STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2010 - 2014

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Introduction

Institute of Statistics presents to the users the Statistical Yearbook 2010 - 2014. This publication reach the users with a new format following the examples and experiences of the European countries making this publication comparable to the European countries but also helping INSTAT to produce comparable statistics. The main purpose of the Statistical Yearbook is to provide in a single volume a comprehensive review of the social and economic statistics in a specific period. The statistics reflected in the Statistical Yearbook are prepared in a detailed format by the dedicated experts of the Institute of Statistics.

The Statistical Yearbook is a publication of 206 pages, divided into 14 chapters which beside the grammatical and methodological part, contains 165 tables and 105 graphs which aim to provide data and a more comprehensive description of the social and economic structures. The objective of this Statistical Yearbook has been to gather, organize and coordinate steadily the most essential elements of the statistical information which will serve to show a broader picture of social and economic processes in the country. The publication is also available in electronic format thus facilitating the use of data.

Institute of Statistics hopes that this publication will be useful for all the users.

PhD. Gjergji FILIPI
Director General, INSTAT

CONTENT

Used *acronyms*

GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
LSMS	-	Living Standard Measurement Survey
LFS	-	Labour Force Survey
ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
MARDWA	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration
SBP	-	Utilized Agriculture Area
AH	-	Agricultural Holding
ASF	-	Area Sampling Survey
PSU	-	Primary Segments Units
Area	-	Area
Ha	-	Hectar
M^3	-	Cubic meter
Kg	-	Kilos
Kv	-	Quintal
%	-	Percentage
EU	-	European Union
COFOG	-	The classification of government expenditure by function
COICOP	-	Classification of Individual Consumption by use
ESA	-	European System of National and Regional Accounts
I	-	Gross Capital Formation
FISIM	-	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
NPISHs	-	Non-profit institutions serving households
C	-	Consumption
LKAU	-	Local Kind of Activity Unit
NGJ	-	Ndryshimi i Gjendjeve
CP	-	Nomenclature of products
NUTS	-	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
NACE	-	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
UN	-	United Nations Organization
G	-	Government expenditures
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
SNA	-	European System of Accounts
VAT	-	Value Added Tax
GVA	-	Gross Value Added
SBR	-	Statistical Business Register
NACE Rev. 2	-	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
NRC	-	National Registration Centre
GDT	-	General Directory of Taxation

POPULATION

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of recent developments in the Albanian population, taking into account some of the key demographic indicators, including information on changes in population over the period 2010-2014, population density, fertility, life expectancy and total age dependency rate. Presented indicators suggest a slight decrease of population during the given period, which is approaching the aging process as a result of increasing life expectancy as well as fertility that still remains below replacement level.

Population and population change

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

As of January 1, 2010 until January 1, 2015 the population of our country has decreased by some 26 thousand inhabitants, this is equivalent to an annually increasing rate of - 0.2 %. Population change is the result of two components: natural increase and net migration, as shown in Figure 3. Negative net migration (outflows exceed inflows) has played an essential role in the population decline of the country, but nevertheless the natural increase even though still positive (Figure 2) is unable to fill the gap caused by the net migration. Figure 3 shows population changes as a result of two main components. As it may be seen in Figure 3, not necessarily the changes in the natural increase follows the population change and this because an important impact in population change is given by the net migration balance.

Population density in the mid of 2014 is 100.7 inhabitants per km^2, it has changed slightly throughout the last five years.

Tab. 1 Average population by sex and density, 2010-2014

		Average population (thousand)	Density
2010	Total	2,913	
	Male	1,458	101.3
	Female	1,455	
2011	Total	2,905	
	Male	1,455	101.0
	Female	1,450	
2012	Total	2,900	
	Male	1,456	100.9
	Female	1,444	
2013	Total	2,898	
	Male	1,459	100.8
	Female	1,439	
2014	Total	2,894	
	Male	1,461	100.7
	Female	1,433	

Fig. 1 Population by sex, 2010-2014

Fig. 1 Population by sex, 2010-2014

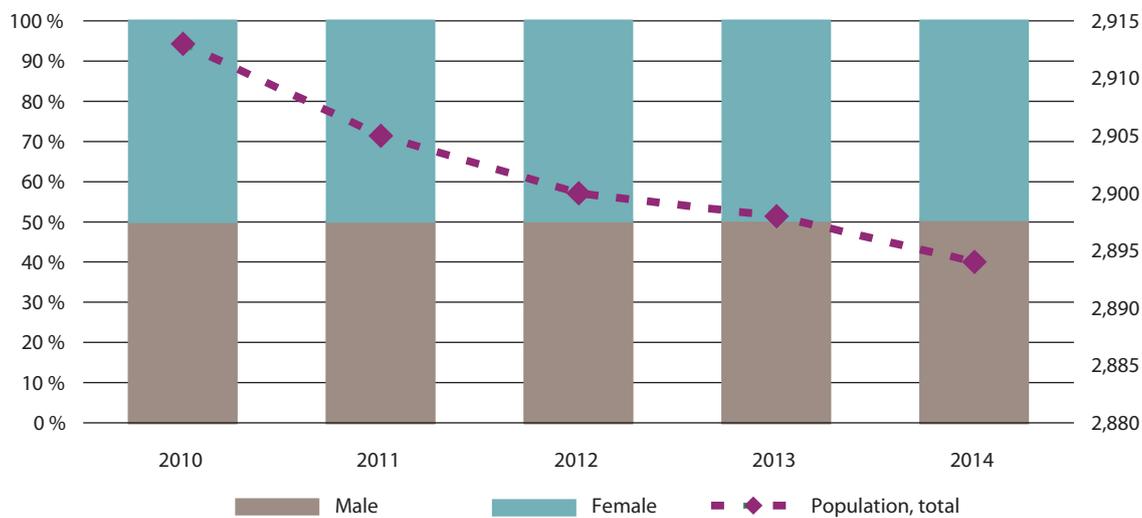## Fig. 2 Births, deaths and natural increase, 2010-2014

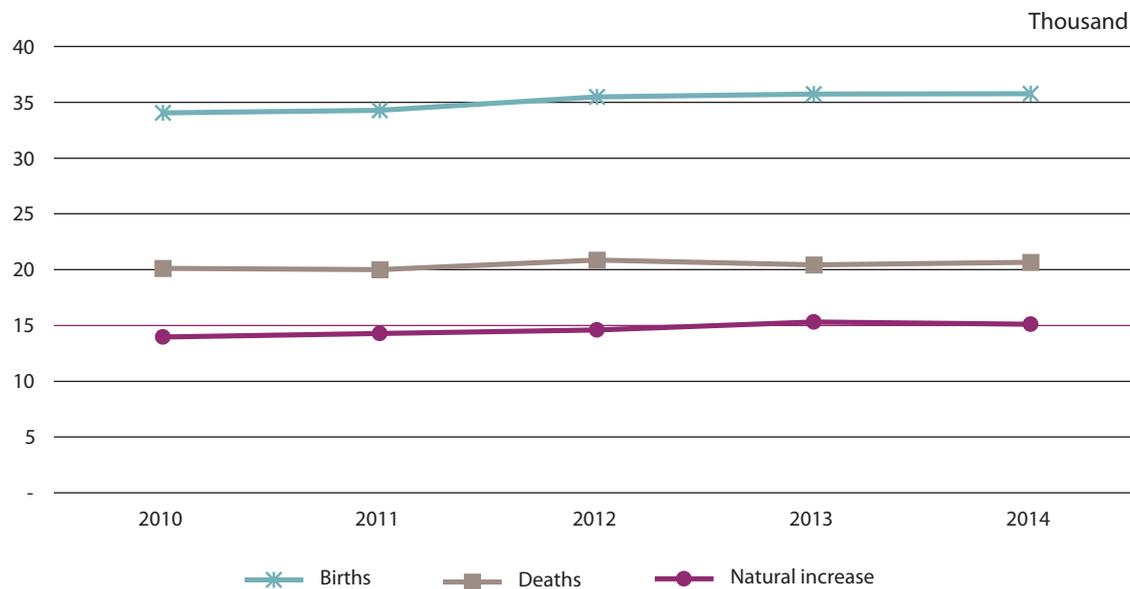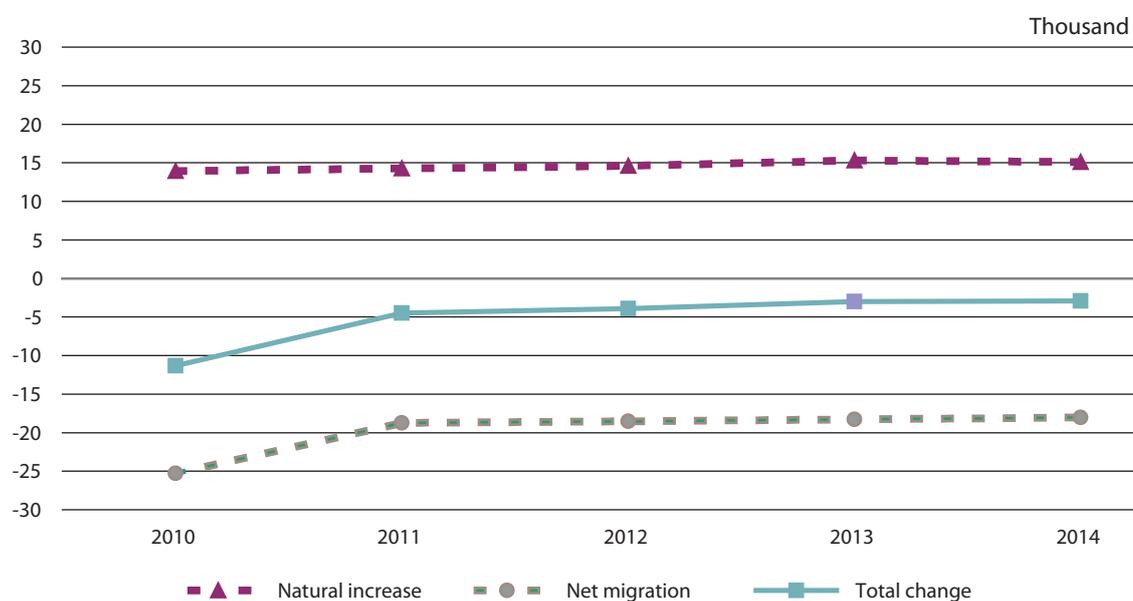Fig. 2 Births, deaths and natural increase, 2010-2014

Fig. 3 Population change by two components, 2010-2014

Population structure

Figure 4 shows the population structure considering the three broad age groups of the population. In 2014, in the average total population of Albania, young persons (0-14 years) occupied 18.9%, the working age population 15-64 is estimated two-thirds (68.9 %) of the total population, while the population over 65 years occupied 12.2 % of the total. Figure 4 reflects the trend of developments that have occurred for the age groups in question. The age group that dominates in the total population is the population of working age 15-64 which during the years 2010-2014 has undergone slight fluctuations. The tendency towards aging process in the future is noticed by a slight increase in proportion of population aged 65 and over, associated with the reduction in the number of young people (0-14 years).

This trend is supported by the population projections 2011-2060. Figure 8 reflects the population projections for the period 2015-2060 for four broad age groups of the population. It is expected to have a reduction in population number of the age group 0-14 years and 15-64 years, so in 2060 the age group 15-64 is expected to reach about 1.4 million from 2 million in 2011. While the age groups 65-79 and 80+ are expected to increase during the period in question.

Table 2 shows the total age dependency ratios, which are indicators that analyse more deeply the population structure. The age dependency ratio are calculated by a comparison of the number of dependent persons (youngsters aged 0-14 years old and/ or elderly people aged 65+ years old) with the working age population. In 2014 the old age dependency

ratio in Albania is 17.8 % against 16.2 % in 2010. The old age dependency ratio expresses an increasing trend throughout the years, showing an increasing weight to the working age population. Young age dependency ratio in 2014 is 27.4% against 32.9% in 2010, showing a downward trend of this ratio in our country.

Population pyramids (Figure 5 and Figure 6) show the distribution of population by sex and age. Each column corresponds to the proportion of population with respective age and gender. They are a very good indicator regarding the study of changes in the population structure. Figure 6 shows the projected changes in the structure of the population for the upcoming years, by comparing 2015 with 2060 population structures. The population pyramids of 2015 and 2060 show that the population of Albania is projected to continue to grow old. In the coming decades the high number of baby-boomers (those born around 1960) will increase the number of old population. So it shows how this numerous part of the population moved up while the middle and the base of the pyramid are projected to shrink significantly by 2060.

Median and the mean age of the population are indicators that show clear trends towards aging of our population. From the Figure 7 is observed a significant increase in median age, which marks 34.5 in 2014 from 31 years that has been in 2010. The median age 34.5 years shows that half of the total population is younger than this age and the other half older. On the other hand the mean age marks 36.6 years in 2014, which is higher than that of 2010 by about 2 years.

Fig. 4 Average population by tree broad age group, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
65+	317	324	332	343	354
15-64	1,954	1,966	1,979	1,989	1,994
0-14	642	615	589	566	547

■ 0-14   ■ 15-64   ■ 65+
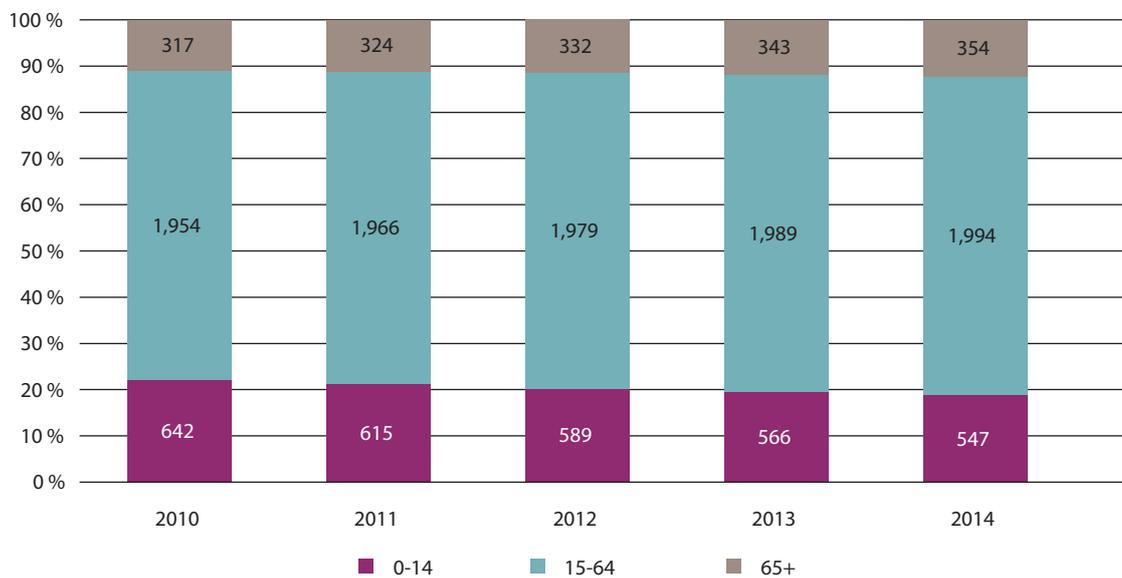
Tab. 2 Indicators of population structure, 2010-2014

	Mean age	Young age dependency ratio	The old age dependency ratio	Total age dependency ratio	Percentage of population 80+
	years	%			
2010	34.4	32.9	16.2	49.1	1.9
2011	34.9	31.2	16.5	47.7	2.0
2012	35.5	29.8	16.8	46.6	2.0
2013	36.1	28.4	17.2	45.7	2.1
2014	36.6	27.4	17.8	45.2	2.2

Fig. 5 Population pyramids, 2010-2014

Solid colour: 2010
Bordered: 2014
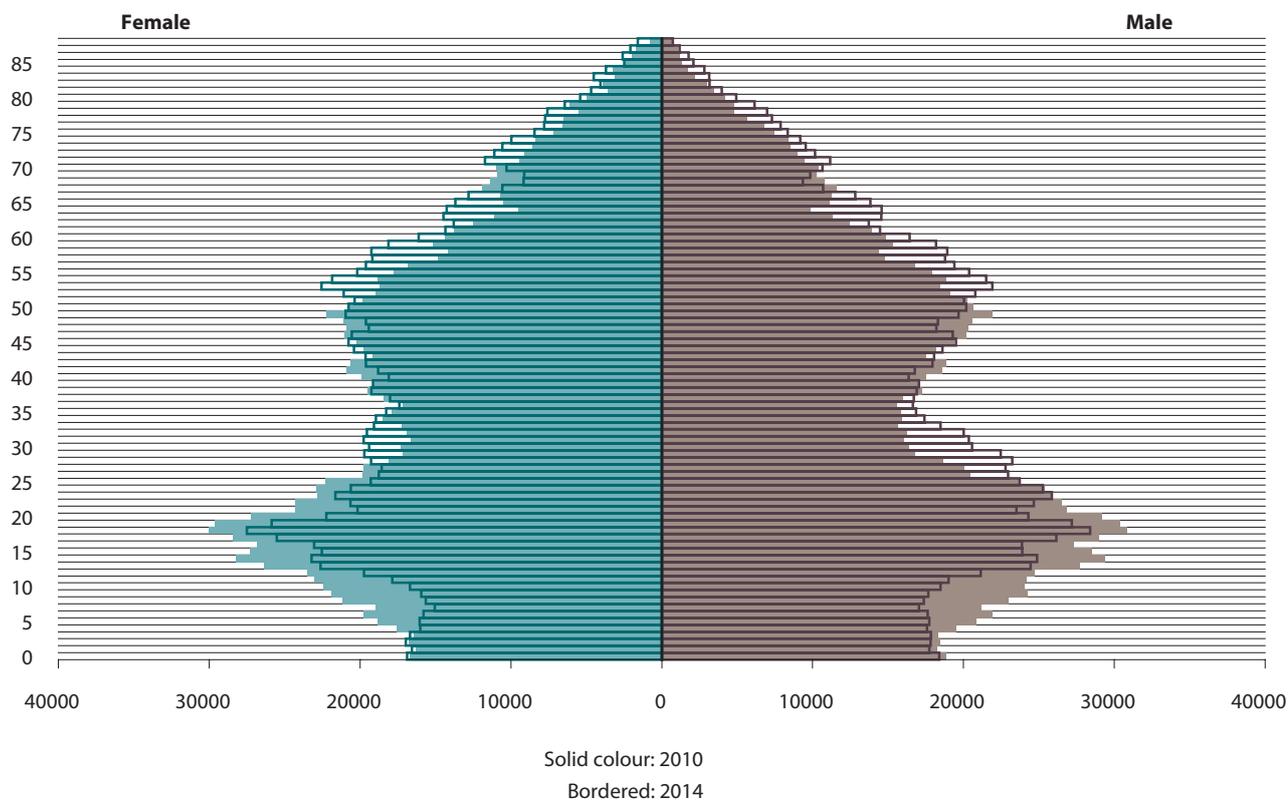
Fig. 6 Population pyramids, 2015-2060

Solid colour: 2015
Bordered: 2060

Fig. 7 Mean age and median age, 2010-2014
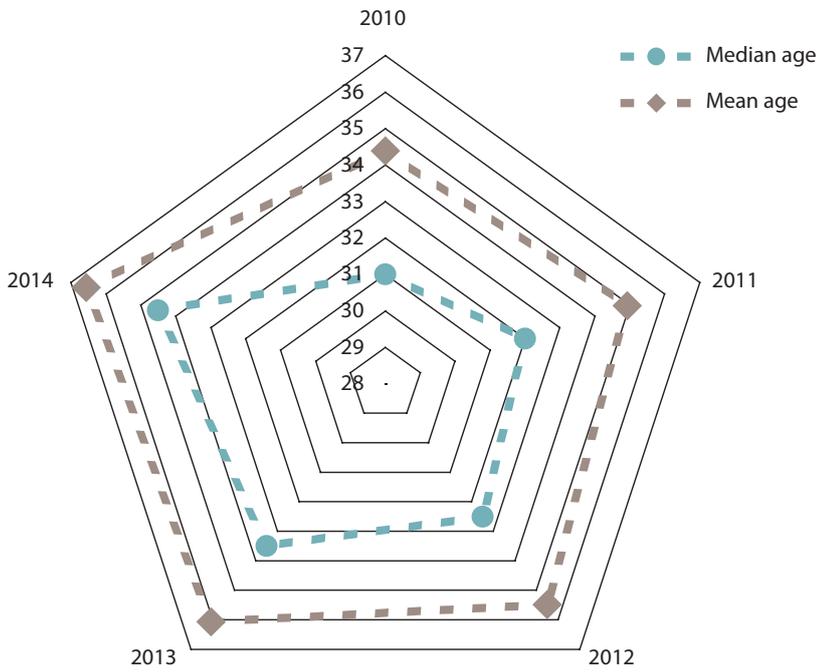
Fig. 8 Population by major age group, 2011-2060
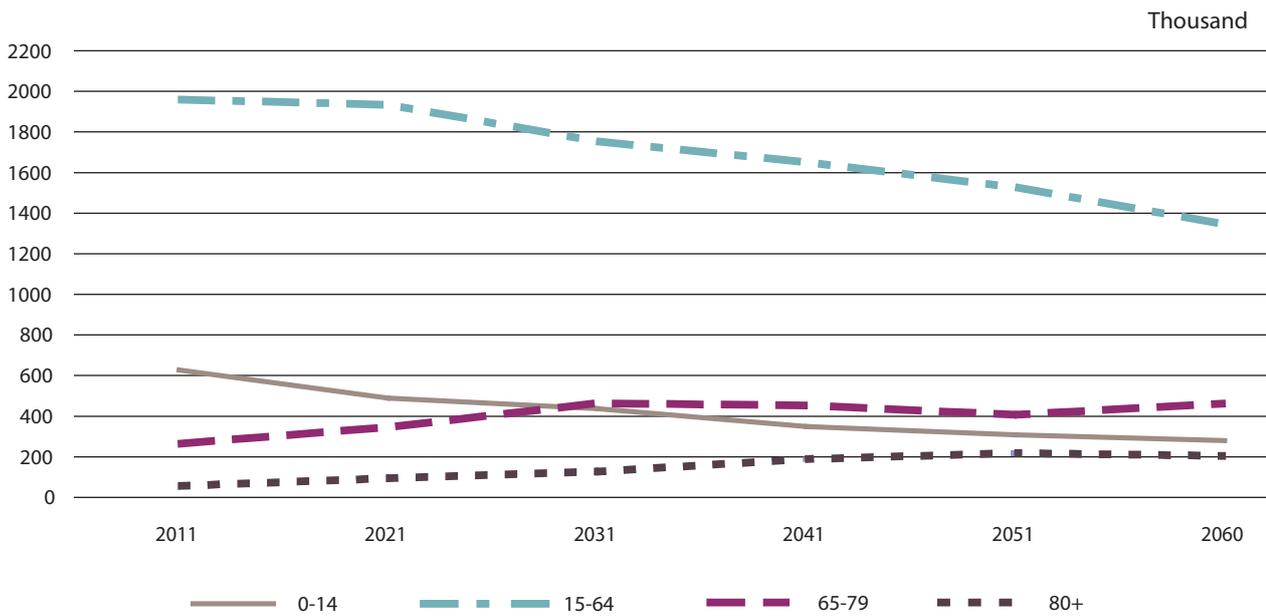
Marriages and divorces

The figure below illustrates crude marriage and divorce rates expressed per 1.000 inhabitants. In 2014, 23 thousand marriages are recorded in the civil registration offices, or expressed as crude rate, 8.2 marriages per 1.000 thousands inhabitants. This coefficient has fluctuated during the period 2010-2014. It is important to be mentioned that the mean age at marriage has not changed during the given period for both males and females. In 2014, the mean age at marriage is 29.5 years old for males and 24.0 years old for females, which have remained in the same levels during this 5 years period.

The favourite mouth for Albanians to marry is August, followed by September and January.

As for divorces, 2014 marks the highest value 4.240 divorces during 2010-2014, or expressed per 1.000 inhabitants 1.5 divorces. Over the years 2010-2013 this rate has fluctuated around 1.2 divorces per 1.000 inhabitants, meanwhile in the year 2014 is noticed an increase in their number.

Fig. 9 Crude rate of marriages and divorces, 2010-2014
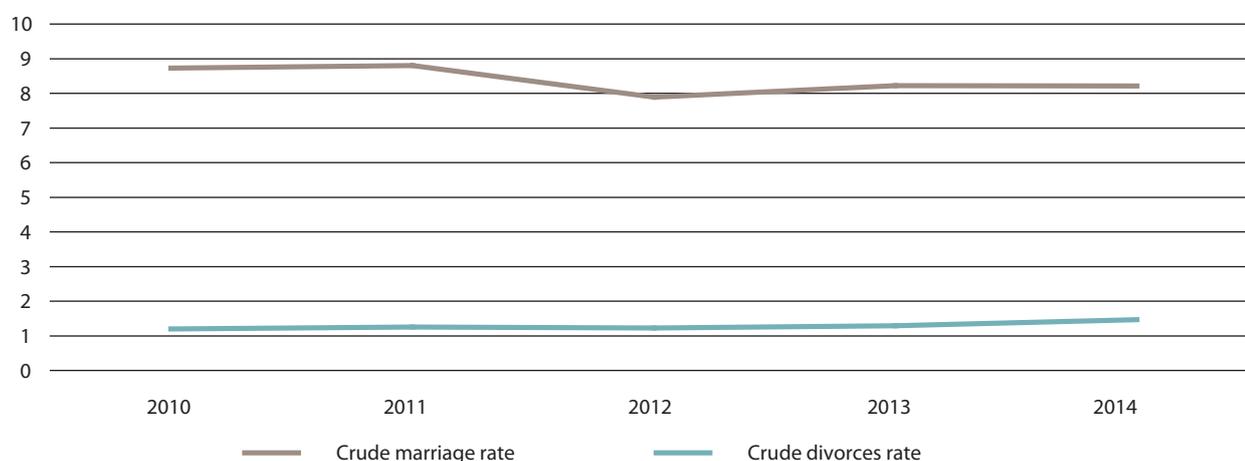
Tab. 3 Marriages by marriage month, 2010-2014

Months	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**25,428**	**25,556**	**22,891**	**23,820**	**23,769**
January	2,670	2,901	2,340	2,168	2,207
February	1,860	2,097	1,485	1,820	1,792
March	1,821	2,064	1,598	1,780	1,758
April	1,843	2,056	1,876	1,894	1,840
May	1,611	1,886	1,672	1,756	1,690
June	1,546	1,728	1,426	1,583	1,568
July	1,639	1,714	1,737	1,841	1,627
August	3,154	3,143	2,898	2,769	2,732
September	2,308	2,264	2,059	2,255	2,359
October	2,256	1,917	2,037	2,059	2,158
November	2,133	1,770	1,672	1,756	1,721
December	2,587	2,016	2,091	2,139	2,317

Fertility

Women are delivering less children thus slowing down the natural population increase. Figure 10 illustrates total fertility rate. In 2010 this indicator was 1.63 live births per women showing a slightly increase in 2014 about 1.76 live births per women. Although this indicator marks slightly increase, it is still under 2.1 children per women. The rate of 2.1 live births per woman is considered the replacement level for most developed countries. In other words, with this rate, we would have a stationery population in the long-term, if the incoming or outgoing migration flows are not considered.

Considering the age specific fertility rate (live births per 1.000 women), the highest number of births is among women aged 25-29 years, followed by those aged 20-24 years. While the lowest number of births is marked for women aged 45 years and over. (Figure 11).

Table 4 presents births by mouth during 2010-2014 period. The table shows that September marks the highest number of births during this period.

Fig. 10 Total fertility rate, 2010-2014
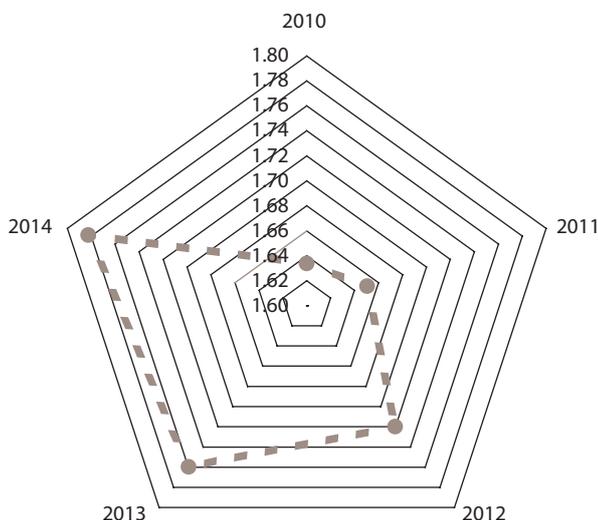
Fig. 11 Age specific fertility rate, 2010-2014

14
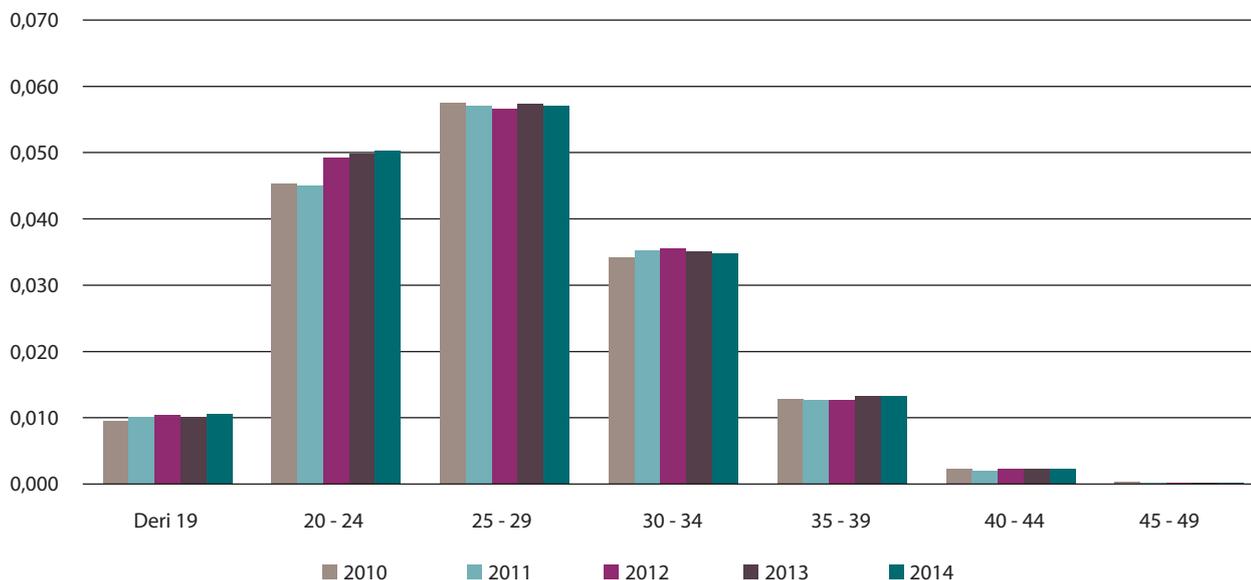
Tab. 4 Births by month of birth, 2010-2014

Months	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**34,061**	**34,285**	**35,473**	**35,750**	**35,760**
January	3,028	2,665	2,939	2,839	2,837
February	2,387	2,370	2,507	2,408	2,491
March	2,594	2,390	2,636	2,621	2,674
April	2,464	2,463	2,574	2,450	2,708
May	2,819	2,809	2,881	2,870	2,955
June	2,708	2,966	3,016	3,062	3,078
July	2,922	3,218	3,385	3,451	3,519
August	2,973	3,214	3,420	3,258	3,273
September	3,402	3,375	3,452	3,499	3,537
October	3,152	3,191	3,157	3,429	3,165
November	2,601	2,854	2,722	2,949	2,776
December	3,012	2,770	2,784	2,914	2,747

Deaths and life expectancy

In 2014 life expectancy for women is 80.3 years and 76.4 years for men. Figure 12 shows that women live longer than men. It should be noted that over the years life expectancy for both men and women is increasing, so today Albanians live 1-2 year longer than in 2010. Over this period sex differences in life expectancy at birth has been decreasing, so in 2014 the difference in life expectancy between women and men is 3.9 years, while in 2010 this gender gap was 4.7 year.

In 2014 the Civil Status Offices recorded about 21 thousand death in total in our country, about 1% more deaths compare with one year before or 2.7 % more deaths than in 2010. Regarding infant deaths during this period of five years their number has decreased. 281 infant deaths are counted in 2014, about 14 % less compared with 2010, or 47 expressed in absolute terms.

Fig. 12 Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2010-2014
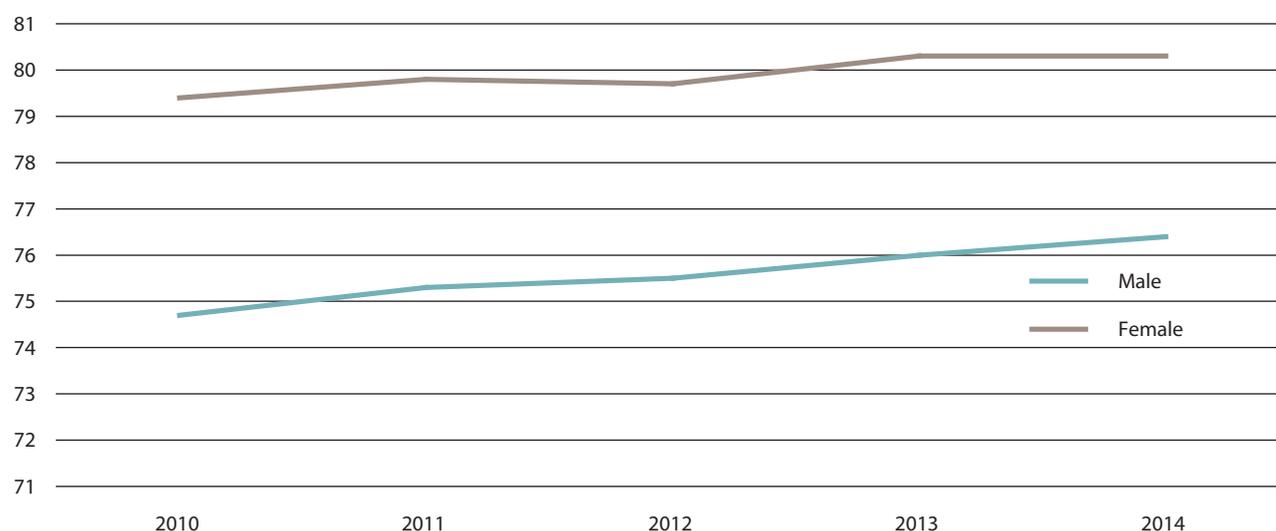
Fig. 13 Life expectancy at birth, gender differences, 2010-2014
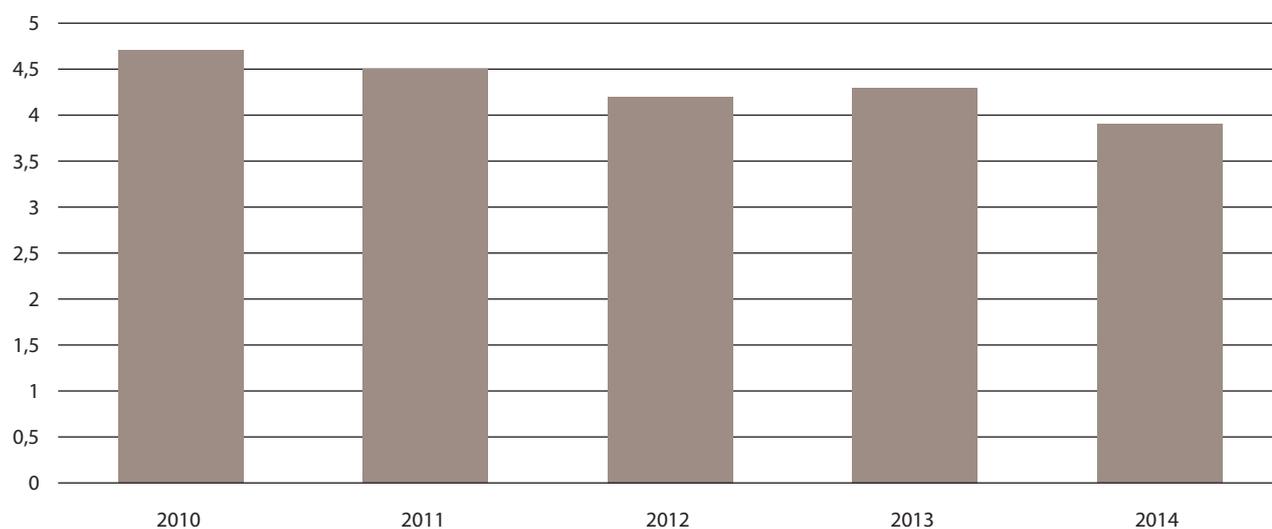
Fig. 14 Infant deaths by sex, 2010-2014
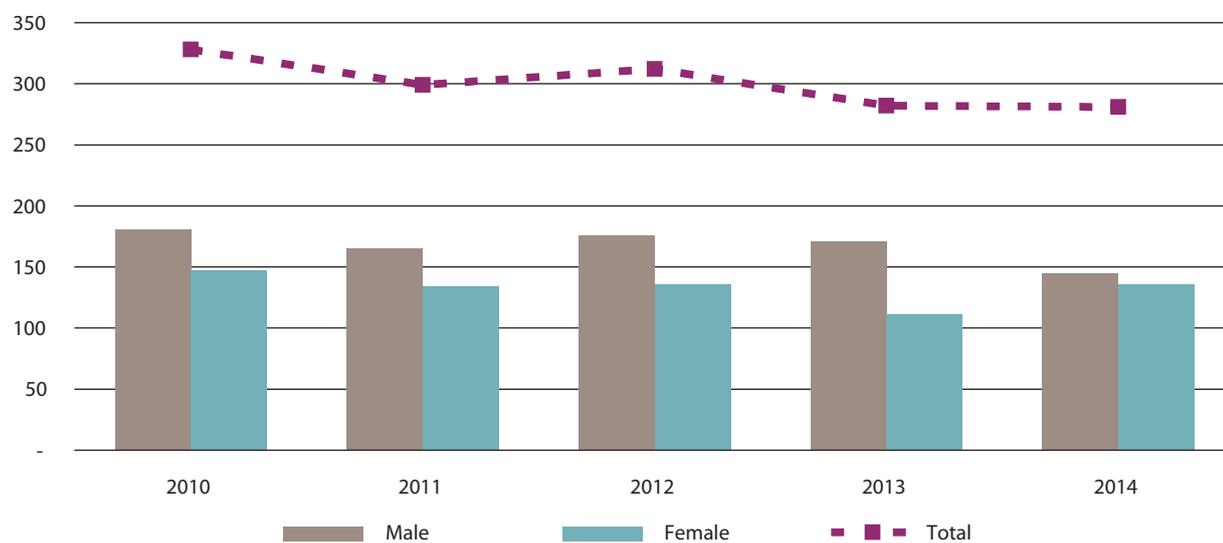
Data Sources

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

Administrative sources:

• Births, deaths and marriages

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

• Population and housing Census

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

Introduction

This section presents latest statistics on criminality in country (recorded crimes, perpetrators and damaged persons), prisoners and convicted persons per years 2010-2014. The main purpose of producing of this statistics is to provide a more comprehensive information due to the social importance that bear these statistics as well as public concerns associated with them. The society opposes criminality as it threatens legal and social rend, elementary condition of common life, fundamental human values and society.

Main statistical findings

Penal offences

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

In the year 2014 were recorded in total 3,225 penal offences, about 36.2 % more compare to the year 2013. In the year 2014 the number of recorded crimes is about 2 times higher compared to 2010, expressed in absolute value about 15,896 more recorded crime. These recorded cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which falls under the power of the law bodies.

To present clear information on the distribution of crime in the country is presented figure 1, it express crime rate per 10 thousand inhabitants. This rate indicates the number of offences per 10 thousand inhabitants, placing the crimes in relation to the resident population of the social environment in which conducted this criminal act. In the year 2014 this rate marks 107,9 recorded crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants. Over the years, this rate has increased, indicating an increase of recorded crimes year after year.

Figure 2 illustrates the performance of several offences over the years by comparing with a base year, in this case the year 2010. The figure shows data for Crimes against health, Robbery, Drug crimes, Motor vehicle theft and Domestic theft. It is noted that Drug crimes and Domestic theft have increased slightly compared to the year 2010. While Crime against health over the years declined slightly, the same is for Motor vehicle theft except a lightly increase in the year 2012. Robbery have increased until 2013, then in the year 2014 is noted a decrease of them.

Regarding homicides is presented Figure 3, which illustrates the rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. It is about intentional homicide and manslaughter (negligent homicide). Intentional homicide is a criminal act which intentionally causes death of a person illegally. Manslaughter is that act that causes death to a person not intentionally, which can come in the form of negligence or excessive self-esteem. The year 2014 records 3,9 homicide per 100 thousand inhabitants. Approximately the same percentage fluctuates in 2010 and 2013 while in 2011 and 2012 marks the highest value thereof of 4,6 murders per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Figure 4 illustrates victims of homicide by age groups. It is noted that the age group with the largest number of victims is 15-34 years. Meanwhile 0-14 age group occupies a very small percentage of almost negligible, where in 2013 there is no juvenile victim of homicide. From the figure is noted that the s victims of homicide have increased from the year 2010 to the year 2012 and then for the past 2 years have decreased.

Tab. 1 Recorded crimes and discover rate in percentage, 2010 - 2014

Penal offences	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Crimes	%	Crimes	%	Crimes	%	Crimes	%	Crimes	%
Murder	116	81	122	86	124	85	104	80	98	72
Attemted murder	211	92	211	90	220	94	206	86	156	87
Intentional light injury	1,172	97	1,285	97	1,375	97	1,340	97	1,463	96
Violent robbery	164	52	173	79	223	50	269	41	251	51
Armed robbery	67	52	92	55	99	52	96	59	44	48
Distruction of property	654	71	695	72	341	53	238	38	75	13
Female exploitation	33	91	20	95	24	100	30	80	49	98
Motor vehicles exploitation	252	99	328	100	339	100	228	99	213	98
Prostitution	81	91	82	100	71	99	44	93	71	98
Sexual crime	79	97	44	100	44	100	87	98	97	99
Countefeit	494	97	704	94	683	91	533	92	553	89
Fraud	362	98	337	99	465	99	563	100	546	99
Crimes against curruption	384	98	354	97	432	98	458	97	691	99
Money laundering crimes	228	100	86	100	116	100	125	100	326	100
Computer crimes	17	53	84	74	81	70	108	58	176	43
Drug crimes	603	93	740	96	1,105	95	1,334	94	1,776	91
Countefeiting of passports, visas	269	100	186	100	139	100	132	99	197	100
Illegal possession of firearms	673	92	737	92	920	92	915	90	1,037	79
Domestic violence	1,998	100	2,181	100	2,526	100	3,020	100	4,121	100
The violation of road traffic rules	961	85	1,933	96	2,049	94	2,987	97	4,315	96

* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 1 Recorded crimes per 10 thousand inhabitants
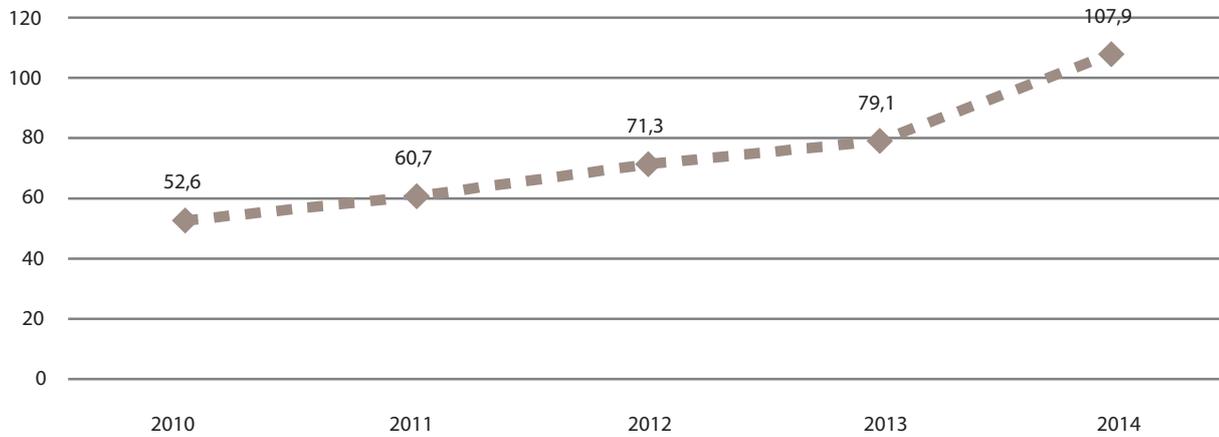
* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 2 Recorded crimes by police, 2010-2014 (2010=100)
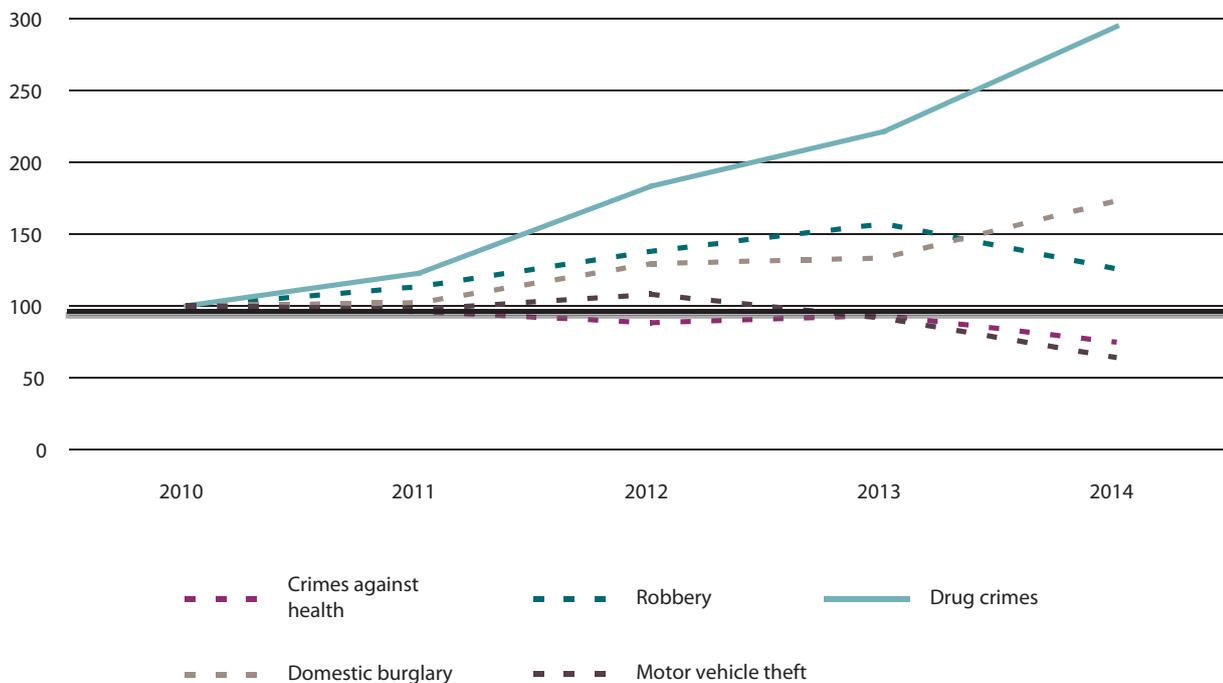
* General Directorate of Police
Note: Robbery includes violence robbery, armed robbery and robbery causing death

Fig. 3 Rate of homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants
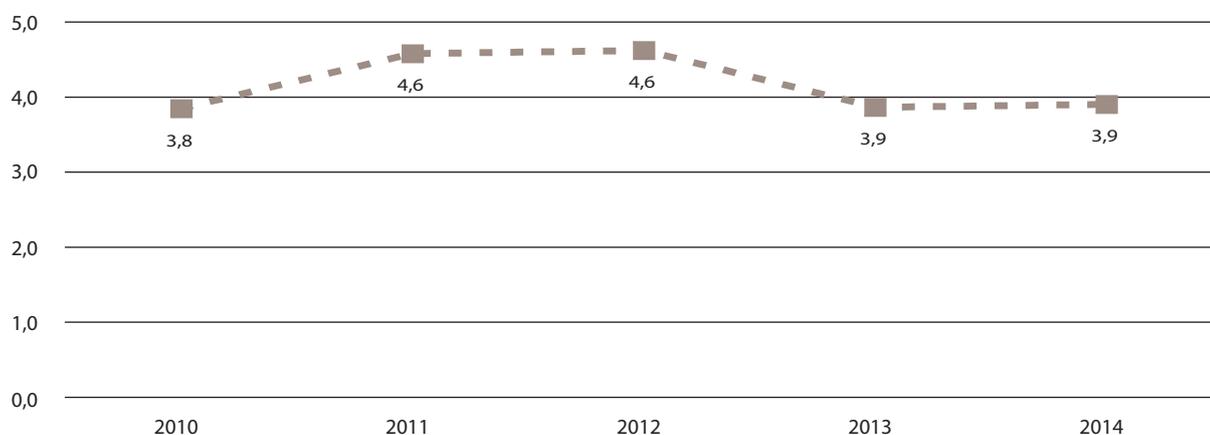
* General Directorate of Police
Shënim: Përfshihen vrasjet dhe vrasjet nga pakujdesia. Janë përjashtuar vrasjet e mbetura në tentativë

Fig. 4 Victims of homicide by age group

* General Directorate of Police

Perpetrators

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

Table 2 presents suspected persons of criminal offences during this period of five years. The year 2014 recorded a total of 29,593 suspect's persons, about twice more than in the year 2010. In comparison with the year 2013 are 35.5 % more suspects or expressed in absolute terms, about 7,750 more offenders.

To give clearer information regarding the age of the perpetrators is presented figure 5, which illustrates the offenders according to two major divisions of age, juveniles (under 18) and adult (over 18 years). The year 2014 records

29,593 offenders, 94.6 % of them are adults and 5.4 % are juveniles, or expressed in absolute terms, 28,010 are adults and 1,583 juveniles. From the figure we see that the highest percentage of the offenders in noted among the adults while juveniles comprises a very small percentage compared to the first category. Juvenile offenders in this five year period have almost remained at the same level; a decline is concluded in the years 2013-2014, while the opposite happens with adults.

Figure 6 presents offenders rate for 10 thousand inhabitants. The year 2014 marks 102,2 suspected persons per 10 thousand inhabitants. From the figure is noted that the rate over the years has been increasing, where the year 2014 marks the largest increase.

Tab. 2 Perpetrators by penal offences, 2010-2014

Penal offences	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	132	159	162	123	110
Attemted murder	279	270	272	244	196
Intentional light injury	1,398	1,528	1,647	1,623	1,802
Violent robbery	118	133	248	174	189
Armed robbery	63	93	113	109	54
Distruction of property	544	555	198	94	15
Female exploitation	44	30	34	34	66
Motor vehicles exploitation	253	330	347	235	213
Prostitution	116	117	114	71	144
Sexual crime	90	49	49	89	101
Countefeit	570	729	703	561	572
Fraud	400	379	446	557	589
Crimes against curruption	607	530	664	709	1,141
Money laundering crimes	266	132	146	148	403
Computer crimes	12	115	88	69	86
Drug crimes	828	1,008	1,345	1,413	1,692
Countefeiting of passports, visas	276	190	144	136	205
Illegal possession of firearms	719	751	930	915	923
The violation of road traffic rules	970	1,928	1,967	2,972	4,279
Perpetrators total	**15,157**	**17,773**	**21,028**	**21,843**	**29,593**

* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 5 Perpetrators by two broad age group, 2010-2014
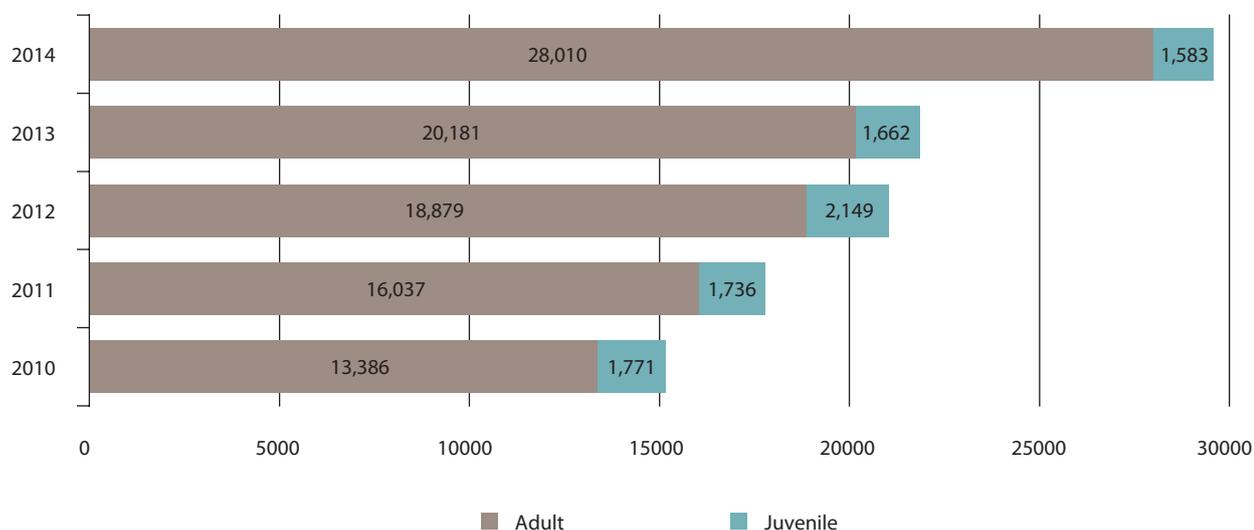
* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 6 Persons in conflict with law (perpetrators) per 10 thousand inhabitants
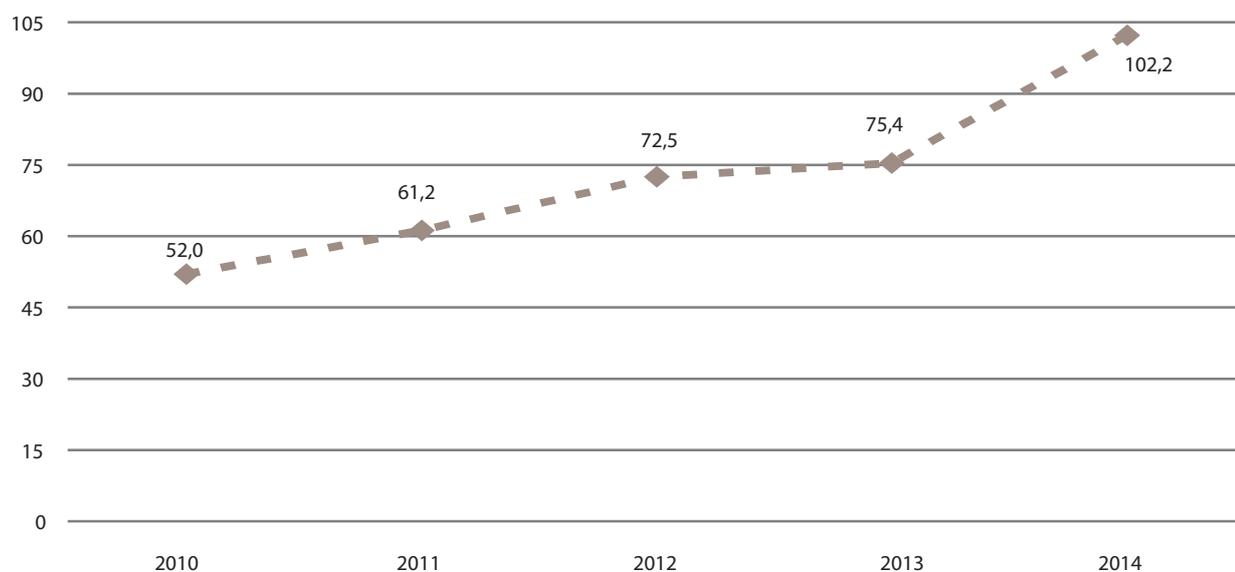
* General Directorate of Police

Damaged persons

A great deal of attention should be paid not only recording penal offences, war apprehend the perpetrators, suspects persons but also to protect the position of the person injured by the commission of the offense. The injured is any person to whom any personal or property right has been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

In the year 2014 are recorded a total of 18,489 injured persons, about 17.3 % more than in the year 2013, or expressed in absolute terms 2,723 more damaged persons. From 18,489 injured, 4.3 % are juveniles and 95.7 % are adults.

Figure 7 provides an overview of the coefficients associated with criminal offenses, the perpetrators and the damaged persons for years 2010-2014. Also figure shows existence of a connection between the three indicators, as observed differences in criminality rate in the years following changes in persons in conflict with the law and the damaged person's rate. Criminality rate and persons in conflict with the law rate vary in the same approximate value.

Tab. 3 Damaged persons by penal offences, 2010-2014

Penal offences	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	117	140	156	121	134
Attemted murder	212	229	237	228	183
Intentional light injury	1,168	1,285	1,430	1,411	1,548
Intimidation	740	793	1,067	950	1,164
Violent robbery	139	173	241	256	254
Armed robbery	69	92	108	127	59
Motor vehicle theft	573	611	678	573	391
Theft of trade premises	951	825	1,039	894	766
Domestic burglary	849	979	1,246	1,280	1,606
Distruction of property	448	695	318	199	68
Prostitution	79	70	77	49	79
Sexual crime	70	42	45	87	102
The violation of road traffic rules	1,152	2,208	2,395	2,381	2,675
Total	**10,391**	**13,467**	**15,747**	**15,766**	**18,489**

* General Directorate of Police

Fig. 7 Crime rate, persons in the conflict with the law rate and damaged persons rate, 2010-2014
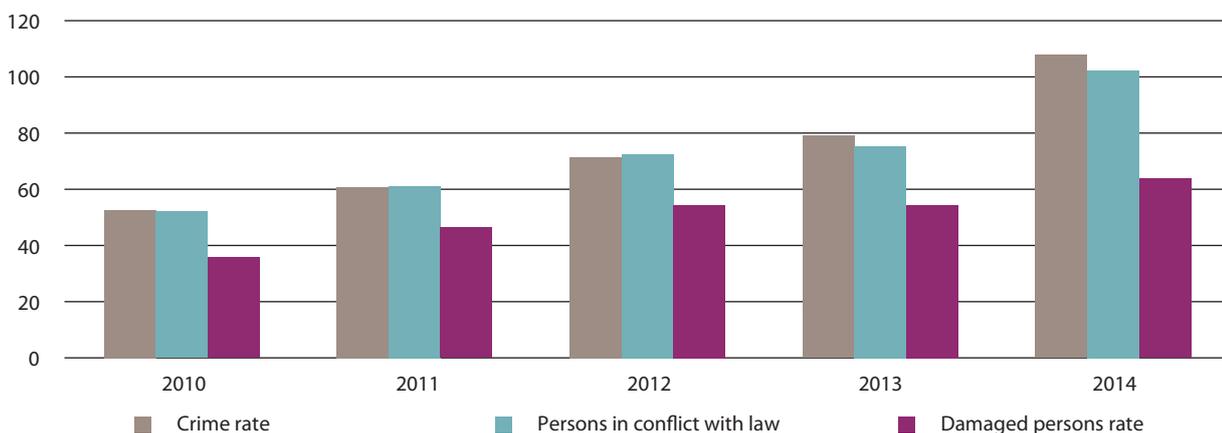
* General Directorate of Police

Domestic violence

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

The table below presents the reports of domestic violence in this period of five years, requests for protection orders from abused persons and the number of suspects persons connected with this phenomenon. From the table we noted that reported cases have increased over the years and this thanks to the awareness of population for this phenomenon.

Such abuse is even a health issue which causes injury but can also lead to fatal consequences, death. From the data

provided by the General Directorate of Police results that in the year 2014 as a result of domestic violence were recorded 22 deaths, about 6 less than in the year 2013.

Regarding suspect's persons that exercise violence results that in the year 2014 are 3,991 offences, around 35.2 % more than in the year 2013, or expressed in absolute terms, about 1,040 more offenders. From the table we see that the number of suspects has increased, speaking so in the same line as a result of the increasing number of reports over the years, so consequently are more offenders.

Tab. 4 Domestic violence, 2010-2014

Domestic violence	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Recorded reports	1,998	2,181	2,526	3,020	4,121
Of which dead	20	30	28	28	22
Protection request	1,234	1,345	1,562	1,851	2,422
Perpetrators	1,904	2,149	2,471	2,951	3,991

* General Directorate of Police

Prisoners

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

In the year 2014 are recorded a total of 5,453 prisoners, while in the year 2010 were 4,603 prisoners. In Albania, the rate of change between the year 2010 and the year 2014 is 18.5 %, which means that in the year 2014 were 18.5 % more prisoners than in the year 2010, or expressed in absolute terms in 2014 were 850 prisoners more than in the year 2010. During years 2010-2013 the number of persons sentenced to prison has increased slightly, while in the year

2014 compared with the year 2013 is noted a decrease in number about 104 less convicted. The opposite happens with detainees, so in the year 2014 is noted an increase, about 643 more detained compared to the year 2013.

To reflect more explicit information for the proportion of the prisoners in the total population is presented figure below, which illustrates the prisoner rate of all offences expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants. Also in the picture is presented the number of prisoners and detainees. From the Figure is noted that this rate of prisoners during years 2010-2012 vary in the same approximate value, and increased during the past 2 years. So in the year 2014 this rate marked 18,8 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants, while the year 2010 marks 15,8 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants, rate of change between the year 2010 and the year 2014 is 19 %.

Tab. 5 Prisoners by age group and sex, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**4,603**	**4,590**	**4,550**	**4,914**	**5,453**
Prisoners	2,718	2,740	2,787	2,942	2,838
Adult	2,704	2,722	2,774	2,923	2,829
Juvenile	14	18	13	19	9
Detained persons	**1,885**	**1,850**	**1,763**	**1,972**	**2,615**
Adult	1,797	1,747	1,679	1,884	2,523
Juvenile	88	103	84	88	92

* General Directorate of Prison

Fig. 8 Prisoner number and prisoner rate per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2010-2014

- - ◆ - Convicted persons   - ■ - Detaineed persons   - ▲ - Prisoners rate/ 10 thousand
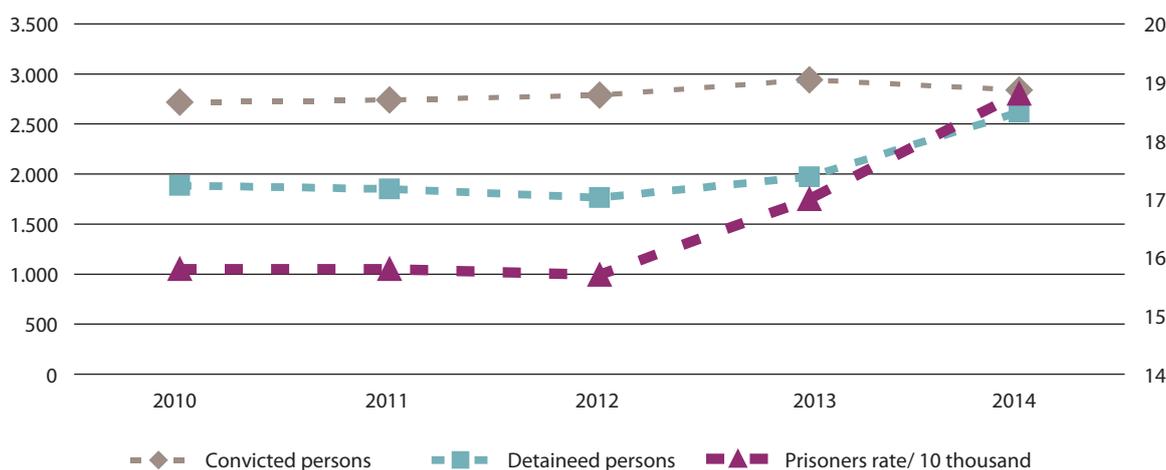
* General Directorate of Prison

Convicted persons

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

Table 6 presents the convicts by gender and 2 major divisions of age. In 2014 are recorded 13,618 convicts, 94.3 % of inmates are adults and 5.7 % are juveniles. In comparison to 2010 are 60 % more condemned or expressed in absolute terms have convicted 5,108 more. From the table is noted that in this period of 5 years the number of convicted persons has increased.

Convicted persons of criminal offenses (crimes) and contraventions are presented in Figure 10. Contraventions represent acts that violate legal or damaged goods with a value of less than offenses (crimes). It is important to note that criminal responsibility and contraventions responsibility excludes each other, so if a person is convicted of one of the sanctions cannot be put to another. In the year 2014 are counted 6,964 convicted of crimes and 6,654 convicted for contraventions. Over the years most convicts are convicted for crimes, while in the year 2014 this difference reduces much and may seem negligible, with about 51.1 % convicted of crimes and 48.9 % for contraventions.

Tab. 6 Convicted persons by age group and sex, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Adult convicted	**7,854**	**9,071**	**8,679**	**7,897**	**12,845**
Men	7,305	8,570	8,316	7,562	12,452
Women	549	501	363	335	393
Juvenile convicted	**656**	**683**	**883**	**680**	**773**
Men	640	673	873	677	765
Women	16	10	10	3	8
Total	**8,510**	**9,754**	**9,562**	**8,577**	**13,618**

* Ministry of Justice

Fig. 9 Juvenile convicted, 2010-2014
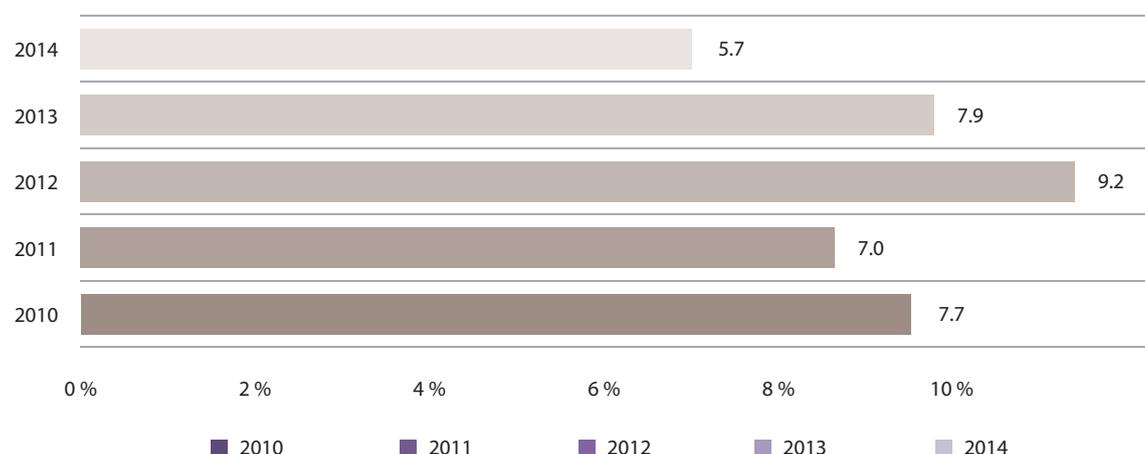
* Ministry of Justice
Note: The percentage of people under 18 years old who have been sentenced to prison or alternative sanctions

Fig. 10 Convicted persons by crimes and contraventions
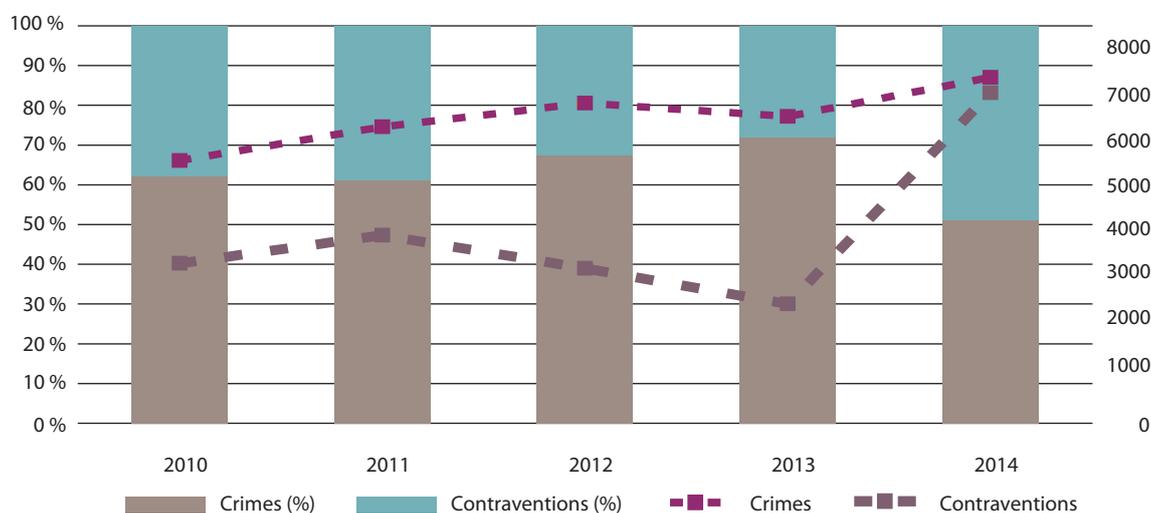
* Ministry of Justice

Tab. 7 Convicted persons by penal offences and sex, 2010-2014

Penal offences	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Juvenile					
Crimes against life	7	7	8	5	0
Crime against health	12	15	17	12	14
Sexual crime	7	0	3	5	5
Criminal acts against person's freedom	1	0	0	1	5
Criminal acts against morality, dignity and family	3	3	7	3	13
Criminal acts related to property or in the economic area	475	492	669	489	406
Criminal acts against the independence and constitutional order	63	71	103	61	84
Criminal acts against justice	26	22	18	12	18
Other	0	0	1	1	0
Total	**594**	**610**	**826**	**589**	**545**
Women					
Crimes against life	5	6	5	5	4
Crime against health	3	0	1	1	4
Sexual crime	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal acts against person's freedom	0	6	3	3	2
Criminal acts against morality, dignity and family	45	28	31	31	35
Criminal acts related to property or in the economic area	172	168	135	115	121
Criminal acts against the independence and constitutional order	83	59	44	44	49
Criminal acts against justice	26	15	6	6	15
Other	2	1	1	1	1
Total	**336**	**283**	**226**	**206**	**232**
Total					
Crimes against life	186	220	207	78	190
Crime against health	125	127	156	120	115
Sexual crime	32	20	20	33	52
Criminal acts against person's freedom	27	42	46	61	58
Criminal acts against morality, dignity and family	94	97	114	353	608
Criminal acts related to property or in the economic area	2,844	3,218	3,570	3,229	3,568
Criminal acts against the environment	0	0	0	0	5
Criminal acts against the independence and constitutional order	0	0	0	0	1
Terrorist acts	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal acts against public order and security	1,582	1,863	2,021	1,860	2,073
Criminal acts against justice	239	278	230	191	245
Criminal acts against free elections	0	0	0	0	2
Other	159	105	82	253	46
Total	**5,288**	**5,970**	**6,446**	**6,178**	**6,964**

* Ministry of Justice
Shënim: Përfshihen vetëm të dënuarit për krime jo për kundravajtje penale

Tab. 8 Criminal and civil cases treated by level of court, 2010-2004

Cases	Years	First Instance Court		Appeal Court		Supreme Court	
		Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
Pending cases	**2010**	2,899	13,539	2,207	5,770	2,016	6,319
	2011	2,442	16,472	2,519	6,193	2,918	7,069
	2012	1,987	17,719	2,307	7,346	2,834	7,820
	2013	3,091	16,022	2,912	9,301	2,958	8,732
	2014	3,670	16,358	3,472	6,006	1,857	9,216
Examined cases	**2010**	7,857	53,106	2,799	5,767	1,491	1,586
	2011	8,590	61,696	3,253	6,266	721	2,350
	2012	8,947	90,103	3,643	6,900	1,725	2,800
	2013	7,845	61,751	3,673	6,589	1,507	2,581
	2014	13,587	68,822	4,138	8,154	1,990	2,496

*) Ministry of Justice
Note: Criminal cases includes only cases by Penal Code excluding criminal cases by Military Criminal Code

Data Sources

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Crimes against life: affected the human right to live, regardless of age, gender, and social status, physical health, protected by the criminal laws against criminal actions.
Crimes against health: Illegal acts (actions or inactions) that undermine health unlawful and committed intentionally or negligently.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIVING CONDITION

Introduction

Statistics on living conditions and social protection intend to provide an overview of social and economic situation in Albania. These statistics provide indicators related to monetary and non-monetary poverty, access to basic services, possession of durables and consumption expenditures of households.

Poverty indicators are complex and include different dimensions, not only the deprivation of goods and services. The estimation of poverty stands on a multidimensional definition: the monetary aspect of poverty estimated through the lack of income or consumption, below a certain threshold and the non-monetary aspect of poverty estimated through the inadequacy of social care measures.

The analyses of the main characteristics and conditions of buildings and dwellings represent an important component in measuring living standards regarding the non-monetary aspect. The main indicators of building and dwelling and the access of main basic needs such as water supply, sanitary conditions or electricity represent an important tool of Albanian household's well-being and quality of life.

The measurement of statistics about the consumption expenditures of households is harmonized with the classifications used by member countries of the European Union and recommended by Eurostat. They provide an overview of the level and distribution of consumption expenditures of households, affecting the design of socio-economic policies and also provide a necessary input to compute other economic indicators such as updating Consumer Price index and Gross Domestic Product with expenditure method.

Social protection covers financial assistance and services that help individuals or households in need or those that are at risk of poverty. Social protection provided by the central and local government, ensures a safety system of protection for vulnerable groups in society who are unable to provide a minimum standard of living. The indicators mentioned above represent a detailed, reliable and important statistical information that help policy makers in the implementation and the evaluation of economic, social and environmental programs in Albania.

The measurement of these indicators provides an important source of research and a necessary tool for the assessment and the determination of social expenditures. It provides a baseline, which help to monitor the progress in reducing the poverty and achieving Millennium Development Goals. Moreover, through these indicators, it is possible to identify the economic level of society, the households or the individuals with inadequacy on the main basic needs orin persistent poverty, in order to help the development of specific policies and strategies concerning age, vulnerable groups, gender aspects, regions etc.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

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

Main statistical findings

The average monthly consumption expenditures in 2014 are estimated to be 69,442 ALL or on annually basis, 833,306 ALL, taking into account that a household in Albania is composed by 3.8 persons on average.

The structure of the average monthly/annually consumption expenditure gives a clear overview of the household budget distribution. The largest share of the average monthly consumption expenditures goes for food and non-alcohoolic beverages, 44.3 %, a considerable part of which goes to products: meat and its products, bread and cereals, eggs, milk and milk products/derivates. Regarding the expenditures that households dedicate for the dwelling on electricity, water, fuel, paid rent and small repairs, they compose 10.2 %. The Albanian households dedicate for transport 6.8 % of their total budget.

Tab. 1   Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures of households and their structure, 2014

Main group of consumption	Average monthly and annually consumption expenditures		
	Value (in ALL/monthly)	Value (in ALL/annually)	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	30,745	368,943	44.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	2,467	29,603	3.6
Clothing and footwear	3,546	42,549	5.1
Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels	7,085	85,021	10.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	3,772	45,259	5.4
Health	3,337	40,043	4.8
Transport	4,713	56,561	6.8
Communication	2,299	27,590	3.3
Recreation and culture	2,184	26,207	3.1
Education	2,901	34,814	4.2
Restaurants and hotels	2,208	26,497	3.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	4,185	50,218	6.0
Total average consumption expenditures	**69,442**	**833,306**	**100.0**

The average consumption expenditures by the type of households: The structure of the consumption expenditures by type of households gives an insight on 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 that directly affect the distribution of the household budget. Households composed by an adult with children and two adults without children spend more on food and non-alcoholic beverages compared with the other types of households, 51.8 and 46.7 %. While, the highest consumption expenditures for alcoholic beverages and tobacco resulted for households with three or more adults with children. The highest consumption expenditures on clothing and footwear result in households composed by an adult with children and two adults with children, respectively 6.3 and 5.8 %. The presences of children in households with two or more adults increase the expenditures on transport. The highest expenditures on education resulted in households with three or more adults without children, 7.8 %. Households composed by two adults without children and household with one person spend more on health. Households composed by an adult with children show the highest consumption expenditures in furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling compared to the other types of households. Expenditures dedicated for restaurants and hotels are higher in households composed by three or more adults without children, 4.1 %. Households composed by two adults with children show the highest consumption expenditures on recreation and culture, 4.0 %. The highest consumption expenditures on communication resulted in households composed by two or more adults without children, 3.6 %.

Tab. 2   Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by
         the type of households, 2014

Main group of consumption	Type of households						
	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	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	45.5	51.8	46.7	44.4	42.2	44.5	44.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.6
Clothing and footwear	4.3	6.3	3.9	5.8	5.2	5.1	5.1
Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels	12.9	12.6	11.9	10.4	9.0	9.9	10.2
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.3	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.4
Health	7.0	3.9	7.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.8
Transport	2.6	1.3	5.0	8.3	6.5	7.6	6.8
Communication	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.3
Recreation and culture	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.1
Education	4.9	1.6	0.7	1.9	7.8	4.0	4.2
Restaurants and hotels	3.3	0.7	3.1	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.0
Total average consumption expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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 in households composed by seven or more persons, 47.3 % followed by the households composed by two persons, 46.9 %.

Consumption expenditures on alcoholic beverages and tobacco record the highest value on households composed by seven or more persons, 5.0 %. Households composed by one and two persons show the highest consumption expenditures for housing, water, electricity and paid rent, 12.9 and 12.0 %. The highest consumption expenditures on transport

result in households composed by four persons, 7.8 %.

Households composed by two persons, record the highest value on consumption expenditures for health, 7.7 %. Households that dedicate the highest expenditures for education are those with three persons, 6.1 %. The highest consumption expenditures on furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling resulted in households composed by two and six persons with 6.0 %. Households with three and four persons show the same percentage of the total consumption expenditures for clothing and footwear, 5.6 %. The highest expenditures on restaurants and hotels resulted in households composed by three persons, 4.1 %.

Tab. 3   Average monthly consumption expenditures and their structure by household size, 2014

Main group of consumption	Household size							Total
	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	45.5	46.9	42.2	43.0	44.3	44.9	47.3	**44.3**
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.0	**3.6**
Clothing and footwear	4.3	4.0	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	**5.1**
Housing, water electricity, gas and other fuels	12.9	12.0	9.8	9.6	10.4	8.6	10.5	**10.2**
Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the dwelling	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.0	4.8	**5.4**
Health	7.0	7.7	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.5	5.5	**4.8**
Transport	2.6	4.8	7.1	7.8	7.2	7.4	6.6	**6.8**
Communication	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	**3.3**
Recreation and culture	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.1	**3.1**
Education	4.9	0.8	6.1	4.5	5.3	4.0	2.2	**4.2**
Restaurants and hotels	3.3	3.0	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	**3.2**
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.4	5.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.3	5.6	**6.0**
Total average consumption expenditures	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Data Sources

The data described in this material refer to the Household Budget Survey 2014. The unit observed is the usual households and their members, which are usual residents in Albania during the respective year of the data collection. Persons living in collective dwellings and other specific institutions are not involved in the survey. The Household Budget Survey was conducted for the first time in 1999-2000 and was representative only for urban areas, continuing later on in 2006-2007, 2008-2009[1] and since 2014 is a continuous survey. 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 2014 was conducted by INSTAT throughout the whole year, with a sample of 7836 households. At the end of the survey there were around 6565 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 83.8 percent. The sample selection follows a two-step procedure. The first step units (PSUs) are the Census homogeneous[2] areas, with a proportional probability to the size of the Census area. In the second step, within each selected area in the first step, a fixed number of 12 households is selected by the method of systematic selection with equal probability. 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 547 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 to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose 2012.

Reference period is the duration of a certain subject for which 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 dwelling or in a part of it 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 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.

LIVING STANDARD AND HOUSING CONDITIONS

Information on poverty and living standards in Albania is measured through indicators related to living conditions, monetary and non-monetary poverty, access to basic services and private household's amenities.

These indicators represent one of the main sources of information to provide necessary tools that help policy-makers in monitoring and developing social programs.

Main statistical findings

Poverty

Poverty in Albania is influenced by various factors and it also affects social and economic life of the population.

Monetary poverty: In 2012, 14.3 % of the individuals in Albania live in poverty compared to 12.5 % in 2008.

The other poverty indicators, such as depth and severity of poverty, are also increased during this period. The depth of poverty increased from 2.4 % in 2008 to 3.0 % in 2012, while the severity of poverty increased from 0.7 % in 2008 to 1.0 % in 2012.

Fig. 1 Poverty indicators, 2008, 2012
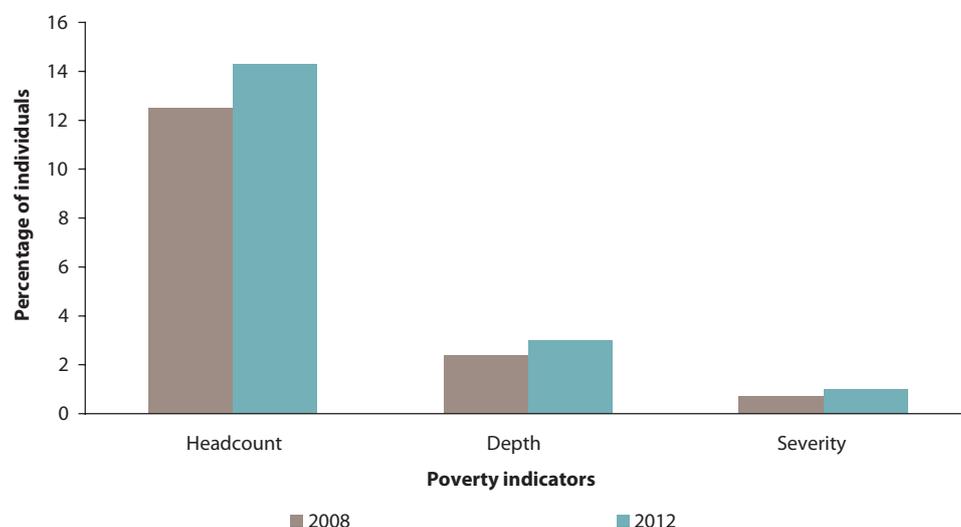
Non-monetary poverty: The non-monetary poverty in Albania is calculated through Unmet Basic Needs Index and Subjective Poverty.

Unmet Basic Needs Index: This index pulls together a set of non-monetary indicators of the well-being. Based on this index, the percentage of poor individuals decreased from 23.6 % in 2008 to 8.7 % in 2012.

The percentage of extreme poor decreased from 6.3 % in 2008 to 1.7 % in 2012. The reduction of this index is affected mainly by the improvement of sanitary and housing conditions, the improvement of energy supply and the decrease of individuals who live in crowded dwellings.

Tab. 1 Percentage of individuals by Unmet Basic Needs, 2008, 2012

	2008	2012
Unmet Basic Needs		
Inadequate water and sanitation *	6.2	2.1
Inadequate housing **	9.8	6.7
Inadequate housing **	11.6	1.6
Crowding (more than 3 persons/ room)	12.9	3.0
Inadequate education of the household head (with primary or less)	56.6	55.1
Unmet Basic Needs Index		
Extreme poor (three or more UBN)	6.3	1.7
Poor (two or more UBN)	23.6	8.7
Non poor (one or no UBN)	76.4	91.3

(*) Running water and piped toilet both unavailable.
 (**) Inadequate or under construction dwelling (subjective assessment of dwelling condition).
(***) Power shut off for 6 hours or more per day.

Subjective poverty: Another measure of non-monetary poverty is subjective poverty, which is measured by self-assessment of individuals for their social-economic status. As a self-assessment of socio-economic status, individuals range their perception on a scale of 10 rungs, implying at the first rung the poorest individuals and at the last, so in the tenth, the richest ones.

Fig. 2 Percentage of individuals by self-assessment of socio-economic status, 2008, 2012
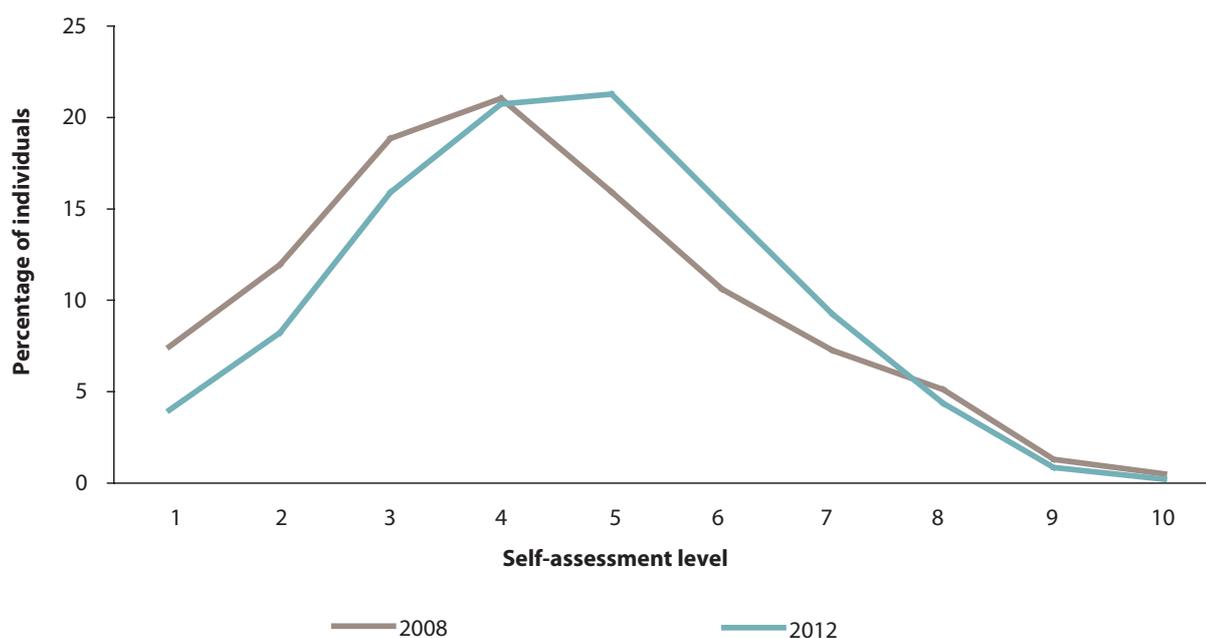
Based on the answers and assuming that we can classify as poor those individuals falling in the first two rungs, subjective poverty stands at 12.2 % in 2012 compared to 19.4 % in 2008.

Housing conditions

Dwelling characteristics and their problems, access to basic services and possession of durables are an important aspect of living conditions of private households.

Dwellings characteristics: In 2012, 59.5 % of private households live in individual dwellings compared to 67.4 % in 2008. The percentage of private households living in buildings with up to 15 apartments is 1.6 times higher in 2012 compared to 2008.

Tab. 2 Percentage of private households by dwelling type, 2008, 2012

Dwelling type	2008	2012
Individual dwelling	67.4	59.5
Dwelling in a building with up to 15 apartments	19.2	30.1
Dwelling in a building with more than 15 apartments	12.9	10.2
Other type of dwelling	0.5	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

There is an increase on the percentage of households that live in dwellings with large surface area (100 square meters or more), 32.3 % in 2012 compared to 24.9 % in 2008. In 2012, it noted that the percentage of households living in dwellings with a surface area less than 70 square meters is decreased compared to 2008.

Fig. 3 Percentage of private households by dwelling surface area, 2008, 2012
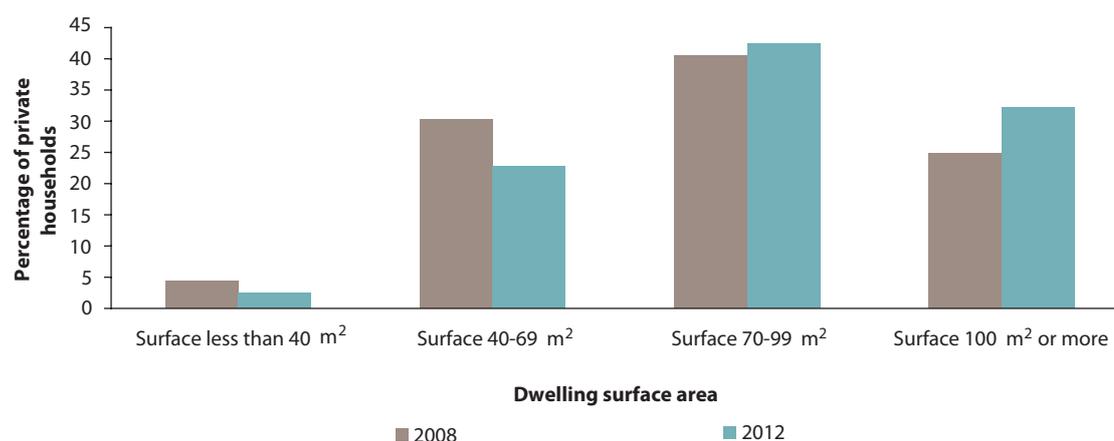
The percentage of private households who are owners or becoming owners of their dwellings remain almost the same, while there is an increase of those that are tenants, 4.0 % in 2012, compared to 2.7 % in 2008.

Tab. 3 Percentage of the private households by tenure status, 2008, 2012

Tenure status	2008	2012
Owners or becoming owners	94.0	93.6
Tenants	2.7	4.0
Live for free / other	3.3	2.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Based on the self-assessment of the dwellings, most of the private households live in adequate dwellings, 61.8 % in 2012 compared to 58.8 % in 2008. There is no change on the percentage of households that live in dwellings with very good conditions (31.9 % in 2012 compared to 31.4 % in 2008), while is decreased the percentage of households living in inappropriate or under construction dwellings (6.3 % in 2012 compared to 9.8 % in 2008).

Fig. 4 Percentage of private households by self-assessment of dwelling conditions, 2008, 2012
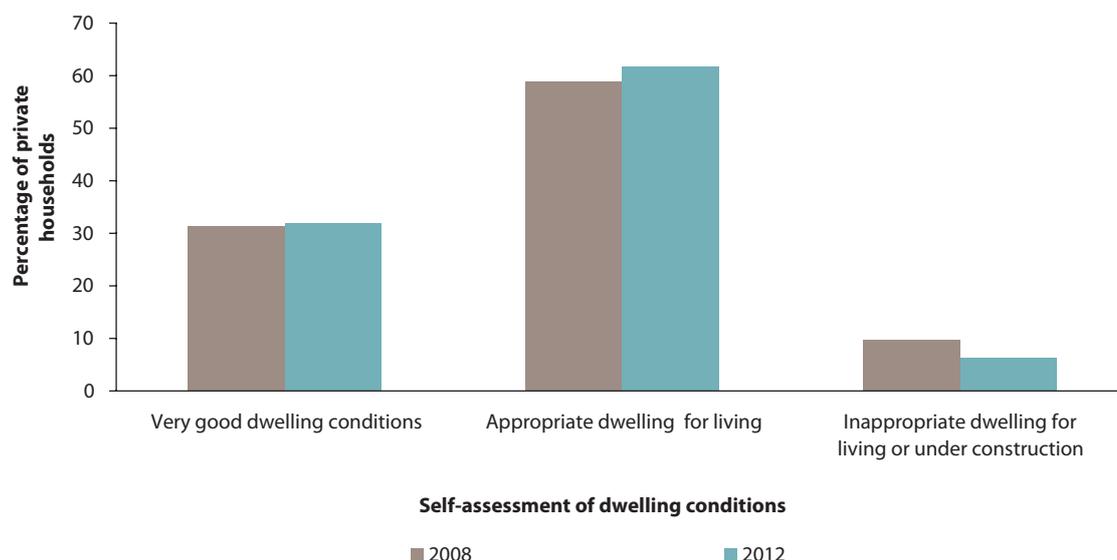
Dwelling problems: Sometimes private households have problems in their dwellings related to natural lighting, leaking roof, dampness, conditions of doors and windows, etc. The data show that fewer households face these problems in 2012 compared to 2008.

The percentage of the private households living in the dwellings with windows or doors in bad condition is 8.8 % in 2012 compared to 17.3 % in 2008. The percentage of the private households with leaking roof is 7.7 % in 2012 from 13.5 % in 2008.

Tab. 4 Percentage of private households by dwelling problems, 2008, 2012

Dwelling problems	2008	2012
Dwelling too dark	10.6	6.4
Leaking roof	13.5	7.7
Damp walls, floor or basement	14.6	12.5
Window or door in bad condition	17.3	8.8

Access to basic services

Water supply: In 2012, the water supply service has known improvements; there is an increase of the percentage of private households that have running water inside the building, 80.6 % from 72.2 % in 2008.

The percentage of private households that have no running water at all and try to provide water from springs, wells or trucks decreased during this period, 13.3 % in 2012 from 18.0 % in 2008.

Tab. 5 Percentage of private households by the main system of water supply, 2008, 2012

Main system of water supply	2008	2012
Running water inside the building	72.2	80.6
Running water outside the building	9.8	6.1
No running water (spring, well, truck, etc.)	18.0	13.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Regarding to water quality assessed by private households in 2012, there is a decrease of the percentage of households who declared that the water used is good for drinking, 63.5 % compared to 75.3 % in 2008.

Tab. 6 Percentage of private households by the self-assessment of the water quality, 2008, 2012

Quality of water	2008	2012
Good for drinking	75.3	63.5
Not good for drinking but good for other uses	23.2	34.7
Not good for any other use	1.5	1.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Type of toilet: In 2012, almost all households have toilet inside the building, 94 % of private households compared to 84.1 % in 2008. A significant decrease is noted on the percentage of private households who have toilet outside the building without piping, 2.6 % in 2012 compared to 11.4 % in 2008.

Fig. 5 Percentage of private households by type of toilet, 2008, 2012
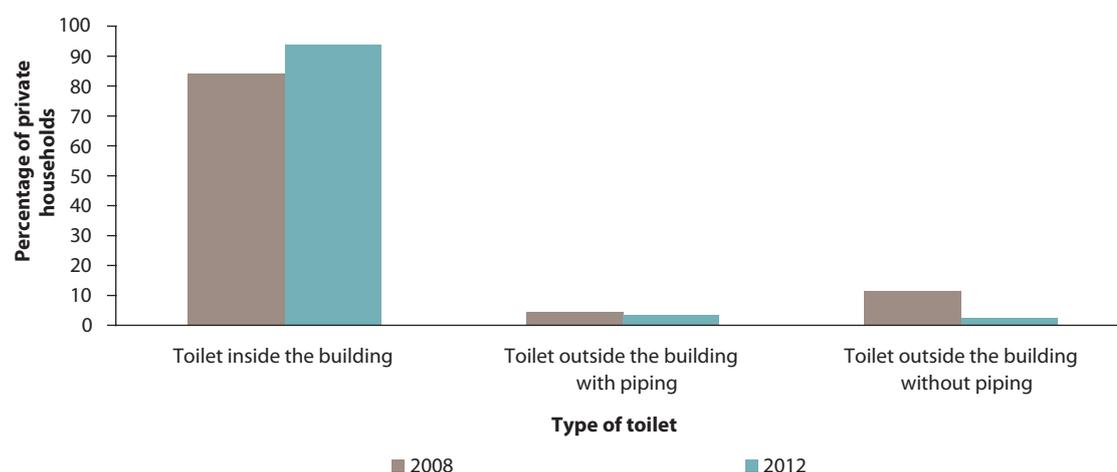
Electricity: The situation of electricity supply is improved significantly since 2008. The private household's receiving electricity continuously is 67.5 % in 2012 compared to 41.9 % in 2008. If we analyze the daily power supply interruptions, in 2012 only 1.3 % of private households have power supply interruptions every day compared to 24.9 % in 2008.

Fig. 6 Percentage of private households by power supply system, 2008, 2012
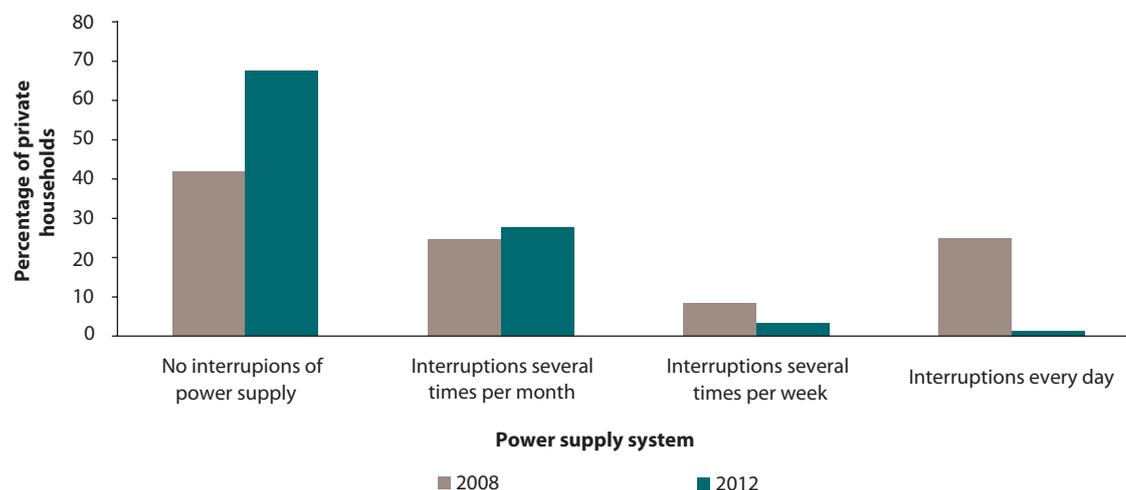
Private household's amenities

In 2012, households have more amenities compared to 2008. There are more households that own washing machines, computers, mobile phones and air conditioners.

Moreover, the percentage of households that have internet connection at home in 2012, is 4.2 times higher than in 2008.

Tab. 7 Percentage of private households by household's amenities, 2008, 2012

Amenities	2008	2012
Colour TV	97.6	99.0
Refrigerator	94.4	97.5
Washing machine	76.5	89.6
Air conditioner	9.3	14.9
Computer	8.4	20.6
Car	14.5	17.7
Mobile phone	85.8	92.4
Internet connection	3.4	14.3

Data sources

Living Standard Measurement Survey, LSMS 2008, 2012. The unit of measurement of this survey are the private households and their members that are usual resident in Albania at the moment of data collection. Individuals who live in collective dwellings and in specific institutions are excluded from the survey. LSMS is conducted for the first time in 2002, followed by two other surveys every three years and the last one is conducted in 2012, one year after the Population and Housing Census 2011.

Definitions

Monetary Poverty: The level of monetary poverty in Albania is measured based on a monthly consumption of private households. To calculate the monetary poverty line is used the methodology of "The Cost of Basic Needs" (Ravallion and Bidani, 1994). To calculate the full poverty line, first is calculated a food poverty line (or the cost of obtaining a certain minimum amount of calories). Taking into consideration the FAO recommendations on the minimum calorie required according to age and sex, and adjusting these calories by the population distribution in Albania in 2001, it was estimated that the per capita required calories intake were set at 2288 calories per day. The non food component of the poverty line was calculated taking into consideration the percentage of non food expenditures of those private households that spend for food consumption an amount approximately equivalent to the food poverty line. Calculated in this way the food poverty line (or extreme poverty line) was set at 3047 ALL per capita per month. The full poverty line, estimated making an allowance for basic nonfood items is equal to 4891 ALL per capita per month. The estimated poverty line for 2005, 2008 and 2012 is kept unchanged at constant prices of 2002.

Non-monetary poverty: The non-monetary poverty is measured through indicators that are not related to the monetary aspects such as Unmet Basic Needs Index (UBN) and Subjective Poverty.

UBN is made by pulling together five indicators of non-monetary poverty. The five indicators are inadequacy of water and sanitation, inadequacy of housing conditions (as perceived by individuals), inadequate power energy supply, crowding of the dwelling and inadequacy of household head education. An individual is defined as UBN-poor when two or more of these basic needs are unmet, and to be in extreme UBN-poverty when three or more o are unmet.

Subjective poverty, is a self-assessment of socio-economic status of individuals and is indicated by modified Cantril scale question. The question is: Imagine a 10 step ladder where on the bottom, the first step, stand the poorest people, and on the highest step, the tenth, stand the rich. On which step are you today? Based on this indicator, individuals who are in the first two levels of the step ladder, are classified as poor.

Private household is refered to a person or a group of persons, that have blood relation or not, who live together in the same dwelling and share a partial or common budget.

Poverty line is defined 4891 ALL per capita per month kept unchanged at constant prices of 2002.

Headcount poverty reflects the percentage of individuals that fall below the poverty line.

Depth of poverty provides information regarding how far the poor individuals are from the poverty line.

Severity of poverty is the weighted average poverty gaps squares. It takes into account not only the distance separating the poor from the poverty line, but also the inequality among the poor.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

This subchapter section analyses statistics on social protection in Albania for the years 2010-2014. Social protection encompasses all interventions from public and private bodies which aimed to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. It covers the financial support and services provided to individuals /families in need or at risk of hardship.

This subchapter contains information on: contributors to the social security scheme; the number of pensioners by sex; old age pension amount and the minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution and benefit calculation purposes; the number of families in the social assistance scheme and the social assistance fund by family structure; type of assistance and administrative division; data on unemployment benefits.

Main statistical findings

Social insurance and health insurance

The social insurance expenditures are the largest share component of social protection expenditures. Social security expenditures in relation to the nominal GDP have been increasing over the period 2010-2014 (Table 1). In 2010, social insurance expenditures account for 6.5 percent of nominal GDP and increase gradually up to 7.2 % of nominal GDP in 2014.

Health insurance expenditures are on average equivalent to 2.2 % of nominal GDP, while social assistance expenditures for families in need are on average equivalent to 1.4 % of nominal GDP (Table 1).

The social insurance system dependency rate, which expresses the number of contributors for one beneficiary, receives more or less constant values during 2010-2011 (Figure 1) and it decreases slightly in afterward years until 2013. The increase of the number of contributors in 2014 (Table 2) improves significantly this indicator, from 0.98 contributors per beneficiary at the end of 2013 to 1.12 contributors per beneficiary at the end of 2014.

Fig. 1 System dependency rate
(Ratio of contributors to pensioners)
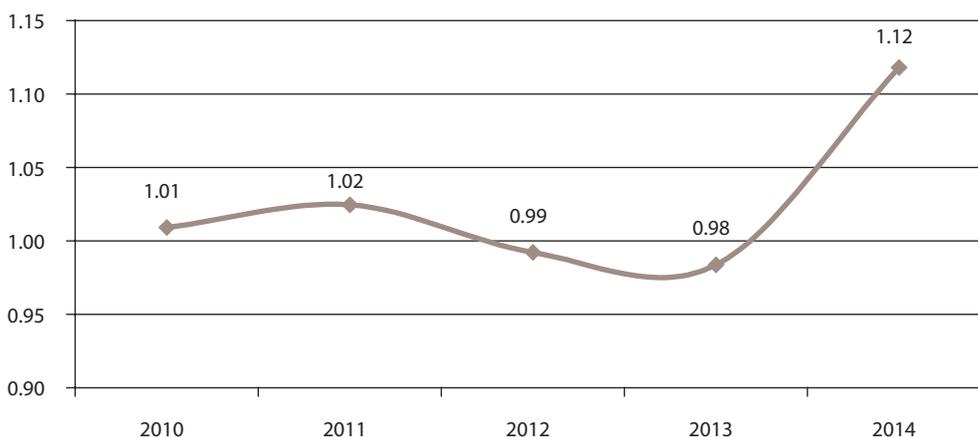
The Law no. 153/2014 "For the remission of overdue interests and penalties for unpaid compulsory social security contributions by self-employed in agriculture", gave its effect on the increase of the number of rural contributors in 2014 and consequently during 2014 the ratio of rural contributors to rural beneficiaries has increased compared with previous years, (Table 2).

Over the years 2010-2014, the structure of urban and rural pensions by kind of pension is almost the same. On average, 74 % of urban pension are old age pensions; 14 % are disability pensions; and 12 % are survivors pensions (Table 3). On average 89 % of the rural pensions are old age pension, 5 % are disability pensions, and 6 % are survivors pensions (Table 4).

The average monthly full pension amount is higher for urban old age pensioners compared with rural old age pensioners (Table 5). During the years 2010-2011 the urban average pension is 1.7 times higher than the rural average pension, in 2012 is 1.3 times higher, and it is almost doubled in 2013-2014.

Social assistance and unemployment benefit

Social Assistance is one of the main schemes that aim to reduce poverty. In 2013, according to the data of Ministry of Finance on consolidated general budget fiscal indicators, social assistance expenditures represent 1.43 % of nominal GDP (Table 1). During 2010-2013, the share of social assistance expenditure to the nominal GDP has varied from 1.37 % in 2010 to 1.28 % in 2011, and increases in 2012 and 2013 respectively to 1.36 and 1.43 %.

The number of families receiving social assistance varies by family composition (Table 6), kind of assistance that family benefits and administrative division (Table 7). Families with four members account for the largest share in families receiving social assistance (29 %), followed by families with five members (23 %). During the period 2010-2014, on average 67 % of households that are part of the scheme benefit full social assistance. The majority of the families on social assistance are located in municipalities (approximately 62 %).

In 2013-2014, the average number of families receiving social assistance has decreased from 104,398 in 78,071 families. The reason for the decline of the number of families on social assistance over the years 2013-2014 is related to administrative measures for revising the lists of families in 2014.

For 2011-2014, the unemployment benefit amount is 6,850 per month (Table 8). The level of monthly unemployment benefit is determined by the Council of Ministers and it is the same for all beneficiaries. The annual average number of registered jobseekers who receive unemployment benefits has decreased over the years 2010-2011, has increased in 2012 and then has decreased again in 2013-2014. Over the period 2010-2014, the year with the lowest percentage of registered unemployed workers who benefited unemployment (5.2 %) is 2014, while the year 2012 has the highest percentage (6.9 %).

Data sources

The social protection system in Albania consists of: (1) Social Insurance System; (2) Health Insurance System; (3) Social assistance and social services; and (4) Employment services. Data on social protection expenditures in relation to nominal GDP are taken from the periodical reports the consolidated general budget fiscal indicators in the official webpage of the Ministry of Finance: : http://www.financa. gov.al/al/raportime/thesari/treguesit-fiskal-sipas-buxhetit-te-konsoliduar.

Social Insurance Institute is the data source for the contributors to the social insurance scheme, the number of pension beneficiaries by sex, pension amount and the minimum and maximum earnings for contribution calculation purposes. Social Insurance System is based on the contributory principle, the principle of self-responsibility of the individual for future risks in the social field as well as on the principle of generations' agreement "pay as you go". State Social Service is the source of information for data on social assistance. National Employment Service is the source of information for data on unemployment benefit. The program of unemployment benefit is part of national employment policies, which provide income for the unemployed persons at the time of their start period of unemployment, aiming to create conditions for their return to the labour market.

Definitions

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

Old-age pension is that pension benefit by insured persons in the form of monthly payment for men over 65 years old and for women over 60 years old so after they have completed 35 years of insurance. Mothers who have given birth to 6 or more children who are over 8 years old are entitled to retire when they reach 50 years old and have 30 years of insurance. Old age pensions can also be reduced or partial.

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

Survivors' pension is the pension benefited by the remaining family members of the deceased person (spouse, children).

Minimum and maximum earnings levels, on which the amount of pension and the minimum contribution is calculated, are determined each year by the Council of Ministers Decision.

The system dependency ratio is the ratio of contributors to pensioners.

Social assistance is cash assistance to poor families and it is distributed every month. It can be full or partial depending on family income. The amount of partial social assistance is calculated as the difference between the full amount of social assistance and real family income. Social assistance is provided to Albanian families in urban and rural areas that do not have income and basic life necessities at all, or they have them insufficiently.

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

Tab. 1 Social protection expenditure, 2010-2014

in % GDP

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Social insurance	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2
Health insurance	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5
Unemployment benefit	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Social assistance	1.35	1.26	1.35	1.42	1.62

Source of information: Ministry of Finance, The consolidated general budget fiscal indicators, June 2015

Tab. 2 Contributors in social insurance scheme, 2010 - 2014

Number

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Contributors (average number)	**547,964**	**562,146**	**549,721**	**561,169**	**654,563**
urban	441,910	474,351	483,101	496,895	526,835
rural	106,054	87,795	66,620	64,274	127,728
Pensioners (end of period)	**543,053**	**548,675**	**554,102**	**570,423**	**585,483**
urban	384,187	390,956	399,959	418,399	436,337
rural	158,866	157,719	154,143	152,024	149,146
System dependency ratio (Ratio of contributors to pensioners)	**1.01**	**1.02**	**0.99**	**0.98**	**1.12**
urban	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.21
rural	0.67	0.56	0.43	0.42	0.86

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Annual report 2014

Tab. 3   Urban pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and function, 2010 - 2014

End of period

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Urban pensioners	**384,187**	**390,956**	**399,959**	**418,399**	**436,337**
Female	169,523	173,663	179,945	182,719	202,423
Male	214,664	217,293	220,014	235,680	233,914
Old age pensions	**285,875**	**288,533**	**296,076**	**311,382**	**327,604**
Female	135,651	138,156	140,106	150,402	156,680
Male	150,224	150,377	155,970	160,980	170,924
Disability pensions	**48,402**	**52,023**	**55,245**	**59,241**	**61,200**
Female	18,600	19,966	21,279	22,934	24,850
Male	29,802	32,057	33,966	36,307	36,350
Survivors pensions	**49,910**	**50,400**	**48,638**	**47,776**	**47,533**
Female	15,272	15,541	18,560	19,383	20,893
Male	34,638	34,859	30,078	28,393	26,640

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Statistics of Social Insurance 2014

Tab. 4   Rural pensions in social insurance scheme by sex and function, 2010 - 2014

End of period

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rural pensioners	**158,866**	**157,719**	**154,143**	**152,024**	**149,146**
Female	95,016	94,399	95,173	94,042	91,975
Male	63,850	63,320	58,970	57,982	57,171
Old age pensions	**142,015**	**140,776**	**137,771**	**135,904**	**133,132**
Female	87,993	87,540	87,311	86,421	84,213
Male	54,022	53,236	50,460	49,483	48,919
Disability pensions	**6,375**	**6,662**	**6,853**	**7,229**	**7,579**
Female	2,641	2,714	2,791	2,980	3,268
Male	3,734	3,948	4,062	4,249	4,311
Survivors pensions	**10,476**	**10,281**	**9,519**	**8,891**	**8,435**
Female	4,382	4,145	5,071	4,641	4,494
Male	6,094	6,136	4,448	4,250	3,941

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Statistics of Social Insurance 2014

Tab. 5 Old-age pension ammount

In Lek

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Urban					
minimal monthly pension	10,690	11,117	11,562	12,024	12,264
maximal monthly pension	21,380	22,234	23,124	24,048	24,528
average monthly pension	12,153	12,654	13,324	14,076	14,710
average monthly full pension	12,711	13,278	10,104	15,004	15,867
Rural					
minimal monthly pension	6,980	7,468	7,841	8,233	8,398
maximal monthly pension	10,690	11,117	11,562	12,024	12,264
average monthly pension	6,576	7,139	7,457	7,465	7,381
average monthly pension	7,499	7,859	8,048	8,249	8,064

Source of information: Social Insurance Institute, Statistics of Social Insurance 2014

Tab. 6 Total families and total social assistance fund by family structure, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total households in social assistance	**97,540**	**99,494**	**98,810**	**104,398**	**78,071**
of which					
with 1 member	6,462	6,478	5,484	5,641	3,854
with 2 members	8,297	8,642	8,735	9,218	6,534
with 3 members	13,740	14,389	15,036	16,581	12,517
with 4 members	27,427	28,310	28,511	30,340	22,954
with 5 members	21,466	21,701	21,751	22,998	17,699
with 6 members	11,222	11,255	11,017	11,309	8,502
with 7 members and above	8,926	8,718	8,276	8,311	6,012
Total social assistance fund (in thousand Lek)	**3,474,652**	**3,634,258**	**3,609,200**	**4,655,834**	**3,569,361**
of which by family structure					
with 1 member	162,985	168,497	153,369	175,979	119,038
with 2 members	243,340	253,810	250,800	330,058	225,173
with 3 members	445,790	459,694	474,066	635,901	482,710
with 4 members	931,042	991,672	1,000,624	1,321,026	991,276
with 5 members	787,935	838,425	834,677	1,114,640	876,252
with 6 members	478,415	491,860	482,589	590,285	489,705
with 7 members and above	425,145	430,300	413,075	487,945	385,208

Source of information: State Social Service

Tab. 7 Total families and total social assistance fund by type and administrative division, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total households	**97,540**	**99,494**	**98,810**	**104,398**	**78,071**
of which by type of assistance					
partial	64,391	66,176	66,513	71,325	52,591
full	33,149	33,318	32,297	33,073	25,480
of which by administrative division					
in communes	59,569	61,313	60,800	64,492	49,138
in municipalities	37,971	38,181	38,010	39,906	28,933
Total fund (in thousand Lek)	**3,474,652**	**3,634,258**	**3,609,200**	**4,655,834**	**3,569,361**
of which by type of assistance					
partial	2,140,942	2,242,478	2,254,830	2,990,760	2,302,170
full	1,333,710	1,391,780	1,354,370	1,665,074	1,267,191
of which by administrative division					
in communes	1,953,112	2,022,110	2,035,760	2,589,610	2,148,671
in municipalities	1,521,540	1,612,148	1,573,440	2,066,224	1,420,690

Source of information: State Social Service

Tab. 8 Unemployment benefit and number of beneficiaries, 2010 - 2014

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Monthly unemployment benefit (in Lek)	**6,565**	**6,850**	**6,850**	**6,850**	**6,850**
Registered unemployed job-seekers (annual average number)	143,876	142,484	142,530	142,648	141,998
Registered unemployed job-seekers in unemployment benefit (number)	**9,265**	**8,537**	**9,772**	**7,824**	**7,395**
Registered unemployed job-seekers in unemployment benefit (% of total registered unemployed job-seekers)	6.4 %	6.0 %	6.9 %	5.5 %	5.2 %

Source of information: National Employment Service

HEALTH

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to give an overview of the health status of the population in Albania. It gives a statistical view on current health status of the population, who expect to have a long and healthy life, to be protected against many diseases and accidents, as well as the right to receive health care. In this part we will discuss statistics on health care. We will present also statistics on health care, with an analysis of the number of hospital beds, the publication also briefly describes the sources of care, access and use of health care and the costs involved in the Albanian health sector.
Health care systems are organized and financed in different ways, but the main purpose is to reconcile the universal access to good health care, with an affordable cost to both parties (individuals and society in general), is a basic need.

Main statistical findings

Life expectancy at birth remains one of the key indicators to assess health status and economic development. Life expectancy at birth has increased recently due to a variety of factors, such as reducing infant mortality, increasing living standards, improved lifestyle, better education, and advances in health and medicine. Female life expectancy at birth is 80.3 years in Albania in 2013, while that of men was 4.3 years lower, 76.0 years. Life expectancy continues to rise and this may partly explain the demographic changes in the population structure and lifestyle. Policy attention has been increasingly focused on quality of life. Healthy life years are a measure of the number of years a person can expect to live in a healthy condition (as defined by the lack of restrictions on the functioning / disability). According to the report of PHI, "Albanian population health condition", results for men and 62.5 years for women 67 years.

Primary health care service

A leading provider of health care in Albania is the Ministry of Health. It provides care at three levels.

Primary health care service is the first where health problems come and where assistance is provided based on the Albanian population. Institutions of primary care service have the mission to provide a life with better conditions in accordance with the objectives of the Albanian Government.

During these years they are consolidating basic public institutions that provide these services, creating more appropriate, enhancing the quality of services and boost the private sector in this field.
It includes as polyclinics, health centers, clinics and special consultancy services for children and women.

Table 1 gives information on primary health care infrastructure in years (including outpatient clinics, primary health care centers, and the number of polyclinics). Data are focused on primarily public services based on administrative records, because the private sector is in the early stages of its consolidation. Obviously the number of health centers, clinics and polyclinics has been consolidated over the years and the average number of ambulances for a health clinic is 4.8, in 2014, or Albania has 427 health centers and 2,033 clinics (2014). Also there is an increase in the total number of visits over the years, mainly focused on the age group under 14 and over 60 years.

Tab. 1 Activity of Health Centres, Ambulances and Policlinics for 2010-2014

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total visits	**6,551,116**	**6,925,396**	**6,959,369**	**7,184,404**	**7,825,455**
Health Centres	**475**	**456**	**421**	**409**	**427**
Number of visits in Health Centres	3,103,102	2,933,835	3,020,925	3,184,669	3,230,202
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	946,712	663,139	669,479	689,969	664,849
of wich: under 1 year old	146,326	180,264	172,821	186,624	169,277
Visits of persons over 14 years old	2,050,411	2,199,109	2,282,429	2,429,278	2,477,116
of wich: over 60 years old	1,258,053	1,350,298	1,302,150	1,405,948	1,412,007
Visits at home	105,979	71,587	69,044	72,556	88,237
Ambulances	**1,927**	**1,970**	**1,946**	**1,998**	**2,033**
Number of visits in Ambulances	1,094,574	1,365,484	1,340,135	1,334,058	1,457,920
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	236,424	333,822	334,175	349,794	349,238
of wich: under 1 year old	66,968	93,767	87,674	95,029	93,294
of wich: over 14 years old	745,787	927,168	913,049	930,216	1,041,412
of wich: over 60 years old	490,886	606,564	580,855	569,579	680,516
Visits at home	112,363	104,494	92,911	77,520	67,270
Policlinics	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**
Number of visits in policlinics	2,353,440	2,626,077	2,598,309	2,665,677	3,137,333
Visits of persons up to 14 years old	415,264	472,119	437,046	456,944	510,379
Visits of persons over 14 years old	1,938,176	2,153,958	2,161,263	2,208,733	2,626,954

Source: Ministry of Health

In 2014 according to the Ministry of Health are reported 7,825,455 visits, on average 3 visits per inhabitant conducted by a general practitioner and family doctor. This is reflected in Figure 1.

Fig. 1 Doctor consultations per inhabitant 2010-2014

2.2   2.4   2.4   2.5   2.7

2010   2011   2012   2013   2014
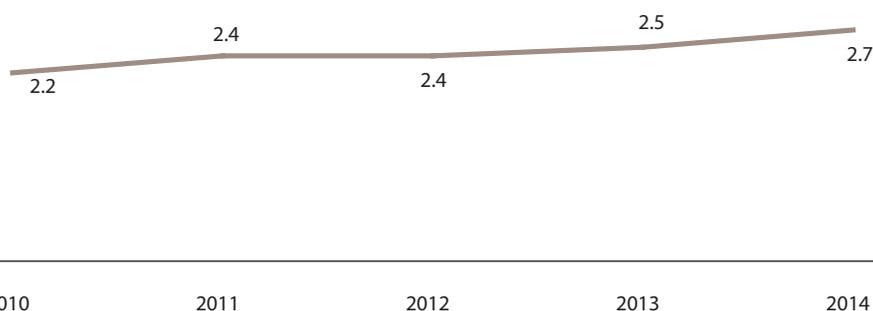
According to the figure, we see that on average every citizen has gone to the family doctor or to the general doctor approximately 3 times in 2014 to visit, compared to 2 times that was before 2008. In 2014 there is an increase in visits to clinics and specialties from those of the earlier years, consisting 4%.
Ages seeking medical service are mainly under 14 years old and those over 60 years old, approximately 50% for 2014. Within the primary health care services there are specific services for maternal and child care, who provide services to this population group. Table 2 shows the woman consulting activity for 2010-2014, according to the Ministry of Health.

Tab. 2 Activity of women's counselings for 2010-2014

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Women's counselings	**2,080**	**2,077**	**2,072**	**2,046**	**1,952**
Number of physician in consultor	775	720	723	731	715
Number of midwife	3,087	2,970	2,979	2,966	2,749
Number of total visits	**306,496**	**318,799**	**293,702**	**295,251**	**299,502**
Number of gynaecology visits	**34,707**	**38,131**	**32,660**	**38,275**	**39,502**
Number of obsetrical visits	**271,789**	**280,668**	**261,042**	**253,899**	**260,000**
- with physician	145,371	151,738	146,493	149,949	161,152
Number of pre obsetricale visits	**51,202**	**40,542**	**35,600**	**35,194**	**33,304**
of wich: 0÷13 jweek	32,015	25,174	23,789	23,252	21,697
14÷28 week	13,528	10,755	8,547	8,451	7,979
over 28 week	5,659	4,613	3,264	3,812	3,628
Number of pathological pregnancy womens	**10,142**	**10,799**	**9,140**	**9,463**	**9,614**
- nephropaty	841	738	630	686	532
- anaemia	2,605	2,927	2,820	2,825	2,807
- abortion risk	3,731	3,835	3,061	3,097	3,706
- others	2,965	3,299	2,639	2,845	2,569
Gynaecologycal diseases - total	**16,373**	**15,830**	**14,242**	**15,400**	**16,485**
1,The upper pelvic inflammatory	2,222	2,193	2,282	2,315	2,198
2, Inflamatory diseases of uterus	11,278	11,864	10,573	11,138	12,667
3,Sexually transmitted diseases	2,362	1,321	957	1,460	1,013
4,Sterility	511	452	430	487	607

Source: Ministry of Health
Note: The number of consultancies women has to do with the fact of the existence of this service at Health Centers and Health post

This is followed by the advisory service obseter-gynecologist doctor and almost the number of obsetrical visits is approximately equal to the number of births reported in our country. In 2014, 65 % of those are in 0-13 weeks and over, 10.9 % are for 28 weeks. This distribution has remained unchanged in recent years according to the records provided for this service.

Regargind the prosecution of children this evidence is focused on the prosecution of children 0-12 months and how they are fed according to WHO recommendations. The number of children attending senior medical staff for 2014 is 58 %, which is higher compared to 2010 that has been 42 %.

Tab. 3 Activity of child counselings for 2010-2014

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of child counselings	**2,282**	**2,142**	**2,113**	**1,974**	**2,024**
- urban	153	150	149	165	176
- rural	2,129	1,992	1,964	1,809	1,848
Visit's number in counselings	**1,012,285**	**992,361**	**972,783**	**915,216**	**932,986**
of wich: by physician	426,803	483,627	495,528	511,735	542,490
children's number registered in counselings	285,910	296,386	276,989	259,853	278,646
Number of breastfed children	**27,663**	**22,627**	**23,090**	**21,197**	**24,729**
of wich:					
up to 1 month old	5,979	4,222	4,346	4,159	4,490
1-2 months old	5,159	4,310	4,356	3,926	4,355
2-3 months old	4,704	4,218	4,030	3,686	4,409
3-4 months old	4,272	3,726	3,604	3,367	4,020
4-6 months old	4,454	3,769	3,952	3,757	4,558
6-12 months old	3,095	2,382	2,802	2,363	2,897
Number of children fed with artificial food	**6,317**	**5,042**	**4,016**	**4,635**	**5,363**
of wich:					
up to 1 month old	568	269	242	373	478
1-2 months old	614	511	398	479	537
2-3 months old	828	610	502	506	765
3-4 months old	1,202	931	849	915	1,028
over 4 months old	3,105	2,721	2,025	1,904	2,555

Source: Ministry of Health
Note: The number of child guidance centers has to do with the fact of the existence of this service at Health centers and Health post

Hospital care service

Regarding the public health hospital infrastructure, the number of beds in hospital show the availability of health services and the coverage for this service population. The hospital service is provided by regional hospitals who have basic service and those specialized. A secondary medical service in our country is offered by 44 public hospitals with 8,283 beds, and by 4 private hospitals that are constructed in recent years.

The number of hospitals and hospital beds has decreased in recent years in Albania, also this number is lower when we compare with countries in the region. In and we had 29 beds per 10,000 inhabitants.

By looking at the distribution of hospitals, they are mainly concentrated in Tirana, followed by Elbasan, Korca, Vlora, Berat, etc.

The information provided in this section is related only to public sector, since the private one is quite new. This service needs to be consolidated.

Fig. 2 Hospitals beds per 10.000 habitants in Albania 2009-2013
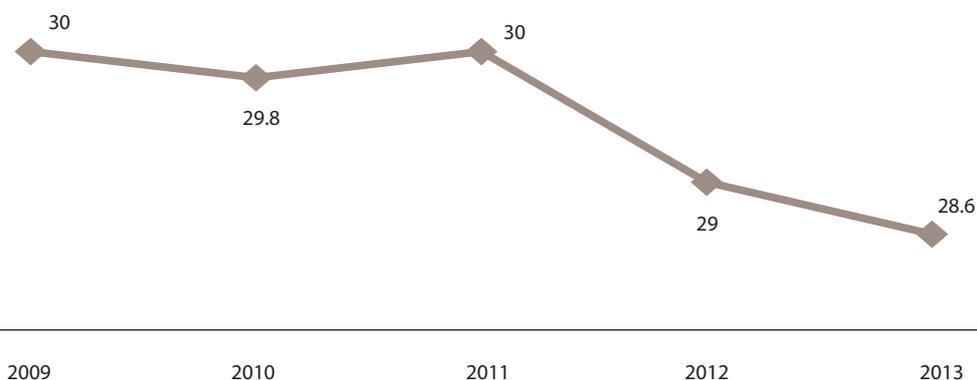
Table 4 shows that the use of hospital beds continues to be low, below 50%, but in average stay in hospital days has remained stable, 5.5 days for patients.

Fig. 3 Average length of stay (in days) in hospital 2009-2013
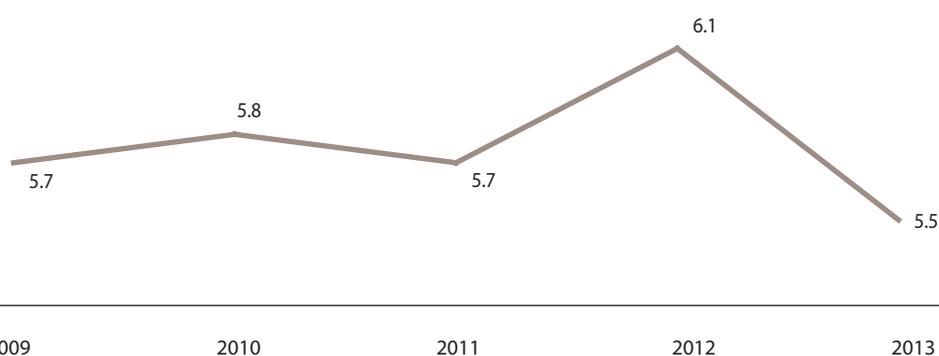
Tab. 4 Activity of institutions with beds 2009-2013

Activity indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of hospital institutions	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**	**44**
Hospitalized persons	**8,805**	**8,707**	**8,711**	**8,410**	**8,283**
Hospitalized persons	**265,200**	**258,407**	**240,562**	**247,220**	**260,727**
Persons recovered	**263,028**	**255,024**	**239,049**	**247,331**	**260,780**
- from rural	104,591	99,067	91,046	91,316	106,053
- less than 1 year	13,093	13,674	13,074	12,383	14,454
- 60 years old	43,352	45,303	44,256	47,211	54,133
Days in bed realized	**1,509,882**	**1,472,480**	**1,404,806**	**1,508,714**	**1,442,417**
Bed occupancy in days	**171,5**	**169,1**	**161,3**	**179,4**	**174**
- in percentage	47	46,3	44,2	49,2	47,7
Average duration of hospitalization period	**5,7**	**5,8**	**5,7**	**6,1**	**5,5**
Bed turn	**29,9**	**29,3**	**28,5**	**29,4**	**31,5**
Number of persons operated on	**54,553**	**52,086**	**51,163**	**50,802**	**55,038**
Disaccordance	**406**	**244**	**197**	**279**	**206**

Source: Ministry of Health
Note: Only city hospitals

Hospitalization for persons 60 years and over is 21 %, and 5.5 % for infants under 1 year old. Surgical interventions, occupy 21 % of the activity of public hospitals in the country. As we have seen before there is a tendency of the reductions in the number of hospitals, number of hospital beds in public sector. This reduction may be due, economic changes, increased efficiency through the use of technical resources (device with diagnostic and imaging tools), etc.

Tab. 5 Hospitals curative and psychiatric beds 2009-2013

%

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total numbers of Hospitals	44	44	44	44	44
Total numbers of beds	**8,805**	**8,707**	**8,711**	**8,723**	**8,283**
Curative care beds	7.9	7.6	8.6	8.5	9.0
Psychiatric care beds	92.1	92.4	91.4	91.5	91.0

Source: Ministry of Health

In connection with the distribution of hospital beds, we see changes in respect of hospital beds by two values (curative and psychiatric). A bed curative values remained generally unchanged over the years was from 92 to 91% over the years. While there is a slight change to 1% differences of psychiatric beds.

Tab. 6 Births and abortion in Albania 2010-2014

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pregnancies	40,729	41,328	41,715	42,192	41,332
Live births	33,810	34,286	34,960	35,750	35,760
Abortion (numb.)	6,919	7,042	6,755	6,442	5,572
Abortion					
- per 1000 L.B	204.6	205.4	193.2	180.0	155.8
- per 1000 pregn.	169.9	170.4	161.9	152.7	134.8
Live birth. / Abort	4,9:1	4,9:1	5,2:1	5,5:1	6,4:1
Abortions (in percentage)					
– spontaneous	67	73	74	73	78
– interrupted	33	27	26	27	22

Source: Ministry of Health and INSTAT

Part of hospital care is the obstetric gynecology service, which carry out a special care for pregnant women and new-borns.
The decrease of the number of births is accompanied by the decrease in the number of abortions. The proportion birth/ bortion has changed from 4.9 births per 1 abortion in 2010, to 6.4 births by 1 abortion (from 6 birth 1 abortion is performed) in 2014.

The proportion of abortions (abortions per 1,000 live births) in the whole country is reduced in 2014, are 156 abortions per 1,000 live births.

Regarding the structure of abortions the spontaneous abortions have increased to 78 % in 2014 and those with medical interruption at 22 % in 2014, compared to 2010. The difference is very significant.

Health expenditures

Health expenditures consist of public spending (govern-ment) and private spending, Albania spends about 6 % of GDP on health care refering 2015 WHO report.
Compared to South Eastern Europe, Albania health spend-ing to GDP is the lowest.

Currently we are focused on indicators in the public sector, where they cover preventive health services, treatments, ac-tivities for maternal health, child health, emergency aid etc.

Tab. 7 Macroeconomic indicators for health, public sector 2010-2014

Expenditures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Budget (in millions ALL)	362,752	376,351	376,241	394,118	438,855
Budget for health (in millions ALL)	32,658	35,024	36,535	35,391	41,881
Health towards (%)					
– Budget expenditures	9.0	9.3	9.7	9.0	9.5
– Gross Domestic Product	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Currently public health costs are 3 %, which show an increase of health spending over the years.

Fig. 4 Makroeconomic indicators for health, public sector (%) 2010-2014
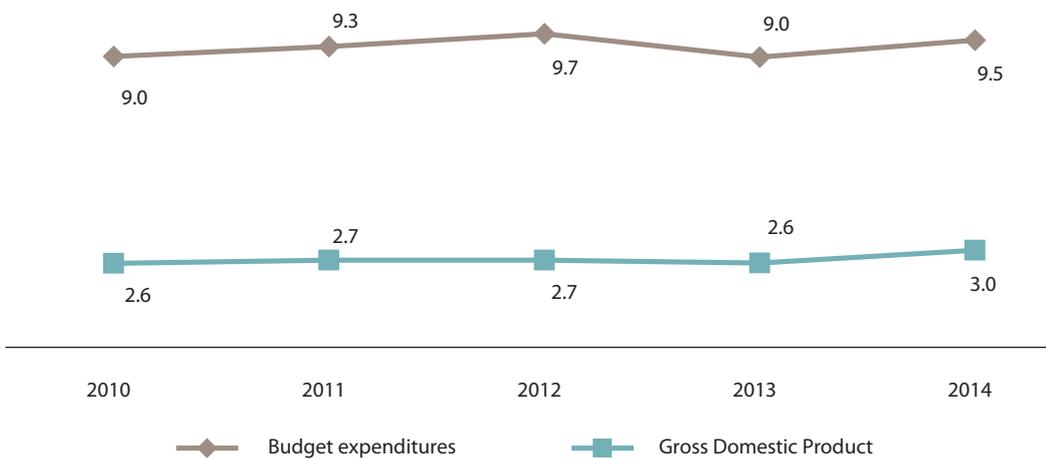
This increase can be seen either in the report to the percentage of the budget or to the gross domestic product.

Graduation in the field of health

Table 8 presents information about the number of graduates in the field of medicine for 5 years.
As we have seen, an increase graduation over the years is more pronounced for nurses in the academic year 2012-2013. According to Ministry of Education and Sports 2,719 nurses have been graduated.

Tab. 8 Graduated students in the fields of medicine 2008-2013

Graduated	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Medical	264	155	239	163	298
Dentists	58	188	203	331	261
Pharmac	80	170	349	312	290
Midwives	322	1,942	2,881	2,646	2,719

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports

Figure 5 shows that the number of graduated students in medicine per 100,000 inhabitants is much grated for all branches, comparing 2012-2013 to 2008-2009.

Fig. 5 Graduated students in the fields of medicine 2008-2013 (100,000 habitants)
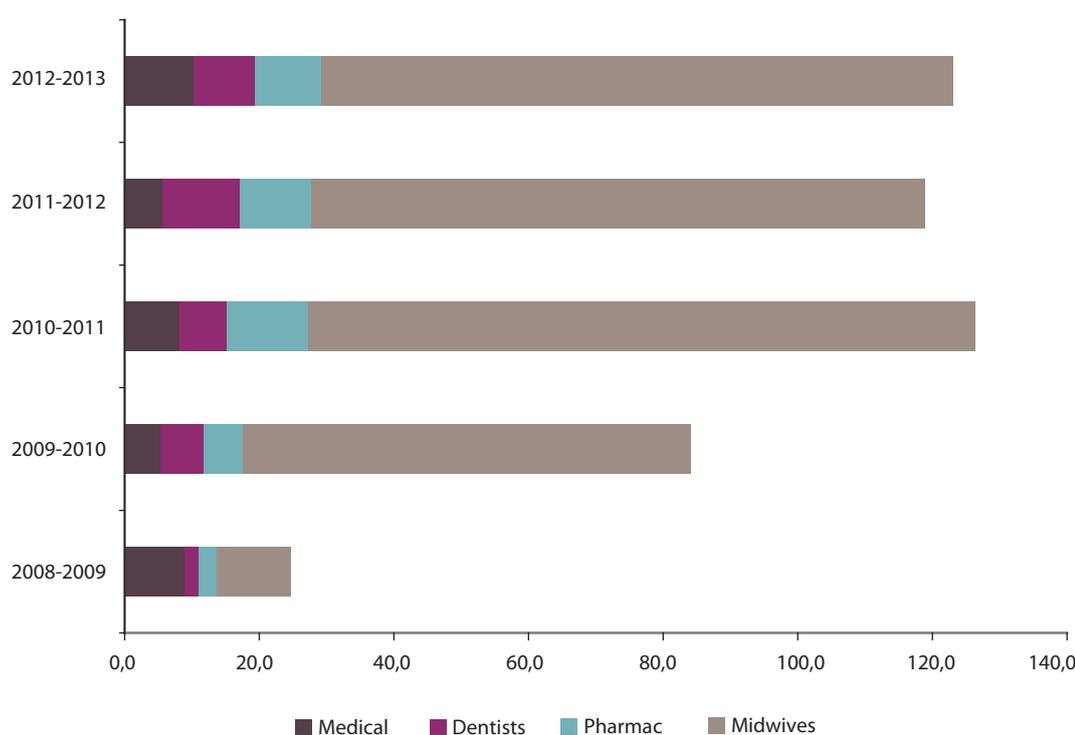
In 2008-2009 in medicine were graduated 9 per 100,000, while in 2012-2013 were graduated 10 per 100,000 inhabitants. Changes are very sensitive to graduates in pharmacy, dentistry and nursing.

Regarding the latter figure in 2008-2009 were graduated 11 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in the academic year 2012-2013 were graduated 94 students per 100,000 inhabitants.

Source of data

INSTAT is the leading institutions in the country that publishes data on health indicators and health. Source of data are generally administrative data and specific surveys that have been conducted over the years and carried out by the institution. Administrative statistical data provided by health institutions where the main source for these data are national patient registers or annual reports from the fundamental registers of institutions, reported in the formats specified by the Ministry of Health. Selection and appointment of methodological criteria are based on concepts, definitions, and internationally comparable methods. In this edition of data sources for indicators of various capacities are administrative expenses on the basis of the evidence received by the Ministry of Health statistics, etc. This chapter reflects institutions' activity information for preventive, curative, health costs, as well as medical staff graduations.

Definitions

Disease

Disease is the proportion of cases of the disease in a specified population. It measured the prevalence or incidence of diseases. The spread of disease can have serious effects on other aspects of the population. The data about the frequency and distribution of disease can help in controlling its spread and in some cases can lead to identifying its cause.

Prevalence Rate

The rate of prevalence is the number of people who have a particular disease at a given point in time per 1,000 inhabitants at risk. This ratio includes all cases of a specified period. The rate of prevalence is a "snapshot" of the moment an existing health situation: it describes the state of health of a population.

Incidence Rate

This ratio indicates the number of reported cases of a specific disease per 100,000 population in a given year. The rate of incidence is a particular type of coefficient of prevalence but differs from it in that it is based on the number of new cases reported, which is not necessarily the number of persons affected by the disease (some people could face disease more than once).

Coefficient Letality

The present report shows the people affected by a disease and die from the illness.

Hospitalization Diseases

The total number of patients admitted to all hospitals in a given year with the main diagnosis is among the diseases classification in ICD9 / ICD10.

Discharge

It is the end of a period where the patient is treated in hospital and then returned to his home or transferred to another rehabilitation environment (transfer to another ward of the same hospital is not considered out of the hospital) or when you die.

Number of Hospitals

The hospital is a residence institutional equipped to provide medical care and hospitality 24-hour, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of sick and injured who may need to help medical and surgical, staffed professionally prepared and at least one doctor. The hospital may not be involuntarily also ensure and outpatient service. The number of hospitals includes: general hospitals, specialized, emergency and hospital stay for a long time.

Total number of hospital beds

Hospital bed is maintained in a regular manner and used for long-term accommodation and care of patients and is a series set in a hospital ward or area where medical assistance is provided on an ongoing basis. This should include of all hospital beds. This number should be measured where possible in beds given during the first calendar year, if it is not possible then measured as available beds in the middle of a given year (preferably) or the count at the end of the year, which depends on national practices used.
Excluded from this indicator: neonatal care beds, day beds, beds and temporary spare beds stacked beds for special purposes or belonging to special purpose equipment such as dialysis equipment, transport beds (but not transportation maternity beds), etc.

Average length of stay in all hospitals

It is the ratio of the total number of hospital beds occupied by the total number of hospital admissions or exits. Length of stay in hospital a patient is equal to minus exit date of receipt. If the date is the same the day hospital stay is one day.

Number of Primary Health Care Center

Includes all health institutions that provide health care for outpatients e.g. the consultation centers in hospitals, polyclinics, clinics, medical centers, emergency etc., which are equipped with at least one qualified person from medical (doctors or nurses).

Number of Physicians graduates a year: is the number of students graduated from the faculty of medicine or similar educational institutions in a given year. This includes only those eligible to practice as a doctor, normally after a series of post-graduate training. Excluded from this definition pharmacists, dentists.

Number of nurses graduates a year: is the number of students graduated from the faculty of nursing or similar educational institutions in a given year.

Number of Midwifery graduates a year: is the number of students graduating from nursing faculty (branch Mom) or similar educational institutions in a given year.

Number of Pharmacists graduates a year: is the number of students graduated from the faculty of pharmacy or similar educational institutions in a given year.

The number of dentists graduated a year: is the number of students graduated from the faculty of dentistry or similar educational institutions in a given year. This includes only those eligible to practice as a dentist, normally after a series of post-graduate training.

Number of abortions: are the numbers of all abortions regardless of the methods used. Abortion is the termination (loss) of pregnancy before the fetus to be developed.

EDUCATION

Introduction

Education plays a very important role in the creation of human capital, which is one of the premises for social and economic development of a country. The right to education is guaranteed by the Albanian Constitution for all citizens without any distinction. The development strategies of higher and the pre university education are the documents through which educational policies are expressed.

On the other hand statistics through data and statistical indicators reflect the educational activities carried out in the country. International Standard Classification of Education-ISCED is used by INSTAT for calculation of statistical indicators of education. Since 2014 it's implemented the latest version of this classification - ISCED 2011, which is recommended by Eurostat and UNESCO, replaced simultaneously by all countries ISCED 1997 version.

Main statistical findings

- The educational level of the population is gradually increased.
- The number of graduates of higher education increased almost twice in 2014 compared to 2009.
- In 2014 completed and graduated on bachelor 60% of all student graduates; 40% graduates on master's or equivalent.
- The main education field of graduates in higher education is that of social, business and law.
- High participation of women in higher education has

been a trend which continues to recent year. This trend is even more pronounced among graduates.
- Are increased enrollment of pupils to upper secondary education from them completed basic education, especially in vocational.
- Participation of pupils in basic education is high although the number of them has declined continuously, main cause of which is reduction of birth rates.

Big transformation happened about education in recent year, which is characterized by deep reforms. The demand for qualitative universities, research oriented, increases of their autonomy, are the main directions in which attempts to develop higher education. While the quality of teaching and digitalization, improvement of curricula, increased vocational education, are some of the challenges facing pre-university education.

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

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

Fig. 1 Higher educational institutions
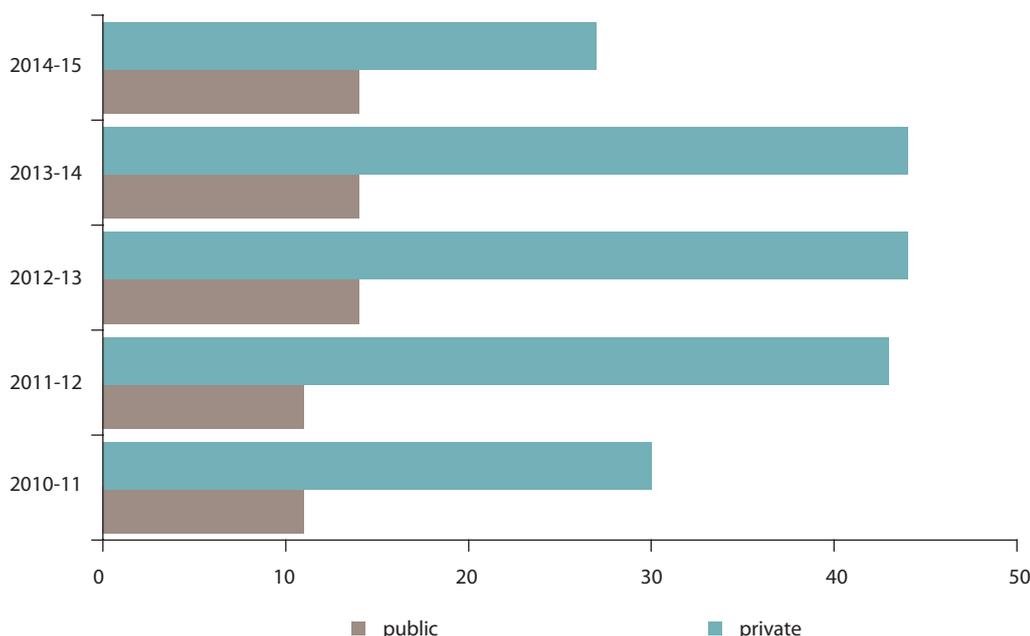
One of the main features is increasing of youth participation in higher education. In 2011 and 2012 reached the highest level of this growth. In 2014, the participation of young people in education in respective population is 66 % compared to 48 % in 2010. If the indicator is analyzed by gender, this is higher for women for all years. In 2014 they constitutes 78 % of the population of the relevant age group, while men account of 54 %.

One more reason of this growth is the increased presence of non-public institutions, as education service provider, although in 2014 the number of that students on that institutions, do not exceed 15 % of all student enrolled. But this growth has not always resulted qualitative, which made last year some of them institutions interrupted their activity.

The increasing of students on full-time is a trend. Comparing participates of them in public education for the years 2012 and 2014, students of full time are respectively 75 and 85 % of all students.

It is noted that the most preferred field in which students choosing to study is that of social sciences, business and law, for last five years. This fact is more evident in the figure below that compared the years 2011 and 2014.

Fig. 2 Student by field of study
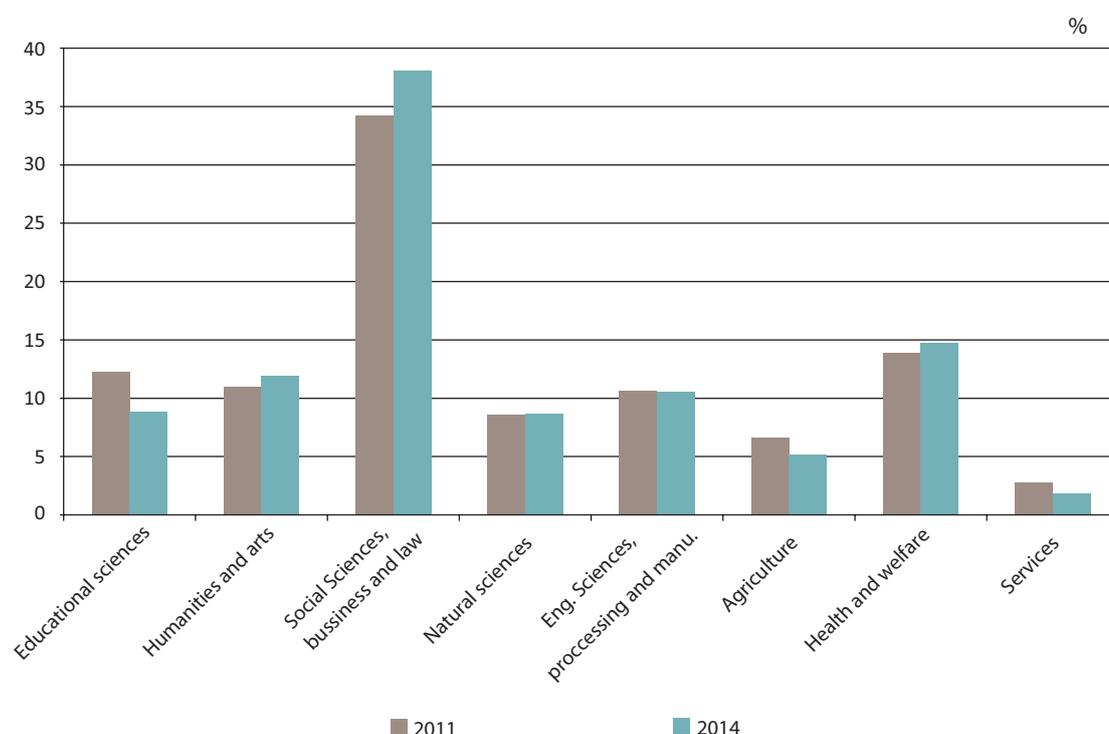
Also students by gender are different in choosing their field of study.

But graduates of the social field are still more numerous in these five years. For 2014, though graduates of this field are 41 % among graduates of 8 broad fields of study, in private education this figure is even higher by 68 % of total graduates, versus 35 % of public education.

Graduating every year more women than men, respectively 66 % to 34 % (2014). This phenomenon occurs even if we compare the beginning of the study, which shows that women are generally more determined than men to complete their studies.

Graduated each year more students in bachelor programs than in master.

The figure below shows the structure of graduates in higher education over the years.

Fig. 3 Student graduated by programmer

Master or equivalent   Bachelor
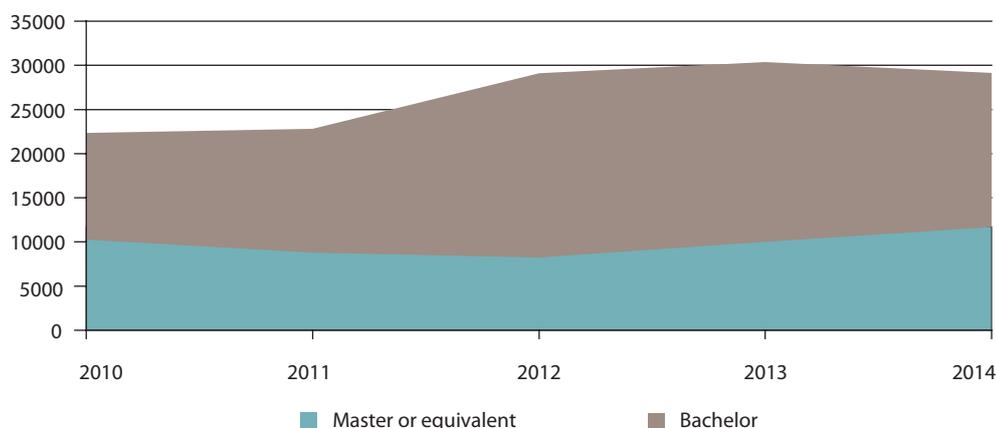
Pre-university education includes pre-primary, basic and secondary education.

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

Pupils that completed basic education and graduates in 2014 are 53.4 % in urban and 46.6 % in rural area. The highest percentage of graduates is holding by boys to 51,8 % versus 48.2 % by girls, ratio that changes year after year in favor to boys. There is a growing percentage of graduates on basic education compared to the corresponding population, each year. Following studies in upper secondary education about 92 % of pupils completing basic education.

Pupils per teacher ratio is decreased year after year.

Fig. 4 Pupil Teacher Ratio in lower secondary

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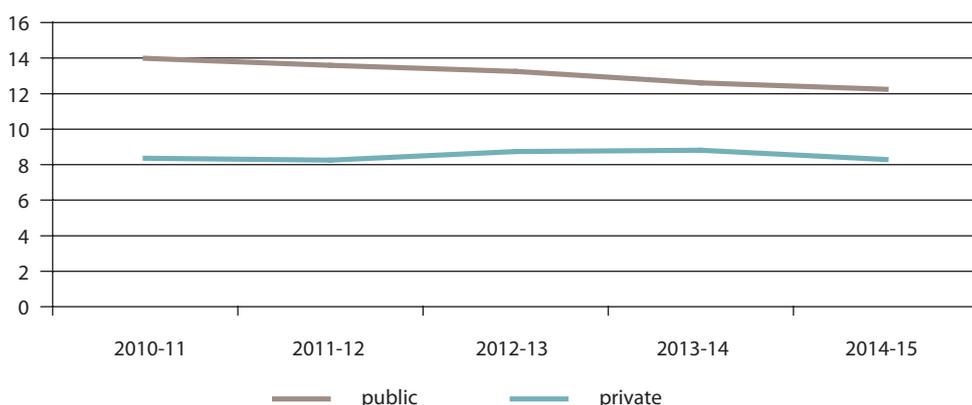
Upper secondary education currently provided as general secondary education (gymnasium), vocational education and education-oriented (arts, sports etc.),as for full or part time / distance. Upper Secondary education of full time is open to be frequented by all pupils who have completed basic education,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

For the 2013-2014 school year the new entrants in upper secondary education has increased to 93% of those who completed basic education. However, the percentage of absorption of basic education can be considered low, compared to European standards which range from 95 to 100%.

There is an increased number of pupils attending secondary education in recent years but the trend is a great participation in vocational and technical education. Only 12.5% of all pupils of upper secondary in year 2010 belonged to vocational education, instead of 19,5% in year 2014. The differences exist also by regions within the country.

Fig. 5 Enrolled in Vocational by years
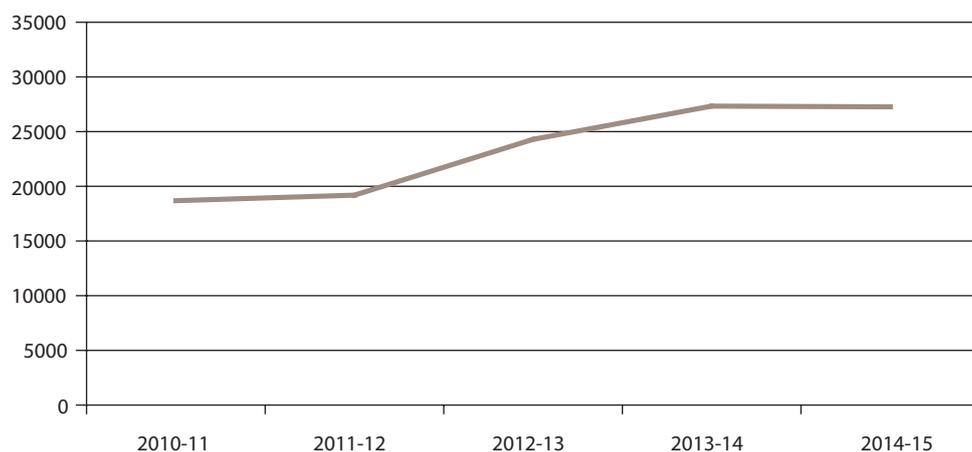
Fig. 6 Pupil enrolled in upper secondary Vocational and by Prefectures
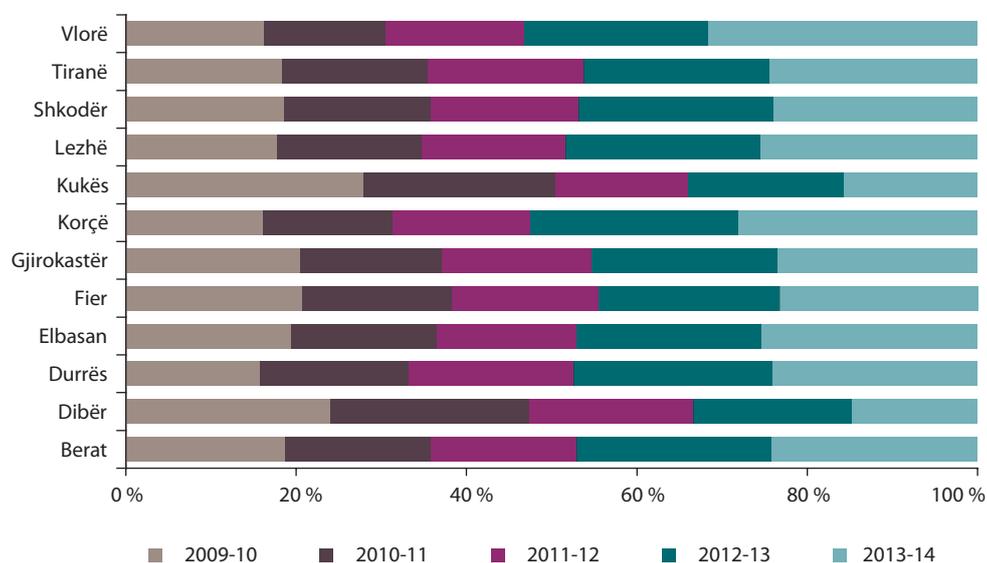
Vocational education is provided also for low technical level, allowing those pupils further participation in higher levels, step by step. However, pupils who completed gymnasium are more numerous compared to those of professional, according to the figure below.

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

Year	Gymnasium	Vocational
2009 -10	86.1	13.9
2010 -11	88.1	11.9
2011-12	93.1	6.9
2012 -13	90.6	9.4
2013 -14	91.1	8.9
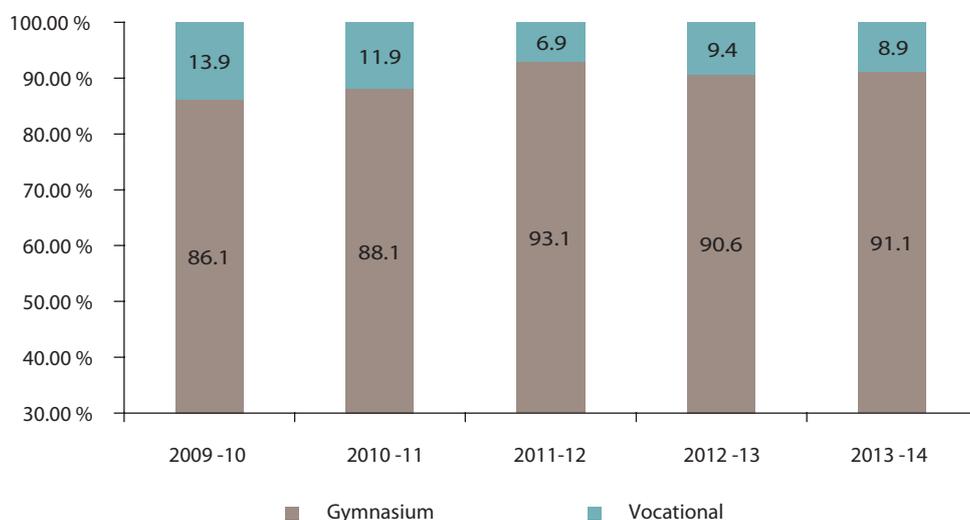
In recent years there has been a great interest in post-secondary/not high education. Those programmer provides learning experiences after secondary education, performed before university studies or preparing persons for labor market in specialization in certain professions.

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

Pre-school education is provided in the kindergartens and preparatory classes, frequented by children aged 3 to 6 years. Kindergartens operate with three groups. Participation of children in kindergarten is steadily increased and in year 2014 reached 81 % compared with the corresponding population.

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

Seen from the perspective of households, estimated average costs that households consume for education to be 4.2 % of the overall budget. The largest share with 58.8 % of its goes to the category "Master (first level and second)" (HBS 2014).

From labor force survey(LFS) conducted by INSTAT in 2014, the indicator of lifelong learning for the adult population aged 25-64 is 1.3 %.

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

Source of data

The main source for the production of tables, graphs as well as comments on this chapter, are administrative data obtained mainly from the Ministry of Education and Sports. Other source is the Ministry of Finance, etc.

It is also used information from internal sources to INSTAT, like LFS, HBS or Census 2011.

Tab. 1 Pupils and students on education

Level		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	Enrolled on education					
Level	**Total**	**705,695**	**716,725**	**719,509**	**704,782**	**665,892**
1	In primary	215,660	206,617	198,897	195,720	188,371
2	In lower secondary	205,024	197,087	191,940	181,354	175,037
3	In upper secondary	150,134	152,182	154,425	151,937	140,042
	In Gymnasium	131,437	133,002	130,137	124,619	112,775
	In Vocational	18,697	19,180	24,288	27,318	27,267
4	In Post secondary non tertiary	0	1,876	1,686	1,952	2,017
6,7,8	In Tertiary	134,877	158,963	172,561	173,819	160,425

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 2 Pupil-teacher ratio

%

Level		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Level	**In public education**					
1	In primary	20.2	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.9
2	In lower secondary	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.6	12.2
3	In upper secondary	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.0	16.2
	In private education					
1	In primary	15.1	14.6	15.4	16.0	15.3
2	In lower secondary	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.3
3	In upper secondary	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.1

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 3 Pupils and students Graduated

		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Level						
2	Basic education	52,287	51,186	50,380	47,819	44,139
3	Upper secondary	34,823	40,354	40,927	45,899	35,254
	Vocational	4,839	4,801	2,844	4,322	3,136
4	Post secondary non tertiary	114	232	242	145	164
6,7	**Total graduated on tertiary**	22,358	22,814	29,111	30,365	29,137
7	Master or equivalent	10,283	8,804	8,240	10,014	11,668
6	Bachelor	12,075	14,010	20,871	20,351	17,469

Note: Levels of education refer to ISCED 2011 classification

Tab. 4 Teaching staff

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Teacher in basic education	25,973	25,584	25,263	25,051	24,777
Teacher in upper secondary education	8,179	8,473	8,610	8,606	8,671
Effective teaching staff in tertiary	4,053	4,352	4,683	4,904	4,626

Tab. 5 Public expenditure on education

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
in pecentage of:					
Total expenditure of State Budget	11.7	11.2	11.7	11.2	10.5
Gross Domestic Product	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3

Source: Ministry of Finance

Tab. 6 Pupils and students per 1000 inhabitants

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Pupils	196	191	188	183	174
Students	46	55	59	60	55

Tab. 7 Students on tertiary by field of study

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Educational sciences	16.586	32.797	13.349	15.426
Humanities and arts	14.838	9.490	21.219	20.801
Social Sciences	46.133	51.624	67.823	66.117
Natural sciences	11.651	11.585	15.598	15.133
Engineering sciences, proccessing &construction	14.321	15.002	17.997	18.391
Agriculture	8.880	11.159	9.987	9.039
Health and welfare	18.694	20.522	24.267	25.667
Services	3.757	5.147	2.321	3.245
Unknown	17	1.637	0	0
Total	**134.877**	**158.963**	**172.561**	**173.819**

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

LABOUR MARKET

Introduction

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

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

Main statistical findings

The employment rate for persons aged 15 to 64 during the period 2010-2014 peaked in 2011 with 58.7 %, as measured by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), increasing from 53.5 % in 2010. After that, a decrease of this indicator is noted reaching the value 50.5 % in 2014 (Table 2).

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

During all the period 2010-2014, the female 15-64 years old employment rate has been lower than males. The difference among the two values of employment rates during the period we are analyzing has been greater in 2010 with 18.6 percentage points (63.1 % for males and 44.5 % for females 15-64 years old) and lower in 2012 with 12.6 percentage points (62.2 % for males and 49.6 % for females 15-64 years old). In 2014 the employment rate was 58 % for males and 43.4 % for females 15-64 years old.

Fig. 1 Employment rate by sex, 2010-2014

%
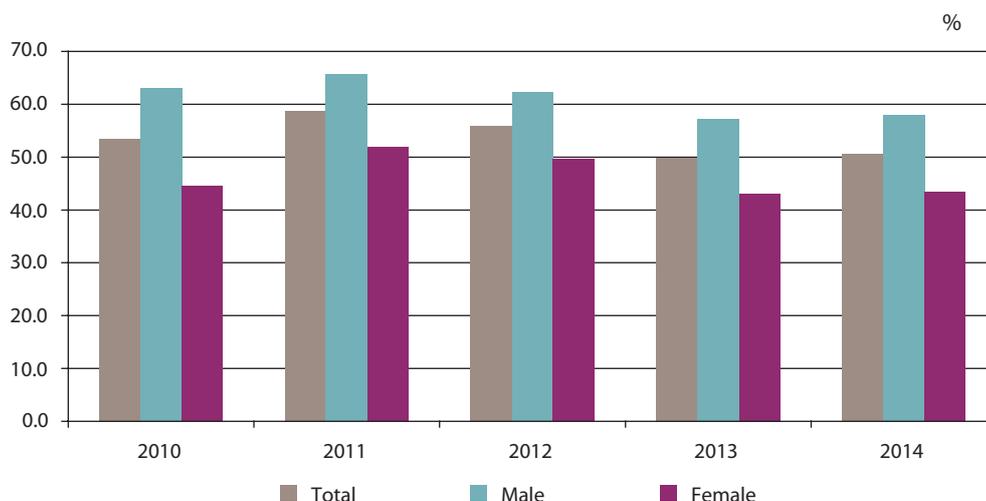
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Analyses by age tell that employment rates are lower for young age-groups (15-29 years old) compared to older ones (30-64 years old). In 2014 the employment rate for young people at the age 15-29 years old was 28.2 %, whereas for those 30-64 years old was 62.7 %. Regarding the trend of the youth employment rate during the period we are analysing, the highest value is noted in 2011 with 42.8 % and afterwards a decrease of this indicator is noted reaching the value 28.2 % in 2013 and 2014. Analyses of the youth (15-29 years old) employment rate by sex, tell that it follows the trend of the 15-64 respective indicator, so being higher for men then for women. The difference between the two values has been almost constant during all the period 2010-2014, with around 10 percentage points.

Employment rates vary considerably according to highest level of education attained. For the population 15-64 years old, the employment rate is higher for persons with tertiary education and persons with vocational upper secondary education and this is noted during all the period 2010-2014. In 2014 this indicator was 66.5 % for employed with tertiary education, 64.5 % for those with vocational upper secondary education, 46.7 % for those with up to 8 years school and 44.5 % for persons with general upper secondary education (Table 3).

Fig. 2 Employment rate by education attainment, 2010-2014

%
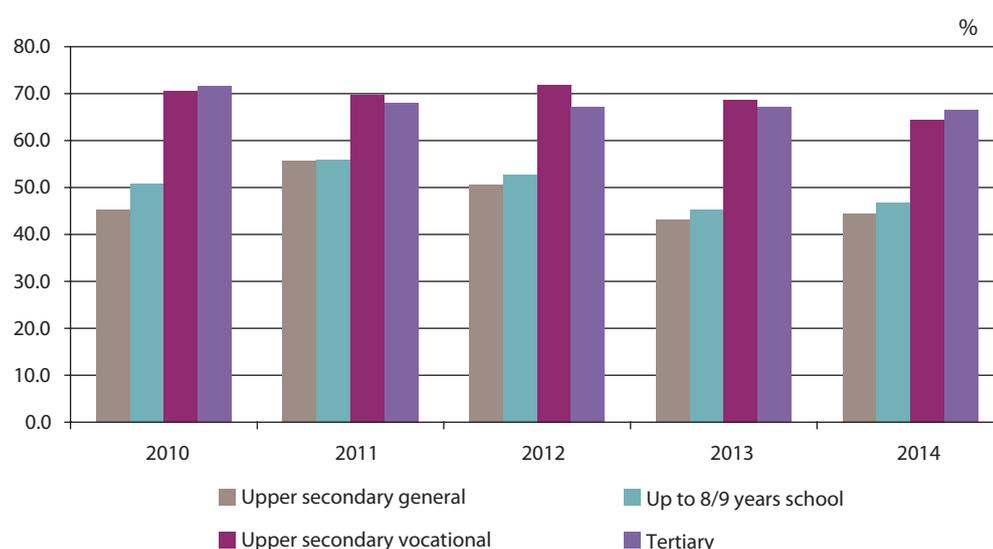
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

The highest proportion in the employment of the population 15 years old and over, is of persons employed in agriculture with about 42.7 % and those in services with 39.9 %, whereas industry employs only 17.4 % of the total employment in 2014. Analysed by sex, in 2014 more than half of employed females 15 years old and over are employed in agriculture (50.2 %), whereas among 15 years old employed males, in agriculture work 36.9 % of them. Among employed females 15 years old and over, the percentage of those working in industry is 11.6 %, whereas the respective indicator for males is 21.9 %. Services do not show big differences in employing females and males (Table 4).

Fig. 3   Distribution of employment by economic activity, 2010-2014

% over employed population 15 years old and over
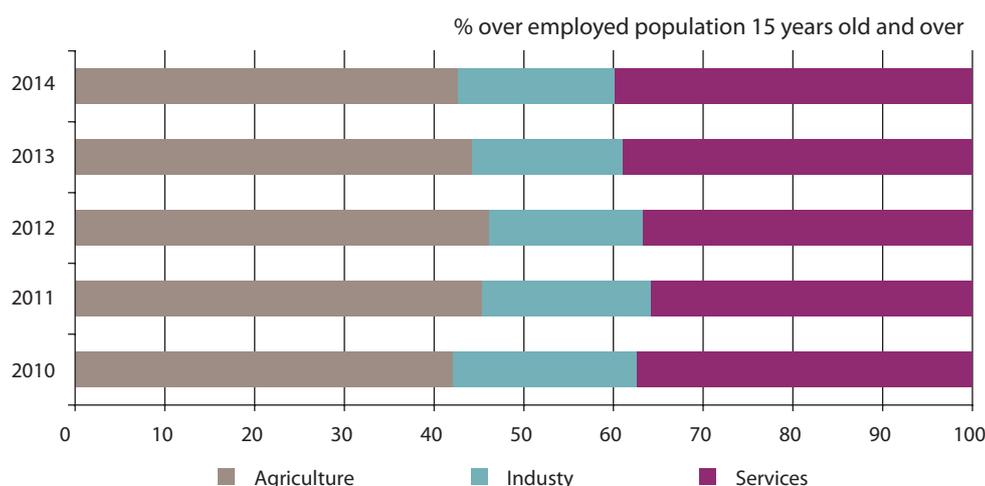
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Employees constitute 41.6 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2014, self employed 26 % and unpaid family workers 32.4 %. Regarding differences by sex, to be mentioned is the fact that in 2014, among employed males at the age 15 years old and over, 32.8 % of them are self employed, whereas the respective indicator for females is 17.2 %. The opposite is noted among unpaid family workers where for the same year, their share among employed females 15 years old and over is 42 % whereas for males this percentage is only 25.1%. So, while no significant differences in employment as employees are noted between males and females, females are mostly found as unpaid family workers and males as self employed (Table 5).

Fig. 4 Distribution of employed by sex and status in employment, 2010-2014

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Regarding employment by occcupation groups, 53.5 % of employed 15 years old and over work as "Skilled agricultural and trades workers" in 2014, followed by occupation groups of "Managers, professionals, and technicians" and "Clerical, service and sales workers" with respectively 17.7 % and 16.3 % in 2014. Employed in groups "Plant and machine operators, and assemblers" and "Elementary occupations" have a lower share with respectively 6.4 % and 5.6 % of employed 15 years old and over in 2014 (Table 6).

Regarding type of contract of employees, 16.9 % of employees (15-64 years old) had a job with a contract of limited duration in 2010. This proportion decreased till 2012 with 10.9 %, but during the period after, there was an increasing tendency reaching the value of 13.7 % in 2014 (Figure 5).

Fig. 5 Percentage of employees with contract with limited duration, 2010-2014

% over employees - 15-64 years
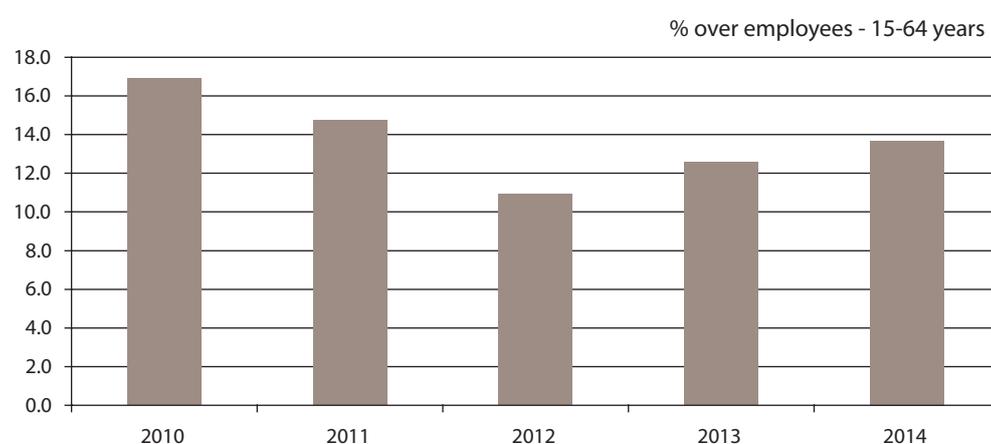
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Data sources

The data source for all of the information presented in this subchapter is the household Labour Force Survey 2010-2014. For years 2010 and 2011, the Labour Force Survey was conducted during september-october, as yearly survey. For years 2012-2014, the Labour Force Survey is a countinuous survey (spread over all weeks of the calendar year), and results presented in this publication are calculated as yearly average.

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Tab. 1   Employment by sex and age-groups, 2010-2014

Number

Age-groups and sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15+)	**1,167,376**	**1,160,477**	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**
15-29	298,001	306,700	222,966	198,886	198,929
30-64	855,152	820,750	873,704	790,892	807,146
65+	14,224	33,027	43,426	33,909	30,986
15-64	1,153,152	1,127,450	1,096,671	989,779	1,006,075
Male (15+)	**669,879**	**648,858**	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**
15-29	165,790	176,819	136,093	115,204	118,726
30-64	493,642	450,994	473,225	424,899	446,325
65+	10,447	21,045	27,801	22,784	20,628
15-64	659,432	627,813	609,318	540,103	565,051
Female (15+)	**497,497**	**511,619**	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**
15-29	132,211	129,881	86,874	83,682	80,203
30-64	361,509	369,756	400,479	365,993	360,821
65+	3,777	11,982	15,625	11,125	10,358
15-64	493,720	499,637	487,352	449,675	441,024

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 2 Employment rate by sex and age-groups, 2010-2014

%

Age-groups and sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15+)	**47.5**	**51.9**	**49.6**	**44.1**	**44.3**
15-29	34.4	42.8	34.5	28.2	28.2
30-64	66.4	68.2	66.4	61.8	62.7
65+	4.7	10.4	13.0	10.1	8.9
15-64	53.5	58.7	55.9	49.9	50.5
Male (15+)	**55.9**	**58.6**	**55.9**	**50.7**	**51.4**
15-29	39.3	48.0	38.8	33.7	33.0
30-64	79.2	76.7	75.4	70.8	72.7
65+	6.8	14.0	17.4	13.6	12.4
15-64	63.1	65.7	62.2	57.3	58.0
Female (15+)	**39.5**	**45.3**	**43.5**	**38.0**	**37.6**
15-29	29.6	37.3	29.4	23.0	23.3
30-64	54.4	60.1	58.3	53.9	53.6
65+	2.5	7.2	8.9	6.6	5.7
15-64	44.5	51.8	49.6	43.1	43.4

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 3 Employment rate by sex and education attainment, 2010-2014

%

Education attainment and sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15-64)	**53.5**	**58.7**	**55.9**	**49.9**	**50.5**
Up to 8/9 years school	50.9	56.0	52.7	45.3	46.7
Upper secondary - vocational	70.5	69.8	71.9	68.7	64.5
Upper secondary - general	45.2	55.7	50.7	43.0	44.5
Tertiary	71.5	68.1	67.1	67.1	66.5
Male (15-64)	**63.1**	**65.7**	**62.2**	**57.3**	**58.0**
Up to 8/9 years school	60.2	60.7	57.2	51.8	53.0
Upper secondary - vocational	81.9	77.7	76.6	76.4	75.0
Upper secondary - general	55.8	65.7	60.4	52.2	53.4
Tertiary	74.7	74.1	71.7	70.6	70.6
Female(15-64)	**44.5**	**51.8**	**49.6**	**43.1**	**43.4**
Up to 8/9 years school	42.8	51.8	48.7	40.1	41.3
Upper secondary - vocational	54.9	57.5	64.0	56.8	48.2
Upper secondary - general	34.6	45.0	40.4	33.7	34.7
Tertiary	68.9	62.7	62.9	64.2	63.1

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 4 Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and economic activity, 2010-2014

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Economic activity and sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total employment	**1,167,376**	**1,160,477**	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**
Agriculture	42.1	45.4	46.1	44.2	42.7
Industry	20.6	18.8	17.2	16.9	17.4
Services	37.3	35.8	36.6	38.9	39.9
Male	**669,879**	**648,858**	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**
Agriculture	34.0	38.4	37.6	37.1	36.9
Industry	28.0	24.7	22.5	22.3	21.9
Services	38.0	36.9	39.9	40.7	41.1
Female	**497,497**	**511,619**	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**
Agriculture	53.0	54.1	57.0	53.0	50.2
Industry	10.7	11.5	10.5	10.2	11.6
Services	36.4	34.4	32.5	36.8	38.2

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 5   Employment (15 years old and over), by sex and status in employment, 2010-2014

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Status in employment and sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total employment	**1,167,376**	**1,160,477**	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**
Employees	43.3	39.0	36.7	40.5	41.6
Selfemployed	30.3	29.7	26.9	25.8	26.0
Contributing family workers	26.4	31.4	36.4	33.8	32.4
Male	**669,879**	**648,858**	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**
Employees	47.8	42.1	40.5	43.0	42.1
Selfemployed	38.6	35.8	34.2	32.4	32.8
Contributing family workers	13.6	22.1	25.3	24.5	25.1
Female	**497,497**	**511,619**	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**
Employees	37.2	35.0	31.9	37.3	40.8
Selfemployed	19.1	21.8	17.7	17.6	17.2
Contributing family workers	43.6	43.2	50.4	45.1	42.0

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 6 Employment (15 years old and over) by sex and occupation groups, 2010-2014

% over the employed population 15 years old and over

Occupation-groups and sex	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total employment	**1,167,376**	**1,160,477**	**1,140,097**	**1,023,688**	**1,037,061**
Managers, professionals and technicians	15.4	12.6	13.6	16.5	17.7
Clerical, service and sales workers	16.0	16.6	18.0	17.8	16.3
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	58.8	56.4	58.6	56.6	53.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.5	6.4
Elementary occupations	3.5	6.7	3.4	3.1	5.6
Armed forces	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4
Male	**669,879**	**648,858**	**637,119**	**562,887**	**585,679**
Managers, professionals and technicians	12.8	11.5	12.0	14.2	15.6
Clerical, service and sales workers	16.6	17.0	20.3	20.2	17.9
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	57.4	54.3	55.6	54.9	53.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.1	9.7	8.5	6.8	7.3
Elementary occupations	3.2	6.2	3.0	3.2	5.3
Armed forces	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Female	**497,497**	**511,619**	**502,977**	**460,801**	**451,382**
Managers, professionals and technicians	18.9	14.0	15.7	19.4	20.4
Clerical, service and sales workers	15.2	16.1	15.0	14.8	14.2
Skilled agricultural and trades workers	60.6	59.1	62.5	58.6	53.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	3.3	2.8	4.0	5.2
Elementary occupations	4.0	7.4	3.8	2.9	6.2
Armed forces	…	…	…	…	…

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

UNEMPLOYMENT

Labour market statistics represent key indicators to make labour policies. A very important indicator is the unemployment rate, which represents the part of unemployed in the total labour force.

This subchapter provides an overview related to the actual unemployment statistics in Albania, which given in a 5 year period of time, show a dinamic view of the situation of the unemployed persons.

Main statistical findings

Unemployment trends

In 2010, according to labour force survey, 14.2 % of albanian labour force (aged 15-64 years) were unemployed. Unemployment rate decreases in 2012 when it reaches the value 13.8 %, indicating the lowest value of unemployment rate in the period 2010-2014. After 2012, the unemployment rate increases gradually until 2014 when it reaches the highest value of 17.9 %.

Fig. 1   Unemployment rate by age-groups, 2010-2014

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

The unemployment rate varies according to the level of education of unemployed persons. In 2010-2014, for persons aged 15-64 years the unemployment rate was higher for those with general secondary education. The unemployment rate for this group reaches the value 25.2 % in 2014. For the same population, we can notice that there is a considerable difference between the unemployment rate of persons with general secondary education and those with vocational secondary education. This difference increases lately and in 2014 it reaches 11.6 percentage points higher for persons with general secondary education (Table 2).

Refering to the unemployment duration, uunemployed persons for at least one year, known as long-term unemployed make the major part of total unemployed (64.3 % of total unemployed aged 15-64 years in 2014). Comparing 2010 to 2014, there is a decrease of this indicator with 10.7 percentage points. The same trend is noticed for different levels of education. In unemployed with up to 8/9 years of education, with vocational and general secondary education, the share of long term unemployed

in total unemployed with the respective level of education decreases. The long-term unemployed with high education make an exception because the share of them in total unemployed with the same education, increases from 2010 to 2014 with 12.7 percentage points (Table 3).

In the non economically active population (persons not employed or unemployed) aged 15-64 years, the percentage of discouraged unemployed increased from 2010 to 2011 with 3 percentage points, decreased in 2012 with 1.4 percentage points and then increases again in 2013 with 4.5 percentage points. This increase is followed by the decrease of 2 percentage points when this indicator reaches 14.2 % in 2014 (Table 4).

Male and female unemployment trends

The unemployment rate has different trends for males and females. In Albania, in 2010 for the population aged 15 years and above, the female unemployment rate was 3.3 percentage points higher than male unemployment rate.

In 2011 this difference decreases in 0.8 percentage points. In 2012 this trend changes and male unemployment rate was 3 percentage points higher compared to female unemployment rate. This gap increases and reaches its highest value in 2013 with 4.3 percentage points when female unemployment rate was 13.5 % and male unemployment rate was 17.8 % (Table 1).

In general, males aged 15-64 years with vocational secondary education have a lower unemployment rate compared to females with the same education. 2013 is an exception because males with secondary vocational education have a higher unemployment rate compared to female's equivalent

indicator with a difference of 1 percentage point (12.2 % and 11.2 % respectively).

Males with general secondary education have a lower unemployment rate compared to females in 2010 and 2011, which changes in 2012-2014 when males with general secondary education have a higher unemployment rate compared to females of the same group.

In the population with high education, males have a lower unemployment rate. The highest difference was in 2012, when the male unemployment rate was 12.6 % and female unemployment rate was 19.6 % (Table 2).

Fig. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and education, 2013-2014
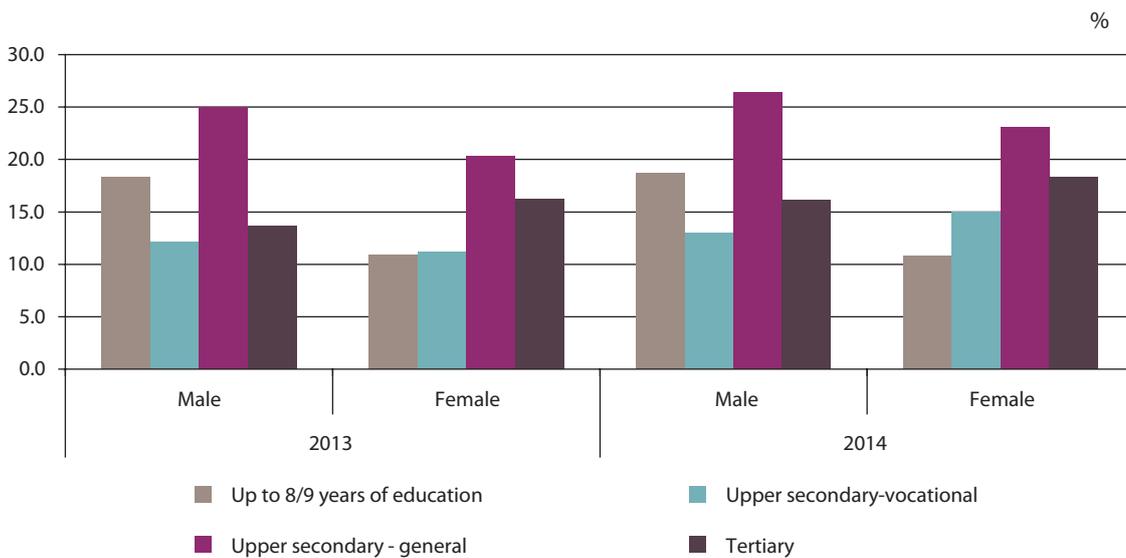
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Comparing males and females according to the long term unemployment, for puplation aged 15-64 years, the share of long-term unemployed males in total unemployed males is lower than the respective share for females (60.9 % and 70 % in 2014 respectively) (Table 3).

Among non economically active males aged 15-64 years, the percentage of discouraged unemployed is higher than the equivalent percentage of females. The difference between males and females of this indicator is higher among persons aged 30-64 years, pro males (Table 4).

Fig. 3 Share of discouraged workers by sex, 2010-2014
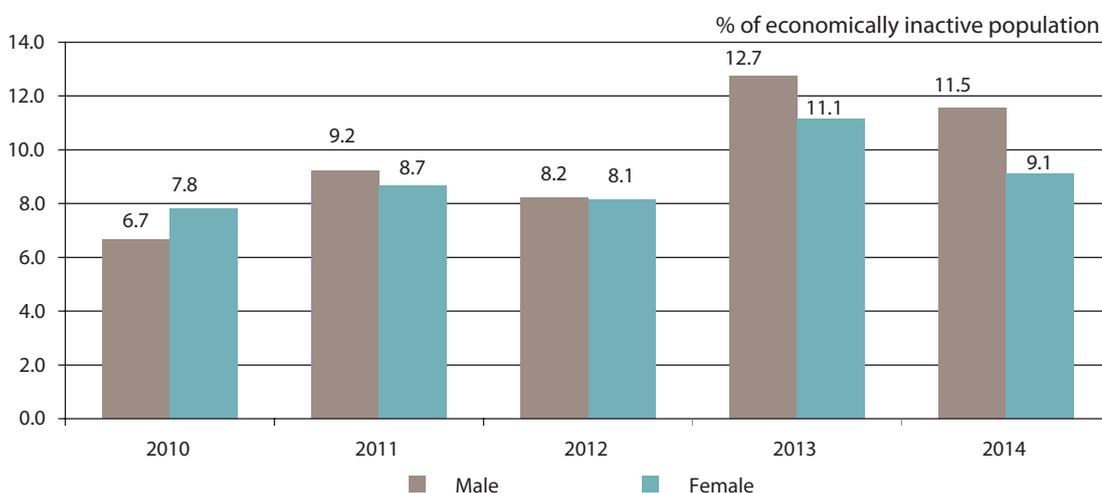
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Youth unemployment trends

Young people are characterised by a higher unemployment rate compared to persons of other age groups. According to labour force survey, in 2010, the unemployment rate for persons aged 15-29 years was 22.5 %. The unemployment rate for this age group has a slight decrease in 2011 with 0.6 percentage points, and then it increases in 2012 with 4.2 percentage points, reaching the value of 26.0 %. In 2012, the youth (aged 15-29 years) unemployment rate is almost twice higher than the unemployment rate of population aged 15 years and above.
The youth unemployment rate in 2014 reaches 32.5 % (Table 1).

Young males aged 15-29 years, have a higher unemployment rate compared to females of the same age group. This difference reaches 8.3 percentage points (the highest value) in 2014, when young males have an unemployment rate of 35.6 % and young females have an unemployment rate of 27.4 % (Table 1).

In persons aged 15-29 years, economically non active, the percentage of discouraged unemployed increases in 2014 with 3.8 percentage points comparing to 2010 (Table 4).

Fig. 4 Share of discouraged workers by age-group, 2010-2014

% of economically inactive population
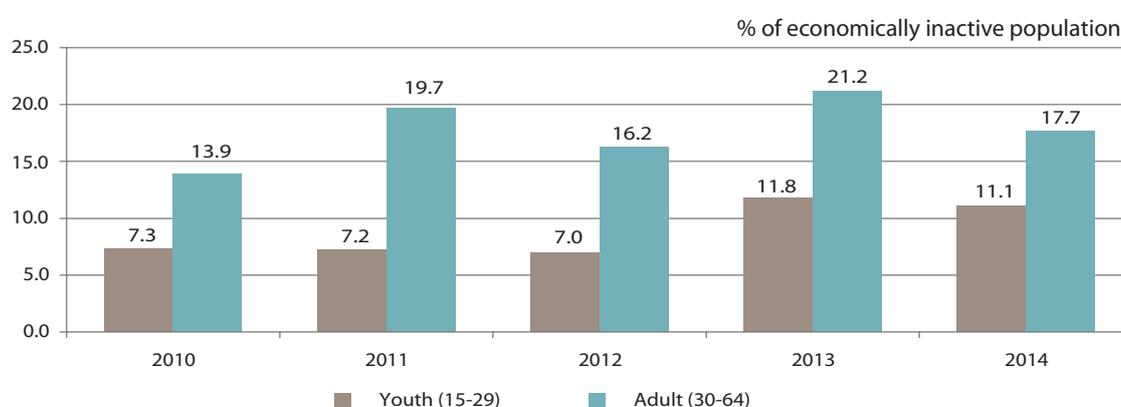
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Among persons 15-29 years, there is a special group that includes all persons not in employment and not in education or training. The indicator that measures this group is known from the international institutions as NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training). During the period 2010-2014, approximately 3 in 10 persons aged 15-29 years are included in NEET, which means that they are not in employment and not in education or training. In 2014, the youth in NEET makes 34.5 % of all young persons. Among females, the share of NEET is higher than the share

of NEET among males (37.3 % and 31.8 % respectively) (Table 5).
Analysing the group of persons aged 15-29 years not in employment and not in education or training by economic activity, results that above 60 % of them are economically non active. If we compare males and females, in 2014, 78.8 % of young females not employed and not in education or training are economically non active in the labour market. Among young males of the same group, in 2014, 47.1 % are economically non active and 52.9 % are actively looking for a job (Table 5).

Fig. 5 Share of young people aged 15-29 not in employment, education or training, by activity status, 2010-2014
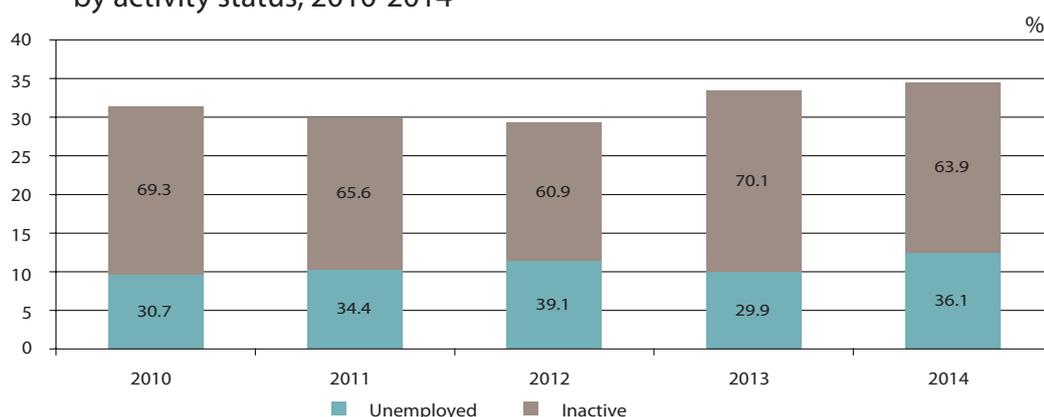
Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Data sources and availability

The main source to produce unemployment indicators used from INSTAT is the labour force survey (LFS), which is a household survey and it is conducted according to the recommendations of Eurostat and International Labour Organization.

This survey conducted continuously from 2012, provides national quarterly and yearly indicators. Quarterly indicators provide general information by sex and different age groups. Indicators for 2010-2014 calculated as yearly average provide more detailed information: unemployment by educational level, duration of unemployment, categories of unemployed, etc. Unemployment figures are published from INSTAT in percentages and in absolute values.

Definitions

Unemployed comprise persons who during the reference week were:

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

The following are considered as specific steps:

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

Labour Force includes employed and unemployed persons.

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

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

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

Tab. 1 Unemployment rate by sex and age-groups, 2010-2014

%

Sex and Age-groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15+)	**14.0**	**14.0**	**13.4**	**15.9**	**17.5**
15-29	22.5	21.9	26.0	27.2	32.5
30-64	10.8	11.1	10.0	13.1	13.3
15-64	14.2	14.3	13.8	16.4	17.9
Male (15+)	**12.6**	**13.6**	**14.6**	**17.8**	**19.2**
15-29	23.8	22.8	28.4	29.7	35.6
30-64	8.3	10.0	10.4	14.6	14.0
15-64	12.8	14.0	15.2	18.3	19.7
Female (15+)	**15.9**	**14.4**	**11.7**	**13.5**	**15.2**
15-29	20.7	20.6	22.0	23.6	27.4
30-64	14.0	12.4	9.5	11.2	12.3
15-64	15.9	14.7	12.0	13.8	15.5

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 2 Unemployment rate by sex and educational attainment, 2010-2014

%

Sex and Educational attainment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15-64)	**14.2**	**14.3**	**13.8**	**16.4**	**17.9**
Up to 8/9 years of education	13.1	13.3	12.3	14.8	15.1
Upper secondary - vocational	9.7	11.2	10.6	11.8	13.6
Upper secondary - general	19.4	17.2	17.5	23.2	25.2
Tertiary	13.7	15.8	16.2	15.0	17.3
Male (15-64)	**12.8**	**14.0**	**15.2**	**18.3**	**19.7**
Up to 8/9 years of education	12.2	15.2	15.2	18.3	18.7
Upper secondary - vocational	7.4	10.1	10.4	12.2	13.0
Upper secondary - general	17.3	14.5	19.3	25.0	26.4
Tertiary	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.6	16.1
Female (15-64)	**15.9**	**14.7**	**12.0**	**13.8**	**15.5**
Up to 8/9 years of education	14.3	11.3	9.0	10.9	10.8
Upper secondary - vocational	13.9	13.5	10.9	11.2	15.0
Upper secondary - general	22.6	20.9	14.7	20.3	23.0
Tertiary	14.1	18.4	19.6	16.2	18.3

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 3 Long term unemployment by sex and educational attainment, 2010-2014

% of unemployed for one year or more in total unemployed

Sex and Educational attainment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15-64)	**75.0**	**73.9**	**77.1**	**72.4**	**64.3**
Up to 8/9 years of education	78.9	76.3	78.0	74.4	65.7
Upper secondary - vocational	82.4	76.8	83.0	76.6	72.1
Upper secondary - general	78.0	77.1	79.5	72.1	63.2
Tertiary	46.6	56.8	66.1	64.7	59.3
Male (15-64)	**73.8**	**73.0**	**74.7**	**69.7**	**60.9**
Up to 8/9 years of education	77.0	75.0	73.9	70.8	61.6
Upper secondary - vocational	77.1	77.5	81.7	73.2	70.0
Upper secondary - general	76.6	73.1	75.2	69.0	59.1
Tertiary	49.0	57.6	69.1	63.2	57.2
Female (15-64)	**76.2**	**75.1**	**80.9**	**76.9**	**70.0**
Up to 8/9 years of education	80.8	78.1	85.7	81.2	74.2
Upper secondary - vocational	87.7	75.9	85.5	84.4	76.5
Upper secondary - general	79.5	81.1	89.0	78.5	71.4
Tertiary	44.6	56.3	64.3	65.7	61.0

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 4 Share of discouraged unemployed by sex and age-groups, 2010-2014

% of economically inactive population

Sex and Age-groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (15+)	**7.4**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**11.8**	**10.0**
15-29	7.3	7.2	7.0	11.8	11.1
30-64	13.9	19.7	16.2	21.2	17.7
15-64	10.0	13.0	11.6	16.1	14.2
Male (15+)	**6.7**	**9.2**	**8.2**	**12.7**	**11.5**
15-29	7.5	8.2	7.2	13.8	13.5
30-64	15.5	24.5	20.7	28.4	25.3
15-64	9.9	14.5	12.3	19.2	17.6
Female (15+)	**7.8**	**8.7**	**8.1**	**11.1**	**9.1**
15-29	7.1	6.5	6.7	10.4	9.3
30-64	13.3	17.5	14.4	18.4	14.9
15-64	10.0	12.1	11.1	14.5	12.3

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 5 Share of young people (aged 15-29) not in employment, education or training (NEET), by sex and activity status, 2010-2014

%

Sex and Activity status	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gjithsej (% of total young population aged 15-29)	**31.4**	**30.0**	**29.3**	**33.4**	**34.5**
of which (% of NEETs)					
Unemployed	30.7	34.4	39.1	29.9	36.1
Inactive	69.3	65.6	60.9	70.1	63.9
Male	**25.6**	**26.6**	**26.6**	**31.1**	**31.8**
of which					
Unemployed	47.0	46.5	54.4	43.5	52.9
Inactive	53.0	53.5	45.6	56.5	47.1
Femra	**36.9**	**33.6**	**32.6**	**35.6**	**37.3**
of which					
Unemployed	20.0	24.3	24.2	18.7	21.2
Inactive	80.0	75.7	75.8	81.3	78.8

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 6 Unemployment by sex and age-groups, 2010-2014

Number

Sex and Age-groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**190,653**	**188,547**	**175,703**	**194,043**	**219,797**
15-29	86,486	85,932	78,494	74,447	95,922
30-64	103,789	102,393	97,107	119,059	123,440
15-64	190,276	188,325	175,602	193,506	219,362
Male	**96,814**	**102,266**	**109,188**	**121,874**	**138,851**
15-29	51,892	52,217	53,953	48,656	65,721
30-64	44,739	49,900	55,134	72,682	72,771
15-64	96,631	102,117	109,087	121,337	138,492
Female	**93,839**	**86,282**	**66,515**	**72,169**	**80,946**
15-29	34,595	33,715	24,541	25,791	30,202
30-64	59,050	52,493	41,973	46,377	50,669
15-64	93,645	86,208	66,515	72,169	80,870

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

Tab. 7 Unemployment by sex and unemployment duration, 2010-2014

Number

Sex and Unemployment duration	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**190,653**	**188,547**	**175,703**	**194,043**	**219,797**
Less than 6 months	25,097	31,582	22,988	33,056	51,585
6 months to less than one year	22,672	17,502	17,253	20,513	26,871
One year or more	142,884	139,463	135,462	140,474	141,342
Male	**96,814**	**102,266**	**109,188**	**121,874**	**138,851**
Less than 6 months	13,826	17,632	15,741	22,362	35,739
6 months to less than one year	11,457	9,984	11,825	14,569	18,480
One year or more	71,532	74,650	81,623	84,943	84,631
Female	**93,839**	**86,282**	**66,515**	**72,169**	**80,946**
Less than 6 months	11,271	13,951	7,247	10,693	15,845
6 months to less than one year	11,215	7,518	5,428	5,944	8,390
One year or more	71,353	64,813	53,840	55,531	56,711

Source of information: Labour Force Survey, 2010-2014

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Introduction

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

Since June 2014, Albania received the status of candidate country for accession to the European Union, status which is associated with a range of obligations to be fully aligned with EU standards. Part of these obligations is the development of statistics and particularly those of National Accounts, in accordance with the European System of National and Regional Accounts ESA 2010 that was implemented by EU Member States in September 2014. An intensive work is done in the field of national accounts statistics for the improvement and extension of macroeconomic indicators, in accordance with ESA 2010 and Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE Rev 2, which are reflected on the GDP figures from year 2008. The implementation of new methodologies is very important as it ensures consistent, reliable and updated compilation of national accounts. In this way, the description of the economy of a country and its regions is fully comparable with other countries' economies.

Main statistical findings

Gross Domestic Product in current prices has continued to grow along the years 2009 -2013, by asigning values of ALL 1,350,555 million in year 2013, from ALL 1,143,936 million of 2009.

During year 2013, Albanian economy performed a real GDP growth rate by +1.11 % (in volume) compared with year 2012, after a growth of +1.42 % in year 2012 compared with year 2011. Based on these results, GDP per capita in the year 2013 amounted to ALL 466 thousand (or EUR 3,323) from ALL 460 thousand (or EUR 3,305) in year 2012. The average GDP per capita of years 2009 -2013 is ALL 438 thousand.

Tab.1 National accounts

Indicators	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Supply *(at current prices)*	Mln ALL	**1,758,902**	**1,896,960**	**2,038,718**	**2,025,698**	**2,072,839**
GDP at market prices	Mln ALL	1,143,936	1,239,645	1,300,624	1,332,811	1,350,555
Imports of goods and services (f,o,b)	-	614,965	657,316	738,093	692,887	722,284
Uses *(at current prices)*	-	**1,758,902**	**1,896,960**	**2,038,718**	**2,025,698**	**2,072,839**
Exports of goods and services (f,o,b)	-	338,615	402,141	442,390	444,514	478,759
Final Consumption of the Households	-	918,651	961,912	1,011,826	1,032,478	1,052,092
Final Consumption of General Government and NPISHs	-	128,998	140,387	144,869	146,716	149,024
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-	374,169	352,412	381,944	353,044	350,085
Change in inventories and Statistical discrepancies	-	(1,531)	40,109	57,688	48,946	42,880
Annual real growth of GDP (compared to previous year prices)	%	**3.35**	**3.71**	**2.55**	**1.42**	**1.11**
Gross Domestic Product per capita	Thousand ALL	391	426	448	460	466
	Euro	2,958	3,088	3,191	3,305	3,323
	USD	4,114	4,094	4,438	4,248	4,411

2013* Semi-Final

The structure of Gross Domestic Product according to the three main economic activities groups does not reflect any significant change into it in years 2009-2013. Services continue to represent the main share in the economy (with an average of 44.63 %), followed by Industry and Construction (23.95%) and Agriculture, hunting and forestry (18.28 %).

Tab. 2 Structure of GDP by economic activities

In %

Economic Activities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	16.79	17.96	18.23	18.77	19.63
Industry and Construction	24.41	24.94	24.48	22.92	23.00
Services	45.32	44.03	44.26	44.95	44.61

2013* Semi-Final

Final consumption has the major share in the total economy, with 88.93 %. This component rose by +1.86 % in nominal terms and + 1.6 % in real terms. In 2013, gross fixed capital formation represents 25.92 % of GDP and decreased by -2.1 % in real terms compared with 2012.

Net Exports represent 18.03 % of GDP. Exports of goods and services increased by 7.9 % in real terms in 2013, while imports of goods and services grow at a slower rate, by 5.0 %.

Fig. 1 Structure of GDP expenditure, in %

- 18.03
2013*   29.10
88.93

- 18.64
2012   30.16
88.47

-40.00   -20.00   0.00   20.00   40.00   60.00   80.00   100.00

■ Final Consumption   ■ Gross Capital Formation   ■ Net export
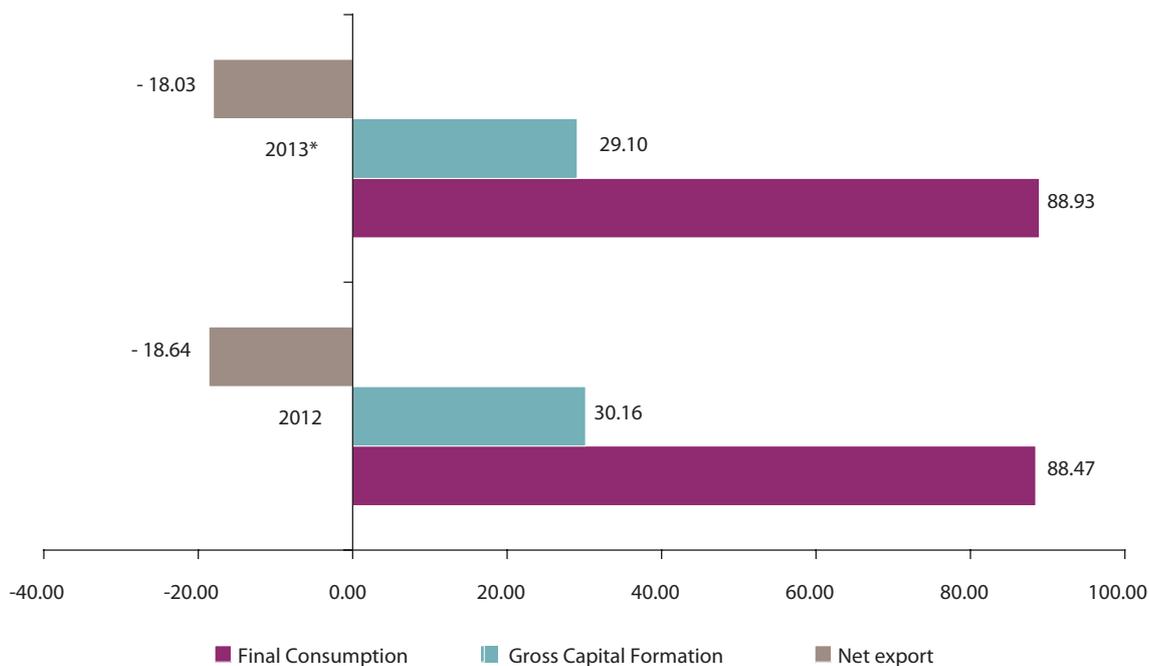
The graph below gives the structure of the household's final consumption expenditure by main groups, for 2013. It is noted that the group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" has the highest share in % among the other groups and "Comunication" has the smallest one.

In a more general perspective, we can say that expenditures for services make up 43.7 %, expenditures on food products 39 % and expenditures on non-food products 17.3 %.

Fig. 2 The Structure of Household Final Consumption Expenditure, 2013
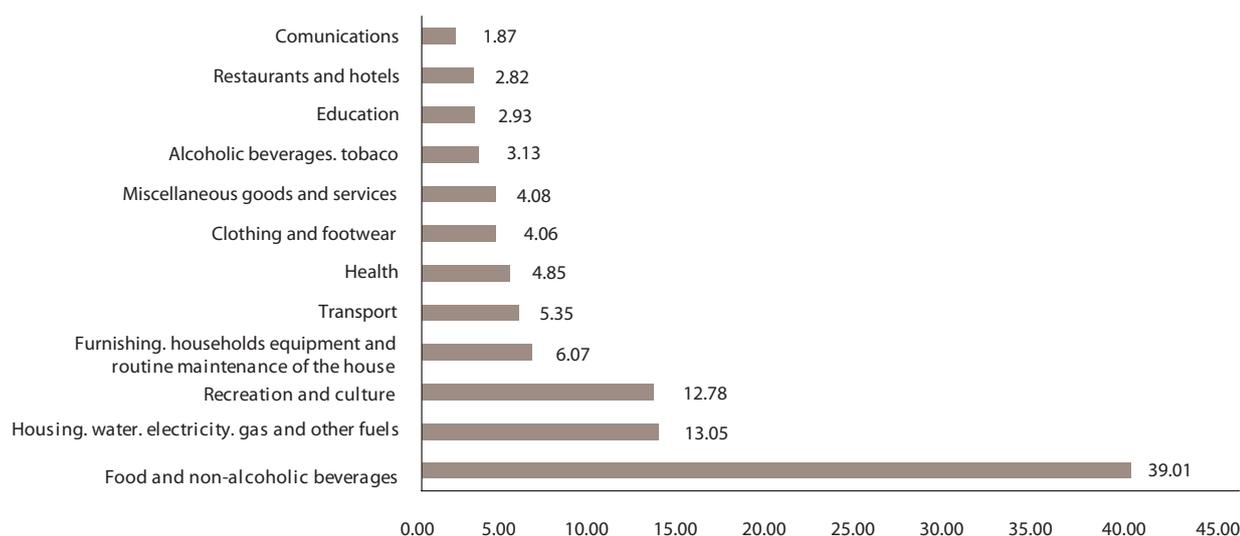
Regional GDP, in the year 2013, according to Statistical Regions level 2, in Central Region GDP at current prices was ALL 608,429 million or 45.1 % of the total GDP of the country. Compared to year 2012, GDP at current prices has increased by 1.6 %. GDP at current prices in South Region was ALL 422,287 million or 31.3 % of total GDP. Compared to year 2012, GDP at current prices has increased by 1.2 %. GDP at current prices in North Region was ALL 319,839 million or 23.7 % of total GDP. Compared to year 2012, GDP at current prices has increased by 0.1 %.

Tab. 3 GDP at current prices per capita, year 2013

Statistical Regions level 2		GDP Current price (Mln ALL)	Share of AL (%)	Growth rate (%)	Contribution to real growth (%)	GDP per capita (Thous. ALL)	GDP per capita growth (%)	GDP per capita index (AL=100)
AL	The Republic of Albania	1,350,555	100	1.1	1.11	466	1.4	100
AL01	North	319,839	23.7	0.1	0.03	372	0.4	79.8
AL02	Center	608,429	45.1	1.6	0.71	557	1.7	119.6
AL03	South	422,287	31.3	1.2	0.37	446	1.8	95.8

2013* Semi-Final

According to Statistical Regions level 2, in Central Region in year 2013 GDP per capita was 557 ALL thousand or 19.6 % above the average of the country. Compared to year 2012, GDP per capita in Central Region was increased by 1.7 %. In North Region GDP per capita in year 2013, was 372 ALL thousand or 20.2 % under the average of the country.

Compared to year 2012, GDP per capita in North Region has increased by 0.4 %. In South Region GDP per capita in year 2013 was 446 ALL thousand or 4.2 % under the average of the country. Compared to year 2012, GDP per capita in South Region has increased by 1.8 %.

Fig. 3 GDP per capita according to Statistical Regions level 3, year 2013

Average of Albania= 466 thousand Lek
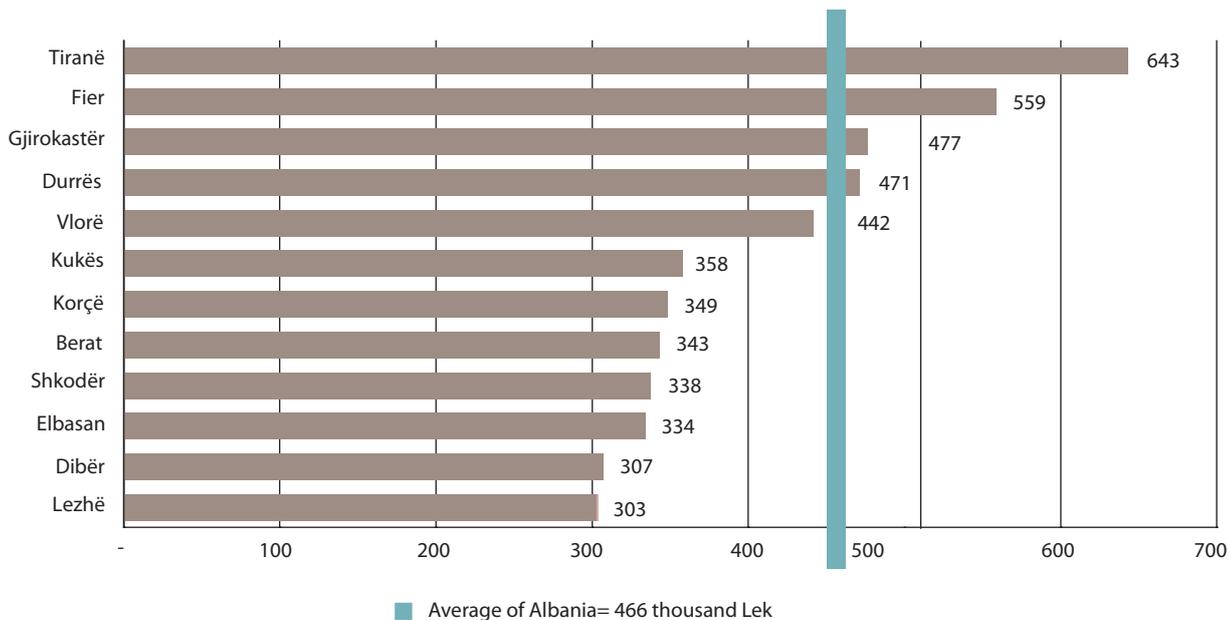
In 2013, the contribution to the real growth rate of GDP compared to 2012, by 1.11 % for the country, according to statistical regions level 3 (Prefecture) is as follows: The highest contribution to the real growth rate of GDP for year 2013 was given by Prefecture Fier with +0.49 percentage points, followed by Prefecture Tiranë with + 0.36 percentage points and Prefecture Elbasan with + 0.35 percentage points. The lowest contribution to the growth rate was given by Prefecture Shkodër with - 0.19 percentage points, followed by Prefecture Lezhë with a contribution of - 0.14 percentage points and Prefecture Vlorë with a contribution of - 0.09 percentage points.

Fig. 4 The contribution of Statistical Regions to the Real Growth Rate of GDP, year 2013
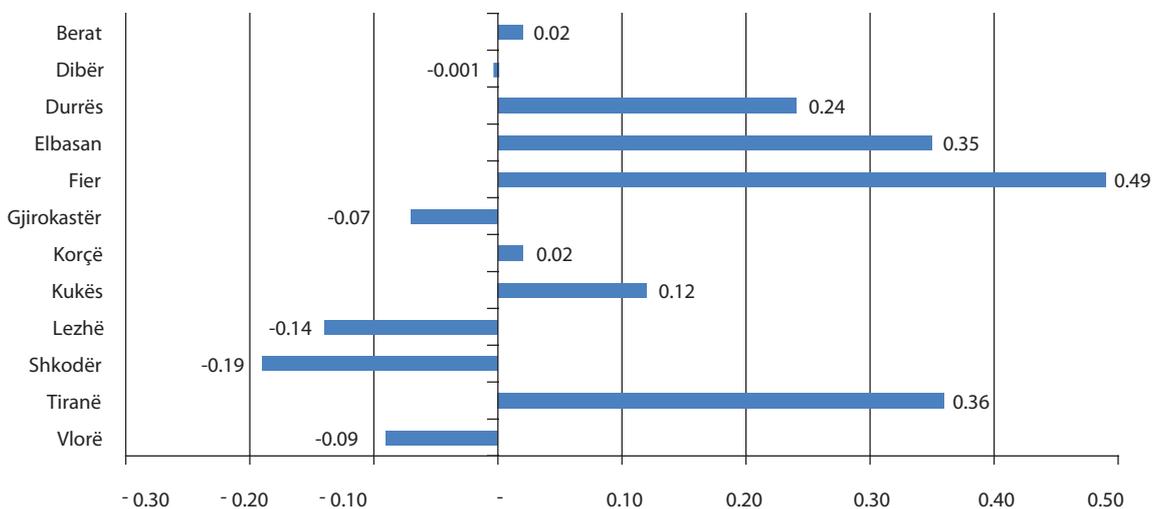
In Statistical Region level 3 the lowest share of total GDP was in Prefecture Kukës by 2.3 % and Prefecture Gjirokastër by 2.6 %. While the highest share on GDP was in Prefecture Tiranë by 37.6 %.

In year 2013 the share of GDP for Central Region was 45.1 % of the total GDP of Albania. The share on total GDP of Albania for South Region was 31.3 %. The share on total GDP of Albania for North Region was 23.6 %.

Fig. 5 Share of GDP by statistical regions level 2, 3 year 2013
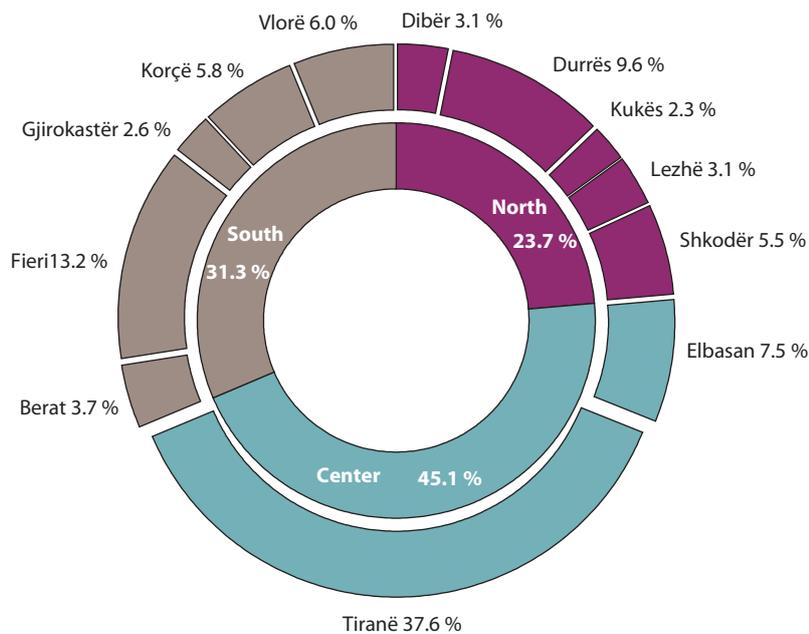
Methodology

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

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

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

The main methods of calculating the GDP are:
* Production Approach;
* Expenditure Approach;
* Income Approach.

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

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

GVA = Output – Intermediate Consumption – FISIM

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

GDP = GVA + Taxes – Subsidies

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

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

GDP = C + I + G + NX

C- Consumption,
I – Gross Capital Formation;

G- Government expenditures;
NX – Exports-Imports.

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

Regional GDP method

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

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

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

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

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

Classifications

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

Classifications used in National Accounts are:

* Nomenclatures of economic activities Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2). 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 (COFOG);
- NUTS classification.

Data sources

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

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

Administrative sources include administrative data collected by other institutions for various purposes, among which it could be mentioned: Annual Financial Statements; Value Added tax (VAT); Monetary Financial Statistics; Balance of Payments; Government Fiscal Statistics; Foreign Trade Statistics; Data on electricity and energy products; etc.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tab. 4 Main Macroeconomic Indicators

Years	Gross domestic product at current prices (million ALL)	Gross National Income (million ALL)	Annual real growth of GDP compared to previous year, in %	Gross Domestic Product per capita		
				Thousands ALL	EURO	USD
2009	1,143,936	1,125,751	3.35	391	2,958	4,114
2010	1,239,645	1,227,260	3.71	426	3,088	4,094
2011	1,300,624	1,297,032	2.55	448	3,191	4,438
2012	1,332,811	1,322,883	1.42	460	3,305	4,248
2013*	1,350,555	1,353,514	1.11	466	3,323	4,411

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 5 Gross Domestic Product By Production Approach (2008 – 2013, at current prices)

Million ALL

Year	Output	Intermediate Consumption	Gross Value Added	Net taxes on products	Subsidies on products	GDP at market prices
	1	2	(3=1-2)	4	5	6=(3+4-5)
2009	1,985,396	995,600	989,796	155,951	-1,810	1,143,936
2010	2,039,101	961,616	1,077,485	163,938	-1,778	1,239,645
2011	2,190,133	1,059,012	1,131,121	179,350	-9,847	1,300,624
2012	2,191,310	1,036,563	1,154,747	179,559	-1,494	1,332,811
2013*	2,244,180	1,065,909	1,178,271	175,651	-3,368	1,350,555

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 6 Output by Economic Activities (2008-2013, at current prices)

Million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
A1	1-3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	274,993	312,470	333,019	349,809	369,444
A2	5-9	Mining and quarrying	31,946	51,674	78,151	111,383	123,229
A3	10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	35,978	42,262	44,832	47,163	42,020
A4	13-15	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	31,865	34,956	40,976	37,536	42,108
A5	16-18	Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	14,170	17,962	17,295	16,527	14,076
A6	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	13,522	11,485	20,785	9,259	7,763
A7	20,21	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	5,573	5,612	7,000	6,098	5,095
A8	22,23	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	47,564	48,392	53,510	46,231	45,312
A9	24,25	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	35,276	43,766	46,231	50,432	51,386
A10	26-28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	4,302	3,683	3,879	2,985	4,357
A11	31-33	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	11,671	13,120	14,346	12,095	12,749
A12	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	31,872	52,292	35,990	32,862	38,181
A13	36	Water supply	7,036	8,471	9,238	9,209	9,142
A14	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18,266	24,492	28,903	23,964	23,777
A15	41-43	Construction	560,766	447,454	478,317	449,116	438,098
A16	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10,190	11,899	11,882	11,078	11,787
A17	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	106,301	115,595	127,703	139,559	137,522
A18	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	75,471	76,852	78,112	73,174	76,882
A19	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	59,551	65,545	77,101	67,530	62,097
A20	50-52	Water and air transport; warehousing	34,026	39,562	49,536	47,111	41,315
A21	53	Postal and courier activities	9,970	10,537	11,889	10,167	10,589
A22	55,56	Accommodation and food service activities	50,252	53,302	46,976	49,955	48,294
A23	58-60	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	22,103	21,127	25,724	21,101	22,012
A24	61	Telecommunications	81,301	81,206	80,827	77,670	79,283
A25	62-63	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; information service activities	4,588	2,796	3,302	6,195	4,892
A26	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	41,486	46,117	50,983	50,694	49,376
A27	68	Real estate activities	88,304	89,602	91,526	93,838	101,849
A28	69-71	Legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities	31,556	31,868	34,181	40,761	50,257
A29	72-75	Scientific research and development; other professional, scientific and technical activities	12,566	14,086	13,090	14,052	13,832
A30	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	21,798	24,078	28,721	46,119	58,486
A31	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	67,033	72,079	74,258	73,397	73,584
A32	85	Education	52,285	57,692	62,798	69,273	72,834
A33	86-88	Human health activities	37,212	45,796	47,105	48,618	53,995
A34	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	22,923	24,718	25,142	19,998	16,418
A35	94-98	Other services and activities of households	31,681	36,549	36,805	26,353	32,138
		TOTAL OUTPUT	**1,985,396**	**2,039,101**	**2,190,133**	**2,191,310**	**2,244,180**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 7 Intermediate Consumption by Economic Aktivities (2008- 2013, at current price)

Million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
A1	1-3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	82,875	89,882	95,958	99,683	104,297
A2	5-9	Mining and quarrying	16,131	22,538	33,283	51,188	56,607
A3	10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	26,981	31,699	33,599	36,966	32,661
A4	13-15	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	17,472	17,779	21,230	20,090	22,761
A5	16-18	Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	9,550	11,038	10,341	10,241	8,863
A6	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	11,270	10,063	19,003	11,399	7,994
A7	20,21	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	3,566	4,135	5,057	4,419	3,485
A8	22,23	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	35,977	35,868	40,191	34,847	33,610
A9	24,25	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	25,860	32,268	34,112	39,705	39,099
A10	26-28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	2,231	2,046	2,213	1,462	2,470
A11	31-33	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	7,559	8,755	9,470	7,695	8,231
A12	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	7,570	10,610	12,313	10,564	10,386
A13	36	Water supply	3,244	3,292	3,904	4,256	4,088
A14	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13,469	19,189	23,349	19,244	18,807
A15	41-43	Construction	389,652	287,206	312,938	297,323	297,542
A16	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3,050	4,060	4,192	3,171	4,167
A17	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37,873	40,916	50,882	56,016	52,285
A18	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24,619	27,737	24,000	21,054	22,654
A19	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	36,842	40,660	49,389	40,893	39,977
A20	50-52	Water and air transport; warehousing	20,157	22,410	29,099	22,911	24,101
A21	53	Postal and courier activities	5,359	5,600	6,748	4,834	5,923
A22	55,56	Accommodation and food service activities	26,936	27,452	22,227	25,422	25,215
A23	58-60	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	13,293	11,811	14,120	10,178	12,117
A24	61	Telecommunications	38,282	47,147	50,120	50,421	54,476
A25	62-63	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; information service activities	3,189	1,315	1,655	2,634	2,391
A26	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	14,296	16,445	17,506	18,561	19,017
A27	68	Real estate activities	12,632	13,186	13,158	13,956	15,447
A28	69-71	Legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities	15,665	15,423	17,760	18,616	26,234
A29	72-75	Scientific research and development; other professional, scientific and technical activities	6,233	8,404	6,880	7,928	8,305
A30	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	10,823	11,703	13,370	22,542	28,476
A31	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21,338	23,362	22,756	19,681	19,498
A32	85	Education	9,655	10,673	12,035	11,579	11,578
A33	86-88	Human health activities	11,731	16,641	15,508	15,363	19,102
A34	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	13,062	12,528	11,203	8,189	6,339
A35	94-98	Other services and activities of households	17,157	17,775	19,441	13,535	17,707
		TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**995,600**	**961,616**	**1,059,012**	**1,036,563**	**1,065,909**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 8 Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (2008 – 2013, at current prices)

Million ALL

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
A1	1-3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,117	222,589	237,062	250,126	265,147
A2	5-9	Mining and quarrying	15,815	29,136	44,868	60,195	66,622
A3	10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	8,997	10,562	11,233	10,197	9,360
A4	13-15	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	14,394	17,177	19,747	17,446	19,347
A5	16-18	Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	4,620	6,924	6,954	6,286	5,213
A6	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	2,252	1,422	1,782	(2,140)	(231)
A7	20,21	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	2,007	1,477	1,943	1,679	1,610
A8	22,23	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	11,587	12,525	13,320	11,384	11,703
A9	24,25	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	9,417	11,497	12,120	10,726	12,287
A10	26-28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	2,072	1,637	1,665	1,522	1,887
A11	31-33	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	4,113	4,365	4,876	4,400	4,518
A12	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	24,302	41,682	23,678	22,298	27,795
A13	36	Water supply	3,792	5,179	5,333	4,953	5,054
A14	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4,797	5,304	5,553	4,720	4,970
A15	41-43	Construction	171,115	160,249	165,378	151,793	140,556
A16	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,141	7,839	7,690	7,907	7,620
A17	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68,428	74,679	76,821	83,543	85,237
A18	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50,851	49,115	54,112	52,120	54,228
A19	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	22,708	24,884	27,712	26,637	22,120
A20	50-52	Water and air transport; warehousing	13,869	17,152	20,438	24,199	17,214
A21	53	Postal and courier activities	4,611	4,937	5,141	5,333	4,666
A22	55,56	Accommodation and food service activities	23,316	25,850	24,749	24,533	23,079
A23	58-60	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	8,810	9,317	11,604	10,924	9,895
A24	61	Telecommunications	43,020	34,059	30,706	27,249	24,807
A25	62-63	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; information service activities	1,398	1,480	1,647	3,561	2,500
A26	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	27,190	29,672	33,477	32,133	30,359
A27	68	Real estate activities	75,672	76,416	78,368	79,883	86,402
A28	69-71	Legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities	15,890	16,445	16,421	22,144	24,022
A29	72-75	Scientific research and development; other professional, scientific and technical activities	6,333	5,683	6,209	6,124	5,527
A30	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	10,974	12,376	15,350	23,578	30,011
A31	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	45,695	48,717	51,502	53,716	54,086
A32	85	Education	42,630	47,019	50,763	57,694	61,256
A33	86-88	Human health activities	25,480	29,155	31,598	33,255	34,893
A34	90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,861	12,190	13,938	11,809	10,080
A35	94-98	Other services and activities of households	14,523	18,774	17,364	12,818	14,431
		GVA at basic prices	**989,796**	**1,077,485**	**1,131,121**	**1,154,747**	**1,178,271**
		Taxes on products	155,951	163,938	179,350	179,559	175,651
		Subsidies on products	(1,810)	(1,778)	(9,847)	(1,494)	(3,368)
		GDP at market prices	**1,143,936**	**1,239,645**	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,555**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 9 Annual Real Growth of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities
(2009 – 2013, compared with prices of previous year)

In %

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
A1	1-3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.90	7.65	4.77	5.39	0.67
A2	5-9	Mining and quarrying	0.76	35.69	22.04	17.38	13.23
A3	10-12	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	-7.83	15.68	-2.27	-5.52	-8.41
A4	13-15	Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	6.13	12.24	10.95	-12.85	9.26
A5	16-18	Manufacture of wood and paper products, and printing	31.34	55.55	-5.32	-13.45	-16.38
A6	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	-25.87	-19.27	55.00	-212.81	-89.91
A7	20,21	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	-5.37	-21.09	17.45	-12.82	-3.20
A8	22,23	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	27.18	5.17	7.64	-14.38	2.96
A9	24,25	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products. except machinery and equipment	-15.23	16.05	30.70	-13.81	17.72
A10	26-28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	14.46	-25.09	2.30	-8.63	17.67
A11	31-33	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	3.71	9.99	5.52	6.92	-1.03
A12	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	17.78	28.81	-26.35	0.68	36.28
A13	36	Water supply	3.57	26.05	2.47	-8.33	-0.25
A14	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	14.82	14.74	-3.13	-17.73	12.04
A15	41-43	Construction	-0.56	-6.85	2.82	-8.80	-8.16
A16	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24.26	6.22	-4.75	0.73	-5.15
A17	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-2.53	5.72	-0.06	6.53	0.45
A18	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.00	-6.61	6.91	-5.64	2.36
A19	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	8.76	9.60	10.53	-2.47	-18.87
A20	50-52	Water and air transport; warehousing	10.09	23.73	18.31	15.41	-28.77
A21	53	Postal and courier activities	19.67	6.67	3.91	3.73	-12.49
A22	55.56	Accommodation and food service activities	9.82	9.58	-5.15	-2.58	-7.63
A23	58-60	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	12.64	3.17	20.29	-7.36	-10.68
A24	61	Telecommunications	13.69	-21.10	-9.99	-11.23	-9.31
A25	62-63	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; information service activities	27.04	2.28	7.73	111.98	-31.00
A26	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	0.09	5.75	8.40	2.29	1.69
A27	68	Real estate activities	1.16	0.27	0.49	1.67	9.11
A28	69-71	Legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities	20.37	-0.10	-3.43	32.17	6.44
A29	72-75	Scientific research and development; other professional. scientific and technical activities	40.64	-13.54	5.64	-3.34	-11.44
A30	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	-12.28	10.49	20.51	50.53	24.88
A31	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.23	1.33	3.82	4.61	1.46
A32	85	Education	2.45	5.06	6.01	11.17	5.94
A33	86-88	Human health activities	11.07	9.10	3.89	3.36	4.42
A34	90-93	Arts. entertainment and recreation	3.90	19.49	10.87	-16.51	-14.26
A35	94-98	Other services and activities of households	31.87	24.92	-10.42	-27.72	10.96
		GVA at basic prices	**3.70**	**3.75**	**3.17**	**1.03**	**1.01**
		Taxes on products	0.66	3.83	3.30	-0.93	2.81
		Subsidies on products	-25.17	37.37	452.55	-85.26	123.01
		GDP at market prices	**3.35**	**3.71**	**2.55**	**1.42**	**1.11**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 10 Structure of Gross Domestic Production by Economic Activities
(2008– 2013, current prices)

In %

Code	Nace Rev.2	Economic activities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 *
A1	1-3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.79	17.96	18.23	18.77	19.63
A2	5-9	Mining and quarrying	1.38	2.35	3.45	4.52	4.93
A3	10-12	Manufacture of food products. beverages and tobacco products	0.79	0.85	0.86	0.77	0.69
A4	13-15	Manufacture of textiles. wearing apparel and leather products	1.26	1.39	1.52	1.31	1.43
A5	16-18	Manufacture of wood and paper products. and printing	0.40	0.56	0.53	0.47	0.39
A6	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	0.20	0.11	0.14	(0.16)	(0.02)
A7	20.21	Manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products	0.18	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.12
A8	22.23	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products and other non-metallic mineral products	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.85	0.87
A9	24.25	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products. except machinery and equipment	0.82	0.93	0.93	0.80	0.91
A10	26-28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.14
A11	31-33	Manufacture of furniture; other manufacturing; repair and installation of machinery and equipment	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.33	0.33
A12	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply	2.12	3.36	1.82	1.67	2.06
A13	36	Water supply	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.37
A14	37-39	Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.35	0.37
A15	41-43	Construction	14.96	12.93	12.72	11.39	10.41
A16	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.62	0.63	0.59	0.59	0.56
A17	46	Wholesale trade. except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.98	6.02	5.91	6.27	6.31
A18	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.45	3.96	4.16	3.91	4.02
A19	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	1.99	2.01	2.13	2.00	1.64
A20	50-52	Water and air transport; warehousing	1.21	1.38	1.57	1.82	1.27
A21	53	Postal and courier activities	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35
A22	55.56	Accommodation and food service activities	2.04	2.09	1.90	1.84	1.71
A23	58-60	Publishing, audiovisual and broadcasting activities	0.77	0.75	0.89	0.82	0.73
A24	61	Telecommunications	3.76	2.75	2.36	2.04	1.84
A25	62-63	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities; information service activities	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.27	0.19
A26	64-66	Financial and insurance activities	2.38	2.39	2.57	2.41	2.25
A27	68	Real estate activities	6.62	6.16	6.03	5.99	6.40
A28	69-71	Legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities	1.39	1.33	1.26	1.66	1.78
A29	72-75	Scientific research and development; other professional. scientific and technical activities	0.55	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.41
A30	77-82	Administrative and support service activities	0.96	1.00	1.18	1.77	2.22
A31	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.99	3.93	3.96	4.03	4.00
A32	85	Education	3.73	3.79	3.90	4.33	4.54
A33	86-88	Human health activities	2.23	2.35	2.43	2.50	2.58
A34	90-93	Arts. entertainment and recreation	0.86	0.98	1.07	0.89	0.75
A35	94-98	Other services and activities of households	1.27	1.51	1.34	0.96	1.07
		GVA at basic prices	**86.53**	**86.92**	**86.97**	**86.64**	**87.24**
		Taxes on products	13.63	13.22	13.79	13.47	13.01
		Subsidies on products	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.76)	(0.11)	(0.25)
		GDP at market prices	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 11 Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach
(2009– 2013, current prices)

Million ALL

No.	Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
	Expenditure Aproach					
1	**Final Consumption (a+b+c)**	1,047,649	1,102,298	1,156,695	1,179,194	1,201,115
a	***Final Consumption of the Households***	918,651	961,912	1,011,826	1,032,478	1,052,092
b	***Final Consumption of General Government***	127,085	138,312	142,733	144,541	146,798
i	Individual consumption	60,052	66,233	68,475	70,533	72,307
ii	Colective consumption	67,033	72,079	74,258	74,008	74,491
c	***Consumption of NPISHs***	1,913	2,075	2,136	2,175	2,226
2	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	374,169	352,412	381,944	353,044	350,085
3	**Domestic Absorption (1+2)**	1,421,818	1,454,710	1,538,639	1,532,238	1,551,200
4	**Net export (a-b)**	-276,350	-255,175	-295,703	-248,372	-243,525
a	***Exports of goods and services***	338,615	402,141	442,390	444,514	478,759
i	Exports of goods	104,515	161,381	197,218	212,132	246,391
ii	Exports of services	234,100	240,760	245,172	232,382	232,368
b	***Imports of goods and services***	614,965	657,316	738,093	692,887	722,284
i	Imports of goods	404,015	448,243	511,820	490,029	487,641
ii	Imports of services	210,950	209,073	226,273	202,858	234,643
5	**Change in inventories**	21,151	23,308	26,628	24,522	32,914
6	**Statistical discrepancy**	-22,682	16,801	31,060	24,424	9,966
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)	**1,143,936**	**1,239,645**	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,555**

*2013 Të dhëna gjysëm-finale

Tab. 12 Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach
(2009 – 2013, at prices of previous year)

Million ALL

No.	Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
	Expenditure Aproach					
1	**Final Consumption (a+b+c)**	1,017,118	1,067,991	1,120,331	1,158,127	1,197,543
a	***Final Consumption of the Households***	899,008	933,884	979,035	1,013,098	1,046,562
b	***Final Consumption of General Government***	116,356	132,125	139,213	142,879	148,743
i	Individual consumption	53,542	63,264	66,632	69,119	74,219
ii	Colective consumption	62,814	68,861	72,581	73,760	74,524
c	***Consumption of NPISHs***	1,754	1,982	2,084	2,150	2,238
2	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	370,464	342,480	373,357	351,930	345,780
3	**Domestic Absorption (1+2)**	1,387,581	1,410,472	1,493,689	1,510,057	1,543,323
4	**Net export (a-b)**	-268,152	-223,528	-265,706	-249,952	-247,899
a	***Exports of goods and services (f,o,b)***	333,698	395,386	431,921	439,565	479,581
i	Exports of goods	100,455	155,286	193,075	209,840	246,186
ii	Exports of services	233,243	240,100	238,846	229,725	233,395
b	***Imports of goods and services (f,o,b)***	601,850	618,914	697,628	689,517	727,479
i	Imports of goods	404,437	420,563	481,281	489,309	496,826
ii	Imports of services	197,413	198,351	216,346	200,208	230,654
5	**Change in inventories**	21,138	23,308	25,873	24,316	32,967
6	**Statistical discrepancy**	-23,643	-23,910	17,344	34,636	19,250
	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)	**1,116,925**	**1,186,341**	**1,271,199**	**1,319,057**	**1,347,640**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 13 Annual Growth of Expenditure Components
(2009 – 2013, at prices of previous year)

In %

No.	Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
	Expenditure Aproach					
1	**Final Consumption**	1.04	1.94	1.64	0.12	1.56
a	*Final Consumption of the Households*	0.70	1.66	1.78	0.13	1.36
b	*Final Consumption of General Government*	3.74	3.97	0.65	0.10	2.91
c	*Consumption of NPISHs*	3.52	3.60	0.42	0.62	2.91
2	**Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	0.98	-8.47	5.94	-7.86	-2.06
3	**Exports of goods and services**	4.35	16.77	7.41	-0.64	7.89
4	**Imports of goods and services**	-1.32	0.64	6.13	-6.58	4.99

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 14 Household Final Consumption Expenditure in Current Prices, by COICOP Nomenclature
(2009 – 2013, at current prices)

Million ALL

	Main Groups by COICOP	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	343,455	368,017	393,935	407,175	410,432
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobaco and narcotics	31,296	30,849	31,596	32,658	32,919
03	Clothing and footwear	39,613	40,293	41,044	42,423	42,763
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	117,104	122,918	129,901	132,257	137,258
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	63,522	61,084	61,317	63,378	63,885
06	Health	37,678	46,362	48,122	47,774	51,041
07	Transport	40,389	43,805	49,368	58,651	56,302
08	Comunications	19,600	19,306	19,852	19,548	19,704
09	Recreation and culture	131,960	131,031	133,894	124,468	134,418
10	Education	19,247	22,086	26,146	28,490	30,793
11	Restaurants and hotels	27,196	29,970	28,952	30,723	29,673
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	47,591	46,189	47,697	44,932	42,903
	Total	**918,651**	**961,912**	**1,011,826**	**1,032,478**	**1,052,092**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 15 Household Final Consumption Expenditure, by COICOP Nomenclature
(2009 – 2013, at prices of previous year)

Million ALL

	Main Groups by COICOP	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	327,009	352,133	378,552	398,717	404,781
02	Alcoholic beverages, tobaco and narcotics	30,556	29,310	28,825	31,974	31,957
03	Clothing and footwear	40,366	40,832	41,713	42,028	42,511
04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	115,253	117,958	126,383	131,277	137,170
05	Furnishing, households equipment and routine maintenance of the house	63,233	60,846	60,846	61,927	63,687
06	Health	37,140	43,331	45,122	46,742	50,877
07	Transport	42,461	41,006	45,696	52,495	58,446
08	Comunications	22,936	19,233	19,803	19,555	19,604
09	Recreation and culture	126,990	130,834	130,008	122,809	132,422
10	Education	18,879	21,798	25,818	28,375	30,813
11	Restaurants and hotels	26,657	29,691	28,761	30,174	29,065
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	47,527	46,910	47,508	47,024	45,230
	Total	**899,008**	**933,884**	**979,035**	**1,013,098**	**1,046,562**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 16 Gross Fixed Capital Formation
(2009 – 2013, at current prices)

Million ALL

No.	Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1	**Agriculture (a+b+c)**	**3,385**	**8,122**	**9,238**	**8,877**	**9,698**
a	Livestock	-2,680	-147	-704	748	896
b	Orchards and vineyards	5,946	8,151	9,747	7,934	8,718
c	Forestry	118	118	195	195	84
2	**Mineral exploration**	**1,949**	**2,131**	**2,199**	**7,502**	**12,832**
3	**Construction (a+b+c)**	**303,448**	**280,816**	**299,255**	**272,389**	**263,277**
a	Residential buildings	174,882	166,956	192,081	178,021	160,007
b	Non-residential buildings	48,984	42,320	48,114	43,314	40,422
c	Civil engineering	79,581	71,541	59,061	51,055	62,849
4	**Machinery and equipments**	**52,993**	**50,696**	**56,447**	**46,474**	**42,905**
5	**Transport means**	**12,324**	**10,634**	**14,488**	**17,214**	**21,189**
6	**Computer software and databases**	**71**	**12**	**316**	**587**	**183**
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	**374,169**	**352,412**	**381,944**	**353,044**	**350,085**

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 17 Gross Fixed Capital Formation
(2009 – 2013, at prices of previous year)

Million ALL

No.	Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
1	**Agriculture (a+b+c)**	**3,695**	**8,112**	**9,019**	**8,938**	**9,922**
a	Livestock	-2,347	-138	-669	910	1,082
b	Orchards and vineyards	5,924	8,131	9,499	7,840	8,757
c	Forestry	118	118	189	189	83
2	**Mineral exploration**	**1,941**	**2,126**	**2,143**	**7,413**	**12,889**
3	**Construction (a+b+c)**	**300,234**	**275,546**	**295,000**	**270,632**	**258,708**
a	Residential buildings	173,030	163,822	189,349	176,872	157,230
b	Non-residential buildings	48,466	41,526	47,430	43,034	39,720
c	Civil engineering	78,738	70,198	58,221	50,725	61,758
4	**Machinery and equipments**	**52,319**	**46,868**	**53,355**	**47,148**	**42,537**
5	**Transport means**	**12,203**	**9,816**	**13,533**	**17,218**	**21,540**
6	**Computer software and databases**	**71**	**12**	**308**	**580**	**184**
	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (1+2+3+4+5+6)	**370,464**	**342,480**	**373,357**	**351,930**	**345,780**

2013* Semi-Final

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

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	%	%	Thousand ALL	Euro	USD	
AL	**Republic of Albania**	**1,350,555**	**9,629**	**12,781**	**100**	**1.11**	**466**	**3,323**	**4,411**	**100**
AL01	**North**	**319,839**	**2,280**	**3,027**	**23.7**	**0.03**	**372**	**2,652**	**3,520**	**79.8**
AL011	Dibër	42,524	303	402	3.1	-0.001	307	2,191	2,908	65.9
AL012	Durrës	129,726	925	1,228	9.6	0.25	471	3,359	4,459	101.1
AL013	Kukës	30,998	221	293	2.3	0.12	358	2,554	3,391	76.9
AL014	Lezhë	41,885	299	396	3.1	-0.14	303	2,159	2,866	65.0
AL015	Shkodër	74,707	533	707	5.5	-0.19	338	2,406	3,194	72.4
AL02	**Center**	**608,429**	**4,338**	**5,758**	**45.1**	**0.71**	**557**	**3,973**	**5,274**	**119.6**
AL021	Elbasan	101,238	722	958	7.5	0.35	334	2,382	3,162	71.7
AL022	Tiranë	507,191	3,616	4,800	37.6	0.36	643	4,585	6,085	138.0
AL03	**South**	**422,287**	**3,011**	**3,996**	**31.3**	**0.37**	**446**	**3,183**	**4,225**	**95.8**
AL031	Berat	49,828	355	472	3.7	0.02	343	2,447	3,248	73.6
AL032	Fier	177,698	1,267	1,682	13.2	0.49	559	3,985	5,289	119.9
AL033	Gjirokastër	35,083	250	332	2.6	-0.07	477	3,399	4,511	102.3
AL034	Korçë	78,886	562	747	5.8	0.02	349	2,487	3,301	74.8
AL035	Vlorë	80,792	576	765	6.0	-0.09	442	3,149	4,180	94.8

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 19 Growth rate of GDP

In %

Code	Regional Levels		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
AL	*Republic of Albania*		**3.4**	**3.7**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**1.1**
AL01	*North*		**3.5**	**7.2**	**-1.9**	**1.8**	**0.1**
AL011		Dibër	4.0	7.4	-1.6	12.9	-0.02
AL012		Durrës	2.9	11.3	-5.7	0.9	2.6
AL013		Kukës	4.3	3.8	5.9	-3.1	5.6
AL014		Lezhë	3.0	-1.8	1.7	6.6	-4.4
AL015		Shkodër	4.3	6.8	-0.003	-2.4	-3.3
AL02	*Center*		**3.7**	**2.4**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**1.6**
AL021		Elbasan	2.4	12.9	-1.1	-2.5	4.8
AL022		Tiranë	3.9	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.0
AL03	*South*		**2.7**	**2.9**	**9.9**	**1.4**	**1.2**
AL031		Berat	3.1	6.8	7.4	-7.6	0.5
AL032		Fier	1.6	6.7	13.9	7.6	3.8
AL033		Gjirokastër	3.3	4.6	19.0	7.5	-2.8
AL034		Korçë	3.4	1.5	3.2	1.5	0.4
AL035		Vlorë	3.2	-4.5	7.2	-6.3	-1.4

2013* Semi-Final

Fig. 6 GDP in current prices by Statistical Regions level 3, year 2013

2013

KUKËS

SHKODËR

LEZHË

DIBËR

DURRËS

TIRANË

ELBASAN

FIER

BERAT

KORÇË

VLORË

GJIROKASTËR

60 Km
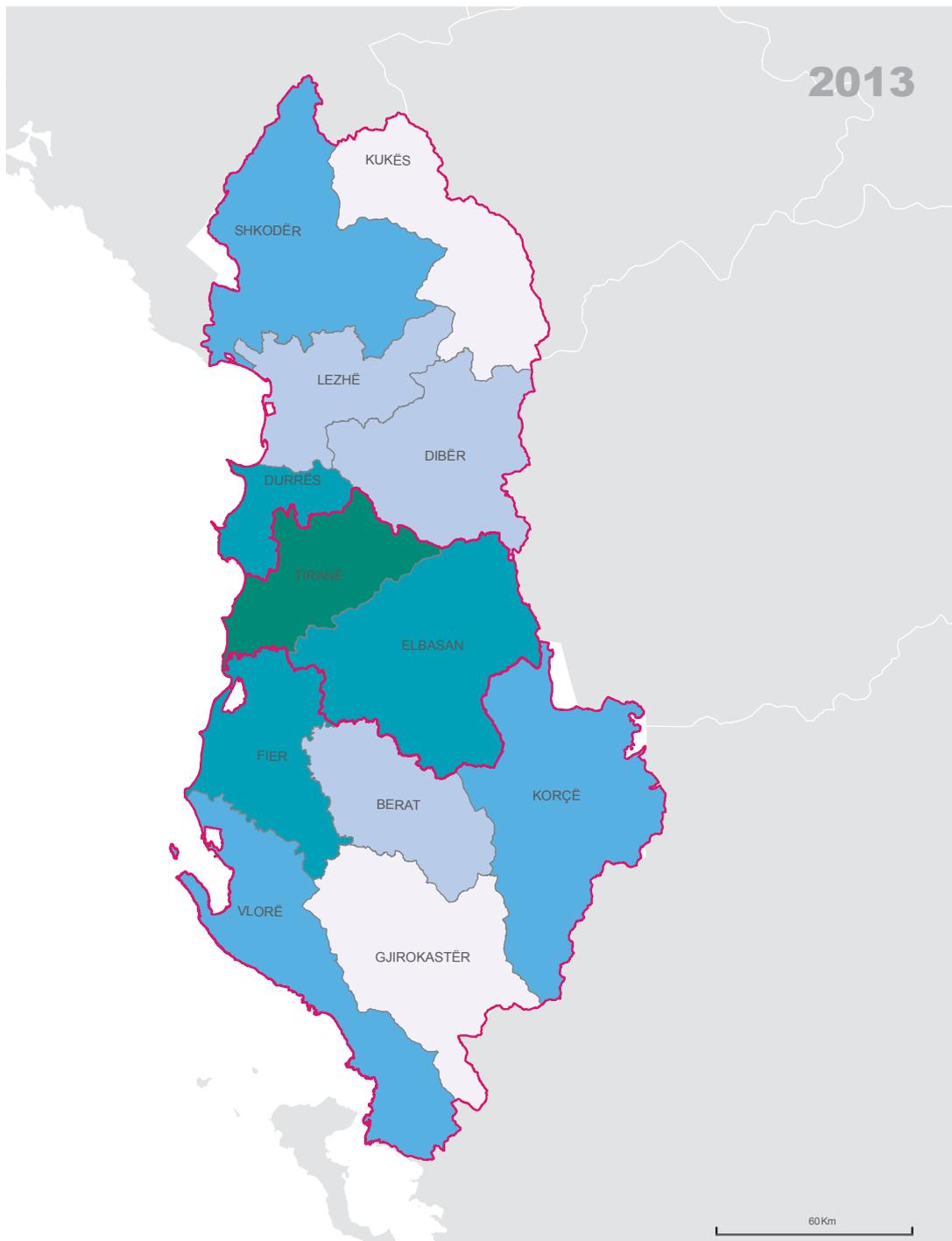
GDP in current prices in billion lekë

☐	NUTS 2
■	201 - 510
■	101 - 200
■	51 - 100
■	41 - 50
☐	30 - 40
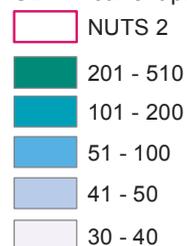
Fig. 7 GDP per capita by Statistical Regions level 3, year 2013

2013

KUKËS

SHKODËR

LEZHË

DIBËR

DURRËS

TIRANË

ELBASAN

FIER

BERAT

KORÇË

VLORË

GJIROKASTËR

60 Km

GDP per capita in thousand lekë

	NUTS 2
	300 - 330
	331 - 466
	467 - 550
	551 - 650

Albania 466
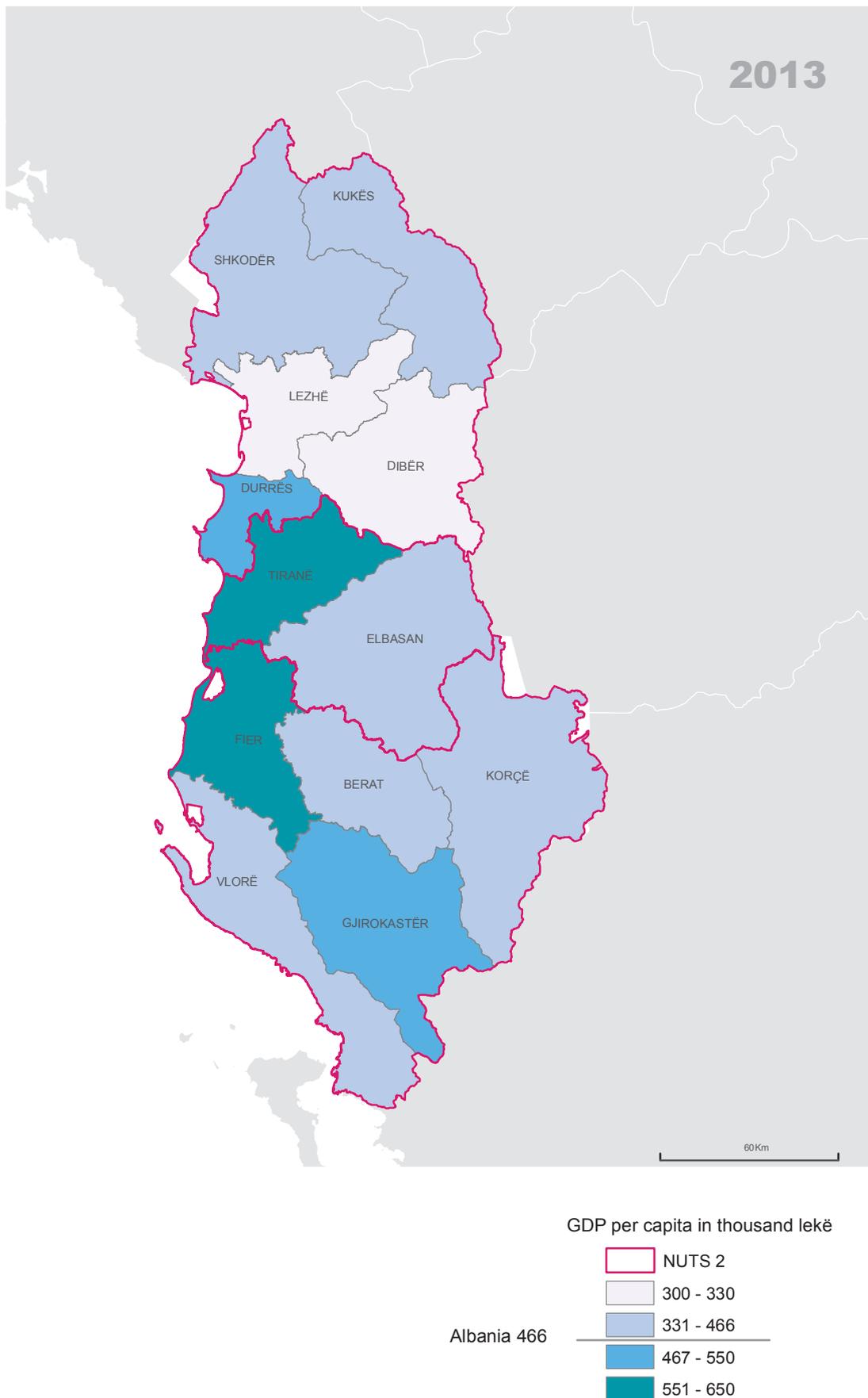
Tab. 20 Gross Domestic Product in current prices

Million ALL

Code	Regional Levels		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
AL	*Republic of Albania*		**1,143,937**	**1,239,644**	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,555**
AL01	*North*		**273,588**	**303,102**	**311,592**	**319,439**	**319,839**
AL011		Dibër	34,187	36,214	37,437	42,428	42,524
AL012		Durrës	109,722	129,427	124,785	127,057	129,726
AL013		Kukës	25,122	26,628	30,033	29,202	30,998
AL014		Lezhë	38,868	38,971	40,476	43,587	41,885
AL015		Shkodër	65,688	71,862	78,861	77,164	74,707
AL02	*Center*		**548,546**	**592,266**	**587,416**	**597,121**	**608,429**
AL021		Elbasan	84,708	98,778	97,784	95,845	101,238
AL022		Tiranë	463,838	493,488	489,632	501,276	507,191
AL03	*South*		**321,802**	**344,276**	**401,616**	**416,251**	**422,287**
AL031		Berat	45,187	49,416	52,604	49,021	49,828
AL032		Fier	111,906	126,661	152,294	170,861	177,698
AL033		Gjirokastër	25,544	27,231	33,557	36,145	35,083
AL034		Korçë	64,981	66,874	76,129	77,799	78,886
AL035		Vlorë	74,185	74,094	87,032	82,425	80,792

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 21 Gross Domestic Product per Capita,

<div align="right">Thousand ALL</div>

Code	Regional Levels		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
AL	**Republic of Albania**		**391**	**426**	**448**	**460**	**466**
AL01	**North**		**311**	**348**	**360**	**370**	**372**
AL011		Dibër	227	248	263	304	307
AL012		Durrës	415	483	459	462	471
AL013		Kukës	272	295	339	335	358
AL014		Lezhë	274	278	290	314	303
AL015		Shkodër	285	316	352	348	338
AL02	**Center**		**522**	**557**	**545**	**548**	**557**
AL021		Elbasan	271	320	320	315	334
AL022		Tiranë	628	653	634	639	643
AL03	**South**		**323**	**352**	**418**	**439**	**446**
AL031		Berat	291	326	355	336	343
AL032		Fier	336	387	472	535	559
AL033		Gjirokastër	304	339	438	487	477
AL034		Korçë	276	288	333	343	349
AL035		Vlorë	393	398	473	451	442

2013* Semi-Final

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

In %

Code	Regional Levels		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
AL	**Republic of Albania**		**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
AL01	**North**		**79.6**	**81.7**	**80.3**	**80.6**	**79.8**
AL011		Dibër	58.2	58.2	58.7	66.1	65.9
AL012		Durrës	106.3	113.6	102.5	100.6	101.1
AL013		Kukës	69.6	69.3	75.7	72.9	76.9
AL014		Lezhë	70.1	65.3	64.9	68.4	65.0
AL015		Shkodër	72.9	74.3	78.6	75.7	72.4
AL02	**Center**		**133.5**	**130.8**	**121.7**	**119.3**	**119.6**
AL021		Elbasan	69.4	75.3	71.4	68.6	71.7
AL022		Tiranë	160.6	153.5	141.6	139.0	138.0
AL03	**South**		**82.6**	**82.8**	**93.4**	**95.5**	**95.8**
AL031		Berat	74.4	76.7	79.3	73.1	73.6
AL032		Fier	85.9	90.8	105.5	116.5	119.9
AL033		Gjirokastër	77.8	79.7	97.9	106.0	102.3
AL034		Korçë	70.7	67.7	74.3	74.6	74.8
AL035		Vlorë	100.7	93.5	105.7	98.1	94.8

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 23 Contribution to real growth (%), years 2009-2013

Code	Regional Levels		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
AL	*Republic of Albania*		**3.35**	**3.71**	**2.55**	**1.42**	**1.11**
AL01	*North*		**0.83**	**1.72**	**-0.74**	**0.39**	**0.03**
AL011		Dibër	0.12	0.22	-0.25	0.32	-0.001
AL012		Durrës	0.28	1.08	-0.34	-0.31	0.25
AL013		Kukës	0.09	0.08	0.05	-0.01	0.12
AL014		Lezhë	0.10	-0.06	-0.02	0.14	-0.14
AL015		Shkodër	0.24	0.39	-0.18	0.25	-0.19
AL02	*Center*		**1.76**	**1.17**	**1.23**	**-0.70**	**0.71**
AL021		Elbasan	0.18	0.96	-0.17	-0.81	0.35
AL022		Tiranë	1.59	0.21	1.40	0.10	0.36
AL03	*South*		**0.76**	**0.82**	**2.05**	**1.73**	**0.37**
AL031		Berat	0.12	0.27	0.19	-0.46	0.02
AL032		Fier	0.16	0.65	1.08	1.48	0.49
AL033		Gjirokastër	0.07	0.10	0.36	0.28	-0.07
AL034		Korçë	0.19	0.09	0.003	0.42	0.02
AL035		Vlorë	0.21	-0.29	0.42	0.01	-0.09

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 24 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2013* (Branch=100%)

Code	Statistical level 2/3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and comunication	Financial and insurance activities
AL	*Republic of Albania*	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
AL01	*North*	**30.9**	**22.9**	**25.2**	**21.0**	**10.2**	**16.3**
AL011	Dibër	6.5	3.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
AL012	Durrës	7.3	9.9	11.8	12.3	3.7	5.6
AL013	Kukës	3.5	1.8	4.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
AL014	Lezhë	5.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.5	3.5
AL015	Shkodër	8.5	5.4	4.7	4.2	2.8	4.1
AL02	*Center*	**21.6**	**35.1**	**49.6**	**54.0**	**77.3**	**59.8**
AL021	Elbasan	13.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	2.1	4.9
AL022	Tiranë	8.4	28.7	43.4	48.0	75.2	54.9
AL03	*South*	**47.5**	**42.1**	**25.2**	**24.9**	**12.5**	**23.9**
AL031	Berat	8.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.9
AL032	Fier	19.6	29.4	7.6	8.3	4.0	7.9
AL033	Gjirokastër	3.4	1.3	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.0
AL034	Korçë	10.2	3.2	4.3	5.7	2.0	5.4
AL035	Vlorë	6.2	5.4	8.5	5.6	3.4	5.6

2013* Semi-Final

Code	Statistical level 2/3		Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods andother services	GVA in basic prices
AL	**Republic of Albania**		**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
AL01	**North**		**24.7**	**15.2**	**23.0**	**15.9**	**23.7**
AL011		Dibër	1.7	1.0	3.8	1.8	3.1
AL012		Durrës	13.6	10.9	7.3	6.2	9.6
AL013		Kukës	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.7	2.3
AL014		Lezhë	3.1	1.3	3.2	2.4	3.1
AL015		Shkodër	5.2	1.7	6.1	4.8	5.5
AL02	**Center**		**52.7**	**71.3**	**50.9**	**69.2**	**45.1**
AL021		Elbasan	5.7	2.4	7.4	4.6	7.5
AL022		Tiranë	47.0	68.9	43.5	64.7	37.6
AL03	**South**		**22.6**	**13.4**	**26.1**	**14.9**	**31.3**
AL031		Berat	2.0	0.8	3.8	1.5	3.7
AL032		Fier	7.1	6.1	6.7	3.4	13.2
AL033		Gjirokastër	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.0	2.6
AL034		Korçë	4.5	2.8	6.3	3.8	5.8
AL035		Vlorë	7.4	2.5	6.1	5.1	6.0

Tab. 25 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2013* (Region=100)

Code	Statistical level 2/3	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities
AL	*Republic of albania*	**22.5**	**14.4**	**11.9**	**18.2**	**3.2**	**2.6**
AL01	*North*	**29.4**	**13.9**	**12.7**	**16.1**	**1.4**	**1.8**
AL011	Dibër	46.4	16.2	5.4	7.2	1.2	1.5
AL012	Durrës	17.2	14.9	14.6	23.4	1.2	1.5
AL013	Kukës	34.6	11.1	24.8	7.0	1.4	1.5
AL014	Lezhë	36.9	10.7	9.8	14.0	1.5	2.9
AL015	Shkodër	34.5	14.0	10.1	13.7	1.6	1.9
AL02	*Center*	**10.8**	**11.2**	**13.1**	**21.8**	**5.4**	**3.4**
AL021	Elbasan	39.7	12.3	9.8	14.6	0.9	1.7
AL022	Tiranë	5.0	11.0	13.8	23.3	6.3	3.8
AL03	*South*	**34.2**	**19.4**	**9.6**	**14.5**	**1.3**	**2.0**
AL031	Berat	49.5	11.0	6.1	11.7	1.4	1.3
AL032	Fier	33.5	32.3	6.9	11.5	1.0	1.5
AL033	Gjirokastër	29.9	7.0	13.7	21.1	1.9	3.0
AL034	Korçë	39.1	7.8	8.8	17.6	1.1	2.4
AL035	Vlorë	23.2	13.0	16.9	16.9	1.8	2.4

2013* Semi-Final

Code	Statistical level 2/3		Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods andother services	GVA in basic prices
AL	*Republic of Albania*		**7.3**	**5.1**	**12.8**	**2.1**	**100.0**
AL01	*North*		**7.6**	**3.3**	**12.4**	**1.4**	**100.0**
AL011		Dibër	3.9	1.6	15.4	1.2	100.0
AL012		Durrës	10.4	5.7	9.7	1.4	100.0
AL013		Kukës	3.4	1.0	14.7	0.6	100.0
AL014		Lezhë	7.4	2.1	13.1	1.6	100.0
AL015		Shkodër	6.8	1.5	14.1	1.8	100.0
AL02	*Center*		**8.6**	**8.0**	**14.4**	**3.2**	**100.0**
AL021		Elbasan	5.6	1.6	12.6	1.3	100.0
AL022		Tiranë	9.2	9.3	14.8	3.6	100.0
AL03	*South*		**5.3**	**2.2**	**10.6**	**1.0**	**100.0**
AL031		Berat	3.9	1.2	13.1	0.9	100.0
AL032		Fier	4.0	2.3	6.5	0.5	100.0
AL033		Gjirokastër	4.7	2.4	15.6	0.8	100.0
AL034		Korçë	5.6	2.4	13.8	1.4	100.0
AL035		Vlorë	9.0	2.1	13.0	1.8	100.0

Tab. 26 Statistical Region North, Regional Indicator

	Regional Indicators	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Gross Value Added		**Mln ALL**	**236,724**	**266,491**	**270,270**	**276,762**	**279,039**
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	24.2	25.3	25.5	28.0	29.4
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	13.7	15.4	13.0	12.7	13.9
F	Construction	%	13.4	12.6	15.2	13.6	12.7
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest	%	19.4	17.6	18.2	18.5	16.1
J	Communications	%	4.1	3.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
K	Financial and insurance activities		1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8
L	Real estate activities	%	7.6	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.6
M+N	Proffesional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.3
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.9	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.4
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	1.8	3.3	2.8	1.5	1.4
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mln ALL	273,588	303,102	311,591	319,439	319,839
		Mln Euro	2,072	2,200	2,220	2,297	2,280
		PPS	4,921	5,055	5,062	5,099	5,089
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	23.92	24.45	23.96	23.97	23.68
GDP, in basic price		Mln ALL	264,798	293,252	297,379	317,355	319,903
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	3.5	7.2	-1,9	1,8	0,1
GDP per capita		Thous. ALL	311	348	360	370	372
		Euro	2,356	2,523	2,562	2,664	2,652
		PPS	5,596	5,798	5,842	5,913	5,919
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	79.61	81.70	80.31	80.62	79.80
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	23.81	23.76	23.27	23.19	23.03

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 27 Statistical Region Center, Regional Indicator

Regional Indicators		Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Gross Value Added		**Mln ALL**	**474,632**	**504,342**	**511,989**	**517,345**	**530,815**
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	7.8	9.0	9.8	10.4	10.8
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	9.0	12.1	11.6	10.8	11.2
F	Construction	%	21.7	18.8	16.5	14.6	13.1
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest	%	22.3	24.0	22.4	21.6	21.8
J	Communications	%	6.7	5.1	6.7	6.4	5.4
K	Financial and insurance activities		3.8	4,0	4.4	3.8	3.4
L	Real estate activities	%	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.6
M+N	Proffesional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	5.1	4.8	4.3	6.7	8.0
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.6	11.6	12.6	14.4	14.4
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.2
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mln ALL	548,546	592,266	587,416	597,121	608,429
		Mln Euro	4,154	4,298	4,186	4,295	4,338
		PPS	9,868	9,877	9,543	9,531	9,681
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	47.95	47.78	45.16	44.80	45.05
GDP, in basic price		Mln ALL	535,898	561,897	595,549	594,311	606,576
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	3.7	2.4	0.6	1.2	1.6
GDP per capita		Thous. ALL	522	557	545	548	557
		Euro	3,951	4,041	3,882	3,943	3,973
		PPS	9,386	9,286	8,850	8,751	8,868
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	133.53	130.85	121.66	119.30	119.56
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	39.94	38.06	35.26	34.32	34.51

2013* Semi-Final

Tab. 28 Statistical Region South, Regional Indicator

Regional Indicators		Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Gross Value Added		**Mln ALL**	**278,441**	**306,652**	**348,861**	**360,639**	**368,418**
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; Fishing	%	35.1	35.8	33.8	33.0	34.2
B+C+D+E	Industry	%	11.9	15.2	16.7	17.4	19.4
F	Construction	%	13.0	10.5	11.4	10.7	9.6
G+H+I	Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and household goods, hotels and rest	%	14.1	11.9	15.1	17.1	14.5
J	Communications	%	4.3	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
K	Financial and insurance activities		1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
L	Real estate activities	%	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.3
M+N	Proffesional activities, science, technical, administrative and other services supporting	%	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
O+P+Q	Public administration activities, protection, education, health and social security	%	11.0	11.6	10.6	10.3	10.6
R+S+T+U	Other services	%	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.1	1.0
Gross Domestic Product, in current prices		Mln ALL	321,802	344,275	401,617	416,251	422,287
		Mln Euro	2,437	2,499	2,862	2,994	3,011
		PPS	5,789	5,741	6,524	6,644	6,719
Gross Domestic Product, AL = 100		%	28.13	27.77	30.88	31.23	31.27
GDP, in basic price		Mln ALL	316,229	331,192	378,270	407,391	421,162
Growth Rate of Regional GDP		%	2.7	2.9	9.9	1.4	1.2
GDP per capita		Thous. ALL	323	352	418	439	446
		Euro	2,445	2,556	2,981	3,155	3,183
		PPS	5,808	5,873	6,797	7,002	7,104
GDP per capita, AL = 100		%	82.62	82.75	93.44	95.46	95.79
GDP per capita in PPS, EU28 = 100		%	24.71	24.07	27.08	27.46	27.64

2013* Semi-Final

CONSUMER PRICE

Introduction

The consumer price index, abbreviated as CPI, measures the change over time in the prices of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by households. It is an important measure of **inflation** in Albania.

CPIs aim to cover the whole set of goods and services consumed within the territory of a country by the population. To do this, a representative set is selected; the so-called "consumer basket". Consumer goods and services include, for example, food and beverages, products for personal hygiene, newspapers and periodicals, expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels, health, transport, communications, education, restaurants and hotels.

The Consumer Price Index is used for different purposes:

- As a deflators for the National Account
- As a deflator for calculations of volume indices
- As a target variable for macro-economic policy, especially
- For indexation of wages, pension fund and other revenues,
- Monetary policy of the central bank of Albania.

Main statistical findings

Indices - changing on time

The yearly rate in 2010 rose by 3.6 %, followed in 2011 with 3.4 %, and in 2012 by 2.0 %. On the other hand the lower yearly rate was noticed in 2014 by 1.6 %.

Analyzing this indicator by main groups of expenditures, the highest yearly average changes in 2011 by 11.8 % was noticed on the "Alcoholic beverage and tobacco" group.
On the other hand the lowest value in 2014 was noticed in the "Health" group by -4.5 %.

The average yearly change in 2014 is 1.6 %. The highest price changes by 7.0 %, was noticed in the "Alcoholic beverage and tobacco" group, followed by "Goods and different service" group by 6.7 %, "Food and nonalcoholic beverage" groups by 2.2 %, etc. Meanwhile the lowest price was noticed in the "Health" group by 4.5 %, followed by "Clothing and footwear" group by 1.9 %., etc.

Source of information
Consumer price are collected from regional statistics (11counties) on selected retail outlets.

Definitation

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

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

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

Tab. 1 Average CPI by main groups

December 2007=100

COICOP		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
000000	**Total of all items**	**107.1**	**110.8**	**113.0**	**115.2**	**117.1**
1	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	111.4	116.2	119.0	124.0	126.8
2	Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco	109.9	122.8	125.6	130.0	139.1
3	Clothing and footwear	93.2	91.4	89.4	86.1	84.5
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fules	108.9	111.9	112.9	113.2	114.7
5	Furniture household and maintenance	101.0	101.9	103.3	103.9	103.3
6	Medical care	111.3	119.9	123.2	122.7	117.3
8	Communication	81.1	81.3	81.3	81.7	81.4
9	Recreation and culture	110.9	112.1	114.0	114.7	114.9
10	Education service	105.7	105.8	107.5	109.1	112.9
11	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	104.3	105.6	107.5	109.8	112.1
12	Goods and varios services	102.9	103.2	109.3	108.9	116.1

Fig. 1 Monthly rate of CPI
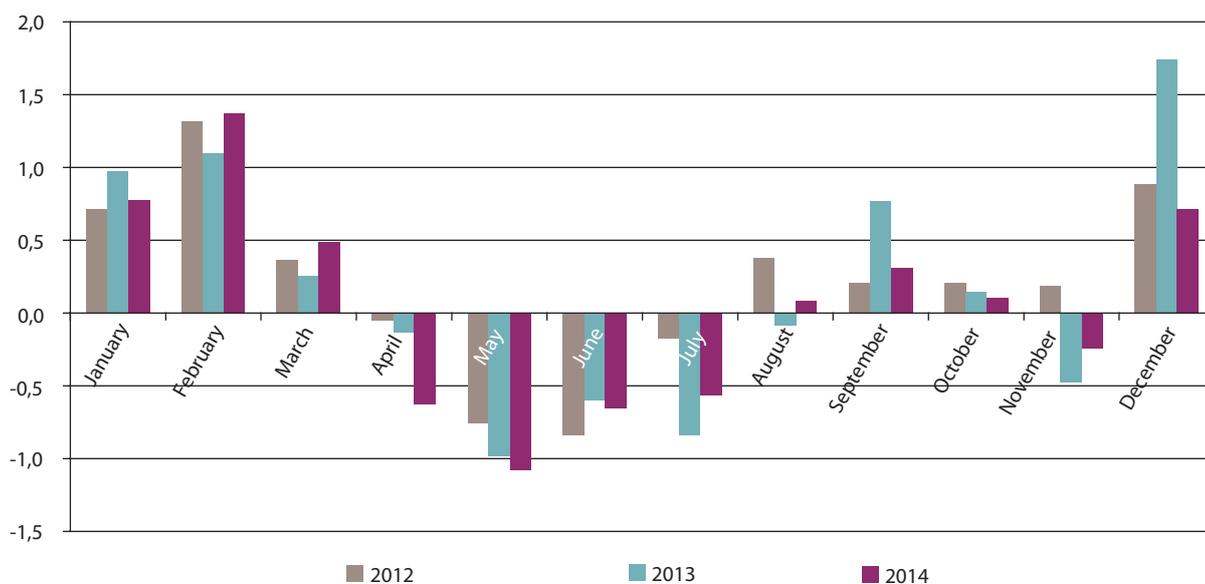
Tab. 2 Average CPI by main groups and soubgroups

Previous year =100

COICOP		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
000000	**Total of all items**	**103.6**	**103.4**	**102.0**	**101.9**	**101.6**
01.	**Food and non-alcoholic beverages**	**105.2**	**104.4**	**102.4**	**104.2**	**102.2**
01.1.	Food	105.3	104.5	102.3	104.3	102.4
01.1.1.	Bread and cereals	100.7	112.1	100.9	101.0	98.8
01.1.2.	Meat	102.1	103.1	102.2	101.0	100.1
01.1.3.	Fish	104.9	103.6	101.3	101.4	100.0
01.1.4.	Milk, cheese and eggs	103.0	105.1	104.8	100.9	100.6
01.1.5.	Oils and fats	102.2	110.7	100.6	99.8	94.2
01.1.6.	Fruits	104.6	107.8	111.7	111.7	110.9
01.1.7.	Vegetables included potatoes	119.5	91.1	97.4	121.3	112.4
01.1.8.	Sugar, jam honey, syrup, chocolates and sweets	111.3	109.8	99.8	95.5	96.3
01.1.9.	N.e.c. Food	102.2	104.2	101.2	100.1	98.8
01.2.	Non-acoholic beverages	103.0	102.8	102.6	102.5	98.2
01.2.1.	Coffee, tea and cacao	101.1	107.0	104.7	107.2	97.5
01.2.2.	Mineral water beverages and soft beverages	104.0	100.7	101.6	99.9	98.6
02.	**Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco**	**105.5**	**111.8**	**102.3**	**103.5**	**107.0**
02.1.	Alcoholic beverages	102.4	103.7	102.1	101.2	100.6
02.2.	Tobacco	108.5	119.2	102.4	105.3	111.9
03.	**Clothing and footwear**	**98.5**	**98.1**	**97.8**	**96.3**	**98.1**
03.1.	Clothing	99.2	99.0	98.0	96.1	97.8
03.1.2.1	Men's clothing	97.8	98.1	97.8	92.7	96.5
03.1.2.2.	Women's clothing	99.4	98.8	97.2	95.8	95.0
03.1.2.3.	Children's clothing	100.3	100.3	99.2	99.5	101.5
03.2.	Footwear	96.8	95.7	97.2	97.1	99.0
03.2.1.1.	Men's footwear	97.3	95.1	96.2	95.5	96.7
03.2.1.2.	Women's footwear	93.3	92.8	96.5	96.0	100.4
03.2.1.3.	Children's footwear	98.1	98.5	97.8	99.4	101.6
04.	**Housing, water,electricity, gas and other fules**	**103.6**	**102.8**	**100.9**	**100.3**	**101.3**
04.1	Rent	100.9	102.1	100.5	99.1	100.1
04.3	Maintenance	100.8	101.1	99.9	101.3	102.4
04.4	Supplying with water	123.4	105.1	119.0	104.2	100.8
04.5	Fuel and power	108.4	104.5	100.5	99.9	100.1

Tab. 2 Average CPI by main groups and soubgroups

Previous year=100

COICOP		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
05.	**Furniture household and maintenance**	**100.5**	**100.9**	**101.4**	**100.6**	**99.4**
05.1.	Decor furniture, carpet, floor coverings and repairs	99.6	100.1	100.6	99.9	98.3
05.1.1.	Furniture and major household equipment	99.6	100.2	100.6	99.8	98.1
05.1.2.	Carpet and other floor coverings	99.5	99.0	101.6	100.6	100.7
05.2	Household textiles	100.7	102.3	100.7	99.3	102.0
05.3	Household appliances	100.4	100.4	100.5	101.5	98.4
05.3.1.2.	Washing, drying and dishwshing machine	99.9	99.0	101.4	103.4	97.5
05.3.1.3.	Cooking equipment	101.8	100.3	100.2	100.6	96.2
05.3.1.4.	Heats and air condition	99.9	100.4	102.4	101.6	98.5
05.4	Glasswares. table-cloths and kitchen utensils	100.1	100.1	100.6	101.0	101.2
05.6.	Goods and services for household maintenance	102.6	102.7	100.9	99.8	101.2
06.	**Medical care**	**106.9**	**107.8**	**102.8**	**99.6**	**95.5**
06.1	Medicments and other pharmaceutical product	104.5	106.0	103.1	99.1	94.7
06.2	Medical, premedical and dental services	118.0	116.0	101.6	101.6	101.2
06.3	Hospital services	108.6	108.2	102.4	100.0	94.0
07.	**Transport**	**104.7**	**105.9**	**104.4**	**100.0**	**100.8**
07.1	Purchase of transport vehicles	103.5	102.1	103.0	100.5	99.4
07.2	Equipment operations of personal transportation	108.5	110.9	105.1	99.5	101.4
07.3	Transport services	100.0	100.8	104.0	100.3	100.7
08.	**Communication**	**100.4**	**100.2**	**100.0**	**100.5**	**99.6**
08.1.1.	Mail service	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
09.	**Recreation and culture**	**100.2**	**101.1**	**101.7**	**100.6**	**100.2**
09.1.	Audiovisual, photografic equipment and their repair	98.0	97.8	97.0	97.4	100.0
09.4	Entertaiment and cultural services	98.7	99.1	100.7	100.1	98.9
09.5.	Newspapers, books and scholar equipment	101.8	101.8	102.8	101.5	101.6
10.	**Education service**	**103.0**	**100.1**	**101.6**	**101.5**	**103.5**
11.	**Hotels, coffe - house and restaurants**	**101.3**	**101.3**	**101.7**	**102.2**	**102.1**
11.1.	Catering	101.3	101.2	101.8	102.4	102.2
11.2	Accommodation booking service	101.8	102.0	101.2	100.8	101.4
12.	**Goods and varios services**	**101.6**	**100.3**	**105.9**	**99.6**	**106.7**
12.1	Personal care	101.2	101.9	102.2	101.8	101.3

Tab. 3 Average CPI by main groups

COICOP		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
000000	**Total of all items**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.6**
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.2	4.4	2.4	4.2	2.2
2	Alcoholic bevereges and tobacco	5.5	11.8	2.3	3.5	7.0
3	Clothing and footwear	-1.5	-1.9	-2.2	-3.7	-1.9
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fules	3.6	2.8	0.9	0.3	1.3
5	Furniture household and maintenance	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.6	-0.6
6	Medical care	6.9	7.8	2.8	-0.4	-4.5
7	Transport	4.7	5.9	4.4	0.0	0.8
8	Communication	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	-0.4
9	Recreation and culture	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.2
10	Education service	3.0	0.1	1.6	1.5	3.5
11	Hotels, coffe-house and restaurants	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1
12	Goods and varios services	1.6	0.3	5.9	-0.4	6.7

Fig. 2 Average yearly rate of CPI
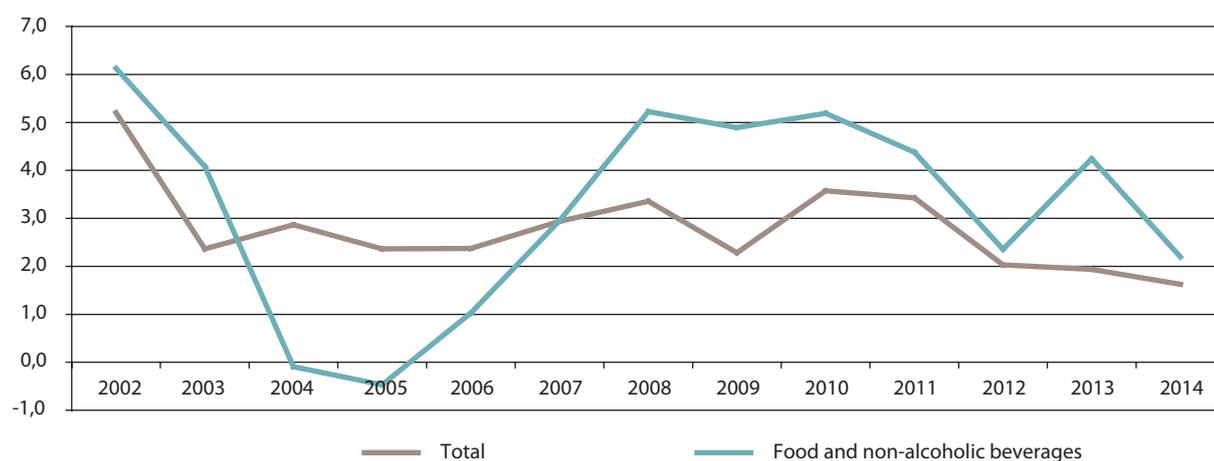
STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER

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. 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 Register of Enterprises. From 2010 is maintaining also Local Unite Register

Business register hold all non-agricultural legal unit (enterprises and institutions) that perform their economic activity inside Albanian territory. SBR is build 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 is based on: administrative sources provided by General Directory of Taxation (GDT) and till 2007 by National Registration Centre (NRC) and surveys conducted by INSTAT and other statistical agencies.

Business Register has information on enterprise unit and 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".
SBR that INSTAT update and maintained based on assumes Legal Unit=Enterprise and enterprise have one or more local unit.

The variables of Business Register are broadly divided into these categories:
- Identification variables (ID number , Legal form, Ownership, Name, Address, Communication (Tel, Fax, etc.)
- Stratification variables (Main economic activity, Size by employed, Geographical location, Institutional sektor)
- Demographic variables (Date of creation, Date of cessation)

Statistical Register of Enterprises maintains information on legal persons whose existence is recognized by law, regardless of the individuals or institutions which may own or are members of them, as well as natural persons engaged in an economic activity in their own right. Criteria for determining the legal form of enterprises are defined by law. The main source for the legal form of enterprises is the National Registration Centre (NRC) and the General Directory of Taxation (GDT) which recorded each subject that have obligation to register, according to the Albanian legislation. Upon completion of the registration procedure acquire legal personality, at the same time become part of the statistical business register.

Tab. 1 Active enterprises by legal form

End of the year

Legal form	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**103,038**	**109,039**	**106,837**	**111,083**	**112,537**
Physical person	80,863	85,675	82,576	84,955	85,654
Juridical person	22,175	23,364	24,261	26,128	26,883
Limited Liability Companies	17,642	18,539	19,341	20,760	21,153
Joint Stock Companies	725	791	850	880	874
Public Enterprises (no JSC)	931	940	927	936	941
Public Administration	758	760	704	720	768
NGO, Intern, Organization	1,593	1,776	1,858	2,110	2,378
Other Companies	526	558	581	722	769

Ownership of the enterprises provides distribution information public or private enterprises or even further: Albanian-owned enterprises, foreigners or Albanian in cooperation with foreigners. Foreign direct investments are an important factor for economic growth and financial stability of the country, emphasizing the importance of producing statistics on the ownership of enterprises.

Tab. 2 Active enterprises by ownership

End of the year

Ownership	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**103,038**	**109,039**	**106,837**	**111,083**	**112,537**
Albanian Enterprises	99,897	105,241	102,806	106,429	107,291
Foreigner and Joint (Albanian + Foreign) enterprises	3,141	3,798	4,031	4,654	5,246

Statistical Business Register updates and prepares statistical data on economic activity according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 2), which is the four-digit level classification of economic activities performed by enterprises. This nomenclature was adopted by the Council of Ministers, no.320, dated 28.05.2014. This classification is translation and adaptation of the Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Community NACE Rev. 2. Implementation of NACE Rev. 2 nomenclature as an essential element of the Integrated System of International Classifications of Economic Activity was realized since SBR frozen, year 2005.

Enterprise size is determined by the number of employed based on Law No. 8957 dated 17.10.2002 "For small and medium enterprises, SMEs" amended by Law No. 10042 dated 22.12.2008. Statistical data on the size of enterprises provide a clear view of the role and contribution of SMEs to the economy.

In statistical business register also continue efforts to produce gender statistics. The number of women who own or run an enterprise are available to users. In a time of challenges and economic reforms, when policy makers have begun to focus more and more importance and attention needed for women entrepreneurs, not only for the contribution they can make to the economy, but the difference they make in leading entrepreneurs and society as key to the progress of society, are necessary the statistics for women entrepreneurs.

Main statistical findings

At the end of year 2014 are 112,537 active companies, of which 17,377 are new enterprises. There is a consistency of enterprises where the average rate of creation of new enterprises over the past 5 years is about 13 %.

Tab. 3 Active enterprises, New creation and Birth rate

End of the year

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Active enterprises	103,038	109,039	106,837	111,083	112,537
New creation	16,469	12,905	12,828	12,131	17,377
Birth rate in %	15.98	11.8	12.0	10.9	15.4
Active local unit	109,252	118,657	118,578	123,332	124,508
Active enterprises for 10,000 inhabitans	362	387	383	384	389
Active enterprises with female owner/administrator in %	26.5	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.5

Fig. 1 Active enterprises, New creation and Birth rate
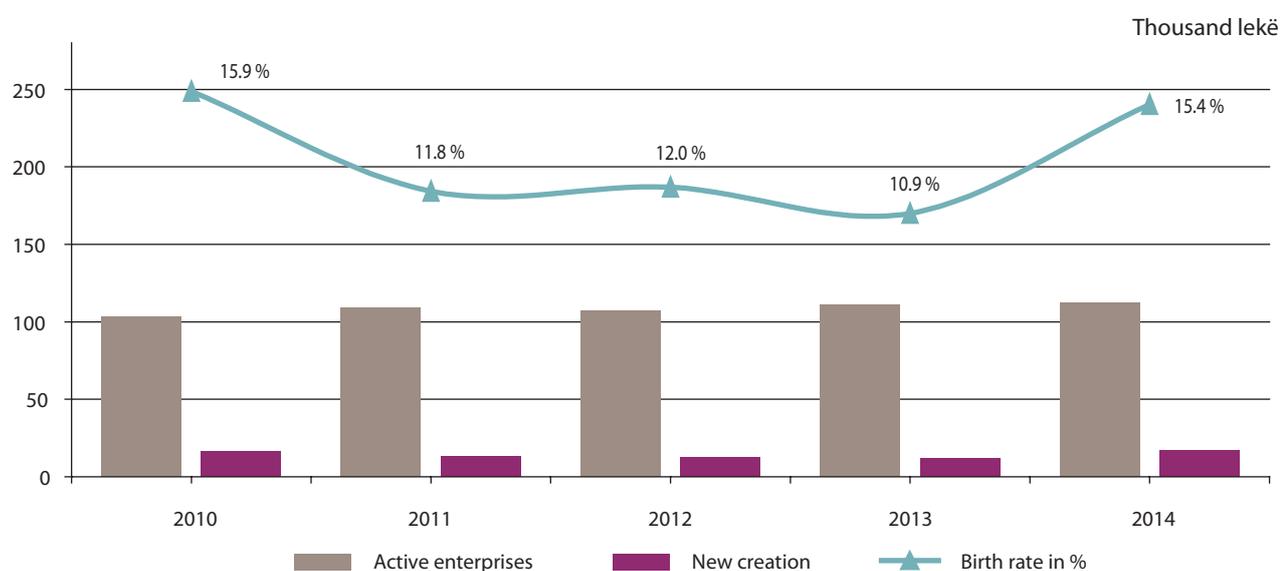
In the structure of enterprises by economic activity continue to be the dominant producers of services, an average of 85%.

Enterprises with main economic activity "Trade" dominate the economy with 40% of total enterprises.

Tab. 4 Active enterprises by economic activity

End of the year

Economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**103.038**	**109.039**	**106.837**	**111.083**	**112.537**
Producers of goods	**16.049**	**17.099**	**16.413**	**16.842**	**16.989**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.700	1.932	1.775	1.690	2.260
Industry	9.898	10.354	9.886	10.333	10.154
Construction	4.451	4.813	4.752	4.819	4.575
Producers of services	**86.989**	**91.940**	**90.424**	**94.241**	**95.548**
Trade	43.325	45.214	43.851	44.878	44.969
Transport and storage	8.307	8.505	7.961	8.024	7.562
Accommodation and food service activities	15.674	17.113	16.888	17.825	18.061
Information and communication	2.009	2.270	2.330	2.495	2.590
Other Services	17.674	18.838	19.394	21.019	22.366

Fig. 2 Active enterprises by economic activity
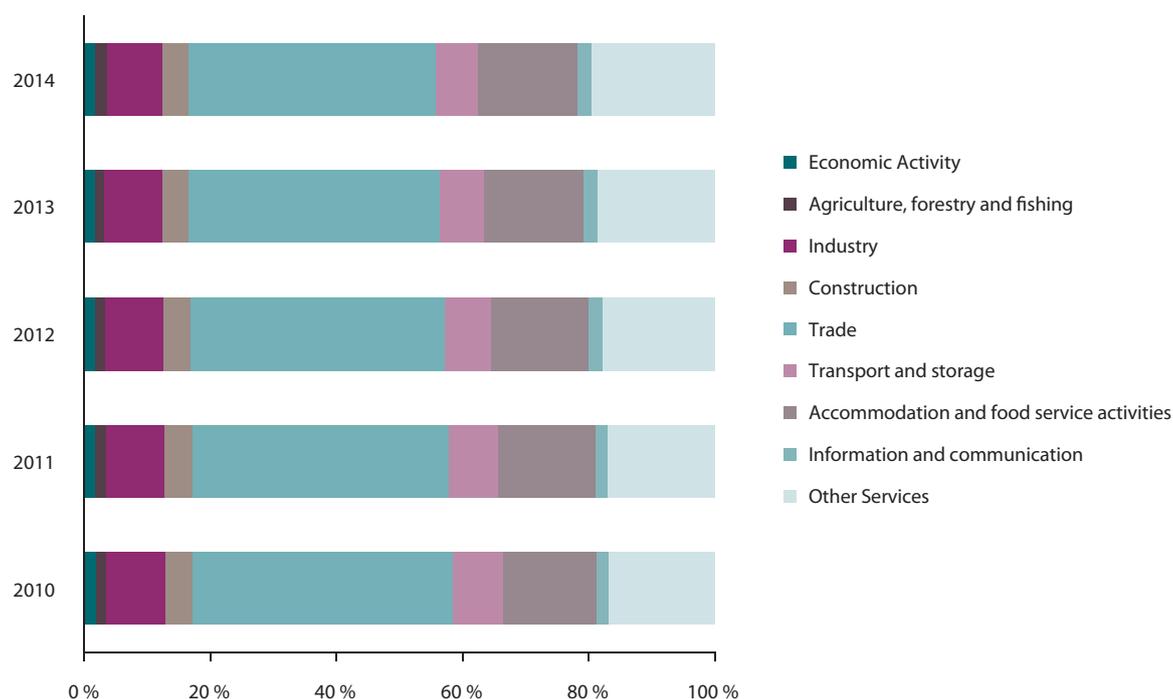
Another feature is the concentration of their enterprises by geographic area. In Tirana prefecture where the average population is 27 % of total inhabits population operating approximately 41 % of total active enterprises. The growing number of the resident population in Tirana prefecture in the last 5 years, always accompanied by an increased number of active enterprises in this prefecture.

Tab. 5 Active enterprises by prefectures

					End of the year
Prefectures	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Total	**103,038**	**109,039**	**106,837**	**111,083**	**112,537**
Berat	4,366	4,545	4,470	4,557	4,302
Dibër	2,097	2,142	1,945	2,077	2,164
Durrës	12,316	12,918	11,625	10,599	9,578
Elbasan	6,972	7,611	7,311	7,442	7,859
Fier	9,416	9,924	9,527	9,830	9,693
Gjirokastër	2,926	3,022	2,642	2,814	2,681
Korçë	6,673	6,843	6,610	6,728	7,311
Kukës	998	1,053	986	1,062	1,068
Lezhë	2,844	3,104	2,954	3,189	3,388
Shkodër	6,258	6,607	6,543	5,945	5,446
Tiranë	39,656	42,117	43,295	47,477	49,467
Vlorë	8,516	9,153	8,929	9,363	9,580

Tab. 5.1 New enterprises by prefectures

End of the year

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**16,469**	**12,905**	**12,828**	**12,131**	**17,377**
Berat	671	442	447	352	670
Dibër	275	171	132	164	253
Durrës	1,593	1,474	1,396	1,088	1,836
Elbasan	1,340	785	710	715	940
Fier	1,553	1,037	817	863	1,577
Gjirokastër	433	332	282	235	389
Korçë	839	690	693	573	952
Kukës	123	98	100	110	243
Lezhë	470	373	315	332	869
Shkodër	1,002	843	909	547	1,141
Tiranë	6,753	5,355	5,885	6,107	7,053
Vlorë	1,417	1,305	1,142	1,045	1,454

About 90 % of enterprises are micro-enterprises with 1- 4 employed. Large enterprises with 50 or more employed, representing are about 1.2 % of total active enterprises, but their contribution to employment is very significant, approximately 26 %.

Tab. 6 Active enterprises by activity and size

End of the year

Group by the number of employed	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**103,038**	**109,039**	**106,837**	**111,083**	**112,537**
1-4	92,798	97,836	95,520	99,782	101,025
5-9	5,018	5,194	5,636	5,235	5,387
10-49	4,078	4,744	4,439	4,660	4,647
50+	1,144	1,265	1,242	1,406	1,478
Producers of goods	**16,049**	**17,099**	**16,413**	**16,842**	**16,989**
1-4	12,198	12,991	12,592	13,071	13,273
5-9	1,791	1,717	1,718	1,565	1,603
10-49	1,649	1,923	1,650	1,681	1,562
50+	411	468	453	525	551
Producers of services	**86,989**	**91,940**	**90,424**	**94,241**	**95,548**
1-4	80,600	84,845	82,928	86,711	87,752
5-9	3,227	3,477	3,918	3,670	3,784
10-49	2,429	2,821	2,789	2,979	3,085
50+	733	797	789	881	927

During 2010-2014 percentage of active enterprises leaded or owned by woman is increased from 26.4 % to 28.5 %. At the end of 2014 are 17,377 new active enterprises and 31% of them leaded or owned by women and 69 % by men.

The percentage of new enterprises leaded or owned by women has been relatively stable. Compared to the total active enterprises leaded or owned by women, there is a slight increase, an indicator of women's initiatives to create their own enterprises.

Tab. 7 Active and new enterprises by gender of owner/administrator

				End of the year	
	2010	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
New enterprises with women owner/administrator, %	31.4	31.2	30.1	29.3	31.0
New enterprises with men owner/administrator, %	68.6	68.8	69.9	70.7	69.0
Active enterprises, number	103,038	109,039	106,837	111,083	112,537

Fig. 3 New enterprises by gender of owners/administrator

New enterprises with owner/administrator male

New enterprises with owner/administrator female

FOREIGN TRADE

Introduction

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

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

During the 5-years period (2010-2014) the export of goods increased, while import of goods has been fluctuating (ups and downs). During this period, the annual average of export increased 20.8 %. While imports decreased during 2012-2013 and increased in other years. In 2010-2014 the annual average of import increased about 5.4 %. During this period, the trade deficit has improved, decreased about 1.3 %.

In 2014, the export increased by 3.8 % and imports by 6.7 %, compared with the previous year. The trade deficit increased about 9.4 % in 2014. The percentage of coverage is 46.3 %, while last year this indicator was 47.6 %.

Fig. 1 Foreign trade of goods 2010-2014
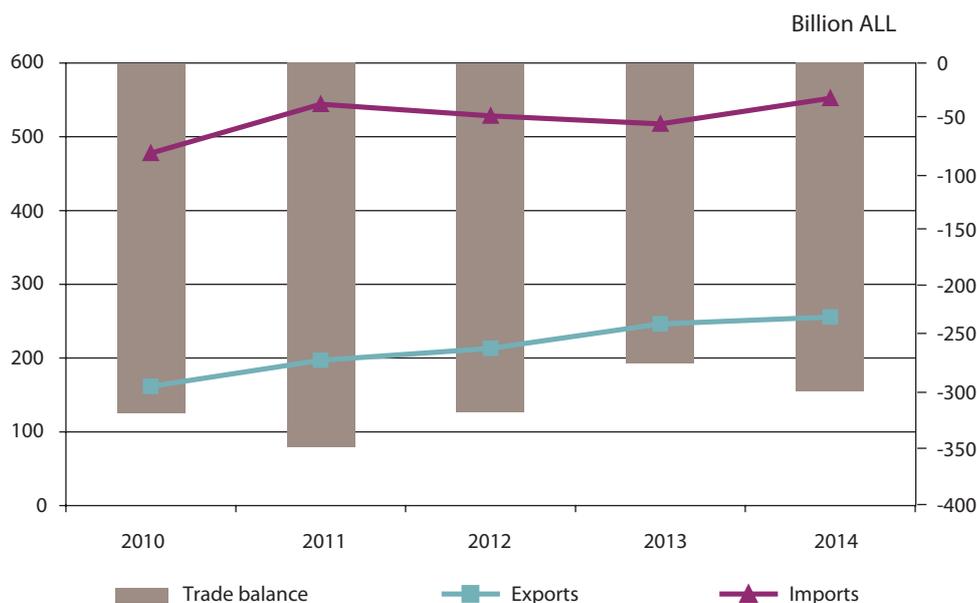
Foreign Trade by group of products

The products that dominated the exports for the 5 years period (2010-2014) were manufactured products exports. For 2014 the most exported product groups are: "Manufactured products" with 56.0 %, "Minerals fuels and lubrificants" with 25.2 %, "Crude materials" with 9.0 %. During the 2010-2014 period the group of products with the largest growth in exports are: "Minerals fuels and lubrificants " occupying 25.2 % of exports by 18.0 % that occupied in 2010, "Food, beverage and tobacco" occupying 5.1 % of exports by 4.5 % share for 2010 and "Chemical products" occupying 0.9 % of exports by 0.5 % that occupied in 2010 .

Fig. 2 Exports by several commodity groups

Billion ALL

Fig. 3 Imports by several group of goods
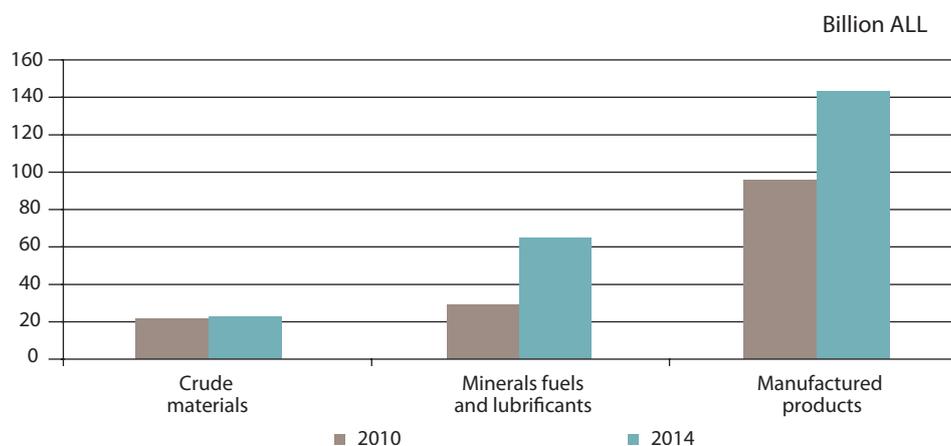
The group of products that dominated the imports for the 5 years period (2010-2014) are: "Manufactured products" with 33.9 %, "Transport machinery and equipments" with 18.7 %, "Food, beverage, tobacco" with 15.6 % and "Minerals fuels and lubrificants" with 15.5 %. During the 2010-2014 period the group of products with the largest growth in imports are: "Minerals fuels and lubrificants " occupying 15.5 % of imports by 13.8 % that occupied in 2010, "Chemical products" occupying 11.5 % of imports by 10.1 % that occupied in 2010 and "Crude materials" occupying 3.7 % of imports by 3.5 % share for 2010.

Billion ALL

Foreign Trade by partner countries

During this period (2010-2014), exports in absolute terms increased significantly to Italy, Greece, Kosovo and Turkey. Compared with five years ago, maps of Albanian exports is significantly diversify. In 2014, exports with Italy occupy 52 % of total exports, from 50.8 % in 2010; with Kosovo occupy 7.3 % of total exports from 6.2 % in 2010; with Spain occupy 6.5 % of total exports from 3.5 % in 2010; with Greece occupy 3.5 % of total exports from 5.4 % in 2010.

During the period 2010-2014, referring the specific weight, in exports, Italy as the first partner, has an increasing trend; Kosovo has an increasing trend up to 2012, decreasing in 2013 increasing in 2014. Spain has an increasing trend up to 2013 and decreasing in 2014. Greece has an increasing

trend up to 2011, decreasing up to 2013 and increasing again in 2014.

Partner with the largest weight in exports with Albania is Italy that occupies 52 % in 2014 from 46.3 % in 2013. Second largest trade partner in exports for 2014, is Kosovo that occupies 7.3% of total exports. Last year, the weight of Albanian exports to Kosovo was 6.6 %. Exports to Spain in 2014 occupied 6.5 % of exports, from 9.8 % in 2013. The fourth trade partner for the weight of exports is Malta which occupies 6.2 % of the total exports in 2014 from 6,7 % in 2013. Other countries that occupied a significant weight in the structure of exports in 2014 were: Turkey with 3.9 %, Greece with 3.5 %, China with 3.4 %, Germany 2.8 %, etc.

Fig. 4 Main partners in exports

Billion ALL
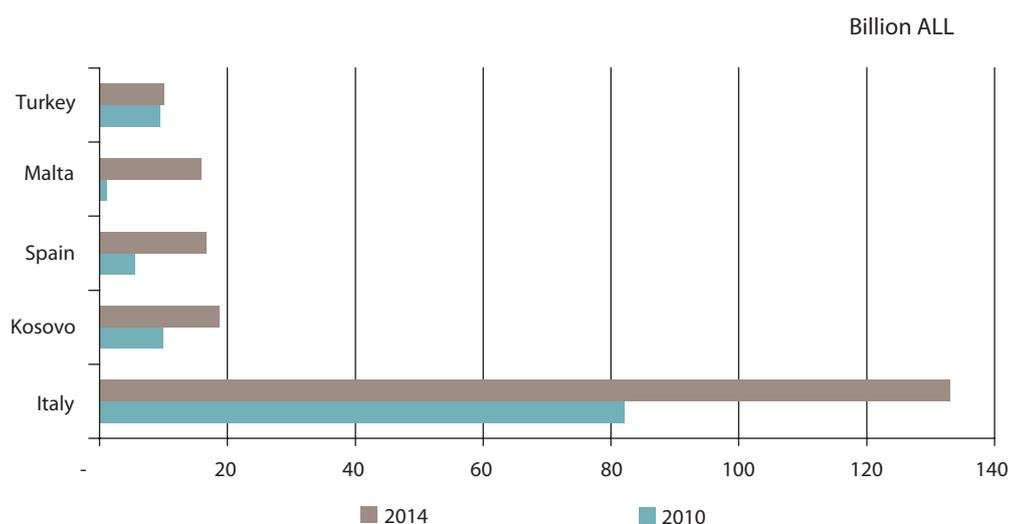
Weight of imports from Italy has continued to grow over the last five years, reaching 29.8 % in 2014 from 28.2 % of total imports in 2010. While imports from Greece have decreased from 13.1 % in 2010 in 9.4 % in 2014.

During the period 2010-2014, referring the specific weight, in imports, Italy as the first partner, has an increasing trend up to 2013 decreasing in 2014. Greece has a decreasing trend up to 2013 increasing in 2014. Turkey has an increasing trend in this period. China has an increasing trend, except 2012 that has a decreased of imports.

In 2014, partner with the largest weight in imports is Italy with 29.8 % from 32.9 % in 2013. The second partner is Greece with 9.4 % of imports from 8.8 % in 2013. China is the third trading partner for the weight in imports with 7.3 % of the total in 2014 from 6.8% in 2013, followed by Turkey with 7.1 % of imports in 2014 from 6.4 % in 2013. Other countries with a largest weight in the structure of import in 2014 were: Germany with 6.0 %, Serbia with 4.3 %, Switzerland 3.1 %, US 2.4 %, etc.

Fig. 5 Main partners in imports

Billion ALL
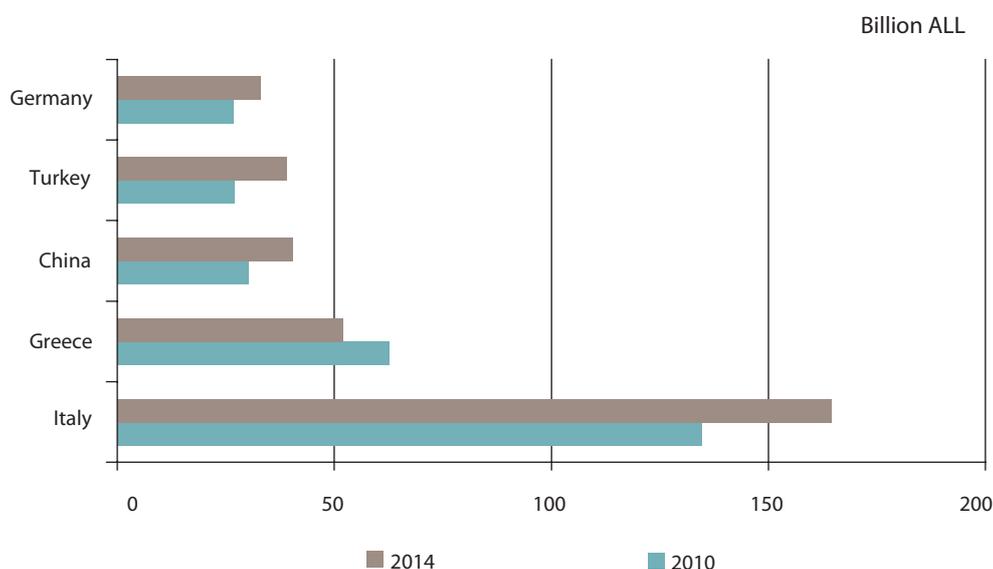
In 2014 exports to the EU countries occupied 77.4 % of exports increasing by 4.8 %, compared with previous year; while exports to Euro zone countries occupied 74.9 % of exports increasing by 4.7 %, compared with previous year.

In 2014 imports from the EU countries for 2014 occupied 61.1 % of imports increasing by 1.4 %, compared with previous year; while imports from Euro zone countries occupied 53.1 % of imports increasing by 0.6 %, compared with previous year.

Source of data

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign trade statistics record all goods, which are added or subtracted from the material stock resources of a country by imports or exports entering or leaving a territory of a country.

Goods to be includes in the foreign trade statistics include non-monetary gold, not-emitted "barter" agreements, goods traded on government account and food and other humanitarian aids.

Goods simply being transported through a country (transit goods) temporarily admitted or withdrawn (inward or outward processed goods) do not add or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the foreign trade statistics. Goods to be excluded from the international merchandise trade statistics include monetary gold, emitted banknotes securities and coins in circulation, temporarily admitted goods, transit goods, etc. INSTAT collects, processes and distributes statistics of foreign trade of goods in accordance with the Law on Statistics, Statistical Officer Programme (SAP) and in line with the recommendations of the United Nations, included in the "international Trade Statistics concepts and definitions" manual , published in 1998, revised in 2014, where Eurostat methodology is based too. Concepts and methods are adapted to integrate statistics on foreign trade of goods internationally.

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

Definitions

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

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

Trade Balance - Is the difference beetwen exports and imports.

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

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

EU countries:

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

Euro zone countries:

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

Tab. 1 Foreign trade of goods 2010-2014

Million ALL

Years	Exports	Imports	Trade balance	Trade volume	% of coverage
2010	161,548	477,768	-316,220	639,315	34
2011	196,897	544,004	-347,107	740,901	36
2012	213,030	528,490	-315,460	741,520	40
2013	246,391	517,378	-270,987	763,769	48
2014	255,759	552,279	-296,520	808,038	46

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

Million ALL

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Exports Total	**161,548**	**196,897**	**213,030**	**246,391**	**255,759**
Food, beverage, tobacco	7,327	7,990	9,533	10,978	13,018
Crude materials	21,380	25,812	26,047	26,583	22,897
Minerals fuels and lubrificants	28,998	41,650	56,640	76,366	64,569
Chemical products	831	1,942	1,330	1,854	2,371
Manufactured products	95,837	111,360	111,074	121,960	143,122
Transport machinery and equipments	6,536	7,630	7,610	8,225	9,203
Imports Total	**477,768**	**544,004**	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,279**
Food, beverage, tobacco	80,390	83,862	84,914	85,938	86,106
Crude materials	16,836	21,734	13,961	13,065	20,680
Minerals fuels and lubrificants	65,871	95,580	105,223	88,504	85,538
Chemical products	48,330	52,687	57,987	59,825	63,657
Manufactured products	170,942	176,937	164,207	169,247	187,193
Transport machinery and equipments	89,528	106,292	95,023	95,240	103,089
Trade balance Total	**-316,220**	**-347,107**	**-315,460**	**-270,987**	**-296,520**
Food, beverage, tobacco	-73,063	-75,872	-75,380	-74,960	-73,088
Crude materials	4,544	4,078	12,086	13,518	2,216
Minerals fuels and lubrificants	-36,873	-53,930	-48,583	-12,138	-20,969
Chemical products	-47,500	-50,745	-56,656	-57,971	-61,286
Manufactured products	-75,105	-65,577	-53,133	-47,288	-44,071
Transport machinery and equipments	-82,992	-98,661	-87,413	-87,016	-93,887

Tab. 3 Exports by partner countries

Million ALL

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU countries	**113,475**	**143,463**	**161,154**	**189,037**	**198,060**
Austria	1,659	2,342	2,584	1,253	1,962
Belgium	412	703	622	193	404
Bulgaria	1,636	2,438	2,763	2,321	2,751
Czech Republic	1,623	1,040	570	951	796
Denmark	45	58	63	363	138
Estonia	9	5	-	2	11
Finland	17	11	11	3	16
France	1,568	1,079	1,526	5,246	2,757
Germany	4,437	5,745	6,611	9,461	7,209
Greece	8,741	9,978	9,461	7,776	8,848
Netherlands	1,104	1,430	2,151	1,699	2,287
Hungary	51	97	67	125	233
Ireland	2	0	1	5	12
Italy	82,114	104,998	108,865	114,153	133,046
Croatia	252	309	408	380	342
Latvia	15	20	55	54	22
Lithuania	21	37	52	28	11
Luxembourg	892	495	425	420	339
Malta	1,226	4,684	3,835	16,540	15,906
United Kingdom	247	161	236	1,450	442
Poland	25	71	87	124	886
Portugal	8	7	7	30	10
Cyprus	48	11	8	12	1,155
Romania	84	320	365	393	880
Slovakia	62	62	60	114	632
Slovenia	1,459	208	553	1,769	164
Spain	5,589	7,010	19,693	24,088	16,684
Sweden	129	142	76	84	119
Euro Zone	109,383	138,826	156,519	182,845	191,474
China	8,867	4,903	5,744	11,455	8,738
Kosovo	10,008	14,657	17,369	16,292	18,774
Montenegro	1,248	1,684	1,793	3,173	3,520
Macedonia	2,667	4,149	4,152	4,397	5,301
Serbia	1,951	3,597	1,647	2,247	1,608
USA	2,379	2,006	1,037	1,129	1,463
Turkey	9,573	14,484	13,464	9,223	10,094
Switzerland	6,692	5,279	2,041	4,361	1,937
Others	4,686	2,676	4,629	5,078	6,264
Total	**161,548**	**196,897**	**213,030**	**246,391**	**255,759**

Tab. 4 Imports by partner countries

Million ALL

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU countries	**317,518**	**354,974**	**334,092**	**332,877**	**337,442**
Austria	7,656	9,983	6,889	6,185	6,408
Belgium	2,349	2,799	2,110	2,396	2,403
Bulgaria	8,510	6,916	6,838	8,601	7,790
Czech Republic	6,754	8,070	5,553	4,112	3,513
Denmark	811	510	430	509	1,078
Estonia	15	3	17	50	58
Finland	1,533	2,584	1,619	1,693	1,389
France	10,417	13,089	8,458	15,528	10,690
Germany	26,768	31,163	31,937	30,002	32,964
Greece	62,617	57,796	50,117	45,700	52,058
Netherlands	4,634	4,472	2,449	3,380	4,272
Hungary	4,184	5,110	4,138	4,322	4,475
Ireland	1,604	1,463	1,489	1,542	1,980
Italy	134,569	166,045	168,372	170,445	164,419
Croatia	9,197	6,988	6,973	5,818	6,144
Latvia	36	52	42	72	133
Lithuania	79	120	174	251	346
Luxembourg	50	23	25	49	32
Malta	244	174	283	336	283
United Kingdom	6,980	5,975	5,322	4,154	5,500
Poland	6,758	6,589	7,106	7,803	7,987
Portugal	321	469	347	579	748
Cyprus	328	417	190	234	303
Romania	5,957	5,604	5,966	4,860	6,082
Slovakia	973	1,312	1,120	1,293	1,817
Slovenia	5,158	4,205	3,692	3,718	3,455
Spain	7,375	11,441	10,381	8,026	9,588
Sweden	1,642	1,602	2,052	1,220	1,528
Euro Zone	266,725	307,610	289,712	291,478	293,344
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,783	5,429	3,679	3,266	3,354
China	30,231	34,731	33,574	34,985	40,335
Kosovo	3,800	4,510	5,106	6,014	5,976
Montenegro	925	1,381	1,086	1,837	2,311
Macedonia	7,543	8,882	8,365	8,606	8,350
Russia	10,475	10,540	13,474	10,140	11,680
Serbia	17,707	19,607	23,321	15,201	23,664
USA	7,348	7,780	11,423	12,444	13,344
Turkey	27,046	30,200	30,379	32,889	39,011
Switzerland	7,291	14,183	15,407	8,179	16,858
Others	44,102	51,786	48,585	50,940	49,955
Total	**477,768**	**544,004**	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,279**

Tab. 5 Trade of goods by main trader partners

Million ALL

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Exports	**161,548**	**196,897**	**213,030**	**246,391**	**255,759**
Italy	82,114	104,998	108,865	114,153	133,046
Greece	8,741	9,978	9,461	7,776	8,848
Turkey	9,573	14,484	13,464	9,223	10,094
China	8,867	4,903	5,744	11,455	8,738
Germany	4,437	5,745	6,611	9,461	7,209
Spain	5,589	7,010	19,693	24,088	16,684
Serbia	1,951	3,597	1,647	2,247	1,608
Kosovo	10,008	14,657	17,369	16,292	18,774
Switzerland	6,692	5,279	2,041	4,361	1,937
Malta	1,226	4,684	3,835	16,540	15,906
Imports	**477,768**	**544,004**	**528,490**	**517,378**	**552,279**
Italy	134,569	166,045	168,372	170,445	164,419
Greece	62,617	57,796	50,117	45,700	52,058
Turkey	27,046	30,200	30,379	32,889	39,011
China	30,231	34,731	33,574	34,985	40,335
Germany	26,768	31,163	31,937	30,002	32,964
Spain	7,375	11,441	10,381	8,026	9,588
Serbia	17,707	19,607	23,321	15,201	23,664
Kosovo	3,800	4,510	5,106	6,014	5,976
Switzerland	7,291	14,183	15,407	8,179	16,858
Malta	244	174	283	336	283
Trade balance	**-316,220**	**-347,107**	**-315,460**	**-270,987**	**-296,520**
Italy	-52,454	-61,047	-59,507	-56,292	-31,373
Greece	-53,876	-47,818	-40,657	-37,924	-43,210
Turkey	-17,473	-15,716	-16,915	-23,666	-28,917
China	-21,363	-29,829	-27,830	-23,531	-31,598
Germany	-22,330	-25,417	-25,326	-20,541	-25,755
Spain	-1,785	-4,430	9,312	16,062	7,097
Serbia	-15,756	-16,009	-21,673	-12,954	-22,056
Kosovo	6,209	10,147	12,263	10,278	12,798
Switzerland	-599	-8,904	-13,366	-3,819	-14,921
Malta	982	4,510	3,552	16,204	15,623

AGRICULTURE

Introduction

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

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

The sample consists in seven strata based primarily on land use intensity. Strata 5 though 7 were not included as the part of the frame. Primary Segments Units (PSU-s) was than selected in each of the four strata with probabilities proportional to size. Once these PSU-s had been identified they were further split into segments and sample segments (one PSU), were systematically selected. In these segments where activities were noted are listed all farms that performed agriculture activity. From this list was selected the farms that will be interviewed.

Main statistical findings

In 2014, there were produced 700,400 tonnes of cereals. Maize is one of the main crops of cereals cultivated in Albania, with a production of 380,000 tonnes, representing about 54 % of their production, followed by wheat with 280,000 tonnes, about 40 % of total cereals production.

Cereal production during the past five years peaks in 2013 with 702,900 tonnes. In 2014, their production was decreased 0.35 % compared with the previous year. The decrease of grain production is explained by the higher costs of cultivation, which have led to the reduction of the interest of farmers for the cultivation of this crop.

In Albania, the most important vegetables in terms of production to total production are tomatoes with 25 %, melons (watermelon and melon) with 24.5%, cucumber with 8.4 %, dry onions with 7.7 % and peppers with 7.3 %. In 2014 there were produced 950,000 tonnes of vegetables, marking an increase of 2.8 % compared with the previous year.

Production of fruit trees in 2014 was 220,000 tons, and was characterized by an increase of 0.92 % compared with the previous year. Data for the production of fruit trees includes fruit trees in blocks and scattered. The most important fruit trees in terms of production to total production are, apples with 32.3 %, plums with 16.4 %, figs with 13.2 %, peaches with 7.5 % and pears with 4.3 %.

Albanian climatic conditions favor the production of olive. In 2014 there was produced 98,000 tonnes of olives, with an increase of 6.52 % compared with the previous year. Data for the production of olive includes olives in blocks and scattered. The production of olives in Albania is concentrated in the lowlands and coastal Mediterranean climate conditions.

Grapes are cultivated in all prefectures of the country. In 2014 were produced 203,700 tonnes of grapes, maintaining the same level as the previous year. Data for the production of grapes include grapes from vineyards and pergola.

Citrus production in 2014 increased by 5 % compared with the previous year. Citrus the most representative in terms of total production are orange with 56.2 %, mandarin with 29.3 % and lemon with 13.1 %.

Definition

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

Utilized agricultural area (UAA) composed by:

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

Arable land

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

Permanent crops

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

Permanent grassland

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

Tab. 1 Land structure

000 ha

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total land	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,875	2,875
Agricultural land	696	696	696	696	696
%	24	24	24	24	24
Forestry	1,043	1,043	1,041	1,041	1,053
%	36	36	36	36	37
Pasture	505	505	505	491	478
%	18	18	18	17	17
Other land	631	632	632	647	648
%	22	22	22	23	23

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

Tab. 2 Types of agriculture farms

Nr

Farms	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crop with livestock	305,378	294,525	299,077	301,950	305,839
Crop without livestock	48,108	55,622	54,086	48,966	49,597
With field crops	350,067	344,928	348,704	342,974	347,392
With tree crops	151,784	155,986	170,846	159,778	161,836
With fallow	105,133	91,251	97,137	83,241	84,313
Total	**353,486**	**350,654**	**353,341**	**350,916**	**351,605**

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

Tab. 3 Area irrigated by prefecture

Ha

No	Prefectures	2010 Irrigation capability		2011 Irrigation capability		2012 Irrigation capability		2013 Irrigation capability		2014 Irrigation capability	
		potential	actual	potential	actual	potential	actual	potential	actual	potential	actual
1	Berat	13,150	10,180	13,150	10,180	13,500	7,860	13,500	8,160	13,760	8,830
2	Dibër	22,945	15,996	22,945	15,996	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504	23,128	16,504
3	Durrës	19,049	12,731	20,593	12,650	21,007	12,771	20,695	11,893	19,736	11,866
4	Elbasan	31,768	21,103	33,748	21,190	44,960	21,493	34,926	22,190	34,906	22,243
5	Fier	77,142	46,451	76,387	46,432	76,327	46,240	76,775	46,705	83,604	46,772
6	Gjirokastër	21,057	10,604	19,065	10,018	19,065	10,018	19,884	9,756	18,989	8,332
7	Korçë	33,944	21,874	35,791	22,250	35,650	22,591	35,907	22,446	35,652	24,610
8	Kukës	10,211	7,768	12,241	8,006	11,355	8,100	11,384	8,130	11,412	8,130
9	Lezhë	18,914	9,168	18,814	9,776	17,779	9,794	17,779	9,794	17,163	10,758
10	Shkodër	34,611	16,930	34,615	16,948	34,615	17,010	34,635	17,078	34,220	16,126
11	Tiranë	14,657	11,140	14,613	10,450	14,454	11,354	14,872	9,102	26,980	11,652
12	Vlorë	34,004	20,600	34,004	20,500	34,179	21,000	34,179	23,500	34,179	23,530
	Total	**331,452**	**204,544**	**335,966**	**204,396**	**346,020**	**204,735**	**337,664**	**205,258**	**353,729**	**209,353**

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

Tab. 4 Structure of field crop plantings

000 ha

No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Cereals	145.7	147.7	143.0	142.1	143.2
	Wheat	73.9	69.2	73.2	71.2	70.0
	Maize	54.2	61.2	53.5	53.5	55.0
	Rye	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
	Barley	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
	Oats	14.0	12.9	12.5	13.6	14.1
2	Vegetab.melon	30.8	30.6	31.0	30.0	30.0
3	Potatoes	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6
4	Beans	13.7	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.6
5	Tabacco	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5
6	Sunflower	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.7
7	Soybean	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
8	Forage	202.0	204.0	208.9	215.3	204.2
9	Other crops					5.0
	Sown area	**404.00**	**409.0**	**409.8**	**413.3**	**408.9**

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

Tab. 5 Field crop production

000 ton

No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Cereals	693.8	701.1	696.8	702.9	700.4
	Wheat	294.9	292.8	300.2	294	280
	Maize	362	366.4	359.9	372	380
	Rye	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1
	Barley	7.3	8.7	6.5	6.97	7.3
	Oats	27.3	29.9	27	27	30
2	Vegetable	860.4	890.2	914	924	950
3	Potatoes	208	230.1	233	236.7	240.0
4	White beans	24	25.3	27.2	28	30
5	Tobacco	1.7	1.9	2	2.8	3.0
6	Sunflower	2.6	3	2.4	1.5	2.0
7	Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
9	Forage	5,429	5,900	5,949.8	6,048	6,100

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

Tab. 6 Yelds of field crop

quintals/ha

No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Wheat	39.9	42.3	41.0	41	40
2	Maize	52.7	51.7	56.1	66	65.2
3	Rye	21.6	22.8	23.7	19.8	22
4	Barley	28.6	30.6	26.7	23.4	27
5	Oats	19.6	23.1	21.5	27	21
6	Vegetable	252.0	266.0	265.2	248	263.6
7	Potatoes	231.0	228.0	238.6	19.0	244.1
8	White beans	15.0	15.1	16.2	256	19.7
9	Tobacco	14.8	16.0	15.1	19.0	20
10	Sunflower	20.3	20.5	16.7	17.0	29
11	Soybean	18.2	18.5	16.1	17.2	16
12	Forage	263.0	262.0	258.5	259	267.0

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

Fig. 1 Indices of the agricultural production of crops
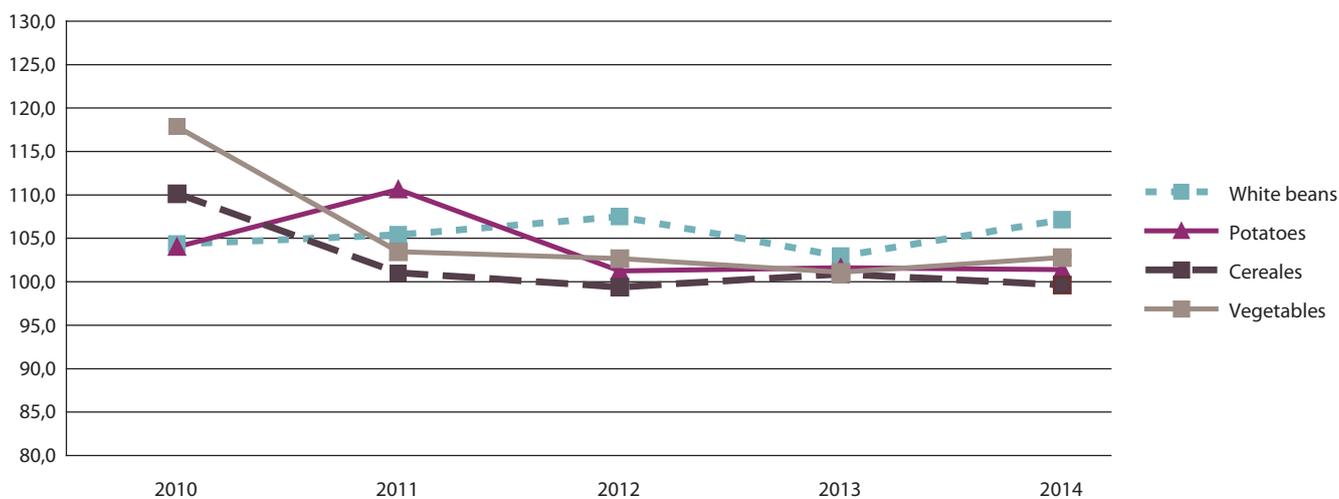
Fig. 2 Production of cereals in 2014
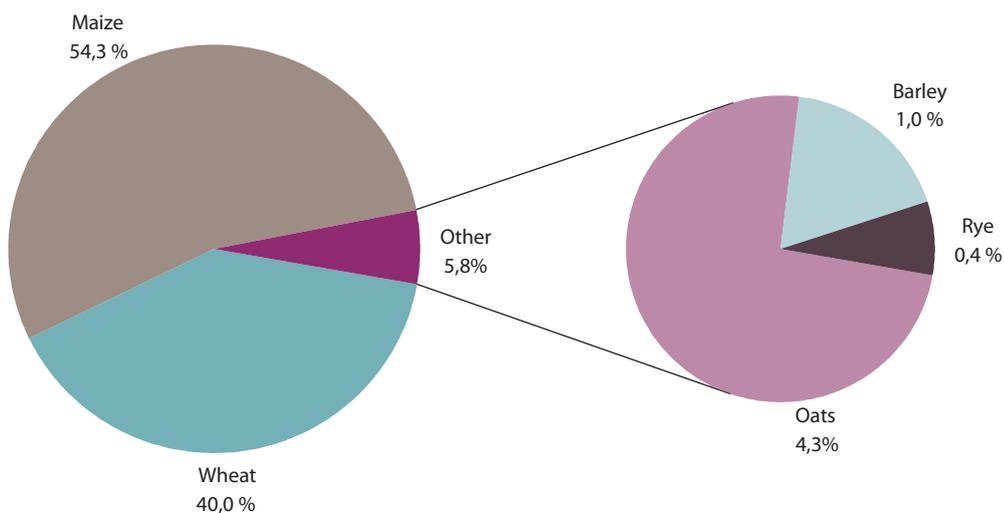
Fig. 3 Production of vegetables
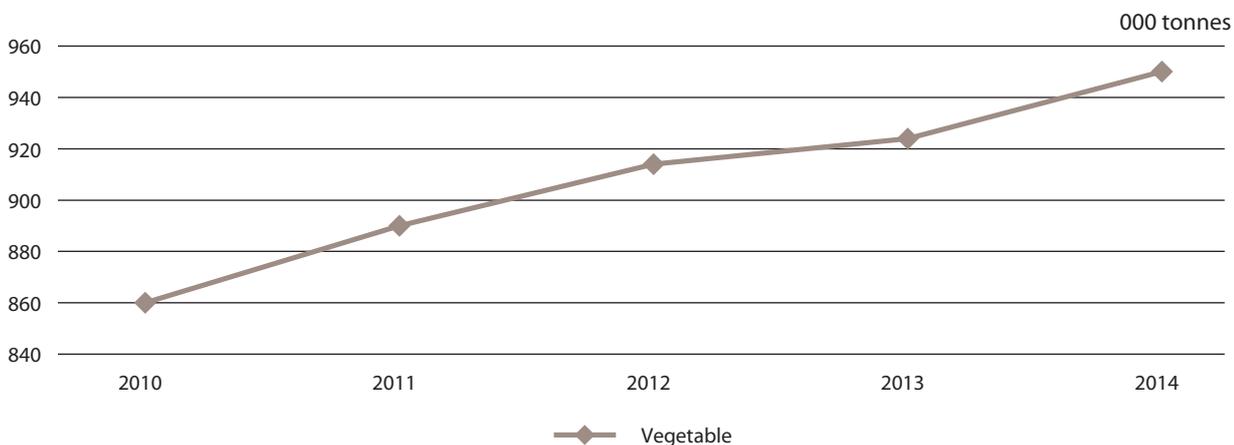
Tab. 7 Greenhouse area of vegetables

ha

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heating greenhouses	57	68	40	49	55
with glasses	16	14	14	14	14
with plastic	41	54	26	35	41
Solar greenhouses	771	812	900	960	1.030
with glasses	80	78	69	64	60
with plastic	691	734	831	896	970
Total Greenhouses	**828**	**880**	**940**	**1,009**	**1,085**

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

Tab. 8 Production of vegetables in greenhouses

ton

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heating greenhouses	4,592	6,104	5,392	4,850	5,521
with glasses	1,330	1,336	2,373	1,400	1,450
with plastic	3,262	4,768	3,019	3,450	4,071
Solar greenhouses	61,725	64,856	73,115	80,400	87,500
with glasses	3,914	3,813	2,831	5,900	5,300
with plastic	57,811	61,053	70,284	74,500	81,700
Total Greenhouses	**66,317**	**70,960**	**78,507**	**85,250**	**93,021**

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

Tab. 9 Yield of vegetables in greenhouses

quintals/ha

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Heating greenhouses	806	898	1,348	990	1,004
with glasses	831	954	1,695	1,000	1,036
with plastic	796	883	1,161	986	993
Solar greenhouses	801	799	812	838	850
with glasses	489	489	410	922	883
with plastic	837	832	846	831	842
Total Greenhouses	**801**	**806**	**835**	**845**	**857**

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

Tab. 10 Number, production and yield of permanent crops

No	Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
I	**Fruit trees**					
	Total (000 trees)	10,190	11,225	11,607	11,909	12,254
	In production (000 trees)	7,439	8,313	8,992	9,292	9,654
	Yield (kg/tree)	22.6	22.6	23.4	23.5	22.8
	Production (000 ton)	167.8	188.1	210	218	220
II	**Olives trees**					
	Total (000 trees)	6,255	7,443	8,000	8,620	8,994
	In production (000 trees)	4,298	4,576	4,829	5,277	5,803
	Yield (kg/tree)	16.3	14.3	22.4	14.7	16.9
	Production (000 ton)	70	65.4	108.0	92	98
III	**Citrus trees**					
	Total (000 trees)	763	916	1,010	1,125	1,200
	In production (000 trees)	530	589	633	767	859
	Yield (kg/tree)	25.2	25.5	29.8	26.1	24.4
	Production (000 ton)	13.4	15	18.9	20	21
IV	**Pergola**					
	Total (000 trees)	5,501	5,743	5,859	5,974	6,075
	In production (000 trees)	5,100	5,208	5,380	5,494	5,599
	Yield (kg/tree)	16.2	16	15.2	15.4	15.0
V	**Vineyard**					
	Total (ha)	9,712	10,073	10,136	10,178	10,383
	In production (ha)	8,630	9,077	9,348	9,579	9,625
	Yield (kv/ha)	118.6	123.4	123.1	124.5	124.5
	Grape total (000 ton)	**184.9**	**195.2**	**196.8**	**204.0**	**203.7**

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

Fig. 4 Production of permanent crops, 2014

Citrus
4 %

Olives
18 %

Fruit trees
41 %

Grapes
37 %
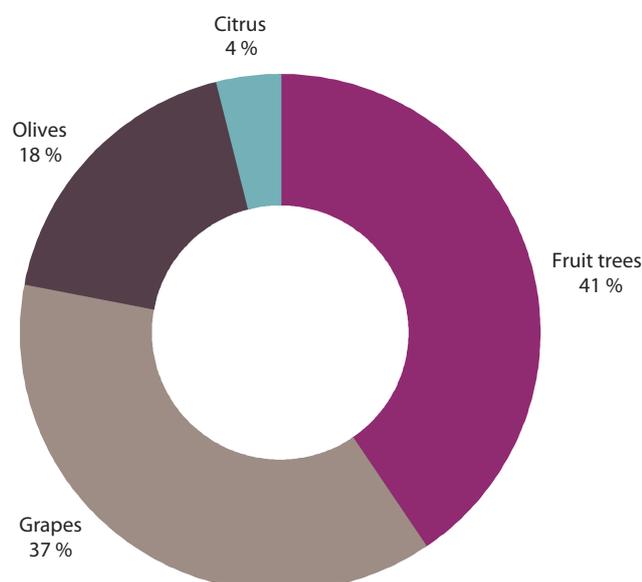
Tab. 11 Chemical fertilizer used

Discription	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Farms using fertilizers (no)	**324,494**	**320,444**	**326,506**	**338,027**	**342,083**
Chemical fertilizers (ton)	**120,472**	**114,737**	**130,334**	**125,008**	**126,508**
Urea	35,564	31,371	41,193	38,763	39,228
Amonium nitrat	38,464	34,993	36,736	35,791	36,220
Diamon superphosphate	24,710	26,889	29,262	27,593	27,904
Superphosphate	20,084	19,490	20,675	19,495	19,729
Others	1,650	1,994	2,468	3,366	3,406

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

Tab. 12 Number of agriculture machineries by prefecture, 2014

No

No	Prefectures	Wheeled tractors	Minitractors	Sowing machinery	Mower	Autocombines	Tractor in chain	Fresa
1	Berat	487	266	159	127	33	15	823
2	Dibër	263	124	159	63	39	11	150
3	Durrës	509	336	226	209	40	19	394
4	Elbasan	879	563	407	169	94	85	448
5	Fier	3,117	1,027	978	614	199	40	1,183
6	Gjirokastër	241	99	90	93	35	4	237
7	Korçë	1,336	-	-	234	90	29	783
8	Kukës	274	199	175	66	22	12	116
9	Lezhë	463	267	274	183	24	6	245
10	Shkodër	1,030	345	179	324	42	2	379
11	Tiranë	523	465	251	204	37	33	461
12	Vlorë	672	322	290	154	37	5	295
	Total	**9,794**	**4,013**	**3,188**	**2,440**	**692**	**261**	**5,514**

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

Tab. 13 Number of agriculture machinary

No

Type of machine	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Weels	7,968	8,579	8,719	9,513	9,794
Seeder	3,232	3,312	3,292	3,487	3,188
Mower	1,919	2,007	2,151	2,280	2,440
Combine harvestors	715	708	705	703	692
Minitractor	4,645	4,765	4,808	4,992	4,013
Total	**18,479**	**19,371**	**19,675**	**20,975**	**20,127**

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

LIVESTOCK

Introduction

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

Data on the continuity of livestock statistics in years are provided from annual surveys conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration, through direct interviews at the head of agricultural household.

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. Number of heads refers to the situation for the period   1 January – 31 December.

The assessment of meat production for each category is based on changes of living stock, animals slaughtered during the year and average live weight per slaughtered animal.

Main statistical findings

Cattle: The number of cattle in the year 2013 was 498,000 heads and in the year 2014 is 499,600 heads or 0.3% more in 2014 compared to the year 2013. Dairy cows are the main category which occupy 72% of the total cattle herd. Regions where it is most concentrated the breeding of cattle are: Fier with 14%, Elbasan 12%, Tirana and Shkoder with 10% of the total number of heads. Gjirokaster is the region which has the lowest number of cattle by 4.6% to the total number of heads.

Sheep: The Number of sheep for the year 2013 has been 1,856,000. In 2014 is 1,896,000 heads or 2.1% more than the year 2013. The main category is milk sheep with 75% of the total heads. The regions where it is most concentrated the breeding of sheep are: Vlore with 18%, Gjirokaster and Korce with 14% of total number of heads. Lezhe is the region which has the smallest number of sheep's with 1.7% of the total number of heads.

Goats: In the year 2013 the number of goats was 867,000 while in the year 2014 is 904,000 heads or 4.2% more than the year 2013. Main category are dairy goats with 76% of the total herd. The regions with the largest concentration of goats are: Gjirokaster with 14.16%, Elbasan and Vlore with 14%. Durres is the region which has the smallest number of goats with 2, 4 % of the total number of heads.

Pigs: The number of pigs in the year 2013 was 152,000 heads. In 2014 the number of pigs is increased to 172,500 heads or 13.4% more than the year 2014. The largest concentration of the number of heads is in: Lezhe with 38% and Shkoder with 30% of the total number of heads. Kukes is the region that has the smallest number of pigs with 0.9% of the total number of heads followed by Gjirokaster and Elbasan with 1.3% of the total pig heads.

Poultry: The number of poultry has shown an increasing trend. In 2014 was 9,493,000 heads from 8,928,000 heads that has been in 2013. The region with the largest number of heads is Fier with 28.6 %, Korça with 14.7 %. Kukës is the region that has the smallest number of poultry with 1.4% of the total number of poultry heads.

Bees: The activity of farmers in some areas of the country is expanding in apiculture. The largest concentration of beehives is in the southeast area of the Albania. Korça is the region with more beehives than the other regions in Albania, with 15 %, Durrës with 12.5 % of total of beehives. Lezha has the smallest quantity with only 3.8 % to the total of beehives.

Livestock Production

Milk production, has increased over the years from 1 to 2%. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 85 %, sheep milk 8 % and goat milk 7 % (referred to year 2014).

Milk production from cows: The number of dairy cows in 2014 increased by 0.8% compared to the year 2010, and 0.6% compared with the year 2013. The average annual milk yield at the country level for 2014 is 2,696 kg per head. The region with the highest productivity is Fier with 4032 kg of milk/head, per year. The region with the lowest productivity is Kukes with a yield of 1818 kg of milk per head.

Milk production from sheep: The number of milk sheep in 2014 is increased with 6.1% compared to 2010 and with 0.4% compared to 2013. The average annual yield in country level is 62.7 kg of milk per head. The region with highest productivity is Durres with 97 kg per head and with the lowest productivity in the country is Tirana with 54 kg per head in 2014.

Milk production from goats: The number of dairy goats in 2014 increased by 20.7 % compared with the year 2010 and 5.9% compared to 2013. The annual average milk yield at the country level for 2014 is 113.7 kg per head. Region with the highest yield of milk for 2014 is Durres with 190 kg per head and the region with the lowest yield is Vlora with 91 kg per head.

Production of meat live weight

Production of meat live weight, at the country level for 2014 is 155,000 tones or 6.9 % higher compared to 2010 and 1.3%

higher than in 2013. The structure of meat production for the year 2014 was: 46 % cattle, 32 % sheep/goats, 11% pigs and 11 % poultry. Counties with the highest production of meat live weight are: Fier with 16.7% and Korça with 10.9%. Counties with the lowest production are Gjirokastra 5.2% and Kukes with 5% of the total meat live weight production.

Other Livestock Production

Eggs production in 2014 increased by 0.6 % compared to 2013. The region with the largest egg production is Durrës

with 34 % of total production (referred to year 2014) and the region with lowest production is Kukës with 1.7 % of total production.

The production of honey has remained constant from year to year. The regions with the highest production of honey are Vlora with 20 % and Korça with 14.2 % of total production. The regions with the lowest production of honey are Durrës with 3.8 % and Lezha with 2.6 % of total production.

Definitions

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

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

Tab. 1 Number of livestock

in 1000 heads

		Years				
	Description	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Livestock	Cattle	493	492	498	498	500
	Cows	355	354	358	356	358
	Sheep / Goats	2,581	2,517	2,619	2,723	2,804
	Sheep	1,806	1,758	1,809	1,856	1,896
	Milked Sheep	1,337	1,349	1,390	1,413	1,419
	Goats	775	759	810	867	904
	Milked Goats	576	580	614	656	695
	Pigs	164	163	159	152	172
	Equidae	98	99	97	93	91
Poultry	Total	8,437	9,292	9,493	8,928	9,493
	Chicken	5,245	6,558	5,938	5,934	6,645
	Beehives	218	233	239	246	261

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

Tab. 2 Number of livestock

in 1000 heads

Years			Prefectures												
			Albania	**Berat**	**Dibër**	**Durrës**	**Elbasan**	**Fier**	**Gjirokastër**	**Korçë**	**Kukës**	**Lezhë**	**Shkodër**	**Tiranë**	**Vlorë**
2010	Livestock	Cattle	**493**	25	42	30	61	76	19	40	43	35	47	50	25
		Cows	**355**	17	27	23	45	54	13	32	29	24	38	36	17
		Sheep / Goats	**2,581**	237	180	60	316	215	371	311	93	83	124	107	484
		Sheep	**1,806**	156	124	38	195	191	265	239	68	35	66	68	361
		Milked Sheep	**1,337**	115	89	34	126	152	196	199	53	28	50	52	243
		Goats	**775**	81	56	22	122	24	106	72	24	48	58	40	122
		Milked Goats	**576**	58	42	18	88	20	78	61	19	36	43	31	82
		Pigs	**164**	4	3	7	2	24	3	6	2	54	51	2	8
		Equidae	**98**	9	9	3	15	13	8	17	5	2	5	4	6
	Poultry	Total	**8,437**	677	325	1,086	849	2,720	155	394	140	248	654	769	421
		Chicken	**5,245**	411	282	1,001	541	1,013	122	310	117	175	533	432	308
		Beehives	**218**	15	14	8	22	15	23	36	15	7	21	12	30
2011	Livestock	Cattle	**492**	26	42	30	60	73	20	41	45	35	47	48	25
		Cows	**354**	18	27	23	43	52	13	33	30	24	38	35	18
		Sheep / Goats	**2,517**	225	168	63	293	225	367	343	98	82	123	112	418
		Sheep	**1,758**	150	116	43	177	197	264	263	71	34	66	70	307
		Milked Sheep	**1,349**	113	89	35	119	157	200	219	54	26	50	55	232
		Goats	**759**	75	52	20	115	28	103	80	28	48	57	42	111
		Milked Goats	**580**	54	42	16	84	22	78	68	21	35	43	34	83
		Pigs	**163**	4	3	7	2	21	3	6	2	54	50	3	8
		Equidae	**99**	10	9	3	13	13	8	18	5	2	5	6	7
	Poultry	Total	**9,292**	663	325	1,078	837	2,775	159	1,370	134	253	645	680	373
		Chicken	**6,558**	430	283	994	477	796	132	1,331	112	177	1,183	375	268
		Beehives	**233**	17	14	8	24	16	22	36	17	8	21	16	32
2012	Livestock	Cattle	**498**	26	42	32	63	73	20	41	44	37	48	50	23
		Cows	**358**	18	28	23	43	51	13	34	30	24	38	36	18
		Sheep / Goats	**2,619**	234	190	66	305	231	392	352	101	91	123	123	412
		Sheep	**1,809**	156	131	45	180	200	276	271	72	35	65	75	304
		Milked Sheep	**1,390**	118	97	35	120	160	209	226	56	26	51	59	232
		Goats	**810**	79	60	21	125	31	116	81	28	55	58	48	109
		Milked Goats	**614**	61	47	17	85	24	88	69	22	38	44	37	83
		Pigs	**159**	4	3	7	2	24	2	7	2	46	50	3	9
		Equidae	**97**	9	9	3	14	13	8	18	5	2	5	5	6
	Poultry	Total	**9,493**	684	288	1,146	970	2,711	158	1,398	137	254	673	732	343
		Chicken	**5,938**	437	242	1,008	529	747	129	1,358	118	179	558	395	238
		Beehives	**239**	16	14	10	25	16	24	37	16	9	25	16	32

Tab. 2 Number of livestock

in 1000 heads

Year			Prefectures												
			Albania	**Berat**	**Dibër**	**Durrës**	**Elbasan**	**Fier**	**Gjirokastër**	**Korçë**	**Kukës**	**Lezhë**	**Shkodër**	**Tiranë**	**Vlorë**
2013	Livestock	Cattle	**498**	26	42	31	62	70	22	43	41	36	50	50	23
		Cows	**356**	18	29	23	43	50	14	34	28	24	38	36	18
		Sheep / Goats	**2,723**	234	198	67	309	253	413	353	105	93	142	134	420
		Sheep	**1,856**	156	134	46	181	217	290	263	74	35	78	81	300
		Milked Sheep	**1,413**	118	101	37	120	166	214	214	58	25	57	64	238
		Goats	**867**	79	64	22	128	36	123	90	31	58	63	53	120
		Milked Goats	**656**	61	50	17	87	29	90	76	25	39	47	42	91
		Pigs	**152**	4	3	6	2	20	2	9	2	45	52	2	5
		Equidae	**93**	9	9	2	14	12	8	16	5	2	5	5	6
	Poultry	Total	**8,928**	684	334	1,156	968	2,176	164	1,377	123	251	718	642	333
		Chicken	**5,934**	547	162	916	533	721	134	1,337	105	177	615	384	304
	Beehives		**246**	16	14	11	25	17	23	43	18	10	25	16	29
2014	Livestock	Cattle	**500**	26	46	31	60	71	23	41	41	35	51	50	27
		Cows	**358**	19	30	21	43	50	15	34	29	23	38	37	20
		Sheep / Goats	**2,804**	243	188	65	304	291	398	364	106	95	144	136	465
		Sheep	**1,896**	158	125	44	177	249	270	267	73	34	78	82	338
		Milked Sheep	**1,419**	120	105	35	119	168	203	214	57	24	57	65	253
		Goats	**904**	85	63	22	127	41	128	97	33	61	66	54	127
		Milked Goats	**695**	68	53	17	87	33	97	79	26	44	49	44	99
		Pigs	**172**	4	3	6	2	21	1	7	2	66	52	3	5
		Equidae	**91**	9	9	2	14	11	7	16	5	1	5	6	7
	Poultry	Total	**9,493**	684	288	1,146	970	2,711	158	1,398	137	254	673	732	343
		Chicken	**6,645**	421	243	947	485	628	115	267	122	175	524	349	206
	Beehives		**261**	19	15	36	25	21	25	43	20	11	24	18	31

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

Fig. 1 Number of livestock
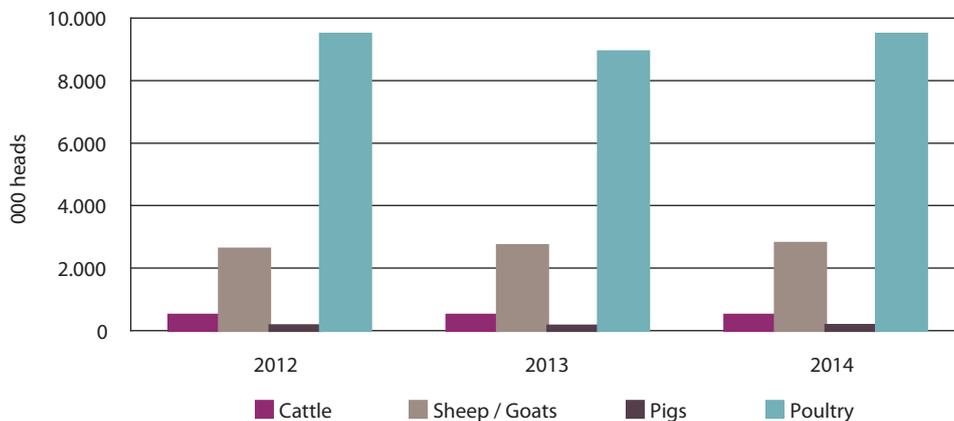
Tab. 3 Livestock production

in 1000 tonnes

Years			Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2010	Milk 000 tonnes	Total	**1,070**	60	66	70	142	213	41	95	54	59	100	105	65
		Cows	**930**	47	56	65	123	203	23	79	49	54	90	99	41
		Sheep	**77**	6	5	3	7	9	10	10	3	2	5	3	16
		Goats	**63**	6	4	2	12	2	8	6	2	4	5	3	8
	Eggs mln		**846**	71	32	273	74	97	11	38	18	19	97	61	56
	Wool tonnes		**3,300**	286	166	100	396	391	373	392	78	56	154	97	770
	Honey tonnes		**2,886**	188	128	18	303	161	299	407	121	98	250	141	672
2011	Milk 000 tonnes	Total	**1,101**	61	67	73	148	213	43	102	56	61	103	108	66
		Cows	**955**	48	58	67	128	201	24	84	51	55	92	102	45
		Sheep	**79**	6	5	3	7	9	11	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	**67**	7	4	3	13	3	8	7	2	4	5	3	8
	Eggs mln		**858**	74	33	284	80	97	13	40	14	20	96	52	55
	Wool tonnes		**3,359**	284	169	100	409	403	366	428	123	57	152	109	759
	Honey tonnes		**2,898**	121	178	115	321	178	251	405	176	94	200	172	687
2012	Milk 000 tonnes	Total	**1,105**	62	69	74	149	211	44	103	58	60	100	110	66
		Cows	**957**	49	59	68	128	198	24	85	52	55	91	103	44
		Sheep	**81**	6	5	3	8	9	11	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	**68**	6	4	3	13	3	8	7	2	4	5	4	8
	Eggs mln		**887**	74	35	297	83	95	13	40	14	20	109	60	48
	Wool tonnes		**3,296**	288	169	101	419	416	384	395	132	61	153	112	665
	Honey tonnes		**3,084**	146	118	135	366	195	297	435	129	107	247	175	734
2013	Milk 000 tonnes	Total	**1,131**	63	69	75	150	209	45	104	58	61	116	114	68
		Cows	**969**	49	59	68	127	196	24	84	51	55	105	107	44
		Sheep	**84**	7	6	4	8	9	11	11	4	2	5	3	15
		Goats	**78**	7	4	3	15	4	9	9	3	4	6	4	9
	Eggs mln		**830**	73	34	282	82	93	13	40	13	18	85	60	37
	Wool tonnes		**3,083**	270	161	92	393	419	337	357	119	52	136	122	626
	Honey tonnes		**3,016**	146	118	137	365	213	282	498	253	110	184	166	544
2014	Milk 000 tonnes	Total	**1,133**	65	74	77	142	217	47	97	60	63	98	119	74
		Cows	**965**	51	63	70	122	202	25	76	53	56	87	111	48
		Sheep	**89**	7	6	3	8	10	13	12	4	1	5	4	17
		Goats	**79**	7	5	3	12	5	10	9	3	5	6	5	9
	Eggs mln		**835**	74	32	280	78	91	15	38	14	20	102	55	38
	Wool tonnes		**3,100**	300	200	100	400	400	400	300	100	100	100	200	500
	Honey tonnes		**3,200**	200	100	100	300	300	400	400	300	100	200	200	600

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

Fig. 2 Milk production, 2014
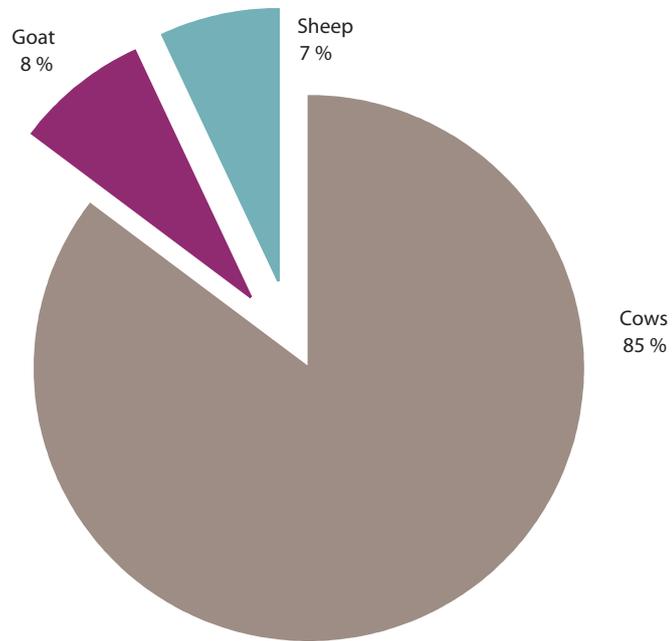
Fig. 3 Livestock production
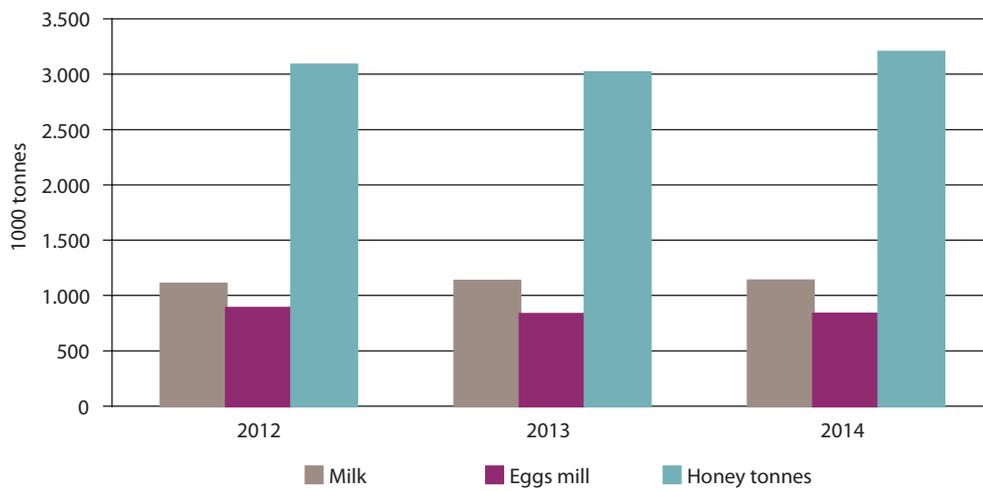
Tab. 4 Production of meat live weights

In tonnes

Years			Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
															Prefectures
2010	Meat live weight	Total	**144,816**	10,321	8,327	6,740	17,127	22,484	6,472	15,185	7,884	8,949	14,195	11,843	15,289
		Cattle	**67,957**	4,260	4,997	4,259	9,654	10,764	1,659	6,713	5,522	2,970	6,247	7,185	3,727
		Sheep/Goats	**43,800**	3,489	2,610	1,211	5,554	3,971	4,427	5,680	2,012	1,220	2,247	1,784	9,595
		Pigs	**15,997**	370	183	680	503	2,373	159	1,004	140	4,370	4,568	152	1,494
		Poultry	**17,061**	2,202	537	590	1,417	5,376	226	1,787	210	389	1,133	2,722	472
2011	Meat live weight	Total	**147,845**	10,352	8,855	6,918	17,442	22,677	7,156	16,567	7,869	9,498	14,131	12,216	14,164
		Cattle	**68,716**	4,274	5,028	4,400	9,844	10,603	1,747	6,901	5,497	3,046	6,400	7,165	3,811
		Sheep/Goats	**45,279**	3,520	3,026	1,300	5,733	4,201	4,949	6,677	2,042	1,262	2,246	1,881	8,442
		Pigs	**16,773**	380	319	650	536	2,350	226	1,133	144	4,853	4,552	197	1,433
		Poultry	**17,077**	2,178	483	568	1,328	5,523	234	1,855	186	338	933	2,973	478
2012	Meat live weight	Total	**149,977**	10,375	9,124	7,347	18,095	22,646	7,402	17,154	7,620	9,720	14,144	12,058	14,293
		Cattle	**69,035**	4,306	5,172	4,463	10,238	11,199	1,815	6,488	5,155	3,110	6,419	6,801	3,869
		Sheep/Goats	**47,654**	3,555	3,111	1,454	5,900	4,713	5,160	7,548	2,130	1,318	2,266	2,020	8,479
		Pigs	**17,043**	375	364	707	590	2,174	249	1,117	150	4,952	4,554	307	1,504
		Poultry	**16,245**	2,139	477	723	1,367	4,560	177	2,000	185	340	905	2,930	441
2013	Meat live weight	Total	**153,169**	11,558	9,124	7,525	18,245	23,242	7,534	17,289	7,760	9,962	14,613	12,415	13,902
		Cattle	**69,700**	4,972	5,172	4,463	10,238	11,199	1,815	6,488	5,155	3,110	6,419	6,801	3,869
		Sheep/Goats	**48,969**	3,972	3,111	1,475	5,958	4,611	5,448	7,843	2,290	1,361	2,554	2,320	8,027
		Pigs	**17,360**	375	364	692	583	2,077	154	1,086	156	5,146	4,930	264	1,533
		Poultry	**17,140**	2,239	477	895	1,466	5,355	118	1,872	159	346	710	3,030	473
2014	Meat live weight	Total	**155,000**	11,000	10,000	8,000	17,000	26,000	8,000	17,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	15,000
		Cattle	**70,500**	4,100	5,300	4,700	9,300	11,900	2,000	7,300	5,300	3,200	5,400	7,000	5,000
		Sheep/Goats	**49,000**	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
		Pigs	**17,500**	300	300	1,000	500	3,000	0	1,000	200	5,000	5,000	0	1,000
		Poultry	**17,500**	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	3,000	0

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

Fig. 4 Meat live weight

Tonnes

- Cattle
- Sheep / Goats
- Pigs
- Poultry
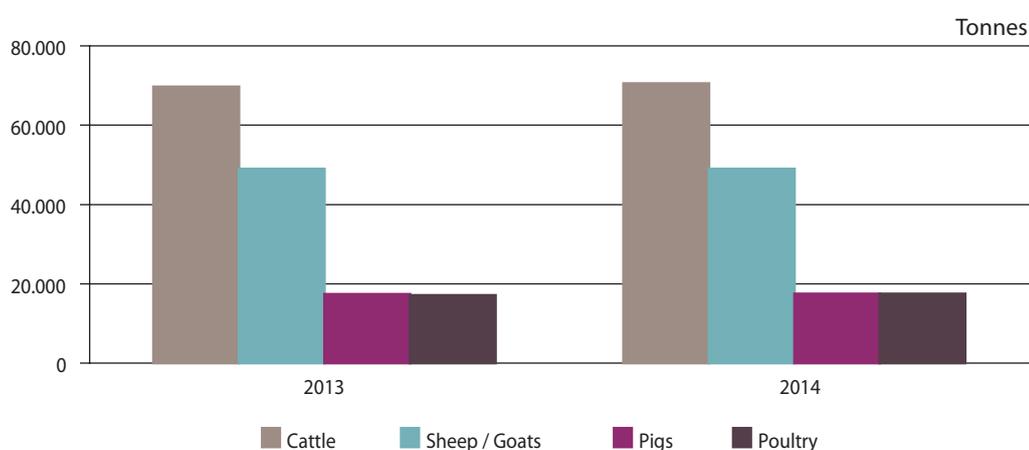
Tab. 5 Livestock yields

In kg

Years			Prefectures												
			Albania	**Berat**	**Dibër**	**Durrës**	**Elbasan**	**Fier**	**Gjirokastër**	**Korçë**	**Kukës**	**Lezhë**	**Shkodër**	**Tiranë**	**Vlorë**
2010	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	**2,631**	2,696	2,144	2,868	2,725	3,752	1,824	2,490	1,704	2,204	2,355	2,788	2,523
		Sheep	**59**	55	58	75	58	56	53	57	61	58	92	49	60
		Goats	**110**	113	102	125	139	116	98	119	111	109	115	90	91
	Eggs mln		**162**	162	120	273	136	96	96	137	150	109	179	141	176
	Wool tonnes		**1.9**	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
	Honey tonnes		**13.7**	12.4	10.7	15.7	14.4	10.6	13.5	11.8	7.9	13.5	12.0	11.6	23.8
2011	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	**2,696**	2,766	2,185	2,916	2,928	3,881	1,824	2,562	1,739	2,279	2,316	2,895	2,578
		Sheep	**59**	55	58	87	59	56	537	57	60	58	90	53	61
		Goats	**113**	113	105	169	144	147	96	118	103	108	115	99	91
	Eggs mln		**174**	169	125	286	148	122	99	142	121	112	184	140	189
	Wool tonnes		**1.9**	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2
	Honey tonnes		**12.5**	7.6	10.3	14.3	14.3	11.0	11.2	11.2	10.2	12.1	9.6	10.6	21.5
2012	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	**2,684**	2,744	2,168	2,946	2,982	3,854	1,813	2,530	1,734	2,289	2,286	2,869	2,548
		Sheep	**60**	56	58	88	65	56	54	57	62	59	86	51	62
		Goats	**114**	115	104	168	151	141	98	118	106	109	116	95	92
	Eggs mln		**181**	171	130	294	156	127	105	143	119	111	196	152	182
	Wool tonnes		**2.0**	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Honey tonnes		**13.0**	9.0	9.0	14.0	15.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	10.0	11.0	23.0
2013	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	**2,711**	2,744	2,168	2,948	3,011	3,948	1,835	2,558	1,812	2,283	2,391	2,808	2,448
		Sheep	**60**	56	58	89	65	56	54	55	65	59	80	51	62
		Goats	**115**	115	104	170	152	150	10	106	108	109	123	95	96
	Eggs mln		**170**	167	127	308	150	128	99	146	120	103	138	157	123
	Wool tonnes		**2.0**	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Honey tonnes		**12.0**	9.0	9.0	13.0	15.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	7.0	10.0	19.0
2014	Milk 000 tonnes	Cows	**2,696**	2,761	2,123	3,407	2,846	4,032	1,675	2,225	1,818	2,408	2,301	3,015	2,428
		Sheep	**63**	55	59	97	64	58	63	58	67	62	83	54	66
		Goats	**114**	106	93	195	143	162	100	114	106	115	116	106	91
	Eggs mln		**186**	175	132	296	160	145	128	141	118	111	195	156	183
	Wool tonnes		**2.0**	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Honey tonnes		**12.0**	9.0	9.0	13.0	15.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	14.0	13.0	7.0	10.0	19.0

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

Tab. 6 Livestock structure

In 1000 livestock unit

Years		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
								Prefectures						
2010	Total	**920.9**	62.1	66.9	51.0	108.2	135.6	63.6	86.7	53.9	61.4	82.1	67.9	81.5
	Cattle	**442.2**	22.5	37.4	28.7	54.9	67.4	17.5	35.6	38.4	31.6	42.3	44.9	21.0
	Sheep / Goats	**258.1**	23.7	18.0	5.9	31.6	21.5	37.1	31.1	9.3	8.3	12.4	10.7	48.5
	Pigs	**51.9**	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.5	7.6	0.8	1.9	0.6	17.1	16.3	0.8	2.0
	Poultry	**89.4**	7.2	3.4	11.5	9.0	28.8	1.6	4.2	1.5	2.6	6.9	8.2	4.5
	Equidae	**79.3**	7.4	7.3	2.7	12.2	10.3	6.6	13.9	4.1	1.8	4.2	3.3	5.5
2011	Total	**922.9**	61.6	65.9	49.2	104.4	134.6	63.1	101.3	55.9	61.4	82.2	67.5	75.9
	Cattle	**441.0**	22.9	37.4	27.1	53.9	65.6	17.5	36.3	40.2	31.5	42.7	43.7	22.2
	Sheep / Goats	**251.8**	22.5	16.8	6.3	29.3	22.4	36.7	34.3	9.8	8.2	12.4	11.2	41.8
	Pigs	**52.4**	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.7	6.6	0.9	2.1	0.5	17.2	16.1	1.0	2.7
	Poultry	**98.5**	7.0	3.4	11.4	8.9	29.4	1.7	14.5	1.4	2.7	6.8	7.2	4.0
	Equidae	**79.2**	7.7	7.3	2.1	11.6	10.5	6.4	14.1	3.9	1.8	4.2	4.5	5.2
2012	Total	**987.0**	64.9	70.0	54.8	114.8	143.1	68.6	108.0	59.9	65.0	87.1	75.0	75.9
	Cattle	**498.0**	26.1	41.8	31.5	62.6	73.2	20.4	41.3	43.7	36.8	47.6	50.0	23.0
	Sheep / Goats	**261.9**	23.4	19.0	6.5	30.4	23.1	39.2	35.2	10.1	9.2	12.3	12.3	41.2
	Pigs	**50.9**	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.6	7.7	1.0	2.2	0.6	14.7	16.0	1.0	2.9
	Poultry	**98.7**	7.2	1.0	12.2	10.0	28.7	1.6	14.8	1.5	2.7	7.2	7.8	4.0
	Equidae	**77.6**	7.2	7.2	2.4	11.2	10.4	6.4	14.4	4.0	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.8
2013	Total	**973.6**	65.8	72.7	54.8	112.5	121.3	71.6	112.2	57.3	63.3	92.8	73.5	76.0
	Cattle	**498.1**	26.1	42.4	31.4	62.3	70.4	21.6	43.0	41.1	36.5	50.5	49.6	23.4
	Sheep / Goats	**272.2**	23.5	19.8	6.8	30.9	25.3	41.3	35.3	10.5	9.3	14.1	13.4	42.0
	Pigs	**45.7**	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.7	6.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	13.6	15.7	0.7	1.4
	Poultry	**83.3**	7.7	2.3	12.8	7.5	10.1	1.9	18.7	1.5	2.5	8.6	5.4	4.3
	Equidae	**74.3**	7.4	7.3	1.9	11.1	9.4	6.3	12.6	3.7	1.4	3.9	4.4	4.9
2014	Total	**988.8**	64.5	73.9	54.0	112.1	140.4	71.3	107.9	57.3	62.8	90.0	75.1	79.5
	Cattle	**499.7**	25.7	45.7	30.7	59.9	70.5	23.1	41.3	41.1	34.6	50.5	50.0	26.6
	Sheep / Goats	**261.9**	23.4	19.0	6.5	30.4	23.1	39.2	35.2	10.1	9.2	12.3	12.3	41.2
	Pigs	**50.9**	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.6	7.7	1.0	2.2	0.6	14.7	16.0	1.0	2.9
	Poultry	**98.7**	7.2	1.0	12.2	10.0	28.7	1.6	14.8	1.5	2.7	7.2	7.8	4.0
	Equidae	**77.6**	7.2	7.2	2.4	11.2	10.4	6.4	14.4	4.0	1.6	4.0	4.0	4.8

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

Tab. 7 Livestock structure

in livestock unit, %

Years		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
		Prefectures												
2010	**Total**	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cattle	**48.0**	36.0	56.0	56.0	51.0	50.0	28.0	41.0	71.0	51.0	52.0	66.0	26.0
	Sheep / Goats	**27.0**	38.0	27.0	12.0	29.0	16.0	58.0	36.0	17.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	46.0
	Pigs	**6.0**	2.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	28.0	20.0	1.0	2.0
	Poultry	**10.0**	12.0	5.0	23.0	8.0	21.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	8.0	12.0	6.0
	Equidae	**9.0**	12.0	11.0	5.0	11.0	8.0	10.0	16.0	8.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	7.0
2011	**Total**	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cattle	**48.0**	37.0	57.0	55.0	52.0	28.0	28.0	36.0	72.0	51.0	52.0	65.0	29.0
	Sheep / Goats	**27.0**	37.0	26.0	13.0	28.0	58.0	58.0	34.0	18.0	13.0	15.0	17.0	55.0
	Pigs	**6.0**	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	28.0	20.0	1.0	4.0
	Poultry	**11.0**	11.0	5.0	23.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	14.0	3.0	4.0	8.0	11.0	5.0
	Equidae	**9.0**	13.0	11.0	4.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	7.0	7.0
2012	**Total**	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cattle	**50.5**	40	60	57	55	51	30	38	73	57	55	67	30
	Sheep / Goats	**26.5**	38	28	13	28	17	59	34	18	15	15	18	56
	Pigs	**5.2**	2	1	4	1	6	1	2	1	24	20	1	4
	Poultry	**10.0**	12	1	23	9	21	2	14	3	4	9	11	5
	Equidae	**7.9**	12	11	5	10	8	10	14	7	3	5	6	7
2013	**Total**	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cattle	**51.2**	39.7	58.3	57.3	55.4	58.0	30.2	38.3	71.7	57.6	54.4	67.5	30.8
	Sheep / Goats	**28.0**	37.3	29.1	13.3	29.1	22.2	59.9	32.7	19.7	16.7	16.1	19.8	56.8
	Pigs	**4.7**	1.7	1.3	3.7	0.6	5.4	0.8	2.4	0.9	22.7	17.8	1.0	2.0
	Poultry	**8.6**	12.1	3.3	24.0	7.0	8.9	2.0	17.3	2.8	4.1	9.8	7.9	5.7
	Equidae	**7.6**	11.8	10.7	3.6	10.5	8.3	9.2	11.7	7.0	2.4	4.4	6.5	6.6
2014	**Total**	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Cattle	**50.5**	39.9	61.9	56.8	53.4	50.2	32.4	38.3	71.7	55.1	56.1	66.6	33.4
	Sheep / Goats	**26.5**	37.7	28.8	12.7	28.1	17.4	57.6	33.5	19.1	15.1	14.5	17.8	55.7
	Pigs	**5.1**	1.5	1.5	4.4	0.6	5.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	24.1	18.8	1.4	3.9
	Poultry	**10.0**	11.6	1.5	23.9	9.3	21.6	2.4	14.1	2.7	4.4	8.5	11.2	5.4
	Equidae	**7.8**	11.6	10.9	4.7	10.4	7.8	9.4	13.7	7.5	2.6	4.7	5.8	6.5

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

Tab. 8 Livestock structure

in livestock unit, %

Years		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
								Prefectures						
2010	**Total**	**100.0**	7.0	7.0	6.0	12.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	9.0
	Cattle	100.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	12.0	15.0	4.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
	Sheep / Goats	100.0	9.0	7.0	2.0	12.0	15.0	4.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
	Pigs	100.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	15.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	33.0	31.0	2.0	4.0
	Poultry	100.0	8.0	4.0	13.0	10.0	32.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	9.0	5.0
	Equidae	100.0	9.0	9.0	3.0	15.0	13.0	8.0	18.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	7.0
2011	**Total**	**100.0**	7.0	7.0	5.0	11.0	15.0	7.0	11.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.0
	Cattle	100.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	12.0	15.0	4.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	5.0
	Sheep / Goats	100.0	9.0	7.0	3.0	12.0	9.0	15.0	14.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	17.0
	Pigs	100.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	13.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	33.0	31.0	2.0	5.0
	Poultry	100.0	7.0	3.0	12.0	9.0	30.0	2.0	15.0	1.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	4.0
	Equidae	100.0	10.0	9.0	3.0	15.0	13.0	8.0	18.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
2012	**Total**	**100.0**	6.6	7.1	5.6	11.6	14.5	6.9	10.9	6.1	6.6	8.8	7.6	7.7
	Cattle	100.0	5.2	8.4	6.3	12.6	14.7	4.1	8.3	8.8	7.4	9.6	10.0	4.6
	Sheep / Goats	100.0	8.9	7.3	2.5	11.6	8.8	15.0	13.4	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	15.7
	Pigs	100.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.3	15.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	28.9	31.4	1.9	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	7.3	1.0	12.4	10.1	29.1	1.6	15.0	1.5	2.7	7.3	7.9	4.1
	Equidae	100.0	9.3	9.3	3.1	14.4	13.4	8.2	18.6	5.2	2.1	5.2	5.2	6.2
2013	**Total**	**100.0**	6.8	7.5	5.6	11.5	12.5	7.4	11.5	5.9	6.5	9.5	7.5	7.8
	Cattle	100.0	5.2	8.5	6.3	12.5	14.1	4.3	8.6	8.3	7.3	10.1	10.0	4.7
	Sheep / Goats	100.0	8.6	7.3	2.5	11.4	9.3	15.2	13.0	3.9	3.4	5.2	4.9	15.4
	Pigs	100.0	1.9	1.9	4.4	1.3	15.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	28.9	31.4	1.9	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	9.2	2.8	15.4	9.0	12.1	2.3	22.4	1.8	3.0	10.3	6.5	5.2
	Equidae	100.0	10.0	9.8	2.6	14.9	12.7	8.5	17.0	5.0	1.9	5.2	5.9	6.6
2014	**Total**	**100.0**	6.5	7.5	5.5	11.3	14.2	7.2	10.9	5.8	6.3	9.1	7.6	8.0
	Cattle	100.0	5.1	9.2	6.1	12.0	14.1	4.6	8.3	8.2	6.9	10.1	10.0	5.3
	Sheep / Goats	100.0	8.9	7.3	2.5	11.6	8.8	15.0	13.4	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	15.7
	Pigs	100.0	2.0	2.0	4.3	1.2	15.1	2.0	4.3	1.2	28.9	31.4	2.0	5.7
	Poultry	100.0	7.3	1.0	12.4	10.1	29.1	1.6	15.0	1.5	2.7	7.3	7.9	4.1
	Equidae	100.0	9.3	9.3	3.1	14.4	13.4	8.2	18.6	5.2	2.1	5.2	5.2	6.2

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

Fig. 5 Livestock structure, 2014

Equidae 8 %
Poultry 10 %
Pigs 5 %
Sheep / Goats 26 %
Cattle 51 %
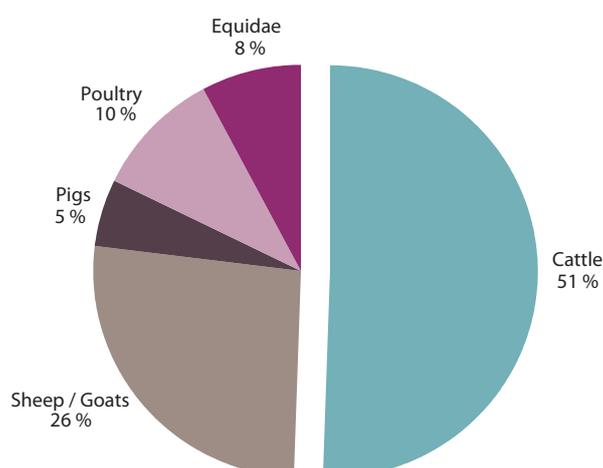
FORESTS

Introduction

The Forest area constitutes 36.6 % of the Albanian forestry area and the pasture 15.6 %.
All forestry and pasture data are administrative only.

Main statistical findings

The General area of the forest land fund in 2014 year was 1,052 million hectares, with general volume of wood about 76 million m³. Forest structure by origin and management method over the years has been changing mainly in favor of shrubs and les stumps.

Fig. 1 Forest fund by governance
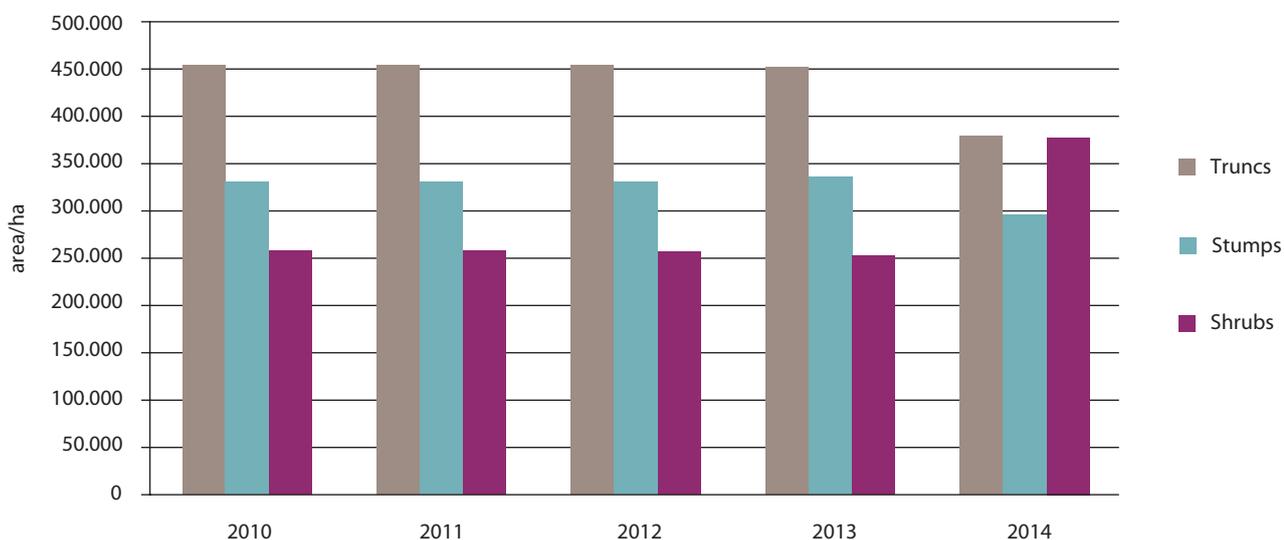
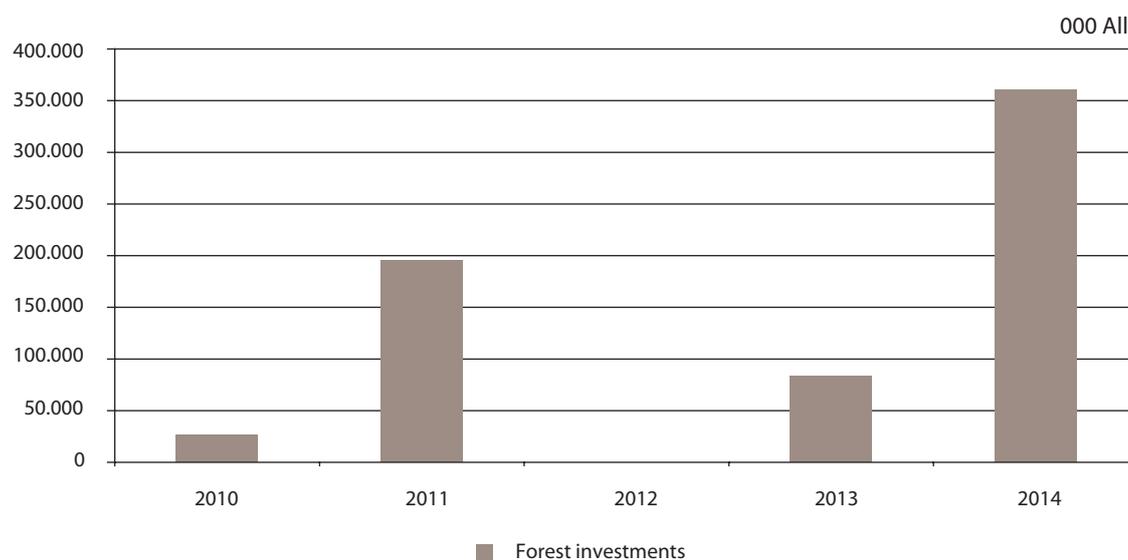Greater volume of forest exploitation is for firewood account which which reaches up to 96% of the total.

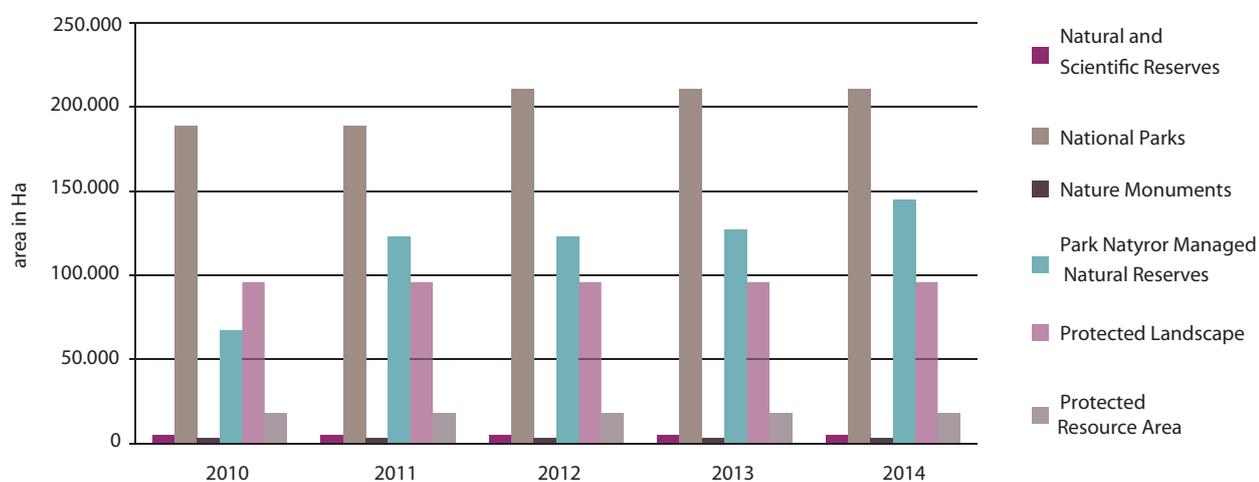Fig. 2 Forestry use and main production
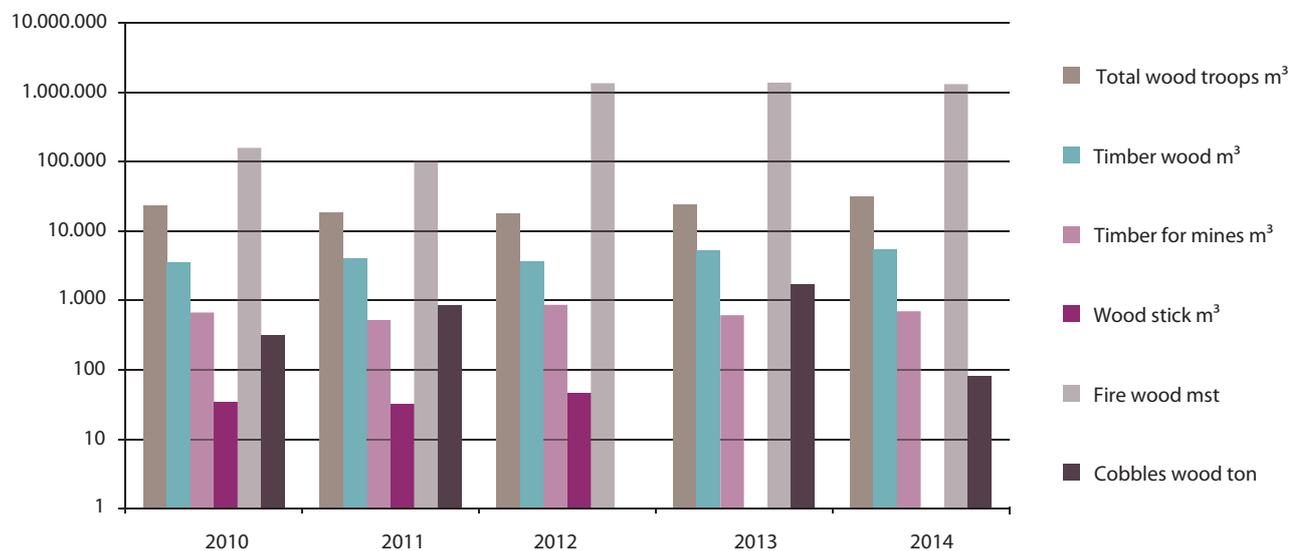
Last year investments in the forestry sector are grown mainly in forestation funded from the state budget.

Fig. 3 Forest investments

Protected areas have increased in years, as the number and total area reaching so 800 unites with total area 477 ha.

Fig. 4 Protected areas

Definitions

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

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

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

"Pasture Fund" is all area of natural pastures and meadows, trees and bushes within their surfaces used for grazing outside the agricultural land fund.

"Protected area" declared land, water, marine and coastal certain protection as biological diversity, natural and cultural assets, other natural attachment related.

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

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

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

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

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

Tab. 1 Cadastral data of forestry and capacity of pasture

Years	Forestry Sip.Ha	%	Pasture Sip.Ha	%	Area with Forestry flora Sip.Ha	%	Other in fund Sip.Ha	%	Total Sip.Ha	%
2010	1,042,760	60	505,290	29	29,120	2	165,340	9	1,742,510	100
2011	1,042,550	58	505,290	31	29,330	2	165,340	9	1,742,510	100
2012	1,041,390	60	505,284	29	30,140	2	165,690	9	1,742,504	100
2013	1,040,881	60	491,011	28	29,400	2	167,613	10	1,728,906	100
2014	1,052,772	60	478,292	27	25,315	1	185,310	11	1,741,689	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 2 Forest fund by ownership

Years	States forests Area/Ha	%	Communal forests Area/Ha	%	Privat forests Area/Ha	%	Total forests Area/Ha	%
2010	525,810	50	489,530	47	27,420	3	1,045,000	100
2011	523,440	50	490,490	47	28,620	3	1,042,550	100
2012	527,930	51	486,630	47	26,830	3	1,041,390	100
2013	520,636	50	487,944	47	32,302	3	1,040,881	100
2014	501,126	47	522,867	50	28,780	3	1,052,772	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 3 Volumi i lëndës drusore në pyje sipas pronësisë

Years	Volume/ 000m^3	%	Volume/ 000m^3	%	Volume/ 000m^3	%	Volume/ 000m^3	%
2010	52,000	68	21,101	28	3,401	4	76,502	100
2011	52,316	68	21,542	28	3,426	4	77,285	100
2012	49,714	65	22,945	30	3,824	5	76,483	100
2013	51,971	68	20,957	27	3,316	4	76,244	100
2014	51,877	68	20,912	28	3,294	4	76,083	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 4 Forest fund by governance

Years	Area ha							
	Truncs	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2010	454,090	43	330,740	32	257,930	25	1,042,760	100
2011	454,020	43	330,650	32	257,880	25	1,042,550	100
2012	454,000	43	330,260	32	257,130	25	1,041,390	100
2013	452,228	43	336,319	32	252,333	24	1,040,881	100
2014	379,453	36	295,780	28	377,539	36	1,052,772	100

Tab. 5 Volumi i lëndës drusore në pyje sipas mënyrës së qeverisjes

Years	Volume in 000 m^3							
	Truncs	%	Stumps	%	Shrubs	%	Total	%
2010	57,573	75	11,839	15	7,092	10	76,504	100
2011	57,891	75	12,069	16	7,324	9	77,285	100
2012	57,558	75	11,835	15	7,090	9	76,483	100
2013	57,337	75	11,498	15	7,409	10	76,244	100
2014	43,377	57	29,139	38	3,567	5	76,083	100

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 6 Forestry use and main production

Years	Total wood troops	Timber wood	Timber for mines	Wood stick	Fire wood	Cobbles wood	Total
	m^3	m^3	m^3	m^3	mst	tonnes	m^3
2010	23,510	3,459	670	34	158,971	311	124,903
2011	18,425	4,011	524	32	104,197	848	88,042
2012	17,867	3,615	868	47	1,356,467	0	836,114
2013	24,436	5,167	613	0	1,380,369	1,715	868,562
2014	31,497	5,449	700	0	1,315,746	80	827,416

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 7 Income from secondary activities on forest and pasture

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income value 000 All	**Total**	**32,229**	**33,221**	**30,875**	**21,898**	**1,944**
	Hunting	30,249	30,586	29,140	20,682	572
	Secondary production	1,980	2,635	1,735	1,216	1,371
Production collected	Sage/kv	5,544	3,530	2,596	1,555	767
	Lavender/kv	2,000	2,251	2,053	2,015	0
	Root/kv	38	46	49	80	66
	Fashina/mst	85	1,450	266	0	71
	Pinecone/kv	2,416	2,023	1,856	1,151	4,223
	Herbage for livestock/kv	373	1,607	110	83	0
	Inerts/m^3	1,860	2,739	365	990	229
	Withe/kv	-	46	6,392	0	0
	Mashrooms/kv	34	130	110	70	4
	Herba/kv	-	-	1,446	1,815	2,504
	Different flowers/kv	-	-	171	95	72
	Different fruits/kv	-	-	249	185	85
	Sprig/kv	-	-	1,905	300	1,829
	Different leaves/kv	-	-	433	440	397

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 8 Forest investments

000 All

Years	Investments	Afforestation	Forest improvements	Nursery	Construasion lera	Pasture improvement	Different improvements	Civil improvements	Mountain adjustments
2010	26,282	22,233	0	0	0	0	0	4,049	0
2011	195,040	39,044	111,997	0	0	0	37,499	6,500	0
2012	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2013	83,823	83,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	360,892	360,892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source of information: Ministry of Environment

Tab. 9 Network of protected areas

Years	Number of zones						
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	Total
2010	2	15	750	21	5	4	797
2011	2	15	750	22	5	4	798
2012	2	15	750	22	5	4	798
2013	2	15	750	23	5	4	799
2014	2	15	750	24	5	4	800

Source of information: Ministry of Environment
*Emërtimet sipas Ligjit nr. 8906, dt 06.06.2002 "Për zonat e mbrojtura"

Tab. 10 Network of protected areas

Years	Area Ha						
	Natural and Scientific Reserves	National Parks	Nature Monuments	Managed Natural Reserves	Protected Landscape	Protected Resource Area	Total
2010	4,800	188,945	3,470	67,424	95,864	18,245	378,749
2011	4,800	188,945	3,470	122,974	95,864	18,245	434,298
2012	4,800	210,501	3,470	122,974	95,864	18,245	455,855
2013	4,800	210,501	3,470	127,180	95,864	18,245	460,061
2014	4,800	210,501	3,470	144,685	95,864	18,245	477,566

Source of information: Ministry of Environment
*Emërtimet sipas Ligjit nr. 8906, dt 06.06.2002 "Për zonat e mbrojtura"

FISHING

Introduction

Albania has natural water potentials, which are suitable for the growth of fish. Fishing is an important sector of Albanian economy. Fishing data are collected by water categories in national level. Development has taken aquaculture as an important sector and with perspective for the local economy.

Metodology

Data on fishing are taken from the General Directorate of Agricultural Services and Fisheries in the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration. The data are collected on monthly basis by inspectors at county level directly through vessels. Fishing data are collected in national level by water categories.

The main categories are:

- Marine
- Costal line
- Lagoon
- Inland waters
- Aquaculture
- Mollusk

Main statistical findings

The structure of fishing is: marine fishing occupies 47.2 % of the total fishing, internal waters occupy 35.2 %, coastal line 12 % and lagoons 4.9 % of the total fishing. Aquaculture is more cultivated in the district of Saranda, Vlora region with 78.9 % of total production to total. Mollusks are cultivated only in the district of Saranda.
In 2014 fish caught was 5,813 tonnes from 5,369 that has been in 2013, increasing by 7.6 % in annual terms. The production of mollusk rose significantly with an increase of 50 % in the year 2014 compared with the year 2013. The production reached 1500 tonnes in year 2014 from 750 tonnes that was in 2013. Aquaculture decreased during 2014 by 785 tonnes compared with the year 2013.

Definitions

Fishing Activities - are activities related to the research of fish, with the issuance, placement and retrieval of fishing tools catch onboard transfer, storage on board, transforming the board, transfer, placing in cages, removal of fish and fishery products.

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

Inland waters - are coastal lagoons, natural lakes, hydro lakes, agricultural watersheds, rivers and other waters of the Republic of Albania different from marine waters.

Fleet - is the total number of fishing vessels which use a fixed resource.

Fishing capacity - is the quantity of fish that can be taken from a fishing unit.

Fish catching - The data refers to the caught amount of all kinds of marine species (fish, crustaceans, mollusks, etc), species of freshwater (rivers, lakes, watersheds, aquatic life), aquaculture.

Aquaculture - is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Fishing stocks is that part of the sea/water, suitable for natural reproduction of fish, as well as other marine/water organisms. It is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Includes fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants.

Tab. 1 Fish caught by water category

In tonnes

Water category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total fishing (a+b+c+d)	**4,931**	**4,804**	**4,919**	**5,369**	**5,816**
a) Marine	2,500	2,287	2,374	2,681	2,780
b) Coastal line	412	495	506	640	700
c) Coastal lagoons	219	229	369	278	286
d) Inland waters	1,800	1,793	1,670	1,770	2,050
Aquaculture	**1,022**	**1,304**	**1,250**	**1,585**	**800**
Mitylus galloprovicialis	**1,410**	**1,300**	**1,300**	**750**	**1,500**

Source of information: Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration
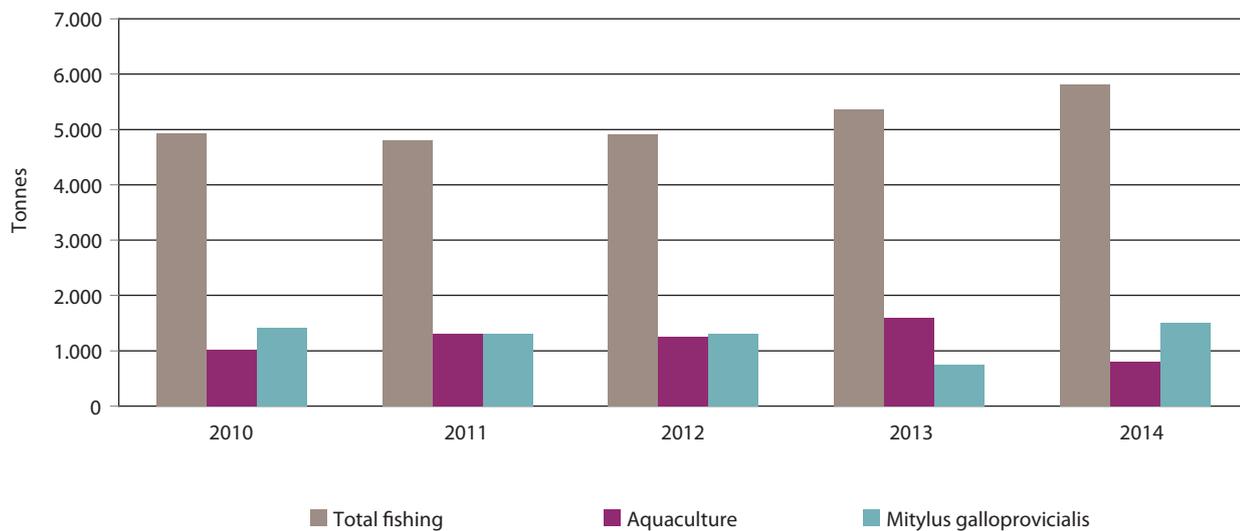
Tab. 2 Fish caught

Years		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
								Prefectures						
2010	Marine	2,500			700						650			1,150
	Coastal line	412			88		52				64	38		170
	Coastal lagoons	219					52				55	36		76
	Inland waters	1,800		68	20	80	165	61	361	88	65	380	20	492
	Aquaculture	1,022							90	42		40	35	815
	Mitylus galloprovicialis	1,410												1,410
2011	Marine	2,287			640						595			1,052
	Coastal line	495			106		62				77	38		212
	Coastal lagoons	229					54				58	38		79
	Inland waters	1,793		68	20	80	164	61	360	88	65	379	20	488
	Aquaculture	1,304							114	54		51	45	1,040
	Mitylus galloprovicialis	1,300												1,300
2012	Marine	2,374			650						600			1,124
	Coastal line	506			88		76				45	67		230
	Coastal lagoons	369					95				85	55		134
	Inland waters	1,670		68	20	80	165	61	300	88	65	320	20	483
	Aquaculture	1,250							130	60		40	35	985
	Mitylus galloprovicialis	1,300												1,300
2013	Marine	2,681			752						703			1,226
	Coastal line	640			109		110				72	97		252
	Coastal lagoons	278					55				56	48		119
	Inland waters	1,770		78	43	95	77	70	345	95	72	320	55	520
	Aquaculture	1,585							155	60		65	55	1,250
	Mitylus galloprovicialis	750												750
2014	Marine	2,780			778						729			1,273
	Coastal line	700			119		120				79	106		276
	Coastal lagoons	286					57				58	49		122
	Inland waters	2,050		90	50	110	89	81	399	110	83	371	64	603
	Aquaculture	800							78	30		33	28	631
	Mitylus galloprovicialis	1,500												1,500

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

STRUCTURAL SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES

Introduction

This chapter presents structural business statistics. These data describe the structure, main characteristics and performance of economic activities. The statistics presented in this chapter are generally analysed as grouped by main activities of the classification of economic activities.

Structural business statistics can provide answers to questions on the wealth creation (value added), investment and labour input of different economic activities.

The data can be used to analyse structural shifts, for example from industry to services, country specialisations, sectoral productivity and profitability, as well as a range of other topics. Because they are available broken down by enterprise sizeclass, structural business statistics also permit a detailed analysis of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which is of particular use to policymakers and analysts wishing to focus on entrepreneurship and the role of SMEs.

Main statistical findings

By economic activity, enterprises that operate in trade sector comprise 43.3 %, while enterprises with 1-4 employed are those which prevail with 89.4 %, where services producers dominate with 78.9 %.

In 2013, the number of total employed increased by 28,565 employed or 9.0 % compared to 2012. Goods and services producers have contributed respectively by 2.1 % and 6.9 % in the total increase of employed.

Turnover in 2013 reached 1,637 billion ALL, which indicated an increase of 5.8 % compared with 2012. Turnover of services producers constitutes 65.3 % of total turnover for 2013 and contributed by 4.8 % in total increase of turnover.

In 2013 enterprises invested 163 billion ALL compared to 149 billion ALL that were invested in 2012 or 9.5 % more. The situation for investments is different compared with other basic indicator because goods producers have the major contribution on investments increase by 9.4 %. Investments of this group constitute 56.9 % on total investments for 2013 from 52.9 % in 2012.

Fig.1 Structure of number of enterprises by economic activities, 2013
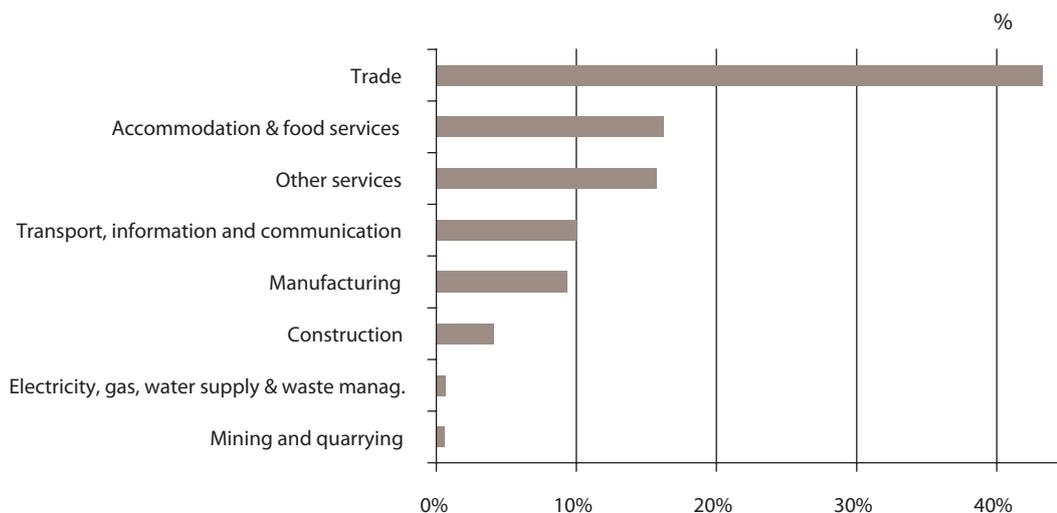
Based on Annual Structural Survey results is concluded that turnover per employed in 2013 is decreased 3.0 % as result of an higher increase in number of employed (9.0 %) compared to the turnover increase (5.8 %). The same situation is reflected in the goods and services producers.

The increase of employed respectively by 5.4 % and 11.4 % related to the turnover increase by 2.9 % and 7.4 % resulted in the decrease of turnover per employed by 2.4 % and 3.6 %, respectively for goods and services producers.

Fig. 2 Turnover per employed, 2012- 2013
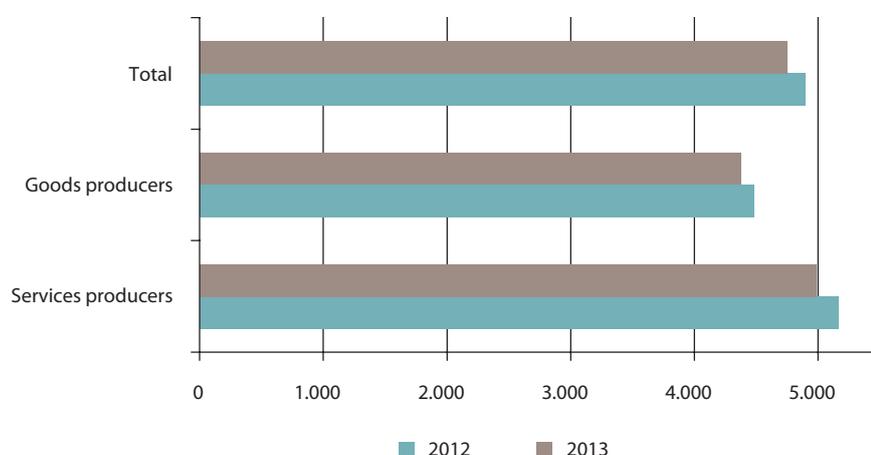
From the ratio of the number of employed by the number of active enterprises it shows that on average, an enterprise has employed four people in 2013. Enterprises of producers of goods employed an average of ten people, while services producer's enterprises employ three people. The situation is the same as the year before.

Most of the enterprises, 85.3 %, operate in the service activities and mainly in trade sector (including wholesale and retail trade, vehicles trade). In trade sector operates 43.3 % of enterprises which constitute 48.7 % of total turnover realized by all enterprises. This sector contributed by 4.7 % in the total turnover increase of 5.8 %.

Trade sector engaged 26.0 % of the total number of employed. Investments in trade sector are only 15.0 % of the total value of investments made in all economic activities covered in the survey.

Turnover in other services sector (private health and education, administrative and professional, scientific and technical activities etc.) increased by 10.4 % compared with previous year. This sector had the highest increase of total number of employed by 18.7 % and number of active enterprises by 5.8 %. The transport, information and communication sector has the largest percentage of investments by 16.8 %.

Enterprises of producers of goods, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and waste management and construction sector have contributed approximately with 34.7 % of the total turnover realized. Manufacturing sector dominates in producers of goods in number of active enterprises (9.3 %), employed (19.8 %) and turnover (11.6 %). Mining and quarrying sector has the largest percentage of investments in goods producers by 17.6 %.

In goods producers, construction sector has the lowest increase rate in the number of active enterprises (1.0 %) and employed (0.3 %). The investment percentage realized by this sector decreased in 4.7 % of total investments from 11.7 % compared with previous year.

Value added is the most important macroeconomic indicator calculated in this publication. Value added represents the difference between the production value and intermediate consumption. Based on the sector analyses, services producers contribute in creation of value added (51.7 %) where the trade sector constitutes 21.7 % of the total value added and 26 % of employed. Related to the goods producers, mining and quarrying sector dominate by 13.7 % even though the smaller number of employed.

Fig. 3 Structure of value added and enployement by economic activities, 2013

%
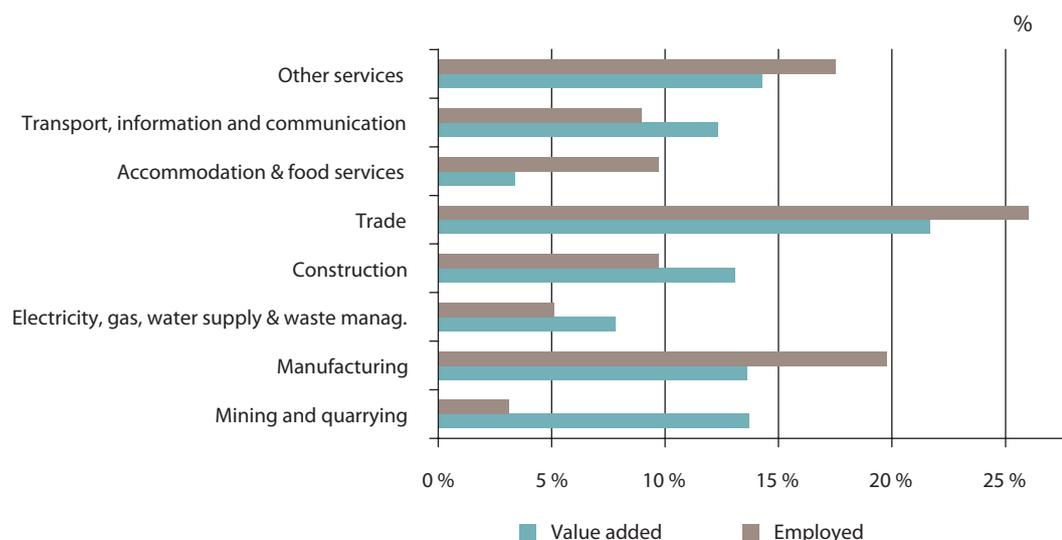
In total active enterprises in 2013, were employed 344,528 persons. Enterprises with 50 and more employed have engaged 38.2 % of the total number of employed which have realized 45.1 % of total turnover and have invested 56.2 % of total investments. In this size class of enterprises with 50 and more employed, goods producers dominate on the number of active enterprises (53.3 %), employed (55.6 %) and investments (60.1 %).

Enterprises with 1-4 employed engaged 34.5 % of the total employed and realized 15.9 % of total turnover. Small enterprises dominate in services producers on number of active enterprises (88.3 %), employed (86.3 %) and turnover (85.4 %).

The results show that enterprises with 50 and more employed have 45.1 % of total turnover contributing 3.2 % in total growth percentage of turnover.

Enterprises with 50 and more employed, although they represent about 1 % of active enterprises realize 53.9 % of total production value.

Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the major percentage of total value added. Enterprises with 5-9 employed generate the major percentage of total value added in construction and trade sectors. In all other sectors, the major percentage of the total value added is generated by enterprises with 50 and more employed.

Fig. 4 Structure of value added by economic activities and size class of enterprise, 2013

%
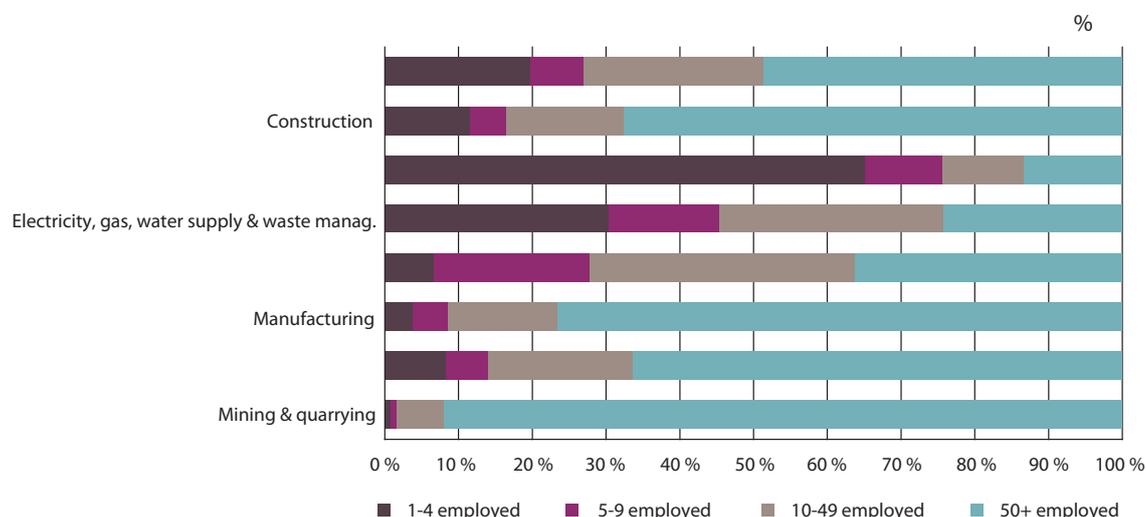
Data sources

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

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

Legal framework on which is based the annual structural business survey is composed of Law No. 9180, dated 05.02.2004 "On official statistics", amended, Official Statistics Programme for the period 2012-2016. Regulation (EC) No. 295/2008 for "Structural Business Statistics";

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 totaly surveyed.

Definition of indicators

An enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decisionmaking, 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 nonproduced tangible goods such as land.

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

Tab. 1 Number of employed by economic activities and by size class of enterprise

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

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

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

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

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

Tab. 4 Investments by economic activities and by size class of enterprise

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

Tab. 5 Value added by economic activities and by size class of enterprise

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

DESCRIPTION OF SHORT-TERM BUSINESS STATISTICS
Industry and Construction

Introduction

This subchapter examines recent statistics in relation to developments for both industry and construction sector, in the indicators such as turnover production and industrial production for quarterly periods; through such a view one could perceive the development of economical cycle and could make predictions for the near future as well.

Short-term business statistics are provided in the form of indices that allow a rapid estimation of economic climate, providing a first evaluation of recent developments for a number of activities. They present in this way the periodical development, and so could be used to calculate the rate change, showing typically the compatibility with the previous quarter or with the same quarter of the previous year.

Short-term business statistics are an important source for users that follow the developments of the business cycle, or those who need to figure out the recent developments of a given industry.

Main statistical findings

In 2014 the production volume index increased 3.3 % compared with one year before.
The annual change of employee's index in industry is 18.6 % if we compared 2014 with 2013.

Producer price index signed a decrease in annual terms referred to 2010 – 2014 period. The decrease is signed mostly in prices of products covered by "Mining and quarrying" section.

The annual change of Construction Cost Index (for Dwellings) in 2014 in comparison with 2013 is 0.2 %.

During the period of time 2010-2014 from 4,226 building permits issued in total, 67.3 % of them are approved for residential buildings.

Data sources and availability

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

The data are collected directly in the enterprise based on face to face interview by enumerators.

The data are accessible like quarterly and annually data.

The NACE Rev. 2 classification has been implemented for

Short-Term Statistics on first quarter 2014. At the very same moment of implemented of NACE Rev. 2, it was changed even the base year from (2005=100) to (2010=100), and the weights were updated from SBS 2005, with the weights of SBS 2010, since 2013. According to the recommendation of EUROSTAT and the Swedish Assistance the weight of 2015 are updated by using the weights of SBS 2013, (y-2), after the Chain-Link Method.

Fig. 1 Weight structure for STS, 2014
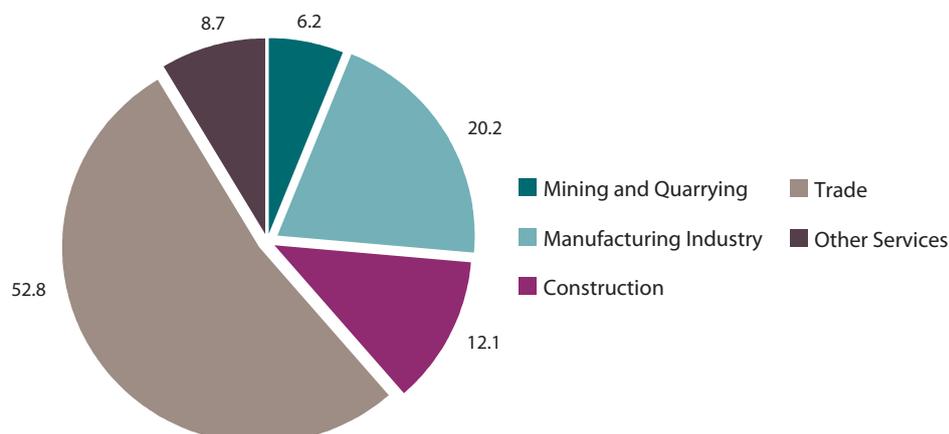
The weights are based on Structural Business Surveys for 2013, for the branches coverd in Short Term Statistics survey

Scope of observation - Based on their main activity, the enterprises that have been included in the survey are those whose activity covers: Industry and Construction

Model - The sample enterprises are selected from the Statistical Register of Enterprises. The enterprises with 1-9 employees are surveyed by a sample survey, whereas the enterprises with 10 and more employees are surveyed exhaustively.

Definitions of the main indicators

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

Construction Cost Index (CCI) - measures the price development of the production factors raw materials, labour, machinery, transports, energy and other costs that are used in building projects.

Producer Price Index (PPI) - measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output.

Number of employees - Number of persons working includes all persons who actually work in observed unit (excluding owners and co-owners and family members that help in the activity).

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 referred period.

Index of wages and salaries - Index of wages and salaries shows approximates the development of the wages and salaries, in observation units, in a current period compared with a base period.

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

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

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

Civil engineering works are all constructions not classified under buildings: railways, roads, bridges, highways, airport, etc.

Client is the person or structure which realize the construction.
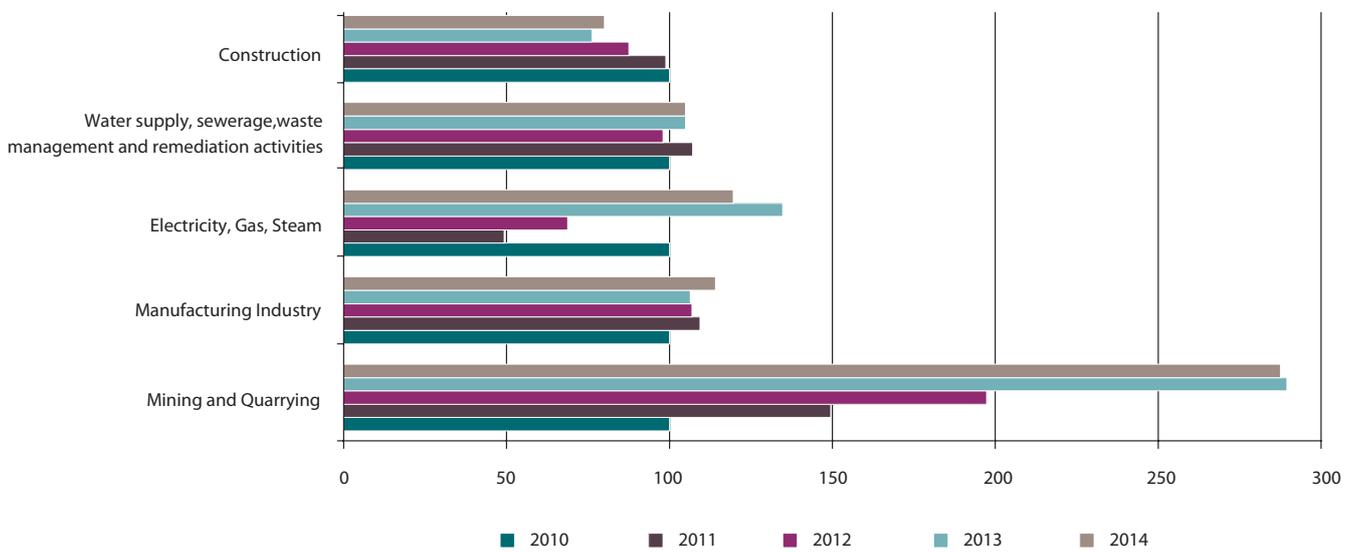
Fig. 2 Production index, 2010=100

Fig. 3 Employees index in Industry and Construction

Construction

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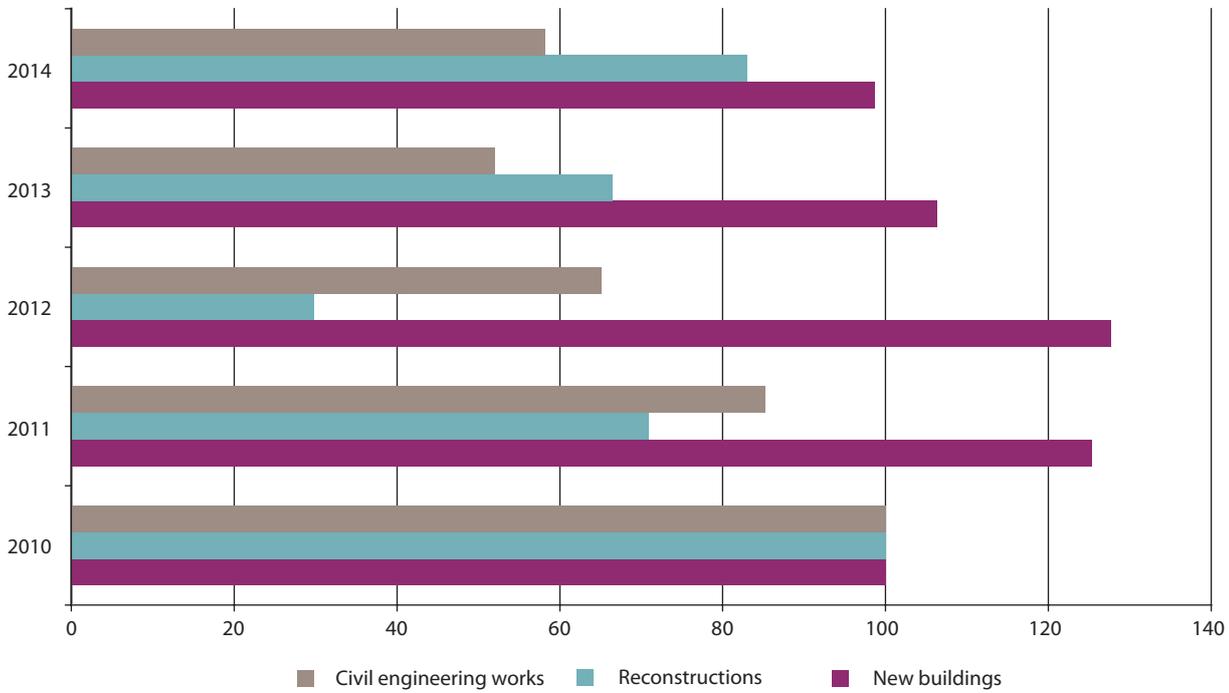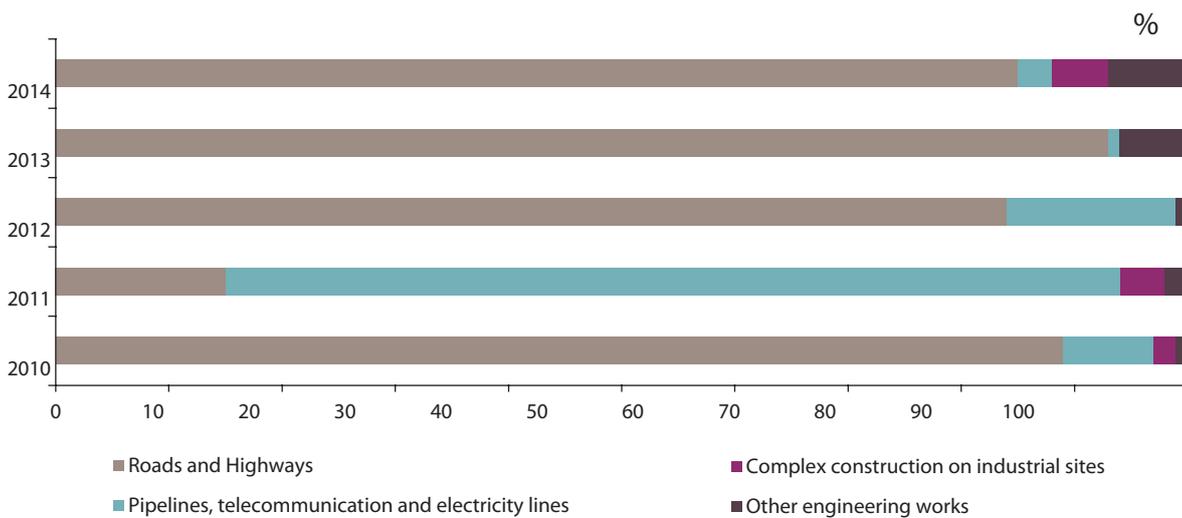

Fig. 5 Structure of civil engineering works by building permits issued, (2010-2014)

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

%

Code NACE Rev.2	Description Economik activities	Annual change of production volume index					Annual change of production price index				
		2010 2009	2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013	2010 2009	2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013
B+C	Industry	37.5	27.1	12.9	20.4	3.6	4.1	3.6	1.5	-0.5	-0.7
B	Mining and quarrying	57.9	49.5	32.0	46.7	-0.7	7.7	4.4	0.3	-0.9	-2.1
C	Manifacturing Industry	21.3	9.4	-2.2	-0.5	7.3	3.7	3.5	1.6	-0.5	-0.3
10-12	Manifacture of food products, of beverages and tabacco products	6.4	1.7	14.7	-8.3	-0.1	3.1	7.4	-1.5	1.3	-2.2
13-14	Manifacture of textiles and Manifacture of dressing: wearing apparel	15.6	14.2	-11.5	13.2	16.0	2.3	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.5
15000	Manifacture of leathers and leather products	12.8	-7.4	-5.6	17.9	20.8	8.1	5.7	2.9	2.3	0.7
16000	Manifacture of woods and products of wood and oak, except furniture	4.8	38.4	-7.4	-7.4	8.8	3.2	2.6	3.5	0.6	2.8
17-18	Manifacture of papers and paper products. paper printing and regroupin of recorded media	123.4	3.5	-1.1	-26.0	-11.7	0.0	1.4	-0.8	-0.7	-2.5
19-22	Manifacture of coke and petroleum products rafinery, of chemicals and chemical products, of pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations and of rubbers and plastic products	-36.8	53.8	-20.7	-26.7	-35.7	8.9	6.4	5.5	-1.2	0.2
23	Manifacture of non-metallic mineral products	14.1	0.7	-22.5	5.1	-5.6	-0.3	1.0	-0.6	-0.2	2.4
24-30	Metallurgy, Manifacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment. of optics, electronics and computer products and of electrical equipment, of transport vehicles, trailers and semi-traliersof machinery and equipment	33.3	14.8	23.3	5.9	-1.1	5.1	-1.3	1.4	-0.6	-1.2
31-32	Manifacture of furniture and Other Industries	5.8	-8.2	-4.3	1.8	27.6	2.4	6.6	0.3	4.3	-1.0
D	Electricity, gas, steam	25.6	-50.8	39.7	95.9	-11.3	-20.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
E	Water supply; sewerage. waste management and remediation activities	-11.9	7.1	-8.5	7.1	0.0	4.5	0.7	2.8	-0.3	0.5

Tab. 2 Building permits issued for new buldings, (2010-2014)

Number

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**1,845**	**1,604**	**147**	**360**	**270**
1) Residential buildings	1,283	1,059	101	203	196
2) Non Residential buildings	562	545	46	157	74
a. Hotels	42	30	1	62	5
b. Wholesale and retail trade buildings	301	270	20	49	24
c. Industrial buildings	72	110	12	19	14
d. Other buildings	147	135	13	27	31

Tab. 3 Annual changes of Construction indexes, (2010 - 2014)

%

Indicators	2010 2009	2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013
Construction volume index	-13.3	-1.1	-11.4	-13.0	5.0
Construction cost index (for dwellings)	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2

DESCRIPTION OF SHORT - TERM BUSINESS STATISTICS
Services
Introduction

This chapter shows information of the Short-Term Business Statistics on services sectors, such as trade, transport, hotels, travel agencies, ect. These indicators show up the trend of development of economic indicators of a country upon quarterly periods; through such a view one could perceive the development of economical cycle and could make predictions for the near future as well.

Short-term business statistics are provided in the form of indices that allow a rapid estimation of economic climate, providing a first evaluation of recent developments for a number of activities. They present in this way the periodical development, and so could be used to calculate the rate change, showing the compatibility with the previous periods.

Short-term business statistics are an important source for users that follow the developments of the business cycle, or those who need to figure out the recent developments in the services sector.

Main statistical findings

In the period of 2010-2014 the turnover volume index in the activity of services represents a positive change rate during all the period along. Compared with 2013, the annual percentage rate of turnover volume index in the activity of services during 2014 is 3.2%. Referring to the same comparable period, an increase of 30.1 % is noted in the activity of the "Travel Agency", of 18.6 % in "Architectural and engineering activities", and of 14 % in "Hotels", whereas a decrease is of 37.7 % is noted in the activity of "Transport and storage".

During the period of 2010-2014, the turnover volume index of Retail Trade (see Tab. 2) presents also a positive trend. In the period of 2010-2012, a considerable annual growth rate shows the sub-group "Motor fuel retail sales in specialized stores", whereas in the period of 2013-2014 the annual growth rate for this group is lower. In the period of 2010-2012, the turnover volume index of the sub-group "Retail trade without including the retail sales of motor fuel" shows a negative trend, its lowest index level being noted in 2011, to 3.1%, while for the period of 2013-2014 this trend changed. The positive trend during the period of 2013-2014 is mainly indicated by the changing trend of two of main sub-groups, "The Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating" and "The Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialized stores", the highest peak of these groups is noted in 2014, with respectively 16.7 % and 19.7%.

Tab. 1 Annual change of Volume turnover index, according the economic activity

Code NACE Rev.2	Economic activity description	2010 2009	2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013
G - N	Services	19.2	8.8	6.0	1.2	3.2
G	Trade	20.0	10.0	7.1	0.8	5.3
H (49-53)	Transport and storage	19.3	12.9	-6.9	7.5	-37.7
I (551)	Hotels	11.5	2.6	3.8	-5.8	14.0
J (58-62)	Information and communication	6.1	-3.6	10.1	-2.0	4.2
M (71)	Architectural and engineering activities	35.3	0.1	-31.0	31.6	18.6
N (79)	Travel agency	56.5	33.2	-19.0	1.3	30.1

Data sources and availability

The Short-Term Business Statistics are arranged by the law "On the Official Statistics" and by the Regulation of European Council (EC) no. 1165/1998, changed.
The data are collected directly in the enterprise based on face to face interview by enumerators.
The data are accessible like quarterly and annually data.
NACE Rev. 2 is the last version of the nomenclature of classification of the economical activities and it has been implemented for Short-Term Statistics on first quarter 2014. At the very same moment of implemented of NACE Rev. 2, it was changed even the base year from (2005=100) to (2010=100), and the weights were updated from SBS 2005, with the weights of SBS 2010, since 2013. According to the recommendation of EUROSTAT and the Swedish Assistance the weight of 2015 are updated by using the weights of SBS 2013, (y-2), after the Chain-Link Method. In Retail Trade the weights of this year are been referred to the previous its own year (y-1).

Scope of observation - Services activity are part of the quarterly survey to the economic enterprises. Based on their main activity, the enterprises that have been included in the survey are those whose activity covers:
Whole sale and Retail trade, hotels, Transport and Storage, Travel Agencies, Communication and Information and Other services.

Model - The sample enterprises are selected from the Statistical Register of Enterprises. The enterprises with 1-9 (except the Retail Trade) employees are surveyed by a sample survey, whereas the enterprises with 10 and more employees are surveyed exhaustively. While, in Retail Trade the enterprises with 1-4 employees are surveyed by sample survey, and for the units with 5 and more employees are surveyed exhaustively.

Some of the most important indicators of STS-Services are: turnover, number of employees and wages and salaries.

Definitions of the main indicators

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 VAT but including other duties and taxes on the goods.
Turnover index - The purpose of turnover index is to show the performance of market for goods and services on a current period compared with a based period.
Number of employees - Number of persons working includes all persons who actually work in observed unit (excluding owners and co-owners and family members that help in the activity).
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 referred period.
Index of wages and salaries - Index of wages and salaries shows approximates the development of the wages and salaries, in observation units, in a current period compared with a base period.
Retail trade indices have particular importance because of the role of retail trade as an interface between producers and final customers, allowing retail sales turnover and volume of sales indices to be used as short-term indicators for final domestic demand by households. To eliminate the price effect on turnover in retail trade, a deflator of sales is used for each group of retail trade (referring NACE Rev. 2). This deflator is an index with a similar methodology to that of a consumer price index, but it is adapted especially for retail trade.

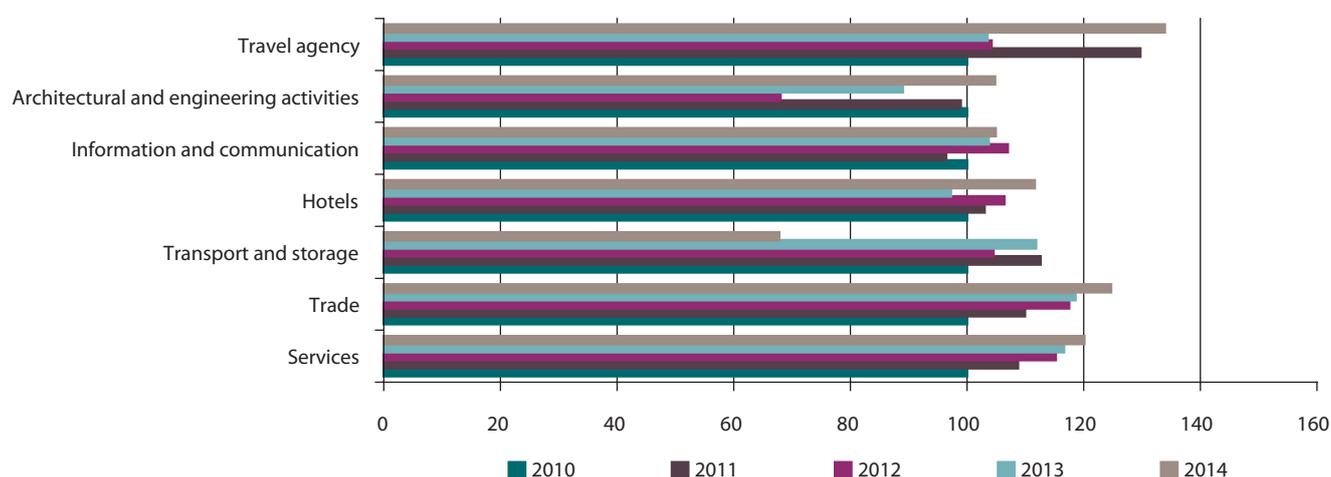Fig. 1 Volume turnover indices, services 2010=100

Fig. 2 The structure of weights on Retail Trade according its compound group
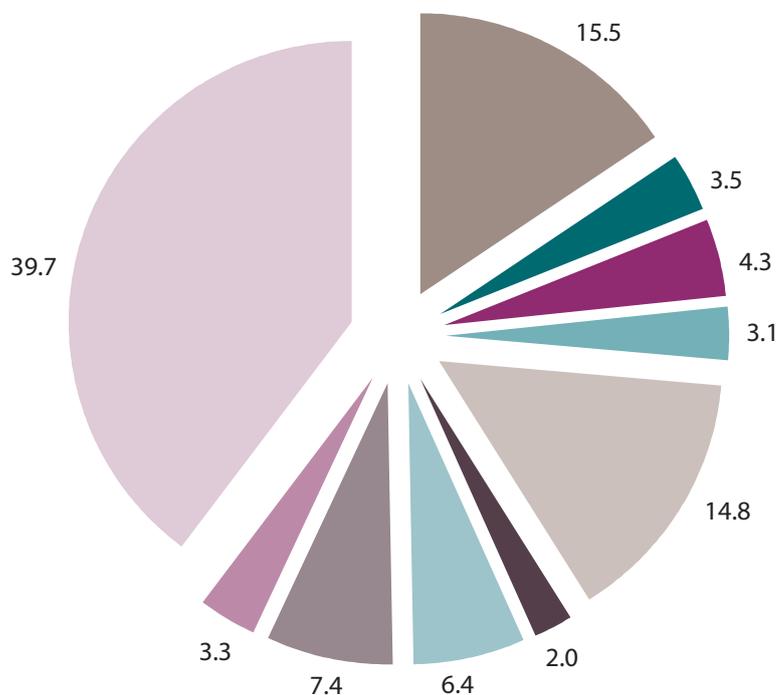
- Retail sale in non - specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating
- Other retail sale in non - specialised stores
- Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
- Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores
- Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
- Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores
- Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores
- Dispensing chemist, retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores
- Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
- Retail sale of motor fuel

Tab. 2 Annual change of volume turnover index, on Retail Trade, 2010-2014

NACE Rev.2	Economic activity description	2010 2009	2011 2010	2012 2011	2013 2012	2014 2013
47	Retail trade	2.5	6.5	4.8	6.3	5.1
47ex473	Retail trade, except retail sale of automotive fuel	-1.7	-3.1	-1.9	8.4	5.1
4711	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	-16.6	-1.1	-18.6	6.8	16.7
4719	Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	-5.7	14.0	-19.1	6.9	-13.7
472	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5.2	-1.9	5.5	11.8	-11.4
474	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores	18.4	-27.4	8.9	64.0	2.5
475	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores	2.4	4.6	8.2	15.6	1.7
476	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores	17.7	-26.1	8.8	19.4	9.5
4771-4772	Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	-5.9	-3.1	-5.4	13.2	19.7
4773-4775	Dispensing chemist, retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods, retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	4.5	9.2	16.3	-0.1	11.8
4776-4778	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	18.4	-27.4	8.8	-48.3	25.9
473	Retail sale of motor fuel	19.2	34.6	16.9	3.3	5.0

TOURISM

Introduction

This chapter presents information on the 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 mode of travel 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 purposes,etc) and business.

Main statistical findings

In the period 2010 - 2014, the number of foreign visitors entering in Albania for personal purposes was approximately 15.6 million visitors and comprise an average of 95.8 % of the total number of visitors. Visitors for business purposes comprise on average 4.2 % of the total number of visitor.

The movement of albanian and foreign citizens during this time period have a growing trend. Average arrivals of foreign citizens increased by 11.6 %, 2011 notes the highest growth by 21.3 %, and 2013 notes decreased by 7.3 %. At the arrivals of foreign citizens in total, the largest share with 84.5 % is coming from land. Average departures of Albanian

citizens is increased 5.9 % where the highest increase was in 2011 with 19.7 % while in 2012 the departures are decreased by 3.9 %. Also, during this time arrivals of foreign citizens from European region comprised most of the arrivals in total averaged 92.3 %. In 2014, arrivals from Kosovo citizens occupies 37.5 % of total arrivals of foreign citizens follow from Macedonia by 14 % and Greece by 10.1 %.

Source of data

Statistical 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 is a concept that refers to all arrivals. A person visits several countries simultaneously in one year calculated each time a new arrivals.

Visitors means a person who travels to a different place from where he lives, for a period less than 12 months and the main purpose of this trip to visit the place he is not a profitable activity.

Tab. 1 Arrivals and departures of Albanian and foreign citizens , 2010 - 2014

Years		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania citizens	Arrivals	3,160,592	3,750,460	3,620,665	3,653,972	3,872,010
	Departures	3,443,510	4,120,199	3,959,265	3,928,245	4,145,608
Foreign citizens	Arrivals	2,417,337	2,932,132	3,513,666	3,255,988	3,672,591
	Departures	2,362,267	2,564,921	2,918,185	3,222,566	3,675,196

Tab. 2 Arrivals of foreign citizens according to the purpose of travel, 2010 - 2014

Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	**2,417,337**	**2,932,132**	**3,513,666**	**3,255,988**	**3,672,591**
Personal	**2,370,114**	**2,889,320**	**3,471,699**	**3,206,125**	**3,624,422**
Holidays	1,095,307	1,183,333	1,492,898	484,018	1,315,409
Tranzit	174,468	396,813	287,206	178,297	204,826
Others	1,100,339	1,309,174	1,691,595	2,543,810	2,104,187
Business	**47,223**	**42,812**	**41,967**	**49,863**	**48,169**

Tab. 3 Arrivals of foreign citizens by the number coming from European countries

States	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Kosovo	1,179,327	1,439,723	1,708,743	1,324,605	1,379,240
Macedonia	276,268	335,380	399,281	432,646	514,459
Greece	113,008	155,086	225,175	269,201	369,675
Montenegro	123,833	159,838	186,536	174,519	238,535
Italy	125,036	135,389	147,018	170,370	196,364
England	62,251	76,019	78,539	80,373	90,937
Germany	55,919	73,102	70,060	79,925	89,500
Turkey	33,544	36,216	42,824	50,209	59,312
Poland	17,350	23,869	26,528	35,751	58,910
Serbia	43,940	48,029	38,156	40,790	54,727
Switzerland	22,269	30,874	42,546	35,763	40,647
France	25,651	30,410	30,128	36,677	37,455
Croatia	26,438	20,734	22,524	23,554	28,975
Bulgaria	13,760	16,117	18,759	20,802	27,201
Austria	15,659	21,149	22,562	21,467	25,768
Netherlands	10,055	15,333	18,179	19,800	23,312
Russia	5,657	9,752	10,074	16,194	21,368
Belgium	11,094	14,973	16,189	16,259	20,369
Sweden	8,604	14,673	17,335	14,646	19,914
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,646	9,094	11,334	14,192	19,286
Czech Republic	7,006	8,165	9,350	8,402	13,866

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

Departures of albanian citizens   Arrivals of foreign citizens
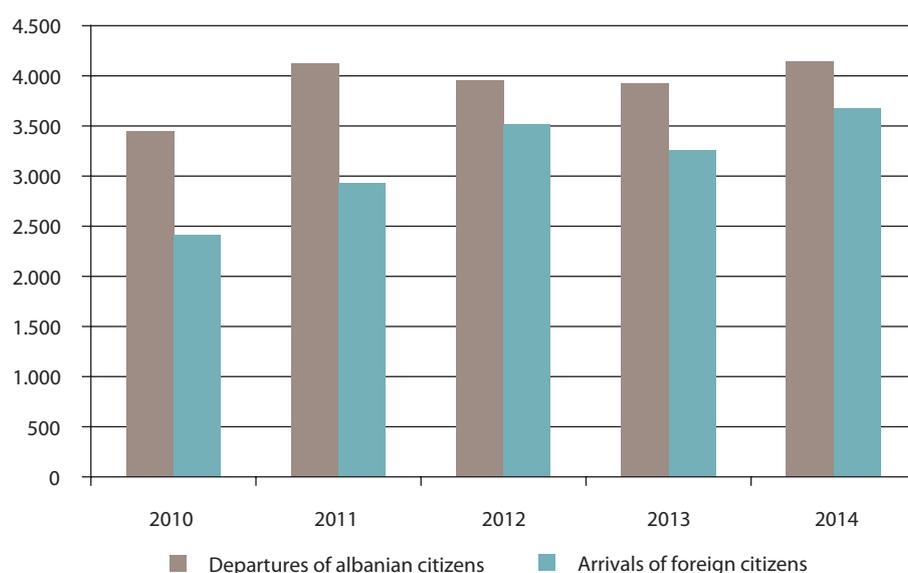
ENVIRONMENT

Introduction

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

Main statistical 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.

Fig. 1 Air pollutions
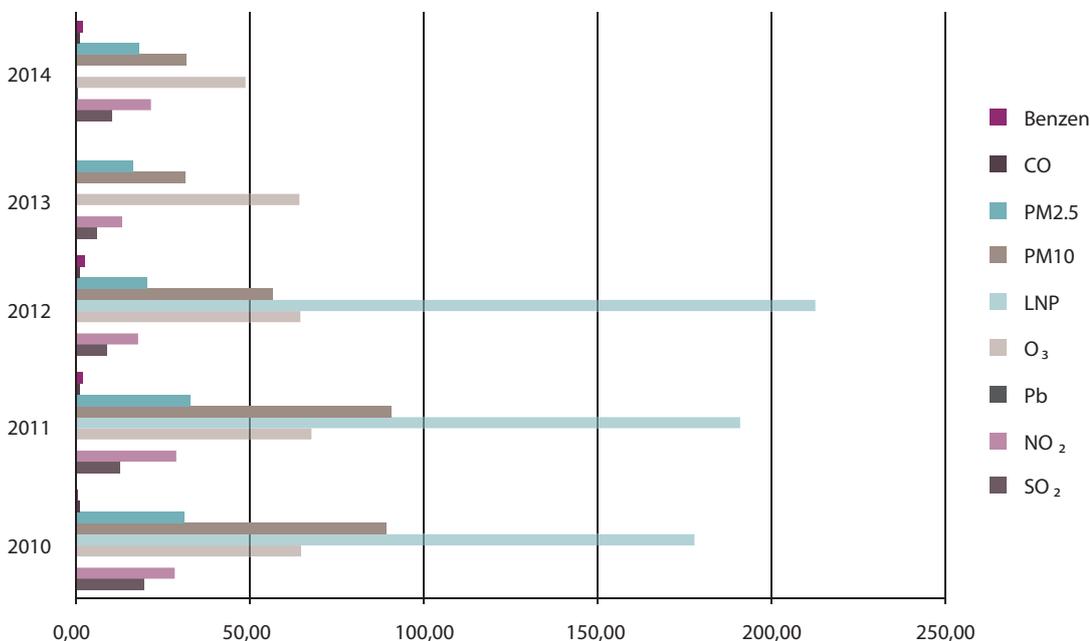
"Urban waste" The amount of waste at national level, reflecting urban lifestyle, had many fluctuations during the last years, the average amount of waste is approximately 1 million tons per year. In 2013 total amount of waste treated is 930 thousand tons, showing a decrease compared to the previous year. Tirana is the county that has the highest percentage of urban waste treated by 30.7%, followed by Durres with 11.2% while maintaining generally the linear correlation between the waste and the residents. In nationwide level have about 364 kg of waste managed per capita per year.

Fig. 2 Urban solid waste
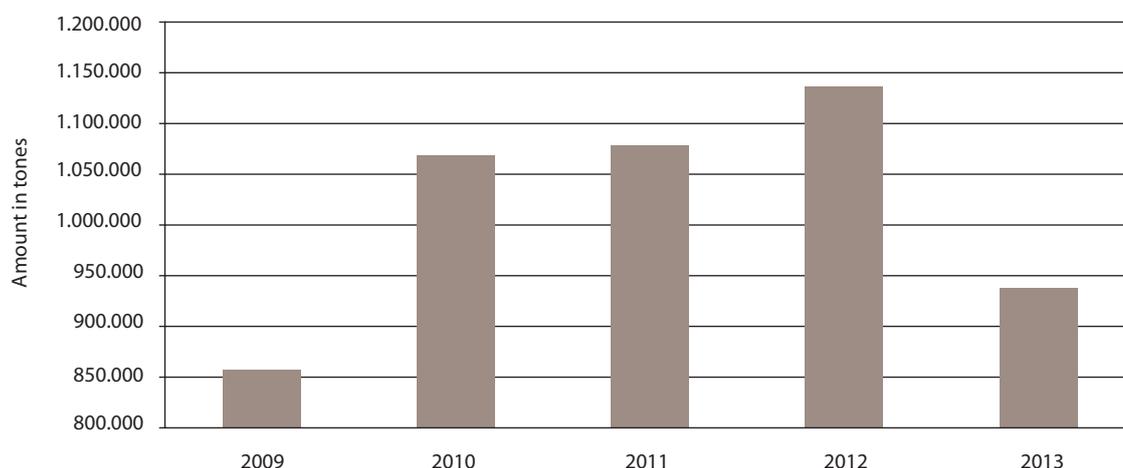
"The water of rivers and lakes" According to the data collected and UNECE classification, generally rivers and lakes in our country have shown to be of good quality. In 2014 the rivers with the highest quality, according to the monitoring stations were, Drini i Zi in Topojan and Vjosa in Çarçove while the river with the worst water quality is Gjanica in the spot where it joins with Seman river.

"Swimming waters, the beaches" Measurement of water quality at beaches consists mainly in the recognition of the main pollution indicators es "FC" and "IE". In 2014 it appears that the most polluted beaches are at Shkëmbi i Kavajës in Durrës and at Naval School in Vlora. Over the years, the water quality has shown an improving trend and the beaches with the best water quality are in Velipojë Shëngjin, Dhërmi, Himare and Borsh.

Fig. 3 Quality of washing waters in beaches
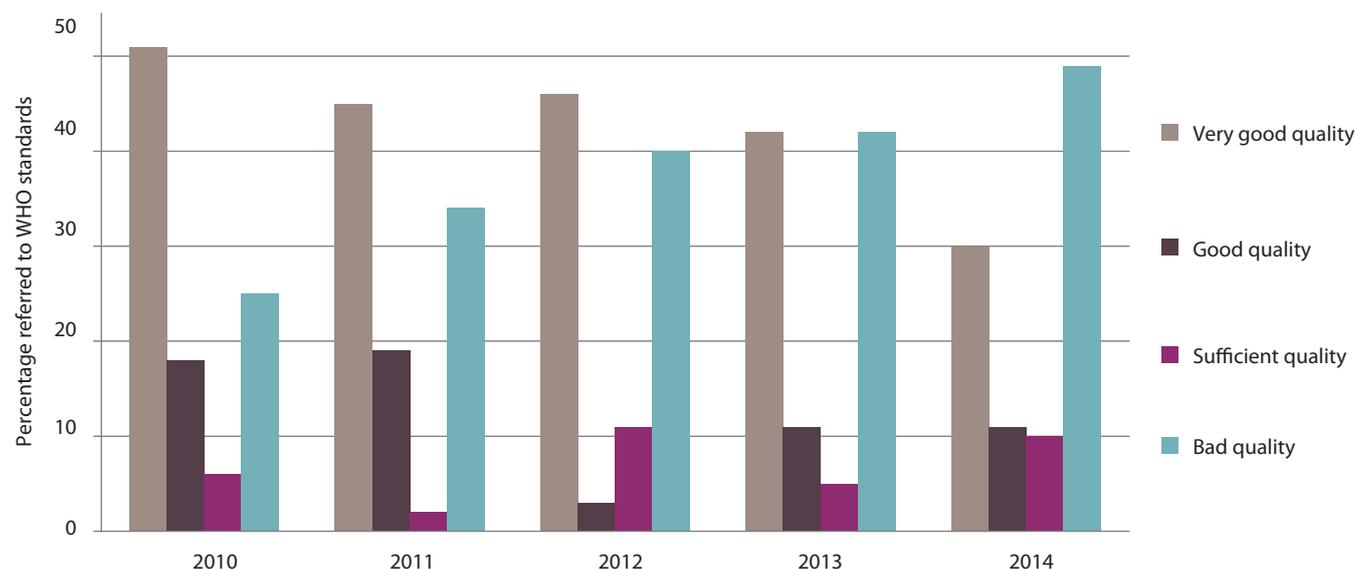
"Erosion" as one of the main forms of land degradation is quite visible in the main Albanian areas. The main factor which is degrading land in Albania is heavy forestry damage followed by abusive constructions.

The consequences are massive flooding and water lack in natural resources, reduction of hydropower capacity basins and roads damage.

Fig. 4 Surface soil erosion
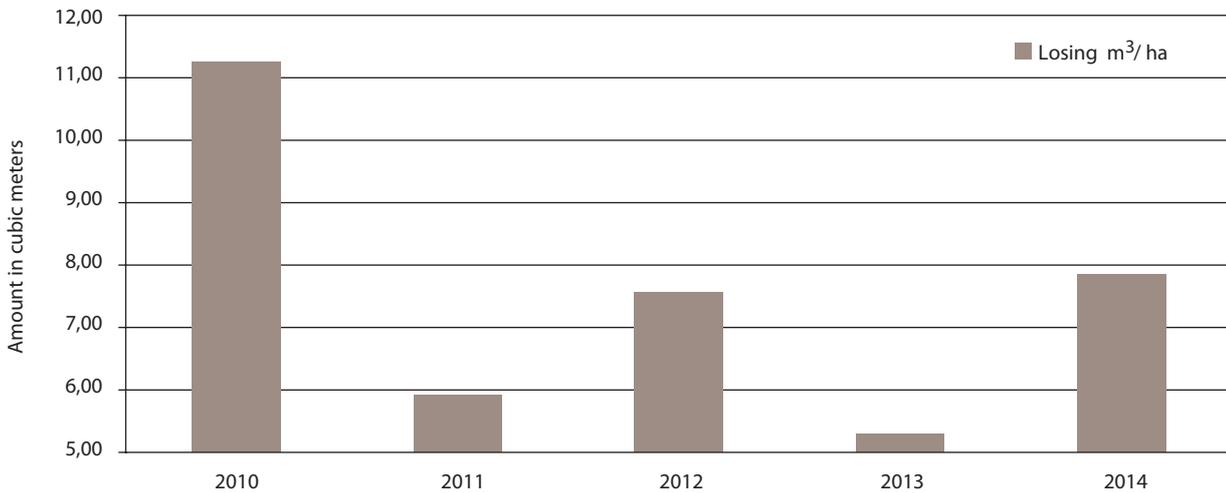
"Pesticides" over the years the amount of imported pesticides has been incised however the trend of imported quantity has noted oschilations.

Fig. 5 Imported of pesticides by years
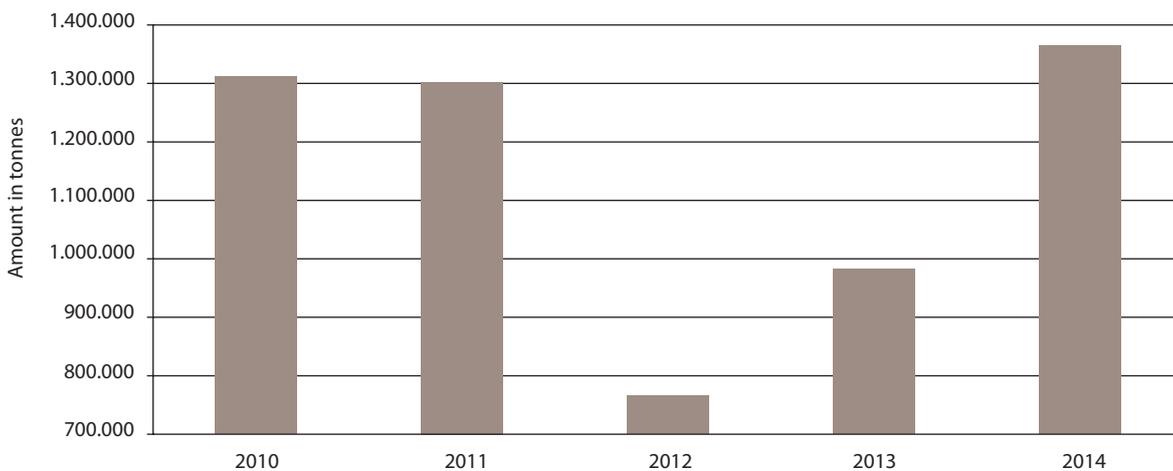
Definitions

"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 bo-ttles or containers, the water used in enterprises producing food, foodstuffs originating in the water, the water supplied for use by people as part of a commercial or public activity, est. Water consume represents the volume of water, which did not immediately turn into water bodies.

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

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

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

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

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

Tab. 1 Air pollutions in main cities of Albania

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Tiranë				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	12.72	7.61	6.3	-	15.52
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	32.47	39.94	23.83	27.30	35.01
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.055	-	-	-	0.01
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	56.98	38.98	55.79	51.03	32.64
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	135.46	-	-	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	72.81	82.56	35.44	32.56	54.06
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	30.95	32.805	19.24	16.45	-
CO	mg/m^3	0.4665	0.559	0.43	-	0.85
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	0.5065	1.773	3.95	-	2.76

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Shkodër				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	17.00	12.40	3.11	-	5.52
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	26.50	25.50	6.7	-	12.5
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.22	0.22	-	-	-
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	70.60	73.80	61.52	-	71.54
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	182.00	192.20	-	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	86.00	93.90	40.2	-	21.84
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	19.19	-	11.64
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	0.28	-	0.51
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	1.7	-	1.59

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Durrës				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	20.10	15.13	5.2	-	9.12
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	28.10	32.80	20.5	-	24.52
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.25	0.24	-	-	-
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	67.40	79.00	65.8	-	50.37
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	192.00	217.00	-	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	91.00	104.00	32.9	-	13.97
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	14.31	-	8.45
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	0.38	-	0.48
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	1.54	-	1.94

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Elbasan				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	18.40	-	15.5	-	16.92
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	29.39	-	22.6	-	32.67
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	0.89
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	72	-	18.76
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	204	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	116.44	97.24	89.7	-	46.25
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	-
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	-	-	0.66
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	0.25

Tab. 1 Air pollutions in main cities of Albania

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Fier				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	26.70	19.60	20.00	-	-
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	31.00	31.50	25.00	-	-
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.24	0.23	-	-	-
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	62.60	76.00	74.00	-	-
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	195.00	185.00	221.00	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	93.00	89.00	97.00	-	-
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	41.54
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	-	-	-
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	-

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Vlorë				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	21.80	11.40	-	-	8.05
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	26.00	25.70	-	7.25	10.41
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.21	0.19	-	-	-
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	68.10	70.40	-	75.25	63.65
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	176.00	180.30	-	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	80.00	83.70	-	34.37	15.29
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	16.11	10.55
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	-	-	0.37
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	0.91

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Korçë				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	19.90	11.30	2.4	5.83	6.95
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	24.60	16.90	7.9	5.06	13.66
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.22	0.19	-	-	-
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	62.30	67.40	57.3	66.2	54.87
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	186.00	180.00	-	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	85.00	84.40	44.49	27.52	38.28
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	28.81	-	-
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	0.67	-	1.18
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	2.91	-	3.48

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Mesatare e përgjithshme				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	19.52	12.46	8.75	5.83	10.35
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	28.29	28.72	17.75	13.20	21.46
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.20	0.21	-	-	0.45
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	64.66	67.60	64.40	64.16	48.64
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	177.74	190.90	212.5	-	-
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	89.18	90.69	56.62	31.48	31.62
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	30.95	32.81	20.38	16.28	18.05
CO	mg/m^3	0.4665	0.56	0.44	-	0.68
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	0.5065	1.77	2.52	-	1.82

Tab. 1 Air pollutions in main cities of Albania

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Norma Shqiptare				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	15	15	15	15	15.00
CO	mg/m^3	2	2	2	2	2.00
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	5	5	5	5	5.00

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Normat EU				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	-	125(<24h)	125(<24h)	125(<24h)	125(<24h)
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.5
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	120(<8h)
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	25	25	25	25	25
CO	mg/m^3	2	10(<8h)	10(<8h)	10(<8h)	10(<8h)
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	5	5	5	5	5

Air pollutions	Years	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
		Rekomandime të OBSH				
SO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
NO_2	$\mu g/m^3$	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Pb	$\mu g/m^3$	0.50	1	1	1	1.00
O_3	$\mu g/m^3$	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
LNP	$\mu g/m^3$	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
PM10	$\mu g/m^3$	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
PM2.5	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	-
CO	mg/m^3	-	-	-	-	-
Benzen	$\mu g/m^3$	-	-	-	-	-

Burimi informacionit: Ministria e Mjedisit

Tab. 2 Urban and inerts solid waste by prefectures

No.	Prefectures	Urban waste (ton)					Urban waste/inhabitant (ton)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Berat	31,570	54,412	51,157	49,996	43,129	0.200	0.355	0.342	0.341	0.333
2	Dibër	22,397	31,307	30,918	33,128	23,147	0.147	0.211	0.214	0.235	0.240
3	Durrës	79,557	133,731	95,330	140,755	105,534	0.303	0.503	0.353	0.513	0.196
4	Elbasan	66,068	88,476	64,586	81,125	41,076	0.210	0.286	0.210	0.266	0.226
5	Fier	73,392	123,730	119,104	115,295	116,492	0.218	0.375	0.367	0.360	0.513
6	Gjirokastër	20,409	28,731	41,072	43,529	60,519	0.238	0.349	0.524	0.583	0.514
7	Korçë	53,561	57,252	65,177	62,050	54,005	0.226	0.245	0.283	0.273	0.344
8	Kukës	5,108	18,565	21,898	17,332	28,633	0.055	0.204	0.245	0.197	0.199
9	Lezhë	30,520	43,144	31,195	37,806	31,217	0.214	0.307	0.223	0.272	0.476
10	Shkodër	48,491	61,325	52,597	65,904	48,950	0.209	0.268	0.233	0.296	0.300
11	Tiranë	327,237	340,506	414,377	383,138	289,180	0.448	0.456	0.543	0.491	0.391
12	Vlorë	98,913	87,915	90,586	106,744	96,019	0.521	0.469	0.490	0.584	0.535
	Total	**857,223**	**1,069,094**	**1,077,997**	**1,136,802**	**937,901**	**0.292**	**0.366**	**0.371**	**0.392**	**0.364**

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Tab. 3   Inert waste by prefectures

No	Prefectures	Inert waste (ton)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Berat	16,514	54,450	92,730	34,160	18,050
2	Dibër	5,030	24,920	19,393	16,100	16,080
3	Durrës	27,145	5,971	7,810	5,725	4,592
4	Elbasan	34,066	50,420	48,000	15,270	28,900
5	Fier	28,209	28,420	20,248	8,646	14,566
6	Gjirokastër	28,670	61,060	53,172	21,069	44,672
7	Korçë	6,155	7,816	11,732	8,162	8,162
8	Kukës	5,534	15,220	13,450	7,410	6,700
9	Lezhë	7,527	8,114	13,295	14,555	15,945
10	Shkodër	13,808	6,205	6,818	11,541	12,510
11	Tiranë	223,718	11,680	190,596	11,541	48,751
12	Vlorë	59,490	52,529	235,749	178,020	74,432
	Total	**455,866**	**326,805**	**712,993**	**332,199**	**293,360**

Source: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Tab. 4 Quality of rivers water

Basins	River/Stations	Classes							
		O_2	NBO_5	pH	NH_4	NO_2	NO_3	P-total	PO_4
Drin	Topojan	I	II	:	I	I	I	I	II
	Bahçallëk	I	III	:	I	II	I	I	III
	Muriqan	I	III	:	I	I	I	I	III
	Ura Shkodër	I	III	:	II	I	I	I	III
	Drini Lezhë	II	V	:	IV	II	I	I	V
Ishëm	Ura Brarit	I	II	:	IV	II	I	I	IV
	Ura Kthesa Kamzës	I	V	:	V	II	I	IV	V
	Lanabregas	I	III	:	IV	II	II	II	IV
	Yrshek (ish Dogana)	IV	V	:	V	III	I	V	V
	Ura Rinas	III	V	:	V	III	I	IV	V
	Ura Gjoles	III	V	:	V	III	I	IV	V
	Ishëm (Ura Salmer)	III	IV	:	V	III	I	III	V
	Pëllumbas	I	II	:	I	I	I	I	II
	Ura Beshirit	I	III	:	III	II	I	I	III
	Ura Sallmone	I	III	:	II	II	I	I	III
Shkumbin	Shkumbin-Qukës	I	II	:	II	I	I	I	II
	Toplias	I	III	:	II	I	I	I	II
	Papër	I	III	:	II	II	I	I	III
	Rrogozhinë	I	III	:	II	II	I	I	IV
Seman	L. Devoll, Kozarë	I	III	:	II	I	I	I	III
	L. Osum, Uznovë	I	III	:	II	I	I	I	III
	L. Osum, Ura Vajgurore	I	III	:	II	II	I	I	III
	L. Gjanicë	IV	IV	:	V	IV	I	IV	V
	L. Seman, Mbrostar	I	III	:	III	I	I	I	III
	L. Seman, Mujalli	I	IV	:	II	I	I	I	IV
Mat	Mati - Fani i madh	I	II	:	I	I	I	I	II
	Mati - Fani i vogël	I	II	:	II	I	I	I	II
	Klos - Darse	I	II	:	I	I	I	I	II
	Ura Milot	I	I	:	I	I	I	I	I
Vjosë	Çarshovë	I	I	:	I	I	I	I	I
	Përmet, Ura qytetit	I	II	:	II	I	I	I	II
	L. Drino, Ura Leklit	I	II	:	II	I	I	I	II
	Ura Memaliaj	I	II	:	II	I	I	I	II
	Ura Mifol	I	II	:	II	I	I	I	II

Source : Ministry of Environment

Tab. 5 Comparative standarts for rivers waters according "Unec"

Parameters	Unit	Limit values of chemical parameters				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Oksigjen.tretur	mg/l	>7	>6	>5	>4	<3
BOD5	mg/l	<2	<3.5	<7	<18	>18
pH (acid)			>6.5	>6		
pH (alkalin)			<8.5	<9		
NH4	mg/l	<0.05	<0.3	<0.6	<1.5	>1.5
NO2	mg/l	<0.01	<0.06	<0.12	<0.3	>0.3
NO3	mg/l	<0.8	<2	<4	<10	>10
PO4	mg/l	<0.05	<0.10	<0.2	0,5	>0.5
P-total	mg/l	<0.1	<0.20	<0.4	<1	>1

Source : Ministry of Environment

Tab. 6 Water quolity in Albanian laks

Years	Description Unit	Temperature ^{0}C	Ph	Alkaline	Conductivity LT^{-1}	O$_2$ soluble mg/l	NKO mg/l
2010	Shkodër	15.4	8.35	121	245.0	9.2	1.02
	Ohër	8.9	8.0	-	210.5	10.6	-
	Prespë	18.1	8.31	282.0	-	8.06	1.58
2011	Shkodër	18.2	8.30	146.5	1128.5	8.25	1.10
	Prespë	18.8	8.3	215.6	1108.0	7.43	3.19
2012	Shkodër	21.03	8.24	171.9	201.2	7.29	1.18
	Prespë	19.53	8.37	149.2	221.6	6.8	4.8
	Butrint	21.2	7.57	238.3	378.4	3.4	10.66
2013	Butrint	23.60	8.28	188.8	3231.6	3.14	10.86
2014	Shkodër	22.46	8.19	211.3	223.3	7.79	3.9
	Ohër	15.5	8.15	261	226.5	8.3	1.69
	Prespë	19.5	8.1	230	219	8.2	3.52
	Butrint	20.5	8.1	314	3439.5	7.3	3.5

vazhdon

Years	Description Unit	NBO$_5$ mg/l	N-NO$_2$ mg/l	N-NO$_3$ mg/l	N-NH$_4$ mg/l	P total mg/l	Transparency m
2010	Shkodër	0.73	0.0015	0.034	0.012	0.0096	-
	Ohër	-	0.0012	0.112	0.008	0.0055	-
	Prespë	1.15	0.016	0.022	0.020	0.023	-
2011	Shkodër	0.83	0.0018	0.077	0.021	0.0118	-
	Prespë	2.18	0.015	0.14	0.020	0.022	-
2012	Shkodër	0.93	0.002	0.12	0.03	0.014	2.46
	Prespë	3.2	0.013	0.26	0.019	0.021	2.7
	Butrint	5.52	0.025	0.17	0.09	0.019	1.76
2013	Butrint	1.44	0.03	0.02	0.249	0.24	-
2014	Shkodër		0.0016	0.14	0.045	0.013	3.36
	Ohër	0.9	0.0015	0.72	0.017	0.015	7.6
	Prespë	2.2	0.003	0.064	0.022	0.018	2.9
	Butrint	1.7	0.001	0.04	0.191	0.028	2.3

Source : Ministry of Environment

Tab. 7 Washing waters quality in beaches

Categories		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		%	Stations	%	Stations	%	Stations	%	Stations	%	Stations
A	Very good quality	51	36	45	33	46	34	42	31	30	22
B	Good quality	18	13	19	14	3	2	11	8	11	8
C	Sufficient quality	6	4	2	1	11	8	5	3	10	7
D	Bad quality	25	17	34	25	40	29	42	31	49	36

Source : Ministry of Environment

Tab. 8 Surface soil erosion

Years	Unit	Monitoring stations				Average values
		Vithkuq (Korçë)	Qaf-Shul (Librazhd)	Radhimë (Vlorë)	Kallmet (Lezhë)	
2010	Losing ton / ha	17	18	23.32	22.67	**20.25**
	Losing m^3/ ha	9.44	10	12.96	12.59	**11.25**
2011	Losing ton / ha	8.9	9.5	12.3	11.9	**10.65**
	Losing m^3/ ha	4.94	5.28	6.83	6.61	**5.92**
2012	Losing ton / ha	10.11	10.35	18.05	15.9	**13.6**
	Losing m^3/ ha	5.62	5.75	10.03	8.84	**7.56**
2013	Losing ton / ha	8.2	8.35	10.09	11.45	**9.5**
	Losing m^3/ ha	4.56	4.64	5.61	6.37	**5.3**
2014	Losing ton / ha	12	12	16	17	**14.1**
	Losing m^3/ ha	6.49	6.49	8.86	9.54	**7.8**

Source : Ministry of Environment

Tab. 9 Imported of pesticides by years

Kg

No	Nominations	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Dizinfektantët	22,764	39,334	57,773	17,809	655,682
2	Fungicidet	255,788	283,031	240,776	247,589	376,622
3	Herbicidet	34,309	97,802	48,500	110,836	137,290
4	Insekticidet	976,445	823,845	409,416	556,379	89,579
5	Rodenticidet	20,658	54,388	1,312	41,069	106,172
6	Grouth regulators	1,200	4,235	8,466	8,633	:
	Total	**1,311,164**	**1,302,635**	**766,242**	**982,314**	**1,365,346**

Source : General Customs Directory

THE GENERAL ANNUAL ENERGY BALANCE

Introduction

Balance of energy is a document that presents the current situation on energy sector in Albania. The overall balance is an abstract of balances of all available energetic sources and produced since 1998.

Balance of energy presents the origin and specific use of energy sources and is composed by two main elements: supply and consumption of energy.

Main Findings

Supply 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 the national level and by source of energy.

National energy production by product and during the years is provided in the following figure. During the years, it is observed a continuing increase in products such as oil, natural gas, while large fluctuations are observed in electricity generation.

Fig. 1 Production of primary products by years
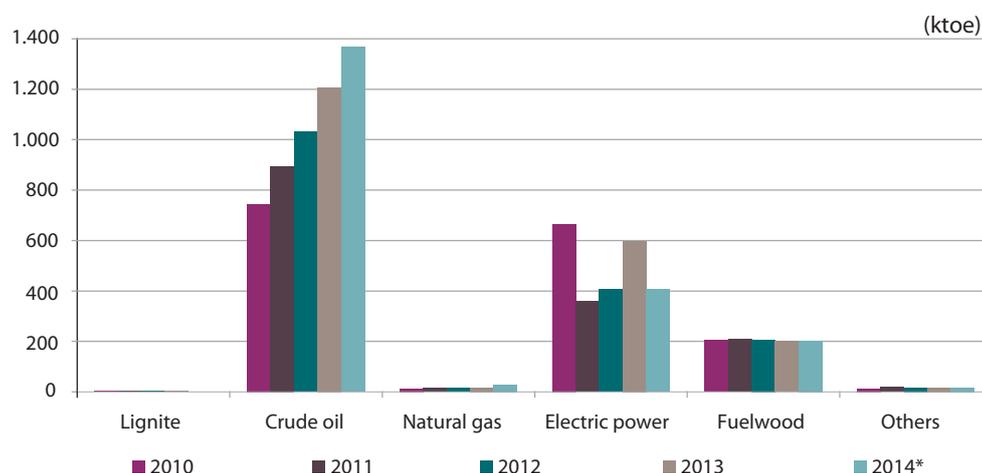
Consumption of energy or the energy flow is calculated after the use of "intermediary" consumption, or "final" consumption. Changes in the structure of final energy consumption by sector are observed for the period 2010-

2014. These changes are most visible in industry sector and energy consumed by households, businesses, public administration, etc.

Fig. 2 Structure of energy consumption by sector
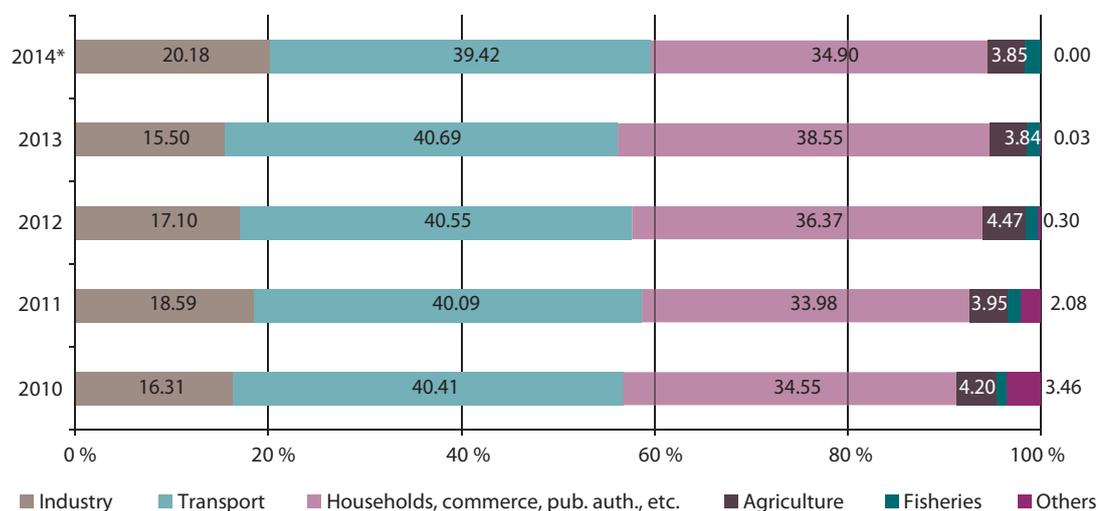
Source of data

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 bruto energy after being obtained excluding transformation (lignite, crude oil, natural gas, hydro or nuclear energy, etc).

Secondary energy is the energy obtained through transformation of a primary energy or a secondary one (particularly the electric energy produced by thermal energy).

Tab. 1 General balance of energy

(ktoe)

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Gross inland consumption	**2,106**	**2,162**	**2,014**	**2,346**	**2,340**
Primary production	1,643	1,494	1,676	2,041	2,021
Import	1,306	1,456	1,277	1,768	1,898
Stock change	- 90	0	30	- 235	- 308
Export	754	788	957	1,201	1,245
Bunkers	0	0	12	27	27
Consumption of the energy sector	**29**	**93**	**64**	**53**	**59**
Distribution losses	82	90	96	168	95
Available for final consumption	**1,968**	**1,952**	**1,848**	**2,123**	**2,157**
Final non-energy consumption	8	39	31	152	87
Final energy consumption	**1,879**	**1,913**	**1,817**	**1,971**	**2,070**

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)
* Provisional data for year 2014. Final data will be published in September 2016

Tab. 2 National independence of energy

(ktoe)

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Production of primary products	**1,643**	**1,494**	**1,676**	**2,041**	**2,021**
Lignite	3	2	2	2	0
Crude oil	744	895	1,031	1,207	1,368
Natural gas	13	15	15	16	28
Electric power	666	358	406	598	406
Fuelwood	205	208	207	202	202
Others	12	18	17	17	17
Available for final consumption	**1,968**	**1,952**	**1,848**	**2,123**	**2,157**
Lignite	58	71	83	73	93
Crude oil	1,207	1,172	1,044	1,235	1,287
Natural gas	1	0	4	5	8
Electric power	487	486	495	593	561
Fuelwood	205	208	207	202	193
Others	9	14	15	15	16
Energy independency (in %)	**83,50**	**76,54**	**90,72**	**96,16**	**93,70**

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)
Provisional data for year 2014. Final data will be published in September 2016

Tab. 3 Production and consumption of primary energy

ktoe / 10000 habitants

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total Production	**5.64**	**5.14**	**5.78**	**7.05**	**6.98**
Lignite	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Crude oil	2.55	3.08	3.55	4.16	4.73
Natural Gas	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10
Electric power	2.29	1.23	1.40	2.06	1.40
Fire Wood	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70
Others	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Total consumption	**6.76**	**6.72**	**6.37**	**7.33**	**7.45**
Lignite	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.32
Crude oil	4.14	4.03	3.60	4.26	4.45
Natural Gas	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03
Electric power	1.67	1.67	1.71	2.05	1.94
Fire Wood	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.67
Others	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)
Provisional data for year 2014. Final data will be published in September 2016

Tab. 4 Energy consumption by sector

(ktoe)

Description	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Final energy consumption:	**1,879**	**1,913**	**1,817**	**1,971**	**2,070**
Industry	307	356	311	305	418
Transport	759	767	737	802	816
Households, commerce, pub. admin., etc	649	650	661	760	722
- where households	489	479	501	572	546
Agriculture	79	76	81	76	80
Fishing	20	25	22	27	34
Others	65	40	5	1	0

Source: National Agency of Natural Resources (Figures are updated based on the latest data taken from National Agency of Natural Resources)
* Provisional data for year 2014. Final data will be published in September 2016

BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Introduction

Electric power is the main source of energy in our country. The main operators operating within the country are Albanian Power Corporation (KESH), Electricity Distribution Operator (OSHEE) and Transmission System Operator (OST).

Electric power derived from all sources, during 2014 decreased 0.8 % compared with 2013. The total quantity of net domestic production and electricity exchange was 7,794 GWh.

The domestic production of electric power represents 60.6 percent of the total quantity of available electricity for the year 2014.

The total quantity produced during 2014 was 4,726 GWh from 6,959 GWh produced in 2013, which is decreased by 32.1 %.

Hydropower plants production was the main source of electricity generation. The quantity of electricity produced by them decreased by 32.1 % in 2014 compared with the previous year. Public hydropower plants production represents 72.1 % of total domestic production, while production of electricity from independent power producers constitutes 27.9 % in 2014.

Fig. 1 Available electricity, net domestic production, gross import and export
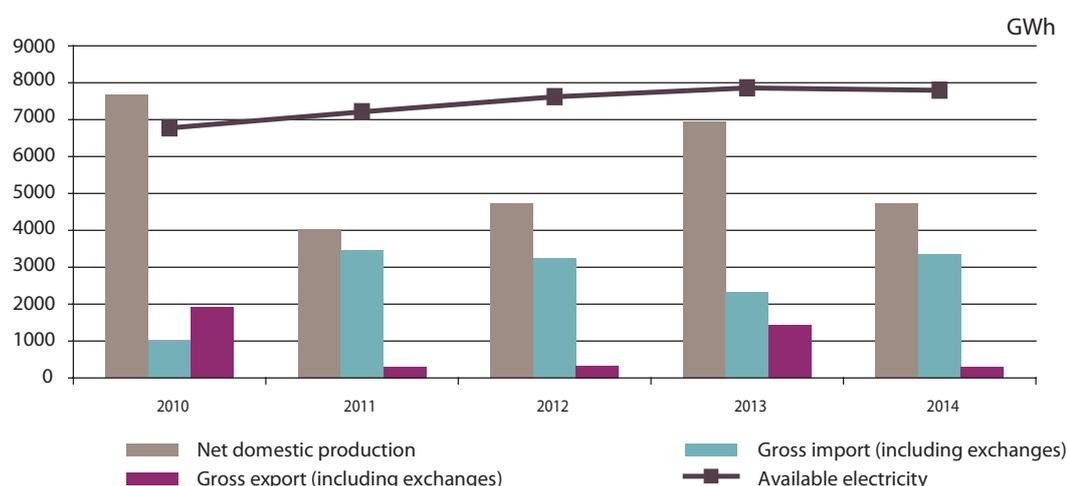
Gross import (including exchanges) increased by 44.5 % and reached 3,356 GWh in 2014 from 2,323 GWh in 2013.

Gross export (including exchanges) reached 288 GWh in 2014 from 1,425 GWh in 2013.

Only in 2010, the country results to be net exporter of electricity, during the period 2011-2014 the country results to be net importer.

Fig. 2 Electricity exchange
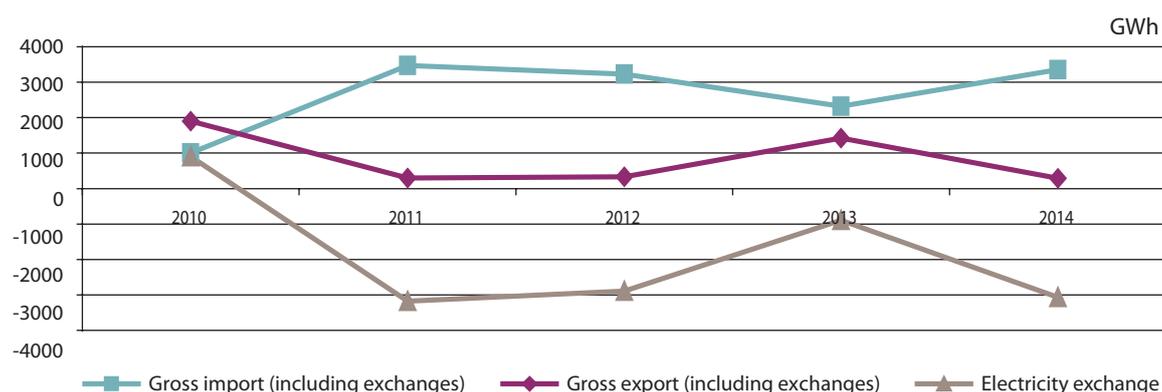
In 2014, **total network losses** decreased by 15.8 % compared with 2013, from 3,306 GWh to 2,783 GWh. They constitute 35.7 % of the total electricity quantity for final use.

Losses in distribution represent 94.2 % of the total losses in the network, which in 2014 resulted with a decrease of 15.3 % compared with 2013.
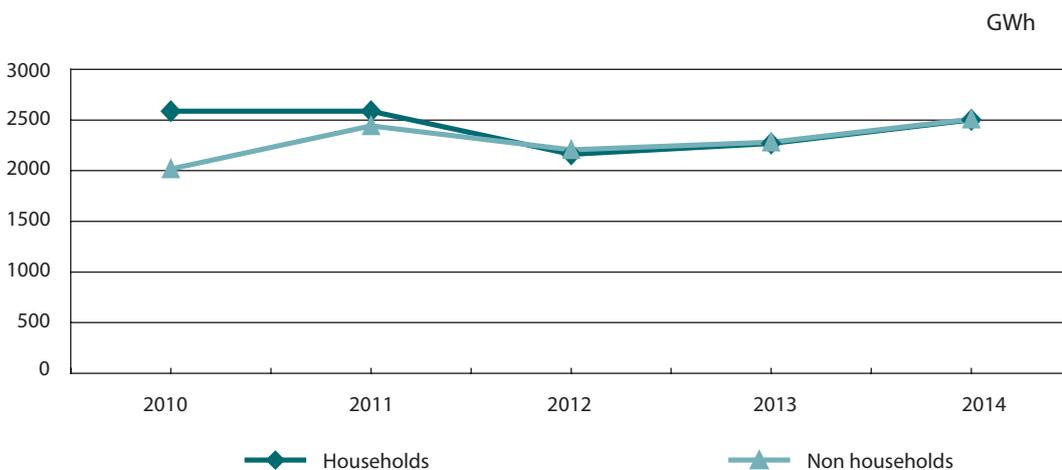
Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users

GWh
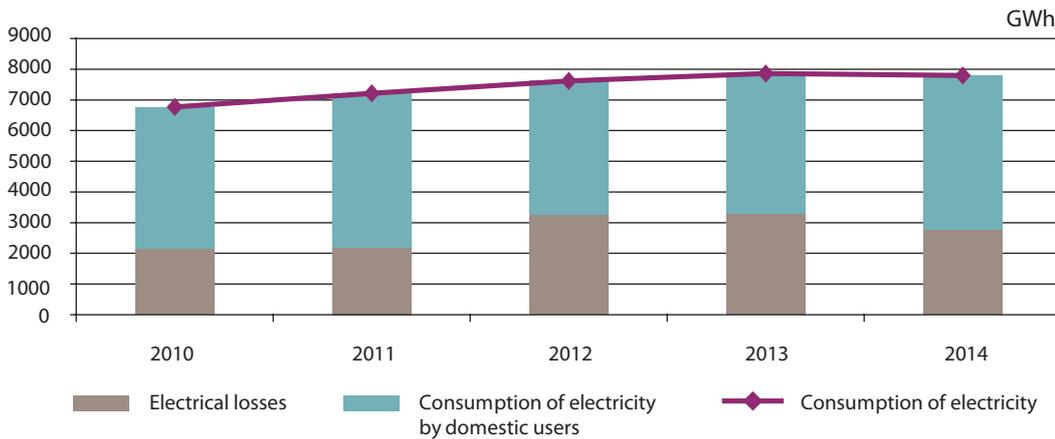
The consumption of electricity by domestic users during 2014 increased by 10.1 % compared with previous year and reached 5,011 GWh from 4,551 GWh. The final consumption of electricity consumed by households and non households increased respectively by 10.2 and 9.9 % compared with previous year.

Fig. 4 Consumption of electricity by domestic users

GWh

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.

Own consumption and losses is the total plant's consumption in generation process and production losses.

Independent power producers refer to private electricity producers which consist of private plants and concession contracts with the Republic of Albania. These producers are directly related to the transmission system and are licensed by the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) and may sell capacity or energy to OST and OSHEE, to cover losses in transmission and distribution system, as well as to other clients.

Other producers refer to electricity production from other energy sources, excluding hydro and thermo electricity.

Electricity exchange refers to the difference between imported and exported electricity, also including transits and necessary exchanges of electricity with other countries in the region.

Consumption of electricity refers to the total quantity of electricity consumed by final users and losses in networks. It is equal to the sum of the following categories: electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users.

Electrical losses refer to losses in transmission network including own consumption in transmission and distribution losses. Technical losses in distribution are estimated by OSHEE a.s. Non technical losses refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution.

Consumption of electricity by domestic users refers to the quantity of electricity consumed by final users and is calculated as the sum of the consumption of households and non households.

Households refer to the quantity of household's electricity consumption.

Non households refer to the electricity consumption quantity that are not consumed by households but include the consumption of electricity by industry, transport, agriculture, public services, etc.

Tab. 1 Balance of electric power, 2010-2014

MWh

	Variables	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A	**Available electricity (A=1+2-3)**	**6,772,750**	**7,210,731**	**7,619,409**	**7,857,033**	**7,793,736**
	1 Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	7,673,728	4,036,309	4,724,800	6,959,326	4,726,246
	1.1 Thermo	0	0	0	0	0
	1.2 Hydro	7,673,728	4,036,309	4,724,800	6,959,326	4,726,246
	1.3 Other producers (other renewable)	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Gross import (including exchanges)	1,004,571	3,474,966	3,230,144	2,322,528	3,355,987
	3 Gross export (including exchanges)	1,905,549	300,544	335,535	1,424,821	288,497
B	**Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)**	**6,772,750**	**7,210,731**	**7,619,409**	**7,857,033**	**7,793,736**
	1 Electrical losses	2,167,199	2,179,157	3,250,039	3,305,622	2,783,182
	2 Consumption of electricity by domestic users	4,605,551	5,031,574	4,369,370	4,551,411	5,010,554

TRANSPORT

Introduction

This chapter presents information on the transport statistics. Transport statistics describe the key features of transport not only in terms of quantity of freights, the number of passengers who move each year, the number of vehicles and infrastructure used, but also the contribution of services of transport in the economy as a whole. Data collection is based on the Law on Statistics in the Official Statistics Program Five Year 2012-2016 (OSP), as well as definitions of Eurostat. Transport statistics are based on data obtained from administrative sources and covering road transport represented by the number of vehicles for passengers and freights, maritime transportation for passengers and freights, air transport for passengers and goods, the rail transport for passengers and freights and road accidents.

Accidents

Statistics on accidents covers the number of accidents and casualties that happen in road and rail transport. Safety is the key issue of any kind of transportation. Road accidents are very present in our day by which many people were killed and injured. The reasons for the possibility of the occurrence of accidents are numerous, such as: quality infrastructure, climatic conditions, geographical and population density. Also, the behavior of drivers is a reason for the possibility of occurrence of accidents as: lack experienced, the speed above allowed norms , non-implementation of traffic rules, alcohol consumption, etc.

In 2011, the number of road accidents increased by 19.9% compared to 2010. In 2014 the number of road accidents decreased by 7.8% compared to 2013. During 2010-2014 period the average number of persons killed from road accidents was 315. Year 2014 was the year with the lowest number of killed from road accidents with 264 persons.

During the period 2010-2014, the number of railway accidents decreased from 31 accidents in 2010 to 8 accidents in 2014 while the average number during this period was 22 accidents. The year 2014 recorded the lowest number of casualties with 6 people where their average number is 17 people. Also, the number of killed decreased in 6 killed in 2014, from 11 persons which was their average number.

Passenger transport

Statistics of passenger transport provide data about the trend of passenger movement in our country. Also, they provide information on the different ways of moving passengers by rail, maritime and air.

Main statistical findings

In the period 2010-2014, the average annual number of passengers traveling by railway lines decreased 16.4 ,marine lines decreased with 0.3% while airlines increased 5%. It is noted that among the three modes of movement of passengers, air transport results in an annual average increase of passenger numbers.

Railway passenger transport

Railway transport activity covers the movement of passenger services on railway lines in the country. The length of the railway line in used in 2014 was 346 km by 399 km that was in 2010.

In the time frame 2010-2014, the number of passengers moving with railway lines was 72,093 thousand passengers per km. In this period, the annual average number of passengers per km decreased by 18.7% followed with a decreased in the number of passengers per thousand inhabitants from 6 in 2010 to 3 passengers in 2014.

Maritime passenger transport

Statistics of passenger maritime transport covers the movement of passenger service in ports. During the period 2010-2014, the number of passengers who travel by sea lines is about 5,5 million people, including Albanian and foreign passengers. Also, during this period the higher number of passengers per thousand inhabitants it was recorded in 2011 with 401 passengers where the average for five years was 378 passengers per thousand inhabitants.

Air passenger transport

Statistics of air passenger transport provides information on the trend of movement the passenger in airlines. Our country has a civil international airport. During 2010-2014, have operated 16 flying companies

During this period, number of passengers who travel with airlines is around 8.5 million passengers. Tendency of the number of passenger in air transport is increasing in years from 526 passengers for thousand inhabitants in 2011 to 625 passengers per thousand in 2014.

Freight transport

Statistics of freight transport provide information in the sector of transportation of freight in our country through three modes of transport rail, maritime and air.

Railway freight

Statistics of railway freight transport are focus on activity of the transportation of freight by rail lines within the country and international.

In the period 2010-2014, the railway transport of freight is increased on average 13.4% while freight in tones per km is decreased on average 2.3% over the same period.

Maritime freight

In 2014, the volume of loading and unloading is increased by an average 1.6%, while in the period from 2010 to 2014 the volume is decreased on average 0.6%.

Freight transport and mail by air

Transport of freight and mail by air in the period 2010-2014 has been averaged 2,000 tons freight and 390 tons of airmail. The year 2011 marks the greatest amount of freight transport with air with 2,290 tons while in 2014 the highest quantity the postal service with 480 tons

During the period 2010- 2014, the average number of road vehicles for passengers increased by an average 6.4% where the highest increase recorded in 2014 by 11.2%, while in 2012 their number is decreased by 1,2%. Number of road vehicles for passengers per thousand inhabitants is from 112 vehicles in 2010 to 143 vehicles in 2014, where the annual average number during this period was 122 vehicles per thousand inhabitants. In the total number of road passenger vehicles, the largest share with 90.9% comprises averaged cars. The average number of vehicles per inhabitants during the same period of time was 111 cars per inhabitants. In 2014, it recorded the highest increase with 130 cars per inhabitants.

During the period 2010-2014 the tendency of the number of vehicles for freight decreased 4.5%. Their number per thousand inhabitants is of 32 vehicles in 2010 to 26 vehicles in 2014. In total numbers of freight vehicles the largest share with 90.2 % comprised road trucks.

Tab. 1 Railway, maritime and air freight transport

Years	Rail freight transport	Rail freight transport	Maritime loading and unloading	Air freight transport	Post
	000/tonnes.km	000/tonnes	000/tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
2010	66,177	403	4,170	1,940	409
2011	50,122	317	4,067	2,290	366
2012	25,307	142	3,984	1,875	386
2013	22,975	151	4,001	1,778	386
2014	39,889	338	4,066	1,845	480

Fig. 1 The number of passenger in the transport activity by railway maritime and air

- Railway passenger transport in thousand
- Maritime passenger transport in thousand
- Air passengers transport in thousand

Tab. 2 Road accidents

Years	Number of accidents	Number of casualities (total)	Killed	Injured
2010	1,564	2,068	352	1,716
2011	1,876	2,472	322	2,150
2012	1,870	2,569	334	2,235
2013	2,075	2,798	295	2,503
2014	1,914	2,617	264	2,353

Tab. 3 Railway accidents

Years	Number of accidents	Number of casualities (total)	Killed	Injured
2010	31	20	5	15
2011	25	22	7	15
2012	23	14	1	3
2013	23	22	4	18
2014	8	6	1	5