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MAIN FINDINGS THEMATIC ANALYSIS



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- The resident population of Albania has decreased by 8% from the 2001 Census. Considering fixed all the other factors, if the population will continue with this trend will reach 2.5 million inhabitants in 2031.
- Based on the population projections, in 2027 the natural growth may become negative implying that the number of deaths will exceed the births.
- In relation to the labour market and according to the population projections, in 2024 the inflows of the group-age 15-19 will be less than the outflows of the group-age 65-69.
- Trends observed during the analysis of demographic data show a rapid decline in the reproduction levels. The population will get older and the life expectancy will increase.
- Women lives in average 4.6 years more than males (79.4 to 74.8).
- More than 480 thousand people left the country during the period 2001 - 2011.
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has been decreased from 2.3 in 2001 to 1.76 in 2011.
- 10% of the entire population has changed the place of usual residence, while women are those that dominate this movement with 59%.
- Tirana remains the most attractive Prefecture of internal migrants and by the end of 2031 will reach 35% of the population of the whole Prefecture of Tirana.
- The natural sex ratio at birth continues to be high: 109 males for 100 females, from 105 which is the natural biological norm.
- The average size of the household is reduced from 4.2 in 2001 to 3.9 in 2011.
- Data from the 2011 Census shows an increase of 16.8% buildings and 28.9% dwellings respect to 2001.
- The average number of dwellings per building in 2011 was 1.7 while in 2001 was 1.5.
- In 2011, the dwellings without water supply system decrease by 4.3% while the number of households with water supply inside the dwelling increased by 40.7%.
- Based on the 2011 Census data, Albanian households have 2 times more washing machines, 9.4 times more microwave ovens, 8.5 times more air conditioners, 14.2 times more computers and 3.1 times more cars than in the 2001 Census.
- Data from the 2011 Census shows that only 18.5% of Albanian households have TV decoders and only 2.7% have solar panel.

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- According to the 2011 Census data, only 12.3% of Albanian households have internet at home. At the same time, data shows that in 86.8% of the households there is at least one member that owns a mobile phone.
- Despite the overall decrease of the total population and the increase of the average age from 30.6 to 35.3, the total number of the working age population has remained almost unchanged.
- The vulnerable employment in 2011 represents 41.2% of the total employment.
- Among the 2,221,572 usual residents in Albania aged 15 and over in October 2011, 677,950 were in employment, 280,305 were unemployed and 1,263,317 were economically inactive, while among the 2,170,437 usual residents in Albania aged 15 and over in April 2001, 1,041,775 were in employment, 305,506 were unemployed and 823,156 were economically inactive.
- The unemployment rate in the Country passed from 22.7% in 2001 to 29.3% in 2011.
- The male's unemployment rate in 2011 was 28.0% while for females was 31.4%.
- The unemployment rate of young people (15-24) in the 2001 Census was 35.5 % while was 52.9 % in the 2011 Census.
- According to the 2011 Census agriculture engages about 26% of all the employed population, while in the 2001 Census this figure was 50%.
- Based on 2011 Census data, the services sector engage about 50% of all the employed population, while in the 2001 Census this figure was about 36%.
- According to 2011 Census data disaggregated by gender, about 24% of females are engaged in agricultural activities and 58% in services activities. Based on the 2001 Census data, 54% of the females were engaged in agriculture and 35% in services activities.
- According to the 2011 Census, only 0.9% of females are engaged in the construction activities while in 2001 the same figure was 4.2%.
- 74.1% of usual resident persons employed in Albania have a fixed place of work away from home, 13% are home-based workers, 11.9% are workers with no fixed workplace, and 1% of them work abroad (6,546 individuals).
- More than one third (34%) of the inner work commuters with a fixed place of work away from home (487,795 individuals) live in the district of Tirana.
- 2% of employed with a fixed place of work away from home within the Albanian territory walk to work, 22.7% of them use private cars (either as a driver 16.8% or as a passenger 5.9%), 18.7% use the bus, while all the percentages of other means are quite low.

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- 21% of daily spatial interactions in terms of commuting from home to work take place outside their municipality/commune of usual residence while 79% of them take place within the municipality/commune of the usual residence.
- The difference between daily commuters coming to and daily commuters going out of Tirana is a positive net flow of about 25 thousand people.
- Based on the 2011 Census data and on the EU statistical definition, the urban population of Albania is 58.2%, while by the Albanian legal definition on the division city – village, urban population results to be 47.7 %.
- According to the EU statistical definition, only five urban centers in Albania would meet the criteria to be called cities. In the regard to the municipalities, 10 of them can be considered urban, 57 intermediate and 306 rural.
- According to the EU statistical definition, Tirana can be considered as the only Prefecture with urban predominance, two prefectures are considered intermediate and 9 are predominantly rural.
- According to the 2011 Census, based on deductive approach 17 urban agglomeration were identified in Albania.
- The municipalities of Tirana, Durrës and, partially Vlora attract daily work commuters from a wide range of municipalities and are characterized by a broad gravitational area.
- For the first time in the history of Albanian Censuses an assessment of the Data Quality and of Census Coverage was performed. The Census of Population and Housing 2011 meets the international standards.
- The imputation rate at aggregate level is always below 2.3%. With the exception of two cases, the imputation rate at variable level it's always less than 10%, showing a general low impact of the edit and imputation procedure on the different items.
- The under-coverage estimated with the Post Enumeration Survey is 3.7% for residential dwellings and 3.0% for the population. The measure of the undercount of population, when taken with the non-response to the Census, is within limits achieved by developed countries.