

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2019

Statistical yearbook, 2019

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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 number of population over the period 2014-2018, such as: population density, fertility, life expectancy and age dependency ratios. Presented indicators highlight a slight decrease of population during the given period, which is approaching the aging process, as result of increasing life expectancy, as well as fertility that still remains below replacement level.

Population and population change

The latest demographic developments show that Albanian population is decreasing, while population structure shows that population is moving towards aging process. This comes due to the increase in life expectancy, as well as fertility on the other hand that still remains below replacement level. The density of average population in 2018 is 99.7 inhabitants per km², a value which has declined slightly in the last five years.

Tab. 1 Average population by sex and density, 2014-2018

Years	Average population (in thousand)	Density
2014	Total	2,889
	Male	1,461
	Female	1,428
2015	Total	2,881
	Male	1,460
	Female	1,421
2016	Total	2,876
	Male	1,456
	Female	1,420
2017	Total	2,873
	Male	1,446
	Female	1,427
2018	Total	2,866
	Male	1,434
	Female	1,432

Source: INSTAT, Annual Calculations

From January 1, 2014 until January 1, 2018 the population of Albania has decreased by approximately 23 thousand inhabitants, or has decreased by an average of 0.16 % per year.

Fig. 1 Population by sex, 2014-2018

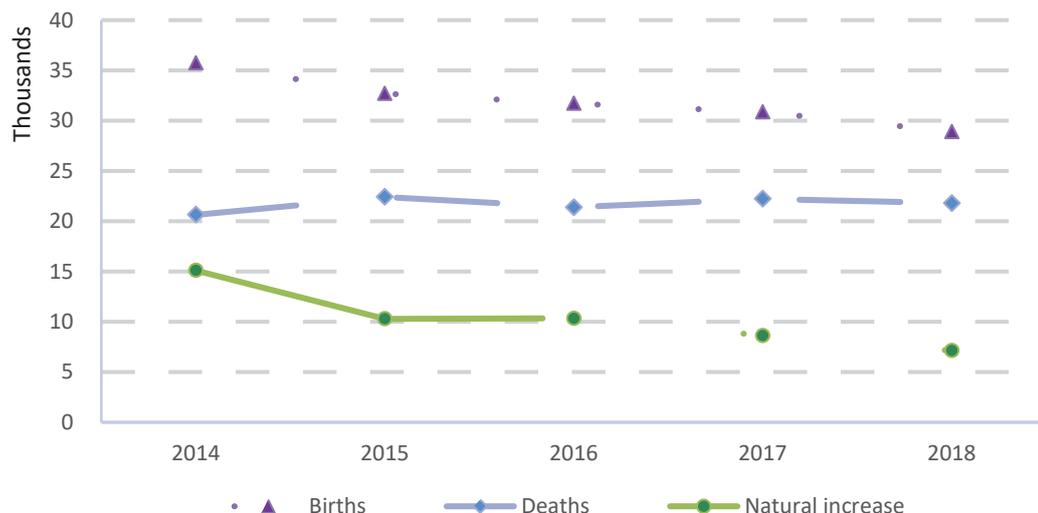


Source: INSTAT, Annual Calculations

Changes in population are result of two components: natural increase of population and net migration. Natural increase of population has experienced a decrease during the last two years, this happened mainly due to the decreasing of the number of births.

Population

Fig. 2 Births, deaths and natural increase, 2014-2018



Negative net migration (the outflows exceed the inflows) has played an essential role in the population decline of our country. Figure 3 shows population changes as a result of changes of two main components. As it can be seen, changes in net migration follow changes in population. This because that an important impact in population change is given by the net migration balance.

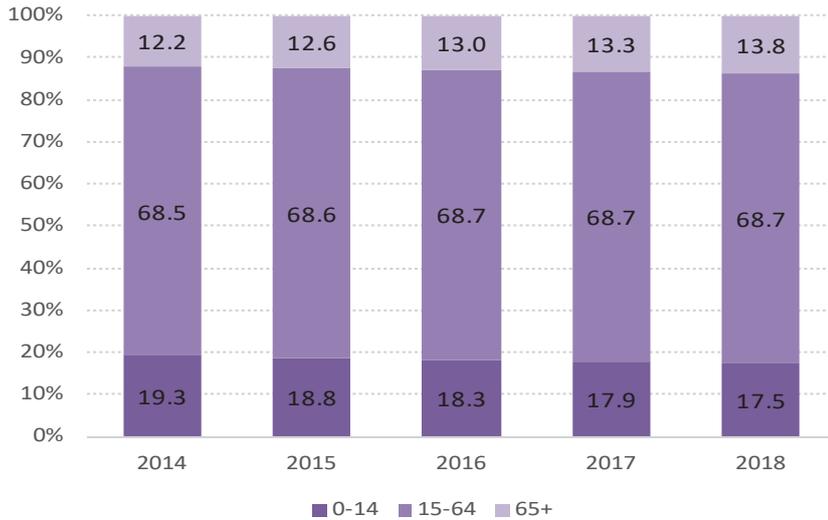
Fig. 3 Components of population change, 2014-2018



Population structure

In 2018, in Albania's average total population, young people 0-14 years old make up 17.5 %, the working age population 15-64 years occupied 68.7 % and the population over 65 years old constitutes 13.8 % of the total population. Figure 4 reflects the trend of developments that have occurred for these age-groups in question. The tendency towards the aging process of the population in the future is noticed by a slight increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over, accompanied by a reduction in the number of young people (0-14 years old).

Fig. 4 Average population, in percentage by three main age groups, 2014-2018



The table below shows the age dependency ratios, indicators which analyze more clearly the population structure. The age dependency ratios are calculated by comparing the number of dependent persons (young people aged 0-14 years old and/or elderly people aged 65+ years old) with the working age population. In 2018 the old age dependency ratio in Albania is 20.1 % against 17.9 % in 2014. On the other hand, young age dependency ratio in 2018 is 25.4 % against 28.2 % in 2014, showing a downward trend of this ratio in our country.

Tab. 2 Indicators of population structure, 2014-2018

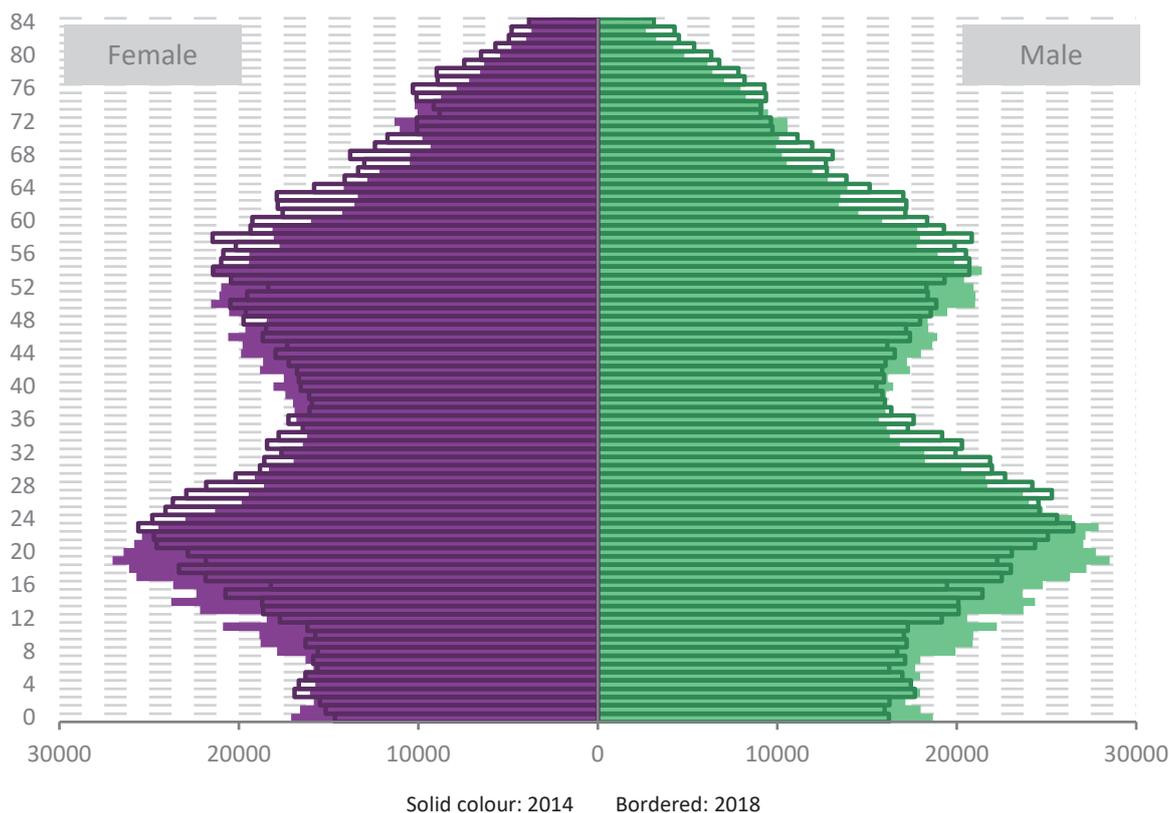
Years	Median age	Young age dependency ratio	Old age dependency ratio	Total age dependency ratio
	in years	%		
2014	33.5	28.2	17.9	46.0
2015	34.0	27.3	18.4	45.7
2016	35.0	26.7	18.9	45.5
2017	35.0	26.0	19.4	45.5
2018	36.1	25.4	20.1	45.5

Source: INSTAT, Annual Calculations

Population pyramids show the distribution of population by sex and age. Figure 5 shows the changes in the structure of the population, by comparing January 1, 2014 and January 1, 2018. The population pyramids indicates that Albania’s population is aging.

Population

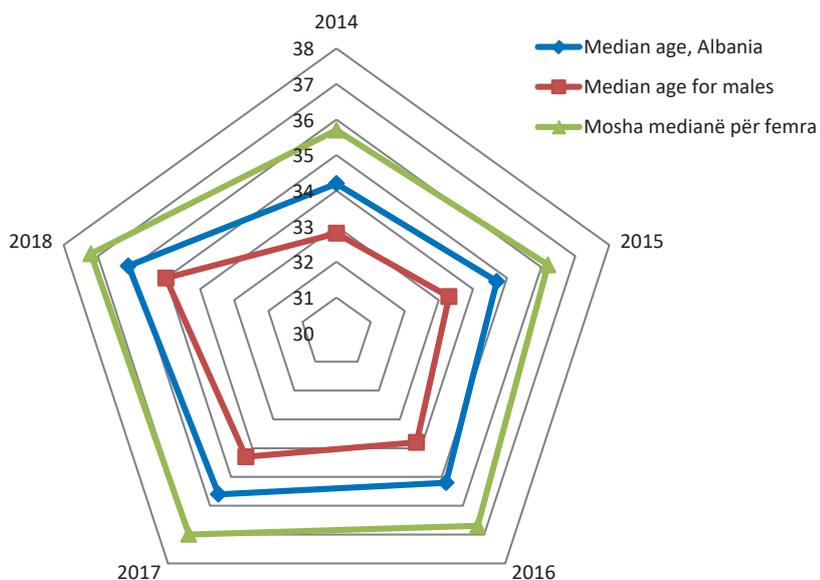
Fig. 5 Population pyramids, 2014-2018



Median age of the population is an indicator that clearly shows the trends towards aging of our population. It can be observed a significant increase in median age, which marks 36.1 years in 2018 from 34.2 years that has been

in 2014. The median age 36.1 years shows that half of the total population is younger than this age and the other half is older. In 2018, females had a higher median age of 37.2 years versus 35.0 years for males.

Fig. 6 Mean age and median age of population, 2014-2018

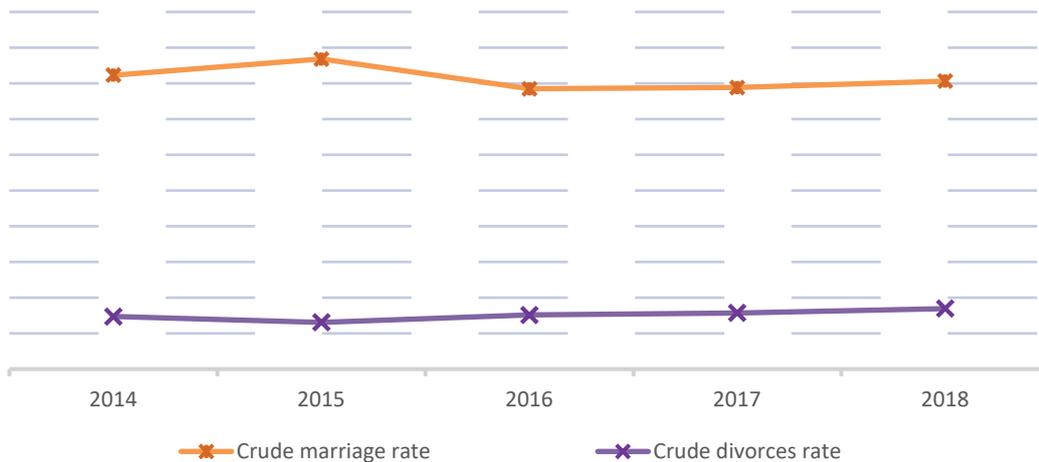


Marriages and divorces

In 2018 are recorded approximately 23 thousand marriages in the civil registration offices or expressed as crude rate, 8.1 marriages per 1,000 thousands inhabitants. This coefficient has fluctuated over the five-year period 2014-2018.

In 2018, divorces increased, recording 4,846 cases, from 4,240 divorces in 2014. During the years 2014-2018 it can be noticed an increase of this rate, from 1.5 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants in 2014, to 1.7 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants in 2018.

Fig. 7 Crude rate of marriages and divorces, 2014-2018



The most popular month for Albanians to marry during this 5 year period is August, followed by October.

Tab. 3 Marriages by month of marriage, 2014-2018

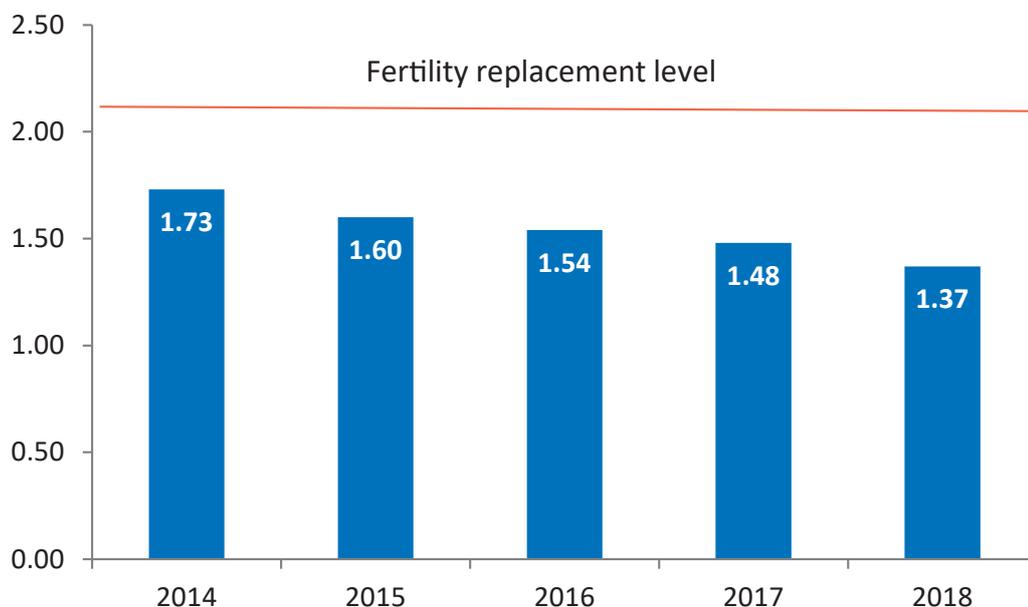
Months	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	23,769	24,997	22,562	22,641	23,104
January	2,207	2,221	1,894	1,895	2,079
February	1,792	1,844	1,741	1,719	1,598
March	1,758	1,975	1,711	1,771	1,836
April	1,840	2,024	1,599	1,658	1,806
May	1,690	1,748	1,710	1,929	1,710
June	1,568	1,979	1,433	1,662	1,591
July	1,627	2,222	1,573	1,794	1,724
August	2,732	3,050	2,811	2,696	2,702
September	2,359	2,207	2,110	2,022	1,924
October	2,158	2,075	2,135	2,118	2,355
November	1,721	1,668	1,809	1,639	1,737
December	2,317	1,984	2,036	1,738	2,042

Source: General Directory of Civil Status

● Population
● Fertility

Women in Albania are delivering fewer children, thus slowing down the natural increase of population. In 2014 this indicator was 1.73 live births per woman, decreasing from year to year, marking 1.37 live births per woman in 2018. This indicator is still under the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman.

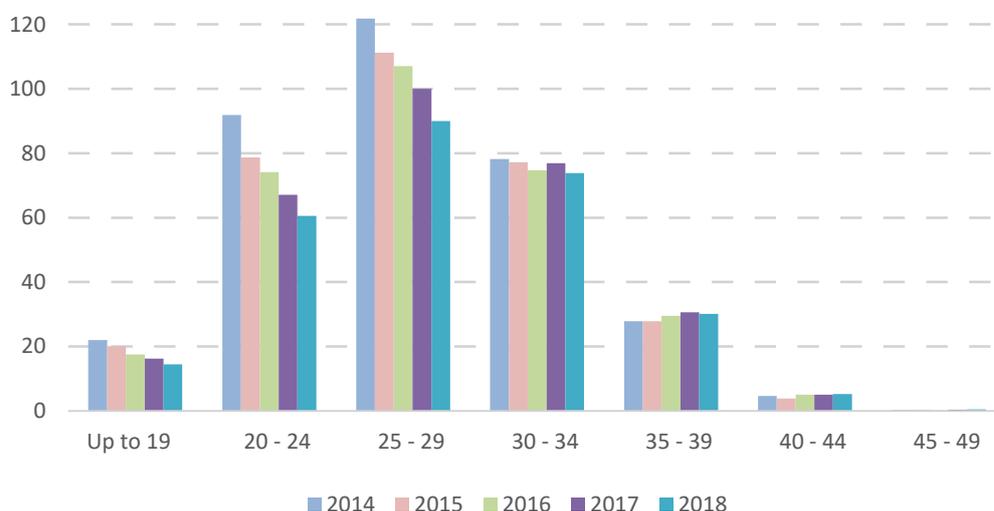
Fig. 8 Total fertility rate, 2014-2018



Considering the age specific fertility rate (live births per 1,000 women), the highest rate are among women aged 25-29 years, followed by those aged 30-34 years, for the year 2018.

During the period 2014-2018, specific birth rates have dropped year-by-year, in the age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 years. While the opposite can be said for an increase of specific birth rates during 2018, in age groups 40-44 and 45-49 years.

Fig. 9 Specific fertility rate by mother's age-groups, 2014-2018



Births by month of birth, during the years 2014-2018 mark their highest number in September, followed by July.

Tab. 4 Births by months of birth, 2014-2018

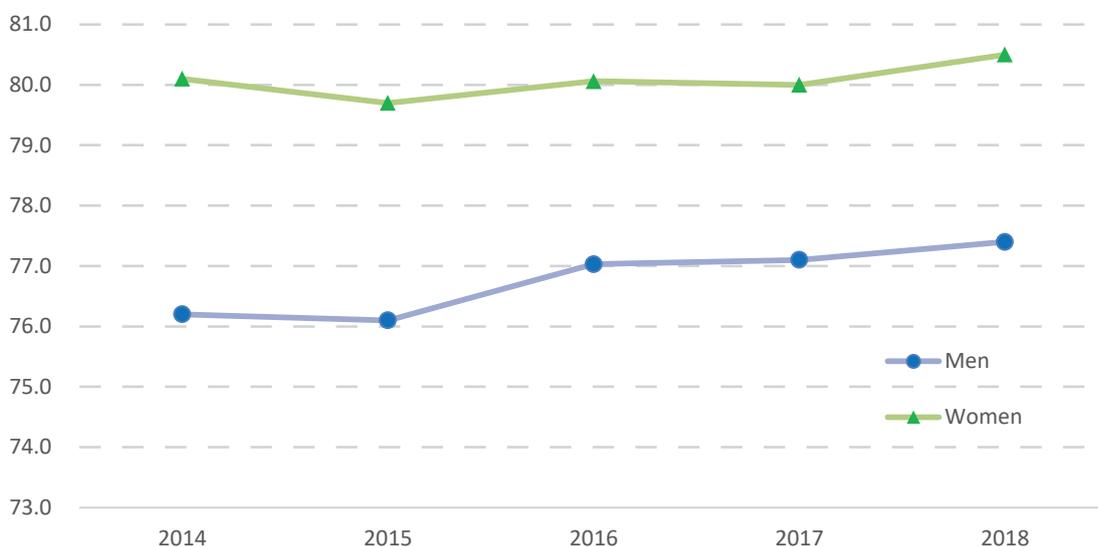
Months	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	35,760	32,715	31,733	30,869	28,934
January	2,837	2,742	2,517	2,423	2,468
February	2,491	2,350	2,274	2,169	2,029
March	2,674	2,554	2,372	2,324	2,160
April	2,708	2,489	2,269	2,231	1,970
May	2,955	2,766	2,456	2,541	2,275
June	3,078	2,736	2,640	2,711	2,500
July	3,519	2,986	2,999	2,814	2,842
August	3,273	2,733	2,946	2,827	2,671
September	3,537	2,996	3,141	2,898	2,700
October	3,165	2,923	2,882	2,803	2,601
November	2,776	2,596	2,580	2,538	2,266
December	2,747	2,844	2,657	2,590	2,452

Source: General Directory of Civil Status

Mortality and life expectancy

In 2018 life expectancy was 80.5 years for women and 77.4 years for men. During the period 2014-2018 life expectancy for female has been almost in the same levels, but for men has experienced an increase, compared with 2014.

Fig. 10 Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2014-2018



Over the years, sex differences, in life expectancy at birth, between females and males have been decreasing. Thus the year 2018 marks a difference by 3.1 years between two sexes, while in 2014 this difference was 3.9 years. During these last five years, the lowest difference was in 2017, with 2.9 years.

● Population

● Fig. 11 Life expectancy at birth, sex differences, 2014-2018

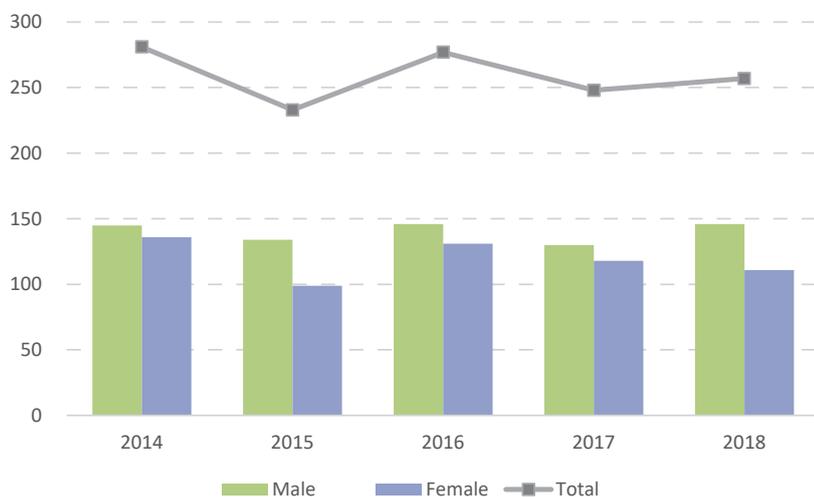


In 2018 the Civil Status offices recorded about 21.8 thousand deaths in total, about 1.9 % less deaths compared with the previous year, but 5.6 % more deaths compared with the year 2014.

Infant deaths, during this 5-year period have fluctuated, with a downward trend: from 281 in 2014 to 257 deaths in 2018.

The number of infant deaths is higher among males than females, during the period 2014-2018.

Fig. 12 Infant deaths by sex, 2014-2018





Methodology

National demographic data constitute an important link of the Statistical Yearbook. They represent data on population and its components, which have an impact on the economic and social life of the country. These data are published based on the Official Statistics Program 2017-2021. The aim is to present the results on population, demographic indicators in Albania by sex, age group, period, etc.

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. Main data sources, to attain the objectives in the calculation of the specific indicators are the administrative data and Population and Housing Censuses.

Births, deaths, marriages

Information about 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, as well as meeting the deadlines for relevant publications.

Population and Housing Census

The population and housing census 20011 is a very important source for population statistics. It serves as the basis for the continuity of the annual population estimations.

Definitions

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

Live birth: It is the birth of children showing signs of life. It is the number of births that exclude dead births.

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: Expresses increase/decline in population as a result of the biological processes (births and deaths) during a period of time. So, the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during a given year expresses the natural increase in population for that given year.

Population density: Number of inhabitants per unit of land area (per km²)

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

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

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

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

Net migration: It is the difference between immigration (inflows) and emigration (outflows) of the population of a specific territory, over a given period of time.

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

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

Total fertility rate: It is the average number of children that a woman can give birth during her reproductive period, from 15 to 49 years old.

The average life expectancy at birth: It is the average number of years that a new-born today can expect to live, considering current mortality rates.





Introduction

This section presents statistics on criminal justice system. Statistics on criminal offences and perpetrators; statistics on defendant persons; convicts and also data on prison population during 2014-2008.

Main finding

Recorded criminal offences

Statistics on recorded criminal offences give a comprehensive view of the cases inflow to the Police during one year. It shows the number of offences that have been reported and recorded as criminal offences by the police. In the year 2018, are recorded in total 34,468 criminal offences, 0.4 % more, compared to the year 2017. Figure 1 presents information on the distribution of crime in the country, it expresses crime rate per 10 thousand inhabitants. This rate indicates the number of offences per 10 thousand inhabitants, placing these offences in relation to the resident population. In the year 2018, this rate marks 120 recorded criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants.

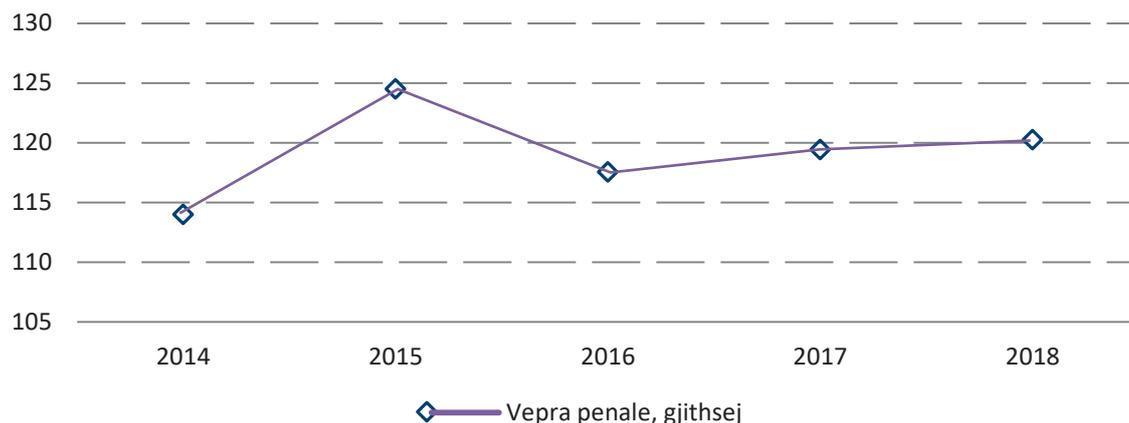
Tab.1 Recorded criminal offences

Criminal Offences	2016	2017	2018
Intentional Homicide	71	50	51
Attempted murder	132	129	114
Intentional crimes against health	2579	2650	2493
Sexual crime	120	113	110
Burglary	1216	1145	1218
Car theft	298	329	252
Theft of business promises	572	492	596
Theft through abuse of office	81	118	70
Fraud	1031	1127	1040
Counterfeit	73	85	82
Domestic violence	1488	1412	1374
Drug crimes	3248	2070	1907
The violation of road traffic rules	5357	5316	5713
Other	17542	19281	19448
Total	33808	34317	34468

Source: General Directorate of State Police

● Crimes

● Fig. 1 Recorded penal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT

Perpetrators of criminal offences

Data on suspected persons refer to persons suspected by the police for committing a criminal offence. In the year 2018, are registered 39,649 perpetrators per criminal offences, 10.0 % more, compared to the year 2017.

Figure 2 express a gender distribution of persons involved in criminal justice system in 2018. Most persons in criminal justice system are men, the percentage of men as victims is lower compared to them as an offender.

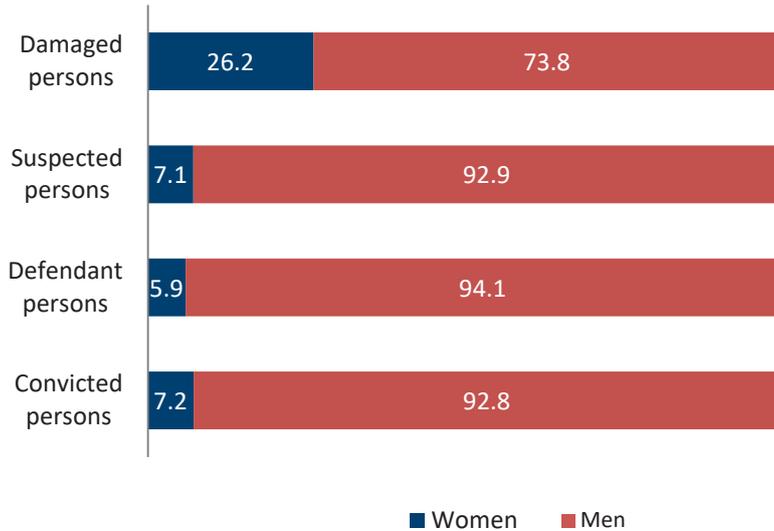
Tab. 2 Autorët sipas veprave

Criminal offences	2016	2017	2018
Intentional Homicide	80	48	60
Attempted murder	164	156	149
Intentional crimes against health	3282	3487	3264
Sexual crime	127	111	114
Burglary	824	629	3178
Car theft	123	157	115
Theft of business promises	354	381	23
Theft through abuse of office	88	130	77
Fraud	1086	1141	1033
Counterfeit	70	81	77
Domestic violence	1586	1507	1459
Drug crimes	2489	2482	2357
The violation of road traffic rules	5096	5173	5530
Other	19305	20568	22213
Total	34674	36051	39649

Source: General Directorate of State Police

Note: Total number of suspects refers to number of suspects per criminal offence. One suspect may be present in more than one criminal offence.

Fig. 3 Gender distribution, 2018



Source: General Directorate of State Police

Defendant persons

Statistics on defendants presents data on the number of registered defendants and defendants that goes to court for trial during the referring year. Defendant is considered the person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant. In 2018, 16,249 defendants were registered, 0.7 % less, compared to the year 2017. The majority of defendants are adult persons and account for 96.6 % in 2018, while the juveniles occupy 3.4 % of the total number of defendants. In relation to population 14+, are registered 67.6 defendants per 10 thousand inhabitants. This rate has decreased during this 5 year period, the same for adults and juveniles. Figure 3 express attrition rate of defendant persons, the percentage of defendant persons sent to trial and are convicted. During this period this ratio is above 85 %.

Tab. 3 Number and rate of defendant persons

	14-17		18+		Total	
	Nr.	Rate	Nr.	Rate	Nr.	Rate
2014	958	50.3	18364	83.9	19322	66.9
2015	995	54.9	18726	85.1	19721	82.8
2016	790	45.4	16656	75.2	17446	73.0
2017	570	34.0	15786	70.7	16356	68.2
2018	555	34.8	15694	69.9	16249	67.6

Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT

● Crimes

● Fig. 3: Attrition rate of defendant persons



Source: General Prosecution, Ministry of Justice, INSTAT

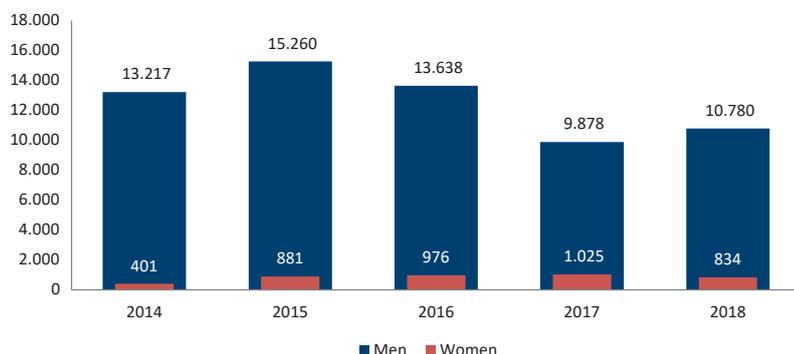
Note: The percentage of defendants persons sent to trial that are convicted

Convicted persons

Convicted person is considered the person found guilty of a criminal offence against the law. In the number of convicted persons for one year there are included convicted persons with fine and convicted persons with prison detention (imprisonment) during the referring year. This number includes only convicted persons in the First Instance Courts. In 2018 are registered 11,614 convicted persons, 92.8 % of them are men and 7.2 % are women. The percentage of women convicted is increased during this period.

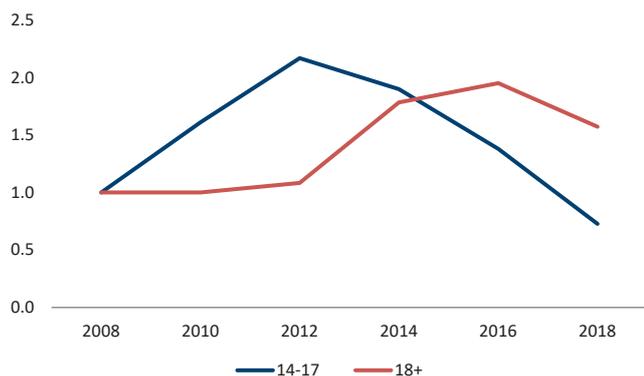
The development of convicted persons for years 2008-2018 is presented in figure 5 with an index of two main age groups. Year 2008 is the base year and represents index 1. The index shows the percentage change of convicted persons from the base year. Index below 1 means that the number of convicted persons is decreased and the index above 1 means that the number is increased compared to the base year. Since 2008, the number of juvenile and adult convicts is increased; dispute the year 2018, where the number of juvenile convicts decreased.

Fig. 4: Convicted persons by sex



Source: Ministry of Justice

Fig. 5 Index of convicted persons



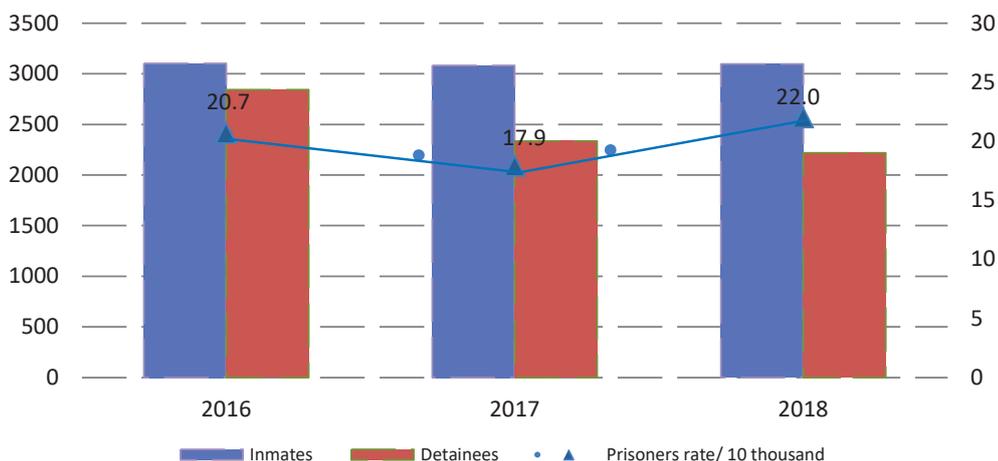
Source: Ministry of Justice, INSTAT

Prisoners

This chapter presents data on the prison population, persons held at correctional institutions. 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.

In the year 2018, the number of prisoners is 5,316 persons, where 2,220 are detainees and 3,096 are inmates. In relation to the population 14+, in 2018 there are 22 inmates per 10 thousand inhabitants, from 17.9 prisoners in the year 2017. The age group 21-29 has the highest number of prisoners, 36.8 % from the total number of prisoners. The lowest number is for people over 50 and under 20. For all range of group ages, most prisoners are male persons, above 97 %.

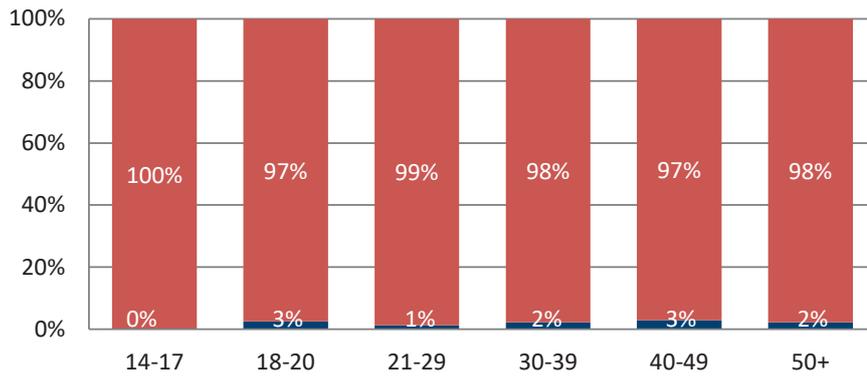
Fig. 6 Prisoners number and prisoners rate per 10 thousand inhabitants



Source: General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT

● Crimes

● Fig. 7 Prisoners by age group and sex, 2018



Source: General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT

Data Sources

The source for crime and criminal justice statistics is administrative data. Data on the number of recorded perpetrators and offences are provided by the General Directorate of Police. Data on the number of defendants are provided by the Prosecutor General's Office. Data on the number of convicts are provided by Ministry of Justice. Data on the number of sentenced persons, inmates and detainees are provided by Directorate General of Prisons.

Definitions

Recorded offences: It shows the number of offences that have been reported and recorded as criminal offences by the police.

Criminal offences: are violations of law which are criminally prosecuted. They are divided into crimes and criminal offences.

Suspected persons: persons who in their action or inaction allow the happening of 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.

Juvenile: A person 14-17 years old.

Adult: A persons over 18 years old.

Minors: A person under 18 years old.

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

A defendant: is considered the person to whom the criminal offence has been attributed through the act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant.

Prison population: The number of persons held in prisons, other institutions, juvenile detention institutions, psychiatric hospitals or other hospitals. Include both inmates and pre-detainees.

Pre-trial detainee: are persons, citizens, foreign, against whom a security measure is taken, "detention or arrest in prison".

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

Convicted persons: the process when an accused person has been found guilty of the crime or offence by a court of law for which she or he has been charged and for which sentencing should follow.

Criminality rate: The number of total recorded offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Prisoner's rate: Number of prison population over a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.





INTRODUCTION

Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. This intervention may be in the form of payments in cash, in the form of reimbursements of expenses made by the protected persons or in the form of goods and services directly provided to the protected persons.

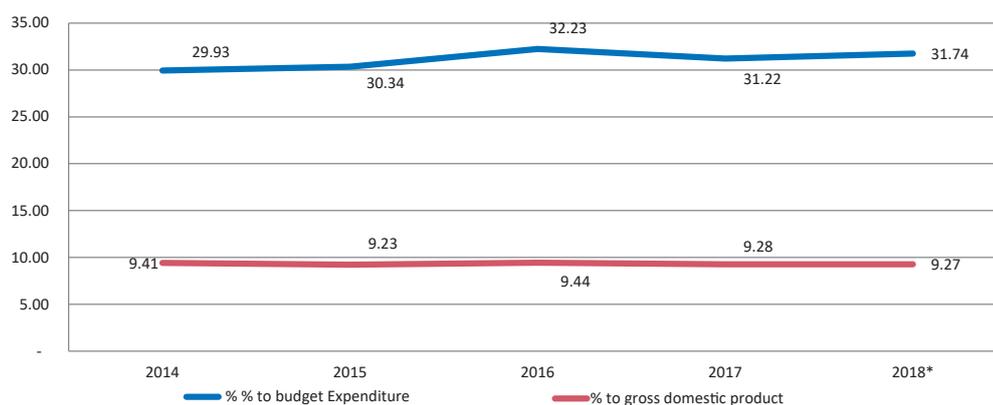
This chapter contains data on public spending in the area of social protection; the number of pension beneficiaries by sex; amount of pensions; the number of families and the social assistance fund by family structure; data on unemployment benefits.

Main findings

Public expenditure on social protection

The public expenditures for social protection incurred during 2014-2018 in relation to gross domestic product and to the total expenditures of the state budget are shown in Figure 1 of this chapter. It is noted that social protection expenditures in relation to total expenditures of the state budget in 2018 go up by 31.74% increasing by 1.81 percentage points compared to 2014. While in relation to gross domestic product these expenditures reach the highest value. in 2016 with 9.44 % and then they have a decrease of 0.17 percentage points in 2018

Fig. 1 Public Expenditure on Social Protection



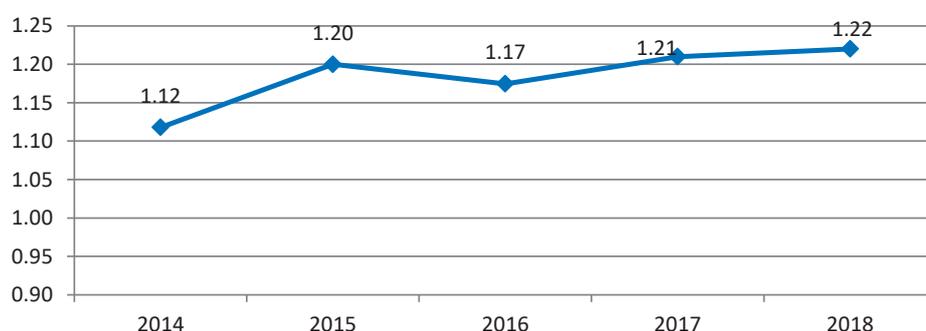
Source: Ministria e Financave dhe Ekonomisë

* Data are provisional

Dependency rate of system

The dependency rate of the social security system, which expresses the number of contributors per beneficiary, (figure 2) has slightly increased during 2016 - 2018. The increase in the number of contributors during 2018 brings an improvement of this indicator. From 1.17 contributors to beneficiaries at the end of 2016 it reaches 1.22 contributors to beneficiaries at the end of 2018. During 2018 the number of contributors to the social security system is higher than the number of beneficiaries which led to an increase in the rate of dependencies by 0.1 percentage points compared to 2014 (Table 1).

Fig. 2 System dependency rate (Contributor / Beneficiary, report)



Tab.1 Contributors in social insurance scheme, 2014 - 2018

Description	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Contributors (average number)	654,563	718,070	718,286	752,383	778,111
urban	526,835	628,543	665,118	693,857	719,171
rural	127,728	89,527	53,168	58,526	58,940
Number of pensions (end of period)	585,483	598,932	611,544	621,186	635,735
urban	436,337	454,163	472,390	488,408	508,651
rural	149,146	144,769	139,154	132,778	127,084
System dependence rate (Report Contributors-Beneficiaries)	1.12	1.20	1.17	1.21	1.22
urban	1.21	1.38	1.41	1.42	1.41
rural	0.86	0.62	0.38	0.44	0.46

Source: Social Insurance Institute, Annual Report 2018

During 2018, the structure of urban and rural pensions by type of pension is almost the same. On average, 78 % of urban pensions are old-age pensions; 13 % disability pensions; and 9% of family pensions (Table 2). On average 89% of rural pensions are old-age pensions, 6 % disability pensions and 5 % family pensions (Table 3). In 2018 compared to 2017 the value of the average monthly urban pension increased by 2.2 % and the value of the average monthly rural pension decreased by 0.1% (Table 4).

Tab.2 Urban pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension, 2013 - 2017*(end of period)*

Description	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Urban pensions	436,337	454,163	472,390	488,408	508,651
Female	202,423	213,302	218,863	227,396	239,311
Male	233,914	240,861	253,527	261,012	269,340
Old-age pensions	327,604	345,315	363,664	379,379	398,744
Female	156,680	167,734	172,972	179,431	190,663
Male	170,924	177,581	190,692	199,948	208,081
Invalidity pensions	61,200	62,101	61,938	62,412	63,046
Female	24,850	25,001	25,192	25,569	26,033
Male	36,350	37,100	36,746	36,843	37,013
Survivors pensions	47,533	46,749	46,788	46,647	46,861
Female	20,893	20,567	20,699	22,396	22,615
Male	26,640	26,182	26,089	24,251	24,246

Source: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2018**Tab. 3 Rural pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and kind of pension, 2014 - 2018***(end of period)*

Description	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rural pensions	149,146	144,769	139,154	132,778	127,084
Female	91,975	89,035	85,962	83,485	82,202
Male	57,171	55,734	53,192	49,293	44,882
Old-age pensions	133,132	129,160	124,378	118,794	113,763
Female	84,213	81,548	78,902	76,880	75,949
Male	48,919	47,612	45,476	41,914	37,814
Invalidity pensions	7,579	7,764	7,456	7,304	7,129
Female	3,268	3,400	3,227	3,173	3,171
Male	4,311	4,364	4,229	4,131	3,958
Survivors pensions	8,435	7,845	7,320	6,680	6,192
Female	4,494	4,087	3,833	3,432	3,082
Male	3,941	3,758	3,487	3,248	3,110

Source: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2018**Tab. 4 Urban and rural monthly old-age pension amount, by kind of pension, 2014 - 2018***(ALL)*

Description	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Urban					
Old-age pensions	14,518	14,585	14,873	15,527	15,875
Invalidity pensions	12,593	12,648	12,803	13,390	13,817
Survivors pensions	6,765	6,696	6,613	6,707	6,897
Rural					
Old-age pensions	7,825	8,330	8,556	8,808	8,792
Invalidity pensions	6,113	6,501	6,595	6,451	6,630
Survivors pensions	3,252	3,240	2,830	2,478	2,112

Source: Social Insurance Institute: Statistics of Social Insurance 2018

● **Economic aid and unemployment benefit**

Economic aid is one of the main social protection schemes aimed at alleviating poverty in Albania. The number of families receiving economic assistance is determined by the composition of the families (Table 5). During 2014-2018, four-member households account for the largest share of households receiving economic assistance followed by five-member households.

Compared to 2017, in 2018 the number of families receiving economic assistance has decreased as a result of a change in government scheme

During 2018, the registered unemployed receiving unemployment benefit make up 2047 people. The monthly benefit level of unemployment benefit is determined by the Council of Ministers and is the same for all beneficiaries. During 2018 this payment was ALL 12,000 (Table 6).

Tab. 5 Total families and total social assistance fund by family structure, 2014-2018

Description	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total families on social assistance	78,071	80,057	80,147	80,945	53,982
<i>of which</i>					
with 1 member	3,854	4,406	4,301	4,582	1,643
with 2 members	6,534	6,724	7,097	7,326	2,386
with 3 members	12,517	13,188	13,821	14,352	9,156
with 4 members	22,954	23,938	24,271	24,451	18,838
with 5 members	17,699	18,124	17,963	17,867	13,692
with 6 members	8,502	8,284	7,994	7,781	5,465
with over 7 members	6,012	5,394	4,702	4,586	2,801
Total social assistance fund (ALL)	3,569,361	4,095,878	4,115,224	4,088,491	3,330,631
<i>of which, by structure of families</i>					
with 1 member	119,038	160,531	133,409	140,417	40,428
with 2 members	225,173	256,044	271,740	285,847	79,629
with 3 members	482,710	563,179	596,865	621,005	429,467
with 4 members	991,276	1,190,713	1,225,664	1,249,097	1,114,691
with 5 members	876,252	1,013,792	1,028,710	980,412	964,152
with 6 members	489,705	528,726	516,361	496,530	439,047
with over 7 members	385,208	382,893	342,476	315,183	263,217

Source: State Social Service

Tab. 6 Pagesa e papunësisë dhe numri i përfituesve të saj, 2014 - 2018

Description	Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Monthly unemployment benefit (ALL)	6,850	6,850	11,000	11,000	12,000
Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit (number)	7,395	6,186	5,141	2,178	2,047

Source: State Social Service

Data sources

The Social Insurance Institute is the source of data on contributors to the social security scheme, the number of pension beneficiaries by gender, the size of pensions and the minimum and maximum wage on which the contribution is calculated. The Social Security system is based on the contributory principle, the principle of individual self-responsibility for future risks in the social field, as well as the principle of agreement that generations “pay today to benefit tomorrow”

The State Social Service is the source of information on the data on economic aids for families in need.

The National Employment Service is a source of information on unemployment benefit data. The Unemployment Benefit Program is part of national employment policies, which provide income for unemployed people at the start of the unemployment period, in order to create conditions for their return to the labor market.

Data on social protection expenditures in relation to state budget expenditures and gross domestic product are taken from periodic reports on consolidated budget fiscal indicators on the official website of the Ministry of Finance and Economy:

<http://www.financa.gov.al/gfs/>

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 a pension that is paid by insured persons in the form of a monthly insurance at the age of 65 to men who have an insurance period of 36 years and 4 months and 60 years and 8 months for women, after completing a 36 year and 4 month period insurance. The retirement age for women and men as well as their retirement age will increase each year until they reach the age of 67 and have a 40-year retirement age for both sexes in 2056.

-Mothers who have given birth to 6 or more children, who are more than 8 years old, are eligible to retire when they reach 56.6 years of age and have 30 years of insurance.

Disability pension benefit is the pension taking by persons who become disabled for any economic activity and severe deformity and physical injury (including blindness).

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

The system dependency ratio is the ratio contributors-beneficiaries.

Economic aids is cash assistance to poor families and distributed every month. All Albanian urban and rural families who lack the income and livelihoods totally or have them insufficient benefit social assistance. *The amount of financial assistance depends on the structure of the family composition.*

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





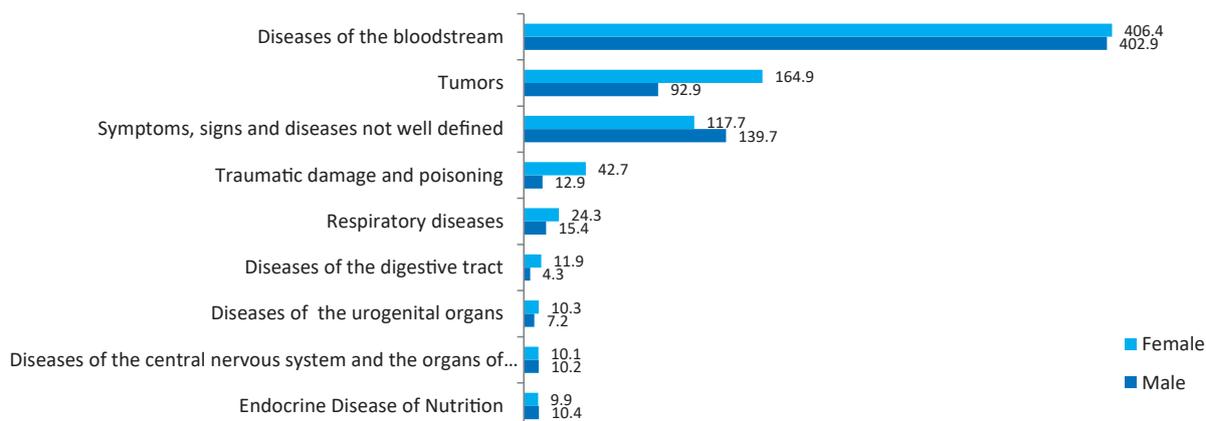
Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to give an overview of the health status of the population in Albania. It provides an overview of current population health statistics, which expect to have a long and healthy life, and receive proper health care. This chapter presents statistics on causes of health, access to primary health care, hospital care and an analysis of abortions. The chapter closes with a description of the sources of the expenditures on the health sector in the country. Health care systems are organized and funded differently, but the main goal is to provide a universal healthcare service to serve better health care at an affordable cost for both parties (individuals and society in general), is a basic need.

Main findings

In 2018 the number of deaths recorded is 21,804 thousand, the largest group in the group of diseases causing deaths is occupied by the group of diseases of “Circulatory System Disease”, with 53.2 %, followed by the group of diseases “Tumor”, with 16.9 % of total deaths. By gender, the coefficient of gross deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants is higher in males (813.4) and 707.7 in females.

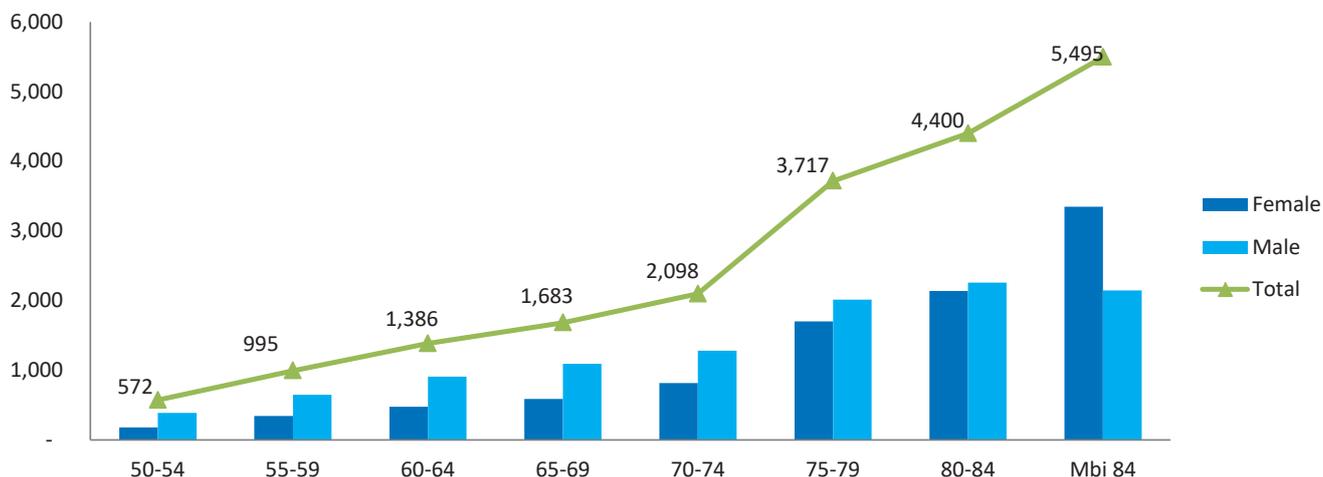
Fig. 1 Crude mortality rate by age group and sex (per 100 thousand inhabitants), 2018



Source: General Directorate of Civil Offices, INSTAT

- The age group 50 years and older occupies 93.4% of the deaths recorded in 2018, with 20,346 deaths in this age group. The age group 85 years and older accounts for 25.2% of the deaths recorded in 2018, with 5,695 deaths. The highest number of deaths in the age group 85 years and older are women, which account for 60.9% of the total of this age group.

Fig. 2 Number of deaths by age group and sex, 2018



Source: General Directorate of Civil Offices, INSTAT

Primary health care service

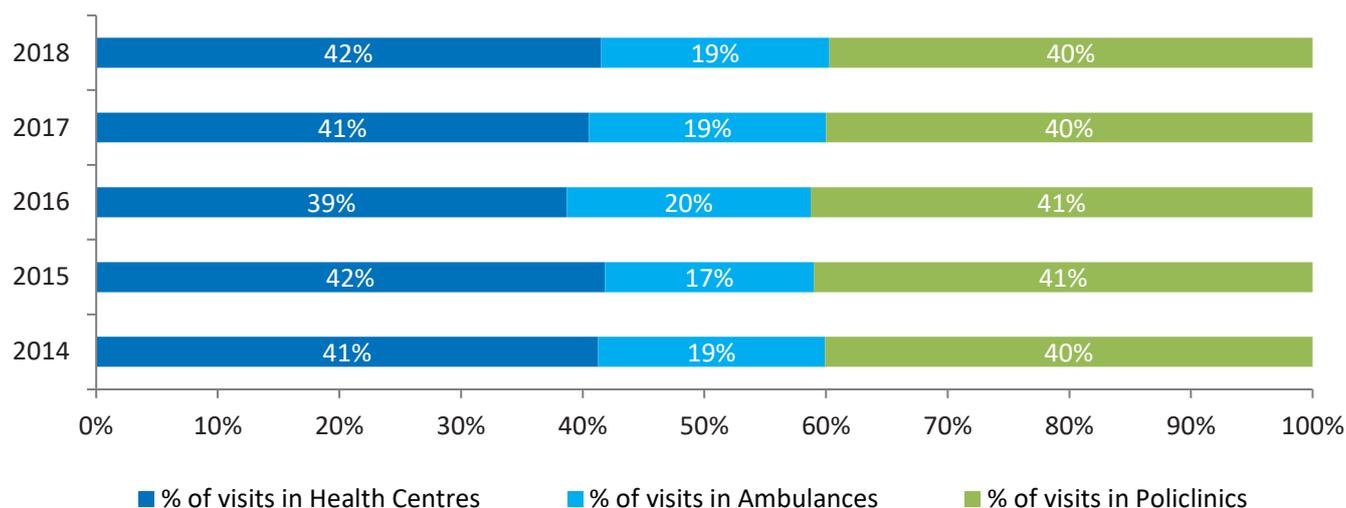
The primary health care service is the first rate where the health problems come and where the basic service is provided to the population. The focus is on administrative data for the public institutions. The institutions which provide primary health care service are health centers, ambulances and polyclinics, where the number for 2018 is respectively 413, 2,053 and 46.

The number of visits during 2018 has made an increase by 3.5 % compared to 2017, meanwhile the structure of these institutions remain the same. The increase is mainly due to the increase of the visits of persons over 60 years old, which an increase by 7.6 % compared to one year before. Meanwhile the number of visits under 14 years has made a decrease by 1%. For 2018, persons over 60 years old that require a service by the primary care are approximately 59.9 % of the total of visits.

Tab. 1 Aktiviteti i qendrave shëndetësore, ambulancave dhe poliklinikave, 2014-2018

Items	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total visits	7,825,455	7,746,290	8,120,123	7,942,742	8,219,771
I Health Centres	427	408	414	413	413
Number of visits in Health Centres	3,230,202	3,239,783	3,141,755	3,219,003	3,411,915
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	664,849	620,071	597,744	622,065	616,193
of wich: under 1 year old	169,277	16,716	167,631	164,598	156,224
Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,477,116	2,551,426	2,477,518	2,540,230	2,733,334
of wich: over 60 years old	1,412,007	1,327,090	1,299,973	1,307,037	1,428,644
Visits at home	88,237	68,286	66,493	56,708	62,388
II Ambulances	2,033	2,133	2,062	2,022	2,053
Number of visits in Ambulances	1,457,920	1,330,670	1,627,521	1,545,416	1,541,645
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	349,238	322,393	354,070	345,029	300,707
of wich: under 1 year old	93,294	89,422	93,487	93,894	88,014
of wich: over 14 years old	1,041,412	928,092	1,107,761	1,100,013	1,168,914
of wich: over 60 years old	680,516	582,070	616,024	741,503	660,650
Visits at home	67,270	80,185	165,690	100,374	72,024
III Polyclinics	46	46	46	46	46
Number of visits in polyclinics	3,137,333	3,175,837	3,350,847	3,178,323	3,266,211
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	510,379	468,912	469,215	451,000	411,278
Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,626,954	2,706,925	2,881,632	2,727,323	2,854,933

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Fig. 3 Percentage of visits to Health Center, Ambulance, Polyclinic, 2018

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Within the primary healthcare service there are specific services for the care of the mother and the child, who provide services to this group of people. The Ministry of Health and social protection is the main data provider for data for the women and children consultants.

This consulting service for women is followed by the obstetrician physician and almost the number of first obstetric visits is approximately the same as the number of births reported in our country, during 2018, from which 61.0 % are visits conducted during durig 0-13 weeks and 12.9% are visits over 28 weeks, this distribution has remained unchanged in these years.

Tab. 2 Activity of women's consultation for 2014 -2018

Items	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Women's consultation	2,014	2,104	2,024	2,057	2,013
Number of physician in consultor	715	739	762	765	728
Number of midwife	2,749	3,003	2,827	2965	2,614
Number of total visits	299,502	284,208	269,834	272,177	243,594
Number of gynaecology visits	39,502	41,569	42,530	45,184	46,372
Number of obsetrical visits	260,000	242,639	227,304	226,993	197,222
- with physician	161,152	156,631	147,044	141,717	124,994
Number of pre obsetricale visits	33,304	32,490	30,734	32,787	29,517
of wich: 0÷13 jweek	21,697	20807	19,726	20268	18,027
14÷28 week	7,979	8059	7,377	8276	8,030
over 28 week	3,628	3624	3,631	4243	3,460
Number of pathological pregnancy womens	9,614	10,679	11,035	9,935	10,223
- nephropaty	532	667	699	772	696
- anaemia	2,807	3515	3,636	3168	3,223
- abortion risk	3,706	3717	3,584	3510	3,547
- others	2,569	2780	3,116	2485	2,757
Gynaecological diseases - total	16,485	13,748	17,028	15,083	20,390
1.The upper pelvic inflammatory	2201	1,615	2,836	2409	5,003
2. Inflammatory diseases of uterus	12,664	10,501	12,629	11046	14,123
3.Sexually transmitted diseases	1,013	871	1,020	1036	938
4.Sterility	607	761	543	592	326

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Tab. 3 ACTIVITY OF CHILD CONSULTATIONS FOR 2014-2018

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of child consultations	2,024	2,159	2,095	2,100	2,131
- urban	176	149	154	158	167
- rural	1,848	2,010	1,941	1,942	1,964
Visit's number in consultation	932,986	943,759	990,563	929,330	802,633
of wich: by physician	542,490	530,701	501,523	534,059	455,987
children's number registered in consultation	278,646	254,174	259,354	286,092	253,403
Number of breastfed children	24,729	22,382	20,928	20,702	18,988
of wich:					
up to 1 month old	4,490	4,160	3,969	4,292	3,815
1-2 months old	4,355	3,929	3,570	3,945	3,497
2-3 months old	4,409	3,756	3,571	3,481	3,302
3-4 months old	4,020	3,549	3,306	3,332	2,888
4-6 months old	4,558	4,232	3,629	3,473	3,575
6-12 months old	2,897	2,756	2,883	2,179	1,911
Number of children fed with artificial food	5,363	4,624	5,670	5,693	5342
of wich:					
up to 1 month old	478	434	385	498	532
1-2 months old	537	555	988	588	536
2-3 months old	765	682	782	842	696
3-4 months old	1,028	895	758	890	776
over 4 months old	2,555	2,058	2,757	2,875	2,802

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Hospital care service

With regard to public health hospital infrastructure, the number of hospital beds shows the availability of health care and coverage from this service of the population. Hospital service is provided by regional hospitals with basic and specialized services. Secondary medical services in our country are provided by 42 public hospitals with 8.185 beds counted in 2018.

Tab. 4 Aktiviteti i Institucioneve me Shtretër, 2014 – 2018

Activity indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of hospital institutions	42	42	42	42	42
Beds in hospitals	8,295	8,224	8,172	8,169	8,185
Hospitalized persons	257,047	276,901	275,165	273,046	279,018
Persons recovered	255,802	275,412	275,678	261,373	277,245
- from rura	88,515	99,206	91,772	80,911	75,030
- less than 1 year	14,302	13,150	22,773	21242	20283
- 60 years old	53,380	54,345	62,128	62936	66642
Days in bed realized	1,497,809	1,549,208	1,470,515	1,444,336	1,528,499
Bed occupancy in days	180.6	177.3	178.0	176.8	186.7
- in percentage	49.5	48.6	48.7	48.4	51.2
Average duration of hospitalization period	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5
Bed turn	31.0	31.6	33.6	32.8	33.9
Number of persons operated on	62,393	51,470	52,248	57,475	64,929

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

The number of hospitals and hospital beds is almost the same in recent years in Albania, also this number is low when compared with the countries of the region and we have 29 beds / 10,000 inhabitants for 2018.

From the viewpoint of distribution of hospitals they are mainly concentrated in Tirana, continuing with Elbasan, Korça, Vlora, Berat, etc. Also, as we said above, we have only information from the public sector, based on administrative records, the private hospital service has grown considerably and today there are 11 private hospitals in Albania.

During 2018 the average days of a patient's stay hospital was 5.5 days, with an increase by 2.8 % compare to one year before.

The child vaccination service in Albania is a well-established service, thanks to governmental care and policies from year to year, the child consultant achieves coverage in almost 95 % of all cases of vaccination. During 2018 there has been a slight decrease for the vaccination in the group Measles-Mumps-Rubella

Tab. 5 VACCINATION INDICATORS FOR THE CHILDREN, 2014-2017

Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Infants immunized against					
– tuberculosis	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.0	99.1
– diphtheria	98.5	98.8	98.7	99.0	99.8
– tetanus	98.5	98.8	98.7	99.0	99.8
– pertussis	98.5	98.8	98.7	99.0	99.8
– measles-mumps-rubella	97.6	97.8	96.3	95.7	94.1
– poliomyelitis	97.6	98.8	98.3	98.9	98.7

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Pjesë e kujdesit spitalor është dhe shërbimi obsetrik gjinekologjik, ku në të kryhet një kujdes i veçantë për gruan shtatzënë dhe për fëmijën e porsalindur.

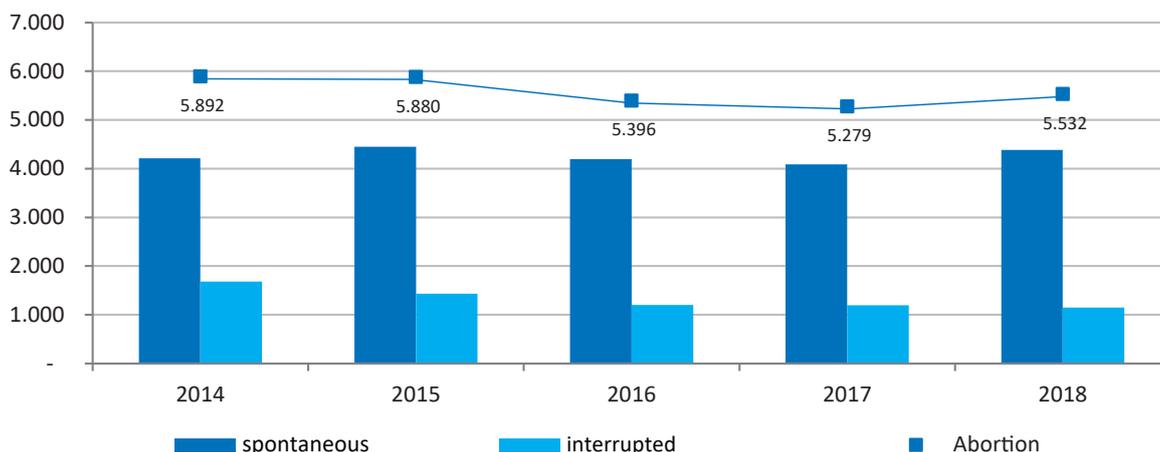
Numri i lindjeve në Shqipëri nga viti vit ka pësuar rënie, në tabelën e mëposhtme dallohet qartë që nga viti në vit njëkohësisht me uljen e lindjeve kemi dhe rënie të numrit të aborteve. Ne vitin 2018, vërehet një rritje e numrit të aborteve (4,6 %), rritje kjo e raportuar ne abortet spontane.

Tab. 6 BIRTHS AND ABORTION IN ALBANIA 2014-2018

Items	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Pregnancies	41,652	38,595	37,129	36,148	36,148
Live births	35,760	32,715	31,733	30,869	30,869
Abortion	5,892	5,880	5,396	5,279	5,279
spontaneous	4,213	4,447	4,193	4,086	4,086
interrupted	1,679	1,433	1,203	1,193	1,193
Abortion					
– per 1000 L.B	165	180	170	171	171
– per 1000 pregn.	141	152	145	146	146
Live birth. / Abort	6.1 : 1	5.6 : 1	5.9 : 1	5.8 : 1	5.8 : 1

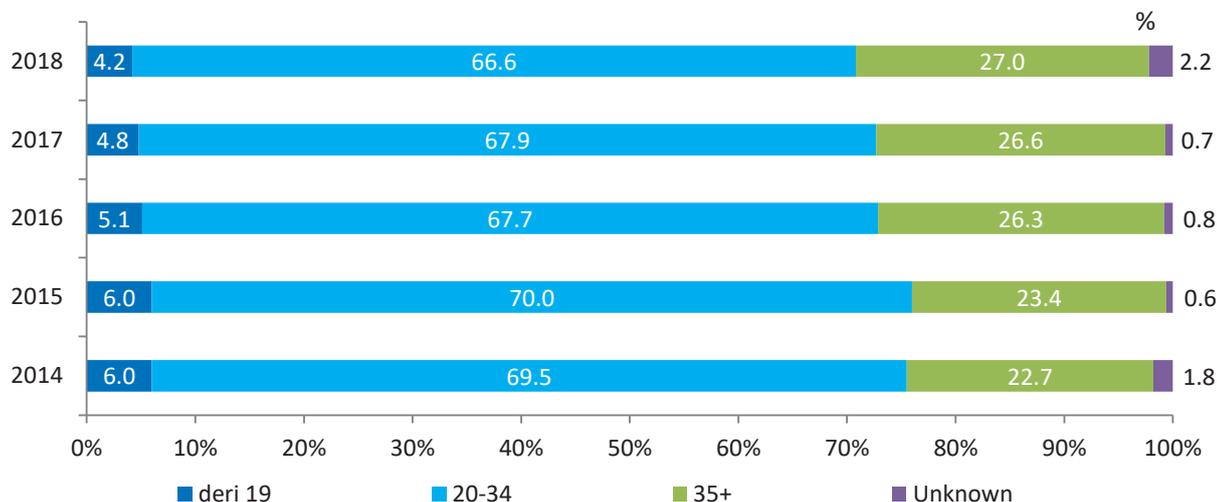
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

From the graph it is noted that there is a connection between the age and education level of the women.

Fig. 4 The number of abortions by the type, 2014-2018

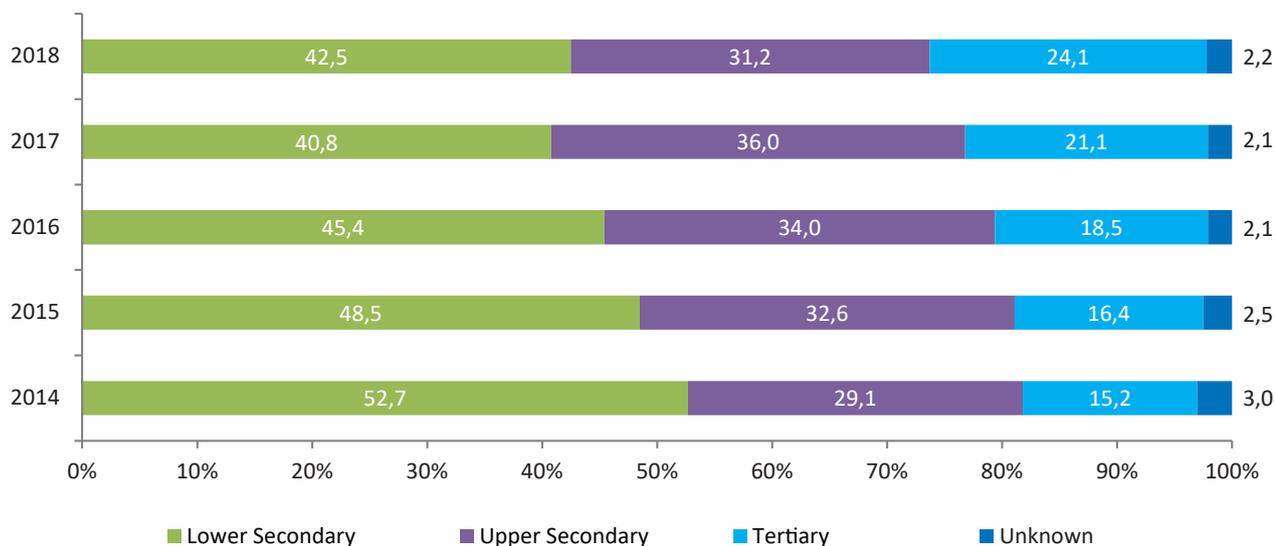
Most abortions in the country are carried out by women of the age group 20-34 (about 66.6 % versus the total number of abortions), while women over the age of 35 make up about 27.0% of the total. Abortions are observed less among women 14-19 years (4.2%).

Fig. 5 Percentage of abortions by age group of women, 2014 – 2018



Almost half the abortions are observed in women with a low level of education (42.5 % with primary education), while women with higher education carry out about 24.1 % of abortions.

Fig. 6 Percentage of Abortions by Women’s Education Level, 2014 – 2018



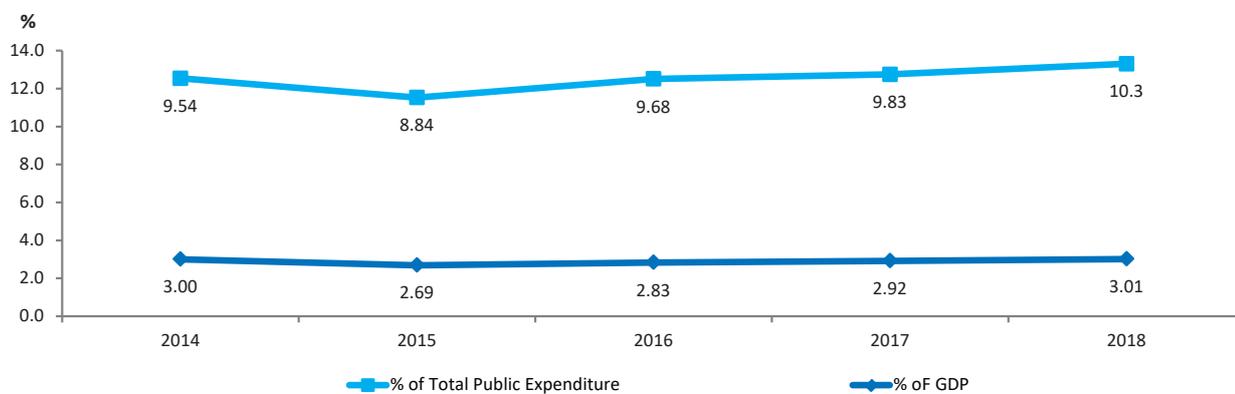
Expenditure on health

Health spending consists of public spending (government) and private spending, We are currently focused on indicators in the public sector, where they cover preventive, curative health services, mother and child health activities, emergency health benefits, etc.

Public expenditures in the health sector for 2018 were ALL 49.004 billion lek.

These expenditures account for 10.31 % of total public spending for 2018 and account for a weight of 3.01 % in total GDP. Public health spending as a percentage of GDP and total public spending has increased compared to 2017.

Fig. 6 Budget Expenditures in Health Care



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection

Definitions

Source of data

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

Morbidity disease is the proportion of cases of diseases in a defined population. It is measured by the prevalence or incidence of the disease. The spread of a disease can have serious impacts on other aspects of the population.

Incidence coefficient This coefficient shows the number of reported cases of a specific disease per 100,000 inhabitants during a given year. Incidence coefficient is a particular type of prevalence coefficient but differs from that to what is based on the number of new reported cases, which is not necessarily the number of people affected by the disease (some people may experience the disease more than once). Hospital illnesses The total number of patients hospitalized in all hospitals during a given calendar year with the major diagnosis that is part of the ICD9 / ICD10 classified disease category.

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

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

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

Days in bed realized: Average days during a year the bed in the hospital is busy. This indicator is calculated by the number of days bed divided by the number of hospital beds during a year.

Bed occupancy in days- Is the average number of days a bed is occupied. This indicator is calculated as number of days bed divided by the number of beds.

Average duration of hospitalization: Is the proportion of the number of days bed with the total number of persons recovered.

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

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

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



INTRODUCTION

Education plays a very important role in creating human capital and is one of the preconditions for a country's economic and social development. In Albania, the right to education is guaranteed by the Constitution, for all citizens without any distinction.

The documents through which education policies are expressed, are Development Strategies for Higher and Pre-University Education, as well as relevant laws.

While, are statistics that reflect on data and indicators, the educational activity carried out in the country.

The information in this publication, includes statistics on formal education that is carried out at all levels of the education, which consists of pre-university education and higher education.

Pre-university education includes pre-school education, primary and secondary education. Basic education by 9 year of schooling, it is compulsory, starts at age 6 and lasts 9 years. The student is required to attend basic education up to the age of 16. Basic education consists of two cycles: primary education that is conducted in grades 1 - 5 and lower secondary education, conducted in grades 6-9.

Upper secondary education includes: general education which performed in gymnasium, professional education and socio-cultural. The education service in the country, is provided by both public and non-public educational institutions.

INSTAT uses in data processing and calculation of education indicators, the international standard classification of education, ISCED 2011. This new version which is recommended previously by Eurostat and UNESCO, replaced the previous of 1997 version, at the same time and from all countries. For the first time, the new classification is implemented internationally, for data of the school year / academic 2012-2013.

The main findings

In 2018-2019, 84,4% of the population of the age group 3-22 years attended all levels of education.

The main indicators that measure participation of pupil and student in education, are the gross and net enrollments rate. These reports are considered particularly important in compulsory education, and especially in primary education. If the GER indicator is above 100.0% it means that age that may be smaller or bigger than those that belong to the theoretical population of a certain level. For example, if the GER in primary is 104.0%, it means that not only children aged 6-10 years old, but also 5 or older than 10 year olds, participate in that level. But if it is below than 100, it means that not all children of the official age group, have attended education for the given year. Net enrollment ratio - NER is always smaller than GER. This is because NER compares pupil of a certain age group enrolled of an educational level, with the population of that age group, that officially belongs to that level. For example, NER for primary education compares 6-10 year old enrolled in primary education with 6-10 year old population.

● Education

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

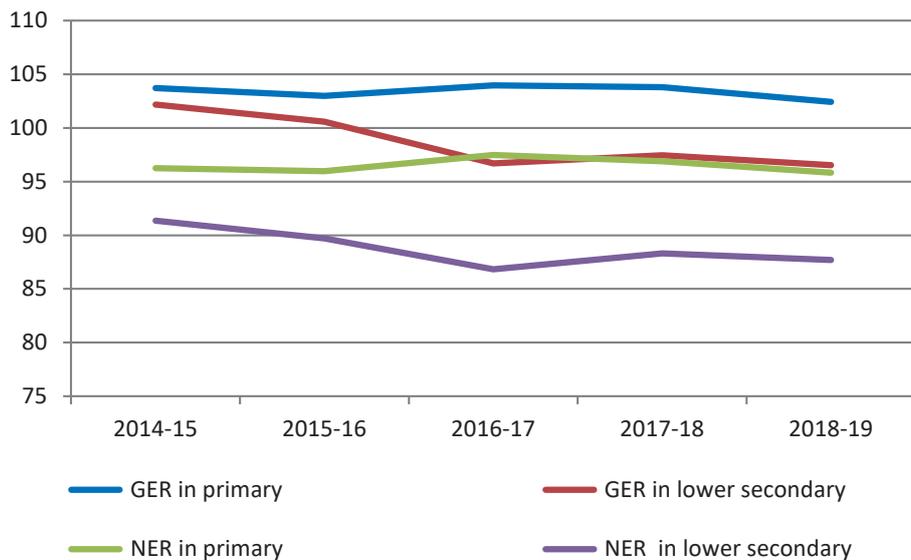
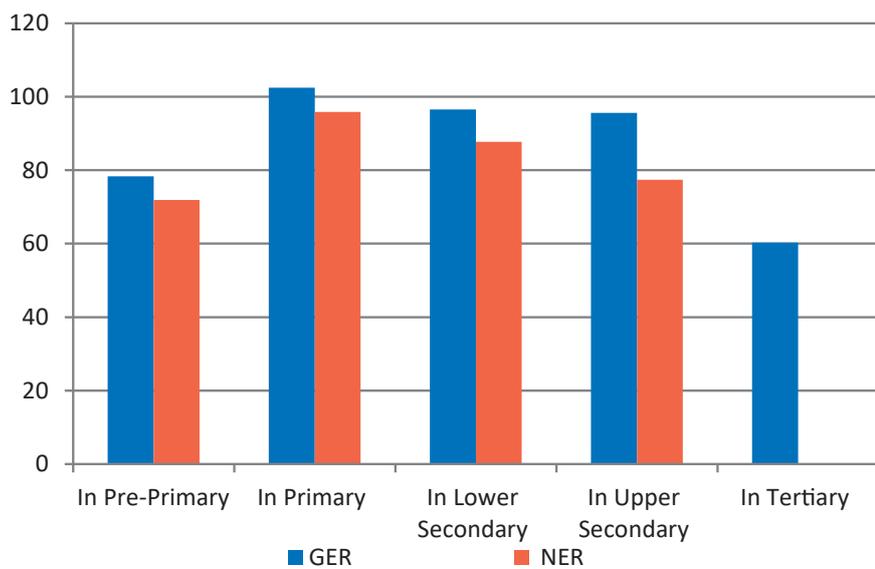


Fig. 2 Participation in education by levels GER, NER, year 2018-2019



Pre-school education is provided in kindergartens and preparatory classes, attended by children aged 3 to 5 years. The share of children in kindergartens is on a steady growth and in 2018 it reached 78,3 % compared to the population by age group.

Pre-university pupils are in a continuous decrease in absolute number, which have a drop of 15,9 % in 2018-19 compared to 2014-15.

Among these, the number of students in upper secondary is down by 16.7% in 2018-19 compared to 2014-2015.

While vocational education structured within secondary education, it is up by 2 percentage points compared to 2014-15.

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

Fig.3 Pupils in Upper secondary Gymnasium and Professional

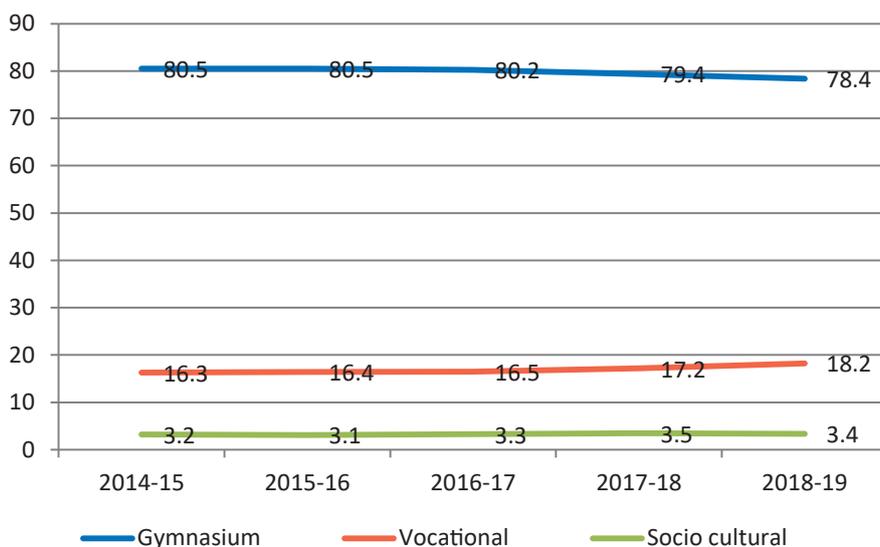
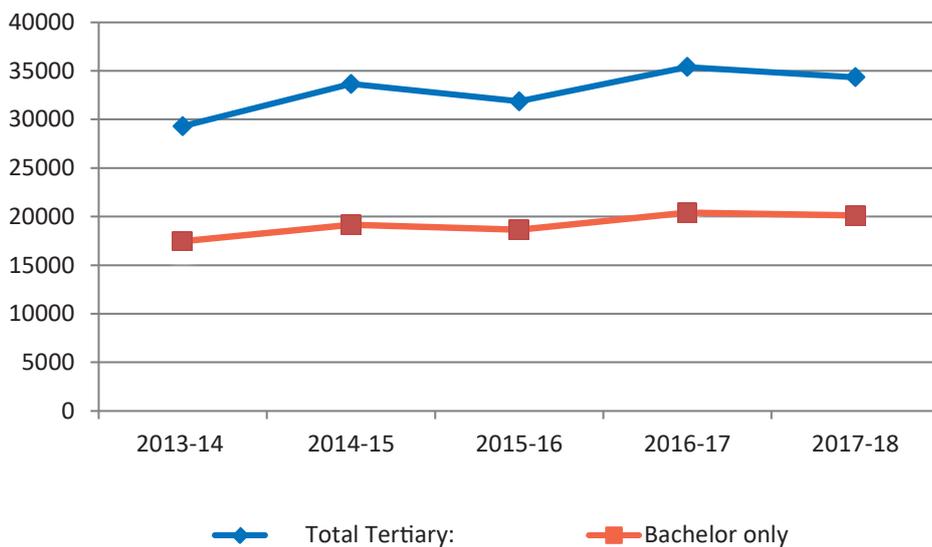


Fig.4 Graduates in Tertiary



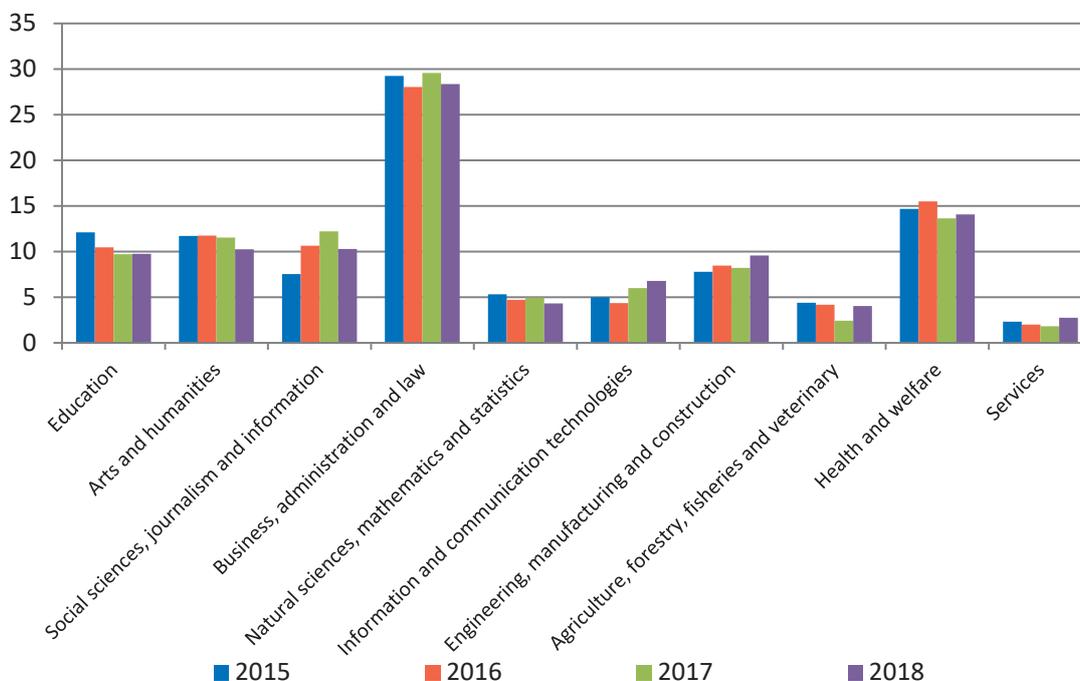
● Education

- Also, graduates of vocational education in 2018 have grown 1.8 times compared to 2014.

At Tertiary, 58.6 % of the total graduates of 34,331 in 2018 belong to Bachelor programs and 39.7 % belong to Master programs. The remaining 0.6% and 1.1% belong to the PhD graduates and the two-year programs (ISCED 5) respectively. The greatest number of graduates by broader fields of study

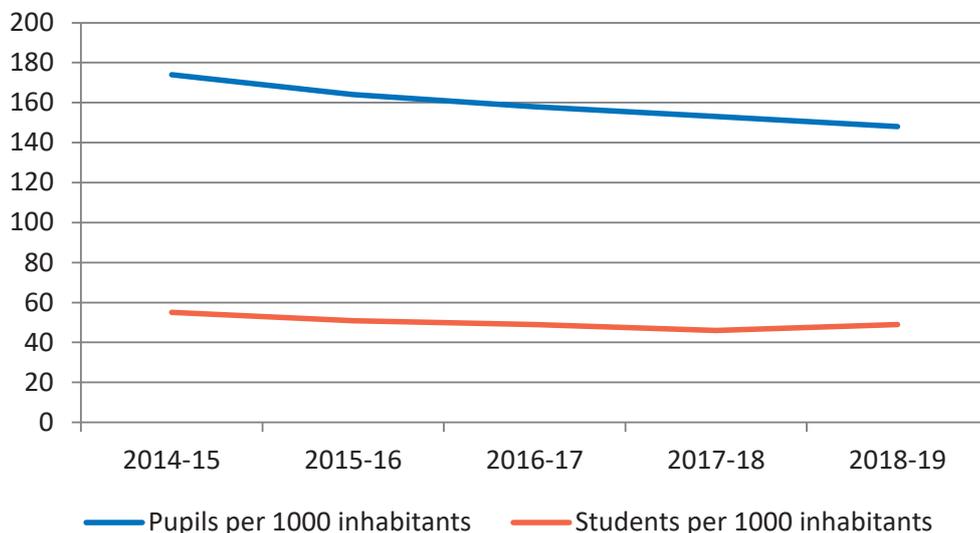
in tertiary, over the last four years, belongs that of “Business, administration and law” field. The second place occupies the field of “Health and wellbeing”, although the number of graduates at this field is as much as a half of those at the first place field. “Natural sciences” and “Engineering” still hold not very high values among graduates however “Engineering” is up to 1.8 percentage points, compared to 2015 and 2018.

Fig.5 Graduates by field of study



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

Fig.6 Number of pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants



Public spending on education are almost stable over the years.

Tab. 1 Public expenditure on education

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
%					
<i>in percentage of:</i>					
Total expenditure of State Budget	10,5	10,2	10,6	10,4	10,9
Gross Domestic Product	3,3	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,2

Source: Ministry of Finance & Economy

Tab. 5 Teaching staff

ISCED						number
Level	School / academic year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1+2	Teacher in basic education	24,777	25,007	24,866	24,790	24,712
3	Teacher in upper secondary education	8,671	8,942	9,042	8,941	9,003
6+7+8	Effective teaching staff in tertiary	4,626	4,609	4,325	4,696	4,844

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 6 Pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants

ISCED						
Level		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1+2+3	Pupils per 1000 inhabitants	174	164	158	153	148
5+6+7+8	Students per 1000 inhabitants	55	51	49	46	49

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 7 Students on tertiary by field of study

Academic year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	number
Field of study					2018-19
Education	13,654	11,236	11,779	10,689	10,062
Arts and humanities	17,588	17,095	17,278	15,441	14,348
Social sciences, journalism and information	10,462	13,073	10,004	12,259	14,086
Business, administration and law	42,089	41,523	36,471	30,233	33,447
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	10,473	6,719	7,816	6,325	7,060
Information and communication technologies	9,560	8,260	7,487	8,228	10,016
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	18,728	18,005	18,480	18,730	20,019
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	10,171	8,383	7,086	4,564	4,999
Health and welfare	22,780	21,550	20,900	19,837	20,727
Services	5,022	2,433	2,306	3,088	4,279
Unknown field	2,017	-	-	-	-
Total*	162544	148277	141410	131833	139043

According to: Manual of Field of study ISCED F-2013

*Isced 4 data is reclassified to Isced level 5.

Source: Administrative data from Ministry of Education Sport and Youth

● Education
● Tab. 8 Gross Enrolment Ratio by level of education - GER

Niveli		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19			%
ISCED									
0	Pre-Primary	82.3	83.3	81.5	80.3	78.3			
1	Primary	103.7	103.0	104.0	103.8	102.4	GER in primary		
2	Lower Secondary	102.2	100.6	96.7	97.4	96.5	GER in lower secondary		
3	Upper Secondary	96.9	93.2	94.7	93.9	95.6			
5+6+7+8	Tertiary	60.5	56.8	56.0	54.0	60.3			
0-8	Total level of education	86.6	84.3	83.6	82.8	84.4			

Tab. 9 Net Enrolment Rate by level of education - NER

Niveli		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19			%
ISCED									
0	Pre-Primary	75.4	76.9	77.7	76.3	71.9			
1	Primary	96.2	96.0	97.5	96.9	95.8	NER in primary		
2	Lower Secondary	91.4	89.7	86.8	88.3	87.7	NER in lower secondary		
3	Upper Secondary	75.6	74.7	77.1	76.7	77.4			

Tab. 10 Educational institutions

	2014 - 15		2015 - 16		2016 - 17		2017 - 18		2018 - 19	
	Public	Private								
Instituzione Arsimore										
Kindergartens	1,751	106	1,773	124	1,831	133	1,777	142	1,901	162
Institutions of basic education	1,372	121	1,284	120	1,249	121	1,220	125	1,144	125
Upper secondary schools	381	116	381	119	380	124	380	115	382	115
Institutions of tertiary education	14	27	12	23	13	23	13	24	13	26

Tab. 11 Graduated in tertiary education according to fields of study

Academic year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Field of study				
Education	12.1	10.4	9.7	9.7
Arts and humanities	11.7	11.7	11.5	10.2
Social sciences, journalism and information	7.5	10.6	12.2	10.3
Business, administration and law	29.2	28.0	29.6	28.4
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.3
Information and communication technologies	5.0	4.4	6.0	6.8
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	7.8	8.5	8.2	9.6
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	4.4	4.2	2.4	4.0
Health and welfare	14.7	15.5	13.6	14.0
Services	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Refer to ISCED F 2013

Methodology

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

Level 0 - Early childhood education - Early childhood / Pre-primary education

Level 1 - Primary education or first cycle of basic education

Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education or second cycle of basic education

Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education - Gymnasium / Professional

Level 4 - Post-secondary but not high education

Level 5 - Higher Education Short Circuit

Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent

Level 7 - Master or equivalent

Level 8 - Doctorate or equivalent

Definitions

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

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

Upper secondary education includes gymnasium and professional education, which is divided into lower technical(vocational) and higher professional education. The tables in the publication refer to gymnasium and higher professional education, which is also its main part.

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

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

Graduated in an educational program, is a pupil or student, who has successfully completed all program requirements. Gross Enrollment rate – GER, is number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

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

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

Data source

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





INTRODUCTION

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.

Statistical findings

Based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), during the period 2014-2018, the employment rate for persons aged 15 to 64 years old has had an increasing trend, from 50.5 % in 2014, to 59.5 % in 2018 (Tab. 1).

Tab. 1 Employment rate by sex and age-groups

%

Age-groups and sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	44.3	46.2	48.7	50.3	52.1
15-29	28.2	29.8	32.4	33.8	38.5
30-64	62.7	65.2	67.2	68.7	70.9
65+	8.9	8.6	10.1	12.0	14.4
15-64	50.5	52.9	55.9	57.4	59.5
Male	51.4	53.3	54.7	57.1	59.0
15-29	33.0	35.8	36.3	38.5	44.7
30-64	72.7	74.8	75.4	77.9	79.3
65+	12.4	12.0	14.3	15.9	18.7
15-64	58.0	60.5	61.9	64.3	66.7
Female	37.6	39.2	42.8	43.5	45.3
15-29	23.3	23.1	28.0	28.3	32.0
30-64	53.6	56.3	59.3	60.0	62.9
65+	5.7	5.3	6.0	8.4	10.3
15-64	43.4	45.5	49.7	50.3	52.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

- During all the period 2014-2018, the employment rate for females 15-64 years old has been lower compared to the males. In 2018, the difference among those two values of employment rate is 14.3 percentage points, presenting a light decrease compared with 2014 (14.6 percentage points). During the period of study, the employment rate has been fluctuating from the lower value in 2016 (12.2 pps) to the higher one in 2015 (15.0 pps) (Tab. 1).

Analysis by age shows that employment rates are lower for young age-groups (15-29 years old) compared to older ones (30-64 years old). In 2018, the employment rate for young people 15-29 years old is 38.5 %, whereas for those 30-64 years old is 70.9 % (Tab. 1).

The trend of youth employment rate has known an increase during the period 2014-2018, adding 10.3 percentage points in 2018 from 28.2 % in 2014. Analysis of youth (15-29) employment rate by gender, shows that it follows the trend of the population in working age (15-64) indicator,

being so higher for men then for women (Tab. 1).

Employment rates vary considerably according to the 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 during the whole period 2014-2018. In 2018, this indicator is 68.0 % for employed with tertiary education, 68.7 % for those with vocational upper secondary education, while the employed with general upper secondary education and those with up to 8/9 years school are 54.9 and 56.9 % respectively (Tab. 2)

Tab. 2 Employment rate by sex and education attainment

Education attainment and sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total (15-64)	50.5	52.9	55.9	57.4	59.5
	46.7	50.2	52.5	53.0	56.9
Upper secondary - vocational	64.5	63.8	64.5	68.3	68.7
Upper secondary - general	44.5	47.1	52.3	53.6	54.9
Tertiary	66.5	64.4	66.6	69.1	68.0
Male (15-64)	58.0	60.5	61.9	64.3	66.7
Up to 8/9 years school	53.0	55.5	57.2	58.7	62.7
Upper secondary - vocational	75.0	72.8	71.2	76.8	77.5
Upper secondary - general	53.4	57.9	62.1	63.2	64.5
Tertiary	70.6	71.4	69.4	73.2	73.8
Female (15-64)	43.4	45.5	49.7	50.3	52.4
Up to 8/9 years school	41.3	45.3	48.3	47.8	51.7
Upper secondary - vocational	48.2	50.6	54.9	54.8	54.6
Upper secondary - general	34.7	34.9	40.3	42.0	43.2
Tertiary	63.1	58.9	64.4	65.8	63.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

In 2018, the highest proportion in the employment of the population 15 years old and over belongs to the persons working in services sector, 42.9%, and those working in agriculture, 37.4 %, whereas industry employs only 19.7 % of the total employment. It is noticeable, that during 2014-2018, the weight of employed in agriculture decrease (by 5.3 percentage points) while there is an increase in the other two sectors: services and industry (by 3.0 and 2.3 pps respectively) (Tab. 3).

Tab. 3 Employment by sex and economic activity

% over the employed population 15 years old and over					
Economic activity and sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total employment	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969	1,230,852
Agriculture	42.7	41.3	40.2	38.2	37.4
Industry	17.4	18.5	19.3	19.4	19.7
Services	39.9	40.2	40.4	42.4	42.9
Male	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798	690,637
Agriculture	36.9	36.5	36.2	34.9	33.5
Industry	21.9	22.1	22.9	22.7	23.0
Services	41.1	41.4	40.9	42.5	43.5
Female	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170	540,215
Agriculture	50.2	47.7	45.4	42.5	42.3
Industry	11.6	13.8	14.7	15.1	15.5
Services	38.2	38.5	39.9	42.4	42.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

Analysed by gender, in 2018, employed females 15 years old and over work in agriculture for 42.3 %, whereas among 15 years old employed males, in agriculture work 33.5 % of them. Among employed females 15 years old and over, the percentage of those working in industry is 15.5 %, whereas the respective indicator for males is 23.0 %. The sector of services do not show big differences in employing females and males, with 43.5 % male and 42.2 % female working in it (Tab. 3).

Employees make up 44.5 % of total employed 15 years old and over in 2018, self-employed 34.0 % and unpaid family workers 21.6 %. Regarding differences by gender, in 2018, among employed males at the age 15 years old and over, 41.6 % of them are self-employed, whereas the respective indicator for females is 24.3 %. The opposite is noted among unpaid family workers where for the same year, the share among employed females 15 years old and over is 28.8 % while for males this percentage is only 15.9 %. There are no major differences in wage employment between males, 42.5 % and females 47.0 % (Tab. 4).

● **Tab. 4 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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total employment	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969	1,230,852
Employees	41.6	41.0	41.2	44.1	44.5
Selfemployed	26.0	29.2	34.9	35.8	34.0
Contributing family workers	32.4	29.8	23.9	20.1	21.6
Male	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798	690,637
Employees	42.1	39.9	39.7	42.3	42.5
Selfemployed	32.8	37.8	42.0	42.6	41.6
Contributing family workers	25.1	22.3	18.2	15.1	15.9
Female	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170	540,215
Employees	40.8	42.6	43.0	46.4	47.0
Selfemployed	17.2	17.6	25.7	26.8	24.3
Contributing family workers	42.0	39.8	31.2	26.8	28.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

The analysis of employment by occupation groups, show that 47.7 % of employed 15 years old and over work as “Skilled agricultural “ in 2018, followed by occupation groups of “Clerical, service and sales workers“ and “Managers, professionals, and technicians“ with respectively 19.4 % and

17.2 %. Employed in groups “Plant and machine operators, and assemblers“ and “Elementary occupations“ have a lower share with respectively 8.9 % and 6.0 % of employed 15 years old and over (Tab. 5).

● **Tab. 5 Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and occupation groups**

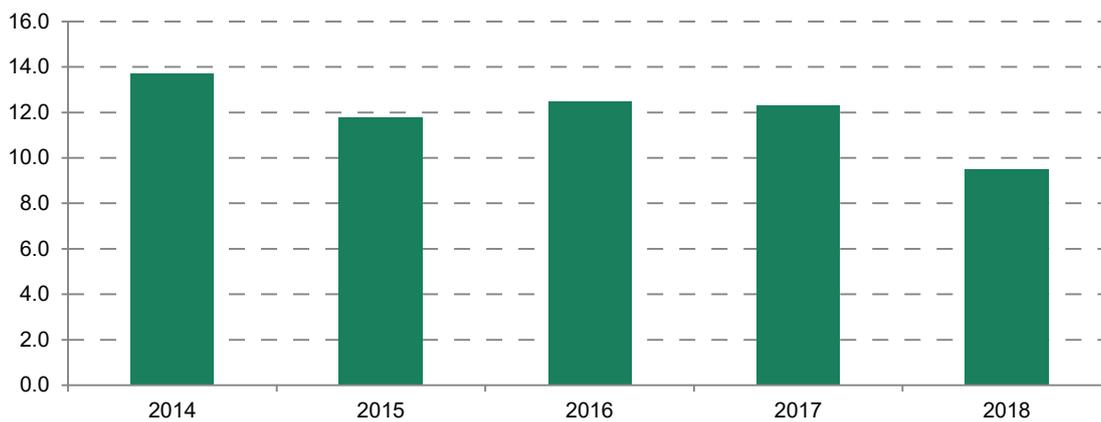
% over the employed population 15 years old and over					
Occupation-groups and sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969	1,230,852
Managers, professionals, and technicians	17.7	17.3	17.7	17.5	17.2
Clerical, service and sales workers	16.3	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.4
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	53.5	52.4	50.7	48.4	47.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	6.5	7.4	8.5	8.9
Elementary occupations	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.6	6.0
Armed forces	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
Male	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798	690,637
Managers, professionals, and technicians	15.6	14.2	15.3	14.9	13.9
Clerical, service and sales workers	17.9	19.8	19.1	19.9	21.1
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	53.2	53.2	51.5	50.2	49.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.3	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.8
Elementary occupations	5.3	4.8	5.3	6.0	5.2
Armed forces	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2
Female	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170	540,215
Managers, professionals, and technicians	20.4	21.5	20.8	20.8	21.4
Clerical, service and sales workers	14.2	15.5	16.0	16.8	17.3
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	53.9	51.2	49.6	46.1	45.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.2	5.8	6.4	8.9	9.0
Elementary occupations	6.2	5.8	7.0	7.3	7.1
Armed forces	0	0.2	0.1

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

Regarding the type of contract, the percentage of employees who had a job with a contract of limited duration decreased during 2014-2018, though the trend have known some fluctuation. From 13.7 % in 2014, the percentage of employees with this type of contract goes down in 11.8 % in 2015, and after an increase in 2016 and 2017 (12.5 and 12.3 % respectively) drops in 9.5 % in 2018 (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1 Percentage of employees with contract of limited duration

% over employees 15-64 years



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

● Data source

The data source for all of the information presented in this subchapter is the household Labour Force Survey. For the period 2014-2018, 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 per cent of them are in common. Data collection in the fieldwork is spread during all months of the year. The gathered data refers to a specific reference period named reference week. The reference week is the calendar week which starts on Monday and finishes on Sunday before the interview date.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

ANEX**Tab. 1 Employment by sex and age-groups**

Number

Age-groups and sex	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	1,037,061	1,086,612	1,157,177	1,194,969	1,230,852
15-29	198,929	205,355	211,461	219,750	267,998
30-64	807,146	850,444	908,506	930,681	906,843
65+	30,986	30,813	37,210	44,539	56,012
15-64	1,006,075	1,055,799	1,119,967	1,150,430	1,174,840
Male	585,679	620,612	650,201	678,798	690,637
15-29	118,726	129,678	126,322	134,026	159,674
30-64	446,325	470,137	498,115	516,418	495,668
65+	20,628	20,798	25,764	28,354	35,295
15-64	565,051	599,815	624,437	650,444	655,342
Female	451,382	466,000	506,976	516,170	540,215
15-29	80,203	75,678	85,139	85,723	108,324
30-64	360,821	380,307	410,391	414,264	411,174
65+	10,358	10,015	11,446	16,183	20,717
15-64	441,024	455,985	495,530	499,987	519,499

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018



UNEMPLOYMENT



INTRODUCTION

The unemployment rate is one of the key indicators in designing labour policies in a country. It represents the part of unemployed in the total labour force.

This subchapter provides an overview related to the actual unemployment statistics in Albania and the progress in the last five years. This allows a dynamic view of the situation of the unemployed persons in the labour market.

Statistical findings

During the 2014-2018, the unemployment rate for the population 15 years and over show a decreasing trend reaching the lowest rate of 12.3 % in 2018. In the same year, this indicator presents the value of 12.8 % for the population aged 15-64 years, decreasing by 1.3 percentage points compared to one year before and 5.1 percentage points compared to the beginning of the period in study, 2014 (Tab. 1).

The unemployment rate presents different tendencies by gender. During the period 2014-2018 in Albania, for the population aged 15 years and over there are lower female unemployment rates than for males. This difference is 0.8 percentage points in 2018 (12.7 % for males and 11.9 % for females). In the same year, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.9 percentage points for males, and by 0.7 percentage points for females aged 15 years and over compared to 2017 (Tab. 1).

Tab. 1 Employment by sex and age-groups

%

Sex and age-groups	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	17.5	17.1	15.2	13.7	12.3
15-29	32.5	33.2	28.9	25.9	23.1
30-64	13.3	12.5	11.8	10.8	9.2
15-64	17.9	17.5	15.6	14.1	12.8
Male	19.2	17.1	15.9	14.6	12.7
15-29	35.6	32.3	29.7	27.0	23.1
30-64	14.0	12.2	12.2	11.3	9.4
15-64	19.7	17.5	16.4	15.1	13.2
Female	15.2	17.1	14.4	12.6	11.9
15-29	27.4	34.7	27.8	24.0	23.1
30-64	12.3	12.9	11.2	10.1	9.0
15-64	15.5	17.4	14.6	12.8	12.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

- The unemployment rate varies according to the level of education. In 2014-2018, the unemployment rate for the 15-64 age group is still higher for people with general secondary education, that register a value as high as 15.8 %. For the same age group population, there is a significant difference, 4.1 percentage points, between the unemployment rate for persons with general secondary education and those with secondary vocational education throughout the whole period 2014-2018. With regard to the unemployed with tertiary attainment, the unemployment rate in 2018 increased by 0.4 percentage points compared to 2017. The increase in the unemployment rate is most noticeable for women that add 1.9 percentage points more compared to the previous year (Tab. 2).

During the period 2014-2018 for both males and females aged 15-64 years, the unemployment rate is higher for the general secondary education category than for those with vocational secondary education. Among persons with higher education, males aged 15-64 years old have lower rates of unemployment than females. The biggest difference is in 2015, where the unemployment rate for females was 5 percentage points higher than for males of this category. In 2018, the unemployment rate for males with higher education is 12.1 %, while for females is 15.8 % (Table 2). In 2018, for females with higher education, the unemployment rate increased by 1.9 percentage points compared to 2017 and for those with vocational education this indicator decreased by 2.3 percentage points (Tab. 2).

Tab. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and educational attainment

	%				
Sex and educational attainment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total (15-64)	17.9	17.5	15.6	14.1	12.8
Up to 8/9 years of education	15.1	14.0	13.3	12.9	10.6
Upper secondary - vocational	13.6	14.8	14.9	12.7	11.7
Upper secondary - general	25.2	23.2	18.9	17.2	15.8
Tertiary	17.3	19.2	17.1	13.8	14.2
Male (15-64)	19.7	17.5	16.4	15.1	13.2
Up to 8/9 years of education	18.7	16.1	15.5	15.2	11.7
Upper secondary - vocational	13.0	13.4	15.4	12.7	12.1
Upper secondary - general	26.4	22.0	18.2	17.1	16.2
Tertiary	16.1	16.6	16.5	13.7	12.1
Female (15-64)	15.5	17.4	14.6	12.8	12.3
Up to 8/9 years of education	10.8	11.6	10.8	10.2	9.4
Upper secondary - vocational	15.0	17.4	14.1	12.9	10.6
Upper secondary - general	23.0	25.5	20.3	17.5	15.0
Tertiary	18.3	21.6	17.6	13.9	15.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

If we refer to the duration of unemployment, the unemployed for one year or more, called the long-term unemployed, occupy most of the total unemployed aged 15-64 years, 67.4 % in 2018 (Tab. 3).

From 2014 to 2018, for the population aged 15-64, the share of long-term unemployed males among unemployed males is lower than the respective share of females. In 2018, the long-term unemployment ratios are 65.7 % for males and 69.8 % for females (Tab. 3).

Tab. 3 Long term unemployment by sex and educational attainment

% of unemployed for one year or more to total unemployed

Sex and educational attainment	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total (15-64)	64.3	66.0	66.6	65.0	67.4
Up to 8/9 years of education	65.7	70.1	69.7	67.5	73.0
Upper secondary - vocational	72.1	81.3	80.6	75.0	79.7
Upper secondary - general	63.2	62.2	65.5	63.1	62.7
Tertiary	59.3	57.9	54.2	56.9	59.9
Male (15-64)	60.9	65.8	65.3	63.4	65.7
Up to 8/9 years of education	61.6	67.5	66.8	65.1	70.7
Upper secondary - vocational	70.0	82.2	77.6	76.4	79.3
Upper secondary - general	59.1	61.6	63.4	59.9	57.4
Tertiary	57.2	59.7	54.7	54.5	62.4
Female (15-64)	70.0	66.3	68.4	67.6	69.8
Up to 8/9 years of education	74.2	74.4	74.6	71.8	76.3
Upper secondary - vocational	76.5	80.1	86.8	71.9	80.9
Upper secondary - general	71.4	63.2	69.0	68.7	73.2
Tertiary	61.0	56.7	53.9	58.9	58.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

● Unemployment

● In the economically inactive population (persons not classified as unemployed or employed) of the group age 15-64, the percentage of discouraged persons show the highest value in 2014 (14.2 %) and the lowest one in 2017 (8.2 %). This indicator decreased by 5.5 percentage points in 2018 compared to 2014 (Tab. 4).

Among economically inactive males 15-64 year old, during the whole period 2014-2018, the percentage of discouraged unemployed is greater than the equivalent percentage of females. In 2018, these values reach 13.7 % for males and 5.9 % for females. The difference is greater for the age group 30-64 years with 13.7 percentage points in favor of males (Tab. 4).

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

% of economically inactive population					
Sex and age-groups	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	10.0	8.3	7.2	5.5	5.7
15-29	11.1	9.1	7.4	5.3	6.7
30-64	17.7	15.5	14.4	11.4	11.2
15-64	14.2	12.1	10.7	8.2	8.7
Male	11.5	10.0	9.4	7.2	8.2
15-29	13.5	11.9	9.3	6.7	9.8
30-64	25.3	22.8	24.8	21.6	21.1
15-64	17.6	15.7	14.9	11.6	13.7
Female	9.1	7.2	5.7	4.4	4.1
15-29	9.3	6.9	5.6	4.1	4.4
30-64	14.9	12.7	10.2	7.8	7.4
15-64	12.3	10.0	8.1	6.2	5.9

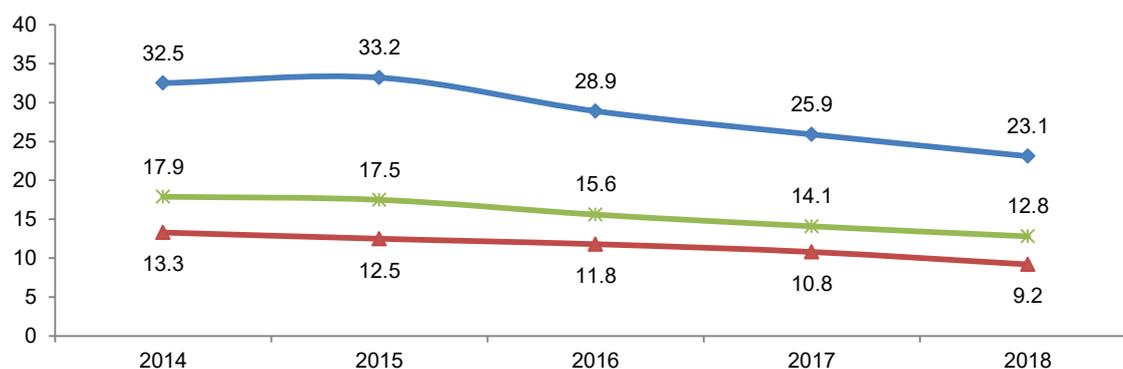
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

Youth unemployment trends

Young people are generally characterized by a higher unemployment rate compared to the other age groups. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15-29 increased till 2015 reaching the value of 33.2 % and falls then to 23.1 % in 2018. During the whole period in study,

this indicator is almost twice as high as the unemployment rate for the population aged 15 and over and 2.5 times higher than the population 30-64 years old (Fig.1).

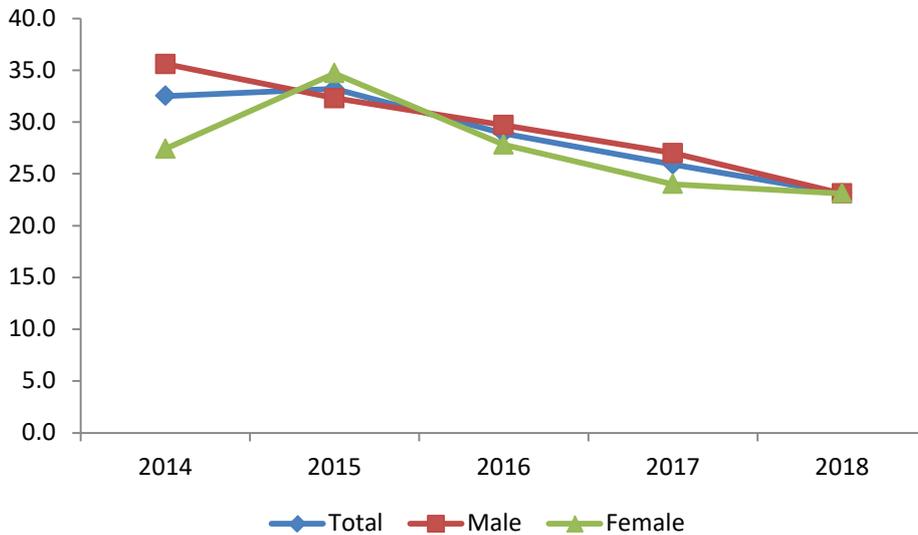
Fig. 1 Unemployment rate by age-groups



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

From 2014 to 2018, young males aged 15-29 have higher unemployment rates than females of the same age group, except for 2015 when this indicator is 2.4 percentage points higher for females than for males (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Unemployment rate for youth aged 15-29 years by gender



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

Among the economically inactive young people (15-29 years old), the percentage of the discouraged category, decrease by 4.4 percentage points in 2018, compared to 2014. The largest impact in this decrease is given by females of this age group, with 4.9 percentage points, compared to 2014 (Tab. 4).

In the population aged 15-29, a special group is identified, including young people who are neither employed nor attending education nor training. Throughout 2014-2018,

on average three out of ten young people aged 15-29 are part of this group. In 2018, young people who do not work and are not in education or training are 28.6 % of people in the same age group.

The proportion of females not in employment, education or training among females of the same age, is higher than the equivalent percentage for males, 32.7 % and 24.7 % accordingly (Tab. 5).

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

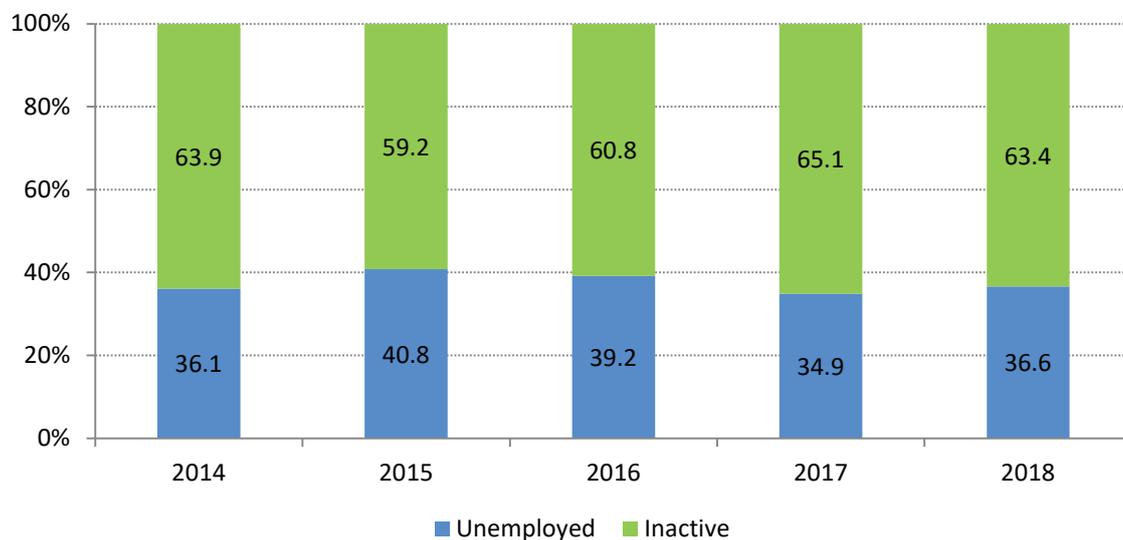
	%				
Sex and Activity status	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total (% of total young population of age 15-29)	34.5	32.8	30.0	29.7	28.6
<i>of which</i>					
Unemployed	36.1	40.8	39.2	34.9	36.6
Inactive	63.9	59.2	60.8	65.1	63.4
Male	31.8	29.4	27.5	25.6	24.7
<i>of which</i>					
Unemployed	52.9	52.5	50.6	49.6	50.4
Inactive	47.1	47.5	49.4	50.4	49.6
Female	37.3	36.6	32.9	34.4	32.7
<i>of which</i>					
Unemployed	21.2	30.5	28.4	22.4	25.7
Inactive	78.8	69.5	71.6	77.6	74.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

● Unemployment

● Analyzing the group of young people who are not employed or attending a school or training by economic activity status, it turns out that 63.4 % of them are economically inactive. From a gender perspective, 74.3 % of females that are not employed or attending a school or training is economically inactive in the labor market in 2018, while the same indicator is 49.6 % for males (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3 Share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training, by activity status



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018

Data source

As for employment indicators, the source of the data used to calculate the unemployment indicators in this subchapter is the Labor Force Survey implemented according to Eurostat and International Labor Organization recommendations. The survey is conducted near households and enables quarterly and annual indicators about labour market. Information on unemployment is given by gender, age groups, educational level, duration and unemployed categories.

Definitions

Unemployed include 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, retired, disabled, discouraged unemployed etc.).

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

ANEX

Tab. 1 Unemployment by sex and unemployment duration

Number

Sex and Unemployment duration	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	219,797	223,864	207,770	190,427	173,207
Less than 6 months	51,585	45,872	40,108	39,934	37,383
6 months to less than one year	26,871	30,170	30,093	27,185	19,057
One year or more	141,342	147,822	137,569	123,307	116,767
Male	138,851	127,770	122,805	116,147	100,024
Less than 6 months	35,739	26,498	25,059	26,079	24,570
6 months to less than one year	18,480	17,194	18,095	16,589	9,793
One year or more	84,631	84,078	79,651	73,480	65,661
Female	80,946	96,094	84,965	74,279	73,183
Less than 6 months	15,845	19,374	15,049	13,855	12,813
6 months to less than one year	8,390	12,976	11,999	10,597	9,263
One year or more	56,711	63,744	57,918	49,827	51,106

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2014-2018



INTRODUCTION

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

Main Findings

The average monthly consumption expenditures in 2018 are estimated to be 75,935 ALL or on annually basis, 911,215 ALL, taking into account that a household in Albania is composed by 3.7 persons on average.

The structure of the average monthly/annually consumption expenditure gives a clear overview of the household budget distribution. The largest share of the average monthly consumption expenditures goes for food and non-alcoholic beverages, 44.0 percent, a considerable part of which goes to products: meat and its products, milk and milk products/derivate, bread and cereals and eggs, fruits and vegetables. Regarding the expenditures that households dedicate for the dwelling for electricity, water, fuel, paid rent and small repairs, they compose 10.5 percent. The Albanian households dedicate for transport 6.8 percent of their total budget (Tab.1).

The average consumption expenditures by the type of households: The structure of the consumption expenditures by the type of households shows a part of the overview of the socio-economic situation of Albanian households. The level and the structure of consumption expenditures differ depending on the size and the composition of the household which directly affect the distribution of the household budget. Households composed by one person spend more on food compared with the other types of households, 50.0 percent. While, the highest consumption expenditures for alcoholic beverages and tobacco are recorded in households with three or more adults without children 4.0 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on clothing and footwear result in households composed by two adults with children and three or more adults with children respectively 5.0 and 4.7 percent. The presences

of children in households with three or more adults with children increase the expenditures on transport 7.7 percent of the budget. The highest expenditures on education are recorded in households composed by three or more adult without children 4.2 percent. Regarding the expenditures on health, the highest expenditures are recorded composed by two adults without children 5.7 percent. Households composed by two adults without children show the highest consumption expenditures in furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling compared to the other types of households, 6.1 percent. Expenditures regarding on restaurants and hotels, are highest in households composed by an adult, 6.8 percent. Households composed by two adults with children show the highest consumption expenditures on recreation and culture, 3.3 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on communication are recorded in households composed by an adult, 4.0 percent (Tab. 2).

Average monthly consumption expenditures by household size: The analysis of the consumption expenditures structure by household size completes the overview of the socio-economic for each category of its classification. The highest consumption expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages result from households composed by one person living alone, 50.0 percent followed by the households composed by two persons with 47.9 percent. The highest value of consumption expenditures on alcoholic beverages and tobacco are recorded in households composed by seven or more persons, 4.3 percent. Households composed by one person, show the highest consumption expenditures for housing, water, electricity and paid rent, 15.2 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on transport are estimated in households composed by six persons, 7.9 percent. Households composed by two persons recorded the highest value on consumption expenditures for health, 5.7 percent. For the education expenditures, households that dedicate the highest expenditures among other types, are recorded in those with four or five persons, 4.3 percent. The highest consumption expenditures on furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling are recorded in households composed by two and five persons compared to with the other types, 6.1 and 6.0 percent. Households with seven or more persons and five persons have shown the highest percentage of the total consumption expenditures, for clothing and footwear, 5.1 and 4.8 percent. The highest expenditures on restaurants and hotels are recorded on households composed by one person, 5.1 percent (Tab. 3).

Data Sources

The data described in this material refer to the Household Budget Survey 2018. The unit observed is the usual households and their members, households which are usual residents in Albania during the respective year of the data collection. Persons living in collective dwellings and other specific institutions are not involved in the survey. The Household Budget Survey was conducted for the first time in 1999-2000 and was representative only for urban areas, continuing later on in 2006-2007, 2008-2009¹ and since 2014 is continuously. From 2006-2007 the survey is spread in the whole Albanian territory including urban and rural areas and also representative in prefecture level.

The Household Budget Survey in 2018 was conducted by INSTAT throughout the whole year, with a sample of 9,384 households. At the end of the survey there were around 7,559 interviewed households distributed uniformly in the whole Albanian territory. The households' response rate, calculated as the ratio of the number of interviewed households with the number of selected households, expressed as a percentage is 80.6 percent. The sample selection follows a two-step procedure. The first step units (PSUs) are the Census homogeneous² areas, with a proportional probability to the size of the Census area. In the second step, within each selected area in the first step, is selected by the method of systematic selection with equal probability a fixed number of 12 households. The selection in both steps is done in a random way by providing a representation also at the prefecture level. The total households sample was divided into 4 sub-samples of three months, which were geographically spread homogeneously throughout the year, to reflect the seasonal changes. Consequently, each month were interviewed about 782 households spread evenly.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Child is considered every person under 18 years old.

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

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

Tab. 1 Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures of households and their structure, 2018

Main group of consumption	Type of households						Albania
	One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	50.0	49.9	47.9	43.4	42.7	42.4	44.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5
Clothing and footwear	2.8	4.4	3.3	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.2	12.5	11.6	11.5	9.9	9.2	10.5
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Health	5.0	3.1	5.7	2.7	3.9	4.3	4.2
Transport	2.5	1.6	5.0	7.1	7.5	7.7	6.8
Communication	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6
Recreation and culture	2.3	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.7
Education	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	4.2	4.1	3.0
Restaurants and hotels	4.3	6.8	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.1	7.1	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.2	6.9
Total average consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2018

Tab. 2 Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by the type of households, 2018

Main group of consumption	Type of households						Albania
	One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	50.0	49.9	47.9	43.4	42.7	42.4	44.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5
Clothing and footwear	2.8	4.4	3.3	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.2	12.5	11.6	11.5	9.9	9.2	10.5
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Health	5.0	3.1	5.7	2.7	3.9	4.3	4.2
Transport	2.5	1.6	5.0	7.1	7.5	7.7	6.8
Communication	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6
Recreation and culture	2.3	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.7
Education	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	4.2	4.1	3.0
Restaurants and hotels	4.3	6.8	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.1	7.1	5.9	7.9	6.7	7.2	6.9
Total average consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2018

Tab. 3 Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by household size, 2018

Main group of consumption	Household size							Albania
	One person household	With 2 members	With 3 members	With 4 members	With 5 members	With 6 members	With 7+ members	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	50.0	47.9	44.3	42.5	42.5	41.5	42.2	44.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2.4	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.5
Clothing and footwear	2.8	3.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.2	11.6	11.1	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.3	10.5
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8
Health	5.0	5.7	3.9	3.0	3.6	5.3	4.9	4.2
Transport	2.5	4.9	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.7	6.8
Communication	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6
Recreation and culture	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.7
Education	0.6	1.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.0
Restaurants and hotels	4.3	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.1	6.0	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.9
Total average consumption expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2018



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 for 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 realized through the other special household surveys.

MAIN STATISTICAL FINDINGS

Indices-changing on time

The average annual change of consumer price index in 2018 is 2.0 %. The most annual average increase by 2.7 % it was noticed in the "Food and non-alcoholic" group, meanwhile the most decrease it was noticed in the "Health" group by 0.2 %.

Analyzing the CPI for the period 2014-2018, it is noticed that prices of goods and services for the whole basket increased by 7.4%. The most increased it was noticed in the "Food and non-alcoholic" group by 14.9 %, followed by "Education" group by 14.3 %, "Alcoholic beverage and tobacco" group by 10.5 %, "Recreation and culture" group by 6.3 %, etc. On the other hand the most decrease of price it was noticed in the "Health" group by 3.0 %, followed by "Clothing and footwear" by 2.4 %, "Transport" by 0.6 % etc.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Retail price are collected by price collectors through the direct interview in the eleven locations (town) of Albania (Tirana, Durrës, Elbasan', Vlorë, Korçë, Shkoder, Berat, Lezhë, Dibër and Gjirokaster) sampled on the basis 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 and the latest 12 month to the average of the previous 12 months.

● ● ● **Tab. 1 Average CPI by main groups**

December 2015=100

COICOP		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
000000	Total of all items		100.0	101.3	103.3	105.4
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages		100.1	103.3	107.3	110.2
02.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco		99.1	100.9	101.6	103.5
03.	Clothing and footwear		100.2	99.1	98.0	99.4
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules		100.6	100.6	101.6	104.5
05.	Furniture household and maintenance		99.5	100.2	99.8	99.8
06.	Medical care		101.1	100.1	100.1	99.9
07.	Transport		101.0	98.1	100.0	102.5
08.	Communication		100.6	100.2	100.5	101.1
09.	Recreation and culture		99.6	100.9	102.4	105.1
10.	Education service		96.7	100.2	100.9	101.5
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants		99.4	100.0	100.2	101.1
12.	Goods and varios services		100.2	101.2	103.4	103.6

Source: INSTAT

Tab. 2 Average CPI by main groups

COICOP		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
000000	Total of all items	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.0
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	2.2	4.4	3.2	3.9	2.7
02.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	7.0	5.8	1.8	0.7	1.8
03.	Clothing and footwear	-1.9	-1.7	-1.1	-1.1	1.5
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules	1.3	-0.5	0.0	1.0	2.8
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	-0.6	-0.2	0.8	-0.4	0.0
06.	Medical care	-4.5	-1.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.2
07.	Transport	0.8	-2.1	-2.8	1.9	2.4
08.	Communication	-0.4	1.5	-0.4	0.3	0.7
09.	Recreation and culture	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.7
10.	Education service	3.5	8.9	3.6	0.7	0.6
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.9
12.	Goods and varios services	6.7	-0.4	0.9	2.2	0.2

Source: INSTAT

Tab. 3 AVERAGE CPI by main groups and subgroups

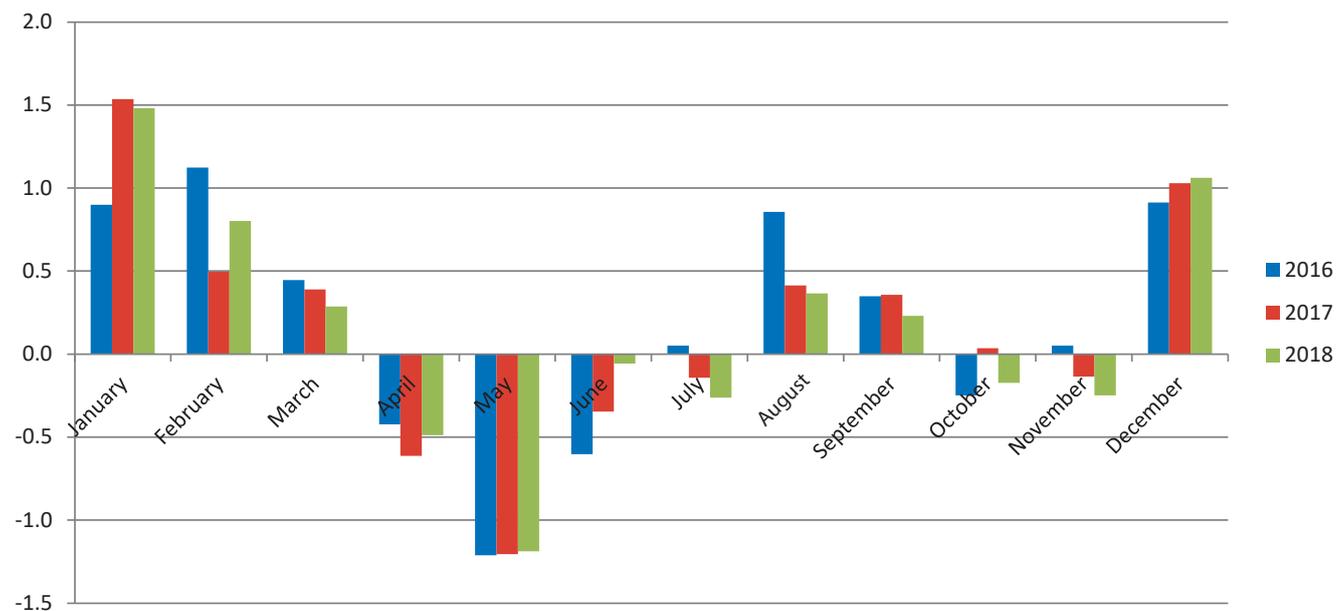
Previous year =100

Kodi	Grupet	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
000000	Total of all items	101.6	101.9	101.3	102.0	102.0
01.	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	102.2	104.3	103.3	103.9	102.7
01.1.	Food	102.4	104.5	103.5	104.1	102.8
01.1.1.	Bread and cereals	98.8	99.9	99.1	100.1	99.8
01.1.2.	Meat	100.1	100.1	99.0	100.6	100.9
01.1.3.	Fish	100.0	101.1	101.8	104.5	102.3
01.1.4.	Milk, cheese, and eggs	100.6	98.5	100.9	103.3	100.9
01.1.5.	Oils and fats	94.2	98.9	100.4	97.7	101.8
01.1.6.	Fruits	110.9	115.0	117.4	111.3	105.6
01.1.7.	Vegetables included potatoes	112.4	117.0	111.0	111.5	112.9
01.1.8.	Sugar ,jam honey, syrup, chocolates and sweets	96.3	100.8	103.0	102.5	99.1
01.1.9.	N.e.c. Food	98.8	102.6	101.0	101.4	101.5
01.2.	Non-acoholic beverages	98.2	100.0	99.7	100.4	99.9
01.2.1.	Coffee, tea and cacao	97.5	98.6	100.1	101.2	98.8
01.2.2.	Mineral water beverages and soft beverages	98.6	100.9	99.5	99.9	100.7
02.	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	107.0	105.8	101.8	100.7	101.8
02.1.	Alcoholic beverages	100.6	103.1	102.6	101.0	100.3
02.2.	Tobacco	111.9	107.8	100.9	100.2	102.6
03.	Clothing and footwear	98.1	98.3	98.9	98.9	101.5
03.1.	Clothing	97.8	97.4	98.9	99.3	101.2
03.1.2.1.	Men's clothing	96.5	96.4	98.0	100.1	99.3
03.1.2.2.	Women's clothing	95.0	95.7	97.5	97.5	101.7
03.1.2.3.	Children's clothing	101.5	98.4	100.7	98.5	104.3
03.2.	Footwear	99.0	100.7	99.0	98.0	102.0
03.2.1.1.	Men's footwear	96.7	100.8	97.4	97.1	101.1
03.2.1.2.	Women's footwear	100.4	101.1	99.1	99.5	101.8
03.2.1.3.	Children's footwear	101.6	100.5	100.8	97.0	106.8
04.	Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules	101.3	99.5	100.1	101.0	102.8
04.1	Rent	100.1	99.3	99.3	100.9	102.9
04.3	Maintenance	102.4	100.4	99.0	100.1	102.2
04.4	Supplying with water	100.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	117.5
04.5	Fuel and power	100.1	98.9	102.0	101.9	100.5
05.	Furniture household and maintenance	99.4	99.9	100.7	99.6	100.0
05.1.	Decor furniture, carpet, floor coverings and repairs	98.3	98.9	100.5	99.2	100.0
05.1.1.	Furniture and major household equipment	98.1	98.8	100.5	99.1	100.0
05.1.2.	Carpet and other floor coverings	100.7	99.6	100.6	99.2	100.0
05.2	Household textiles	102.0	101.8	100.8	97.7	100.8
05.3	Household appliances	98.4	99.7	100.1	98.1	99.9
05.3.1.2.	Washing, drying and dishwshing machine	97.5	100.9	100.9	97.2	101.6
05.3.1.3.	Cooking equipment	96.2	98.1	98.4	102.3	101.8
05.3.1.4.	Heats and air condition	98.5	99.6	102.3	99.1	100.9
05.4	Glasswares, table-cloths and kitchen utensils	101.2	101.0	101.5	99.6	102.0
05.6.	Goods and services for household maintenance	101.2	100.5	100.7	100.2	99.4
06.	Medical care	95.5	98.1	99.1	100.0	99.8
06.1	Medicments and other pharmaceutical product	94.7	96.8	97.9	99.8	99.9
06.2	Medical, premedical and dental services	101.2	101.3	102.3	102.2	100.1
06.3	Hospital services	94.0	100.7	101.1	100.1	98.8
07.	Transport	100.8	98.0	97.1	101.9	102.4
07.1	Purchase of transport vehicles	99.4	99.8	99.8	95.1	98.2
07.2	Equipment operations of personal transportation	101.4	96.4	94.9	103.8	103.3
07.3	Transport services	100.7	99.7	100.6	99.8	101.0
08.	Communication	99.6	101.5	99.6	100.3	100.7
08.1.1.	Mail service	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
09.	Recreation and culture	100.2	100.6	101.4	101.5	102.7
09.1.	Audiovisual, photografic equipment and their repair	100.0	101.5	98.2	98.8	98.2
09.4	Entertainment and cultural services	98.9	97.5	100.5	101.1	100.6
09.5.	Newspapers, books and scholar equipment	101.6	102.3	102.1	101.4	104.2
10.	Education service	103.5	108.8	103.6	100.7	100.6
11.	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	102.1	100.8	100.7	100.1	100.9
11.1.	Catering	102.2	100.6	100.7	100.1	100.8
11.2	Accommodation booking service	101.4	102.2	101.0	100.1	101.6
12.	Goods and varios services	106.7	99.5	101.0	102.2	100.2
12.1	Personal care	101.3	99.0	100.1	100.2	100.3

Source: INSTAT

● Consumer price

● **Tab. 4 Monthly rate of Consumer Price Index, January 2016-December 2018**



Source: INSTAT

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Findings

162,835 enterprises are active at the end of year 2018, of which 40,953 are farmers registered to tax offices with unique code. During 2018 are registered 20,279 active enterprises of which 16.9 % are juridical persons; 24.5 % of active enterprises continue economic activity since 2011.

Economic activity

Producers of services continue to dominate in the Albanian economy, 65.0% of active enterprises. Economic activity "Retail trade except for motor vehicles and motorcycles" represents 21.6% of the enterprises, while "Accommodation and food service" represents 12.4%.

Economic activity "Trade" is also preferred in decision making for a new activity and represents 23.2% of enterprises registered during 2018.

Size of enterprises

Big enterprises with 50 and more employed represent only 1.2 % of total enterprises and their contribution on employment is 48.1 %. Approximately 89.4 % of enterprises are enterprises from one to four employed. Mostly of them, 75.9 % have only one employee.

In the group of Producers of Services, enterprises with 50 and more employees are concentrated in the activity of "Manufacturing", with 23.2% of them, while in the Producers of goods the highest number of enterprises is concentrated in the activity "Public administration and defence; compulsory social activities", with 13.9% of total enterprises with 50 or more employees.

Enterprises by prefectures

About 49.5 % of total active enterprises are located in Tirana, Fier and Korça. Prefecture of Tirana counted the highest number with 53,767 enterprises and the prefecture of Kukës counted the lowest ones with 1,974 enterprises. The situation has been the same during last year.

Dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all municipalities as well as the prefectures. Tirana, Durrës and Shkodër municipalities are concentrated 51.4 % of producers of services.

Foreign and joint enterprises

Enterprises with foreigner owner or foreigner and Albanian partners covered 3.8 % of total active enterprises compared to 3.9% of active enterprises in 2017 and employ 9.6% of total employees.

Enterprises from European countries represent 64.8 % of total foreign and joint enterprises. Enterprises with partners from Italy and Greece are 52.8 % of total foreign and joint enterprises. Economic activity such as: Management consultancy activities and wholesale trade are mainly with foreigner owners or co-owners. Municipalities Tirana and Durrës counted 77.1 % of total foreign and joint enterprises.

Female owner/administrator

In 2018 women as owners /administrators cover 25.7% of total active enterprises out of 29.7 % on year 2017. Concentration of women as owners or administrators is higher in trade activity with 39.5 %. The highest percentage of enterprises managed by women is in prefecture of Tirana with 41.4 %. Enterprises led by women are mainly micro enterprises with 1-4 employed and represent 91.2 % of this group. However 19.6 % of big enterprises, with 50 and more employed are managed or owned by women out of 24.2 % on year 2017.

Local units

In 2018 are 172.554 active local units of which 161,227 have just one location
Multi-location enterprises are 1,608 and represent only 1,0 % of total number of active enterprises and employ 26.6 % of total employment. Financial activities have the highest number of employees for enterprises with more than one location. Local units are concentrated in the municipalities of Tirana, Fier and Elbasan with 54.1% of the total number of active local units.

Economic development by regions, NUTS 3

In terms of regional division, the most developed region is the central region including Tirana and Elbasan counties. 41.3% of active enterprises are concentrated here. Almost the same situation is faced with enterprises registered this year, with 48.7%. The contribution in employment is 54.4 %. Trade activity predominates over other activities, with 31.6%. This phenomenon is similar in all prefectures as well as all municipalities.

Farmers

Farmers which sell their products are registered to tax offices and provide a unique Identification Number to Persons of Taxation (NIPT). Registration process make available for farmers to have legal personality and to be part of statistical business register. Number of farmers at the end of year 2018 is 40,953 out of 36,520 in year 2017.

Sources

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

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

Administrative sources:

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

Statistical sources

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

Definitions

Legal unit

Legal unit is not direct statistical unit. Legal unit can be: Legal person, whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own or are members of him;
Physical person, who is engaged in an economic activity in its own right.

Enterprise

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

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

Local unit

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

NACE classification

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

Tab. 1 Active enterprises by characteristic

End of the year 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Active enterprises	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452	162,835
Active enterprises registered during year	17,377	56,787	31,377	24,924	20,279
Active unit local	124,508	163,661	173,361	174,306	172,554
Active enterprises with female owner / administrator	28.46	31.33	26.76	29.7	25.7

*Source: Business Register***Tab. 2 Active enterprises by legal form**

End of the year 2014-2018

Legal Form	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452	162,835
Farmers		19,543	31,372	36,520	40,953
Physical person	85,654	103,414	100,955	98,264	93,048
Juridical person	26,883	29,331	28,352	27,668	28,834
Limited Liability Companies	21,153	23,643	22,424	22,208	23,132
Joint Stock Companies	874	911	821	801	848
Public Enterprises	941	935	980	932	939
Public Administration	768	498	797	804	844
NGO, Intern. Organization	2,378	2,410	2,465	2,272	2,413
Other Companies	769	934	865	651	658

*Source: Business Register***Tab. 3 Active enterprises by ownership**

Pronësia	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452	162,835
Albanian	107,291	146,349	155,042	156,157	156,576
Foreigner and Joint	5,246	5,939	5,637	6,295	6,259

Source: Business Register

Tab. 6 Active enterprises by size

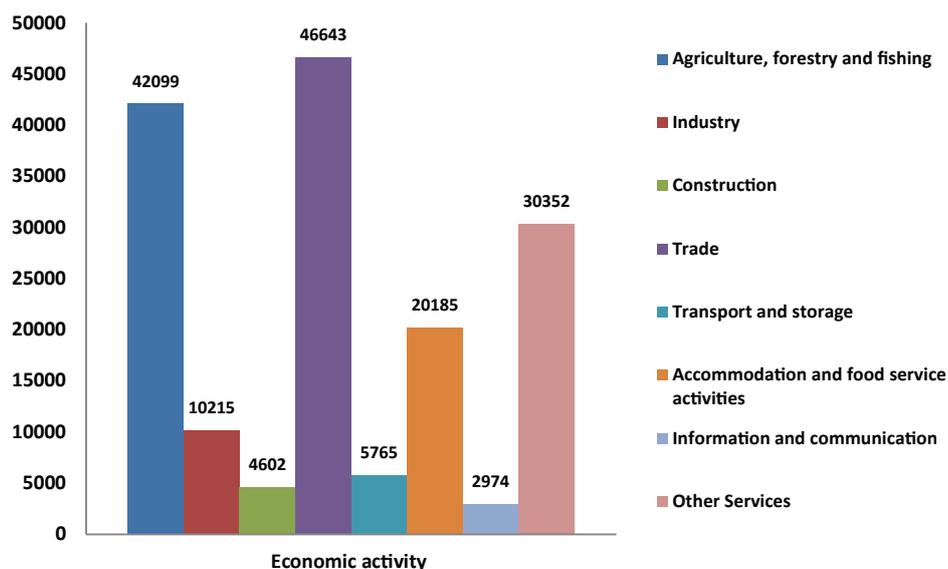
End of the year 2014-2018

Size by the number of employed	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	112,537	152,288	160,679	162,452	162,835
1-4	101,025	136,470	145,456	146,304	145,549
5-9	5,387	8,172	7,631	8,023	8,518
10-49	4,647	5,994	5,902	6,297	6,801
50+	1,478	1,652	1,690	1,828	1,967
Producers of goods	16,989	37,950	48,585	53,250	56,916
1-4	13,273	33,255	44,179	48,819	52,269
5-9	1,603	2,080	1,865	1,842	1,858
10-49	1,562	1,971	1,877	1,851	1,987
50+	551	644	664	738	802
Producers of services	95,548	114,338	112,094	109,202	105,919
1-4	87,752	103,215	101,277	97,485	93,280
5-9	3,784	6,092	5,766	6,181	6,660
10-49	3,085	4,023	4,025	4,446	4,814
50+	927	1,008	1,026	1,090	1,165

Source: Business Register

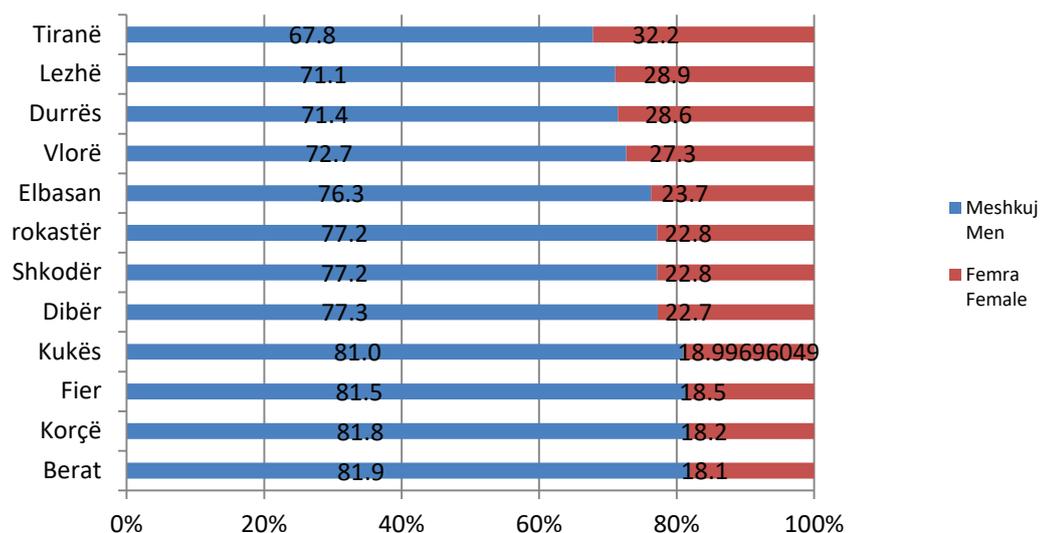
Business register

Fig. 1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2018



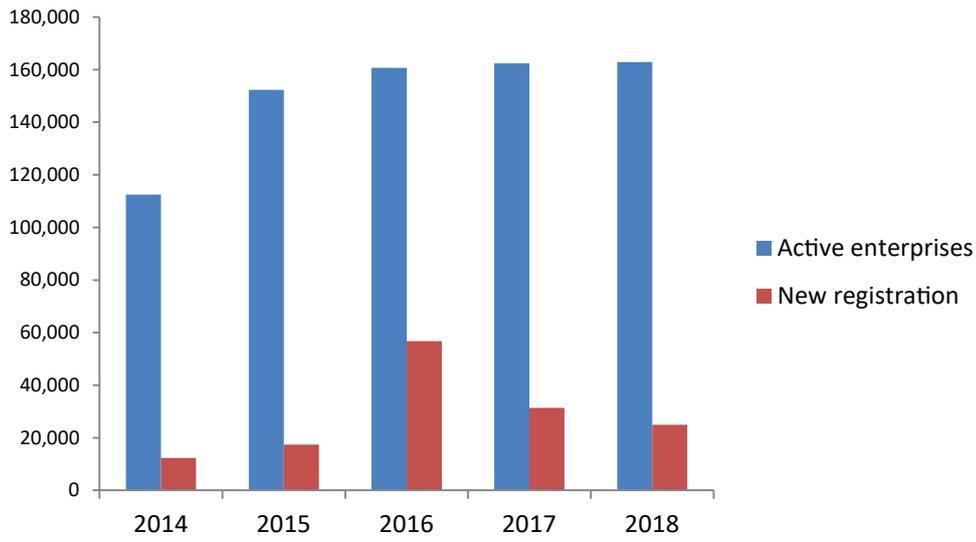
Source: Business Register

Fig. 2 Active enterprises by prefectures and administrator gender, 2018, %



Source: Business Register

Fig. 3 Active and registered enterprises , 2014-2018



Burimi:





INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents information on the exchange of goods between Albania and other countries of the world. Foreign trade statistics of goods are a very important tool for decision-makers in the public and private sectors. They help in the preparation of bilateral and multilateral talks in the framework of trade policies and the assessment of market economies. They also help companies in market research and in defining their trading strategies.

Statistics on trade in goods contain data on foreign trade of goods, exports and imports of goods in Albania.

For this reason, trade statistics compile exports (FOBs) and imports (CIFs) and some other statistics in more detail, such as exports / imports by partner countries, group of countries, group of goods, etc.

During the 5-year period (2014-2018) there is an average annual growth of 5.3 % for exports and 3,9 % for imports. During this period the trade deficit increased on average by 3.0 % per year.

Foreign trade by products

Products that account for a significant proportion of Albanian exports for the 5-year period are exports of processed goods. For 2018 the most exported are the product groups: "Processed goods" by 64.4 %, increasing by 8.8 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018 "Minerals fuels and lubricants" by 13.3 %, decreasing 2.4 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018, and "Food, beverages and tobacco" with 8.9 % of exports, decreasing 21.0 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018.

The group of products that dominate imports for the period 2014-2018 are: "Manufactured goods" by 36.7 %, increasing by 6.0 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018, "Food, beverages and tobacco" by 15.4 %, increasing 3.5 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018" and "Machinery and transport equipment" by 21.9 % , increasing 8.1 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018.

Foreign trade by partner countries

During the period 2014-2018, exports in value have increased significantly towards Italy, Kosovo and Greece. Compared to five years ago, the Albanian export map seems to be significantly diversified.

In 2018, Italy has the largest share of exports to Albania with 48.0 %, increasing 3.1 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018; The second trading partner in exports is Kosovo, which accounts for 8.7 % of exports, increasing 11.6 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018; The third trading partner in exports is Spain, which accounts for 7.8 % of exports, increasing 21.9 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018; The fourth largest export-oriented trade partner is Germany, which accounts for 4.3 % of exports, increasing by 17.3 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018. Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of exports in 2018 were: Greece with 4.2 %, North Macedonia by 2.8 %, Serbia by 2.6 %, Montenegro and China by 1.8 % etc.

Imports, over the period 2014-2018, from Italy, Turkey, China and Germany have increased.

In 2018, the largest shareholder in imports is Italy with 27.3 % of imports, increasing 1.7 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018; The second trading partner in imports is Turkey, which accounts for 8.4 % of imports, increasing 8.6 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018; The third trading partner in imports is China, which accounts for 8.4 % of imports, increasing 7.7 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018; The fourth largest trade partner for imports is Greece, which accounts for 8.1 % of imports, increasing 0.7 % on average per year over the period 2014-2018. Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of import in 2017 were: Germany with 7.7 %, Serbia with 3.4 %, Spain with 2.5 %, Russia with 2.0 %, Romania with 1.7 %, etc.

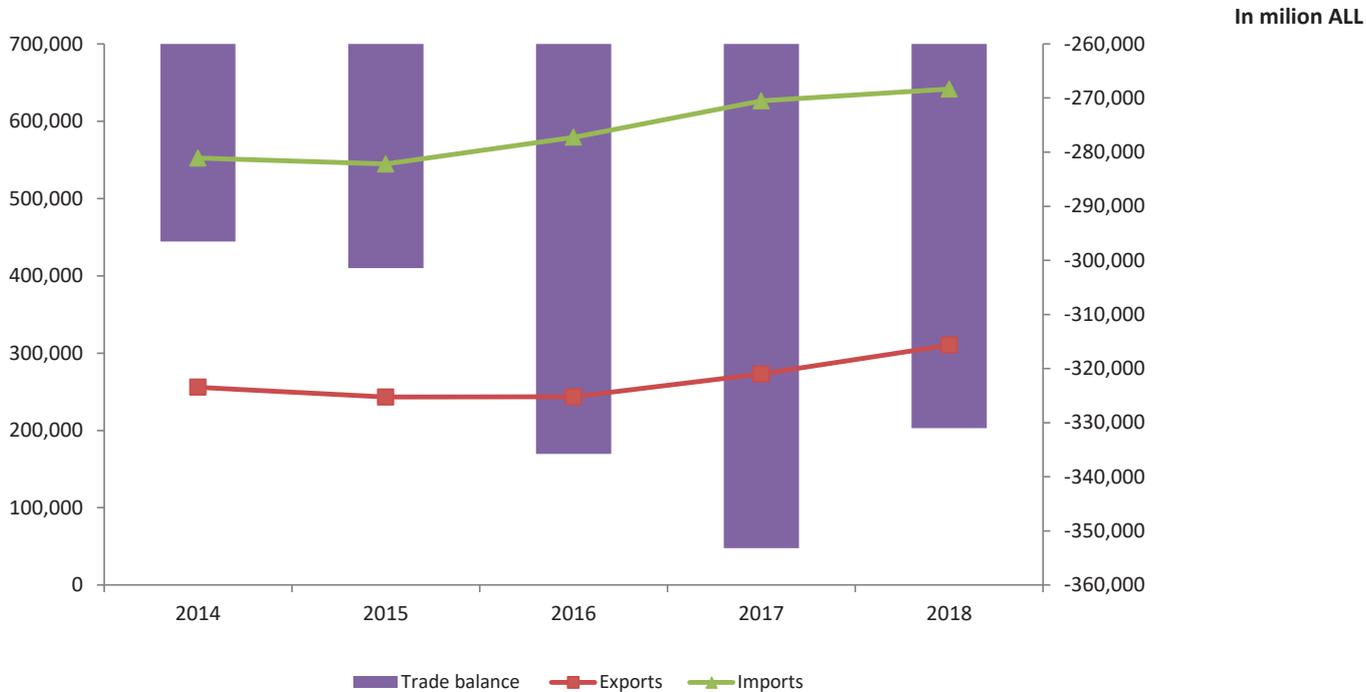
In 2017 exports to EU countries accounted for 76.3 % of exports, increasing by 4.9 % on average per year during the period 2014-2018; while exports to the euro area account for 70.9 % of exports, increasing 3.9 % on average per annum during this period.

In 2018 imports from EU countries accounted for 60.9 % of imports, increasing by 3.8 %, on average per year over the period 2014-2018; while imports from euro area countries account for 53.7 % of imports, increasing by 3.7 % on average per annum during this period.

● Foreign trade

● International freight transport by sea is the most used type of transport for exports / imports of goods during the period 2014-2018. In this period, on average per year, 65.6 % and 32.0 % of the total exported goods were transported. Meanwhile, for import on average per year were transported by sea 51.2 % and by road 41.4 % of the value of imported goods in total.

Fig. 1 Foreign trade in goods 2014-2018



Source: General Directorate of Customs

Tab. 1 Foreign trade in goods by Standart International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4), 2014-2018

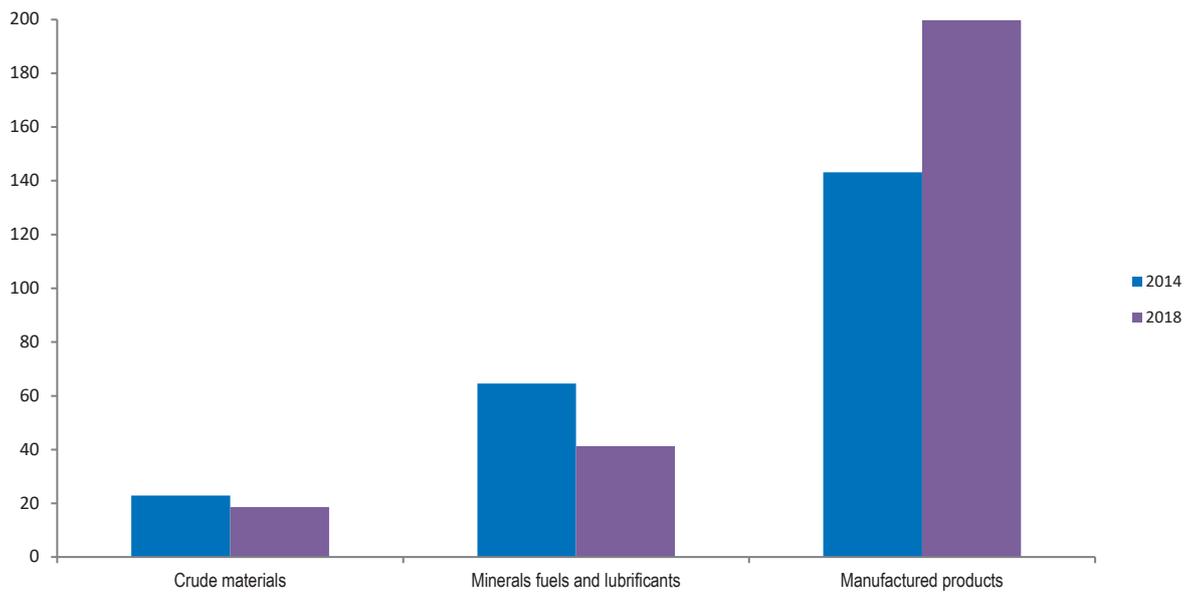
In million ALL

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Exports					
	Total	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988	310,436
0	Food and live animals	11,831	15,599	19,167	24,488	25,867
1	Beverages and tobacco	1,187	1,031	1,598	1,485	1,793
2	Crude materials	22,897	22,102	23,289	23,141	18,662
3	Minerals fuels and lubricants	64,569	45,090	27,397	23,902	41,271
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	91	117	225	243	246
5	Chemical products	2,371	2,872	3,060	3,382	4,523
6	Manufactured products	52,409	49,657	44,276	57,828	69,941
7	Transport machinery and equipments	9,203	10,794	11,255	15,118	18,046
8	Various manufactured items	90,713	95,751	112,660	123,156	129,836
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	489	169	571	243	250
	Imports					
	Total	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186	641,466
0	Food and live animals	70,111	72,759	73,616	78,268	78,754
1	Beverages and tobacco	15,996	16,080	18,343	20,272	20,131
2	Crude materials	20,680	13,954	12,180	18,926	22,255
3	Minerals fuels and lubricants	85,538	56,641	46,945	61,711	64,661
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	5,723	5,807	5,562	5,202	4,708
5	Chemical products	63,657	64,471	68,618	74,302	74,858
6	Manufactured products	120,169	126,422	144,207	146,820	147,595
7	Transport machinery and equipments	103,089	114,034	126,677	131,630	140,301
8	Various manufactured items	67,025	74,268	82,390	88,874	88,045
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	293	180	710	181	159
	Trade balance					
	Total	-296,522	-301,433	-335,750	-353,198	-331,030
0	Food and live animals	-58,280	-57,160	-54,449	-53,779	-52,887
1	Beverages and tobacco	-14,809	-15,049	-16,745	-18,787	-18,338
2	Crude materials	2,216	8,148	11,109	4,214	-3,593
3	Minerals fuels and lubricants	-20,969	-11,550	-19,548	-37,808	-23,390
4	Oils, fats and wax of animal or vegetable origin	-5,632	-5,690	-5,337	-4,959	-4,462
5	Chemical products	-61,286	-61,599	-65,557	-70,920	-70,335
6	Manufactured products	-67,760	-76,765	-99,931	-88,992	-77,654
7	Transport machinery and equipments	-93,887	-103,239	-115,422	-116,512	-122,255
8	Various manufactured items	23,688	21,483	30,270	34,282	41,791
9	Good and transactions N.E.S.	196	-11	-139	62	91

Source: General Directorate of Customs

Fig. 2 Exports of goods by Standart International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4)

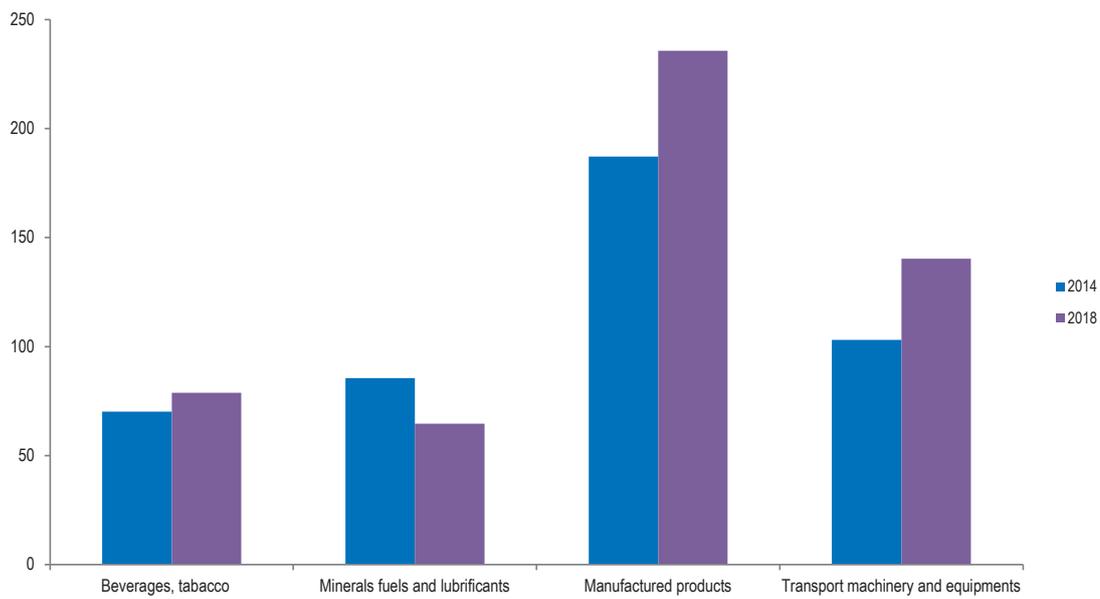
In billion ALL



Source: General Directorate of Customs

Fig. 3 Imports of goods by Standart International Trade Classification (SITC Rev.4)

In billion ALL



Source: General Directorate of Customs

Tab. 2 Exports by partner country, 2014-2018

In million ALL

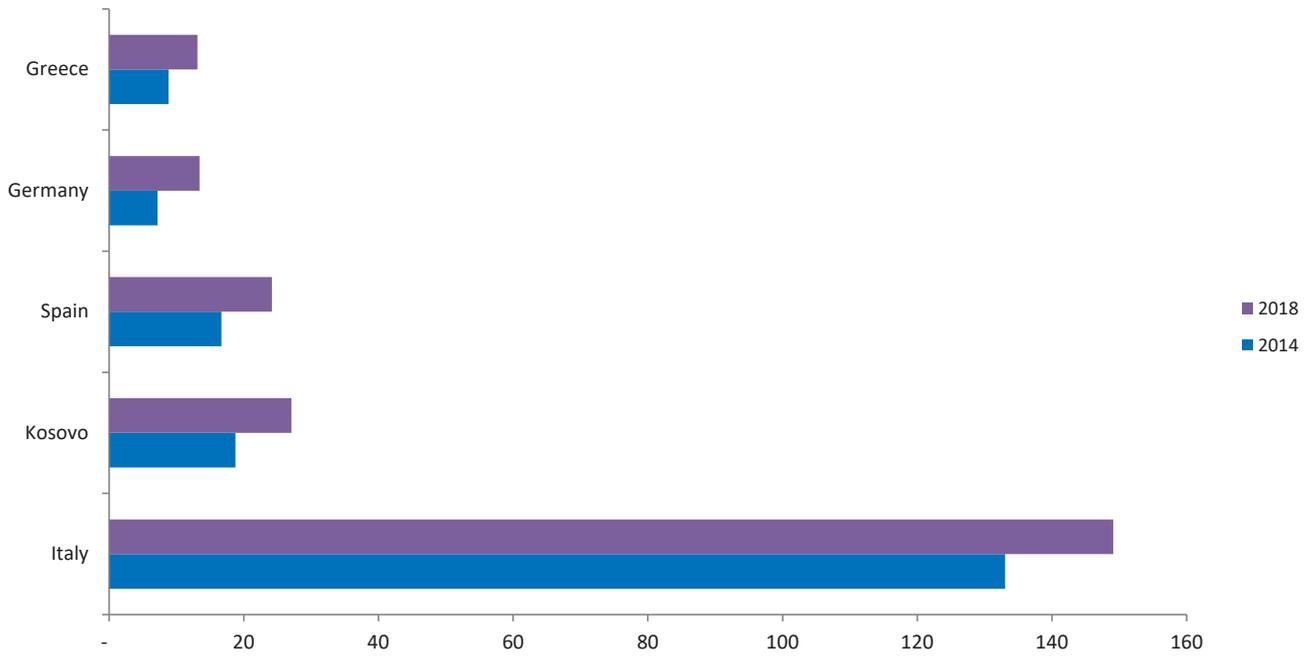
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eu countries	198,060	183,021	189,704	210,575	236,919
Austria	1,962	2,976	1,188	1,837	1,947
Belgium	404	309	339	602	398
Bulgaria	2,751	3,159	2,953	3,059	2,937
Czech republic	796	832	1,457	2,329	4,520
Denmark	138	436	857	401	1,107
Estonia	11	12	437	688	908
Finland	16	26	13	32	63
France	2,757	2,410	2,562	2,913	3,392
Germany	7,209	7,568	8,282	10,861	13,437
Greece	8,848	9,511	11,150	11,602	13,115
Netherlands	2,287	2,058	1,328	1,278	4,002
Hungaria	233	1,871	2,414	3,014	2,727
Ireland	12	7	23	38	35
Italy	133,046	123,703	132,890	146,040	149,101
Croatia	342	488	943	839	946
Latvia	22	48	71	64	34
Lithuania	11	79	77	129	82
Luxembourg	339	14	9	112	2
Malta	15,906	11,209	8,016	470	739
United Kingdom	442	454	533	480	1,145
Poland	886	448	399	840	924
Portugal	10	23	61	27	57
Cyprus	1,155	13	29	9	28
Romania	880	1,337	3,435	4,726	4,775
Slovakia	632	157	324	296	602
Slovenia	164	1,147	1,370	377	3,383
Spain	16,684	12,607	7,994	14,992	24,174
Sweden	119	119	552	2,519	2,338
Euro zone	191,200	175,201	179,568	197,084	220,247
China	8,738	6,570	7,452	8,399	5,693
Kosovo	18,774	20,921	16,605	20,924	27,093
Montenegro	3,520	3,375	4,377	5,017	5,690
North Macedonia	5,301	6,414	6,421	8,431	8,543
Serbia	1,608	3,204	4,700	4,833	8,035
United States	1,463	2,144	1,604	3,444	5,353
Turkey	10,094	6,943	2,803	2,132	2,153
Switzerland	1,937	2,406	2,574	1,339	2,933
Others	6,264	8,184	7,257	7,894	8,025
Total	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988	310,436

Source: General Directorate of Customs

Foreign trade

Fig. 4 Main trade partner in exports (billion ALL)

In billion ALL



Source: General Directorate of Customs

Tab. 3 Imports by partner country, 2014-2018

In million ALL

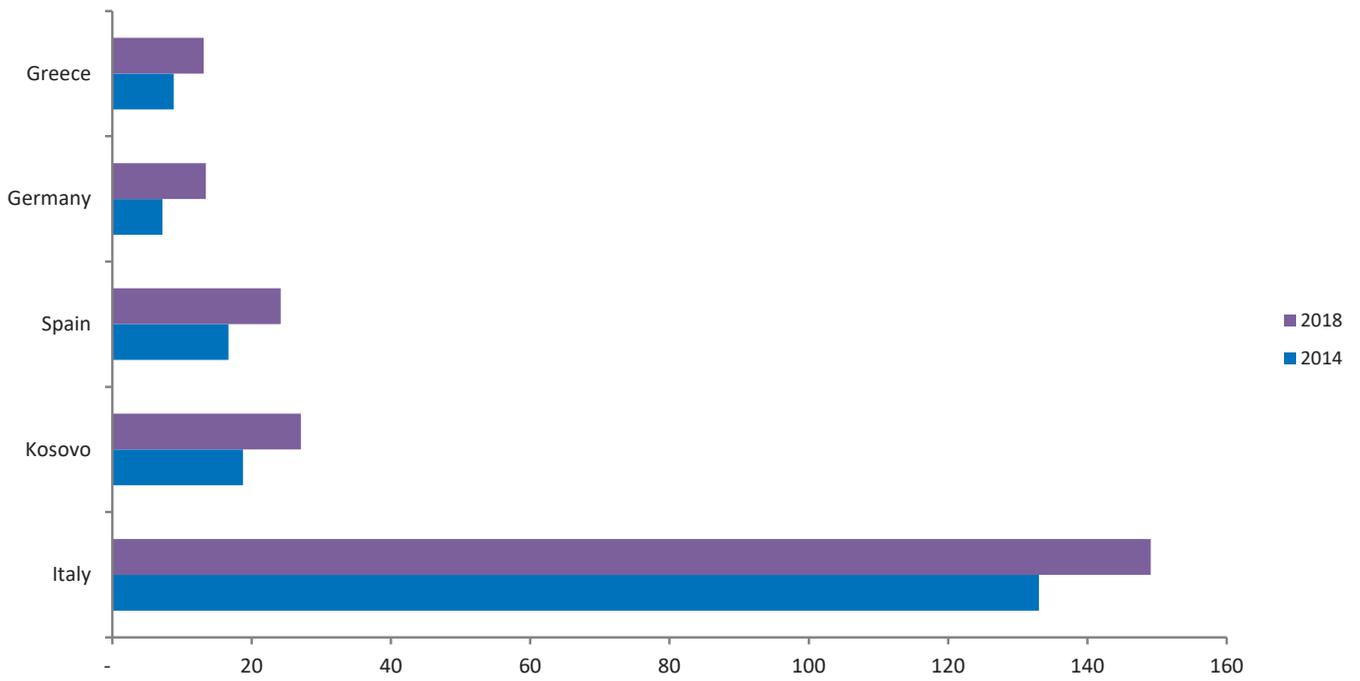
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eu countries	337,441	336,052	365,926	385,673	390,787
Austria	6,408	7,308	6,376	7,708	6,686
Belgium	2,403	2,921	3,282	3,491	3,638
Bulgaria	7,790	7,478	7,684	9,016	8,918
Czech republic	3,513	3,925	5,559	5,528	6,547
Denmark	1,078	1,293	1,004	2,812	1,587
Estonia	58	26	384	60	196
Finland	1,389	1,974	1,353	1,737	1,270
France	10,690	12,055	11,481	10,973	12,409
Germany	32,963	36,349	54,959	50,713	49,563
Greece	52,058	42,718	45,657	49,879	52,101
Netherlands	4,272	3,591	4,570	4,702	6,226
Hungaria	4,475	4,824	4,933	5,185	4,338
Ireland	1,980	1,981	1,979	2,579	1,981
Italy	164,419	165,001	169,583	179,236	175,279
Croatia	6,144	7,451	4,402	4,434	6,675
Latvia	133	177	146	186	217
Lithuania	346	290	362	526	583
Luxembourg	32	312	63	163	86
Malta	283	27	6	15	19
United Kingdom	5,500	5,035	4,159	5,540	5,938
Poland	7,987	8,311	9,038	10,023	9,669
Portugal	748	1,149	1,372	1,644	1,662
Cyprus	303	187	345	228	238
Romania	6,082	6,084	7,024	7,574	10,590
Slovakia	1,817	1,474	1,645	1,828	1,779
Slovenia	3,455	3,657	3,745	4,724	4,326
Spain	9,588	8,715	12,676	13,466	16,068
Sweden	1,528	1,738	2,141	1,702	2,197
Euro zone	299,123	295,810	326,661	341,203	344,681
Bosnia/Herzegovina	3,354	3,231	3,626	3,377	2,557
China	40,335	46,567	50,814	49,489	53,817
Kosovo	5,976	5,483	5,819	8,443	8,909
Montenegro	2,311	3,067	2,711	3,730	2,252
North Macedonia	8,350	8,578	7,765	8,755	9,591
Russia	11,680	12,027	10,891	11,779	12,652
Serbia	23,664	20,751	18,069	24,997	21,710
United States	13,343	8,633	10,861	8,955	9,176
Turkey	39,011	43,726	45,654	50,780	54,191
Switzerland	16,858	8,264	6,821	13,068	10,238
Others	49,958	48,237	50,291	57,142	65,586
Total	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186	641,466

Source: General Directorate of Customs

Foreign trade

Fig. 5 Main trade partner in imports (billion ALL)

In billion ALL



Source: General Directorate of Customs

Tab. 4 Foreign trade in goods by main partner countries, 2014-2018

In million ALL

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988	310,436
Germany	7,209	7,568	8,282	10,861	13,437
Greece	8,848	9,511	11,150	11,602	13,115
Italy	133,046	123,703	132,890	146,040	149,101
China	8,738	6,570	7,452	8,399	5,693
Kosovo	18,774	20,921	16,605	20,924	27,093
North Macedonia	5,301	6,414	6,421	8,431	8,543
Serbia	1,608	3,204	4,700	4,833	8,035
Spain	16,684	12,607	7,994	14,992	24,174
Romania	880	1,337	3,435	4,726	4,775
Turkey	10,094	6,943	2,803	2,132	2,153
Imports	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186	641,466
Germany	32,963	36,349	54,959	50,713	49,563
Greece	52,058	42,718	45,657	49,879	52,101
Italy	164,419	165,001	169,583	179,236	175,279
China	40,335	46,567	50,814	49,489	53,817
Kosovo	5,976	5,483	5,819	8,443	8,909
North Macedonia	8,350	8,578	7,765	8,755	9,591
Serbia	23,664	20,751	18,069	24,997	21,710
Spain	9,588	8,715	12,676	13,466	16,068
Romania	6,082	6,084	7,024	7,574	10,590
Turkey	39,011	43,726	45,654	50,780	54,191
Trade balance	-296,522	-301,433	-335,750	-353,198	-331,030
Germany	-25,755	-28,781	-46,677	-39,851	-36,126
Greece	-43,210	-33,207	-34,506	-38,277	-38,986
Italy	-31,373	-41,298	-36,692	-33,196	-26,178
China	-31,598	-39,997	-43,362	-41,090	-48,124
Kosovo	12,798	15,438	10,786	12,480	18,184
North Macedonia	-3,049	-2,164	-1,344	-324	-1,048
Serbia	-22,056	-17,547	-13,368	-20,164	-13,675
Spain	7,097	3,892	-4,681	1,526	8,106
Romania	-5,202	-4,747	-3,589	-2,848	-5,815
Turkey	-28,917	-36,783	-42,851	-48,648	-52,039

Source: General Directorate of Customs

● **Tab. 5 Exports by mode of transport, 2014-2018**

In million ALL

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	255,759	243,183	243,498	272,988	310,436
Sea transport	188,788	164,305	158,226	171,468	182,885
Road transport	64,564	73,443	78,413	97,800	113,393
Air transport	1,633	1,095	1,474	1,300	1,672
Other mode of transport	774	4,339	5,385	2,419	12,486

Source: General Directorate of Customs

● **Tab. 6 Imports by mode of transport, 2014-2018**

In million ALL

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	552,281	544,616	579,248	626,186	641,466
Sea transport	293,381	280,965	301,741	304,258	323,275
Road transport	203,824	220,317	244,187	274,506	280,091
Air transport	19,238	20,916	19,953	17,868	19,106
Other mode of transport	35,838	22,419	13,367	29,554	18,995

Source: General Directorate of Customs

Data Source

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.

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-emitted "barter" agreements, goods traded on government account and food and other humanitarian aids.

Goods simply being transported through a country (transit goods) temporarily admitted or withdrawn (inward or outward processed goods) do not add or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the foreign trade statistics. Goods to be excluded from the international merchandise trade statistics include monetary gold, emitted banknotes securities and coins in circulation, temporarily admitted goods, transit goods, etc. Goods recommended to be excluded from the detailed international merchandise trade statistics but recorded separately so that detailed information can be adjusted to receive the total of international merchandise trade of national accounts, as well as payment and balance purposes.

Definitions

Export-Goods 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.

Import-Goods 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.

Trade volume-Is the sum of imports and exports.

FOB (Free on Board) Value-Is the delivery condition of goods, indicating that the price includes transport and handling cost to a specified port for shipment.

CIF (Cost Insurance Freight) Value-Is the delivery condition of goods indicating that the price includes insurance and freight to an agreed port of destination.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Agriculture sector is one of the most important sectors of the Albanian economy. Agriculture products are part of the regional identity of the country with a wide range of environmental, natural and climatic changes.

The legal basis for the collection of crop statistics is provided by the 2017-2021 Official Statistics National Program. The statistical information regarding crop statistic is based on the data collected from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agriculture Directories at prefecture levels and expert estimations.

Main cereals cultivated in our country are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats. An important share of field crops is formed by vegetables, potatoes and white beans. The main groups of permanent crops cultivated in our country are fruit trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut, etc.), olive, citrus and grapes.

Main findings

In 2018, there was 1.166.283 tonnes of vegetables produced, with an increase of 1.25% compared with the previous year. The highest level of production of vegetables was in the regions of Fier (418.921 tonnes) followed by Tirana (127.176 tonnes) and Berat (118.687 tonnes). The regions of Gjirokastra and Kukës have the lowest level of production of vegetables, respectively 14.495 and 13.027 tonnes.

The fresh vegetables represent the highest percentage of vegetable production with 66.17% followed by melons 24.12%, dried vegetables 9.71%. In the group of total vegetables, tomatoes represent 24.75% of production, cucumbers 10.32% and peppers 6.97%.

In 2018, were produced 274,343 tonnes of fruit trees, with an increase of 4.46% compared with the previous year. The highest level of fruit trees production is achieved in the south-eastern part of the country, in the Korca prefecture followed by Elbasan, Fier and Berat. Gjirokastra, Vlora, Lezha, and Kukës, mark the lowest levels of fruit tree production. The production includes the data of fruit trees in blocks and scattered trees. The most important fruit trees in terms of production to total production are apples with 39.50 %, plums with 15.03 %, figs 8.91 %, cherries 7.0 % and peaches 7.09 %.

Albania has adequate climatic conditions that favor the production of olive. In 2018 the production of olives was 117,573 tonnes, with an increase of 9.04 % compared with the previous year. Data on olive production includes olives planted in blocks and scattered trees. The highest level of olive production is in the lowland and coastal areas: in the Berat and Fier prefectures, followed by Vlora. Areas with a cold climate, such as Kukës, Korça and Dibra prefectures, are not olive cultivation areas. In the total olive production, 79% is represented by olives for oil and 21 % by table olives. The production of citrus in 2018 is increased by 10.88 % compared to 2017. In the citrus the largest share presented from mandarins with 67.99 %. In the Vlore prefecture produced 68.91 % of citrus fruits.

Tab. 1 Sown area of field crop

000 / hectares

No	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Cereals	143.2	142.6	148.0	145.8	140.1
	Wheat	70.0	69.6	70.5	68.1	65.1
	Maize	55.0	54.6	58.5	58.1	54.1
	Rye	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
	Barley	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.4
	Oats	14.1	14.6	14.7	15.4	16.6
2	Vegetab.melon	30.0	31.1	31.2	31.9	31.7
3	Strawberries	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
4	Potatoes	9.6	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.7
5	Beans	14.6	14.9	13.7	13.0	13.4
6	Tabacco	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
7	Sunflower	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
8	Soybean	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
9	Sugarbeet	-	-	-	0.7	0.7
10	Forage	204.2	207.3	208.6	215.7	217.4
11	Other crops(medicin)	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6
	Sown area	408.9	413.1	418.3	424.2	420.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

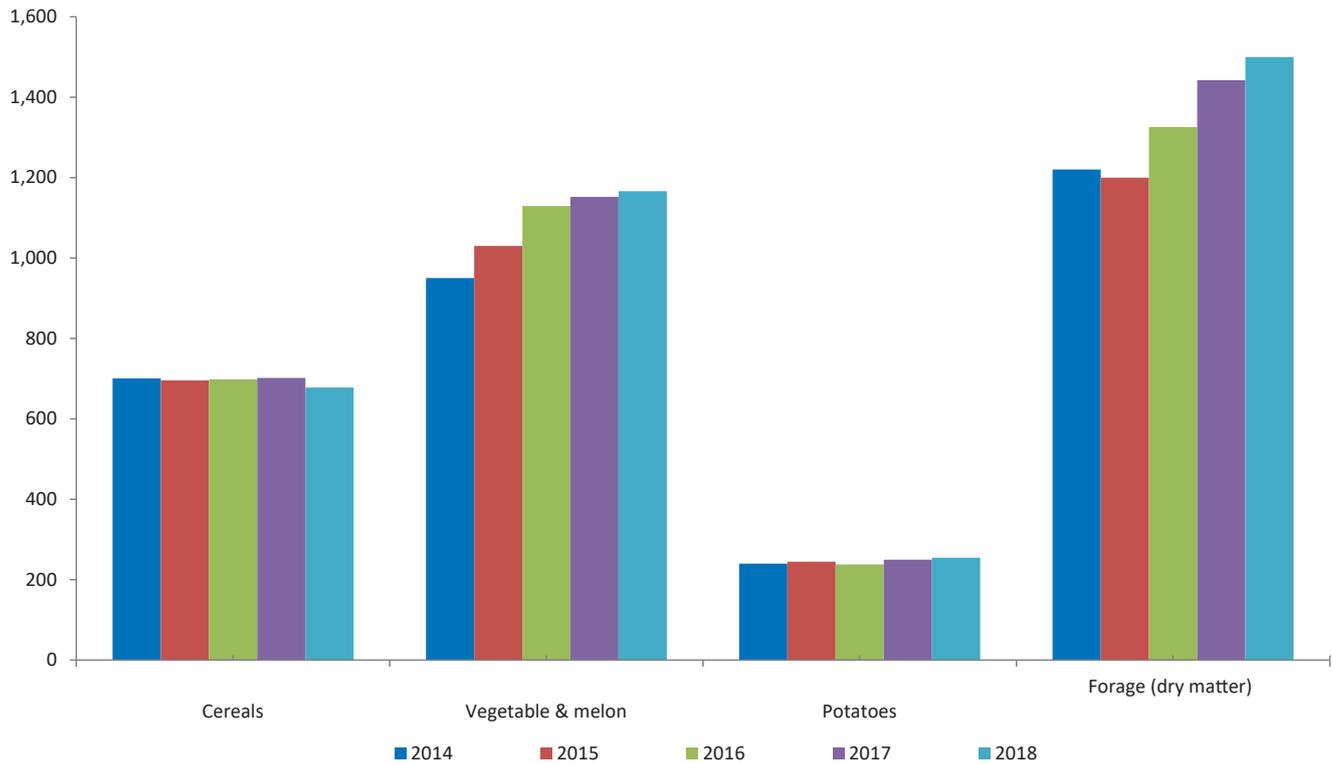
Tab. 2 Production of field crops

000/ tonnes

No	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Cereals	700.4	695.5	698.4	701.7	678.2
	Wheat	280.0	275.0	275.0	274.9	240.3
	Maize	380.0	380.0	379.7	381.1	391.1
	Rye	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.3
	Barley	7.3	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.7
	Oats	30.0	30.4	32.0	34.1	34.9
2	Vegetable	950.0	1030.0	1129.0	1151.9	1,166.3
3	Strawberries	-	-	-	5.1	4.4
4	Potatoes	240.0	245.0	238.3	249.8	254.5
5	White beans	30.0	28.0	24.8	21.2	24.5
6	Tobacco	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7
7	Sunflower	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.8
8	Soybean	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7
9	Sugarbeet	-	-	-	29.7	27.5
10	Forage	6100.0	6000.0	6,144	6,689	7,050.1
11	Medicinal plants	17.4	10.8	10.6	12.8	12.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

● Fig. 1 Field crop production, 000 tonnes



Tab. 3 Yields of field crop

						kv/ha
Nr	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Wheat	40.0	39.5	39.0	40.4	36.9
2	Maize	65.2	65.0	65.0	61.1	65.1
3	Rye	22.3	22.8	22.5	22.6	23.1
4	Barley	26.5	27.6	28.9	29.5	28.4
5	Oats	21.3	20.9	21.6	21.9	21.1
7	Potatoes	244.1	237.2	224.2	234.8	243.9
8	White beans	19.7	17.9	17.5	16.1	16.1
9	Tobacco	20.2	17.7	16.8	15.5	16.9
10	Sunflower	29.2	29.6	29.0	22.3	22.8
11	Soybean	16.1	18.2	22.7	20.3	28.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.4 Sown area with fresh vegetables

000 hectares

Nr	Qarqet	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Gjithsej	23.7	23.8	25.6	25.5	25.9
1	Berat	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
2	Diber	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
3	Durres	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
4	Elbasan	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0
5	Fier	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.7	5.9
6	Gjirokaster	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
7	Korce	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
8	Kukes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
9	Lezhe	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
10	Shkoder	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
11	Tirane	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
12	Vlore	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

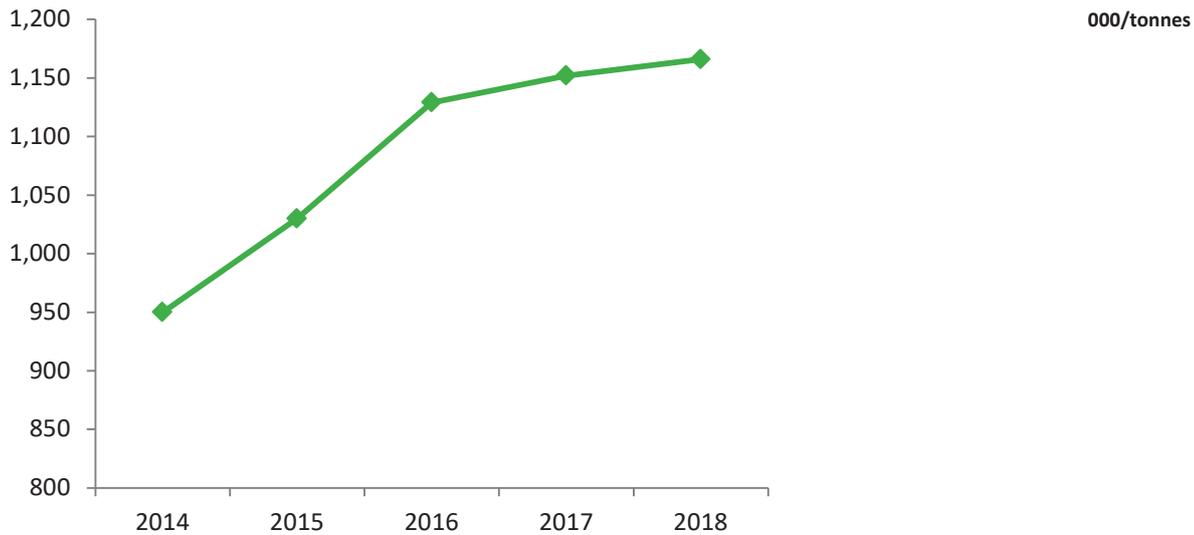
Tab. 5 Production of fresh vegetables

000/tonnes

Qarqet	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Shqipëria	597.0	646.3	740.0	742.5	771.7
Berat	76.3	90.2	104.1	106.8	103.2
Diber	34.6	30.3	35.2	32.7	36.0
Durres	64.8	66.8	70.7	63.1	65.1
Elbasan	50.9	52.1	67.4	59.7	63.4
Fier	165.8	182.4	227.5	240.7	261.3
Gjirokaster	9.1	12.8	8.2	8.3	6.8
Korce	35.8	39.0	37.4	40.0	38.6
Kukes	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.0	10.1
Lezhe	17.6	22.5	27.4	26.0	27.2
Shkoder	40.6	41.7	45.7	48.0	51.1
Tirane	68.4	75.0	80.5	80.8	82.6
Vlore	21.5	22.8	24.7	25.5	26.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

● Fig. 2 Prodhimi I perimeve



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 6 Total trees of permanent crops

No	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Fruit trees	12,254	12,405	12,594	13130	13393
2	Olives	8,994	9,225	9,608	9786	10008
3	Citrus	1,200	1,282	1,354	1394	1454
4	Pergola	6,075	6,109	6197	6173	6280
5	Vineyard (ha)	10,383	10,438	10533	10695	10787

000 trees

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 7 Production trees in permanent crops

No	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Fruit trees	9,654	10,185	10575	10,961	11,120
2	Olives	5,803	6,332	6643	7,442	7,798
3	Citrus	859	951	1044	1,109	1,154
4	Pergola	5,599	5,655	5775	5,828	5,872
5	Vineyard (ha)	9,625	9,891	10011	10,057	10,179

000 trees

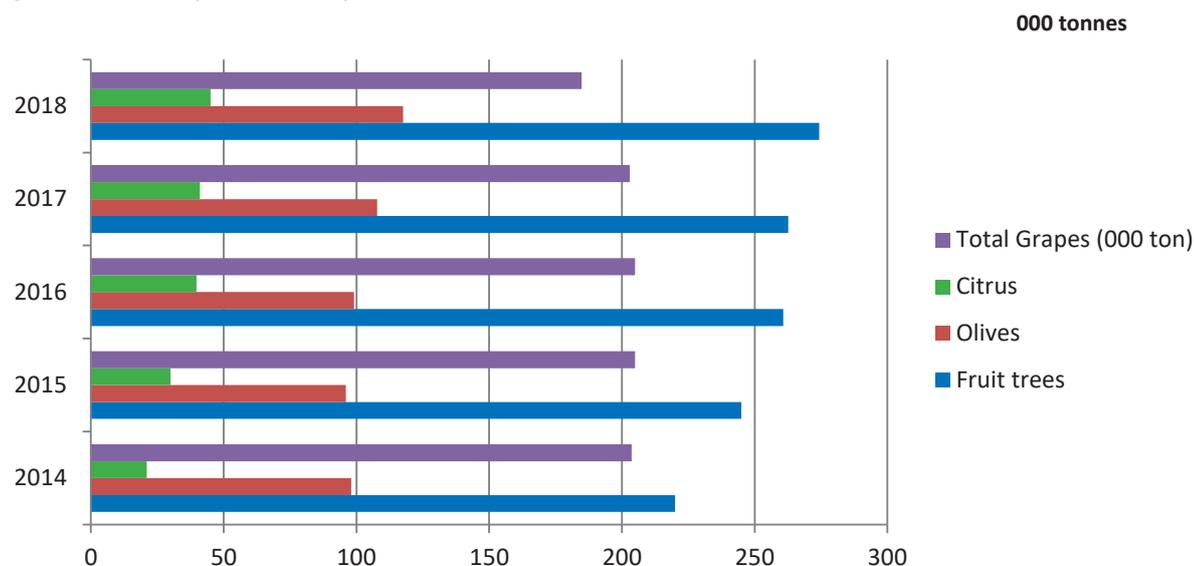
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 8 Production of permanent crops

No	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Fruit trees	220.0	245.0	261.0	262.6	274.3
2	Olives	98.0	96.0	99.0	107.8	117.6
3	Citrus	21.0	30.0	40.0	41.0	45.5
4	Grape total	203.7	205.0	205.1	202.9	184.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 3 Production of permanent crops



Tab. 9 Yield of permanent crops

No	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Fruit trees	22,8	23,6	24,7	24,0	24,7
2	Olives	16,9	12,1	14,9	14,5	15,1
3	Citrus	24,4	31,5	38,0	37,0	39,4
4	Pergola	15,0	14,6	14,0	13,8	12,7
5	Vineyard (100 kg/ha)	124,5	123,8	124,3	121,8	108,5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

kg/tree

Tab. 10 Sipërfaqja e ujitur sipas qarqeve

ha

Prefecture	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	irrigation capability		irrigation capability		irrigation capability		irrigation capability		irrigation capability	
	potential	actual								
Berat	13,760	8,830	14,116	9,532	14,215	9,570	14,231	9,919	14,438	10,109
Diber	23,128	16,504	25,285	18,880	26,163	19,363	26,290	19,915	27,408	20,325
Durres	19,736	11,866	19,853	10,894	20,004	10,980	19,993	11,214	20,044	11,255
Elbasan	34,906	22,243	35,266	22,093	35,552	22,145	35,597	22,205	35,607	22,210
Fier	83,604	46,772	80,335	48,997	78,761	52,524	79,019	52,788	76,861	53,017.5
Gjirokaster	18,989	8,332	18,833	8,118	17,397	8,080	17,400	8,413	17,702	9,014
Korça	35,652	24,610	37,085	27,949	36,875	27,683	38,875	27,963	37,195	28,301
Kukes	11,412	8,130	11,347	8,090	13,096	10,836	11,500	10,500	12,332	10,090
Lezha	17,163	10,758	18,585	11,745	18,774	11,315	18,774	11,545	18,945	12,165
Shkoder	34,220	16,126	34,520	16,788	34,520	16,788	34,520	16,788	34,520	16,788
Tirana	26,980	11,652	25,095	18,409	25,070	18,384	25,070	18,542	25,044	18,551
Vlora	34,179	23,530	33,097	23,530	33,097	23,530	33,097	23,650	32,577	20,550
Total	353,729	209,353	353,417	225,025	353,524	231,198	354,366	233,442	352,673	232,376

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 11 Number of agriculture machineries by prefecture, 2018

No

Prefecture	Wheeled tractors	Minitractors	Sowing machinery	Mower	Autocombines	Tractor in chain	Fresa
Berat	596	282	228	191	33	14	1,002
Diber	301	81	108	106	31	7	135
Durres	354	564	221	248	40	16	458
Elbasan	889	590	422	198	88	76	495
Fier	2,765	1,168	1,016	655	210	27	1,240
Gjirokaster	284	112	108	112	33	1	1,014
Korce	1,402	1,255	713	245	92	8	903
Kukes	272	193	167	91	16	5	123
Lezhe	471	261	249	226	24	5	363
Shkoder	1,060	348	181	333	42	3	388
Tirane	566	533	331	254	42	26	530
Vlore	695	328	292	153	40	5	437
Total	9,655	5,715	4,036	2,812	691	193	7,088

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 12 Number of agriculture machineries

No

Type of machine	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	20,127	22,328	22,265	22,738	22,738
Weels	9,794	10,101	9,419	9,540	9,540
Seeder	3,188	3,759	3,942	4,058	4,058
Mower	2,440	2,531	2,661	2,768	2,768
Combine harvestors	692	699	704	697	697
Minitractor	4,013	5,238	5,539	5,675	5,675

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development



Definitions

Land use

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

Utilized agricultural area composed by:

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

Arable land

Arable land (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multiannual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used.

The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with these kinds of plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary). The main crops (primary) normally have a greater economic value than the other cultures and occupy the land in the most part of the year. The main crops are wheat, spring cultures like the grain maize, potatoes, the legume, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc.

Kitchen gardens

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

Permanent crops

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

Permanent grassland

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

Other land is composed of:

- forest area
- unutilized agriculture area
- non-agricultural area

The unutilized agricultural area

The unutilized agricultural area is the land area sufficiently able for agricultural production but for some reasons it hasn't been used in the given agricultural year.

Non agriculture area

Other land is land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.

Harvest year

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

Area under cultivation

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

Production area of permanent crops

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





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 and 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 represent the largest number of heads with 46.7 % of the total number. The sheep and goats are 30.3 %, pigs 6.3 %, poultry 9.3 % and equidae 7.4 % of the total number of heads of livestock unit.

Livestock: Cattle number in 2018 was 467 thousand heads, decreasing with 1.7 % compared to 2017.

Sheep: Number of sheep in 2018 was 1.864 thousand heads, decreasing with 3.2 % compared to 2017.

Goats: Goat's number in 2018 was 917 thousand heads, decreasing with 1.7 % compared to 2017.

Poultry: Poultry number in 2018 was 8.362 thousand heads, increasing with 6.7 % compared to 2017.

Pigs: In 2018 number of pigs was 184 thousand heads, increasing with 2.2 % compared with the previous year.

Livestock Production

Milk production. For the year 2018 total milk production is 1.144 thousand tonnes. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 85.1 %, sheep milk 7.4 % and goat milk 7.5 %.

Cow's milk production from cows for the year 2018 is 973,526 tonnes or 0.9 % less compared with 2017. Milk yield per cow in country level is 2,916 Kg/head.

Sheep milk production for the year 2018 is 2.5 % less than the year 2017. Productivity per sheep in country level is 61.8 Kg per head.

Goat's milk production for the year 2018 is 0.9 % less than the year 2017. Milk yield per goat in country level is 123 Kg per head.

Meat live weight production

Meat live weight production for the year 2018 is 161,373 tonnes or 0.1 % higher compared with 2017. Meat production structure for the year 2018 is: bovine 42.7 %, sheep and goats is 34.6 %, pigs 10.5 % and poultry 12.2 %.

Other livestock products

A special attention is being paid to apiculture (bee-keeping) where there is an increase in the activity of farmers in some areas of the country. Following that honey production has faced a significant increase in 2018 with 8.9 % compared with 2017. Also egg production has increased in 2018 with 2.0 % compared with the previous year.

Milk and dairy products in Agro-industry

In 2018, the quantity of milk collected is approximately 139 thousand tonnes, increasing with 5.87 %, compared to 2017. During this period, the quantity of cow's milk collected is approximately 120 thousand tonnes, increasing with 10.0 %, compared to 2017. On the other hand, in 2018, the collected quantity of sheep milk is approximately 12 thousand tonnes, decreasing with 10.52 %, compared to the previous year. Milk collected from goats is around 6 thousand tonnes, decreasing with 22.95 %, compared to 2017.

In 2018, the quantity of drinking milk produced is around 14 thousand tonnes, increasing with 7.26 %, compared to 2017. To the total quantity of drinking milk produced in 2018, whole milk shares approximately 77.1 %, semi-skimmed

- milk 22.0 %, raw milk 0.7 % and skimmed milk 0.2 %.

Cheese quantity produced by type of milk in 2018 marked a decrease by 0.9 %, compared to the previous year while butter production has increased with 3.22 %, compared to 2017.

Tab. 1 Livestock number (in 000 heads)

Categories	Years				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cattle	500	504	492	475	467
- Cows	358	357.1	355	349	343
Sheep & goats	2,804	2,850	2,913	2,859	2,781
Sheep	1,869	1,918	1,972	1,926	1,864
- Milk sheep	1,419	1,417	1,428	1,407	1,366
Goats	904	932	941	933	917
- Milk goats	695	700	716	717	699
Pigs	172	171	181	180	184
- Sows	12	11	13	12	12
Equidae	91	91	94	89	88
Poultry	9,493	8,558	8,326	7,835	8,362
of which: laying					
hens	6,645	5,323	4,790	4,820	4,963
Bees (Hives)	261	271	303	290	285

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 1 Livestock number

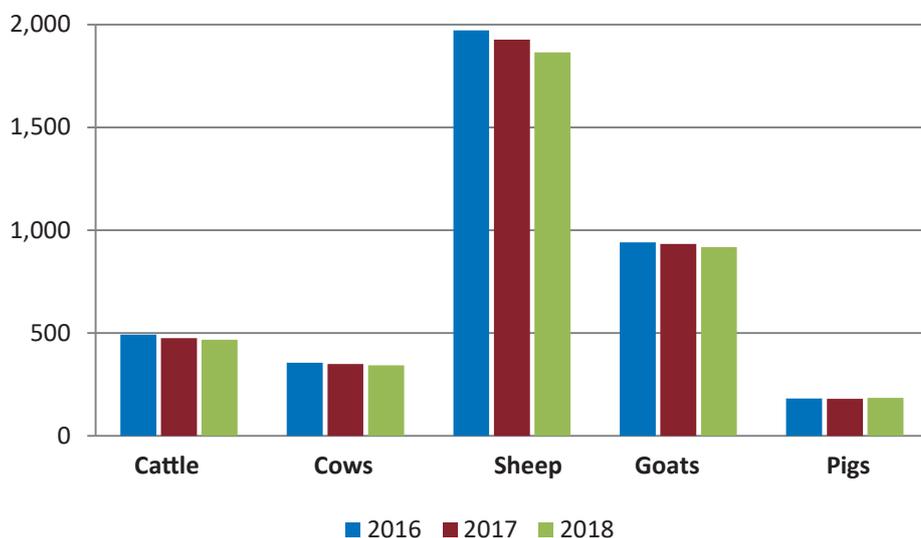
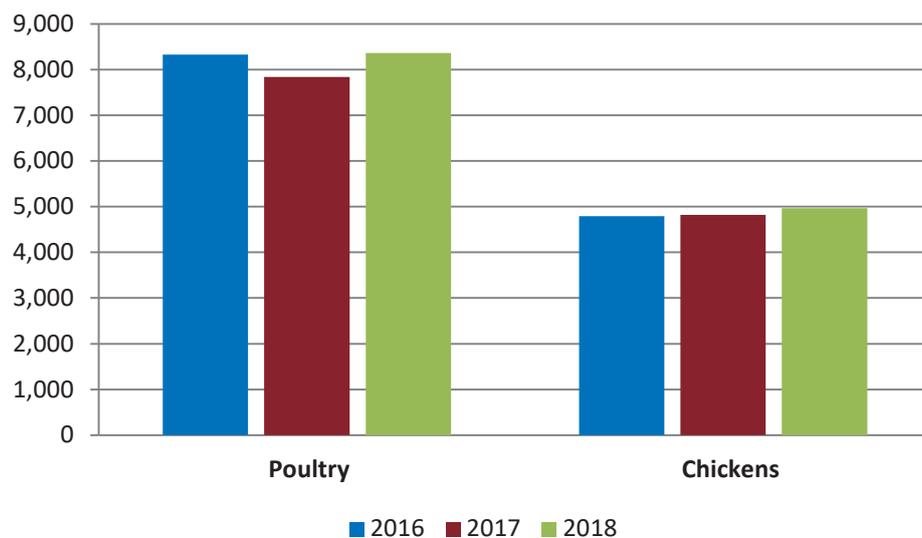


Fig. 2 Poultry number



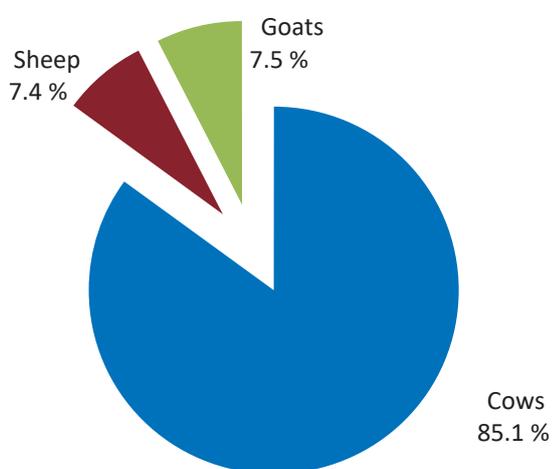
Tab. 2 Livestock productions (in 000 tonnes)

Categories	Years				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Milk	1,133	1,131	1,145	1,156	1,144
Cows milk*	965	964	975	983	974
Sheep milk	89	87	85	87	85
Goats milk	79	80	85	87	86
Meat live weight	155	158	160	161	161
Cattle meat	71	71	72	72	69
Sheep & goats meat	50	53	51	52	56
Pigs meat	18	17	17	17	17
Poultry meat	17	17	20	20	20
Wool (tonnes)	3,100	3,332	3,431	3,123	3,331
Eggs (in mill.)	835	830	830	811	828
Honey (tonnes)	3,000	3,200	3,923	3,614	3,937

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

* Milk used for feeding the calves is included

Fig. 3 Milk production structure, year 2018



● Livestock

● Tab. 3 Livestock structure (in 1000 livestock unit)

Categories	Years				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	989	953	952	924	911
Cattle	500	452	452	438	425
Sheep & goats	262	286	286	283	276
Pigs	51	57	57	56	57
Poultry	99	86	86	78	85
Equidae	78	72	72	67	67

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 3 Milk production structure, year 2018

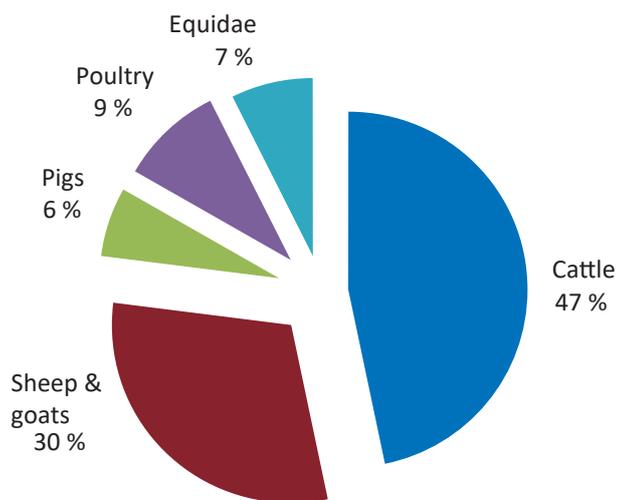
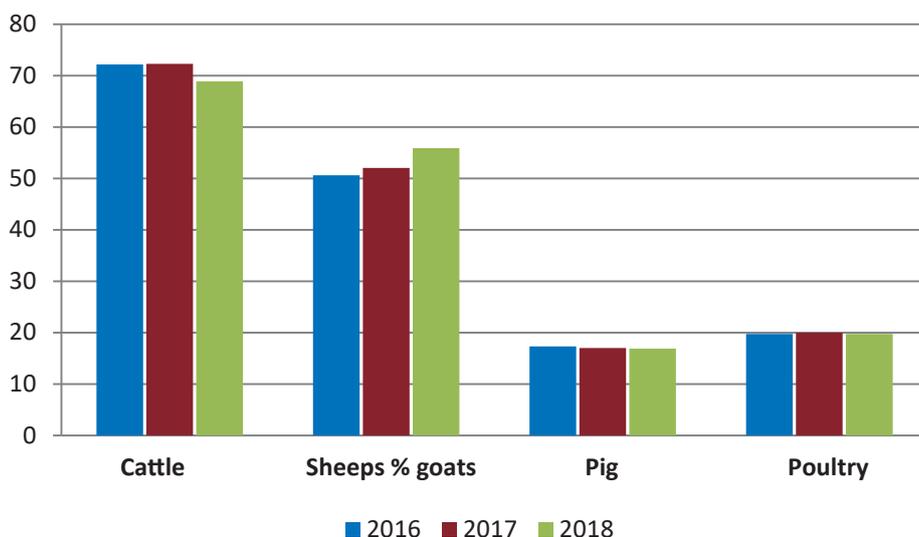


Fig. 4 Meat live weight production, in 000 tonnes

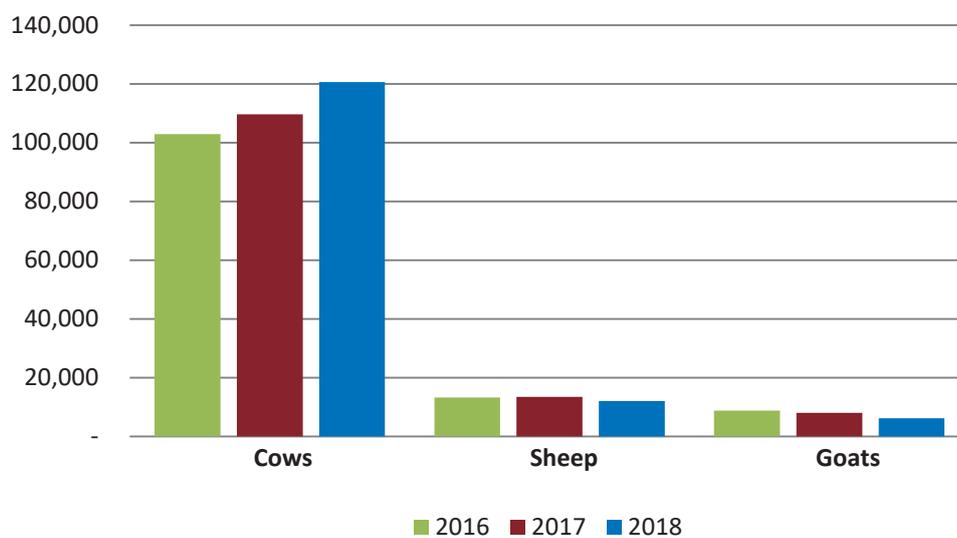


Tab. 4 Milk collected quantity (kg)

Categories	Quantity	Fat Content, Kg	Fat units	Average fat content, %	Protein content, Kg	Protein units	Average protein content, %
2014							
Cow's milk	95,129,761	3,542,953	354,295,338	3.72	3,024,316	302,431,551	3.18
Sheep Milk	10,817,436	718,928	71,892,758	6.65	-	-	-
Goat's milk	7,981,140	333,464	33,346,445	4.18	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015							
Cow's milk	105,181,101	4,027,253	402,725,339	3.83	3,231,554	323,155,352	3.07
Sheep Milk	11,671,108	814,687	81,468,694	6.98	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,292,103	344,887	34,488,669	4.16	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016							
Cow's milk	102,864,509	3,980,861	398,086,077	3.87	3,129,333	312,933,250	3.04
Sheep Milk	13,279,690	890,711	89,071,076	6.71	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,787,530	352,566	35,256,636	4.01	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2017							
Cow's milk	109,601,825	4,188,123	418,812,297	3.82	3,294,003	329,400,281	3.01
Sheep Milk	13,484,215	914,630	91,463,004	6.78	-	-	-
Goat's milk	8,080,942	326,812	32,681,176	4.04	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018							
Cow's milk	120,570,108	4,561,820	456,182,026	3.78	3,578,777	357,877,698	2.97
Sheep Milk	12,065,551	835,680	83,568,043	6.93	-	-	-
Goat's milk	6,226,765	250,079	25,007,873	4.02	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Annual survey on dairies and dairy products: INSTAT

Fig.6 Milk collected quantity, in tonnes



Tab. 5 Dairy products (kg)

Categories	Years				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Drinking milk	12,103,314	11,106,414	10,982,665	13,358,811	14,329,171
Raw milk	1,021,111	828,575	533,400	390,631	93,468
Whole milk	3,652,427	4,651,728	6,424,566	10,598,692	11,056,684
Pasteurized	3,621,467	4,132,694	6,242,246	10,440,734	10,957,042
UHT	30,960	519,034	182,320	157,958	99,642
Semi-skimmed milk	6,843,673	5,590,684	3,950,395	2,297,764	3,150,748
Pasteurized	4,317,440	5,516,565	2,967,321	1,082,799	2,112,716
UHT	2,526,233	74,119	983,074	1,214,965	1,038,032
Skimmed milk	586,103	35,427	74,304	71,724	28,271
Pasteurized	565,463	15,227	74,304	71,724	28,271
UHT	20,640	20,200	-	-	-
Cream	248,123	21,680	183,969	266,019	327,324
Of fat content by weight not exceeding 29 %	177,520	10,140	100,210	233,654	304,824
Of fat content by weight over 29 %	70,603	11,540	83,759	32,365	22,500
Acidified milk (yoghurts, drinking yoghurts and other)	14,283,587	15,652,086	15,687,260	15,128,708	17,763,247
With additives	0	0	0	-	-
Without additives	14,283,587	15,652,086	15,687,260	15,128,708	17,763,247
Concentrated milk	-	-	-	-	-
Butter and other yellow-fat dairy products	682,958	935,574	824,419	877,777	906,069
Butter (Traditional)	668,168	924,438	798,999	868,263	897,869
Rendered butter	14,790	11,136	25,420	9,514	8,200
Cheese	11,938,676	13,533,031	14,301,162	14,712,154	14,580,870
By type of milk				0	
Cheese from cow's milk	8,618,413	10,207,317	10,515,556	10,895,070	11,400,986
Cheese from sheep milk	2,190,924	2,256,590	2,646,623	2,757,922	2,341,064
Cheese from goat's milk	1,129,339	1,069,124	1,138,983	1,059,162	838,820
By texture				0	
Soft cheese	6,962,121	8,091,775	8,100,805	8,255,670	7,764,763
Medium-hard cheese	3,607,586	4,478,458	4,333,689	4,093,721	3,852,338
Hard cheese	576,634	284,262	533,111	918,019	1,352,343
Fresh cheese (curd etc.)	792,335	678,536	1,333,557	1,444,744	1,611,426
Processed cheese	256,200	253,000	279,000	211,960	443,371

Source: Annual survey on dairies and dairy products: INSTAT

FISHING

Vjetari Statistikor



INTRODUCTION

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

The data are collected based on the GFCM methodology for data collection on fishing fleet segments, collection of log-books from vessels, interviews with aquaculture operators etc. Water categories of fishing are: marine, costal, lagoon, inland water, aquaculture and mollusc.

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

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

Fishing capacity - Catch by species, and fishing area.

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

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

Main statistical findings

In 2018 "Marine" fishing is the category with the highest production of fish sector with 37.2 % of the total production, followed by "Aquaculture" with 34.5 % and inland waters with 16.3 % of the total.

In 2018, the category "Molluscs" faced the largest increase, by 157.7 % compared to the previous year, followed by the catches of the category of "Aquaculture" increased by 28.5 %, "Inland waters" by 20.9 %, "Marine fishing" with an annual growth of 20.2 %, . The aquatic category "coastal line" fishery, suffered a decline compared to a year ago, about 70.6 %, followed by the category "costal lagoons" with 41.7 % less than in 2017.

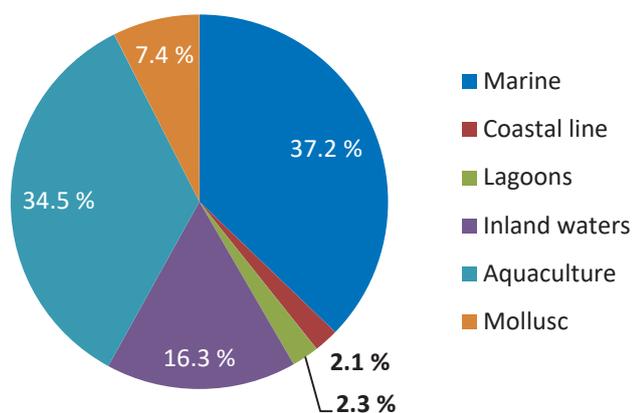
● Fishing

● ● ● **Tab. 1 Fish caught (in tonnes)**

Emërtimi	Years				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fishing total	8,722	7,875	7,884	8,289	8,629
Marine	5,211	5,052	4,646	4,609	5,537
Coastal line	1,312	614	952	1,074	315
Lagoons	536	550	598	599	350
Inland waters	1,663	1,659	1,688	2,007	2,427
Aquaculture	1,500	3,000	3,200	4,000	5,138
Mollusc	800	295	1,450	430	1,108
Total	11,022	11,170	12,534	12,719	14,875

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 1 Struktura e zënieve nga peshkimi sipas kategorive ujore, 2018 (në përqindje)





INTRODUCTION

Forests are becoming more and more important, not just for timber and non-wood products; but for the great and unsustainable impact on biodiversity, health, economy and tourism. Albania's forests in 2018 extend to an area of 1,051,859 ha representing 60.44% of the forest and pasture fund. Pastures and meadows have an area of 478,081 ha or 27.47% of the forest and pasture fund. The forest land fund constitutes 36.6% of the surface area of Albania and the pastures 16.6%

Main statistical findings

Total area of forest land fund in 2018 is 1.051 million hectares, with a total volume timber of 54.878 million m³. The 94% of this volume consists in public forests and 6 % in private forests. In 2018, the investments in forests were 120,302 million ALL with an increase of 110,421 million ALL compared to 2017. In 2018 there were changes in number of protected areas, where it was declared a new nature park. Thereby, the surface of protected area is increased with 46, 265 hectares compared to 2017.

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. 5 Forestry use and main production

Years	Total wood troops m ³	Timber wood m ³	Timber for mines m ³	Wood stick m ³	Fire wood m ³	Cobbles wood m ³	Total m ³
2014	31,497	5,449	700	0	789,290	480	827,416
2015	10,754	1,727	241	0	758,388	510	771,620
2016	4,308	2,379	578	12	752,399	0	759,676
2017	13,513	1,601	178	0	856,911	199	872,402
2018	10,838	1,311	168	0	758,082	0	770,399

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Fig. 2 Forestry use and main production

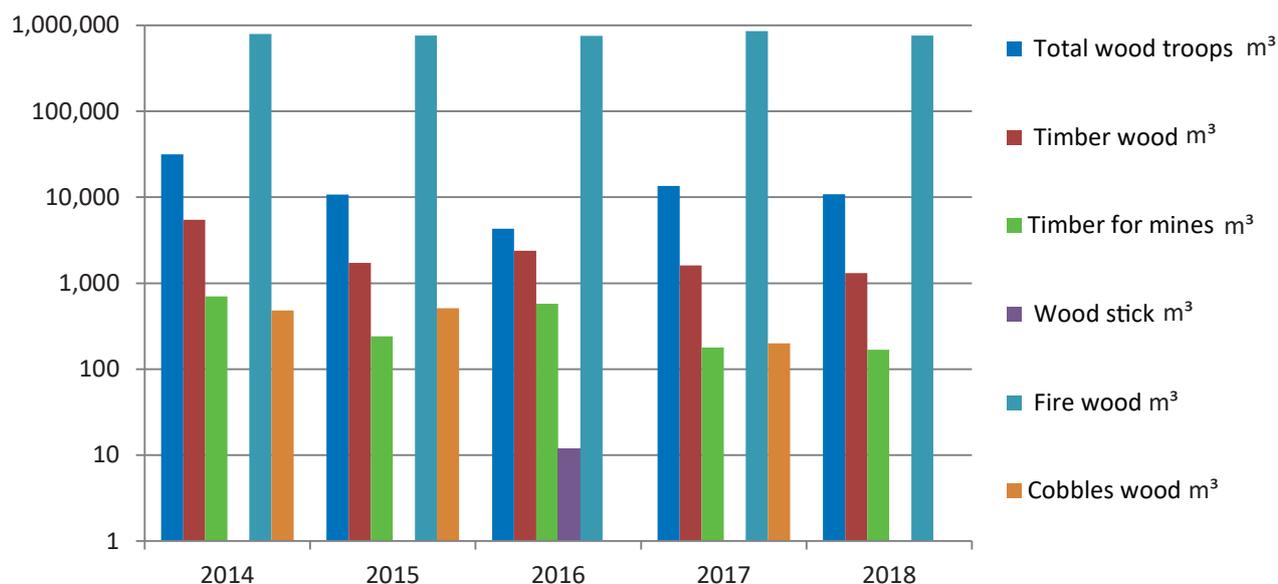
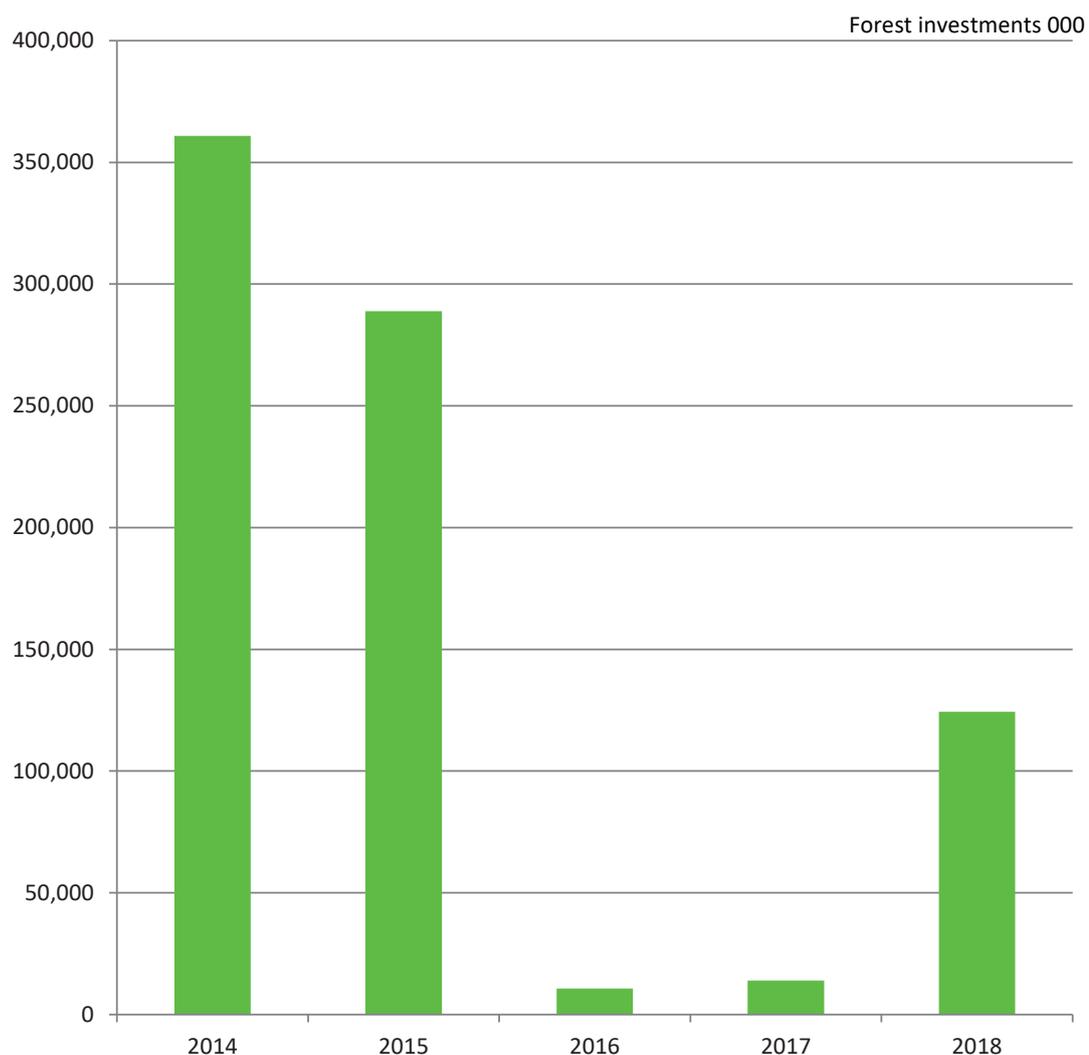


Fig. 3 Forest investments



Tab. 8 Network of protected areas

Years	Number of zones						Total
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	
2014	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2015	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2016	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2017	2	15	750	24	5	4	800
2018	2	14	750	25	6	4	801

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

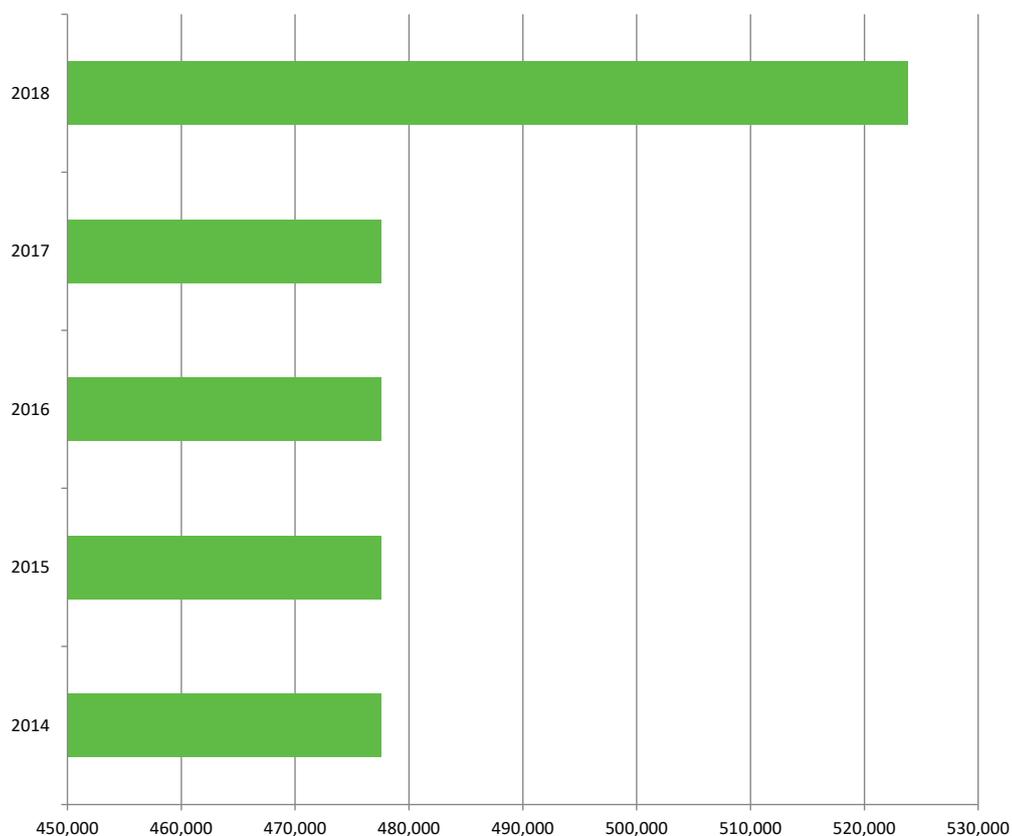
● Forests

● ● ● **Tab. 9 Network of protected areas**

Year	Area (Ha)						Total
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Park Natyror Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	
2014	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2015	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2016	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2017	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566
2018	4,800	230,707	3,470	169,275	97,333	18,245	523,831

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Fig. 4 Network of protected areas



STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS



INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Main findings

Number of active economic enterprises in 2017 was 107,677, which decreased 0.8% compared to 2016.

Enterprises that operate in trade sector comprise 41.4 %. Based on the size class analysis, enterprises with 1-4 employed are those which prevail with 88.1 %.

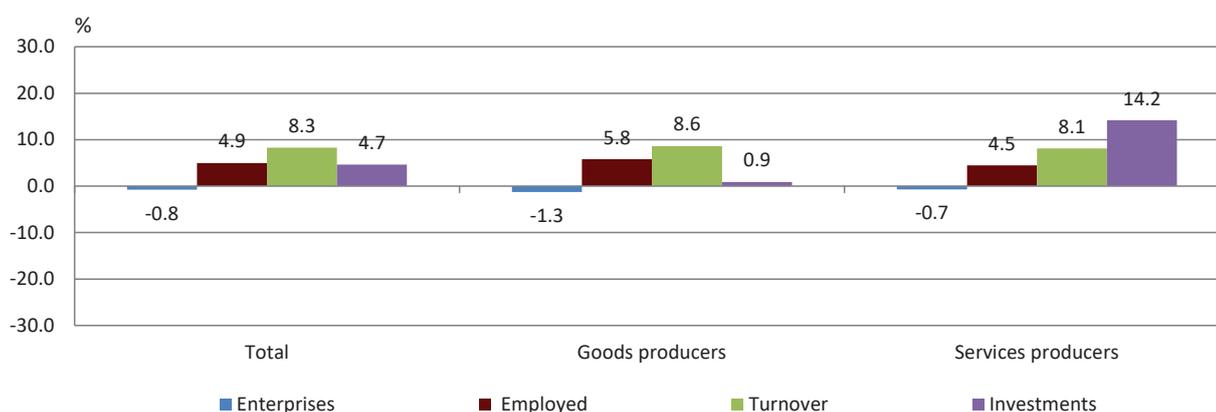
In 2017, the number of total employed increased by 23,248 employed or 4.9% compared to 2016. Goods and services producers have contributed respectively by +2.9 percentage point and +2.0 percentage point in the total increase of employed.

Turnover in 2017 reached 2,037 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 8.3% compared to 2016. Turnover of services producers constitutes 66.6% of total turnover for 2017 and contributed by +5.4 percentage point in annual increase of turnover.

In 2017 enterprises invested 231 billion ALL compared to 221 billion ALL that were invested in 2016 or 4.7% more. The situation for investments is different compared with other main indicator because goods producers have the major contribution on investments increase. Investments of this group constitute 69.1% on total investments for 2017.

The figure 1 presents the growth rate of main indicators; number of enterprises, employed turnover and investments for 2017 with 2016 and the growth rate of goods and services producers.

Fig.1 Growth rate of main indicators by economic activities, 2017/2016



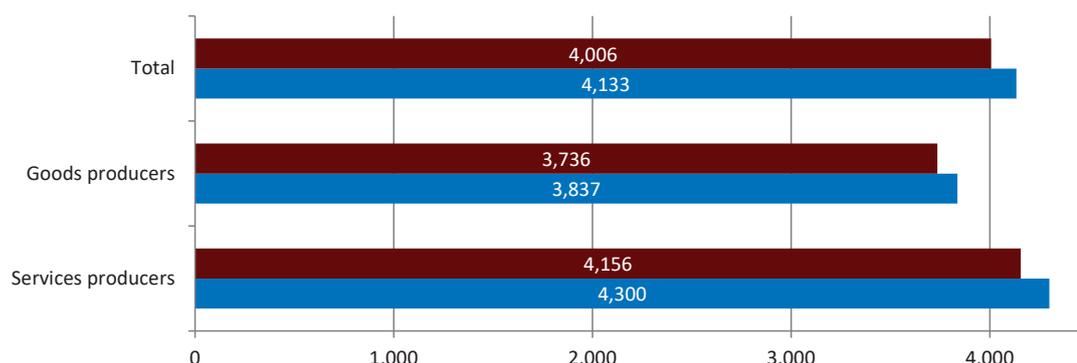
Source: INSTAT, Structural Business

- Based on Annual Structural Survey results is concluded that turnover per employed in 2017 is increased 3.2 % as result of a higher increase in turnover (8.3 %) compared to the number of employed (4.9 %).

The same situation is reflected in the goods and services producers where turnover per employed increased respectively by 2.7 % and 3.5 %.

Turnover per employed for goods and services producers as comparison of two years, 2016-2017 is presented in the figure 2.

Fig. 2 Turnover per employed, 2016 -2017



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

Most of the enterprises, 87.3%, operate in the service activities and constitute 66.6% of the total annual turnover realized. The trade sector (including trade of vehicles, wholesale and retail trade) has the largest share of services producers.

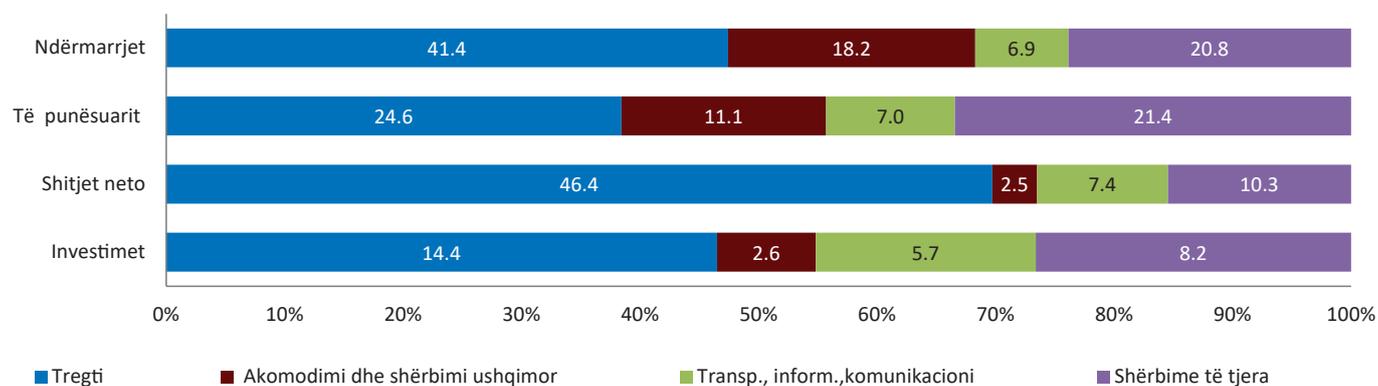
In trade sector operates 41.4 % of enterprises which constitute 46.4 % of total annual turnover realized. Trade sector contributed by +2.2 percentage point in the total turnover increase (8.3%).

Trade sector engaged 24.6 % of the total number of employed. In trade sector investments are 14.4% of the total value of investments made in all economic activities covered in the survey.

Turnover in other services sector has the highest percent of increased, by 25.4 %, compared with previous year, contributed by +2.3 percentage point in the total turnover increase (8.3 %).

A detail structure of main indicators for 2017, by economic activities for services producers is presented below in figure 3.

Fig. 3 Main indicators structure by economic activities for services producers, 2017



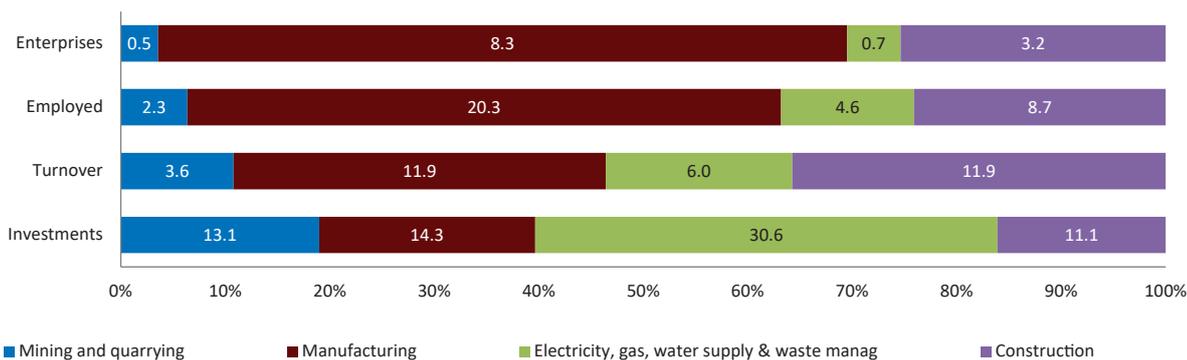
Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector has approximately 33.4% of the total turnover realized.

Manufacturing sector dominate in producers of goods in number for number of active enterprises (8.3 %), employment (20.3 %) and turnover (11.9 %).

A detail structure of main indicators for 2017, by economic activities for goods producers is presented in figure 4.

Fig.4 Main indicators structure by economic activities for goods producers, 2017

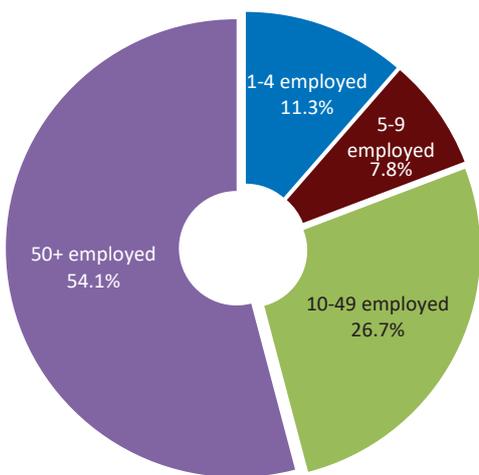


Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

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

Below (Figure 5) is presented the structure of production as a percentage for each of size class of enterprises for 2017.

Fig. 5 Production structure by enterprises size class, 2017



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

In total active enterprises in 2017, were employed 492,913 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 41.5 % of the total number of employed which has realized 46.9 % of total turnover and has invested 68.2 % of total investments even this group constitutes only 1.2 % of active enterprises.

In this size class of enterprise with 50 and more employed, goods producers dominates on the number of active enterprises (54.8 %), employed (54.8 %) and investments (79,8 %). Situation defers for turnover where services producers dominates (53.4 %).

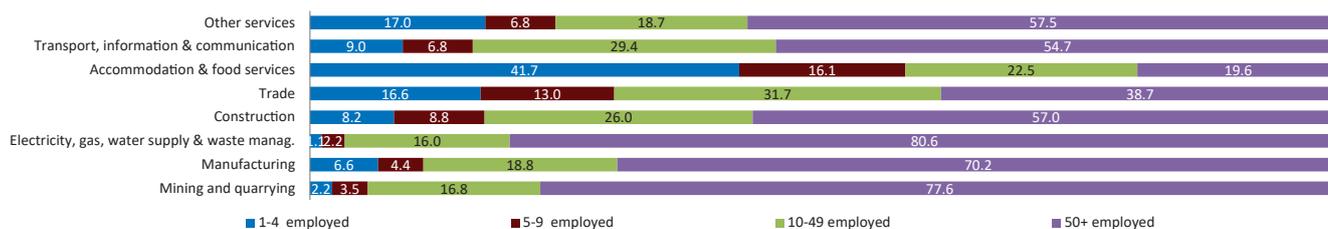
Enterprises with 1-4 employed engaged 30.4% of the total employed and realized 11.8 % of total turnover. This size class of enterprises dominate in services producers on number of active enterprises (89.9 %), employment (88.3 %) and turnover (82.5 %).

Based on the results, enterprises with 50 and more employed have contributed by +6.3 percentage points in total annual growth rate of turnover. Enterprises with 1-4 employed have contributed by -2.5 percentage point.

In the accommodation and food services sector, enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the major percentage of total value added, by 41.7 %. In all other sectors, the major percentage of the total value added is generated by enterprises with 50 and more employed.

In figure 6 is presented the structure of value added as a percentage of each of the economic activities and enterprise size class for 2017.

Fig. 6 Value added structure by economic activities and enterprise size class, 2017



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

Source of data

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector with regard to economic data.

Statistics are presented by economic activity, classified by Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (Nace Rev 2) and size class of enterprise which are classified by number of employed 1-4, 5-9, 10-49, 50 and more employed.

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions of variables

An enterprise is: “the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit)”. The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: “the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units”.

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

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

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

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



INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information on economic indicators of enterprises, which showing development of Albanian economy in monthly and quarterly periods. This indicators help to understand development of economic cycle and also to do forecasts for the near future.

For the production of these indicators, INSTAT conducts quarterly survey on economic enterprises. The reference population is defined by the Statistical Business Register for all legal form of enterprises, while activities are classified according to the nomenclature NACE Rev.2 classification, converting with the European Classification NACE Rev.2.

The activities included in the quarterly survey are: Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport and storage, Hotels, Bar and Restaurants, Information and communication, Architectural and engineering activities, Travel agency.

The data are in the form of indexes and provide information regarding the Turnover, Production volume, Employees, Wages and salaries, Producer price and Construction cost.

Main statistical findings

During the year 2018, the industrial production volume index increased by 9.5 % compared with the previous year. Manufacturing activity signed the higher increase.

In the year 2018, the production volume index in Construction activity increased by 5.6 % compared with the previous year 2017.

The Employee's index in Industry activity increased by 9.7 % compared with the previous year 2017, while in Construction activity this index increased by 4 % referring the same period of time.

Producer price index in the year 2018, in "Industry" increased with 1.6 % compared with previous year. Higher increase in producer price index signed in "Mining and Quarrying" activity by 11.4 %.

During the period of time 2014 – 2018, were issued 2908 building permits, where 63 % of them were approved for residential buildings.

In Retail Trade, the Turnover volume index increased by 2.8 %, in the year 2018, compared with previous year. A considerable annual growth rate shows the sub-group "Retail sale of motor fuel" by 4.1 %.

Fig. 1 Weight structure, for the quarterly survey, by branch of activity, year 2018

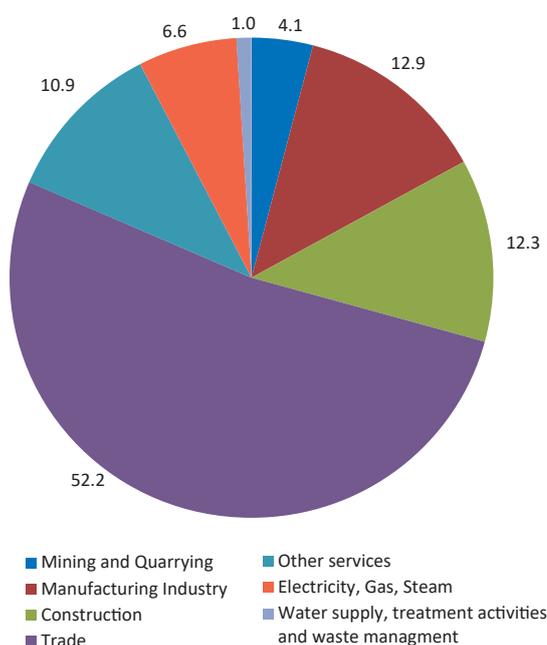


Fig. 2 Production volume index, 2010=100

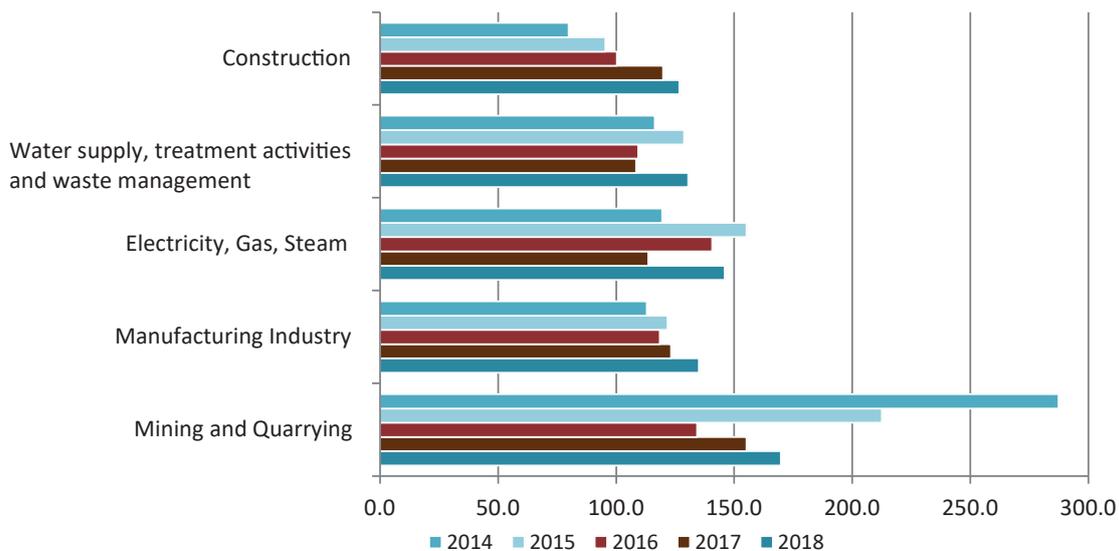


Fig. 3 Number of employees index in Industry and Construction, 2010=100

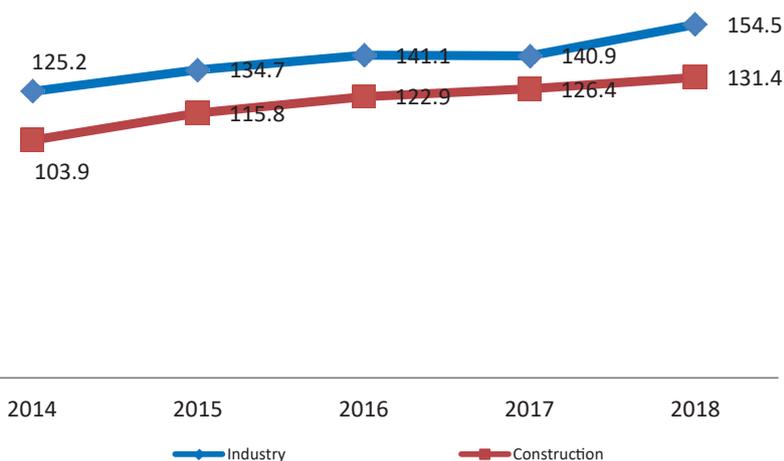


Fig. 4 Construction volume indexes of New Buildings, Reconstructions and Civil Engineering Works, (2010 = 100)

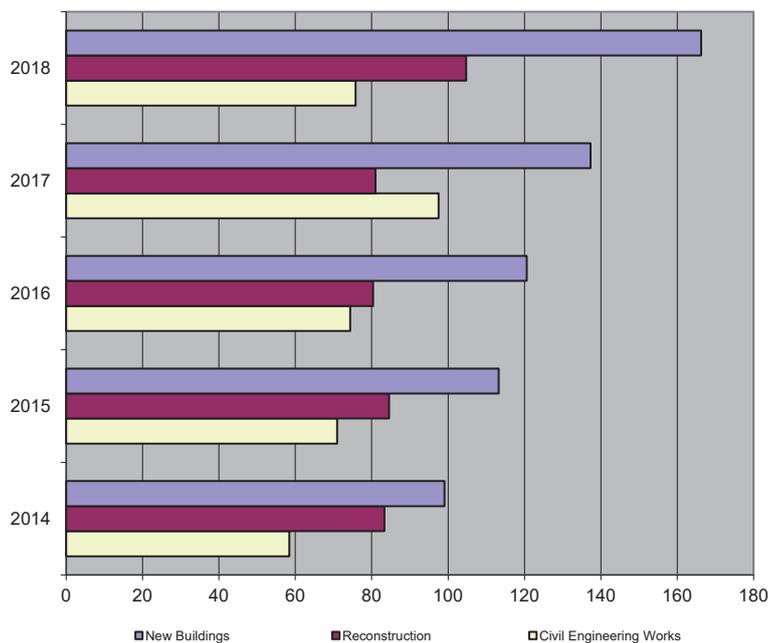


Fig. 5 Structure of civil engineering works by building permits issued

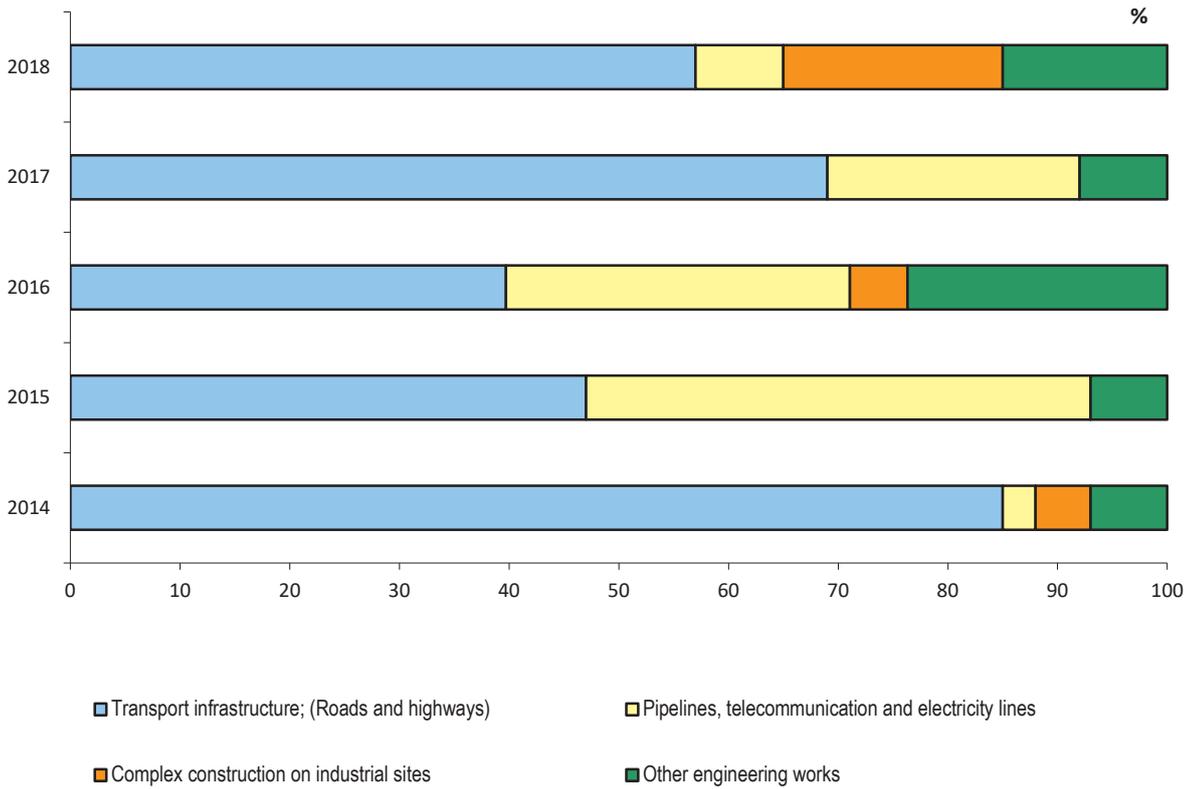
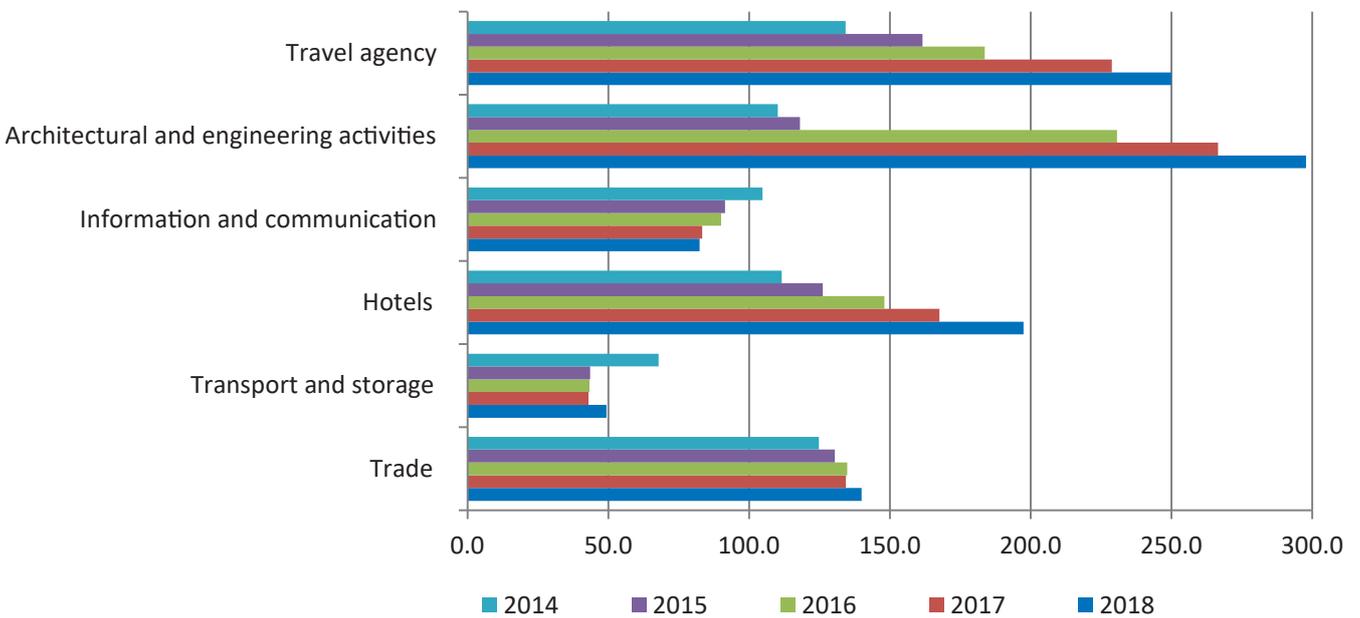


Fig. 6 Volume turnover indices, 2010 = 100



Tab. 1 Annual change of Production volume index and Production price index, according to economic activities, 2010=100

Code	Description	Annual change of production volume index by economic activity					Annual change of producer price index by economic activity				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NACE rev.2	Economic activities	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
B+C	Industry	3.1	-9.2	-19.6	8.6	9.5	-0.7	-2.5	-0.8	5.8	1.6
B	Mining and quarrying	-0.7	-26.0	-36.8	15.5	9.3	-2.1	-9.8	-1.2	14.5	11.4
C	Manufacturing Industry	6.4	7.7	-2.6	3.9	9.5	-0.3	0.3	-0.7	1.8	-1.0
10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	-0.1	15.3	-5.2	-1.1	10.5	-2.2	1.9	-0.1	-0.4	-1.8
13-14	Manufacture of textiles and dressing wearing apparel	16.0	1.0	10.6	-0.3	18.5	0.5	2.8	1.6	0.8	-1.3
15000	Manufacture of leathers and leather products	20.7	-5.0	7.5	7.6	10.5	0.7	-2.0	0.9	0.7	-2.4
16000	Manufacture of woods and products of wood and oak, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and reed	8.8	7.0	-0.9	35.9	0.1	2.8	0.9	-2.9	-1.3	-2.8
17-18	Manufacture of papers and paper products, paper printing and regrouping of recorded media	-11.7	46.5	6.6	-34.9	12.4	-2.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.3
19-22	Manufacture of coke and petroleum products refinery, of chemicals and chemical products, of pharmaceutical products and of rubbers and plastic products	-35.7	-16.9	-13.2	-0.4	11.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.6	0.2
23	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	-5.6	8.4	-17.4	22.4	-1.6	2.4	-2.6	-1.6	3.1	-0.3
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	-5.3	12.9	-12.0	52.0	4.4	-1.2	0.8	-2.0	2.7	-0.6
31-32	Manufacture of furniture and other industries	27.6	-5.5	11.5	-22.4	2.7	-1.0	2.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.9
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	-11.3	29.9	-9.3	-24.0	36.6	0.1	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	1.3
E	Water supply, treatment activities and waste management	10.9	10.6	-15.0	3.6	15.2	0.5	-0.5	-4.1	0.4	2.2

Source: Quarterly Survey on Enterprises and Producer Prices Survey

Tab. 2 Building permits issued for new buildings

	Number					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
I. Buildings	270	170	455	819	1194	
1. Residential buildings	196	48	295	524	770	
2. Non residential buildings	74	122	160	295	424	
a. Hotels and similar buildings	5	3	11	53	75	
b. Office buildings	-	-	8	10	13	
c. Wholesale and retail trade buildings	24	25	37	98	82	
d. Industrial buildings	14	69	57	70	133	
e. Other buildings	31	25	47	64	121	

Source: Municipalities, annual calculation from INSTAT

Tab. 3 Annual changes of Construction indexes

Indicators	%					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Construction volume index	5.0	19.3	5.1	19.6	5.6	
Construction cost index (for dwellings)	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	

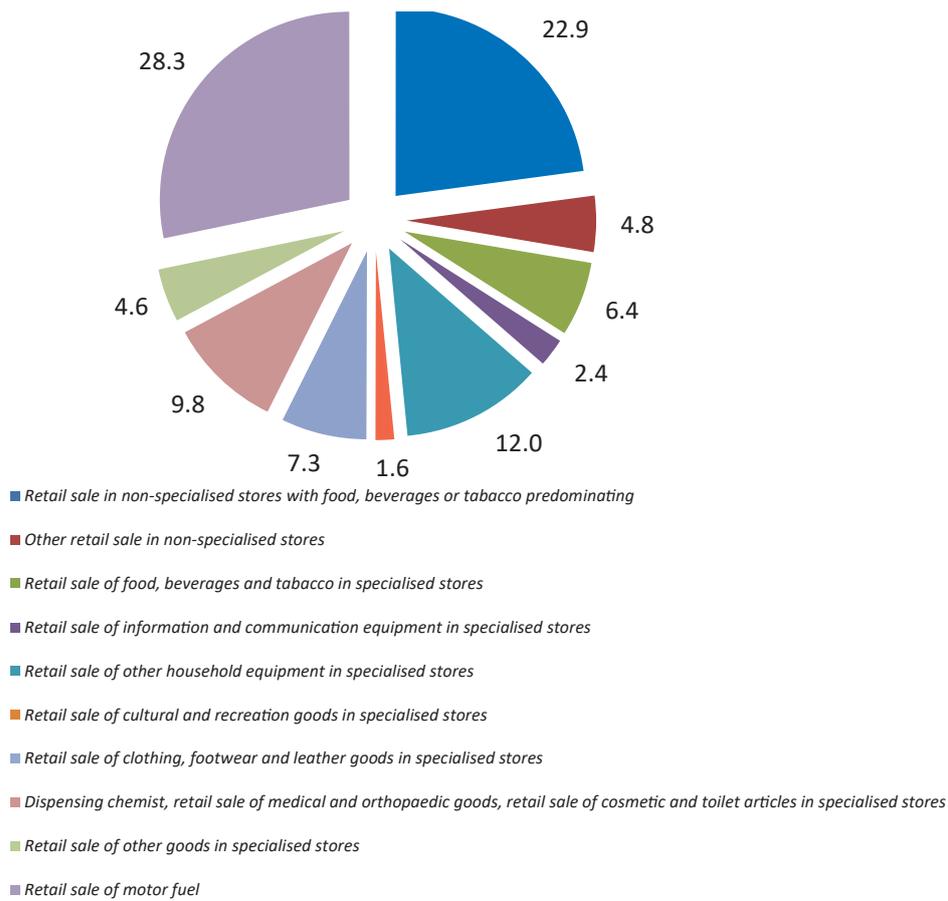
Source: Quarterly Survey on Enterprises and Construction Cost (for dwellings) Survey

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

Code	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
NACE Rev.2	Aktivitetet ekonomike gjithsej	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
G	Trade	5.3	4.5	3.5	-0.4	4.1
H (49-53)	Transport and storage	-39.3	-35.9	-0.5	-0.8	14.8
I (551)	Hotels	14.8	13.0	17.3	13.2	17.8
J (58-62)	Information and communication	0.8	-12.7	-1.5	-7.5	-1.2
M (71)	Architectural and engineering activities	23.6	7.1	95.4	15.6	11.7
N (79)	Travel agency	29.2	20.3	13.7	24.5	9.3

Source: Quarterly Survey on Enterprises

Fig. 7 Structure weights in Retail Trade according to its compounded groups, 2018



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

Code NACE Rev.2	Economic activity description	2014 2013	2015 2014	2016 2015	2017 2016	2018 2017
47	Retail trade	4.7	5.9	6.2	1.6	2.8
47ex473	Retail trade, except retail sale of automotive fuel	4.5	10.4	7.8	3	2.2
4711; 472	Food, beverages and tobacco in both specialized and non specialized stores	0.4	10.5	7.7	4	2.8
4719; 474-4778	Non-food Products in specialized and non specialized stores	7	10.4	7.8	2.4	1.8
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	4.9	-2.5	2.8	-2.1	4.1

Source: Quarterly Survey on Enterprises

Data sources and availability

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

The data are collected directly in the enterprise by enumerators.

The data are available as quarterly and yearly data.

The NACE Rev.2 is the last version of the nomenclature of economic activities, which has been implemented for STS on first quarter 2014. At the same moment of implemented of NACE Rev.2, it was change even the base year of the indexes (2010 = 100).

The weights were updated every year, using the results of the structure business survey of enterprises. The calculation of indexes is done by Chain-Link method, y-2.

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

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

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

Definition of the main indicators

Production – Production is an activity under the control and responsibility of the enterprise that combines the resources of labor, capital and raw material to produce goods and services.

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

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 work on a building project. The building permit is the final stage of planning and building authorization prior to start the work.

Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered for persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects. The buildings are classified in two different kinds of categories: 1) Residential buildings, 2) Nonresidential buildings, where are included hotels and similar, office buildings, wholesale and retail trade buildings, industrial buildings and other buildings.

Building permits issued total area – is the area in square meters where the approved project is implemented.

Civil engineering works – are all constructions not classified under buildings: railways, roads, bridges, highways, pipelines, telecommunication and electricity lines, etc.

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



INTRODUCTION

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

Main statistical findings

In the period 2014 - 2018 the number of foreign visitors entering in Albania for personal purposes was approximately 23.2 million visitors and represents an average of 98.7 % of the total number of visitors. The movement of Albanian and foreign citizens during this time period have a growing trend. In the period 2014-2018, the arrivals of foreign citizens coming in Albania were approximately 23.6 million visitors. Only during 2018, the arrival of foreign citizens is 15.8% more than 2017. At the arrivals of foreign citizens in period 2014 - 2018, the largest share with 83.1 % is coming from land. In the period 2014-2018, 24.1 million Albanians have traveled abroad. Foreign visitors' departures increased by 15.0 % in 2018 compared to previous year.

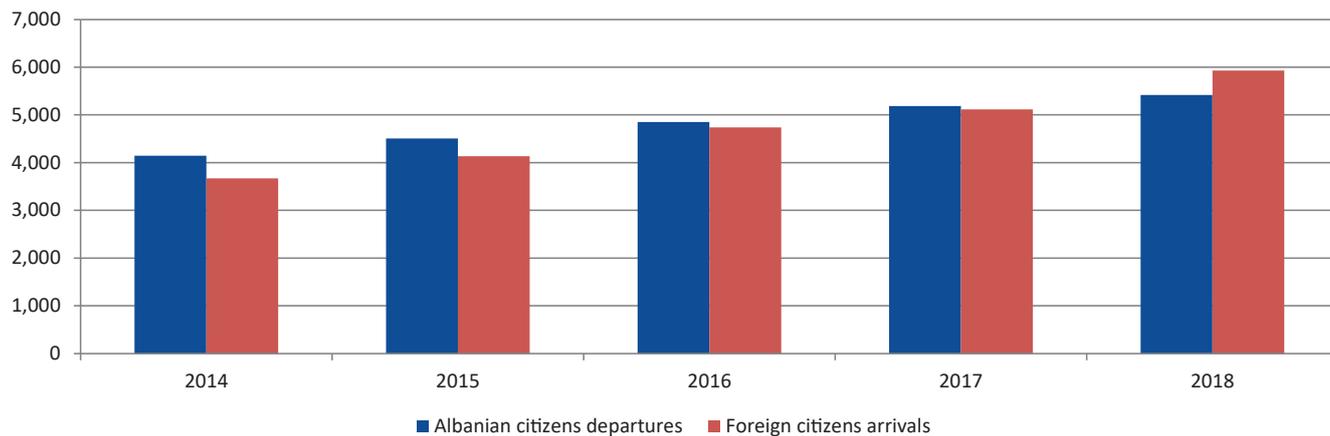
Also, during this time arrivals of foreign citizens from Europe region occupies most of the arrivals in total averaged 89.5 %. In 2018, arrivals from Kosovo citizens occupy 35.2 % of total arrivals of foreign citizens follow from Macedonia by 11.5 % and Greece by 9.3 %.

Tab. 1 Arrivals and departures of Albanian and foreign citizens, 2014-2018

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Albania citizens	Arrivals	3,872,010	4,098,526	4,592,503	4,851,622	5,319,717
	Departures	4,145,608	4,503,907	4,852,483	5,186,100	5,415,071
Foreign citizens	Arrivals	3,672,591	4,131,242	4,735,511	5,117,700	5,926,803
	Departures	3,675,196	4,182,918	4,668,813	5,233,380	6,017,450

Source: State Police Directorate

Fig. 1 Departures of Albanian citizens and arrivals of foreign citizens , in thousands , 2014-2018



Source: State Police Directorate

● Source of data

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

Definitions

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



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 est.

Environmental analysis becomes accessible and interpretable having physically measurable environmental indicator, understandable and clear to each environmental factor impact. The environmental situation is in complex analyzed synthesizing so statistical indicators for each component among of which emissions into air and water, waste, land and ecosystems, forests, and other land use structures constitute the key indicators of environmental status at a given moment.

Statistical indicators for the environment in this publication are the main purpose making available to the public environmental information aim to offer users qualified information in real terms and understandable by creating to them the opportunity to while their logic finding sow right away on their actions further institutional and individual according to case.

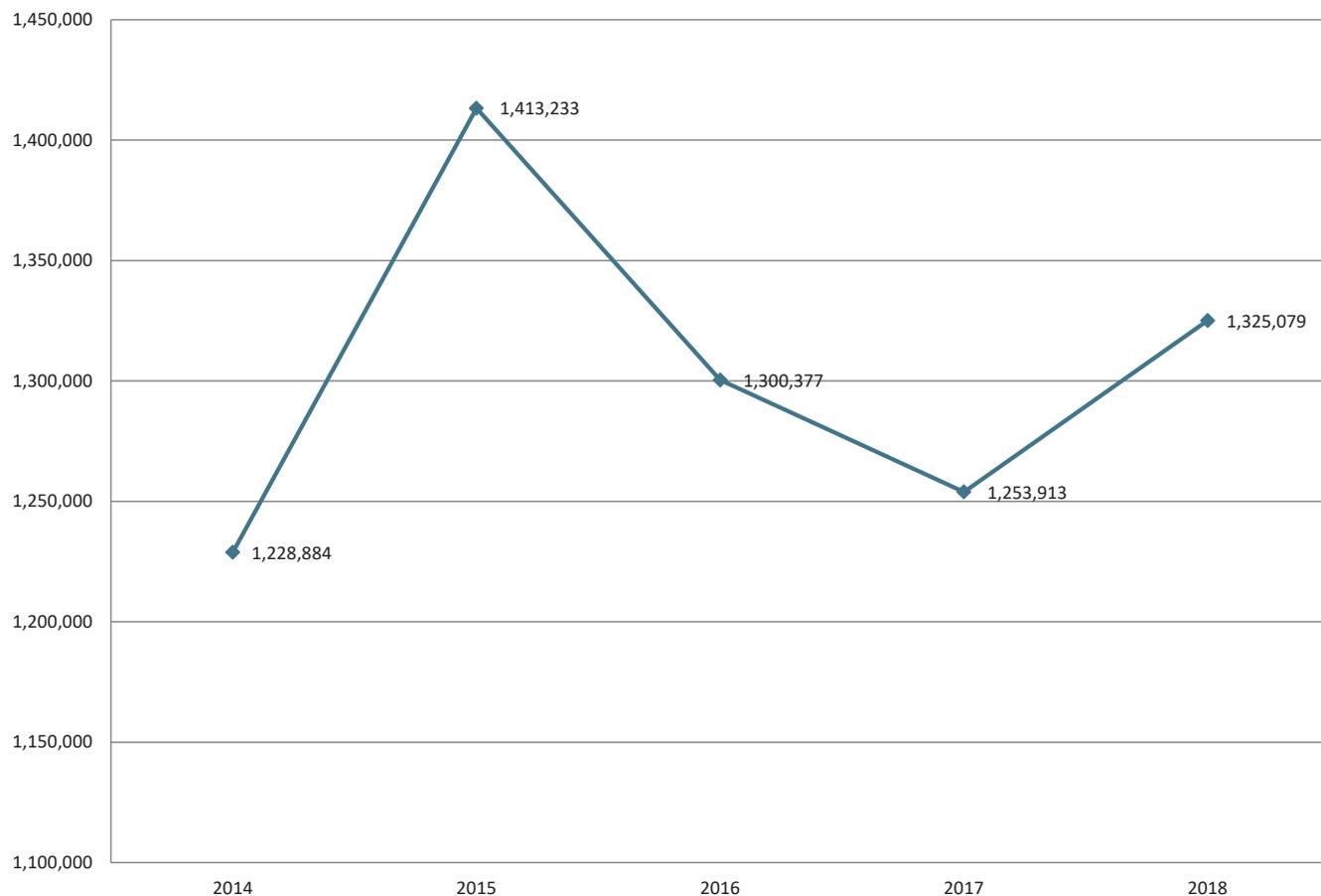
Tab. 1 Urban and Inerts solid waste by countis

Nr.	County	Urban waste (ton)					Urban waste managed for inhabitant (kg/ inh/year)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Berat	46,531	59,356	64,500	64,353	50,726	0.341	0.266	0.476	0.505	0.402
2	Dibër	28,834	35,331	22,727	18,826	35,798	0.291	0.191	0.150	0.156	0.298
3	Durrës	140,387	145,563	156,218	143,280	174,971	0.411	0.420	0.438	0.495	0.604
4	Elbasan	56,329	105,992	99,617	113,081	133,867	0.138	0.138	0.278	0.406	0.484
5	Fier	161,304	250,142	149,668	141,869	145,353	0.408	0.409	0.409	0.476	0.490
6	Gjirokastër	98,752	55,116	85,878	36,134	32,162	0.386	0.387	0.390	0.574	0.416
7	Korçë	10,176	101,753	12,610	89,571	86,934	0.314	0.104	0.134	0.426	0.244
8	Kukës	36,691	11,306	49,573	15,983	18,782	0.217	0.218	0.350	0.207	0.376
9	Lezhë	40,727	50,876	33,860	49,870	47,353	0.442	0.441	0.340	0.393	0.517
10	Shkodër	78,369	84,794	60,286	99,483	101,535	0.341	0.342	0.242	0.485	0.498
11	Tiranë	422,326	371,681	492,890	388,169	408,828	0.405	0.513	0.469	0.439	0.460
12	Vlorë	108,458	141,323	72,550	93,294	88,764	0.558	0.558	0.265	0.493	0.469
	Total	1,228,884	1,413,233	1,300,377	1,253,913	1,325,071	0.425	0.491	0.452	0.436	0.462

Source: Ministry of transport and infrastructure ,Environmental national agency and INSTANT waste survey

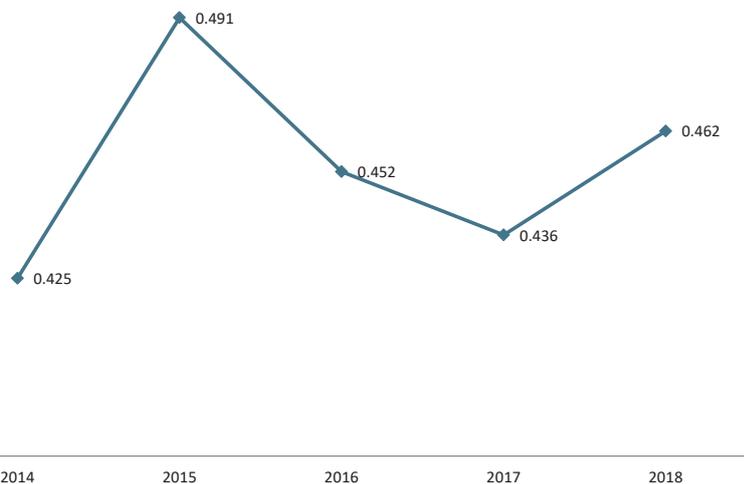
Environment

Fig. 1 Urban waste managed by years



Source: INSTANT waste survey

Fig. 2 Urban waste managed for inhabitant (kg/ inh/year)

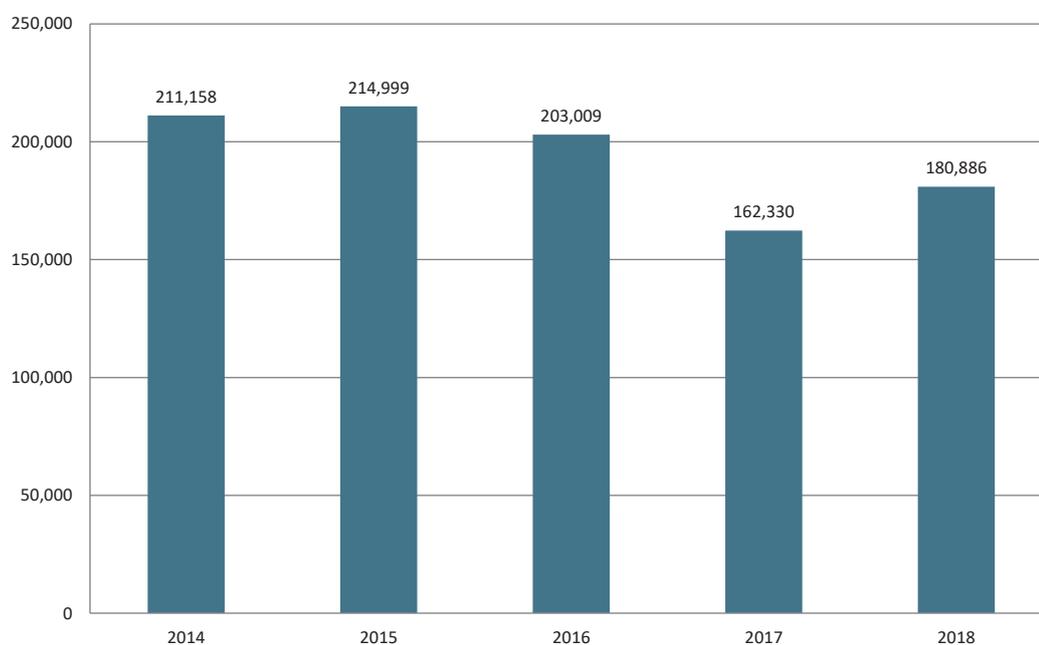


Source: INSTANT waste survey

Tab. 2 Inert waste by prefectures

Nr.	County	Inert waste (tons)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Berat	20,368	13,611	5,763	8,222	5,843
2	Dibër	1,360	2,650	4,740	14,570	3,250
3	Durrës	5,426	5,731	7,594	3,934	4,443
4	Elbasan	15,880	4,917	6,217	9,670	4,640
5	Fier	14,523	12,534	12,869	18,337	1,916
6	Gjirokastrë	2,175	6,880	19,154	36,897	32,580
7	Korçë	3,613	5,959	24,475	23,851	2,140
8	Kukës	25,100	5,765	11,303	12,221	3,128
9	Lezhë	1,185	5,303	5,387	2,465	1,750
10	Shkodër	43,784	58,743	6,240	2,650	2,350
11	Tiranë	4,044	7,826	16,213	22,995	114,366
12	Vlorë	73,700	85,080	83,054	6,518	4,481
	Total	211,158	214,999	203,009	162,330	180,886

Source: Ministry of transport and infrastructure ,Environmental national agency

Tab. 3 Inert waste managed in total (tons)

Source: Ministry of transport and infrastructure ,Environmental national agency

● ● ● **Definitions**

“Pollution” is any substance presence of which, directly or indirectly modify the qualitative environmental conditions by their presence.

“Air pollutants” means any rigid substance or gas that joins a hovers in the air and has dangerous effects on the human and other present alive health by living conditions modified.

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

“Waste” means substances or objects; result of human activity or natural cycles intended to be not deseeded for proprietary. Waste is the substances which result from the life activity of households and any other waste which by the nature of the composition are unlike.

Hazardous wastes are waste which stimulates damage with their presence in on the place. They contaminate directly or indirectly heaving so negative impacts on the lives of sentient beings due to the content in them to chemical ingredients, bacteriological, radiation or other properties very harmful for human and environment.

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

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

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

“Lake” is an internal body surface waters and groundwater sustainable.

“Coastal waters” are surface waters that are inside an imaginary line, which is equidistant to each sides at 1

nautical mile from the exterior of the nearest point of the baseline and serving as a reference for the extent of territorial waters and eventually spread to the outer limit of transitional waters.

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

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

Key findings

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

“Urban waste” The amount of urban waste at the national level, as a reflection of lifestyle, has undergone many changes, generally maintaining over 1 million tons per year. In 2018 year, about 1.32 million tons of urban wastes were managed signing increase approximately by 100 thousand tones compared to the previous year. Tirana is the region that has the highest percentage of urban waste generation by 31 %, followed by Durres with 13 % and Fieri 11 % maintaining approximately a linear correlation between waste and resident peoples. At the national level on 2018 around 462 kg solid urban waste per capita is handled, of which 383 kg / capita is typical urban waste and the difference of 79 kg / capita is industrial waste managed together with urban waste.

“The water of rivers and lakes” According to the data collected and UNECE classification, generally rivers and lakes in our country have shown to be of good quality. In 2018 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.

“Washing waters on beaches” Measuring the quality of bathing water on beaches consists mainly knowing the main pollution indicators, “FC” and “IE”. In 2018 it results that the most polluted beaches are in Durres 2 stations and Vlore with 3 stations that are in urgent need for rehabilitation. Over the years the quality of the bathing water has been improving and the beaches of Velipoja, Shengjin, Dhermi, Himara and Borshi have the best washing water quality.

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

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



GENERAL BALANCE OF ENERGY



INTRODUCTION

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

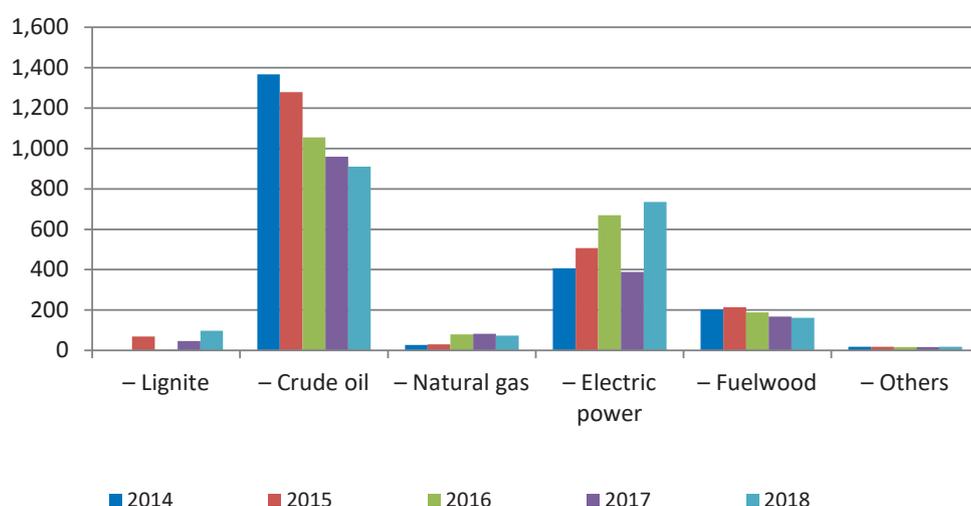
Main findings

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

Consumption of energy or the energy flow calculated after the use of “intermediary” consumption, or “final” consumption.

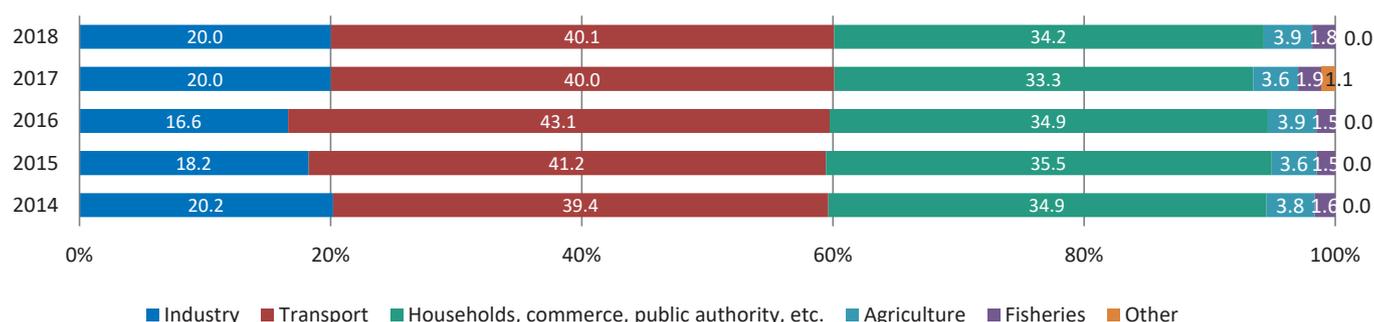
It is noted that there are no significant changes over the years in the structure of final energy consumption by branches for the period 2014-2018. The largest share in the final energy consumption is occupied by industry and the energy consumed by household customers, businesses, public administration.

Fig. 1 Production of primary energy by years



Burimi: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Fig. 2 Structure of energy consumption by branches



Burimi: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 1 General Balance of Energy

Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gross inland consumption	2,340	2,205	2,309	2,366	2,332
Primary production	2,021	2,117	2,013	1,661	1,997
Import	1,898	1,508	1,358	1,569	1,377
Stock change	(308)	(127)	133	177	113
Export	1,245	1,265	895	650	899
Bunkers	27	28	34	36	31
Consumption of the energy sector	59	42	115	156	135
Distribution losses	95	108	125	107	100
Available for final consumption	2,157	2,025	2,060	2,147	2,132
Final non-energy consumption	87	52	143	77	55
Final energy consumption	2,070	1,973	1,917	2,070	2,077

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 2 Production and consumption of primary energy

Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Production of primary products	2,021	2,117	2,013	1,661	1,997
– Lignite	-	69	4	46	98
– Crude oil	1,368	1,279	1,056	959	911
– Natural gas	28	30	79	82	73
– Electric power	406	507	669	389	735
– Fuelwood	202	214	188	168	162
– Others	17	17	17	17	18
Available for final consumption	2,157	2,025	2,060	2,147	2,132
– Lignite	93	140	61	100	186
– Crude oil	1,287	1,160	1,270	1,299	1,206
– Natural gas	8	12	51	54	46
– Electric power	561	507	474	515	519
– Fuelwood	193	190	190	165	159
– Others	16	16	15	16	16

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 3 Production and consumption of primary energy per capita

Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Production of primary products	6.99	7.33	7.00	5.78	6.96
– Lignite	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.16	0.34
– Crude oil	4.73	4.43	3.67	3.34	3.17
– Natural gas	0.10	0.11	0.27	0.28	0.26
– Electric power	1.40	1.75	2.33	1.35	2.56
– Fuelwood	0.70	0.74	0.65	0.58	0.56
– Others	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Available for final consumption	7.46	7.01	7.16	7.47	7.43
– Lignite	0.32	0.49	0.21	0.35	0.65
– Crude oil	4.45	4.01	4.42	4.52	4.20
– Natural gas	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.19	0.16
– Electric power	1.94	1.76	1.65	1.79	1.81
– Fuelwood	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.57	0.55
– Others	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

Tab. 4 Konsumi i energjisë sipas degëve

(ktoe)

Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Final energy consumption	2,070	1,973	1,917	2,070	2,077
Industry	418	360	318	413	416
Transport	816	813	827	828	832
Households, commerce, public authority, etc.	722	701	669	689	711
-from which, households	546	522	499	485	500
Agriculture	80	71	74	74	80
Fisheries	34	29	29	39	38
Other	0	0	0	22	0

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR)

● Source of data

The general annual energy balance sheet for the country is presented in kilo ton oil equivalent (ktoe) and the data are provided by National Agency of Natural Resources.

Definitions

Gross inland consumption is equal to: Production + Import - Export - Stock Change.

Stock measurement covers the producers, importers, transmitters, transformers and final users of energy, when they are recognized.

Final energy consumption is the energy supplied to the final users, according to the origin and all kinds of energies without limitations.

Final non - energetic consumption calculates the use of energy as raw material for non - energetic consumption.

Primary energy is the brut 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).

BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER



Introduction

The balance of electric power is the main source of the electricity data in our country. The main electrical operators in the country are KESH a.s, OSHEE A.S and OST a.s.

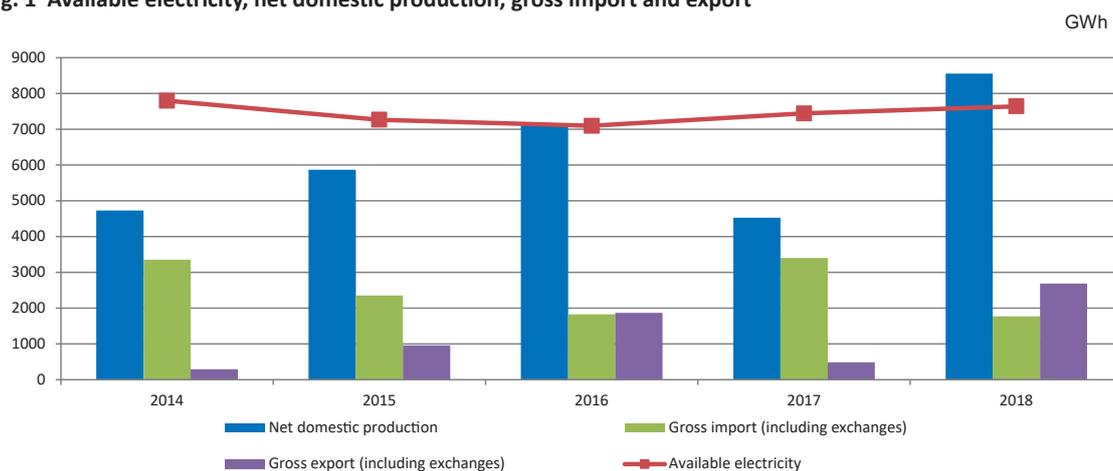
During 2018, net domestic production of electric power period reached the value 8,552 GWh from 4,525 GWh of electricity produced in 2017, with an increase in production by 89.0 %.

The increase of production of electricity in 2018, resulted on decrease of gross imports of electric power (including

exchanges) with about 1.9 times and increase of gross exports (including exchanges) of electric power with about 5.5 times, compared to the same period of the previous year.

In the total of electricity produced, public hydro plants contributed 68.4 %, while independent hydropower plants realized 31.6 % of the net domestic electricity production.

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

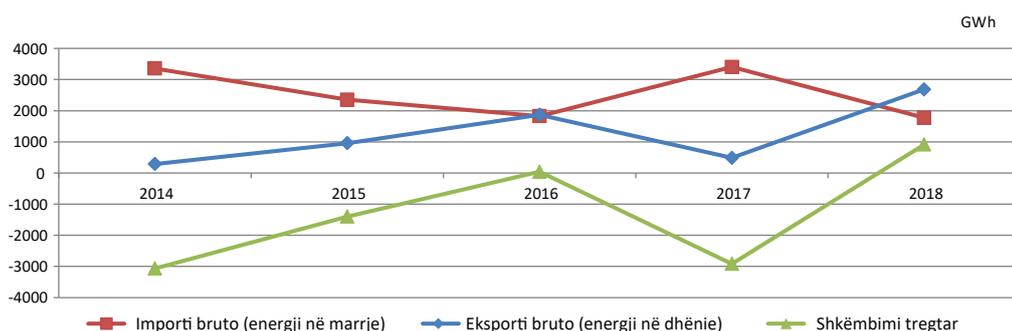


Source: INSTAT

Gross import (including exchanges) in 2018, resulted in a reduction, reaching the value of 1,772 GWh from 3,403 GWh in 2017.

Gross export (including exchanges) in 2018, resulted in a growth, reaching the value of 2,685 GWh from 488 GWh in 2017.

Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



Source: INSTAT

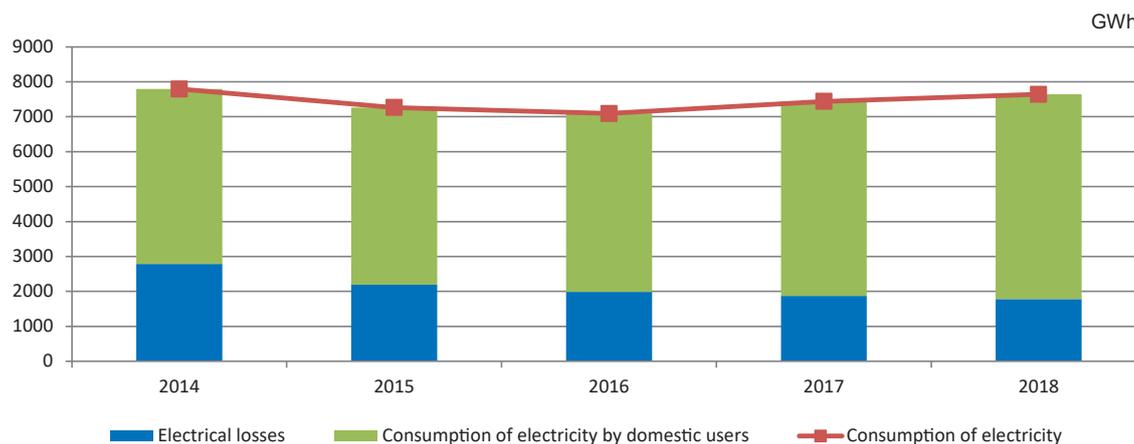
- During 2018, **electrical losses** were 1,783 GWh from 1,876 GWh in 2017, with a decrease by 5.0 %. Impact on this decline has had the decrease of **losses in distribution**, which accounts for 86.4 % of the total electrical losses.

Losses in distribution decreased by 10.3 %, where the greatest impact was given by **technical losses in distribution** which decreased by 14.2 % compared to the same period of the previous year.

The consumption of electricity by domestic users in 2018 increased by 5.0 %, reaching 5,841 GWh from 5,563 GWh in 2017.

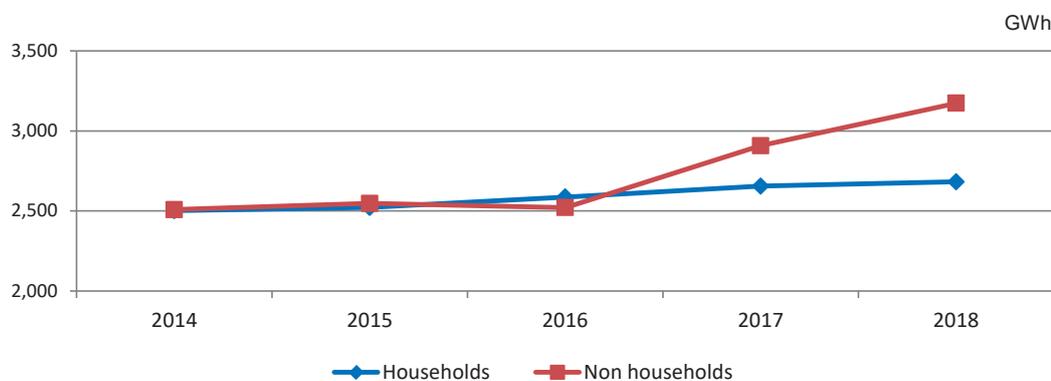
In 2018 compared to the same period of the previous year, the largest impact on the increase of final consumption of electricity by domestic users was provided by **consumption of electricity by non-households** who contributed with +4.5 percentage points, while the contribution of **electricity consumed by households** was +0,5 percentage points.

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



Source: INSTAT

Fig. 4 Consumption of electricity by domestic users



Source: INSTAT

Tab. 1 Balance of electricity

Indicators	Viti				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A Available electricity (A=1+2-3)	7,793,736	7,265,089	7,094,061	7,439,609	7,638,848
1 Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	4,726,246	5,865,671	7,135,914	4,524,981	8,552,154
1.1 Thermo	0	0	0	0	0
1.2 Hydro (1.2=a+b)	4,726,246	5,865,671	7,135,914	4,524,981	8,552,154
a Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	3,408,556	4,451,975	5,091,616	2,916,990	5,850,934
a.1 Gross Public producers	3,429,701	4,475,819	5,151,784	2,945,029	5,901,698
a.2 Own consumption and losses	21,145	23,844	60,168	28,038	50,764
b Independent power producers	1,317,690	1,413,696	2,044,297	1,607,991	2,701,220
1.3 Other producers (other renewables)	0	0	0	0	0
2 Gross Import (including exchanges)	3,355,987	2,355,358	1,826,753	3,403,043	1,771,740
3 Gross Export (including exchanges)	288,497	955,941	1,868,605	488,415	2,685,045
B Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)	7,793,736	7,265,089	7,094,061	7,439,609	7,638,848
1 Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	2,783,182	2,195,837	1,985,901	1,876,138	1,783,118
1.1 Losses in transmission	160,942	158,581	190,008	157,906	242,705
1.2 Losses in distribution(1.2=a+b)*	2,622,241	2,037,256	1,795,892	1,718,232	1,540,412
a Technical losses in distribution	1,459,175	1,366,520	1,346,501	1,247,678	1,070,560
b Non technical losses in distribution	1,163,065	670,736	449,391	470,555	469,852
2 Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	5,010,553	5,069,252	5,108,160	5,563,471	5,855,731
2.1 Households	2,501,800	2,522,261	2,587,259	2,655,417	2,681,875
2.2 Non households	2,508,754	2,546,991	2,520,901	2,908,053	3,173,856

Source: INSTAT

*Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses are estimations made by operators in the field of electricity

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.



Introduction

This chapter presents data on transport statistics. Transport statistics describe the main features of transport in terms of quantity of goods, the number of passengers moving each year, the number of vehicles and infrastructure used in each mode of transport.

The collection of data is based on Law No. 17/2018, “On Official Statistics”, National Program on Official Statistics 2017-2021 and European Commission Regulations on Transport Statistics. The data are provided from administrative sources and cover three modes of transport: rail, maritime and air transport. Transport statistics are based on the number of passengers and volume of freight, number of vehicles and accidents. Statistics on the number of passengers reflects the trend of passenger movement in the country by modes of transport such as: rail, maritime and air. Freight statistics provide information on transport of goods sector in our country through three modes of transport: rail, maritime and air.

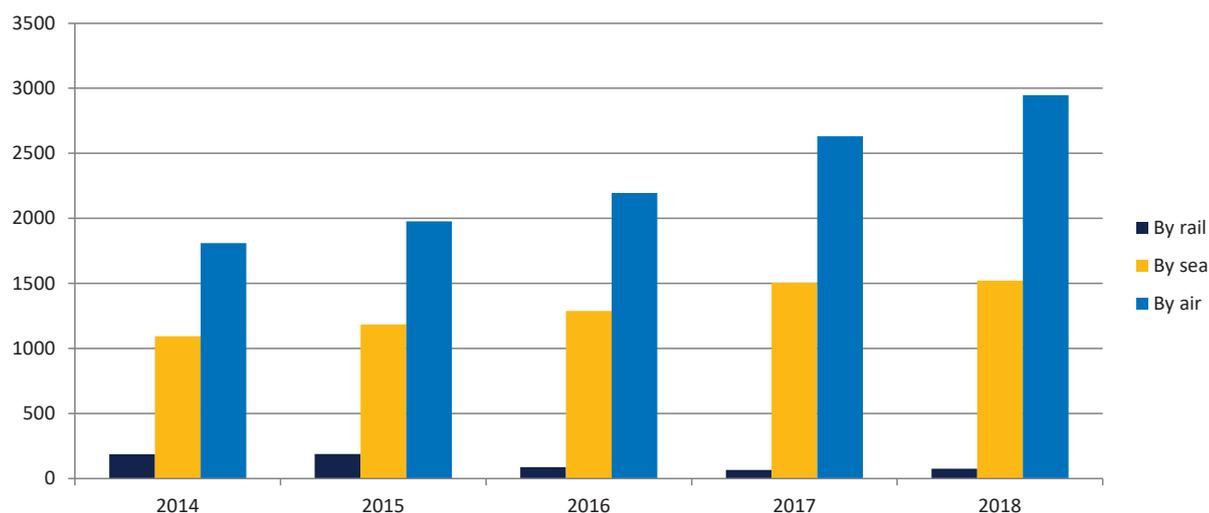
Main statistical findings

The number of passengers traveling by rail and air transport increased over the period 2014-2018. The average number of passengers per year traveling by sea increased 8.8 % and by air 13.0 %. Meanwhile, the average number of passengers travelled by rail transport decreased by 15.5 %. During the period 2014-2018, in railway transport, the number of passengers per thousand inhabitants decreased on average 5.4 % per year, while the number of passenger-km per thousand inhabitants decreased on average 18.7 % per year. For maritime and air transport, this indicator has increased respectively on average 9.0 % and 13.2 % per year.

The passenger number per thousand inhabitants in the railway transport marked the highest decrease in 2016 by 53.2 %. For maritime transport and air transport, the highest increase resulted in 2017 respectively, by 17.0 % and 19.9 %.

The number of passengers traveling by air transport results with the highest growth among the three modes of transport of passengers. Meanwhile, the number of airlines operating in Albania reached to 21 airlines in 2018. During the period 2014-2018, the average number of airlines increased by 6.6 % per year where the largest increase is registered in 2018 by 23.5 %.

Fig. 1 Number of passengers by mode of transport for the period 2014-2018 (000 passengers)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, calculation INSTAT

Freight transport

The length of the railway line in use for 2018 is 334 km, remaining unchanged from the previous year. In the period 2014-2018, the railway freight transport increased on average 6.7 % thousand/tonne of goods per year and 15.8 % thousand/tonne-km of goods per year. In 2018, the volume of loading – unloading in maritime transport decreased on average 1.0 % per year.

Regarding to the all-freight and mail air service, during the period 2014-2018 decreased respectively by 1.0 % and 0.4 %. In the 2014, it is marked the largest volume of freights according to air transport with 1,845 tonnes of goods and 480 tonnes by postal service.

Tab. 1 Transport of goods by modes of transport for the period 2014-2018

Year	Railway transport 000/tonne.km	Railway transport 000/tonne	Maritime transport 000/tonne	Air transport tonne	Postal service tonne
2014	39,887	338	4,066	1,845	480
2015	23,125	198	3,835	1,766	463
2016	8,827	76	3,754	1,751	449
2017	25,287	150	4,022	1,811	455
2018	20,415	199	3,890	1,773	472

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, calculation INSTAT

Number of vehicles in the road transport

During the period 2014 - 2018, the number of road vehicles per passengers increased, of which the number of cars increased on average 5.1 % per year marking the highest increase in 2018 by 9.0 %; the number of buses and minibuses increased on average 4.4 % per year, with the highest increase in 2016 by 9.8 %; number of motorcycles and tricycles increased on average 2.5 % per year, with the highest increase in 2016 by 9.2 %, the number of camping increased on average 6.9 % per year with the largest increase in 2014 by 20.0 %. Each category of freight vehicles

has annually increased during 2014-2018. The category “Trucks, special-purpose vehicles” increased on average 0.2 % per year and marked the largest increase in 2015 with 5.6 %. During the period 2014-2018, the number of agricultural machines increased on average 8.9 % per year marking the highest growth in 2015 by 31.4 %. The number of trailers increased on average 5.1 % per year marking the highest growth in 2015 by 10.6 %; technological machinery increased on average 30.5 % per year marking the highest growth in 2015 by 45.9 %.

Tab. 2 Number of road vehicles for passenger and freight, period 2014 - 2018

Year	Road vehicles for passengers					Road vehicles for goods				
	Total	Cars	Buses and minibus	Motorcycles	Camping	Total	Truck, Special purpose road vehicles	Agricultural machinery	Trailer	Techno Machines
2014	415,121	378,053	6,048	30,975	45	75,769	68,442	642	6,460	225
2015	443,227	403,680	6,423	33,070	54	78,839	71,011	736	6,787	305
2016	479,217	436,013	7,050	36,096	58	83,889	74,973	967	7,504	445
2017	460,299	422,084	6,761	31,399	55	75,271	66,593	822	7,326	530
2018	500,894	460,027	7,146	33,663	58	77,744	68,384	860	7,856	644

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT's calculations

Accidents

Accidents statistics cover the number of accidents and casualties occurring in road and rail transport. Safety is the main issue of any kind of transportation. Nowadays, road accidents are very present where people may remain killed or injured. There are many reasons for the accidents occurrence such as: quality of road infrastructure, climatic conditions, geographical and population density. Also the behavior of drivers and pedestrians is a reason for occurrence of accidents as; the lack of experience, driving with a speed above the permitted norms, non-compliance with traffic rules, alcohol consumption, etc.

For the period 2014-2018, the number of road accidents decreased on average 2.4 % per year marking the highest decline in 2018 by 13.1 %. The number of killed persons by road accidents decreased on average 4.9 % per year

marking the highest decline in 2017 by 17.5 %. The number of injured persons in road accidents decreased on average 2.8 % marking the highest decline in 2018 by 13.0 %.

The number of railway accidents is also an important indicator which presents the safety level in mode of transport. During the period 2014-2018, the number of railway accidents increased on average 70.7 % per year, while in 2016 and 2017, this indicator decreased respectively, 56.0 % and 18.2 %. The number of killed from railway accidents during this period, increased on average 54.2 % per year, meanwhile in 2017 this indicator decreased by 33.3 %. The number of injured from railway accidents increased on average 43.2 %, while in 2017 decreased by 57.1 %.

Tab. 3 Road accidents and number of casualties for period 2014-2018

Year	Number of accidents	Number of casualties	Killed	Injured
2014	1,914	2,617	264	2,353
2015	1,992	2,692	270	2,422
2016	2,032	2,778	269	2,509
2017	1,978	2,611	222	2,389
2018	1,718	2,291	213	2,078

Source: General Directorate of State Policy, INSTAT's calculations

Tab. 4 Railway accidents and number of casualties for period 2014-2018

Year	Number of accidents	Number of casualties	Killed	Injured
2014	8	6	1	5
2015	25	17	3	14
2016	11	17	3	14
2017	9	8	2	6
2018	22	12	3	9

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT's calculations

● ● **Data source**

The statistical data concerning road transport and accidents at the prefectural level are collected from administrative sources for data given in absolute units. The institutions that provide the data are Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, as well as Ministry of Interior Affairs and the General Directorate of State Police.

Definitions

Transport

Movement of people and/or goods, using different means of transport. Transportation can be carried out by means of land, air and sea.

Inventory of road means

The number of road means registered in the defined date in a country and which are licensed for road use in the public traffic.

Casualty

Any person killed or injured as a result of a road accident.

Road accidents

An accident is any road accident that is included by at least one road vehicle which results in at least one person injured or dead.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Statistical Yearbook



Introduction

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

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

Since June 2014, Albania received the status of candidate country for accession to the European Union, status which is associated with a range of obligations to be fully aligned with EU standards. Part of these obligations is the development of statistics and particularly those of National Accounts, in accordance with the European System of National and Regional Accounts ESA 2010 that was implemented by EU Member States in September 2014. An intensive work is done in the field of national accounts statistics for the improvement and extension of macroeconomic indicators, in accordance with ESA 2010 and Nomenclature of

Economic Activities NACE Rev 2, which are reflected on the GDP figures. The implementation of new methodologies is very important as it ensures consistent, reliable and updated compilation of national accounts. In this way the description of the economy of a country and its regions is fully comparable with other countries' economies.

Main Findings

Gross Domestic Product in current prices has continued to grow along the years 2013-2017, by assigning values of ALL 1,551,281 million in year 2017, from ALL 1,350,053 million of 2013.

During year 2017, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +3.82% (in volume) compared with year 2016, after a growth of +3.31% in year 2016 compared with year 2015.

Based on these results, GDP per capita in the year 2017 amounted to ALL 540 thousand (or EURO 4,024) from ALL 512 thousand (or EURO 3,727) in year 2016. The average GDP per capita of years 2013-2017 is ALL 500 thousand.

Tab. 1 National Accounts

Indicators	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Supply (at current prices)	ALL Mln	1,984,002	2,053,817	2,073,055	2,147,345	2,274,251
GDP at market prices	ALL Mln	1,350,053	1,395,305	1,434,307	1,472,479	1,551,281
Imports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	633,950	658,512	638,749	674,866	722,969
Uses (at current prices)	-	1,984,002	2,053,817	2,073,055	2,147,345	2,274,251
Exports of goods and services (f.o.b)	-	390,386	393,657	391,098	426,693	489,532
Final Consumption of the Households	-	1,073,609	1,119,647	1,146,558	1,179,608	1,226,151
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	-	155,680	167,371	170,213	178,465	188,744
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	352,088	337,087	350,164	358,813	380,551
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	12,240	36,054	15,022	3,766	(10,727)
Annual real growth of GDP (compared with previous year prices)	%	1.00	1.77	2.22	3.31	3.82
	1000 leke	466	483	498	512	540
Gross Domestic Product per capita	Euro	3,323	3,450	3,563	3,727	4,024
	USD	4,411	4,579	3,953	4,124	4,533

Source: INSTAT
2017* Semi-Final

● Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

● The structure of Gross Domestic Product according the three main economic activities groups does not reflect any significant change into it in years 2013-2017. The main share of the economy, in 2017 continued to be represented by Service activities (with an average of 47.97%), followed by *Industry and Construction* (20.38%) and *Agriculture, hunting and forestry* (19.01%) according to the figures shown in the table below.

Tab. 2 Structure of GDP by economic activities (in %)

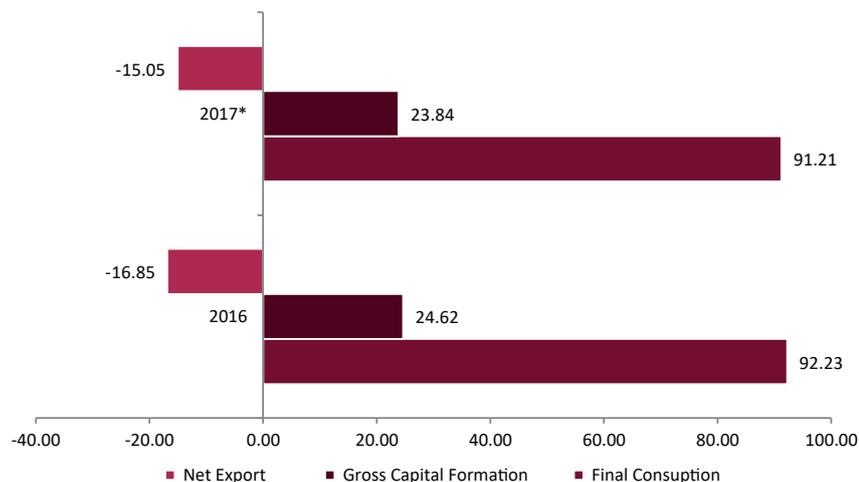
Economic Activities	Years				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	19.57	19.99	19.78	19.85	19.01
Industry and Construction	23.06	21.51	21.76	21.13	20.38
Services	44.61	45.78	46.28	46.67	47.97

Source: INSTAT.

2017* Semi- Final

Final consumption has the major share in the total economy, with 91.21 %. This component increased by 2.25 % in real terms. In 2017, gross fixed capital formation represents 24.53 % of GDP and increased by 5.51 % in real terms compared with 2016. Exports of goods and services increased in real terms by 12.94 % compared with 2016, while imports of goods and services increased in real terms by 8.06 %.

Fig. 1 Structure of GDP by expenditure approach, in %

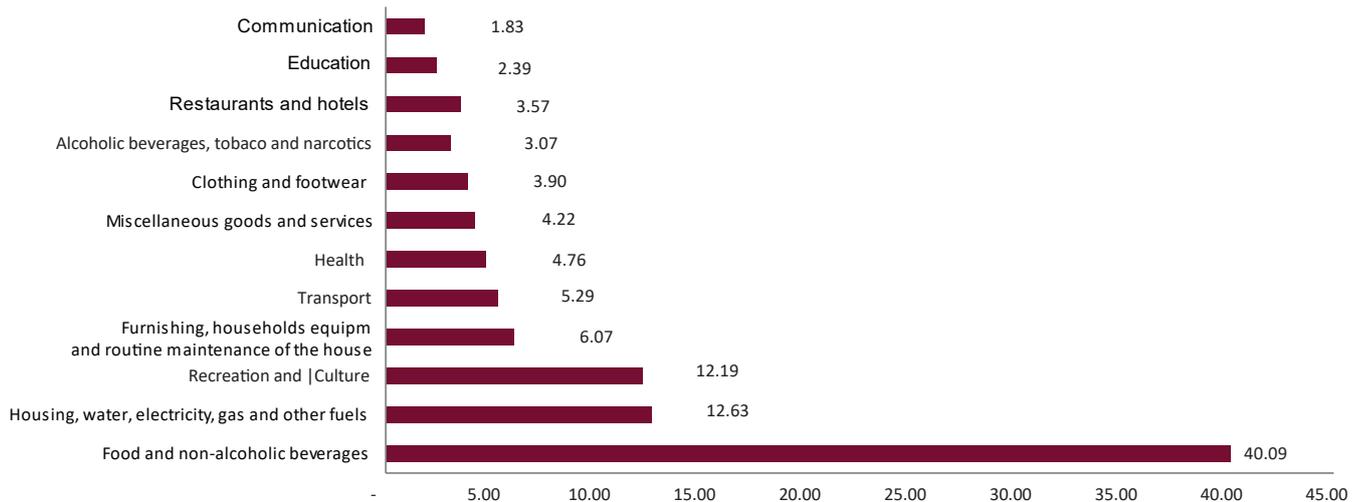


Source: INSTAT.

2017* Semi- Final

The graph below gives the structure of the household’s final consumption expenditure by main groups, for 2017. It is noted that the group “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” has the highest share in % among the other groups and “Communication” has the lowest one. In a more general perspective, it is noted that expenditures for services make up 42.66 %, expenditures on food products 40.09 % and expenditures on non-food products 17.25% .

Fig. 2 The structure of household final consumption expenditure, year 2017



Tab.3 GDP at current prices, per capita year 2017* by Statistical Regions Level 2/3

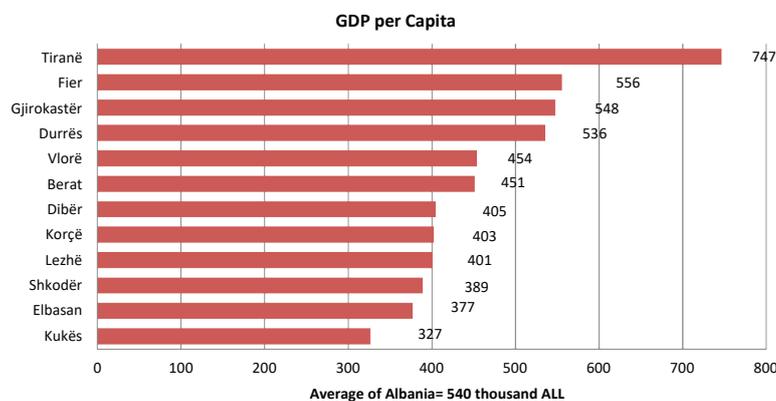
Statistical Regions level 2 / 3	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contribution to real Growth	GDP per capita	GDP per Capita	GDP per Capita	GDP Per Capita index (AL = 100)
	mln ALL	mln Euro	mln USD						
AL The Republic of Albania	1,551,281	11,564	13,025	100.00	3.82	540	4,024	4,533	100.00
AL01 North	361,089	2,692	3,032	23.28	0.41	439	3,269	3,682	81.24
AL02 Center	758,134	5,651	6,366	48.87	3.47	657	4,896	5,514	121.65
AL03 South	432,058	3,221	3,628	27.85	-0.06	482	3,596	4,050	89.35

Source: INSTAT.

2017* Semi- Final

In year 2017 according statistical regions level 2, in Central region, GDP at current prices was 758.1 billion ALL or 48.87 % of the total GDP of the country. Compared to year 2016 real growth rate of GDP has increased by 7.36 %. GDP at current prices in South region was 432.1 billion ALL or 27.85 % of total of the country. Compared to year 2016 real growth rate of GDP has decreased by 0.19 %. GDP at current prices in North region was 361.1 billion ALL or 23.28 % of total GDP. Compared to year 2016 real growth rate of GDP has increased by 1.72 %.

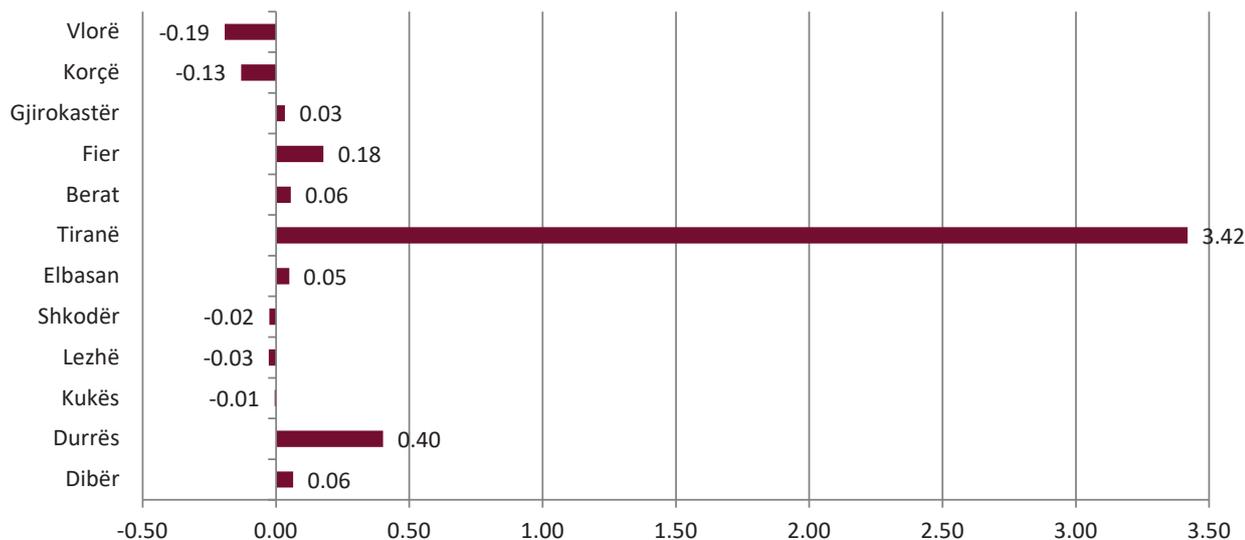
Fig.3 GDP per capita according to Qarks compared with the national average (000/ALL) in 2017*



Source: INSTAT.

2017* Semi- Final

Fig. 4 The contribution of Statistical Regions to the Real Growth Rate of GDP, year 2017*



Source: INSTAT.
2017* Semi-Final

In 2017 according to the Statistical Region Level 1 (Albania), GDP at current prices was 1,551,281 million ALL and has increased by 3.82 % compared to the year 2016.

The highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2017 was in prefecture Tiranë with +3.42 p.p. It was followed by prefecture Durrës with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.40 p.p and prefecture Fier with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.18 p.p.

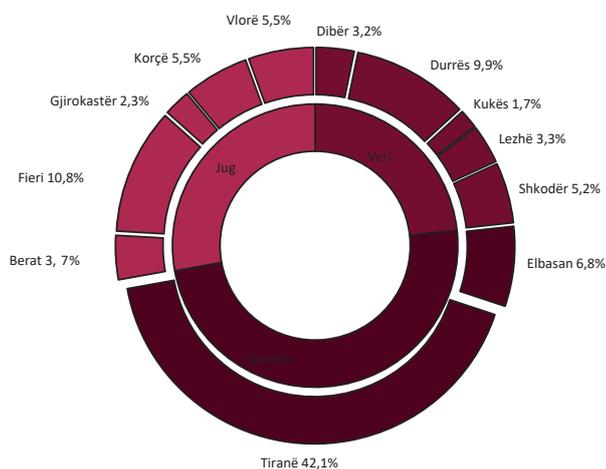
The lowest contribution to the real growth was in prefecture Vlorë with -0.19 p.p. It was followed by prefecture Korçë with a contribution to the real growth rate of -0.13 p.p and prefecture Lezhë with a contribution to the real growth of -0.03 p.p.

In 2017 according to the Statistical Region Level 3, the lowest growth rate was registered in prefecture Vlorë where GDP in real terms has decreased by 3.26 %. It was followed by prefecture Korçë where GDP in real terms has decreased by 2.22 %.

In statistical regions level 3 the lowest share of GDP compared with the national level was in prefecture Kukës 1.7 %, and in prefecture Gjirokastrë with 2.3 %. The largest share of GDP was in Tiranë with 42.1 %. In 2017 the share of GDP for Center Region had 48.9 % of total of Albania. Share of GDP of Region South was 27.8 % of total GDP. Share for Region North was 23.3 % of total GDP.

According to the Statistical Region Level 3, the highest growth rate was registered in prefecture Tiranë where GDP in real terms has increased by 8.54 %. It was followed by prefecture Durrës where GDP in real terms has increased by 4.09 % and by prefecture Berat where GDP in real terms has increased by 1.92 %.

Fig. 5 Share of GDP by statistical regions level 2, 3 year 2017



Methodology

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

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

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

The main methods of calculating the GDP are:

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

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

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

GVA = Output – Intermediate Consumption – FISIM

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

GDP = GVA + Taxes – Subsidies

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

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

$$\text{GDP} = \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{G} + \text{NX}$$

C - Final Consumption,

I – Gross Fixed Capital Formation;

G - Changes in Inventories;

NX – Exports-Imports.

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

Regional GDP method

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

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

Bottom-Up means that all information is collected from the local KAU and converted to the level of the National Accounts.

Top-Down is the inverse method of bottom-up .It means that the aggregate of GVA in these sectors is allocated to a region and to an industry and not to the local units. The national figure is distributed using an indicator which is close to the value added.

Pseudo-Bottom-Up method is the mixture of Bottom-Up and Top-Down methods. The Pseudo-Bottom-Up approach in our case consists of assigning of regional weights to enterprises and data for local units are not available. Weights are determined according to the wages and salaries, nr of employees in the sum of local units in the regions. Many enterprises have local units only in one region and that is why calculation in this case is just as in a purely Bottom-Up approach.

Classifications

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

Classifications used in National Accounts are:

- Nomenclatures of economic activities Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2). The previous classification NACE Rev. 1.1 has been updated with new classification NACE Rev. 2 which introduces new concepts and higher levels of classification and new details that reflect different forms of production and emerging industries;
- Nomenclature of products (CP);
- Classification of Individual Consumption by use (COICOP);
- The classification of government expenditure by function (COIFOG);
- NUTS classification.

Data sources

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

FISIM: Some financial intermediaries provide services for which they don't explicitly charge their customers. Examples of these services are loans and deposits which the financial institutions offer interest rates for certain periods and in different currencies. The value of these financial intermediary services is indirectly measured and is abbreviated FISIM. FISIM is valued on the basis of the difference between the actual rates of interest on deposits and loans (respectively) of FIs and a reference rate of interest, multiplied by the respective stocks of deposits and loans. FISIM has to be allocated by economic activities and institutional sectors.

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

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

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

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

Real Growth: The indicator used to compare the real growth rate at which a Gross Domestic product (GDP) and

its components changes/grows from one year to another.

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

Final consumption of households: Final consumption of households' contains all goods and services directly used to 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 NPISH s and their market production value.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

