meat	103.1	102.2	101.0	100.1	100.1
01.1.3.	Fish	103.6	101.3	101.4	100.0	101.1
01.1.4.	Milk, cheese and eggs	105.1	104.8	100.9	100.6	98.5
01.1.5.	Oils and fats	110.7	100.6	99.8	94.2	98.9
01.1.6.	Fruits	107.8	111.7	111.7	110.9	115.0
01.1.7.	Vegetables included potatoes	91.1	97.4	121.3	112.4	117.0
01.1.8.	Sugar, jam honey, syrup, chocolates and sweets	109.8	99.8	95.5	96.3	100.8
01.1.9.	N.e.c. Food	104.2	101.2	100.1	98.8	102.6
01.2.	Non-acholic beverages	102.8	102.6	102.5	98.2	100.0
01.2.1.	Coffee, tea and cacao	107.0	104.7	107.2	97.5	98.6
01.2.2.	Mineral water beverages and soft beverages	100.7	101.6	99.9	98.6	100.9
<b>02.</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>105.8</b>
02.1.	Alcoholic beverages	103.7	102.1	101.2	100.6	103.1
02.2.	Tobacco	119.2	102.4	105.3	111.9	107.8
<b>03.</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>
03.1.	Clothing	99.0	98.0	96.1	97.8	97.4
03.1.2.1	Men's clothing	98.1	97.8	92.7	96.5	96.4
03.1.2.2.	Women's clothing	98.8	97.2	95.8	95.0	95.7
03.1.2.3.	Children's clothing	100.3	99.2	99.5	101.5	98.4
03.2.	Footwear	95.7	97.2	97.1	99.0	100.7
03.2.1.1.	Men's footwear	95.1	96.2	95.5	96.7	100.8
03.2.1.2.	Women's footwear	92.8	96.5	96.0	100.4	101.1
03.2.1.3.	Children's footwear	98.5	97.8	99.4	101.6	100.5
<b>04.</b>	<b>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fules</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>
04.1	Rent	102.1	100.5	99.1	100.1	99.3
04.3	Maintenance	101.1	99.9	101.3	102.4	100.4
04.4	Supplying with water	105.1	119.0	104.2	100.8	100.1
04.5	Fuel and power	104.5	100.5	99.9	100.1	98.9

continue

Tab. 2 Average CPI by main groups and subgroups

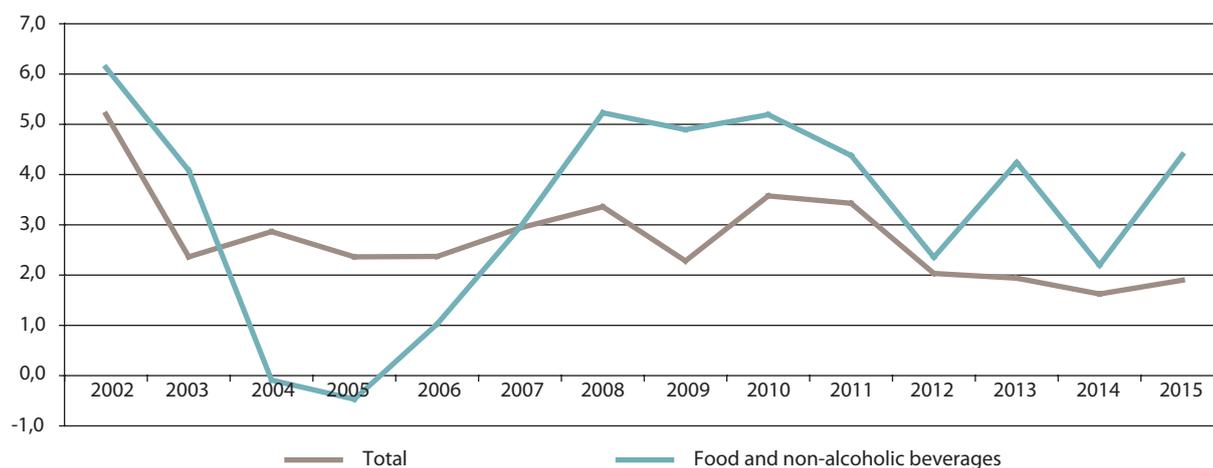
		Previous year =100				
COICOP	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>05.</b>	<b>Furniture household and maintenance</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.9</b>
05.1.	Decor furniture, carpet, floor coverings and repairs	100.1	100.6	99.9	98.3	98.9
05.1.1.	Furniture and major household equipment	100.2	100.6	99.8	98.1	98.8
05.1.2.	Carpet and other floor coverings	99.0	101.6	100.6	100.7	99.6
05.2	Household textiles	102.3	100.7	99.3	102.0	101.8
05.3	Household appliances	100.4	100.5	101.5	98.4	99.7
05.3.1.2.	Washing, drying and dishwashing machine	99.0	101.4	103.4	97.5	100.9
05.3.1.3.	Cooking equipment	100.3	100.2	100.6	96.2	98.1
05.3.1.4.	Heats and air condition	100.4	102.4	101.6	98.5	99.6
05.4	Glasswares, table-cloths and kitchen utensils	100.1	100.6	101.0	101.2	101.0
05.6.	Goods and services for household maintenance	102.7	100.9	99.8	101.2	100.5
<b>06.</b>	<b>Medical care</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>98.1</b>
06.1	Medicments and other pharmaceutical product	106.0	103.1	99.1	94.7	96.8
06.2	Medical, premedical and dental services	116.0	101.6	101.6	101.2	101.3
06.3	Hospital services	108.2	102.4	100.0	94.0	100.7
<b>07.</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>98.0</b>
07.1	Purchase of transport vehicles	102.1	103.0	100.5	99.4	99.8
07.2	Equipment operations of personal transportation	110.9	105.1	99.5	101.4	96.4
07.3	Transport services	100.8	104.0	100.3	100.7	99.7
<b>08.</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>101.5</b>
08.1.1.	Mail service	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>09.</b>	<b>Recreation and culture</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>100.6</b>
09.1.	Audiovisual, fotografic equipment and their repair	97.8	97.0	97.4	100.0	101.5
09.4	Entertainment and cultural services	99.1	100.7	100.1	98.9	97.5
09.5.	Newspapers, books and scholar equipment	101.8	102.8	101.5	101.6	102.3
<b>10.</b>	<b>Education service</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>108.8</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Hotels, coffe - house and restaurants</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>100.8</b>
11.1.	Catering	101.2	101.8	102.4	102.2	100.6
11.2	Accommodation booking service	102.0	101.2	100.8	101.4	102.2
<b>12.</b>	<b>Goods and varios services</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>99.5</b>
12.1	Personal care	101.9	102.2	101.8	101.3	99.0

Tab. 3 Average CPI by main groups

%

COICOP	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>000000</b>	<b>Total of all items</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.4	2.4	4.2	2.2	4.4
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	11.8	2.3	3.5	7.0	5.8
3	Clothing and footwear	-1.9	-2.2	-3.7	-1.9	-1.7
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.8	0.9	0.3	1.3	-0.5
5	Furniture household and maintenance	0.9	1.4	0.6	-0.6	-0.2
6	Medical care	7.8	2.8	-0.4	-4.5	-1.9
7	Transport	5.9	4.4	0.0	0.8	-2.1
8	Communication	0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.4	1.5
9	Recreation and culture	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.7
10	Education service	0.1	1.6	1.5	3.5	8.9
11	Hotels, coffee-house and restaurants	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.8
12	Goods and various services	0.3	5.9	-0.4	6.7	-0.4

Fig. 2 Yearly average rate of CPI



## STATISTICAL 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 of 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 Unit Register is maintained as well.

Business register holds legal units (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 clearly identifies 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 2015 holds also farmers registered to Regional Tax offices and are identified 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 of specific regimen scheme on compensation of agricultural producers for purposes of Value Added Tax".

### Main statistical findings

152,288 enterprises are active at the end of year 2015, of which 19,543 are farmers registered to tax offices with unique code. During 2015 are registered 56,787 active enterprises of which only 5.6 % are juridical persons. 37 % of enterprises has started their activities before 2010.

### Economic activity

75 % of active enterprises are producers of services; "Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles" dominate in total economy with 35.3 %; Enterprises with main activity "Trade" and "Accommodation and food service activities" dominate with 50.0 % of total active enterprises; Enterprises with 50 and more employed from the 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 a new business is registered and represent 27.3 % of total registered enterprises during 2015.

Fig. 1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2015

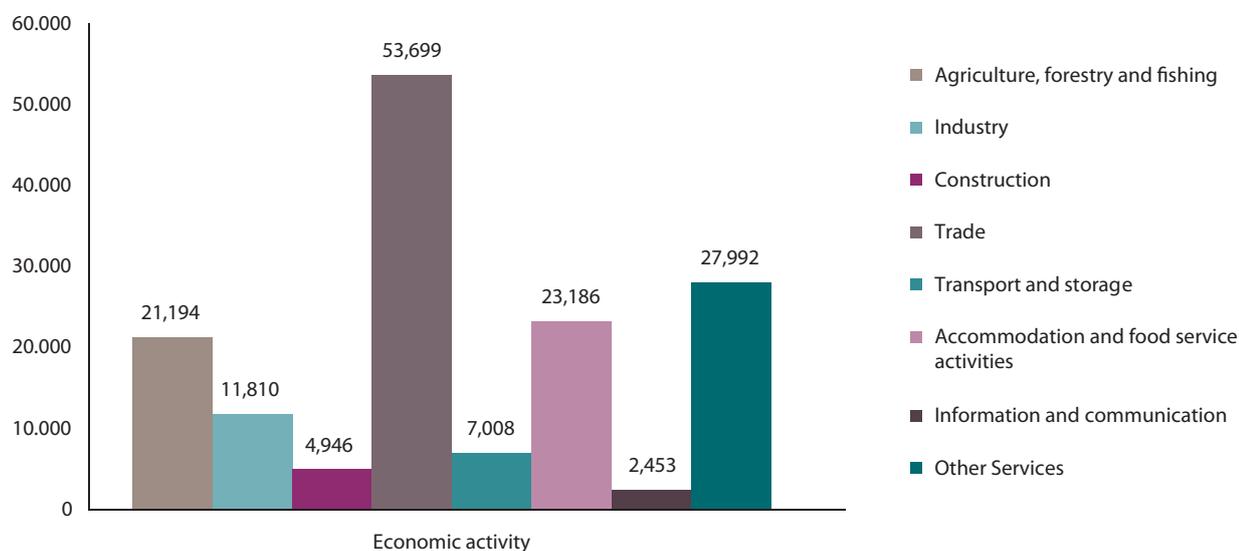
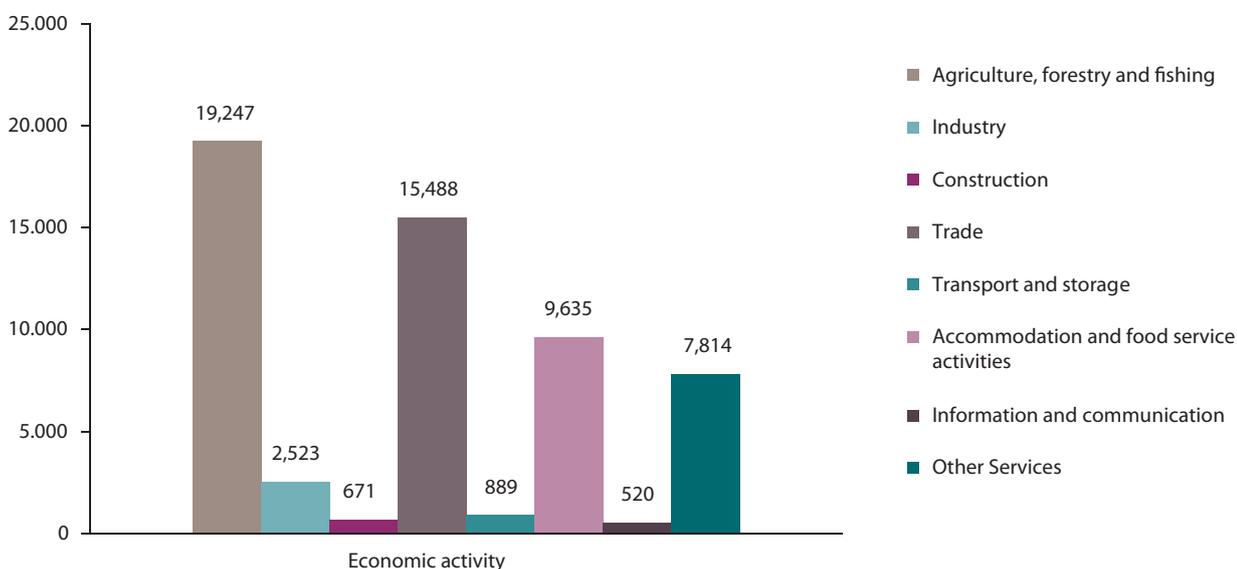


Fig. 2 Active enterprises registered during 2015 by economic activity



### Enterprises by enterprise size class

Big enterprises with 50 and more employed represent only 1.1 % of total enterprises and their contribution on employment is 46.2 %. Approximately 90.0 % of enterprises are enterprises from one to four employed. Mostly of them, 61.8 % have only one employee.

About 66.8 % of total active enterprises are located to Tirana, Durrës and Fier. Prefecture of Tirana counted the highest number with 54,237 enterprises and the prefecture of Kukës counted the lowest ones with 1,543 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 3.9 % of total active enterprises and employ 14 % of total employment.

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

Prefectures of Tirana and Durrës counted 81.2 per cent of foreign and joint enterprises.

57.7 % of foreign and joint enterprises have origin from Italy and Greece.

### Female owner/administrator

In 2015 the percentage of enterprises with women as owners/administrators is 31.3% of total active enterprises. Concentration of enterprises with women as owners or administrators is higher in trade activity with 36.5 %.

The highest percentage of enterprises led by women is in prefecture of Tirana with 47.5 %, while the lowest percentage is in prefecture of Kukës with 5.6 %.

Enterprise led by women are mainly micro enterprises with 1- 4 employed and represent 93.0 % of this group.

However 20.4 % of big enterprises, with 50 and employed are managed or owned by women .

### Local units

In 2015 are 163.661 active local units of which 150,398 have just one location.

Multi-location enterprises are 1,890 and represent 1.2 % of total number of active enterprises and employ 28.9 % of total employment.

In Tirana operate 35.1 % of total active enterprises.

Fig. 3 Active enterprises by prefectures and administrator gender in %, 2015

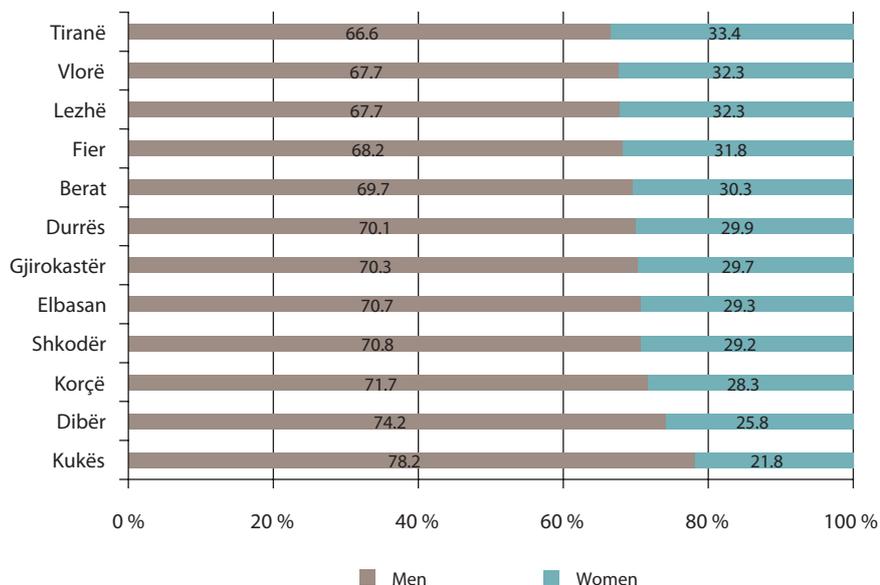


Fig. 4 Active enterprises by enterprise size class in %, 2015

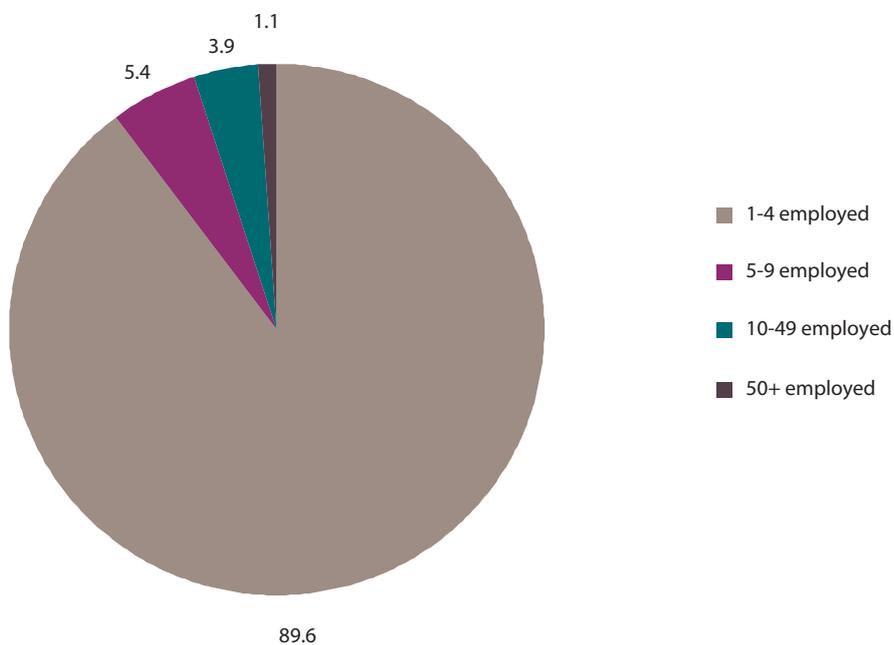
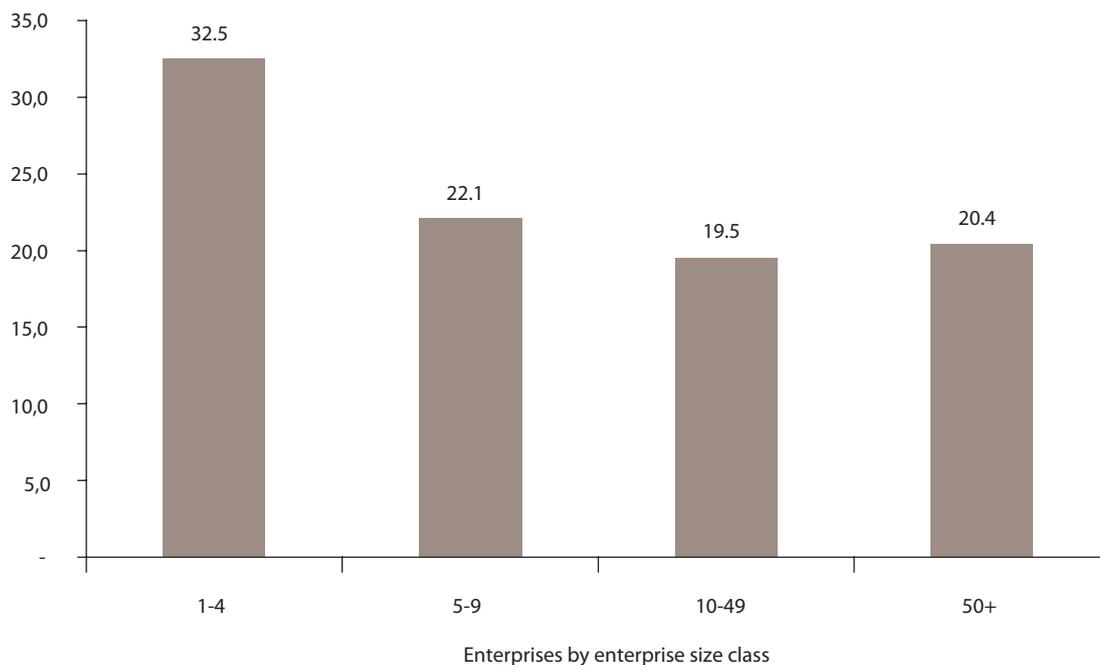


Fig. 5 Active enterprises with female owner / administrator by enterprise size class, 2015



## 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 identified by unique code, NIPT, and carry on economic activities to Albanian territory.

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

### Administrative sources:

- Information from National Registration Centre (NRC);
- Information from General Directory of Taxation (GDT);
- VAT file
- Annual accounts of enterprises.

### Statistical sources

- Newly Created Enterprises survey;
- Local Unit survey;
- Annual Structure Survey, SBS;
- Quarterly survey, STS;
- Production Price survey, PPI;
- 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 Rev.2* is "statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community" in the four digit level. This classification is approved with Council of Ministers nr.320, date 28.5.2014.

Tab. 1 Active enterprises by legal form

Legal form	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,039</b>	<b>106,837</b>	<b>111,083</b>	<b>112,537</b>	<b>152,288</b>
<b>Farmers</b>					<b>19,543</b>
<b>Physical person</b>	<b>85,675</b>	<b>82,576</b>	<b>84,955</b>	<b>85,654</b>	<b>103,414</b>
<b>Juridical person</b>	<b>23,364</b>	<b>24,261</b>	<b>26,128</b>	<b>26,883</b>	<b>29,331</b>
Limited Liability Companies	18,539	19,341	20,760	21,153	23,643
Joint Stock Companies	791	850	880	874	911
Public Enterprises	940	927	936	941	935
Public Administration	760	704	720	768	498
NGO, Intern, Organization	1,776	1,858	2,110	2,378	2,410
Other Companies	558	581	722	769	934

Tab. 2 Active enterprises by ownership

Ownership	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,039</b>	<b>106,837</b>	<b>111,083</b>	<b>112,537</b>	<b>152,288</b>
Albanian	105,241	102,806	106,429	107,291	146,349
Foreigner and Joint	3,798	4,031	4,654	5,246	5,939

Tab. 3 Active enterprises by economic activity

Economic activity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,039</b>	<b>106,837</b>	<b>111,083</b>	<b>112,537</b>	<b>152,288</b>
<b>Producers of goods</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>37,950</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,932	1,775	1,690	2,260	21,194
Industry	10,354	9,886	10,333	10,154	11,810
Construction	4,813	4,752	4,819	4,575	4,946
<b>Producers of services</b>	<b>91,940</b>	<b>90,424</b>	<b>94,241</b>	<b>95,548</b>	<b>114,338</b>
Trade	45,214	43,851	44,878	44,969	53,699
Transport and storage	8,505	7,961	8,024	7,562	7,008
Accommodation and food service activities	17,113	16,888	17,825	18,061	23,186
Information and communication	2,270	2,330	2,495	2,590	2,453
Other Services	18,838	19,394	21,019	22,366	27,992

Tab. 4 Active enterprises by enterprise size class

Size by the number of employed	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,039</b>	<b>106,837</b>	<b>111,083</b>	<b>112,537</b>	<b>152,288</b>
1-4	97,836	95,520	99,782	101,025	136,470
5-9	5,194	5,636	5,235	5,387	8,172
10-49	4,744	4,439	4,660	4,647	5,994
50+	1,265	1,242	1,406	1,478	1,652
<b>Producers of goods</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>37,950</b>
1-4	12,991	12,592	13,071	13,273	33,255
5-9	1,717	1,718	1,565	1,603	2,080
10-49	1,923	1,650	1,681	1,562	1,971
50+	468	453	525	551	644
<b>Producers of services</b>	<b>91,940</b>	<b>90,424</b>	<b>94,241</b>	<b>95,548</b>	<b>114,338</b>
1-4	84,845	82,928	86,711	87,752	103,215
5-9	3,477	3,918	3,670	3,784	6,092
10-49	2,821	2,789	2,979	3,085	4,023
50+	797	789	881	927	1,008

Tab. 5 Active enterprises by prefectures

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Gjithsej</b>	<b>109,039</b>	<b>106,837</b>	<b>111,083</b>	<b>112,537</b>	<b>152,288</b>
Berat	4,545	4,470	4,557	4,302	7,205
Dibër	2,142	1,945	2,077	2,164	2,850
Durrës	12,918	11,625	10,599	9,578	13,125
Elbasan	7,611	7,311	7,442	7,859	11,493
Fier	9,924	9,527	9,830	9,693	19,199
Gjirokastrë	3,022	2,642	2,814	2,681	3,661
Korçë	6,843	6,610	6,728	7,311	11,609
Kukës	1,053	986	1,062	1,068	1,543
Lezhë	3,104	2,954	3,189	3,388	4,902
Shkodër	6,607	6,543	5,945	5,446	10,299
Tiranë	42,117	43,295	47,477	49,467	54,237
Vlorë	9,153	8,929	9,363	9,580	12,165

Tab. 6 Active enterprises by gender

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Active enterprises	109,039	106,837	111,083	112,537	152,288
Active enterprises with female owner / administrator	29,381	29,284	30,827	32,023	47,706
Active enterprises registered during year	12,905	12,828	12,131	17,377	56,787
Active enterprises registered during year with female owner / administrator	4,020	3,863	3,549	5,385	20,820

## 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 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.

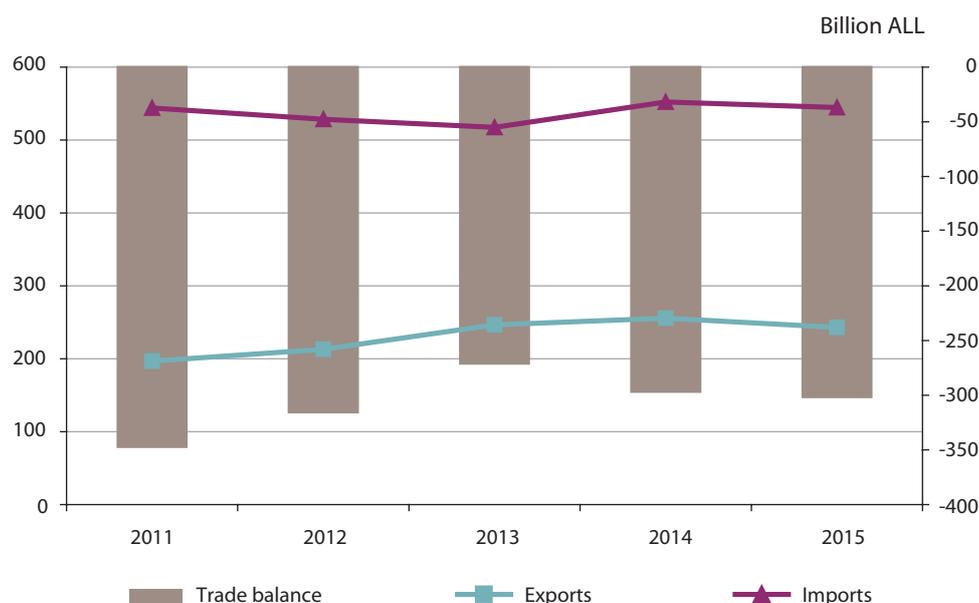
Goods trade statistics includes data on foreign trade of goods, exports-imports of goods in Albania. For this reason goods trade statistics compile exports (FOB) and imports (CIF) and some other detailed statistics, for example exports/imports by partner countries, group of countries, group of goods,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

in 2015, compared with 2011. Exports covered 44.7 % of imports in 2015, by 36.2 % that covered in 2011.

### Foreign Trade by group of products

The products that dominated the exports for the 5 years period (2011-2015) were manufactured products exports. For 2015 the most exported product groups are: "Manufactured products" with 59.8 %, "Minerals fuels and lubricants" with 18.5 %, "Crude materials" with 9.1 %.

Fig. 1 Foreign trade of goods

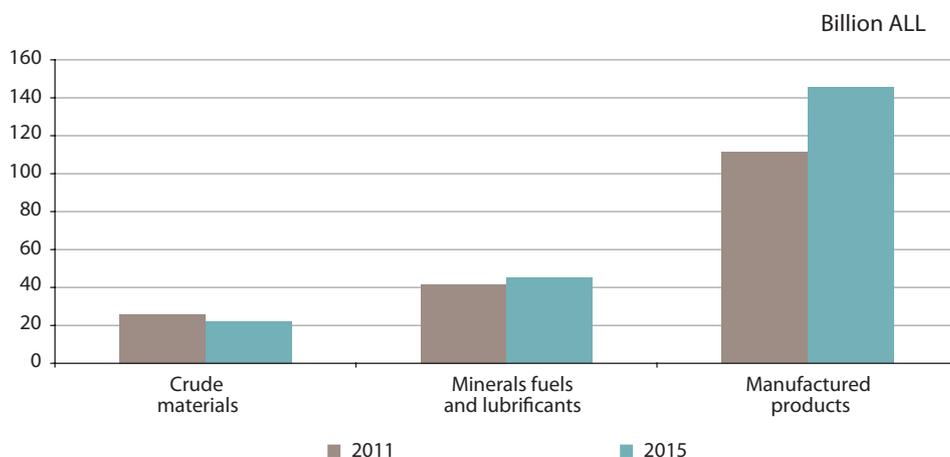


During the 5-years period (2011-2015) the export and import of goods increased. During this period, the trade deficit decreased bringing a significantly improvement of this indicator.

In 2015, exports increased by 23.5 % and imports by 0.1 %, compared with 2011. The trade deficit decreased about 13.2%

During the 2011-2015 period the group of products with the largest growth in exports are: "Food, beverage and tobacco" occupying 6.8 % of exports by 4,1 % share for 2011, "Chemical products" occupying 1.2 % of exports by 1,0 % that occupied in 2011 and "Transport machinery and equipments " occupying 4.4 % of exports by 3,9 % that occupied in 2011.

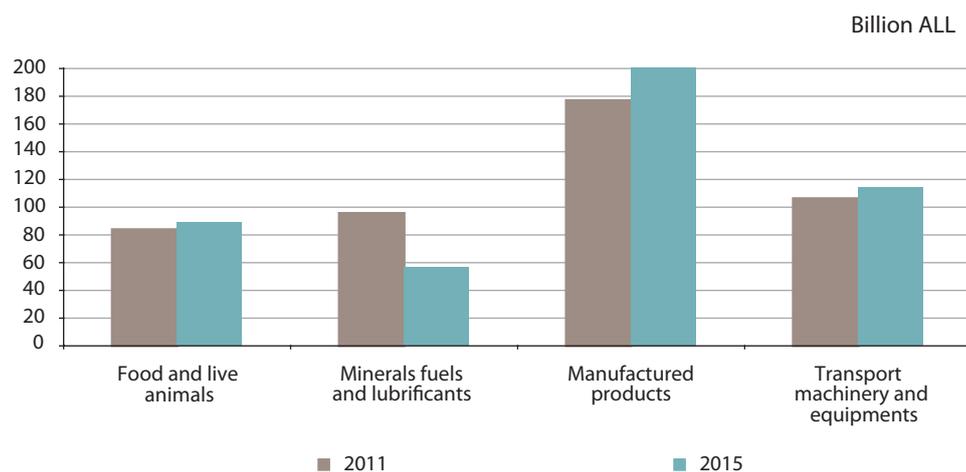
Fig. 2 Exports by several commodity groups



The groups of products that dominated the imports for the 5 years period (2011-2015) are: "Manufactured products" with 36.9 %, "Transport machinery and equipments" with 20.9%, "Food, beverage, tobacco" with 16.3 % and "Chemical products" with 11.8 %.

During the 2011-2015 periods the groups of products with the largest growth in imports are: "Chemical products" occupying 11.8 % of imports by 9.7 % that occupied in 2011, "Crude materials" occupying 36.9 % of imports by 32.5 % share for 2011 and "Transport machinery and equipments" occupying 20.9 % of imports by 19.5 % that occupied in 2011.

Fig. 3 Imports by several group of goods



### Foreign Trade by partner countries

During this period (2011-2015), exports in absolute terms increased significantly to Italy, Malta, Kosovo and Spain. Compared with five years ago, a map of Albanian exports is significantly diversified.

In 2015 partner with the largest weight in exports with Albania is Italy that occupies 50.9 % in 2015 from 53.3 % in 2011. Second largest trade partner in exports for 2015, is Kosovo that occupies 8.6 % of total exports from 7.4 % in 2011. Exports to Spain in 2015 occupied 5.2 % of exports, from 3.6 % in 2011. The fourth trade partner for the weight of exports is Malta which occupies 4.6 % of the total exports in 2015 from 2.4 % in 2011. Other countries that occupied a significant weight in the structure of exports in 2015 were: Greece with 3.9 %, Germany 3.1 %, Turkey with 2.9 %, China with 2.7 %, etc.

Imports from Italy and Greece decreased during 2011-2015, while imports from China, Turkey and Germany increased during this period.

In 2015, partner with the largest weight in imports is Italy with 30.3 % from 30.5 % in 2011. The second partner is Greece with 8.6 % of imports from 6.4 % in 2011. Turkey is the third trading partner for the weight in imports with 8.0 % of the total in 2015 from 5.6 % in 2011, followed by Greece with 7, 8 % of imports in 2015 from 10.6 % in 2011. Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of imports in 2015 were: Germany with 6.7 %, Serbia with 3.8 %, France and Russia with 2.2 %, etc.

Fig. 4 Main trade partner in exports

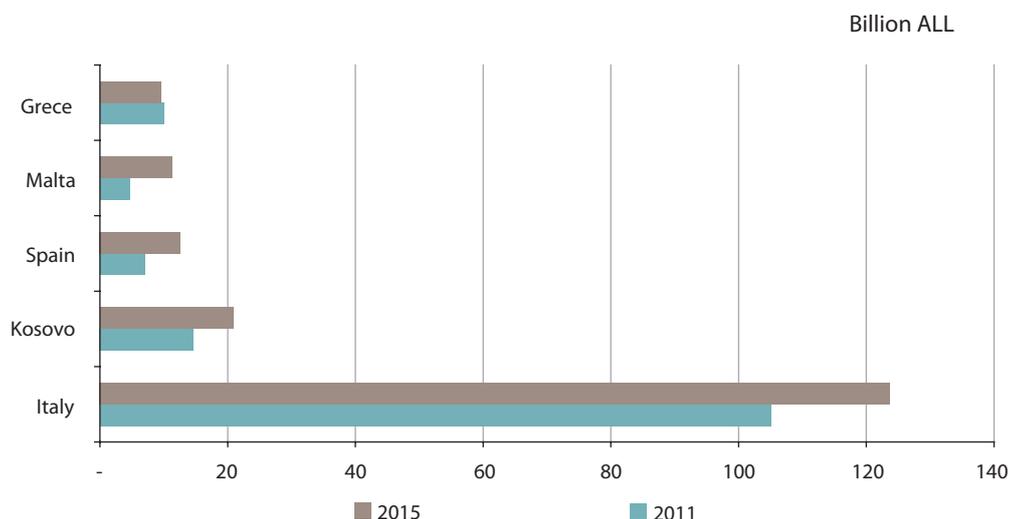
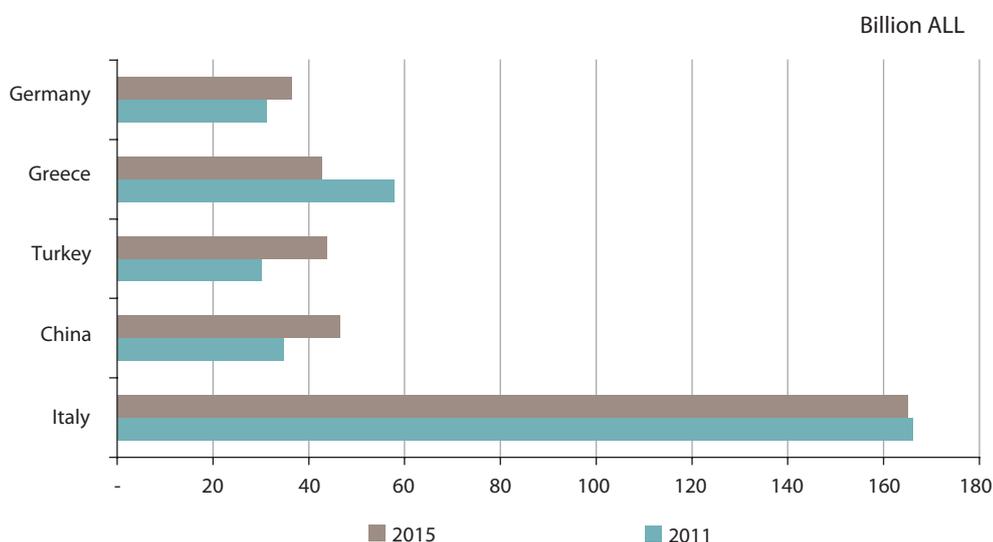


Fig. 5 Main trade partner in imports



In 2015 exports to the EU countries occupied 75.3 % of exports increasing by 27.6 %, compared with 2011; while exports to Euro zone countries occupied 71.5 % of exports increasing by 25.2 %, compared with 2011.

In 2015 imports from the EU countries for 2015 occupied 61.7 % of imports decreasing by 5.3 %, compared with 2011; while imports from Euro zone countries occupied 53.2 % of imports decreasing by 5.8 %, compared with 2011.

International transport of goods by road is the most common mode of transport for export/importing of goods during 2011-2015. In 2015, 67.6 % of the value of exported goods is transported by sea, 30.2 % of goods by road. Meanwhile, 51.6 % of the value of imported goods is transported by sea, 40.5 % of goods is transported by road and 3.8 % of goods by air.

### 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 included in the foreign trade statistics include non-monetary gold, not-issued "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 sent 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 between 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, Ireland, 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

Years	Exports	Imports	Trade balance	Trade volume	% of coverage
2011	196,897	544,004	-347,108	740,901	36
2012	213,030	528,490	-315,460	741,520	40
2013	246,397	517,378	-270,981	763,774	48
2014	255,759	552,281	-296,522	808,040	46
2015	243,183	544,606	-301,423	787,788	45

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

Million ALL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Exports Total</b>	<b>196,897</b>	<b>213,030</b>	<b>246,397</b>	<b>255,759</b>	<b>243,183</b>
0 Food and live animals	7,378	8,670	9,752	11,831	15,599
1 Beverages and tobacco	612	863	1,226	1,187	1,031
2 Crude materials	25,812	26,047	26,583	22,897	22,102
3 Minerals fuels and lubricants	41,650	56,640	76,366	64,569	45,090
4 Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	240	295	221	91	117
5 Chemical products	1,942	1,330	1,854	2,371	2,872
6 Manufactured products	43,285	44,847	47,137	52,409	49,657
7 Transport machinery and equipments	7,630	7,610	8,225	9,203	10,794
8 Various manufactured items	68,075	66,227	74,828	90,713	95,751
9 Good and transactions N.E.S.	273	500	204	489	169
<b>Imports Total</b>	<b>544,004</b>	<b>528,490</b>	<b>517,378</b>	<b>552,281</b>	<b>544,606</b>
0 Food and live animals	65,925	66,292	66,829	70,111	72,759
1 Beverages and tobacco	17,937	18,622	19,110	15,996	16,080
2 Crude materials	21,734	13,961	13,065	20,680	13,954
3 Minerals fuels and lubricants	95,580	105,223	88,504	85,538	56,641
4 Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	6,558	6,487	5,293	5,723	5,807
5 Chemical products	52,687	57,987	59,825	63,657	64,471
6 Manufactured products	118,365	109,246	111,527	120,169	126,422
7 Transport machinery and equipments	106,292	95,023	95,240	103,089	114,024
8 Various manufactured items	58,571	54,961	57,720	67,025	74,268
9 Good and transactions N.E.S.	355	690	266	293	180
<b>Trade balance Total</b>	<b>-347,108</b>	<b>-315,460</b>	<b>-270,981</b>	<b>-296,522</b>	<b>-301,423</b>
0 Food and live animals	-58,547	-57,622	-57,077	-58,280	-57,160
1 Beverages and tobacco	-17,325	-17,759	-17,883	-14,809	-15,049
2 Crude materials	4,078	12,086	13,518	2,216	8,148
3 Minerals fuels and lubricants	-53,930	-48,583	-12,138	-20,969	-11,550
4 Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	-6,318	-6,192	-5,072	-5,632	-5,690
5 Chemical products	-50,745	-56,656	-57,971	-61,286	-61,599
6 Manufactured products	-75,080	-64,399	-64,390	-67,760	-76,765
7 Transport machinery and equipments	-98,661	-87,413	-87,016	-93,887	-103,229
8 Various manufactured items	9,504	11,266	17,109	23,688	21,483
9 Good and transactions N.E.S.	-82	-190	-62	196	-11

Tab. 3 Exports by partner countries

Million ALL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>143,463</b>	<b>161,154</b>	<b>189,037</b>	<b>198,060</b>	<b>183,021</b>
Austria	2,342	2,584	1,253	1,962	2,976
Belgium	703	622	193	404	309
Bulgaria	2,438	2,763	2,321	2,751	3,159
Czech Republic	1,040	570	951	796	832
Denmark	58	63	363	138	436
Estonia	5	-	2	11	12
Finland	11	11	3	16	26
France	1,079	1,526	5,246	2,757	2,410
Germany	5,745	6,611	9,461	7,209	7,568
Greece	9,978	9,461	7,776	8,848	9,511
Netherlands	1,430	2,151	1,699	2,287	2,058
Hungary	97	67	125	233	1,871
Ireland	0	1	5	12	7
Italy	104,998	108,865	114,153	133,046	123,703
Croatia	309	408	380	342	488
Latvia	20	55	54	22	48
Lithuania	37	52	28	11	79
Luxembourg	495	425	420	339	14
Malta	4,684	3,835	16,540	15,906	11,209
United Kingdom	161	236	1,450	442	454
Poland	71	87	124	886	448
Portugal	7	7	30	10	23
Cyprus	11	8	12	1,155	13
Romania	320	365	393	880	1,337
Slovakia	62	60	114	632	157
Slovenia	208	553	1,769	164	1,147
Spain	7,010	19,693	24,088	16,684	12,607
Sweden	142	76	84	119	119
<b>Euro Zone</b>	<b>138,826</b>	<b>156,519</b>	<b>182,845</b>	<b>191,474</b>	<b>173,877</b>
China	4,903	5,744	11,455	8,738	6,570
Kosovo	14,657	17,369	16,292	18,774	20,921
Montenegro	1,684	1,793	3,173	3,520	3,375
Macedonia	4,149	4,152	4,397	5,301	6,414
Serbia	3,597	1,647	2,247	1,608	3,204
USA	2,006	1,037	1,129	1,463	2,144
Turkey	14,484	13,464	9,223	10,094	6,943
Switzerland	5,279	2,041	4,361	1,937	2,406
Others	2,676	4,629	5,078	6,264	8,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,897</b>	<b>213,030</b>	<b>246,391</b>	<b>255,759</b>	<b>243,183</b>

Tab. 4 Imports by partner countries

Million ALL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>EU countries</b>	<b>354,974</b>	<b>334,092</b>	<b>332,877</b>	<b>337,441</b>	<b>336,041</b>
Austria	9,983	6,889	6,185	6,408	7,308
Belgium	2,799	2,110	2,396	2,403	2,921
Bulgaria	6,916	6,838	8,601	7,790	7,478
Czech Republic	8,070	5,553	4,112	3,513	3,925
Denmark	510	430	509	1,078	1,293
Estonia	3	17	50	58	26
Finland	2,584	1,619	1,693	1,389	1,974
France	13,089	8,458	15,528	10,690	12,055
Germany	31,163	31,937	30,002	32,963	36,349
Greece	57,796	50,117	45,700	52,058	42,718
Netherlands	4,472	2,449	3,380	4,272	3,591
Hungary	5,110	4,138	4,322	4,475	4,824
Ireland	1,463	1,489	1,542	1,980	1,981
Italy	166,045	168,372	170,445	164,419	164,990
Croatia	6,988	6,973	5,818	6,144	7,451
Latvia	52	42	72	133	177
Lithuania	120	174	251	346	290
Luxembourg	23	25	49	32	312
Malta	174	283	336	283	27
United Kingdom	5,975	5,322	4,154	5,500	5,035
Poland	6,589	7,106	7,803	7,987	8,311
Portugal	469	347	579	748	1,149
Cyprus	417	190	234	303	187
Romania	5,604	5,966	4,860	6,082	6,084
Slovakia	1,312	1,120	1,293	1,817	1,474
Slovenia	4,205	3,692	3,718	3,455	3,657
Spain	11,441	10,381	8,026	9,588	8,715
Sweden	1,602	2,052	1,220	1,528	1,738
Euro Zone	307,610	289,712	291,478	293,343	289,903
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,429	3,679	3,266	3,354	3,231
China	34,731	33,574	34,985	40,335	46,567
Kosovo	4,510	5,106	6,014	5,976	5,483
Montenegro	1,381	1,086	1,837	2,311	3,067
Macedonia	8,882	8,365	8,606	8,350	8,578
Russia	10,540	13,474	10,140	11,680	12,027
Serbia	19,607	23,321	15,201	23,664	20,751
USA	7,780	11,423	12,444	13,343	8,633
Turkey	30,200	30,379	32,889	39,011	43,726
Switzerland	14,183	15,407	8,179	16,858	8,264
Others	51,786	48,585	50,940	49,958	48,237
<b>Total</b>	<b>544,004</b>	<b>528,490</b>	<b>517,378</b>	<b>552,281</b>	<b>544,606</b>

Tab. 5 Trade of goods by main trader partners

Million ALL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Eksports</b>	<b>196,897</b>	<b>213,030</b>	<b>246,397</b>	<b>255,759</b>	<b>243,183</b>
Germany	5,745	6,611	9,461	7,209	7,568
Greece	9,978	9,461	7,776	8,848	9,511
Italy	104,998	108,865	114,160	133,046	123,703
China	4,903	5,744	11,455	8,738	6,570
Kosovo	14,657	17,369	16,292	18,774	20,921
Malta	4,684	3,835	16,540	15,906	11,209
Serbia	3,597	1,647	2,247	1,608	3,204
Spain	7,010	19,693	24,088	16,684	12,607
Turkey	14,484	13,464	9,223	10,094	6,943
Switzerland	5,279	2,041	4,361	1,937	2,406
<b>Imports</b>	<b>544,004</b>	<b>528,490</b>	<b>517,378</b>	<b>552,281</b>	<b>544,606</b>
Germany	31,163	31,937	30,002	32,964	36,349
Greece	57,796	50,117	45,700	52,058	42,718
Italy	166,045	168,372	170,445	164,419	164,990
China	34,731	33,574	34,985	40,335	46,567
Kosovo	4,510	5,106	6,014	5,976	5,483
Malta	174	283	336	283	27
Serbia	19,607	23,321	15,201	23,664	20,751
Spain	11,441	10,381	8,026	9,588	8,715
Turkey	30,200	30,379	32,889	39,011	43,726
Switzerland	14,183	15,407	8,179	16,858	8,264
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-347,108</b>	<b>-315,460</b>	<b>-270,981</b>	<b>-296,522</b>	<b>-301,423</b>
Germany	-25,417	-25,326	-20,541	-25,755	-28,781
Greece	-47,818	-40,657	-37,924	-43,210	-33,207
Italy	-61,047	-59,507	-56,286	-31,373	-41,287
China	-29,829	-27,830	-23,531	-31,598	-39,997
Kosovo	10,147	12,263	10,278	12,798	15,438
Malta	4,510	3,552	16,204	15,623	11,182
Serbia	-16,009	-21,673	-12,954	-22,056	-17,547
Spain	-4,430	9,312	16,062	7,097	3,892
Turkey	-15,716	-16,915	-23,666	-28,917	-36,783
Switzerland	-8,904	-13,366	-3,819	-14,921	-5,858

Tab. 6 Exports by means of transport

Million ALL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>196,897</b>	<b>213,030</b>	<b>246,397</b>	<b>255,759</b>	<b>243,183</b>
Sea transport	139,399	159,473	189,266	188,788	164,305
Road transport	47,425	49,519	50,872	64,564	73,443
Air transport	1,784	1,673	2,101	1,633	1,095
Other mode of transport	8,289	2,365	4,158	774	4,339

Tab. 7 Imports by means of transport

Million ALL

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>544,004</b>	<b>528,490</b>	<b>517,378</b>	<b>552,281</b>	<b>544,606</b>
Sea transport	293,625	283,041	289,369	293,381	280,955
Road transport	189,711	186,821	184,888	203,824	220,317
Air transport	21,034	17,145	21,358	19,238	20,916
Other mode of transport	39,634	41,482	21,762	35,838	22,419

## AGRICULTURE

### General Information

Agricultural statistical information (crops and livestock) refers the data collected by Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration, through random sampling surveys, as well as the administrative data collected by them. MARDWA carried out, every year, two surveys in June (for structure of sown area) and in December (annual and multi-purpose survey).

For data collection is used the Area Sampling Survey (ASF), which represents one process with three stages for selection of agricultural holdings.

The sample consists in seven strata based primarily on land use intensity. Strata 5 though 7 were not included as the part of the frame. Primary Segments Units (PSU-s) was than selected in each of the four strata with probabilities proportional to size.

### Main statistical findings

In 2015, there were produced 695.514 tonnes of cereals. Maize is one of the main crops of cereals cultivated in Albania, with a production of 380,000 tonnes, representing about 54.6 % of their production, followed by wheat with 280,000 tonnes, about 39.5 % of total cereals production. Cereal production during the past five years peaks in 2013 with 702,900 tonnes. In 2015, their production was decreased 0.7 % compared with the previous year. The decrease of grain production is explained by the higher costs of cultivation, which have led to the reduction of the interest of farmers for the cultivation of this crop.

In Albania the most important vegetables in terms of production to total production of vegetables are melons (watermelon and melon) with 27.1 %, tomatoes with 25.0 %, dry onions with 8.6 %, cucumbers with 8.0 %, and peppers with 7.3 %. In 2015, 1.030.000 million tons of vegetables were produced, marking an increase of 8.4 % compared with the previous year.

Production of fruit trees in 2015 was 245,000 tons, and was characterized by an increase with 11.4 % compared with the previous year. Data for the production of fruit trees includes fruit trees in blocks and scattered trees. The most important fruit trees in terms of production to total production are, apples with 37.4 %, plums with 15.3 %, figs with 8.5 %, peaches with 6.5 % and pears with 4.9 %. Albanian climatic conditions favor the production of olives. In 2015 there were produced 96,000 tonnes of olives, with decreased by 2.0 % compared with the previous year.

Data for the production of olive include olives in blocks and scattered trees. The production of olives in Albania is concentrated in the lowlands and coastal area with mediterranean climate conditions.

Grapes are cultivated in all prefectures of the country. In 2015 were produced 205,000 tonnes of grapes, marking an increase of 0.6 % compared with the previous year. Data for the production of grapes include grapes from vineyards and pergola.

Citrus production in 2015 increased by 42.8 % compared with the previous year. Citrus the most representative in terms of total production are mandarin with 56.7 %, orange with 27.8 %, and lemon with 8.7 %.

### Definition

**Agricultural Economic Holding** means a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities such crops in arable land, permanent crops, citrus, olives and vities, animal breeding and both (crops and animal breeding), either as its primary or secondary activity.

### Utilized agricultural area (UAA) is composed by:

- arable land,
- permanent crops,
- kitchen gardens and
- permanent grassland,

### Arable land

Arable land is (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 (alfalfa). 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 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 legumes, 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 from the rest of the arable land.

### 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.

Tab. 1 Land structure

000 ha

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total land	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,875
Agricultural land	696	696	696	696	696
%	24	24	24	24	24
Forestry	1,043	1,041	1,041	1,053	1,052
%	36	36	36	37	37
Pasture	505	505	491	478	478
%	18	18	17	17	17
Other land	632	632	647	648	648
%	22	22	23	23	23

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

Tab. 2 Area irrigated by prefecture

Ha

No Prefectures	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Irrigation capability									
	potential	actual								
1 Berat	13,150	10,180	13,500	7,860	13,500	8,160	13,760	8,830	14,116	9,532
2 Dibër	22,945	15,996	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504	25,285	18,880
3 Durrës	20,593	12,650	21,007	12,771	20,695	11,893	19,736	11,866	19,853	10,894
4 Elbasan	33,748	21,190	44,960	21,493	34,926	22,190	34,906	22,243	35,266	22,093
5 Fier	76,387	46,432	76,327	46,240	76,775	46,705	83,604	46,772	80,335	48,997
6 Gjirokastrë	19,065	10,018	19,065	10,018	19,884	9,756	18,989	8,332	18,833	8,118
7 Korçë	35,791	22,250	35,650	22,591	35,907	22,446	35,652	24,610	37,085	27,949
8 Kukës	12,241	8,006	11,355	8,100	11,384	8,130	11,412	8,130	11,347	8,090
9 Lezhë	18,814	9,776	17,779	9,794	17,779	9,794	17,163	10,758	18,585	11,745
10 Shkodër	34,615	16,948	34,615	17,010	34,635	17,078	34,220	16,126	34,520	16,788
11 Tiranë	14,613	10,450	14,454	11,354	14,872	9,102	26,980	11,652	25,095	18,409
12 Vlorë	34,004	20,500	34,179	21,000	34,179	23,500	34,179	23,530	33,097	23,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,966</b>	<b>204,396</b>	<b>346,020</b>	<b>204,735</b>	<b>337,664</b>	<b>205,258</b>	<b>353,729</b>	<b>209,353</b>	<b>353,417</b>	<b>225,025</b>

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

Tab. 3 Structure of field crops area

000 ha

No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Cereals	147,7	143,0	142,1	143,2	142,6
	Wheat	69,2	73,2	71,2	70,0	69,6
	Maize	61,2	53,5	53,5	55,0	54,6
	Rye	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,3
	Barley	2,8	2,4	2,5	2,7	2,5
	Oats	12,9	12,5	13,6	14,1	14,6
2	Vegetab.melon	30,6	31,0	30,0	30,0	31,1
3	Potatoes	9,5	9,3	9,1	9,6	10,1
4	Beans	14,4	14,6	14,2	14,6	14,9
5	Tobacco	1,2	1,3	1,7	1,5	1,2
6	Sunflower	1,5	1,4	0,7	0,7	0,7
7	Soybean	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
8	Forage	204,0	208,9	215,3	204,2	207,3
9	Other crops				5,0	5,0
	<b>Sown area</b>	<b>409,0</b>	<b>409,8</b>	<b>413,3</b>	<b>408,9</b>	<b>413,1</b>

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

Tab. 4 Field crops production

000 tonnes

No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Cereals	701,1	696,8	702,9	700,4	695,5
	Wheat	292,8	300,2	294,0	280,0	275,0
	Maize	366,4	359,9	372,0	380,0	380,0
	Rye	3,4	3,1	2,9	3,1	3,0
	Barley	8,7	6,5	6,97	7,3	7,0
	Oats	29,9	27,0	27,0	30,0,0	30,0
2	Vegetable	890,2	914,0	924,0	950,0	1,030
3	Potatoes	230,1	233,0	236,7	240,0	245,0
4	White beans	25,3	27,2	28,0	30,0	28,0
5	Tobacco	1,9	2,0	2,8	3,0	2,2
6	Sunflower	3,0	2,4	1,5	2,0	2,0
7	Soybean	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
8	Medicinal plants				17,4	10,8
9	Forage	5,900,0	5,949,8	6,048,0	6,100,0	6,000,0

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

Tab. 5 Yields of field crops

No	Description	100 kg/ha				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Wheat	42,3	41,0	41,3	40,0	39,5
2	Maize	51,7	56,1	66,3	65,2	65,0
3	Rye	22,8	23,7	23,4	22,3	22,8
4	Barley	30,6	26,7	27,4	26,5	27,6
5	Oats	23,1	21,5	19,8	21,3	20,9
6	Vegetable	266,0	265,2	256,0	263,6	278,3
7	Potatoes	228,0	238,6	248,0	244,1	237,2
8	White beans	15,1	16,2	19,0	19,7	17,9
9	Tobacco	16,0	15,1	17,2	20,2	17,7
10	Sunflower	20,5	16,7	19,0	29,2	29,6
11	Soybean	18,5	16,1	17,2	16,1	18,2
12	Forage	262,0	258,5	258,9	267,0	267,0

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

Fig. 1 Indices of field crops production

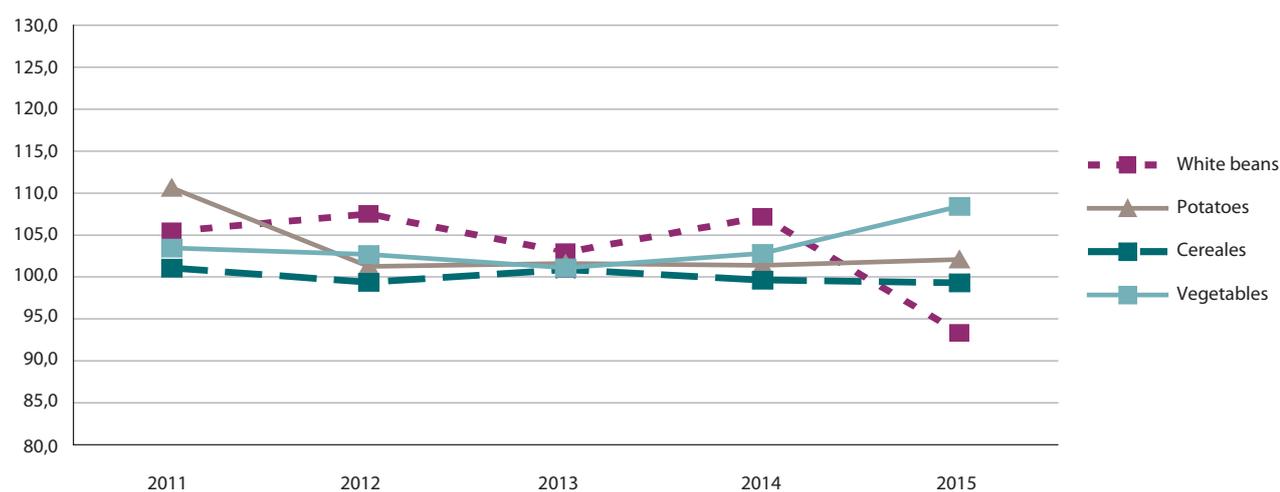


Fig. 2 Production of cereals in 2015

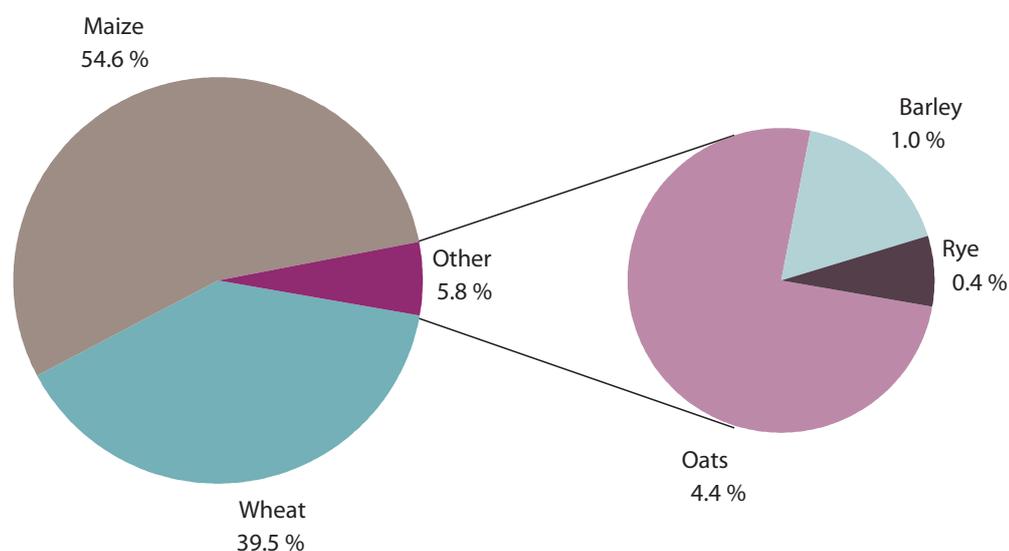
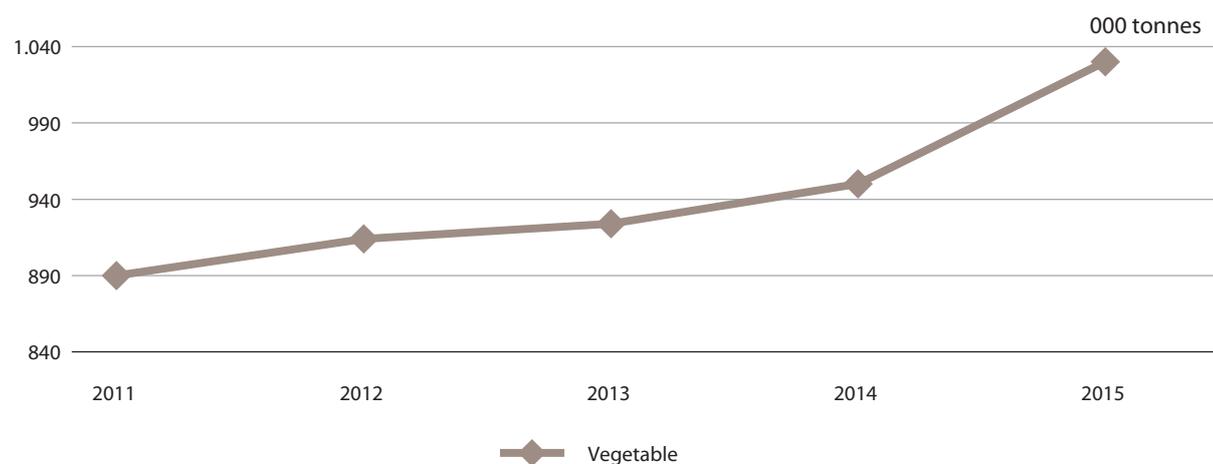


Fig. 3 Production of vegetables



Tab. 6 Greenhouse area of vegetables

	Ha				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heating greenhouses	68	40	49	55	70
with glasses	14	14	14	14	15
with plastic	54	26	35	41	55
Solar greenhouses	812	900	960	1,030	1,173
with glasses	78	69	64	60	46
with plastic	734	831	896	970	1,127
<b>Total Greenhouses</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,243</b>

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

Tab. 7 Production of vegetables in greenhouses

	Tonnes				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heating greenhouses	6,104	5,392	4,850	5,521	7,790
with glasses	1,336	2,373	1,400	1,450	1,550
with plastic	4,768	3,019	3,450	4,071	6,240
Solar greenhouses	64,856	73,115	80,400	87,500	100,480
with glasses	3,813	2,831	5,900	5,300	2,630
with plastic	61,053	70,284	74,500	81,700	97,850
<b>Total Greenhouses</b>	<b>70,960</b>	<b>78,507</b>	<b>85,250</b>	<b>93,021</b>	<b>108,270</b>

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

Tab. 8 Yield of vegetables in greenhouses

	100 kg/ha				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Heating greenhouses	898	1,348	990	1,004	1,113
with glasses	954	1,695	1,000	1,036	1,033
with plastic	883	1,161	986	993	1,135
Solar greenhouses	799	812	838	850	857
with glasses	489	410	922	883	572
with plastic	832	846	831	842	868
<b>Total Greenhouses</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>871</b>

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

Tab. 9 Total trees in of permanent crops

		000 trees				
No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Fruit trees	11,225	11,607	11,909	12,254	12,405
2	Olives	7,443	8,000	8,620	8,994	9,225
3	Citrus	916	1,010	1,125	1,200	1,282
4	Pergola	5,743	5,859	5,974	6,075	6,109
5	Vineyard (ha)	10,073	10,136	10,178	10,383	10,438

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

Tab. 10 Number of production trees in permanent crops

000 trees

No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Fruit trees	8,313	8,992	9,292	9,654	10,185
2	Olives	4,576	4,829	5,277	5,803	6,332
3	Citrus	589	633	767	859	951
4	Pergola	5,208	5,380	5,494	5,599	5,655
5	Vineyard (ha)	9,077	9,348	9,579	9,625	9,891

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

Tab. 11 Production of permanent crops

000 tonnes

No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Fruit trees	188,1	210,0	218,0	220,0	245,0
2	Olives	65,4	108,0	92,0	98,0	96,0
3	Citrus	15,0	18,9	20,0	21,0	30,0
4	Grape total	195,2	196,8	204,0	203,7	205,0

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

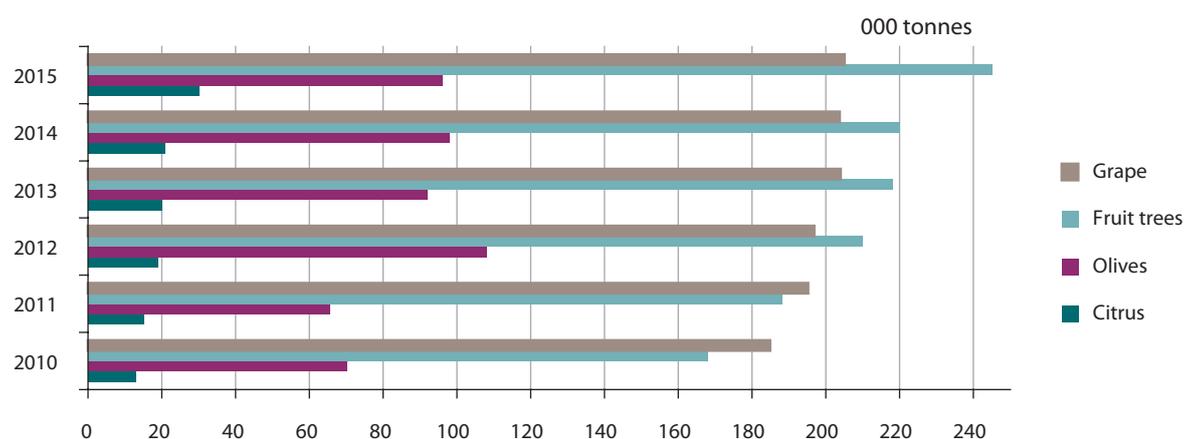
Tab. 12 Yield of permanent crops

kg/tree

No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Fruit trees	22,6	23,4	23,5	22,8	23,6
2	Olives	14,3	22,4	14,7	16,9	12,1
3	Citrus	25,5	29,8	26,1	24,4	31,5
4	Pergola	16,0	15,2	15,4	15,0	14,6
5	Vineyard (100 kg/ha)	123,4	123,1	124,5	124,5	123,8

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

Fig. 4 Production of permanent crops



Tab. 13 Number of agricultural machineries by prefecture, 2015

No	Prefectures	Wheeled tractors	Minitractors	Sowing machinery	Mower	Autocombines	Tractor in chain	Fresa
1	Berat	490	271	177	138	34	14	867
2	Dibër	270	97	104	71	34	11	136
3	Durrës	474	341	188	194	39	15	399
4	Elbasan	888	574	413	173	93	91	451
5	Fier	3,200	1,051	1,002	615	199	34	1,217
6	Gjirokastrë	278	109	104	105	35	3	987
7	Korçë	1,512	1,150	592	240	96	28	887
8	Kukës	274	203	173	68	21	11	93
9	Lezhë	455	248	238	194	24	6	259
10	Shkodër	1,024	348	180	329	42	3	379
11	Tiranë	555	522	300	248	41	35	538
12	Vlorë	681	324	288	156	41	5	429
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>6,642</b>

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

Tab. 14 Number of agricultural machineries

Type of machine	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Weels	8,579	8,719	9,513	9,794	10,101
Seeder	3,312	3,292	3,487	3,188	3,759
Mower	2,007	2,151	2,280	2,440	2,531
Combine harvestors	708	705	703	692	699
Minitractor	4,765	4,808	4,992	4,013	5,238

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 48.0 % of the total number. The sheep and goats are 30.0 %, pigs 6.0 %, poultry 9.0 % and equidae 7.0 % of the total number of heads of livestock in the cattle unit.

The regions with the largest number of breeding cattle is Fier with 14.0 %. Gjirokastra is the region with the smaller number of breeding cattle with 4.6 % of the total number of cattle.

The regions with the largest number of breeding sheep, is Vloera with 18.0 %, Gjirokastra and Korça with 14.0 %. Lezha is the region which has the smallest number of breeding sheep and goats with 1.7 % of the total number of heads.

The regions with the largest number of breeding goats is Elbasani and Vloera with 14.0 %. Durësi is the region which has the smallest number of breeding goats with 2.4 % of the total number of heads.

The largest concentration of the number of breeding pigs is the region of Lezha with 38 % and Shkodra with 30.0 %. Kukësi is the region which has the smallest number of breeding pigs with 0.9 % of the total number of heads.

The regions with the largest number of poultry is Fieri with 28.6 %, Korça with 14.7 %. Kukësi is the region which has the smallest number of poultry with 1.4 % of the total number of poultry.

Activity of farmers in some areas of the country is development in terms of breeding bees. The regions with

the largest number of beehives is southeast area of country. Korça takes first places with 15.0 % of the total number of beehives. Lezha has the smallest number with 3.8 % to the total number of beehives, in the country.

### Livestock Production

**Milk production.** For the year 2015 total milk production is 1.131.000 tonnes. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 85 %, sheep milk 8 % and goat milk 7.0 %.

**Milk production** from cows for the year 2015 is 964,000 tonnes or 0.1 % less compared with 2014. Productivity per cow in country level is 2700 Kg/ head. Fier has the highest productivity yield with 4000 Kg per head, while Kukës has the lowest productivity with 1,820 Kg per head. Lower productivity of milk, has Kukësi County, with 1,820 Kg/ head.

**Milk sheep** production for the year 2015 is 87,000 tonnes. It is 2.1% less than the year 2014. Productivity per sheep in country level is 61.7 Kg per head. Durrës has the highest productivity of milk production with average yield 97 Kg per head.

**Milk goats** production for the year 2015 is 80000 tonnes. It is 1.3 % higher than the year 2014. Prefecture with higher productivity for the year 2015 is Durrës, the average yield per head is 188 Kg. Prefecture with the lowest yield is Vlorë with 91 Kg/head.

### Meat live weight

Meat live weight production for the year 2015 is 158,000 tonnes or 2.0 % higher compared with 2014. Meat production structure for the year 2015 is : bovine 45.0 %, sheep and goats is 33.0 %, pigs 11.0 % and poultry 11.0 %. Prefecture with higher productivity on meat live weight production for the year 2015 is Fier with 18.0 % and Korça with 11.0 %. Prefecture with the lowest productivity on meat live weight production is Gjirokastra, Durrës and Kukës with 5.2 % of the total production.

### Eggs production

Eggs production for the year 2015 is 0.9 % lower than the year 2014. The prefecture with higher eggs production over the year is Durrës with 33% of the total production. Kukësi is the prefecture with the lowest production of eggs with 2.0 % of the total production.

### Production of honey

Honey production has not changes in years. Prefecture with higher productivity for the year 2015 is Vloera with 20.0 % of the total production, Korça with 14.2 % of the total production. Prefecture with the lowest production is Durrës with 3.8 % and Lezha with 2.6 % of the total production.

## Definitions

Agricultural Holding is a technical and economical unit under a single management which keeps animals for breeding such as: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and bees and producing agricultural products.

Number of heads represents the number of animals by categories and types which are present in the agricultural holding on the first day of survey.

*Meat live weight:* Live weight of animals intended for slaughter, is the weight taken immediately before slaughter. It includes the live mass of animals and poultry of all types for slaughtering.

*Dairy cow:* Cows which are used exclusively or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption and/or processing into dairy products, including cull dairy cows (whether or not fattened between their last lactation and their slaughter).

*Milk production:* quantity of cow, sheep, goat milk regardless of the fact if it was sold or part of it was used in the households for lactation of calves. The milk sucked by the calves is not

included in the production and is not calculated.

*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

*Production of eggs:* all the quantity of eggs collected during one year from all the types of home birds, including the eggs which were used for poultry reproduction (incubation).

*Production of wool:* includes all the sheep wool, regardless of the fact if it is sold or used in own household. The wool cut from the sheep and goat's skin during the industrial processing of the skin is not included in the production. The wool production is indicated in physical weight (the weight of unwashed wool) immediately after clipping the sheep and goats.

Tab. 1 Number of heads

in 1000 heads

Description	Years					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Livestock	Cattle	492	498	498	500	504
	Cows	354	358	356	358	357
	Sheep / Goats	2,517	2,619	2,723	2,800	2,850
	Sheep	1,758	1,809	1,856	1,896	1,918
	Milked Sheep	1,349	1,390	1,413	1,419	1,417
	Goats	759	810	867	904	932
	Milked Goats	580	614	656	695	700
	Pigs	163	159	152	173	171
	Equidae	99	97	93	91	91
Poultry	Total	9,292	9,493	8,928	9,493	8,558
	Laying hens	6,558	5,938	5,934	4,482	5,323
<b>Beehives</b>	233	239	246	287	271	

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

Fig. 1 Number of heads

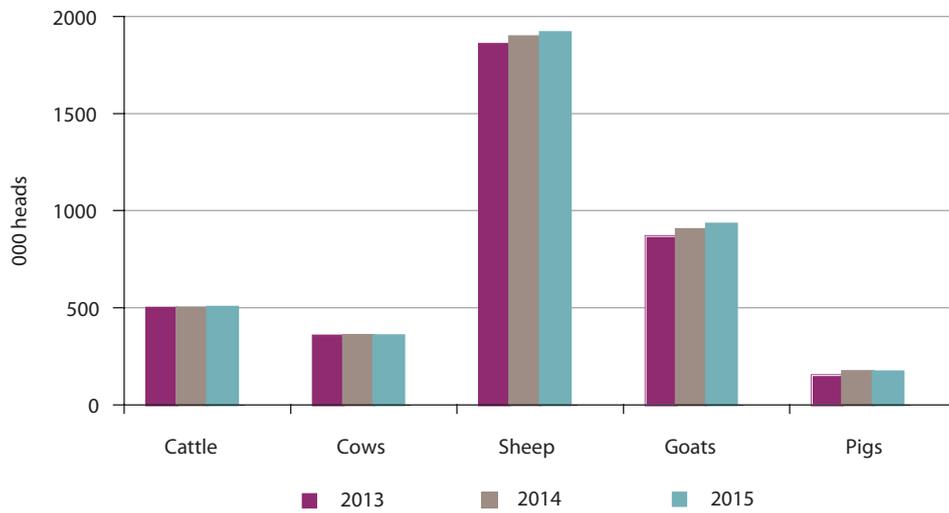
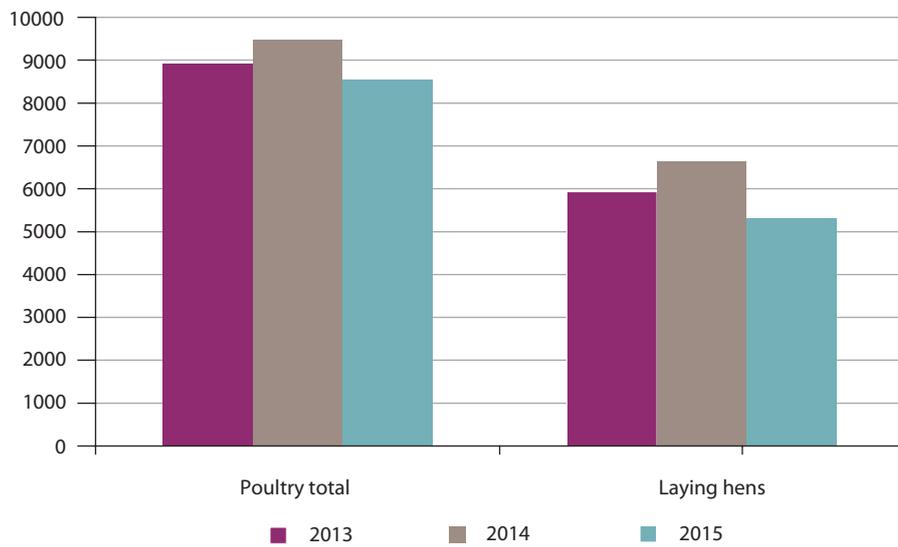


Fig. 2 Number of poultry



Tab. 2 Number of livestock

in 1000 heads

Years		Prefectures													
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2011	Livestock	Cattle	492	26	42	30	60	73	20	41	45	35	47	48	25
		Cows	354	18	27	23	43	52	13	33	30	24	38	35	18
		Sheep / Goats	2,517	225	168	63	293	225	367	343	98	82	123	112	418
		Sheep	1,758	150	116	43	177	197	264	263	71	34	66	70	307
		Milked Sheep	1,349	113	89	35	119	157	200	219	54	26	50	55	232
		Goats	759	75	52	20	115	28	103	80	28	48	57	42	111
		Milked Goats	580	54	42	16	84	22	78	68	21	35	43	34	83
		Pigs	163	4	3	7	2	21	3	6	2	54	50	3	8
		Equidae	99	10	9	3	13	13	8	18	5	2	5	6	7
	Poultry	Total	9,292	663	325	1,078	837	2,775	159	1,370	134	253	645	680	373
Chicken		6,558	430	283	994	477	796	132	1,331	112	177	1,183	375	268	
	Beehives	233	17	14	8	24	16	22	36	17	8	21	16	32	
2012	Livestock	Cattle	498	26	42	32	63	73	20	41	44	37	48	50	23
		Cows	358	18	28	23	43	51	13	34	30	24	38	36	18
		Sheep / Goats	2,619	234	190	66	305	231	392	352	101	91	123	123	412
		Sheep	1,809	156	131	45	180	200	276	271	72	35	65	75	304
		Milked Sheep	1,390	118	97	35	120	160	209	226	56	26	51	59	232
		Goats	810	79	60	21	125	31	116	81	28	55	58	48	109
		Milked Goats	614	61	47	17	85	24	88	69	22	38	44	37	83
		Pigs	159	4	3	7	2	24	2	7	2	46	50	3	9
		Equidae	97	9	9	3	14	13	8	18	5	2	5	5	6
	Poultry	Total	9,493	684	288	1,146	970	2,711	158	1,398	137	254	673	732	343
Chicken		5,938	437	242	1,008	529	747	129	1,358	118	179	558	395	238	
	Beehives	239	16	14	10	25	16	24	37	16	9	25	16	32	
2013	Livestock	Cattle	498	26	42	31	62	70	22	43	41	36	50	50	23
		Cows	356	18	29	23	43	50	14	34	28	24	38	36	18
		Sheep / Goats	2,723	234	198	67	309	253	413	353	105	93	142	134	420
		Sheep	1,856	156	134	46	181	217	290	263	74	35	78	81	300
		Milked Sheep	1,413	118	101	37	120	166	214	214	58	25	57	64	238
		Goats	867	79	64	22	128	36	123	90	31	58	63	53	120
		Milked Goats	656	61	50	17	87	29	90	76	25	39	47	42	91
		Pigs	152	4	3	6	2	20	2	9	2	45	52	2	5
		Equidae	93	9	9	2	14	12	8	16	5	2	5	5	6
	Poultry	Total	8,928	684	334	1,156	968	2,176	164	1,377	123	251	718	642	333
Chicken		5,934	547	162	916	533	721	134	1,337	105	177	615	384	304	
	Beehives	246	16	14	11	25	17	23	43	18	10	25	16	29	

continue

Tab. 2 Number of livestock

in 1000 heads

Years		Prefectures													
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2014	Livestock	Cattle	500	26	46	31	60	71	23	41	41	35	51	50	27
		Cows	358	19	30	21	43	50	15	34	29	23	38	37	20
		Sheep / Goats	2,800	243	188	65	304	291	398	364	106	95	144	136	465
		Sheep	1,896	158	125	44	177	249	270	267	73	34	78	82	338
		Milked Sheep	1,419	120	105	35	119	168	203	214	57	24	57	65	253
		Goats	904	85	63	22	127	41	128	97	33	61	66	54	127
		Milked Goats	695	68	53	17	87	33	97	79	26	44	49	44	99
		Pigs	173	4	3	6	2	21	1	7	2	66	52	3	5
		Equidae	91	9	9	2	14	11	7	16	5	1	5	6	7
	Poultry	Total	9,493	684	288	1,146	970	2,711	158	1,398	137	254	673	732	343
Chicken		4,482	421	243	947	485	628	115	267	122	175	524	349	206	
	Beehives	287	19	15	36	25	21	25	43	20	11	24	18	31	
2015	Livestock	Cattle	504	26	45	30	63	70	24	44	43	34	50	48	27
		Cows	357	18	30	20	42	50	15	36	29	23	37	38	20
		Sheep / Goats	2,850	255	192	63	317	305	430	354	106	95	136	132	465
		Sheep	1,918	163	126	42	186	264	292	257	72	34	70	76	338
		Milked Sheep	1,417	123	105	33	120	167	216	206	56	24	54	61	252
		Goats	932	92	66	21	131	42	139	96	34	61	67	56	127
		Milked Goats	700	69	54	17	87	34	101	74	26	43	50	45	98
		Pigs	171	4	3	6	5	21	1	9	2	64	49	3	5
		Equidae	91	9	9	2	14	10	7	18	4	1	5	6	6
	Poultry	Total	8,558	659	318	1,056	933	2,491	166	951	122	256	551	682	373
Chicken		5,324	551	280	914	533	653	135	721	111	192	500	426	308	
	Beehives	271	19	16	10	26	23	23	49	20	12	24	19	31	

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

Tab. 3 Livestock Production

in 1000 tonnes

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Milk</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,131</b>
Cow*	955	957	969	965	964
Sheep	79	81	84	89	87
Goats	67	67	78	79	80
<b>Meat live weight</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>158</b>
Bovine	69	69	70	71	71
Sheep / Goats	45	48	49	50	53
Pig	17	17	17	80	17
Poultry	17	16	17	17	17
<b>Eggi/mil piece</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>830</b>
<b>Wool (tonnes)</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,332</b>
<b>Honey (tonnes)</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>

\* Is includes also the milking for calves feeding

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

Fig. 3 Structure of milk production 2015

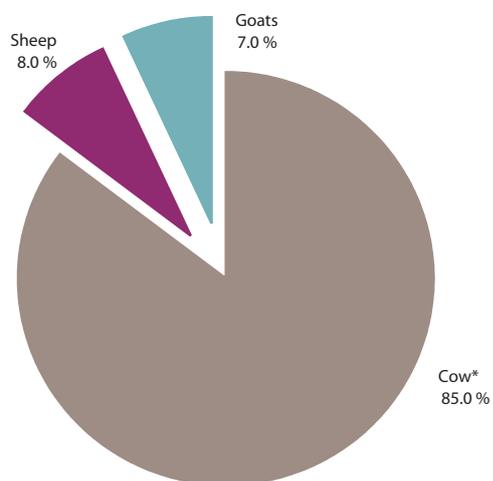
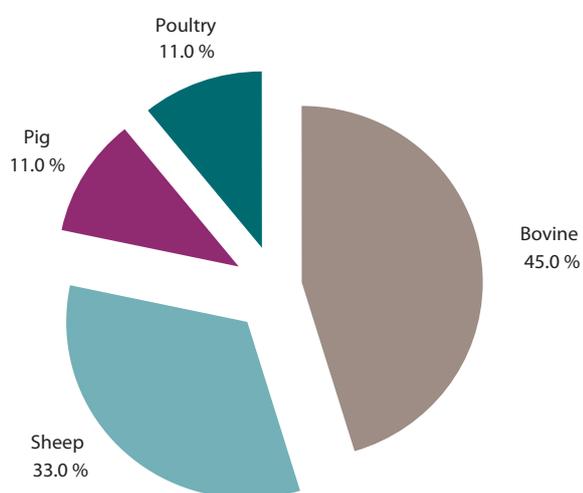


Fig. 4 Structure of meat live weight production 2015



Tab. 4 Livestock production

in 1000 tonnes

Years		Prefectures													
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2011	Total	<b>1,101</b>	61	67	73	148	213	43	102	56	61	103	108	66	
	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	<b>955</b>	48	58	67	128	201	24	84	51	55	92	102	45
		Sheep	<b>79</b>	6	5	3	7	9	11	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	<b>67</b>	7	4	3	13	3	8	7	2	4	5	3	8
		Eggs mill	<b>858</b>	74	33	284	80	97	13	40	14	20	96	52	55
	Wool tonnes	<b>3,359</b>	284	169	100	409	403	366	428	123	57	152	109	759	
	Honey tonnes	<b>2,898</b>	121	178	115	321	178	251	405	176	94	200	172	687	
2012	Total	<b>1,105</b>	62	69	74	149	211	44	103	58	60	100	110	66	
	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	<b>957</b>	49	59	68	128	198	24	85	52	55	91	103	44
		Sheep	<b>81</b>	6	5	3	8	9	11	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	<b>68</b>	6	4	3	13	3	8	7	2	4	5	4	8
		Eggs mill	<b>887</b>	74	35	297	83	95	13	40	14	20	109	60	48
	Wool tonnes	<b>3,296</b>	288	169	101	419	416	384	395	132	61	153	112	665	
	Honey tonnes	<b>3,084</b>	146	118	135	366	195	297	435	129	107	247	175	734	
2013	Total	<b>1,131</b>	63	69	75	150	209	45	104	58	61	116	114	68	
	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	<b>969</b>	49	59	68	127	196	24	84	51	55	105	107	44
		Sheep	<b>84</b>	7	6	4	8	9	11	11	4	2	5	3	15
		Goats	<b>78</b>	7	4	3	15	4	9	9	3	4	6	4	9
		Eggs mill	<b>830</b>	73	34	282	82	93	13	40	13	18	85	60	37
	Wool tonnes	<b>3,083</b>	270	161	92	393	419	337	357	119	52	136	122	626	
	Honey tonnes	<b>3,016</b>	146	118	137	365	213	282	498	253	110	184	166	544	
2014	Total	<b>1,133</b>	65	74	77	142	217	47	97	60	63	98	119	74	
	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	<b>965</b>	51	63	70	122	202	25	76	53	56	87	111	48
		Sheep	<b>89</b>	7	6	3	8	10	13	12	4	1	5	4	17
		Goats	<b>79</b>	7	5	3	12	5	10	9	3	5	6	5	9
		Eggs mill	<b>835</b>	74	32	280	78	91	15	38	14	20	102	55	38
	Wool tonnes	<b>3,100</b>	300	200	100	400	400	400	300	100	100	100	200	500	
	Honey tonnes	<b>3,200</b>	200	100	100	300	300	400	400	300	100	200	200	600	
2015	Total	<b>1,131</b>	69	74	74	140	209	47	104	59	60	93	121	80	
	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	964	<b>51</b>	63	68	121	195	26	84	53	54	83	113	53
		Sheep	87	<b>11</b>	5	3	7	9	11	11	3	1	4	3	18
		Goats	80	<b>8</b>	5	3	13	5	10	9	3	5	6	5	10
		Eggs mill	<b>830</b>	70	33	278	77	88	12	38	13	18	102	56	44
	Wool tonnes	<b>3,332</b>	268	195	91	358	791	331	289	104	63	122	143	577	
	Honey tonnes	<b>3,200</b>	184	98	110	316	376	139	708	216	95	259	180	520	

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

Fig.5 Structure of milk production by prefectures, 2015

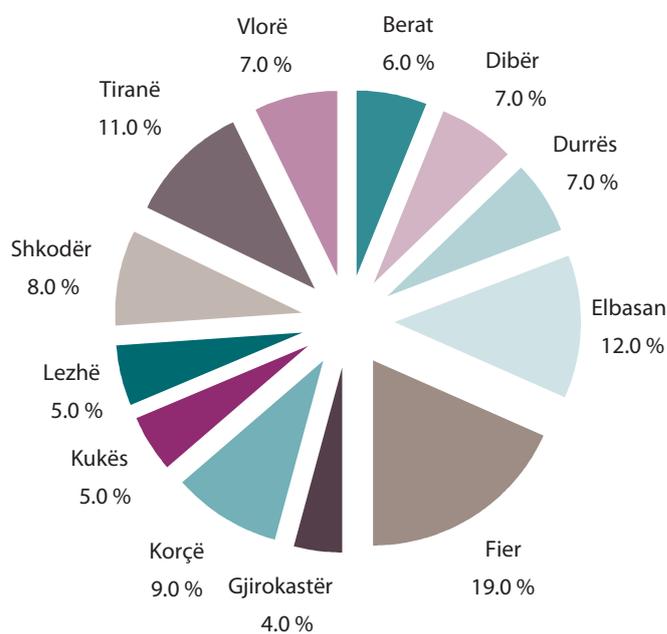
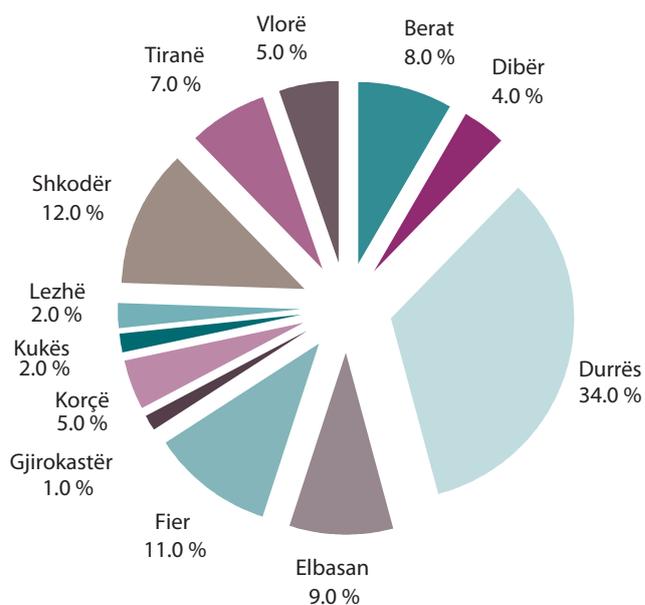


Fig.6 Structure of eggs production by prefectures, 2015



Tab. 5 Meat Production Live Weight

In tonnes

Years		Prefectures												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2011	Total	<b>147,845</b>	10,352	8,855	6,918	17,442	22,677	7,156	16,567	7,869	9,498	14,131	12,216	14,164
	Meat live weight													
	Bovine	<b>68,716</b>	4,274	5,028	4,400	9,844	10,603	1,747	6,901	5,497	3,046	6,400	7,165	3,811
	Sheep/Goats	<b>45,279</b>	3,520	3,026	1,300	5,733	4,201	4,949	6,677	2,042	1,262	2,246	1,881	8,442
	Pigs	<b>16,773</b>	380	319	650	536	2,350	226	1,133	144	4,853	4,552	197	1,433
	Poultry	<b>17,077</b>	2,178	483	568	1,328	5,523	234	1,855	186	338	933	2,973	478
2012	Total	<b>149,977</b>	10,375	9,124	7,347	18,095	22,646	7,402	17,154	7,620	9,720	14,144	12,058	14,293
	Meat live weight													
	Bovine	<b>69,035</b>	4,306	5,172	4,463	10,238	11,199	1,815	6,488	5,155	3,110	6,419	6,801	3,869
	Sheep/Goats	<b>47,654</b>	3,555	3,111	1,454	5,900	4,713	5,160	7,548	2,130	1,318	2,266	2,020	8,479
	Pigs	<b>17,043</b>	375	364	707	590	2,174	249	1,117	150	4,952	4,554	307	1,504
	Poultry	<b>16,245</b>	2,139	477	723	1,367	4,560	177	2,000	185	340	905	2,930	441
2013	Total	<b>153,169</b>	11,558	9,124	7,525	18,245	23,242	7,534	17,289	7,760	9,962	14,613	12,415	13,902
	Meat live weight													
	Bovine	<b>69,700</b>	4,972	5,172	4,463	10,238	11,199	1,815	6,488	5,155	3,110	6,419	6,801	3,869
	Sheep/Goats	<b>48,969</b>	3,972	3,111	1,475	5,958	4,611	5,448	7,843	2,290	1,361	2,554	2,320	8,027
	Pigs	<b>17,360</b>	375	364	692	583	2,077	154	1,086	156	5,146	4,930	264	1,533
	Poultry	<b>17,140</b>	2,239	477	895	1,466	5,355	118	1,872	159	346	710	3,030	473
2014	Total	<b>155,000</b>	11,000	10,000	8,000	17,000	26,000	8,000	17,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	15,000
	Meat live weight													
	Bovine	<b>70,500</b>	4,100	5,300	4,700	9,300	11,900	2,000	7,300	5,300	3,200	5,400	7,000	5,000
	Sheep/Goats	<b>49,000</b>	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
	Pigs	<b>17,500</b>	300	300	1,000	500	3,000	0	1,000	200	5,000	5,000	0	1,000
	Poultry	<b>17,500</b>	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	3,000	0
2015	Total	<b>158,035</b>	10,177	10,405	7,164	16,095	28,375	8,153	16,996	8,325	9,904	13,238	15,485	13,718
	Meat live weight													
	Bovine	<b>71,399</b>	4,081	5,212	4,087	8,830	11,633	1,962	8,108	5,155	2,830	5,028	9,927	4,546
	Sheep/Goats	<b>52,537</b>	3,718	3,300	1,479	5,855	7,427	5,978	6,828	2,924	1,377	2,711	2,587	8,353
	Pigs	<b>16,799</b>	269	281	639	436	3,193	91	948	149	5,481	4,562	350	400
	Poultry	<b>17,300</b>	2,109	1,612	959	974	6,122	122	1,112	97	216	937	2,621	419

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

Fig. 7 Meat production live weight

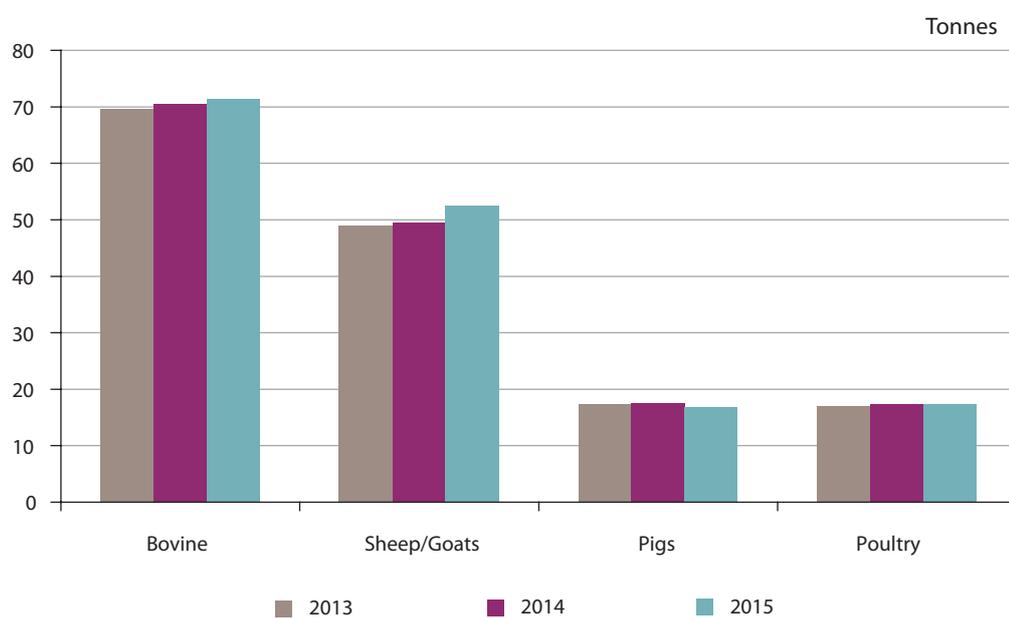
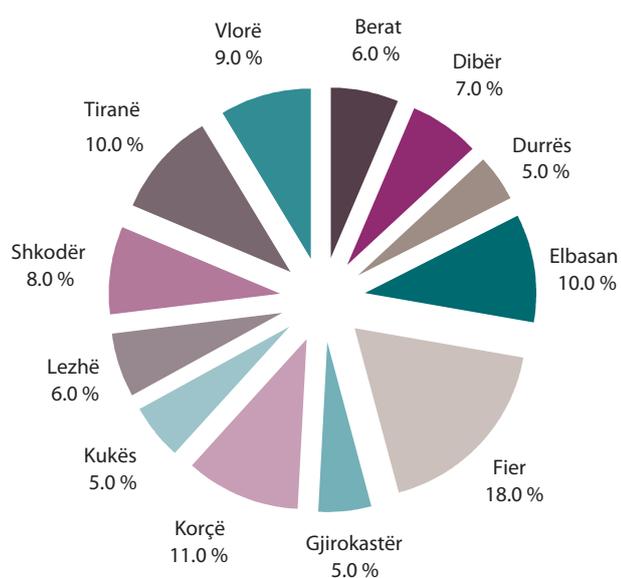


Fig. 8 Structure of meat live weight production by prefectures, 2015



Tab. 6 Livestock structure

In 1000 livestock unit

Years		Prefectures												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2011	Total	<b>922.9</b>	61.6	65.9	49.2	104.4	134.6	63.1	101.3	55.9	61.4	82.2	67.5	75.9
	Cattle	<b>441.0</b>	22.9	37.4	27.1	53.9	65.6	17.5	36.3	40.2	31.5	42.7	43.7	22.2
	Sheep/Goats	<b>251.8</b>	22.5	16.8	6.3	29.3	22.4	36.7	34.3	9.8	8.2	12.4	11.2	41.8
	Pigs	<b>52.4</b>	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.7	6.6	0.9	2.1	0.5	17.2	16.1	1.0	2.7
	Poultry	<b>98.5</b>	7.0	3.4	11.4	8.9	29.4	1.7	14.5	1.4	2.7	6.8	7.2	4.0
	Equidae	<b>79.2</b>	7.7	7.3	2.1	11.6	10.5	6.4	14.1	3.9	1.8	4.2	4.5	5.2
2012	Total	<b>987.0</b>	64.9	70.0	54.8	114.8	143.1	68.6	108.0	59.9	65.0	87.1	75.0	75.9
	Cattle	<b>498.0</b>	26.1	41.8	31.5	62.6	73.2	20.4	41.3	43.7	36.8	47.6	50.0	23.0
	Sheep/Goats	<b>261.9</b>	23.4	19.0	6.5	30.4	23.1	39.2	35.2	10.1	9.2	12.3	12.3	41.2
	Pigs	<b>50.9</b>	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.6	7.7	1.0	2.2	0.6	14.7	16.0	1.0	2.9
	Poultry	<b>98.7</b>	7.2	1.0	12.2	10.0	28.7	1.6	14.8	1.5	2.7	7.2	7.8	4.0
	Equidae	<b>77.6</b>	7.2	7.2	2.4	11.2	10.4	6.4	14.4	4.0	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.8
2013	Total	<b>973.6</b>	65.8	72.7	54.8	112.5	121.3	71.6	112.2	57.3	63.3	92.8	73.5	76.0
	Cattle	<b>498.1</b>	26.1	42.4	31.4	62.3	70.4	21.6	43.0	41.1	36.5	50.5	49.6	23.4
	Sheep/Goats	<b>272.2</b>	23.5	19.8	6.8	30.9	25.3	41.3	35.3	10.5	9.3	14.1	13.4	42.0
	Pigs	<b>45.7</b>	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.7	6.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	13.6	15.7	0.7	1.4
	Poultry	<b>83.3</b>	7.7	2.3	12.8	7.5	10.1	1.9	18.7	1.5	2.5	8.6	5.4	4.3
	Equidae	<b>74.3</b>	7.4	7.3	1.9	11.1	9.4	6.3	12.6	3.7	1.4	3.9	4.4	4.9
2014	Total	<b>988.8</b>	64.5	73.9	54.0	112.1	140.4	71.3	107.9	57.3	62.8	90.0	75.1	79.5
	Cattle	<b>499.7</b>	25.7	45.7	30.7	59.9	70.5	23.1	41.3	41.1	34.6	50.5	50.0	26.6
	Sheep/Goats	<b>261.9</b>	23.4	19.0	6.5	30.4	23.1	39.2	35.2	10.1	9.2	12.3	12.3	41.2
	Pigs	<b>50.9</b>	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.6	7.7	1.0	2.2	0.6	14.7	16.0	1.0	2.9
	Poultry	<b>98.7</b>	7.2	1.0	12.2	10.0	28.7	1.6	14.8	1.5	2.7	7.2	7.8	4.0
	Equidae	<b>77.6</b>	7.2	7.2	2.4	11.2	10.4	6.4	14.4	4.0	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.8
2015	Total	<b>953</b>	64.0	70.0	48.0	111.0	133.0	72.0	102.0	54.0	65.0	84.0	69.0	81.0
	Cattle	<b>452.0</b>	23.0	40.0	27.0	57.0	63.0	21.0	40.0	38.0	30.0	45.0	44.0	24.0
	Sheep/Goats	<b>286.0</b>	26.0	19.0	6.0	32.0	31.0	43.0	35.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	13.0	46.0
	Pigs	<b>56.5</b>	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.8	6.9	0.4	2.8	0.5	21.0	16.1	1.0	1.7
	Poultry	<b>85.6</b>	6.6	3.2	10.6	9.3	24.9	1.7	9.5	1.2	2.6	5.5	6.8	3.7
	Equidae	<b>71.9</b>	7.1	6.8	1.6	11.0	7.9	5.8	13.9	3.3	1.1	3.7	4.6	5.1

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

Tab. 7 Livestock structure

in livestock unit, %

Years	Prefectures													
	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2011	Total	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Cattle	<b>48.0</b>	37.0	57.0	56.0	52.0	28.0	49.0	36.0	72.0	51.0	52.0	65.0	29.0
	Sheep/Goats	<b>27.0</b>	37.0	26.0	13.0	28.0	58.0	17.0	34.0	18.0	13.0	15.0	17.0	55.0
	Pigs	<b>6.0</b>	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	28.0	20.0	1.0	4.0
	Poultry	<b>10.0</b>	11.0	5.0	23.0	9.0	3.0	22.0	14.0	3.0	4.0	8.0	11.0	5.0
	Equidae	<b>9.0</b>	13.0	11.0	4.0	11.0	10.0	7.0	14.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
2012	Total	<b>100.0</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Cattle	<b>50.5</b>	40	60	57	55	51	30	38	73	57	55	67	30
	Sheep/Goats	<b>26.5</b>	38	28	13	28	17	59	34	18	15	15	18	56
	Pigs	<b>5.2</b>	2	1	4	1	6	1	2	1	24	20	1	4
	Poultry	<b>10.0</b>	12	1	23	9	21	2	14	3	4	9	11	5
	Equidae	<b>7.9</b>	12	11	5	10	8	10	14	7	3	5	6	7
2013	Total	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Cattle	<b>51.2</b>	39.7	58.3	57.3	55.4	58.0	30.2	38.3	71.7	57.6	54.4	67.5	30.8
	Sheep/Goats	<b>28.0</b>	37.3	29.1	13.3	29.1	22.2	59.9	32.7	19.7	16.7	16.1	19.8	56.8
	Pigs	<b>4.7</b>	1.7	1.3	3.7	0.6	5.4	0.8	2.4	0.9	22.7	17.8	1.0	2.0
	Poultry	<b>8.6</b>	12.1	3.3	24.0	7.0	8.9	2.0	17.3	2.8	4.1	9.8	7.9	5.7
	Equidae	<b>7.6</b>	11.8	10.7	3.6	10.5	8.3	9.2	11.7	7.0	2.4	4.4	6.5	6.6
2014	Total	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Cattle	<b>50.5</b>	39.9	61.9	56.8	53.4	50.2	32.4	38.3	71.7	55.1	56.1	66.6	33.4
	Sheep/Goats	<b>26.5</b>	37.7	28.8	12.7	28.1	17.4	57.6	33.5	19.1	15.1	14.5	17.8	55.7
	Pigs	<b>5.1</b>	1.5	1.5	4.4	0.6	5.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	24.1	18.8	1.4	3.9
	Poultry	<b>10.0</b>	11.6	1.5	23.9	9.3	21.6	2.4	14.1	2.7	4.4	8.5	11.2	5.4
	Equidae	<b>7.8</b>	11.6	10.9	4.7	10.4	7.8	9.4	13.7	7.5	2.6	4.7	5.8	6.5
2015	Total	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Cattle	<b>48.0</b>	36.6	57.1	57.3	51.4	47.3	29.7	39.4	70.9	47.1	53.8	63.0	29.6
	Sheep/Goats	<b>30.0</b>	40.0	27.4	13.1	28.7	22.9	59.5	34.8	19.6	14.7	16.2	19.1	57.4
	Pigs	<b>6.0</b>	2.1	1.4	4.2	1.6	5.2	0.5	2.8	1.0	32.5	19.1	1.4	2.1
	Poultry	<b>9.0</b>	10.3	4.5	22.1	8.4	18.7	2.3	9.4	2.3	4.0	6.5	9.9	4.6
	Equidae	<b>8.0</b>	11.1	9.6	3.3	9.9	5.9	8.0	13.7	6.2	1.7	4.4	6.7	6.3

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

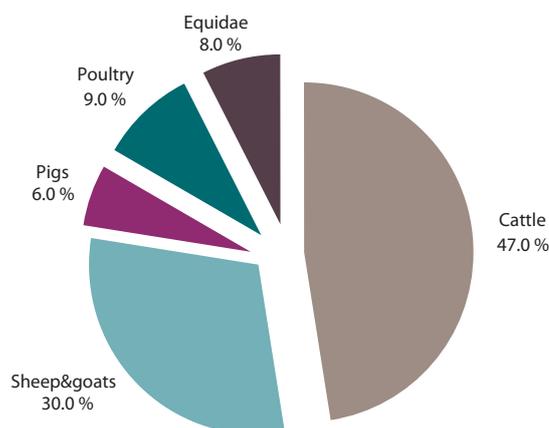
Tab. 8 Livestock structure

in livestock unit, %

Years		Prefectures												
		Abania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2011	Total	100.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	11.0	15.0	7.0	11.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.0
	Cattle	100.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	12.0	15.0	4.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
	Sheep/Goats	100.0	9.0	7.0	3.0	12.0	9.0	15.0	14.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	17.0
	Pigs	100.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	13.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	33.0	31.0	2.0	5.0
	Poultry	100.0	7.0	3.0	12.0	9.0	30.0	2.0	15.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	4.0
	Equidae	100.0	10.0	9.0	3.0	15.0	13.0	8.0	18.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
2012	Total	100.0	6.6	7.1	5.6	11.6	14.5	6.9	10.9	6.1	6.6	8.8	7.6	7.7
	Cattle	100.0	5.2	8.4	6.3	12.6	14.7	4.1	8.3	8.8	7.4	9.6	10.0	4.6
	Sheep/Goats	100.0	8.9	7.3	2.5	11.6	8.8	15.0	13.4	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	15.7
	Pigs	100.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.3	15.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	28.9	31.4	1.9	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	7.3	1.0	12.4	10.1	29.1	1.6	15.0	1.5	2.7	7.3	7.9	4.1
	Equidae	100.0	9.3	9.3	3.1	14.4	13.4	8.2	18.6	5.2	2.1	5.2	5.2	6.2
2013	Total	100.0	6.8	7.5	5.6	11.5	12.5	7.4	11.5	5.9	6.5	9.5	7.5	7.8
	Cattle	100.0	5.2	8.5	6.3	12.5	14.1	4.3	8.6	8.3	7.3	10.1	10.0	4.7
	Sheep/Goats	100.0	8.6	7.3	2.5	11.4	9.3	15.2	13.0	3.9	3.4	5.2	4.9	15.4
	Pigs	100.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.3	15.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	28.9	31.4	1.9	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	9.2	2.8	15.4	9.0	12.1	2.3	22.4	1.8	3.0	10.3	6.5	5.2
	Equidae	100.0	10.0	9.8	2.6	14.9	12.7	8.5	17.0	5.0	1.9	5.2	5.9	6.6
2014	Total	100.0	6.5	7.5	5.5	11.3	14.2	7.2	10.9	5.8	6.3	9.1	7.6	8.0
	Cattle	100.0	5.1	9.2	6.1	12.0	14.1	4.6	8.3	8.2	6.9	10.1	10.0	5.3
	Sheep/Goats	100.0	8.9	7.3	2.5	11.6	8.8	15.0	13.4	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	15.7
	Pigs	100.0	2.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	15.1	2.0	4.3	1.2	28.9	31.4	2.0	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	7.3	1.0	12.4	10.1	29.1	1.6	15.0	1.5	2.7	7.3	7.9	4.1
	Equidae	100.0	9.3	9.3	3.1	14.4	13.4	8.2	18.6	5.2	2.1	5.2	5.2	6.2
2015	Total	100.0	6.5	7.5	5.5	11.3	14.2	7.2	10.9	5.8	6.3	9.1	7.6	8.0
	Cattle	100.0	5.1	9.2	6.1	12.0	14.1	4.6	8.3	8.2	6.9	10.1	10.0	5.3
	Sheep/Goats	100.0	8.9	7.3	2.5	11.6	8.8	15.0	13.4	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	15.7
	Pigs	100.0	2.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	15.1	2.0	4.3	1.2	28.9	31.4	2.0	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	7.3	1.0	12.4	10.1	29.1	1.6	15.0	1.5	2.7	7.3	7.9	4.1
	Equidae	100.0	9.3	9.3	3.1	14.4	13.4	8.2	18.6	5.2	2.1	5.2	5.2	6.2

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

Fig.9 Livestock structure in livestock unit 2015



## FORESTS

### Introduction

The Forest area constitutes 36.6 % of the Albanian forestry area while the pasture constitutes 15.6 %.

### 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<sup>3</sup>.

As a result of the abolition of exploitation and flames, volume of timber in 2015 has suffered a decline of 20.8 million m<sup>3</sup> compared to 2014.

The greatest volume of forest exploitation is for firewood, which is generally realized as a partially or totally informal activity.

Fig. 1 Forest fund by governance

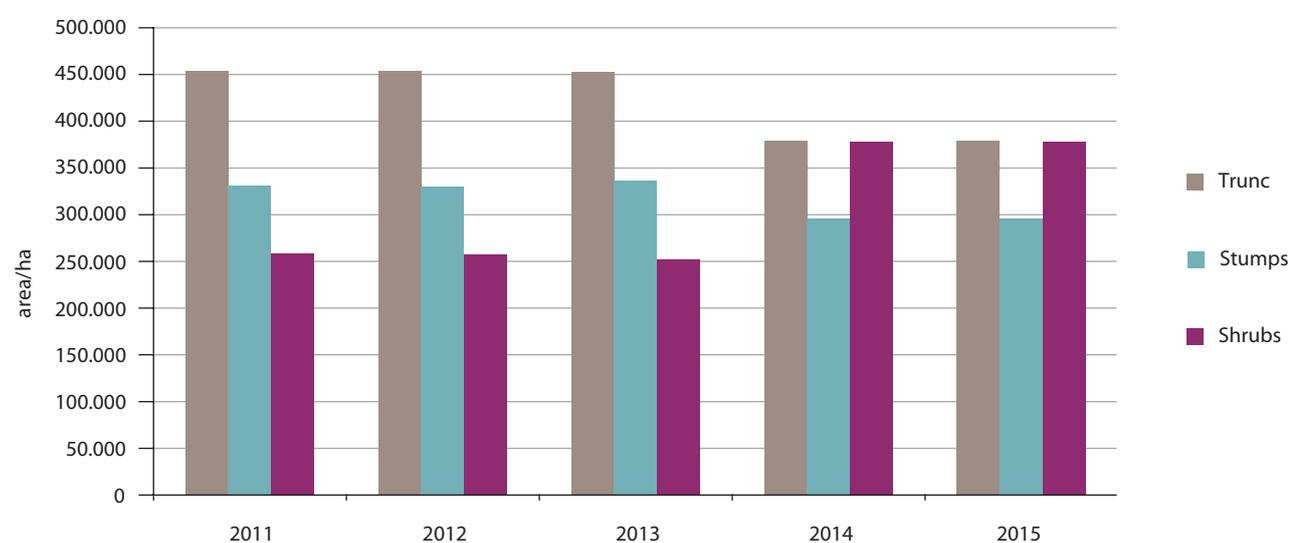


Fig. 2 Forestry use and main production. m<sup>3</sup>

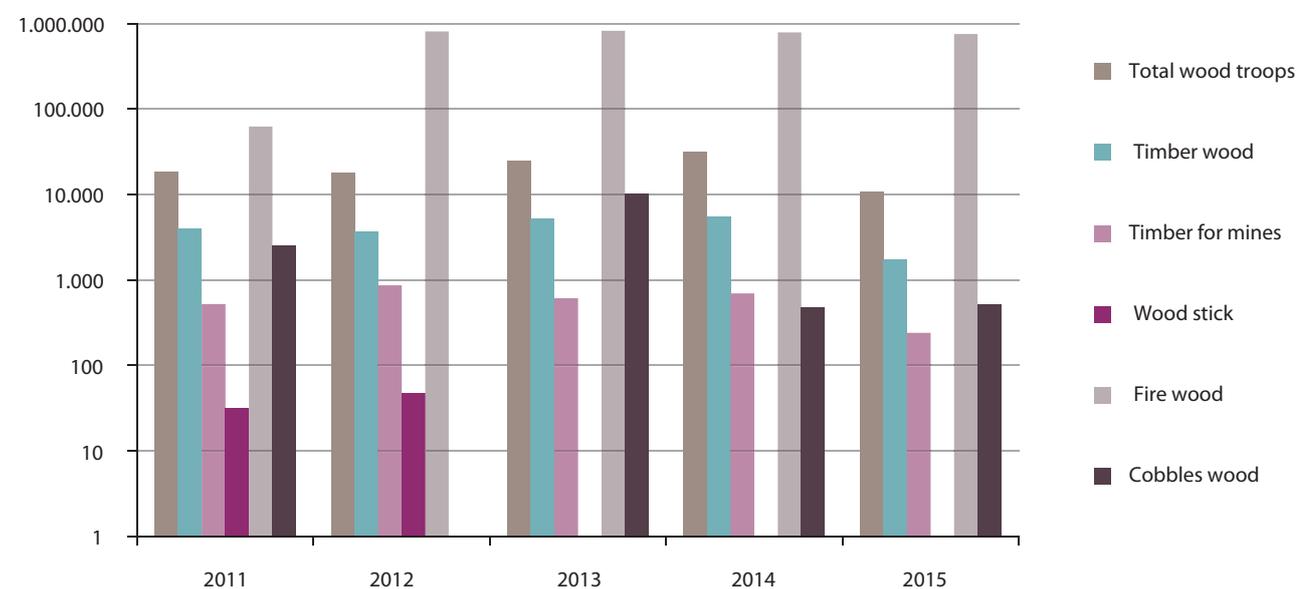


Fig. 3 Forest investments

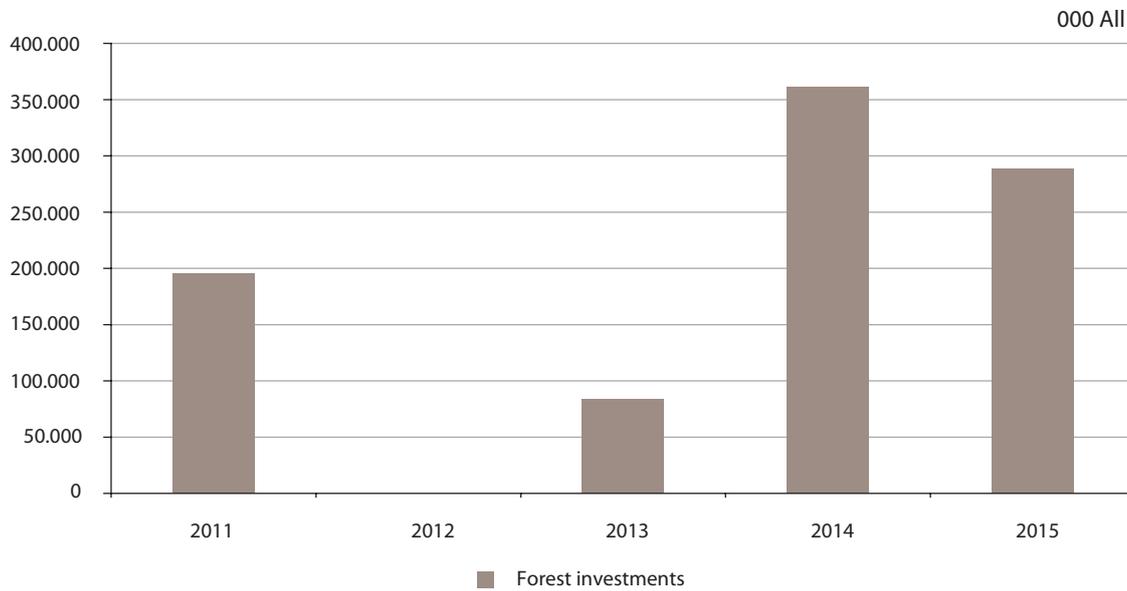
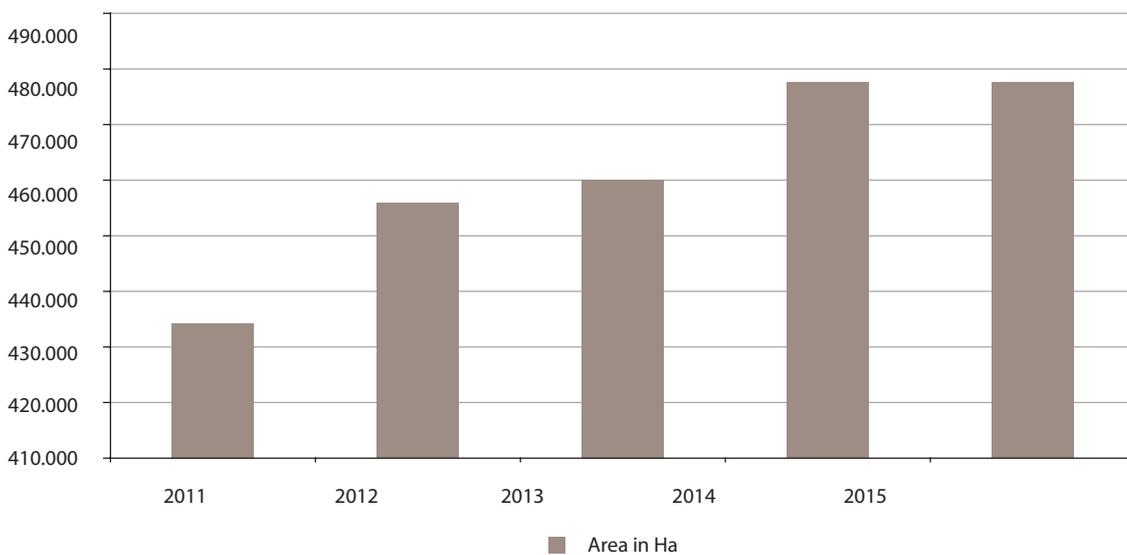


Fig. 4 Network of protected areas



## 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.

Tab. 1 Cadastral data of forestry and capacity of pasture

Years	Forestry Sip.Ha	%	Pasture Sip.Ha	%	Area with Forestry flora Sip.Ha	%	Other in fund Sip.Ha	%	Total Sip.Ha	%
2011	1,042,550	58	505,290	31	29,330	2	165,340	9	1,792,510	100
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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 2 Forest fund by ownership

Years	States forests		Communal forests		Privat forests		Total forests	
	Area/Ha	%	Area/Ha	%	Area/Ha	%	Area/Ha	%
2011	523,440	50	490,490	47	28,620	3	1,042,550	100
2012	527,930	51	486,630	47	26,830	3	1,041,390	100
2013	520,636	50	487,944	47	32,302	3	1,040,881	100
2014	501,126	47	522,867	50	28,780	3	1,052,772	100
2015	500,866	47	522,607	50	28,780	3	1,052,253	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 3 Timber volume in forest by ownership

Years	Volume/ 000m <sup>3</sup>	%	Volume/ 000m <sup>3</sup>	%	Volume/ 000m <sup>3</sup>	%	Volume/ 000m <sup>3</sup>	%
2011	52,316	68	21,542	28	3,426	4	77,285	100
2012	49,714	65	22,945	30	3,824	5	76,483	100
2013	51,971	68	20,957	27	3,316	4	76,244	100
2014	51,877	68	20,912	28	3,294	4	76,083	100
2015	31,046	56	20,907	38	3,294	6	55,247	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 4 Forest fund by governance

Years	Area ha							
	Trunks	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2011	454,020	44	330,650	32	257,880	25	1,042,550	100
2012	454,000	43	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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 5 Timber volume in forest by governance

Years	Volume in 000 m <sup>3</sup>							
	Trunks	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2011	57,891	75	12,069	16	7,324	9	77,285	100
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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 6 Forestry use and main production

Years	Total wood troops	Timber wood	Timber for mines	Wood stick	Fire wood	Cobbles wood	Total
	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	mst	tonnes	m <sup>3</sup>
2011	18,425	4,011	524	32	104,197	848	88,042
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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 7 Income from secondary activities on forest and pasture

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
<b>Income value 000 All</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>33,221</b>	<b>30,875</b>	<b>21,898</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>2,095</b>
	Hunting	30,586	29,140	20,682	572	0
	Secondary production	2,635	1,735	1,216	1,371	2,095
<b>Production collected</b>	Sage/kv	3,530	2,596	1,555	767	913
	Lavender/kv	2,251	2,053	2,015	0	0
	Root/kv	46	49	80	66	0
	Fashina/mst	1,450	266	0	71	0
	Pinecone/kv	2,023	1,856	1,151	4,223	4,852
	Herbage for livestock/kv	1,607	110	83	0	0
	Inerts/m <sup>3</sup>	2,739	365	990	229	0
	Withe/kv	46	6,392	0	0	0
	Mashrooms/kv	130	110	70	4	130
	Herba/kv	-	1,446	1,815	2,504	0
	Different flowers/kv	-	171	95	72	0
	Different fruits/kv	-	249	185	85	706
	Sprig/kv	-	1,905	300	1,829	3,101
	Different leaves/kv	-	433	440	397	0

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 8 Forest investments

000 All									
Years	Investments	Afforestation	Forest improvements	Nursery	Construasion lera	Pasture improvement	Different improvements	Civil improvements	Mountain adjustments
2011	195,040	39,044	111,997	0	0	0	37,499	6,500	0
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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 9 Network of protected areas

Years	Number of zones						Total
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	
2011	2	15	750	22	5	4	798
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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

\*Emërtimet sipas Ligjit nr. 8906, dt 06.06.2002 "Për zonat e mbrojtura"

Tab. 10 Network of protected areas

Years	Area Ha						Total
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	
2011	4,800	188,945	3,470	122,974	95,864	18,245	434,298
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

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

\*Emërtimet sipas Ligjit nr. 8906, dt 06.06.2002 "Për zonat e mbrojtura"

## STRUCTURAL SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES

### Introduction

This session contains detailed information for non-agricultural 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 defined concerning domestic needs and European Regulation on Structural 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 on enterprise's economic structure as well as for a detailed analysis of small and medium enterprises (SME).

### Main statistical findings

Number of active economic enterprises in 2014 was 85,206, which increased 0.5 percent compared to 2013. By economic activity, enterprises that operate in trade sector comprise 42.7 %, while enterprises with 1-4 employed are those which prevail with 88.8 % where services producers dominate with 79.1 %.

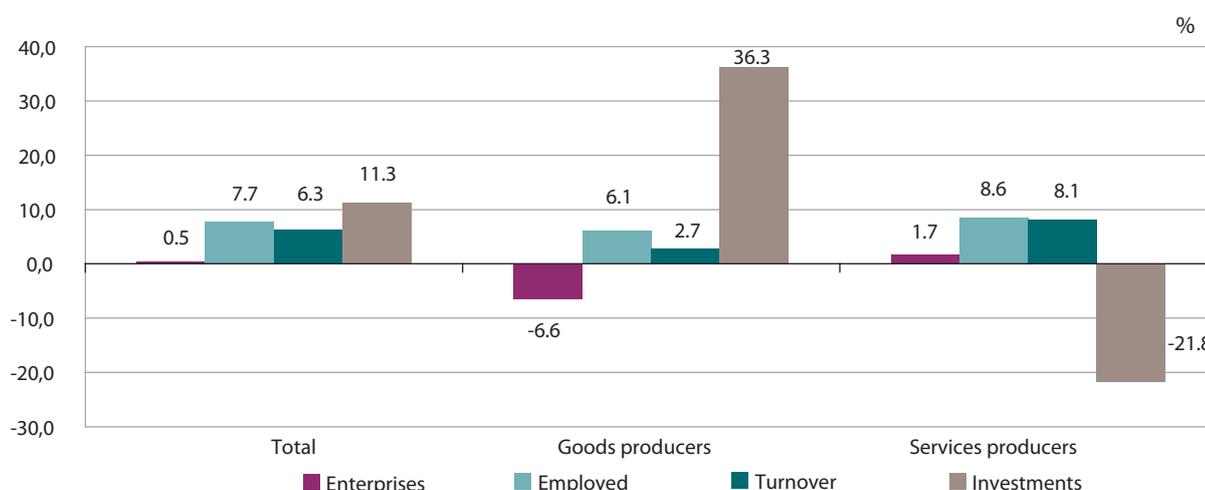
In 2014, the number of total employed increased by 26,359 employed or 7.7 % compared to 2013. Goods and services producers have contributed respectively by 2.3 % and 5.4 % in the total increase of employed.

Turnover in 2014 reached 1,739 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 6.3 % compared to 2013. Turnover of services producers constitutes 66.4 % of total turnover for 2014 and contributed by 5.3 % in total increase of turnover.

In 2014 enterprises invested 181 billion ALL compared to 163 billion ALL that were invested in 2013 or 11.3 % more. The situation for investments is different compared with other basic indicators because goods producers have the major contribution on investments increase. Investments of this group constitute 69.7 % on total investments for 2014 from 56.9 % in 2013.

The figure 1 presents the growth rate of basic indicators of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments resulted by the comparison of the survey results for 2014 with 2013 for total activities covered in the survey as well as the growth rate of goods and services producers.

Fig.1 Growth rate of number of enterprises, employed, turnover and investments by economic activities, 2014/2013

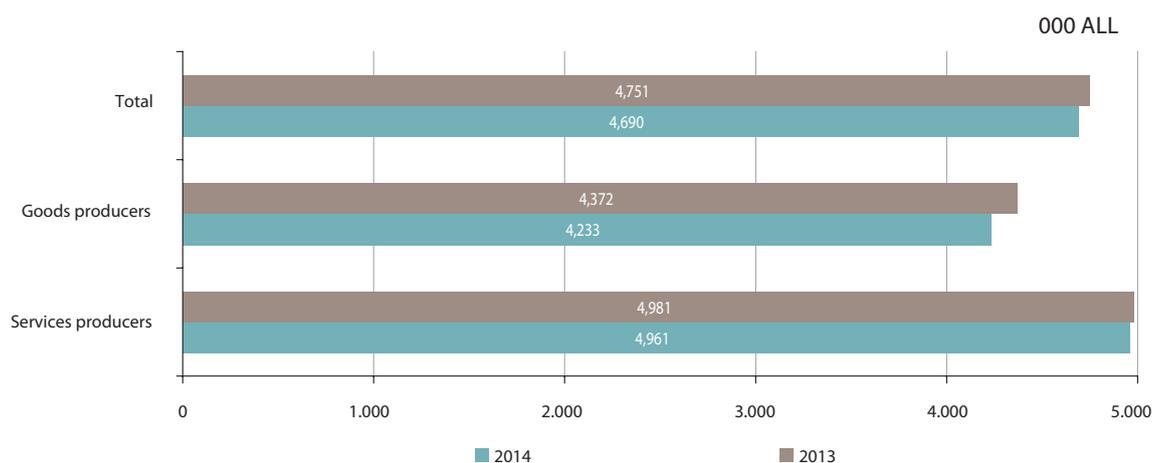


Based on Annual Structural Survey results is concluded that turnover per employed in 2014 is decreased 1.3 % as result of an higher increase in number of employed (7.7%) compared to the turnover increase (6.3 %). The same situation is reflected in the goods and services producers. The increase of employed respectively by 6.1 % and 8.6 % related to the turnover increased by 2.7 % and 8.1 % resulted in the decrease of turnover per employed by 0.4 % and 3.2 %, respectively for goods and services producers.

This sector contributed by 4.4 % in the total turnover increase of 6.3 %.

This sector engaged 24.8 % of the total number of employed. In trade sector investments are only 11.1 % of the total value of investments made in all economic activities covered in the survey.

Fig. 2 Turnover per employed, 2013-2014



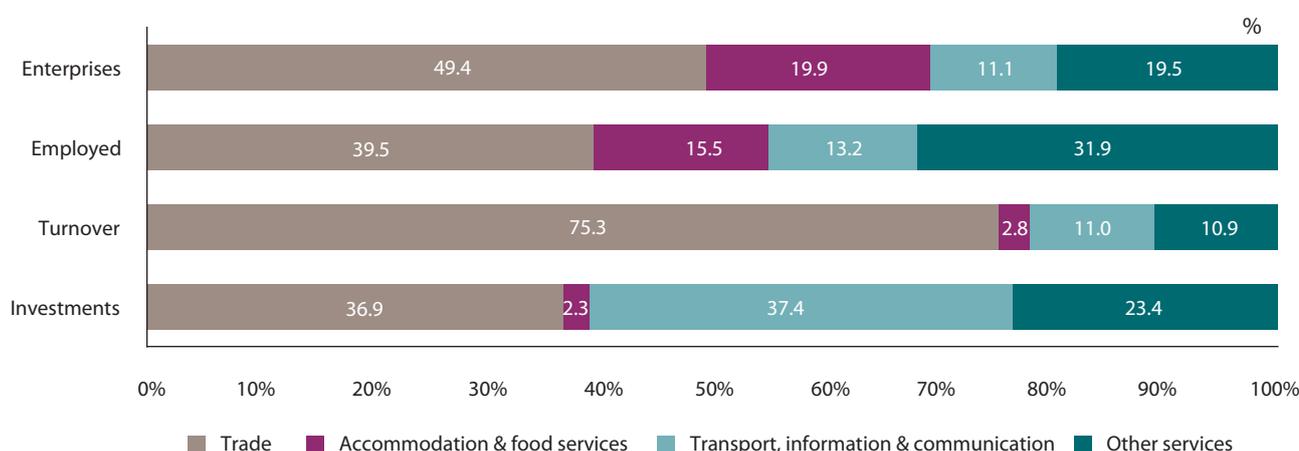
Turnover per employed for goods and services producers as comparison of two years, 2013-2014 is presented in the figure 2.

Most of the enterprises, 86.3 %, operate in the service activities and mainly in trade sector (including trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade). In trade sector operate 42.7 % of enterprises which constitute 50.0 % of total turnover realized by all enterprises.

Turnover in other services sector (private health and education, administrative and professional, scientific and technical activities etc.) increased 27.4 % compared with previous year. This sector had the highest increase of total number of employed by 22.9 % and number of active enterprises by 7.6 %. Investments decreased in all activities of services producers.

A detailed structure of basic indicators for 2014, by economic activities for services producers is presented below in figure 3.

Fig. 3 Basic indicators structure by economic activities for services producers, 2014

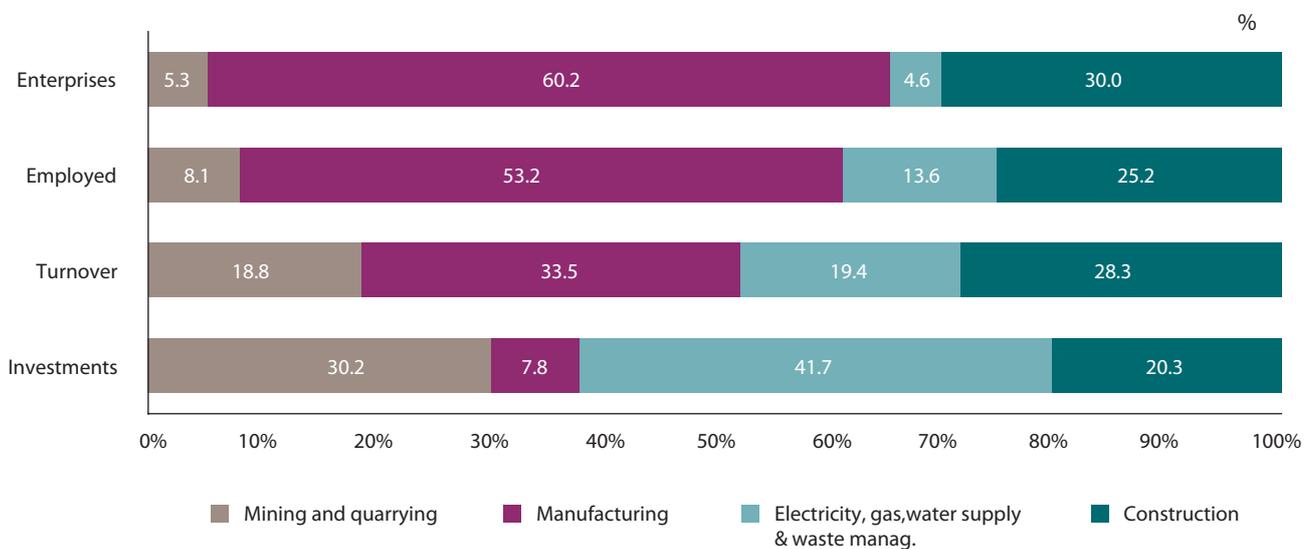


Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector have contributed approximately 33.6 % to the total turnover realized. Manufacturing sector dominates in producers of goods in number of active enterprises (8.2 %), employed (19.8 %) and turnover (11.2 %). Sector of electricity, gas, water supply and waste management has the largest percent of investments in goods producers by 29.1 %.

Value added is the most important macroeconomic indicator calculated in this publication. Value Added represents the difference between the production and intermediate consumption. Based on the sectorial analysis, the value added for 2014 has changed compared to 2013 while structure of number of employment has not changed.

During 2013, service producers had the major contribution (51.7 %) where the trade sector contributed by 21.7 % of total value added and 26 % of total employment.

Fig. 4 Basic indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2014



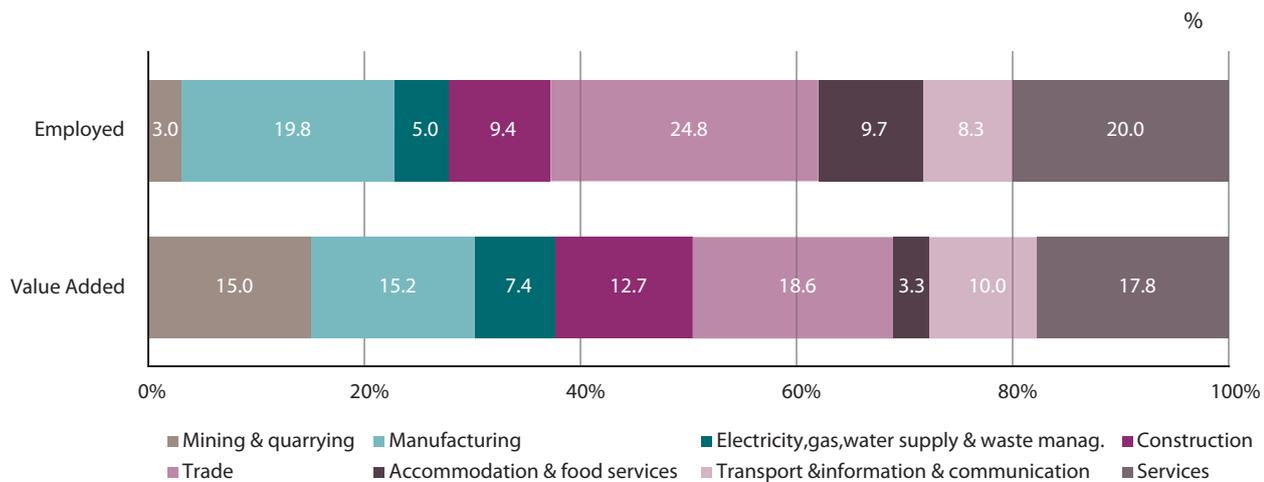
In goods producers, manufacturing sector has the largest decrease rate in number of active enterprises (11.3 %). Construction sector had the lowest employment rate in goods producers by 3.4 %. The investment percentage realized by this sector increased in 14.2 % of total investments from 4.7 % compared with previous year.

A detailed structure of basic indicators for 2014, by economic activities for goods producers is presented in figure 6.

Related to goods producers in 2013, the mining and quarrying sector has had the major contribution in total value added (13.7 %) even this sector has the lowest number of employment.

During 2014, value added for service producers was 49.7 % where the trade sector has the major contribution by 18.6 % of the total value added and 24.8 % of total employment. Related to the goods producers for 2014, Manufacturing sector has the major contribution for value added and employment respectively by 15.2 % and 19.8 %.

Fig. 5 Structure of value added and employment by economic activities



In total active enterprises in 2014, were employed 370,887 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 39.7 % of the total number of employed which have realised 44.6 % of total turnover and have invested 65.0 % of total investments. In this size class of enterprises with 50 and more employed, goods producers dominate on the number of active enterprises (57.4 %), employed (54.7 %) and investments (76.3 %).

Enterprises with 1-4 employed engaged 31.7 % of the total employed and realized 13.8 % of total turnover. Small enterprises dominate in services producers on number of active enterprises (89.1 %), employed (87.1 %) and turnover (81.3 %).

Based on the results of 2014, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed by 2.3 % in total annual growth rate of turnover even they have the highest share of turnover by 44.6 %. Enterprises with 10-49 employed have the major contribution in turnover growth by 3.3 %.

Enterprises with 50 and more employed although with the smallest share 1.0 % in the total active enterprise population generated 50.9 % of total production.

Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the major percentage 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, 2014



## Data sources

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.

Legal framework on which is based the annual structural business survey is composed of Law no. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On official statistics", amended and Official Statistics Programme for the period 2012-2016.

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

*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 enterprise size class

Economic activity	Million ALL				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>276,031</b>	<b>288,436</b>	<b>315,963</b>	<b>344,528</b>	<b>370,887</b>
1 - 4	103,699	105,947	114,270	118,988	117,646
5 - 9	22,002	23,409	26,797	31,446	29,113
10 - 49	57,094	58,175	60,982	62,509	76,785
50+	93,236	100,905	113,914	131,586	147,344
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>					
1 - 4	411	537	744	573	805
5 - 9	797	595	811	888	608
10 - 49	1,642	2,114	1,789	1,866	2,805
50+	4,855	5,855	6,610	7,375	6,952
Total	7,705	9,101	9,954	10,701	11,169
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
1 - 4	11,655	11,466	10,875	11,365	9,882
5 - 9	3,523	3,690	3,842	3,952	3,403
10 - 49	12,605	12,426	12,406	12,468	14,049
50+	33,345	35,253	36,239	40,366	46,052
Total	61,128	62,835	63,363	68,151	73,386
<b>Electricity, gas, water supply and waste manag.</b>					
1 - 4	255	387	385	643	471
5 - 9	258	258	387	373	456
10 - 49	2,031	2,039	2,253	2,399	2,503
50+	13,587	13,423	13,658	14,237	15,278
Total	16,131	16,107	16,682	17,653	18,708
<b>Construction</b>					
1 - 4	3,083	3,656	3,610	3,754	4,034
5 - 9	4,354	4,389	4,975	6,000	3,196
10 - 49	17,585	16,721	14,405	12,624	15,142
50+	9,937	9,774	10,469	11,181	12,373
Total	34,960	34,541	33,459	33,559	34,745
<b>Trade</b>					
1 - 4	45,041	45,106	49,784	51,002	48,629
5 - 9	7,160	7,837	8,473	9,716	11,780
10 - 49	11,085	11,654	13,289	13,265	17,865
50+	6,664	7,177	9,072	15,710	13,668
Total	69,950	71,773	80,618	89,694	91,943
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>					
1 - 4	20,764	21,150	23,330	23,794	25,193
5 - 9	2,292	2,964	2,569	3,811	3,774
10 - 49	2,049	2,027	2,519	3,378	4,677
50+	2,301	2,285	2,925	2,536	2,454
Total	27,407	28,426	31,343	33,520	36,098
<b>Transport, information and communication</b>					
1 - 4	9,676	9,692	9,445	10,215	9,424
5 - 9	1,366	1,195	1,648	1,730	1,799
10 - 49	3,222	3,529	3,803	4,503	5,043
50+	12,517	14,568	14,805	14,439	14,387
Total	26,781	28,984	29,701	30,888	30,653
<b>Services</b>					
1 - 4	12,815	13,953	16,098	17,640	19,208
5 - 9	2,252	2,482	4,092	4,975	4,096
10 - 49	6,873	7,664	10,517	12,006	14,702
50+	10,029	12,570	20,137	25,741	36,179
Total	31,968	36,669	50,843	60,363	74,184

Tab. 2 Turnover by economic activities and enterprise size class

Million ALL

Economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,261,363</b>	<b>1,372,354</b>	<b>1,547,464</b>	<b>1,637,015</b>	<b>1,739,465</b>
1 - 4	208,065	195,696	218,839	259,485	240,299
5 - 9	131,208	148,942	152,082	173,279	202,771
10 - 49	423,368	474,409	486,606	465,529	520,359
50+	498,721	553,308	689,937	738,722	776,036
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>					
1 - 4	1,345	879	2,288	1,002	3,060
5 - 9	2,666	1,849	2,774	4,010	7,099
10 - 49	9,258	7,476	6,986	8,760	13,029
50+	25,516	47,772	62,242	77,863	86,922
Total	38,785	57,977	74,291	91,635	110,109
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
1 - 4	15,126	12,761	11,697	12,574	11,348
5 - 9	9,187	8,489	11,428	11,293	9,431
10 - 49	45,929	53,894	54,800	48,457	49,758
50+	102,153	115,845	128,060	118,343	124,937
Total	172,394	190,989	205,985	190,668	195,474
<b>Electricity, gas, water supply and waste manag.</b>					
1 - 4	1,970	3,171	3,281	9,244	13,537
5 - 9	1,200	1,910	1,956	1,841	3,239
10 - 49	3,295	5,161	13,018	15,531	19,234
50+	78,386	66,295	79,035	80,872	77,155
Total	84,850	76,537	97,289	107,488	113,165
<b>Construction</b>					
1 - 4	8,926	7,622	13,985	15,054	16,872
5 - 9	17,764	25,965	31,756	27,666	20,638
10 - 49	79,426	79,624	61,756	59,026	58,731
50+	65,573	65,760	67,767	77,138	69,230
Total	171,688	178,971	175,263	178,884	165,471
<b>Trade</b>					
1 - 4	124,001	121,409	134,428	165,382	139,646
5 - 9	85,312	93,084	78,793	111,050	137,551
10 - 49	251,817	287,960	304,814	273,943	311,563
50+	124,056	151,246	205,830	246,746	281,087
Total	585,186	653,700	723,865	797,121	869,848
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>					
1 - 4	20,726	19,569	19,031	20,235	18,496
5 - 9	2,061	2,955	2,266	3,272	3,867
10 - 49	2,334	3,098	3,482	4,374	5,967
50+	3,420	3,629	5,306	4,295	4,160
Total	28,541	29,251	30,086	32,176	32,490
<b>Transport, information and communication</b>					
1 - 4	17,493	14,685	12,961	14,904	13,555
5 - 9	6,253	9,345	12,040	6,133	8,526
10 - 49	14,792	16,600	19,679	27,463	27,791
50+	84,664	87,698	106,480	91,688	77,143
Total	123,203	128,328	151,161	140,189	127,016
<b>Services</b>					
1 - 4	18,478	15,600	21,168	21,089	23,786
5 - 9	6,766	5,345	11,068	8,013	12,420
10 - 49	16,516	20,596	22,070	27,974	34,286
50+	14,955	15,062	35,219	41,777	55,401
Total	56,715	56,602	89,524	98,854	125,892

Tab. 3 Personnel costs by economic activities and enterprise size class

Economic activity	Million ALL				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,680</b>	<b>111,248</b>	<b>128,860</b>	<b>140,255</b>	<b>154,727</b>
1 - 4	14,699	15,604	18,398	20,153	20,690
5 - 9	8,040	9,297	11,323	11,958	10,390
10 - 49	25,061	26,935	29,001	28,783	33,897
50+	52,880	59,412	70,138	79,360	89,750
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>					
1 - 4	140	177	254	140	235
5 - 9	247	213	291	326	194
10 - 49	998	976	773	828	1,623
50+	5,319	7,499	9,417	10,753	11,617
Total	6,704	8,865	10,735	12,048	13,669
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
1 - 4	1,769	1,641	1,653	1,921	1,689
5 - 9	1,057	1,233	1,264	1,313	1,128
10 - 49	4,171	4,517	4,524	4,438	4,932
50+	13,890	14,926	15,067	16,890	18,828
Total	20,887	22,317	22,508	24,562	26,577
<b>Electricity, gas, water supply and waste manag.</b>					
1 - 4	93	93	126	296	307
5 - 9	135	182	167	172	245
10 - 49	794	915	1,144	1,085	1,332
50+	7,989	8,465	8,726	8,695	9,318
Total	9,010	9,655	10,164	10,248	11,202
<b>Construction</b>					
1 - 4	907	941	1,228	1,199	2,229
5 - 9	1,796	2,142	2,503	2,362	1,287
10 - 49	8,048	8,060	6,128	5,351	5,282
50+	6,211	4,916	6,125	6,335	8,490
Total	16,963	16,059	15,983	15,247	17,288
<b>Trade</b>					
1 - 4	6,096	6,404	7,487	8,166	7,607
5 - 9	2,598	3,045	3,206	3,899	3,825
10 - 49	5,194	5,733	6,797	6,485	7,970
50+	2,989	3,334	4,404	6,328	6,063
Total	16,876	18,517	21,895	24,877	25,464
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>					
1 - 4	2,419	2,866	3,166	3,293	3,782
5 - 9	581	823	689	847	941
10 - 49	641	723	879	1,000	1,453
50+	893	1,023	1,219	1,298	1,217
Total	4,534	5,435	5,954	6,438	7,392
<b>Transport, information and communication</b>					
1 - 4	1,258	1,131	1,344	1,465	1,310
5 - 9	539	604	1,008	745	917
10 - 49	1,734	1,925	2,182	2,655	3,223
50+	10,550	12,848	13,907	13,380	12,974
Total	14,081	16,508	18,441	18,244	18,424
<b>Services</b>					
1 - 4	2,016	2,351	3,142	3,674	3,531
5 - 9	1,088	1,055	2,194	2,295	1,852
10 - 49	3,482	4,086	6,574	6,941	8,082
50+	5,039	6,400	11,271	15,681	21,245
Total	11,624	13,892	23,181	28,590	34,711

Tab. 4 Total investments by economic activities and enterprise size class

					Million ALL
Economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,010</b>	<b>129,970</b>	<b>148,818</b>	<b>162,899</b>	<b>181,278</b>
1 - 4	5,719	5,485	8,251	25,773	21,411
5 - 9	9,892	17,795	28,035	12,046	14,630
10 - 49	23,354	26,200	43,335	33,515	27,434
50+	47,045	80,490	69,196	91,564	117,803
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>					
1 - 4	5	69	372	47	0
5 - 9	209	122	582	318	54
10 - 49	526	725	593	549	3,854
50+	18,050	28,570	28,523	27,778	34,330
Total	18,790	29,486	30,070	28,692	38,237
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
1 - 4	1,647	616	701	613	1,163
5 - 9	487	696	1,251	903	815
10 - 49	6,085	3,601	4,261	6,218	2,868
50+	3,959	5,399	4,734	20,738	4,995
Total	12,177	10,313	10,947	28,472	9,841
<b>Electricity, gas, water supply and waste manag,</b>					
1 - 4	407	71	937	15,898	1,944
5 - 9	867	3,186	468	363	7,256
10 - 49	262	2,007	11,370	8,249	3,856
50+	7,499	20,547	7,461	3,362	39,632
Total	9,035	25,811	20,236	27,871	52,687
<b>Construction</b>					
1 - 4	348	1,433	573	1,447	7,461
5 - 9	903	2,247	2,106	513	2,378
10 - 49	4,746	8,542	11,087	2,559	4,938
50+	3,798	5,937	3,696	3,196	10,890
Total	9,794	18,160	17,463	7,715	25,667
<b>Trade</b>					
1 - 4	1,957	2,013	3,269	5,787	7,984
5 - 9	5,742	3,007	3,046	2,901	2,502
10 - 49	7,286	5,206	10,112	6,366	6,248
50+	1,909	3,323	5,894	9,390	3,477
Total	16,893	13,549	22,320	24,444	20,211
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>					
1 - 4	388	578	711	232	223
5 - 9	649	387	567	184	294
10 - 49	1,816	443	545	1,440	412
50+	214	377	646	71	352
Total	3,066	1,785	2,470	1,927	1,281
<b>Transport, information and communication</b>					
1 - 4	373	293	555	1,024	1,153
5 - 9	649	289	11,853	2,329	533
10 - 49	1,585	1,333	1,075	1,975	1,694
50+	10,880	14,450	13,868	22,030	17,128
Total	13,487	16,366	27,352	27,357	20,508
<b>Services</b>					
1 - 4	595	412	1,133	725	1,483
5 - 9	386	7,859	8,161	4,535	799
10 - 49	1,049	4,344	4,291	6,160	3,564
50+	737	1,885	4,375	4,999	6,999
Total	2,767	14,500	17,960	16,420	12,846

Tab. 5 Gross value added by economic activities and enterprise size class

Economic activity	Million ALL				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Total</b>	<b>347,262</b>	<b>325,001</b>	<b>427,875</b>	<b>413,550</b>	<b>431,149</b>
1 - 4	58,625	61,892	60,004	63,891	61,320
5 - 9	26,179	26,809	34,873	38,501	39,205
10 - 49	86,737	84,171	114,756	90,415	100,975
50+	175,721	152,129	218,242	220,743	229,649
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>					
1 - 4	384	200	1,553	443	1,171
5 - 9	1,191	694	1,003	475	2,060
10 - 49	4,381	2,881	2,993	3,639	5,429
50+	16,632	35,981	44,027	52,216	56,157
Total	22,588	39,755	49,576	56,772	64,816
<b>Manufacturing</b>					
1 - 4	5,517	4,809	4,417	4,729	4,396
5 - 9	2,108	2,405	2,689	3,168	2,895
10 - 49	11,350	11,506	11,898	11,096	13,377
50+	30,690	30,068	37,257	37,380	44,873
Total	49,665	48,787	56,261	56,372	65,540
<b>Electricity, gas, water supply and waste manag.</b>					
1 - 4	140	196	498	1,215	1,860
5 - 9	210	469	401	1,522	1,146
10 - 49	1,783	1,882	3,088	4,834	7,964
50+	48,178	12,199	17,053	24,707	21,092
Total	50,311	14,747	21,040	32,277	32,062
<b>Construction</b>					
1 - 4	4,088	3,018	1,664	3,613	4,766
5 - 9	5,990	6,988	9,696	11,492	10,072
10 - 49	31,370	27,374	20,994	19,449	19,401
50+	22,304	15,922	25,827	19,644	20,401
Total	63,752	53,303	58,181	54,198	54,641
<b>Trade</b>					
1 - 4	23,745	30,133	25,553	27,279	22,319
5 - 9	9,766	10,111	9,973	13,500	13,135
10 - 49	21,902	25,016	54,050	27,250	26,724
50+	10,303	11,787	13,457	21,746	18,051
Total	65,717	77,047	103,032	89,776	80,229
<b>Accommodation and food services</b>					
1 - 4	8,686	10,089	8,800	9,109	8,527
5 - 9	1,010	1,481	1,064	1,462	1,386
10 - 49	1,389	1,030	1,425	1,550	2,490
50+	1,661	2,008	2,996	1,865	1,817
Total	12,746	14,608	14,285	13,986	14,220
<b>Transport, information and communication</b>					
1 - 4	6,663	2,876	5,754	5,860	5,192
5 - 9	2,508	1,652	3,187	2,581	2,942
10 - 49	6,073	5,918	8,693	8,147	7,404
50+	38,556	36,223	51,331	34,473	27,415
Total	53,801	46,669	68,965	51,060	42,954
<b>Services</b>					
1 - 4	9,403	10,571	11,767	11,644	13,088
5 - 9	3,395	3,008	6,861	4,302	5,570
10 - 49	8,488	8,564	11,614	14,451	18,187
50+	7,396	7,941	26,293	28,712	39,842
Total	28,683	30,084	56,535	59,109	76,687

## 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.

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 agencies.

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 2015, the production volume index decreased by 9.3 % compared with previous year. Mining and Quarrying activities signed the higher decrease by 26.2 %.

Production volume index in Construction increase by 19.3 % compared with 2014.

Annual changes of Employed index in Industry and Construction activities are respectively +7.6 % and +11.4 %.

Producer price index signed a decrease in annual terms referred 2013 - 2015 periods. Higher decrease signed "Mining and Quarrying" activity by 9.8 %.

During 2011 – 2015, were issued 2551 building permits from which 63.0 % of the total for residential buildings.

Turnover volume index in Services activities represent positive change rate during 2011 – 2015.

Annual percent change of Turnover volume index in Services is +1.4 % compared with 2014.

In Retail Trade, the Turnover volume index signed an increase by 5.4 % 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 21.8 %.

### 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, amended.

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.

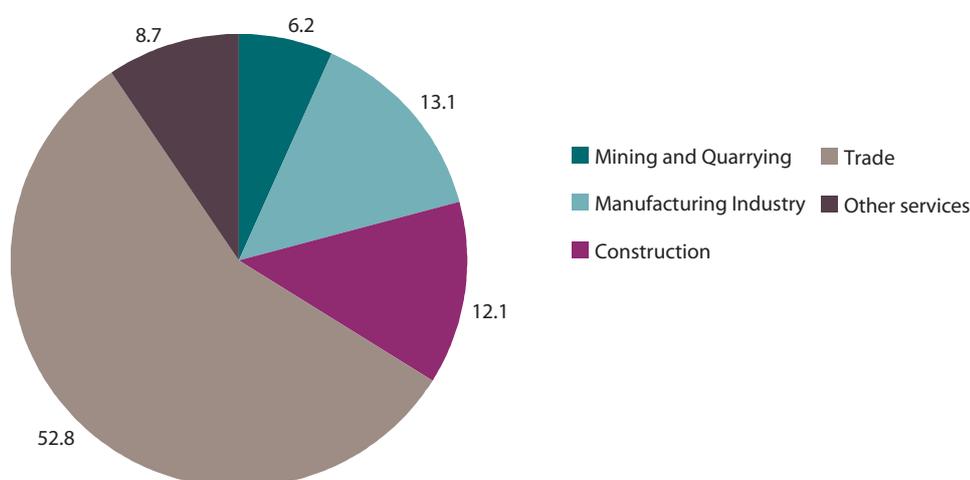
The NACE Rev.2 classification has been implemented for STS on first quarter 2014. At the same moment of implementation of NACE Rev.2, was changed as well as the base year from 2005 = 100 to 2010 = 100 and the weights were updated from SBS 2005, with the weights of SBS 2010, since 2013. According to the 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.

Fig. 1 Weight structure for STS , 2015



## Definition

*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. 2 Production index, 2010 = 100



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

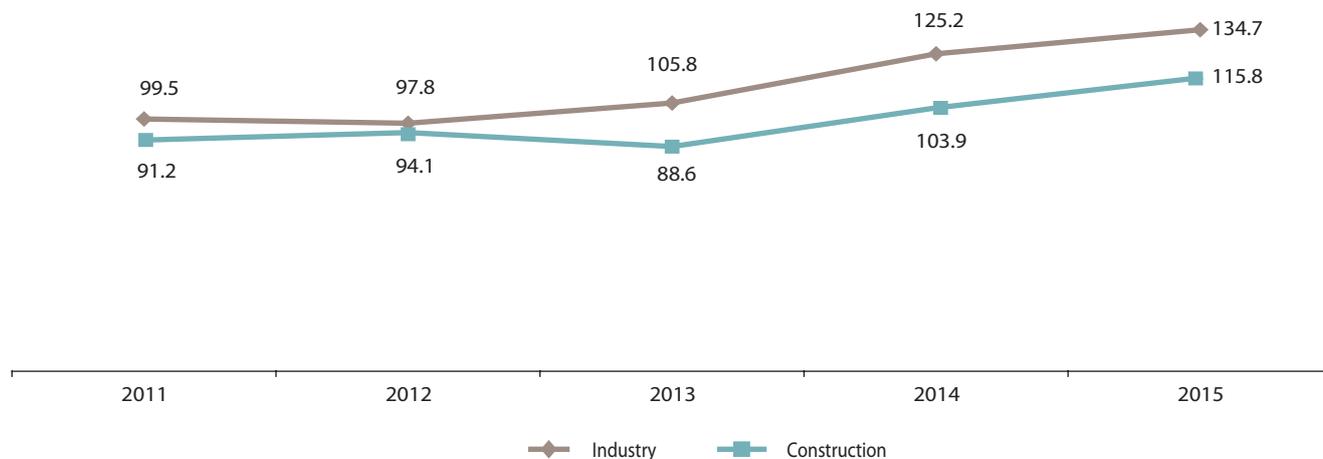


Fig. 4 Construction volume indexes of New Buildings, Reconstructions and Civil Engineering Works (2010 = 100)

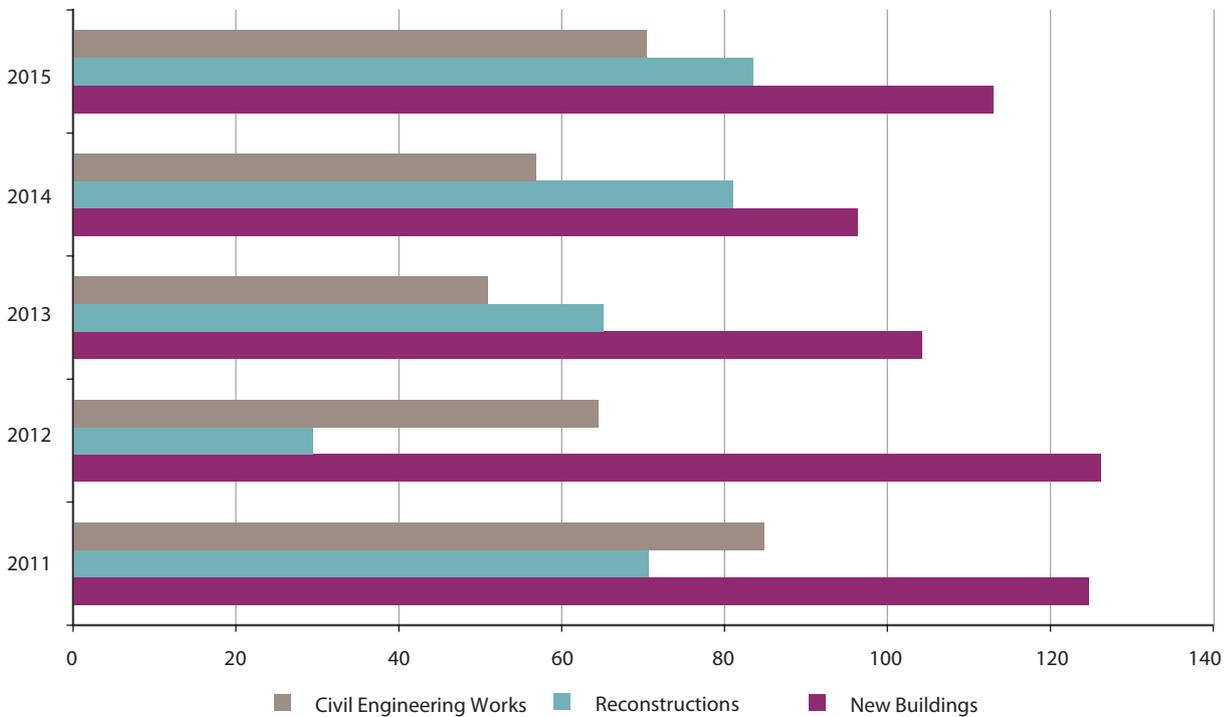
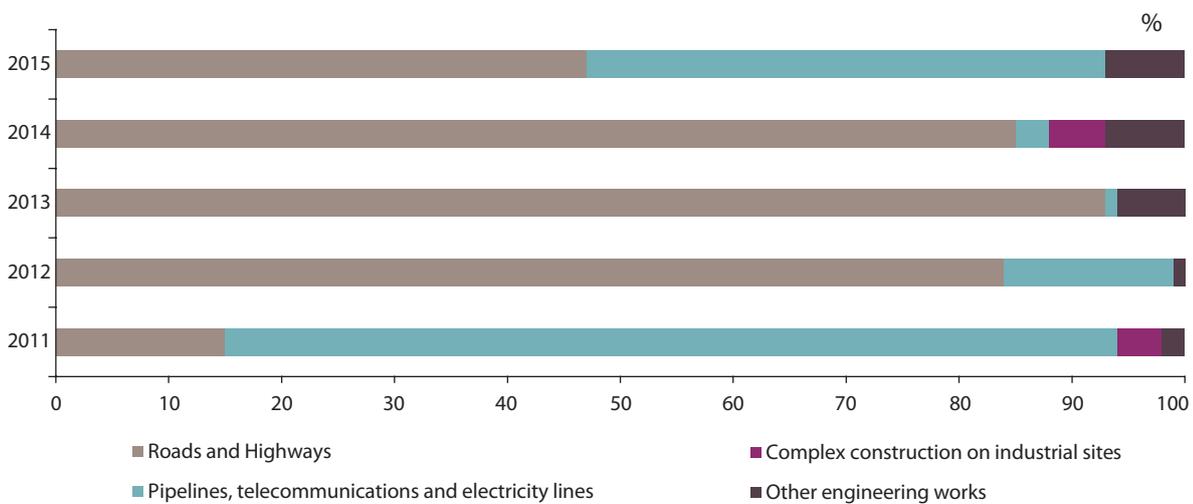


Fig.5 Structure of civil engineering works by building permits issued, (2011 - 2015)



Tab. 1 Annual change of production volume index, Industry activities

%

Code NACE Rev.2	Description of economic activities	Annual change of production volume index					Annual change of producer price index				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
B+C	Industry	27.1	12.9	20.4	3.2	-9.3	3.6	1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-2.5
B	Mining and quarrying	49.5	32.0	46.7	-0.7	-26.2	4.4	0.3	-0.9	-2.1	-9.8
C	Manufacturing Industry	9.4	-2.2	-0.5	6.6	7.7	3.5	1.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.3
10-12	Manufac. of food prod., beverages and tobacco products	1.7	14.7	-8.3	-0.1	15.3	7.4	-1.5	1.3	-2.2	1.9
13-14	Manufacture of textiles and dressing wearing apparel	14.2	-11.5	13.2	16.0	1.0	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.8
15000	Manufacture of leathers and leather products	-7.4	-5.6	17.9	20.8	-5.1	5.7	2.9	2.3	0.7	-2.0
16000	Manufacture of woods and products of wood and oak. except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and reed	38.4	-7.4	-7.4	8.8	7.0	2.6	3.5	0.6	2.8	0.9
17-18	Manufacture of papers and paper products. paper printing and regroupin of recorded media	3.5	-1.1	-26.0	-11.7	46.5	1.4	-0.8	-0.7	-2.5	0.1
19-22	Manufacture of coke and petroleum products refinery. of chemicals and chemical products, of pharmaceutical products and of rubbers and plastic products	53.8	-20.7	-26.7	-35.7	-16.9	6.4	5.5	-1.2	0.2	-0.1
23	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	0.7	-22.5	5.1	-5.6	8.4	1.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.4	-2.6
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	14.8	23.3	5.9	-5.1	12.7	-1.3	1.4	-0.6	-1.2	0.8
31-32	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	-8.2	-4.3	1.8	27.6	-5.5	6.6	0.3	4.3	-1.0	2.5
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	-50.8	39.7	95.9	-11.3	10.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.8
E	Water supply, treatment activities and waste management	7.1	-8.5	7.1	11.0	10.6	0.7	2.8	-0.3	0.5	-0.5

Tab. 2 Building permits issued for new buildings

Number

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>170</b>
1) Residential buildings	1,059	101	203	196	48
2) Non-residential buildings	545	46	157	74	122
a. Hotels	30	1	62	5	3
b. Wholesale and retail trade buildings	270	20	49	24	25
c. Industrial buildings	110	12	19	14	69
d. Other buildings	135	13	27	31	25

Tab. 3 Annual changes of Construction indexes

%

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Construction volume index	-1.1	-11.4	-13.0	5.0	19.3
Construction cost index (for dwellings)	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3

Tab. 4 Annual change of Volume turnover index, according the economic activity

Code NACE Rev.2	Description of economic activities						%
		2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014	
G - N	Services	8.8	6.0	1.2	3.0	1.4	
G	Trade	10.0	6.9	1.0	5.0	4.0	
H (49-53)	Transport and storage	12.9	-7.2	6.9	-39.3	-35.9	
I (551)	Hotels	2.6	3.3	-8.7	14.8	13.1	
J (58-62)	Information and communication	-3.6	11.0	-3.1	1.1	-12.8	
M (71)	Architectural and engineering activities	0.1	-31.3	31.0	23.4	10.8	
N (79)	Travel agency	33.2	-19.7	-0.6	29.2	20.9	

Fig.6 Volume turnover indices, Services 2010 = 100

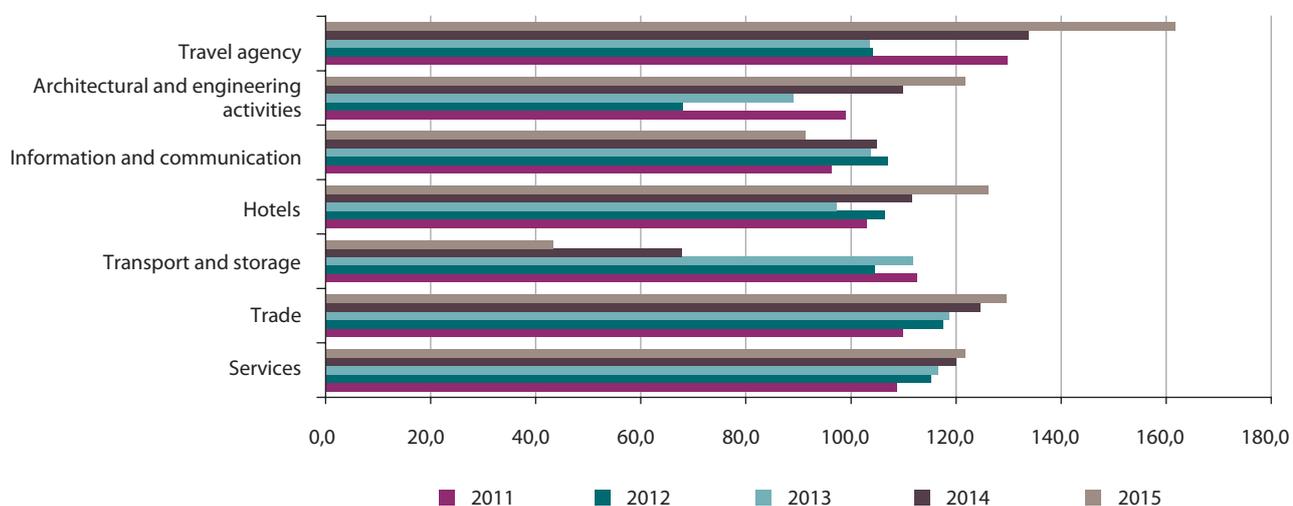
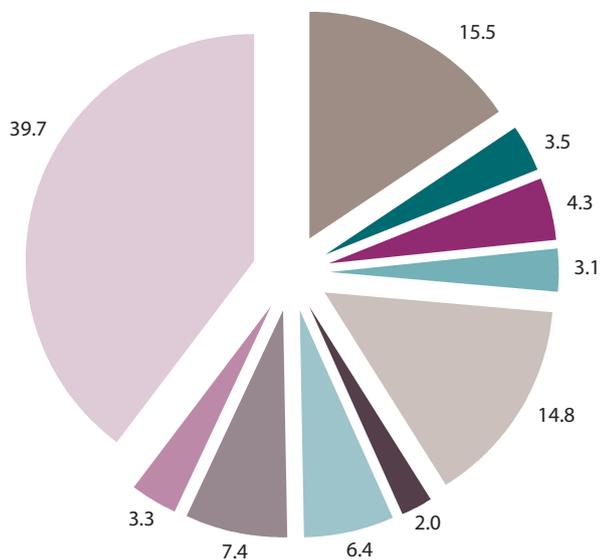


Fig.7 Structure of weights on Retail Trade according its compound group, 2015



- Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
- Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
- Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
- Retail sale of information and communication equipment 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

		%				
NACE Rev.2	Economic activity	2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2015 2014
47	Retail trade	6.5	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.4
47pa473	Retail trade. except retail sale of automotive fuel	-3.1	-1.9	8.4	5.1	10.7
4711	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food. beverages or tobacco predominating	-1.1	-18.6	6.8	16.7	21.8
4719	Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	14.0	-19.1	6.9	-13.7	5.5
472	Retail sale of food. beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-1.9	5.5	11.8	-11.4	-11.9
474	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	-27.4	8.9	64.0	2.5	2.2
475	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	4.6	8.2	15.6	1.7	-0.3
476	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	-26.1	8.8	19.4	9.5	14.3
4771-4772	Retail sale of clothing. footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	-3.1	-5.4	13.2	19.7	16.4
4773-4775	Dispensing chemist. retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods. retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	9.2	16.3	-0.1	11.8	19.4
4776-4778	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	-27.4	8.8	-48.3	25.9	20.5
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	34.6	16.9	3.3	5.0	-2.5

## 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 social and environmental development 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 as well as to the 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 2011 - 2015 the number of foreign visitors entering in Albania for personal purposes was approximately 17.3 million visitors and represents an average of 98.7 % of the total number of visitors. Visitors for business purposes comprise on average 1.3 % 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 9.4 %, 2014 notes the highest growth by 12.8 %. Arrivals of foreign citizens coming by land have the largest share with 85.4 %. Average departures of Albanian citizens are increased 2.4 % where the highest

increase was in 2015 with 8.6 % while 2012 departures recorded a decreased of 3.9 %. Also, during this time arrivals of foreign citizens from Europe region occupy most of the arrivals in total averaged 91.9 %. In 2015, arrivals from Kosovo citizens occupy 44.9 % of total arrivals of foreign citizens follow from Macedonia by 13.7 % and Greece by 9.5 %.

### Source of data

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

### Definitions

*Arrivals* 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

Years		Number				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Albania citizens</b>	Arrivals	3,750,460	3,620,665	3,653,972	3,872,010	4,098,526
	Departures	4,120,199	3,959,265	3,928,245	4,145,608	4,503,907
<b>Foreign citizens</b>	Arrivals	2,932,132	3,513,666	3,255,988	3,672,591	4,131,242
	Departures	2,564,921	2,918,185	3,222,566	3,675,196	4,182,918

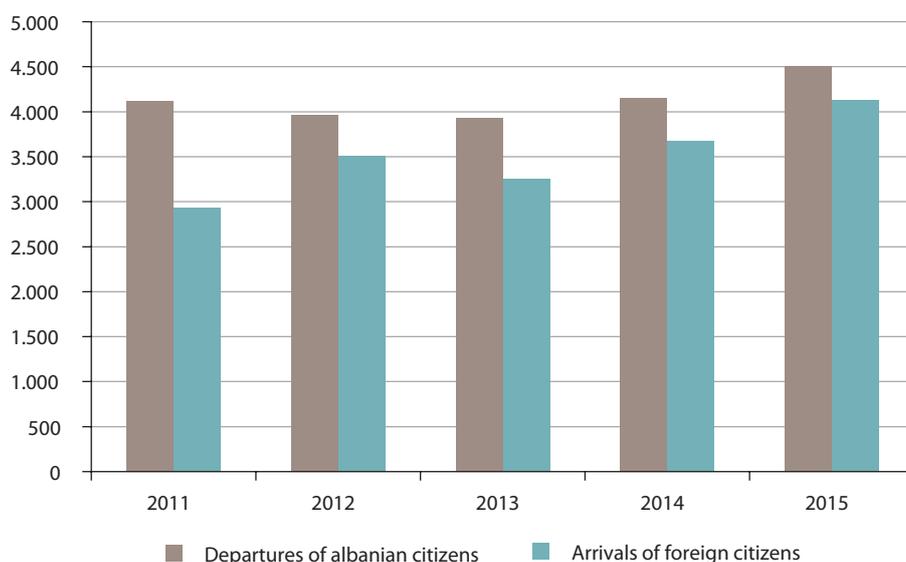
Tab. 2 Arrivals of foreign citizens according to the purpose of travel

Years	Number				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,932,132</b>	<b>3,513,666</b>	<b>3,255,988</b>	<b>3,672,591</b>	<b>4,131,242</b>
<b>Personal</b>	<b>2,889,320</b>	<b>3,471,699</b>	<b>3,206,125</b>	<b>3,624,422</b>	<b>4,089,105</b>
Holidays	1,183,333	1,492,898	484,018	1,315,409	1,579,252
Tranzit	396,813	287,206	178,297	204,826	185,305
Others	1,309,174	1,691,595	2,543,810	2,104,187	2,324,548
<b>Business</b>	<b>42,812</b>	<b>41,967</b>	<b>49,863</b>	<b>48,169</b>	<b>42,137</b>

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

States	Number				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kosovo	1,439,723	1,708,743	1,324,605	1,379,240	1,681,785
Macedonia	335,380	399,281	432,646	514,459	515,125
Greece	155,086	225,175	269,201	369,675	356,613
Montenegro	159,838	186,536	174,519	238,535	240,781
Italy	135,389	147,018	170,370	196,364	235,963
Germany	73,102	70,060	79,925	89,500	108,560
England	76,019	78,539	80,373	90,937	87,945
Turkey	36,216	42,824	50,209	59,312	60,066
Serbia	48,029	38,156	40,790	54,727	51,218
Poland	23,869	26,528	35,751	58,910	50,278
France	30,410	30,128	36,677	37,455	42,962
Switzerland	30,874	42,546	35,763	40,647	32,171
Bulgaria	16,117	18,759	20,802	27,201	23,558
Croatia	20,734	22,524	23,554	28,975	22,406
Austria	21,149	22,562	21,467	25,768	21,644
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,094	11,334	14,192	19,286	21,323
Netherlands	15,333	18,179	19,800	23,312	19,847
Belgium	14,973	16,189	16,259	20,369	19,595
Russia	9,752	10,074	16,194	21,368	16,192
Sweden	14,673	17,335	14,646	19,914	14,003
Czech Republic	8,165	9,350	8,402	13,866	15,801
Slovenia	11,283	10,554	9,237	12,373	11,100

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



## ENVIRONMENT

### Introduction

Analysis of environmental situation involves all complex elements with global impact and related factors to the environment including the economic and social development, pressure on the environmental conditions etc.

Environmental analysis becomes accessible and interpretable having physically measurable and clear understandable indicators which clearly impact the environment. The environmental situation is analyzed in complexity using statistical indicators for each component among of which emissions into air and water, wastes, land and ecosystems, forests, and other land use structures, constitute the key indicators of environmental status at a given moment.

The main purpose of statistical indicators is to make available to the public the environmental information and to offer them the opportunity for taking individual or institutional actions.

### Main statistical findings

*"Air pollution"* The content of certain pollutants in the air has generally been declining but having different origins and effects cannot be calculated generalizing an indicator for total pollution indicator for pollution in total. The growth of LNP indicator caused mainly from burning hydrocarbons and less from constructions passes 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 tonnes for year. In 2015 total amount of waste treated was 1.4 million tonnes, showing increase compared to the previous year. Tirana is the prefecture that has the highest

percentage of urban waste treated by 26.0 %, followed by Fier 17.0 %, Vlorë 10.0 % Durrës 10 % maintaining generally the linear correlation between the waste and the residents. In nationwide level are managed about 396 kg urban wastes for capita in last year.

*"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 2014 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 as "FC" and "IE". In 2014 it appears that the most polluted beaches are at Shkëmbi i Kavajës in Durrës 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, Himarë 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 increased 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 modifying living conditions .

*"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 substance which results 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 the place. They contaminate directly or indirectly heaving so negative impacts on the lives of sentient beings due to the content in them of 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 treated or untreated water, 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, etc. Net consumption of water represents the volume of water, which do not immediately return to water areas.

*"River"* is an internal body of water with water in most cases flowing over the surface of but at a fraction of it 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 etc.

*"Lake"* is an internal body of surface and underground stable waters.

*"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.

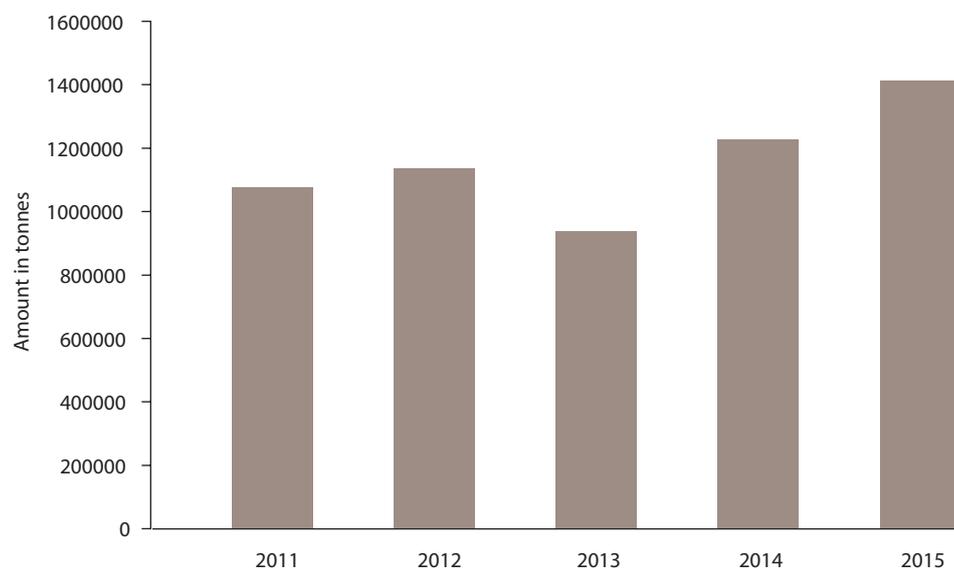
*"Pesticide"* means any substance or mixture of substances that aims to prevent, destroy, remove, or reduce the effect of primitive organisms, insects and animals damaging property, environmental, health or the creature with human interest.

Tab. 1 Urban and inert solid wastes by prefectures

Nr. Prefectures	Urban waste (tonnes)					Urban waste/inhabitant (tonnes)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Berat	51,157	49,996	43,129	46,531	59,356	0,342	0,341	0,333	0,341	0,266
2 Dibër	30,918	33,128	23,147	28,834	35,331	0,214	0,235	0,240	0,291	0,191
3 Durrës	95,330	140,755	105,534	140,387	145,563	0,353	0,513	0,196	0,411	0,420
4 Elbasan	64,586	81,125	41,076	56,329	105,992	0,210	0,266	0,226	0,138	0,138
5 Fier	119,104	115,295	116,492	161,304	250,142	0,367	0,360	0,513	0,408	0,409
6 Gjirokastrë	41,072	43,529	60,519	98,752	55,116	0,524	0,583	0,514	0,386	0,387
7 Korçë	65,177	62,050	54,005	10,176	101,753	0,283	0,273	0,344	0,314	0,104
8 Kukës	21,898	17,332	28,633	36,691	11,306	0,245	0,197	0,199	0,217	0,218
9 Lezhë	31,195	37,806	31,217	40,727	50,876	0,223	0,272	0,476	0,442	0,441
10 Shkodër	52,597	65,904	48,950	78,369	84,794	0,233	0,296	0,300	0,341	0,342
11 Tiranë	414,377	383,138	289,180	422,326	371,681	0,543	0,491	0,391	0,405	0,513
12 Vlorë	90,586	106,744	96,019	108,458	141,323	0,490	0,584	0,535	0,558	0,558
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,077,997</b>	<b>1,136,802</b>	<b>937,901</b>	<b>1,228,884</b>	<b>1,413,233</b>	<b>0,371</b>	<b>0,392</b>	<b>0,364</b>	<b>0,335</b>	<b>0,396</b>

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Fig. 1 Urban solid wastes

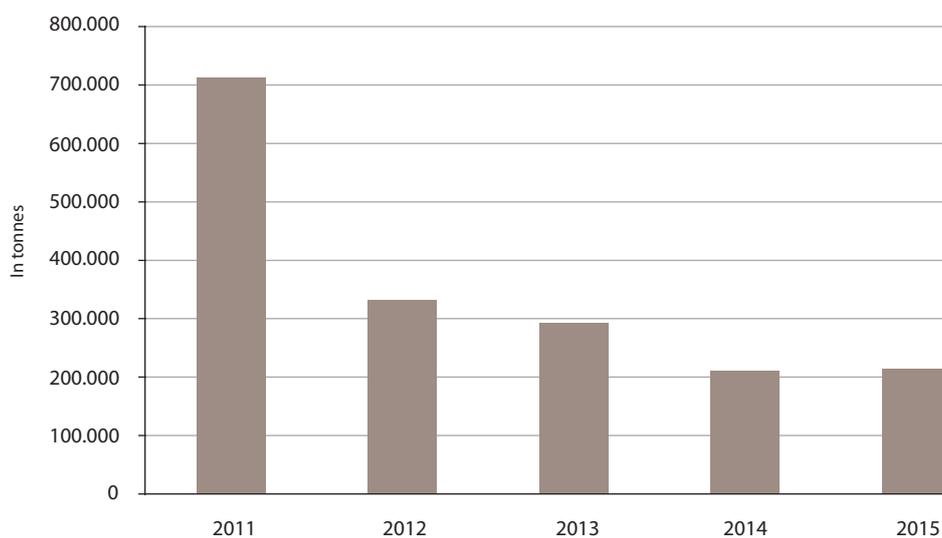


Tab. 2 Inert wastes by prefectures

Nr. Prefectures	Inert waste (tonnes)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1 Berat	92,730	34,160	18,050	20,368	13,611
2 Dibër	19,393	16,100	16,080	1,360	2,650
3 Durrës	7,810	5,725	4,592	5,426	5,731
4 Elbasan	48,000	15,270	28,900	15,880	4,917
5 Fier	20,248	8,646	14,566	14,523	12,534
6 Gjirokastrë	53,172	21,069	44,672	2,175	6,880
7 Korçë	11,732	8,162	8,162	3,613	5,959
8 Kukës	13,450	7,410	6,700	25,100	5,765
9 Lezhë	13,295	14,555	15,945	1,185	5,303
10 Shkodër	6,818	11,541	12,510	43,784	58,743
11 Tiranë	190,596	11,541	48,751	4,044	7,826
12 Vlorë	235,749	178,020	74,432	73,700	85,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>712,993</b>	<b>332,199</b>	<b>293,360</b>	<b>211,158</b>	<b>214,999</b>

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

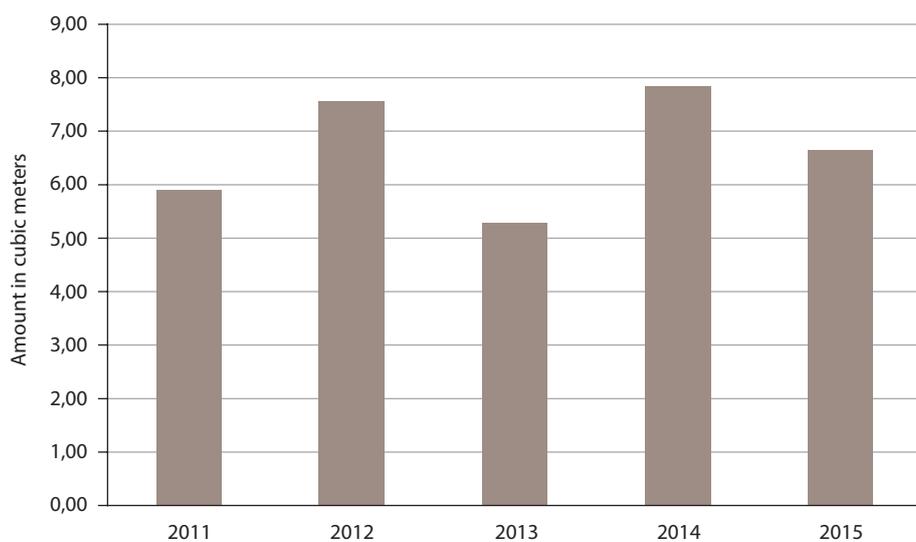
Fig. 2 Inert wastes in total



Tab. 3 Surface soil erosion

Monitoring stations	Losing tonnes/ha		Losing m3/ha		Losing tonnes/ha		Losing m3/ha		Losing tonnes/ha		Losing m3/ha	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012
Vithkuq (Korçë)	8,9	4,94	10,11	5,62	8,2	4,56	12	6,49	9,72	5,40		
Qaf-Shul (Librazhd)	9,5	5,28	10,35	5,75	8,35	4,64	12	6,49	9,97	5,54		
Radhimë (Vlorë)	12,3	6,83	18,05	10,03	10,09	5,61	16	8,86	14,10	7,83		
Kallmet (Lezhë)	11,9	6,61	15,9	8,84	11,45	6,37	17	9,54	14,11	7,84		
<b>Average value</b>	<b>10,65</b>	<b>5,92</b>	<b>13,6</b>	<b>7,56</b>	<b>9,5</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>11,97</b>	<b>6,65</b>		

Source : Ministry of Environment



## THE GENERAL ANNUAL ENERGY BALANCE

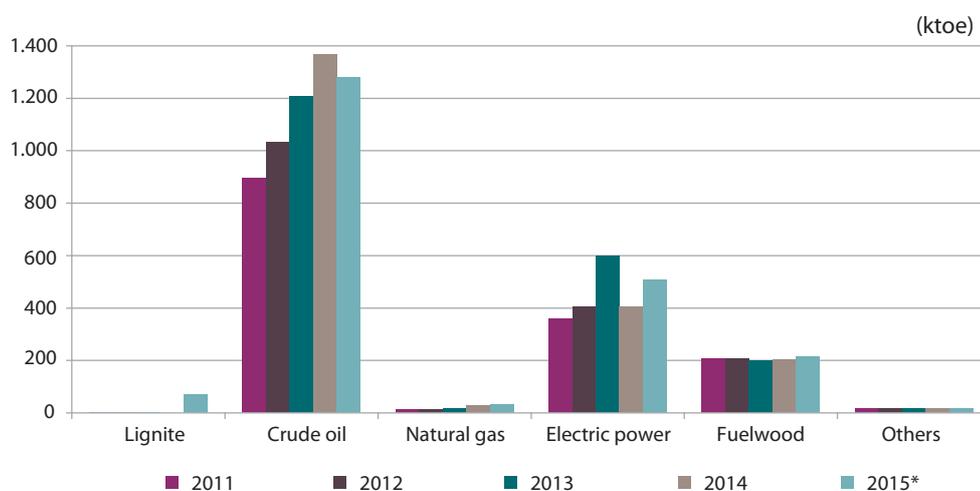
### Introduction

Balance of energy is an abstract of balances of all available energetic sources. The annual balance of energy for the country has been drawn up since 1998. The energy balance presents in its relevant chapters the supply by purpose (use) of the energy unit. It presents the origin and the specific use by energy sources and it is shaped in two main parts, the supply and consumption of energy.

Domestic production of energy detailed by products and years is as below.

The consumption of energy is the energy flow calculated as "final" consumption or after the use of "intermediary" consumption.

Fig. 1 Production of primary products

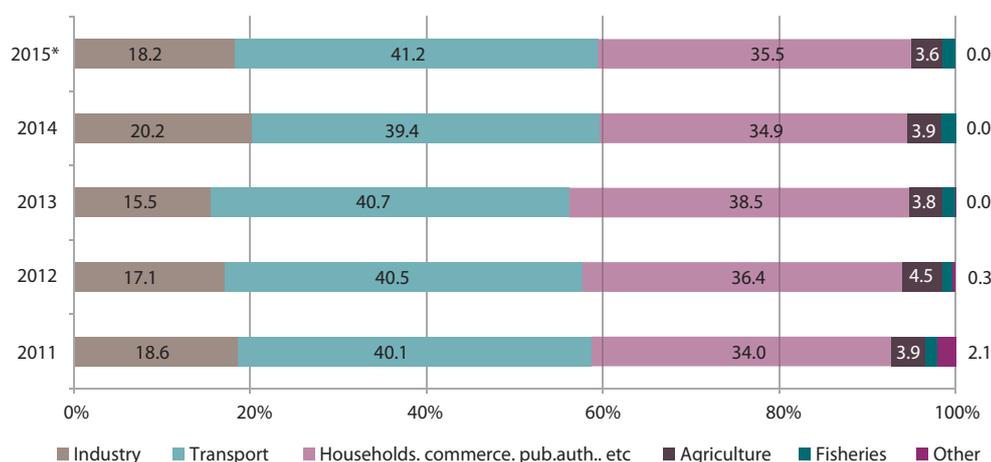


### Main statistical findings

The supply is estimated as energetic flow for 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.

During years 2011-2015, the structure of energy consumption by activities has changed. Those changes are more available in industrial sector and households, commerce, pub. auth., etc.

Fig. 2 Structure of energy consumption by activities



## Source of data

The main source is National Agency of Natural Resources and annual balance of energy is measured in kilo ton oil equivalent (ktoe).

## Definitions

*Gross inland consumption* is equal to: Production+Import-Exports ±Stock Changes

*Stock measurement* covers the producer, imports, 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

Description	(ktoe)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Gross inland consumption</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2,205</b>
Primary production	1,494	1,676	2,041	2,021	2,117
Import	1,456	1,277	1,768	1,898	1,508
Stock change	0	30	-235	-308	-127
Export	788	957	1,201	1,245	1,265
Bunkers	0	12	27	27	28
<b>Consumption of the energy sector</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>
Distribution losses	90	96	168	95	108
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>2,025</b>
Final non-energy consumption	39	31	152	87	52
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,973</b>

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)

\* Preliminary data for year 2015. Final data will be published in September 2017

Tab. 2 Production and consumption of primary energy

Description	(ktoe)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Production of primary products</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>2,117</b>
Lignite	2	2	2	0	69
Crude oil	895	1,031	1,207	1,368	1,279
Natural gas	15	15	16	28	30
Electric power	358	406	598	406	507
Fire wood	208	207	202	202	214
Others	18	17	17	17	17
<b>Available for final consumption</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>2,025</b>
Lignite	71	83	73	93	140
Crude oil	1,172	1,044	1,235	1,287	1,160
Natural gas	0	4	5	8	12
Electric power	486	495	593	561	507
Fire wood	208	207	202	193	190
Others	14	15	15	16	16

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)

\* Preliminary data for year 2015. Final data will be published in September 2017

Tab. 3 Production and consumption of primary energy per capita

Description	ktoe / 10000 habitants				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Total production</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>7.33</b>
Lignite	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.24
Crude oil	3.08	3.55	4.17	4.73	4.43
Natural gas	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.11
Electric power	1.23	1.40	2.07	1.40	1.75
Fire wood	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.74
Others	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>7.01</b>
Lignite	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.32	0.49
Crude oil	4.03	3.60	4.26	4.45	4.01
Natural gas	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
Electric power	1.67	1.71	2.05	1.94	1.76
Fire wood	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.67	0.66
Others	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)

\* Preliminary data for year 2015. Final data will be published in September 2017

Tab. 4 Energy consumption by activities

Description	(ktoe)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Final energy consumption</b>	<b>1.913</b>	<b>1.817</b>	<b>1.971</b>	<b>2.070</b>	<b>1.973</b>
Industry	356	311	305	418	360
Transport	767	737	802	816	813
Households, commerce, pub. auth., etc.	650	661	760	722	701
- where households	479	501	572	546	522
Agriculture	76	81	76	80	71
Fisheries	25	22	27	34	29
Other	40	5	1	0	0

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)

\* Preliminary data for year 2015. Final data will be published in September 2017

## BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

### Introduction

Electricity is the main source of energy for our country. Three are the main operators of electricity in Albania that declare the production, transmission and distribution of energy.

The net domestic production of electric power during 2015 was 5,866 GWh from 4,726 GWh produced in 2014, which increased by 24.1 %.

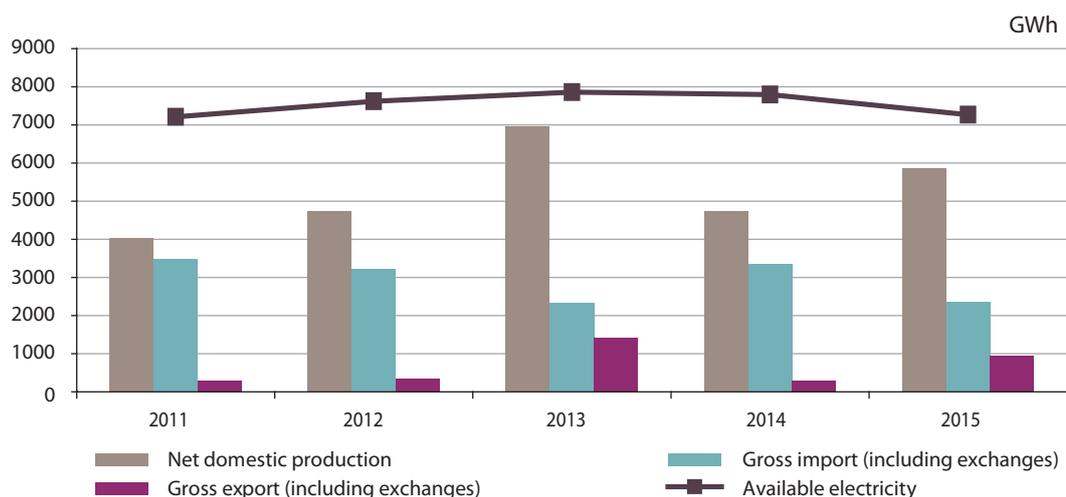
The increase of production of electricity during 2015 resulted on increase of imports and decrease of exports. During 2015, Albania resulted to be net importing of electricity.

The quantity of electricity produced in 2015 was 5,866 GWh compared with 2014 where public hydropower plants production represents 75.9 % of total net domestic production, while production of electricity from independent power producers constitutes 24.1 %.

Gross import (including exchanges), in 2015, decreased by 29.8 % and reached 2,355 GWh from 3,356 GWh for 2014.

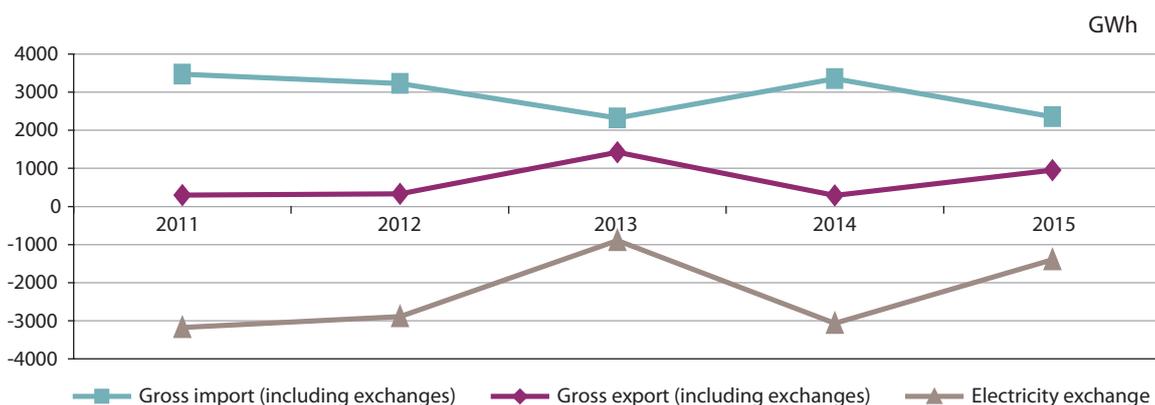
Gross export (including exchanges), increased by 231.4 % and reached 956 GWh in 2015 from 288 GWh in 2014.

Fig. 1 Available electricity, net domestic production, gross import and export



Network losses decreased by 21.1 %, resulted from the decrease of distribution losses which comprise 92.8 % of the network losses.

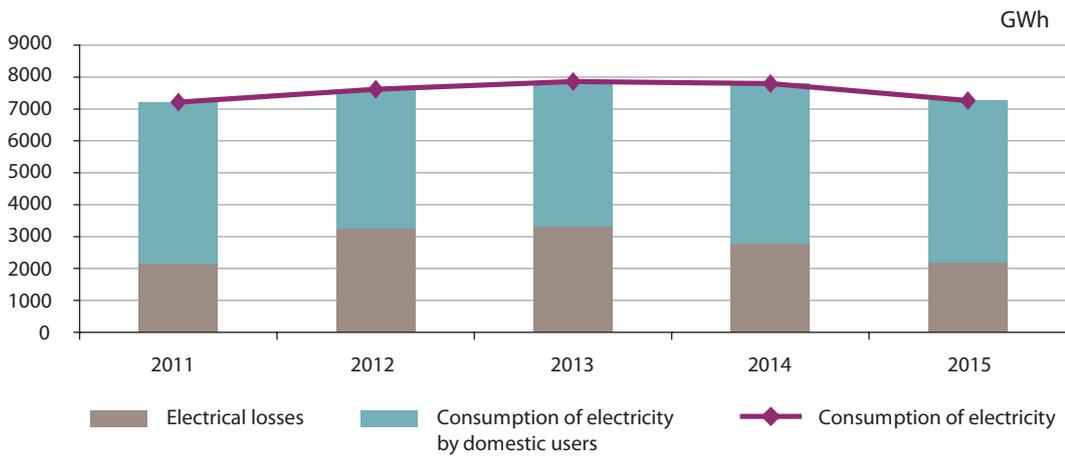
Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



In 2015, total **network losses** decreased by 21.1 % compared with 2014, from 2,196 GWh to 2,783 GWh. **Losses in distribution**, during 2015 decreased by 22.3 % compared with the same period of previous year. **Transmission losses** are decreased too, by 1.5 % and constitute only 7.2 % of total network losses.

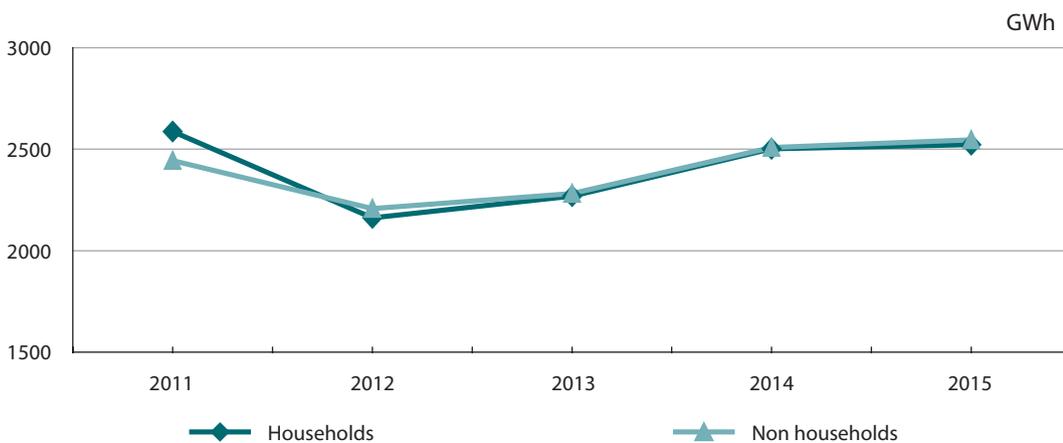
final consumption of electricity consumed by households increased by 0.8 while the final consumption of electricity consumed by non households, increased by 1.5 % compared with 2014.

Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



**The consumption of electricity by domestic users**, during 2015, increased by 1.2 % compared with the previous year and reached 5,069 GWh from 5,011 GWh. During 2015, the

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 and concessionaire 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 electric power

Variables	MWh				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>A Available electricity (A=1+2-3)</b>	<b>7,210,731</b>	<b>7,619,409</b>	<b>7,857,033</b>	<b>7,793,736</b>	<b>7,265,089</b>
1 Net domestic production (1=1,1+1,2+1,3)	4,036,309	4,724,800	6,959,326	4,726,246	5,865,671
1,1 Thermo	0	0	0	0	0
1,2 Hydro	4,036,309	4,724,800	6,959,326	4,726,246	5,865,671
1,3 Other producers (other renewable)	0	0	0	0	0
2 Gross import (including exchanges)	3,474,966	3,230,144	2,322,528	3,355,987	2,355,358
3 Gross export (including exchanges)	300,544	335,535	1,424,821	288,497	955,941
<b>B Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)</b>	<b>7,210,731</b>	<b>7,619,409</b>	<b>7,857,033</b>	<b>7,793,736</b>	<b>7,265,089</b>
1 Electrical losses	2,179,157	3,250,039	3,305,622	2,783,182	2,195,837
2 Consumption of electricity by domestic users	5,031,574	4,369,370	4,551,411	5,010,554	5,069,252

## 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.

Collection of data is based on the Law on Statistics, in 2012-2016 Official Statistics Program (OSP), and the regulations of the European Commission on Transportation statistics. The transport statistics provide data from administrative sources covering all modes of transport. Statistics are produced based on 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 modes of transport land (rail), sea and air.

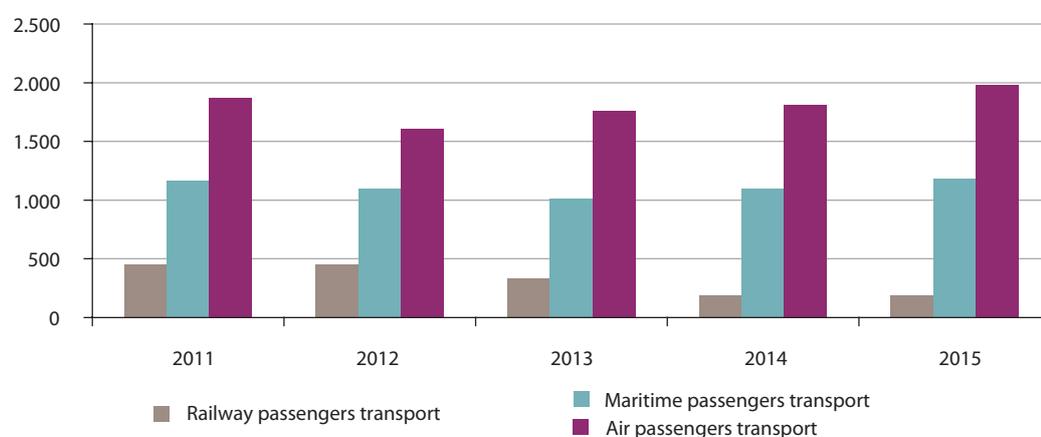
### Main statistical findings

In the period 2011-2015, the average annual number of passengers traveling by railway lines decreased 17.4 %, by

maritime lines increased 0.7 % and by airlines is increased 1.9 %. So, it is observed that between three modes of passengers movement, the air transport results with the largest increase in the annual average number of passengers. In 2011 -2015 period, the number of passengers moving with railway lines was 60,424 thousand passengers per km. In this period, the annual average number of passengers per km is decreased by 17.1 %, followed with a decreased in passenger numbers per thousand inhabitants from 6 in 2011 to 3 inhabitants in 2015.

During period 2011-2015 number of passengers who travel by maritime lines was about 5.6 million people, including Albanian and foreign passengers. During this period the highest number of passengers per thousand inhabitants was recorded in 2015 with 410 passengers, where for five years the average was 383 passengers per thousand inhabitants. In the period 2011-2015, have been operating 14 air line companies in the airport of Albania. During this period, the number of passengers traveling with airlines was about 9.1 million passengers. In air transport, the number of passengers has been increasing over the years, from 624 passengers per thousand inhabitants in 2011 to 683 passengers per thousand inhabitants in 2015.

Fig.1 The number of passengers in railway maritime and air transport (in thousand)



## Freight transport

The length of the railway line in 2015 is 379 km by 399 km that was in 2011. In the period 2011-2015, the railway transport of goods increased on average 8.3 %, while the transport of goods in tonnes per km decreased on average 6.8 % over the same period. In 2015, the volume of loading and unloading is decreased on average 5.6 %, while in the period from 2011 to 2015 the volume is decreased 1.4 %.

the largest increase was recorded in 2013 by 13.7 %, while in 2012 the number of vehicle decreased by 1.1 %. Their number per thousand inhabitants was 114 vehicles in 2011 to 153 vehicles in 2015, where the average annual number during this period is 131 vehicles per inhabitants. In the total number of passenger vehicles the largest share is occupied by cars with 91.1 %.

Tab. 1 Railway, maritime and air freight transport

Years	Rail freight transport	Rail freight transport	Maritime loading and unloading	Air freight transport	Post
	000/tonnes.km	000/tonnes	000/tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
2011	50,122	317	4,067	2,290	366
2012	25,307	142	3,984	1,875	386
2013	22,975	151	4,001	1,778	386
2014	39,889	338	4,066	1,845	480
2015	23,125	198	3,840	1,766	463

Transport of freight and mail by air in the period 2011-2015 has been on average 1,911 tons of cargo and 416 tonnes of airmail. 2011 marks the largest quantity of goods transport with air lines with 2,290 tonnes while in 2014 the postal service has highest value with 480 tonnes.

The average number of cars per inhabitants during the same period was 118. In 2015, it recorded the largest increase in the number of vehicles with 140 cars per inhabitant. Vehicles of road transport for goods during the period 2011-2015 had a growth trend of 0.5 %. In the total number of goods vehicles the biggest part is occupied by road tractors and trucks by 90.3 %.

## The number of vehicles of road transport

During the period 2011-2015, the average number of road vehicles for passengers is increased on average 7.7 %, where

Tab. 2 Vehicles of road transport for passengers and freights

	Vehicles of road transport for passengers					Vehicles of road transport for freights				
	Total	Cars	Buse and minibuses	Motorcycles	Camping	Total	Trucks and road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Others
2011	331,681	300,974	6,698	24,009	0	78,948	71,278	761	6,909	0
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

## Accidents

Accident statistics cover the number of accidents and casualties that occur in road transport and rail. Safety is the key issue of any kind of transportation. Road accidents where people remain killed and injured are very present in our days. 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 is a reason for the possibility of occurrence of accidents as: lack of experience, the speed above the limit, lack of traffic regulations, consumption of alcohol, etc. In 2015 the number of road accidents has increased by 4.0 % compared with 2014. During the period 2011-2015 the average number of killed persons from road accidents was 297 people. 2014 was the year with the lowest number of deaths from road accidents with 264 people. During the period 2011-2015 the average number of railway accidents was 21 accidents. 2014 marks the lowest number of casualties with 8 people.

## 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.

Tab. 3 Road accidents

Years	Number of accidents	Number of casualties (total)	Killed	Injured
2011	1,876	2,472	322	2,150
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

Tab. 3 Railway accidents

Years	Number of accidents	Number of casualties (total)	Killed	Injured
2011	25	22	7	15
2012	23	14	1	3
2013	23	22	4	18
2014	8	6	1	5
2015	25	17	3	14