

REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2019

REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2019

Director of the Publication:
PhD ELSA DHULI

Prepared by INSTAT

© *Copyright INSTAT 2019*

The views and conclusions contained in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the Swiss Government or of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC.

No part of this publication can be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of the copyright holder.

INSTITUTI I STATISTIKAVE
Rr. Vllazën Huta,
Ndërtesa 35, Hyrja 1
Tiranë, Kodi Postar 1017
Tel: + 355 4 2233358 / 2233356
Fax: +355 4 2222 411
e-mail: info@instat.gov.al
www.instat.gov.al

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Albanian Institute of Statistics is pleased to present to all users of statistics, the Regional Statistical Yearbook, 2019 which contains data for the period 2016-2018.

Through this publication, INSTAT presents an overview of the country's most important statistical indicators.

The main purpose of this publication is to present in one book an overall summary of social and economic statistics for all prefectures of the country, for a given period.

The Regional Statistical Yearbook is a 160-page publication, divided into 18 chapters, containing a summary chapter for each prefecture and 17 thematic, social, and economic chapters.

What's new in this edition is the enrichment with new indicators at municipality level, thus fulfilling the promise to publish the Regional Statistical Yearbook, each year, with new indicators and data.

The statistics presented in this book have been prepared with special attention by INSTAT experts and with the continuing support from the experts of the Swiss government project SALSTAT - "Strong Albanian Local Statistics" to ensure that this publication could meet European standards.

Thanks to the considerable number of indicators at prefecture and municipality level, the Regional Statistical Yearbook remains one of INSTAT's most important publications, as it will serve to a wide range of users; from local to central decision makers, business community, researchers, civil society, administrators, etc.

This publication is also available in PDF format on INSTAT's official website.

I would like to take the opportunity to thank the SALSTAT project, and the "Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation" - SDC, for the long-term partnership with INSTAT and for the continued support given to INSTAT for the empowerment of local statistics in Albania.

A special acknowledgment goes to the INSTAT staff for preparing this publication.

PhD. Elsa Dhuli

Acting Director General of INSTAT



TABBLE OF CONTENT

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS OF ALBANIA	5
PREFECTURES	11
1. POPULATION	23
2. BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED	39
3. LABOUR MARKET	43
4. CONSUMPTION	49
5. LIVING CONDITIONS	59
6. EDUCATION	63
7. HEALTH	69
8. SOCIAL PROTECTION	79
9. CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	83
10. BUSINESS REGISTER	89
11. TURNOVER STRUCTURE	99
12. AGRICULTURE	101
13. LIVESTOCK	127
14. TOURISM	133
15. TRANSPORT	139
16. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	145
17. PUBLIC FINANCES	153



The administrative structure and territorial units of Albania

(Presentation of the administrative structure and the territorial units for statistics in Albania)

Geographical position

Albania is positioned in South-East Europe, in the western part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is located between this coordinates: 39-degree and 38-minute (Konispol) and 42 degrees and 39-minute of geographic latitude (Vermosh) and 19-degree 16-minute (Sazan) and 21-degree 40-minute geographic longitude (Vernik).

Albania has a total area of 28,748 square kilometers. The total length of the border line is 1,094 km, of which 657 km are land border, 316 km of seaport, 48 km of river border and 73 km of lake border. The capital of the country is Tirana.

In the northern part, Albania borders with Montenegro, in the north-east it borders on Kosovo, east bounded by Macedonia, while in the south borders with Greece. In the western part, Albania has natural borders on the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

Albania's administrative and territorial division

Albania's administrative division has undergone constant changes throughout history both in terms of geographic extent and structural functions.

It has undergone changes since the formation of the first Albanian government in 1912 and continued with an endless range of changes. Numerous changes occurred in the period between the two world wars and especially after the Second World War.

Significant modifications occurred after the country's political and economic changes after 1990. Only in the period 1992-2014, the country's administrative-territorial division has undergone three radical changes, both from the structural and the functional composition of the administrative units.

On July 31, 2014, with the decision of the Albanian Parliament, was approved the new administrative-territorial organization of Albania that divides the country into 12 prefectures and 61 municipalities with subdivisions provided by law¹. The new law did not make any changes regarding the

prefectures; their number remained as 12. The district as a subdivision of the prefecture was dissolved but it was used as one of the main criteria's for determining the new administrative division. Former municipalities and communes continue to be functional and are considered as administrative units which compound new municipalities.

By the new law, the municipality of Tirana is formed by the union of 14 former municipalities and communes, as the former mini municipalities have changed their name and function. Since now they have the status and roles of administrative units.

Table 1 shows the list of prefectures according to the administrative and territorial division of Albania (2014). In the table 2 are shown the municipalities part of prefectures. Referring to Law 115/2014, the municipalities themselves are subdivided into administrative units. They are composed by towns and villages.

Table 1 – List of Prefectures

01	Berat
02	Dibër
03	Durrës
04	Elbasan
05	Fier
06	Gjirokastër
07	Korçë
08	Kukës
09	Lezhë
10	Shkodër
11	Tiranë
12	Vlorë

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

1. Law 115/2014 "For administrative and territorial division of local government units in the Republic of Albania" (in Albanian only)

Table 2 – List of municipalities

01	Berat	32	Dropull
02	Ura Vajgurore	33	Korçë
03	Kucovë	34	Pogradec
04	Skrapar	35	Maliq
05	Poliçan	36	Pustec
06	Dibër	37	Kolonjë
07	Bulqizë	38	Devoll
08	Mat	39	Kukës
09	Klos	40	Tropojë
10	Durrës	41	Has
11	Shijak	42	Lezhë
12	Krujë	43	Mirditë
13	Eelbasan	44	Kurbin
14	Cërrik	45	Shkodër
15	Belsh	46	Vau i Dejës
16	Peqin	47	Malësi e Madhe
17	Gramsh	48	Pukë
18	Librazhd	49	Fushë Arrëz
19	Prrenjas	50	Tiranë
20	Fier	51	Kamëz
21	Lushnje	52	Vorë
22	Patos	53	Kavajë
23	Roskovec	54	Rrogozhinë
24	Divjakë	55	Vlorë
25	Mallakastër	56	Himarë
26	Gjirokastër	57	Sarandë
27	Libohovë	58	Konispol
28	Përmet	59	Delvinë
29	Këlcyrë	60	Finiq
30	Tepelenë	61	Selenicë
31	Memaliaj		

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA)

The degree of urbanization (DEGURBA) is a classification of local administrative units (LAUs) that indicates the characteristics of a particular area, based on a population grid composed of 1 km² cells. The classification has been approved by Eurostat in 2011 and applied to the EU local administrative units. It is yearly updated to take into account the possible changes in the LAU boundaries. It classifies

LAU2s (Municipalities in Albanian case) into the following three categories:

1. Densely populated areas (cities or large urban areas): at least 50 % of the population lives in high-density clusters;

2. Intermediate density areas (towns and suburbs or small urban areas): less than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50 % lives in high-density clusters;

3. Thinly populated areas (rural areas): more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells.

The first attempt to classify the regions in Albania based on this approach was made in 2014. To classify Albanian local government units the 2001 Census data were used. The new EU approach of LAU2 classification based on 1 km² population grid seems also appropriate for the country, allowing comparability of Albania with EU countries also at the very local territorial level. At the time, communes and municipalities correspond to LAU2s. The methods used to classify all the 373 communes and municipalities of Albania according to their degree of urbanization followed the same steps used to classify the local units of EU countries. The above mentioned methodology was used to re-classify Albanian administrative units following new administrative-territorial organization of Albania that divides the country into 12 prefectures and 61 municipalities.

The Statistical Office of the European Commission (EUROSTAT) has made the calculations for 2019 based on 2011 Census to present a new portrait of Albanian reality regarding the degree of urbanization. Referring to Eurostat calculations, only six Albanian municipalities can be classified in the first category 'Densely-populated areas'. The new municipalities are Tirana, Elbasan, Durrës, Shkodër, Vlora and Kamza. Fourteen other municipalities are classified as 'intermediate density areas' and 41 remaining municipalities are classified as 'Thinly-populated areas'.

http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2919/a_new_urban-rural_classification_of_albanian_population.pdf
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/local-administrative-units>

DEGURBA based on 2011 Census data

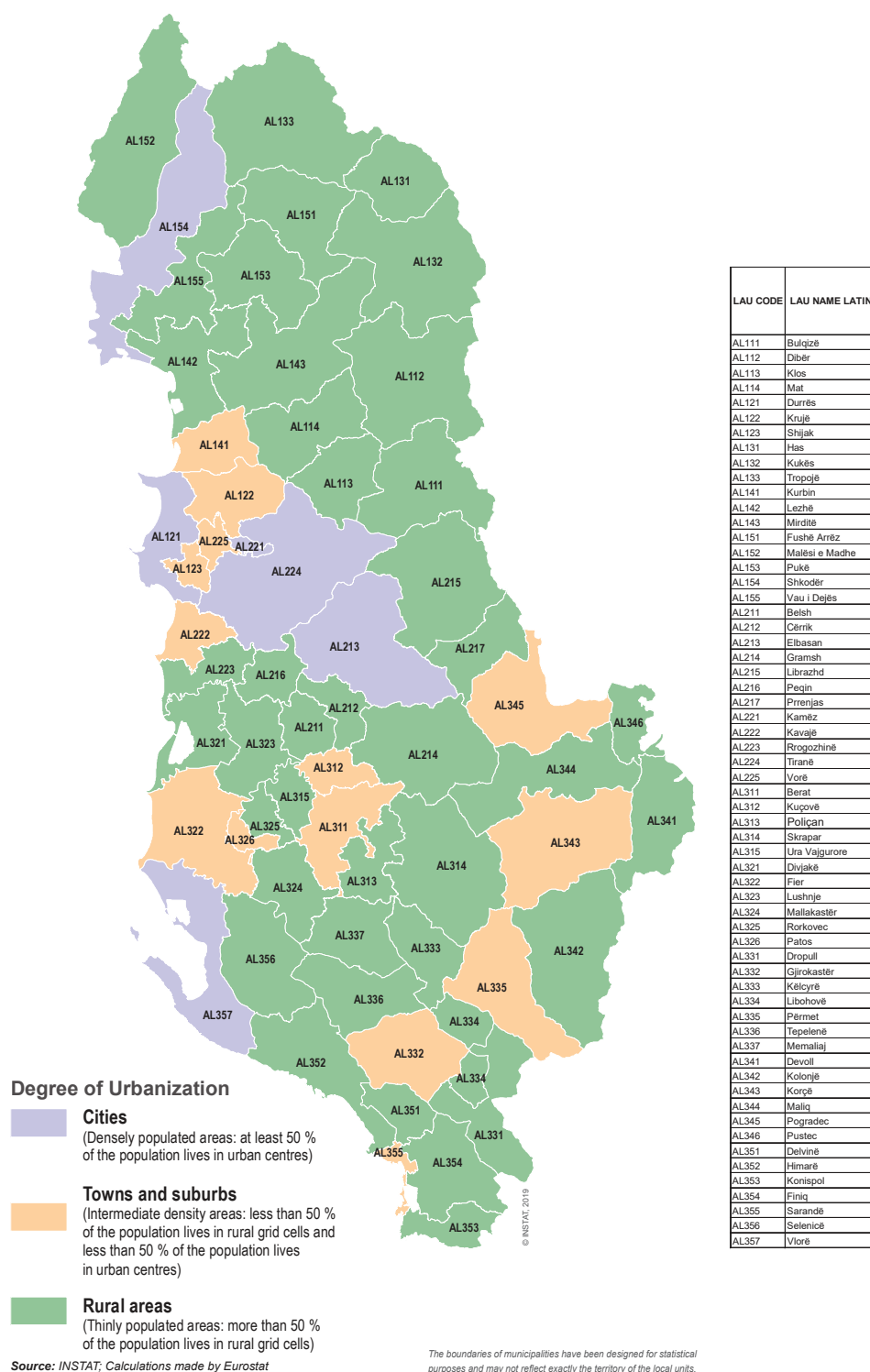
To classify Albanian local units based on the EU classification the 1 km² population grid was used. The degree of urbanization divides the LAU2s in following categories:

Densely-populated areas – High-density clusters, or urban clusters, were identified by selecting and grouping grid cells with a population density above 1,500 inhabitants per km², and by selecting the groups with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants. The result was the identification of 6 municipalities with at least 50 % of the population living in the 5 high-density clusters, or urban clusters. The 6 local administrative units which constitute densely-populated areas in Albania are Tirana, Elbasan, Durrës, Shkoder, Vlora and Kamza. Those densely-populated areas include a total population of 1,218,875 inhabitants according to census figures of 1 October 2011. In terms of percentage, 43.5% of 2011 Albanian population resides in densely-populated areas.

Intermediate density areas – Following the same procedure, the local units were identified where less than 50 % of the population live in high-density clusters or urban centers. From the analysis, emerged that in Albania there are in total 14 municipalities classified as ‘Intermediate density areas’ with a total of 634,472 inhabitants based on 2011 Census figures. In these 14 municipalities resides 22.6% of the population.

Thinly-populated areas - The remaining 41 municipalities are classified in the third category as ‘thinly-populated areas’, since more than 50 % of their population lives in rural grid cells. Therefore, the rural population is 964,791 inhabitants or 33.9% of Albanian population according to Census 2011 figures.

The map 1 shows the classification of Albanian municipalities by degree of urbanization.

Map 1 - Degree of Urbanization based on 2011 Population and Housing Census

Coordinative system: ETRS 1989 LAEA

Development Regions

Beyond the administrative and territorial division and statistical regions, other classifications are used in Albania. Since 2015 in Albania have been approved by law the development regions.

By the decision of the Council of Ministers, was approved the establishment of the National Agency for Regional Development, the Regional Development Agencies and the Regional Economic Development Agency.

Based on Decision no. 961, dated 2.12.2015 'On the establishment, organization and functioning of the National Agency for Regional Development, the Regional Development Agencies and the Regional Economic Development Agency', Albania is divided into four development regions, RDAs 1 with center in Shkodra, RDA 2 with center in Tirana, RDA 3 with center in Korça and RDA 4 based in Vlora.

Table 4 - Development Regions in Albania

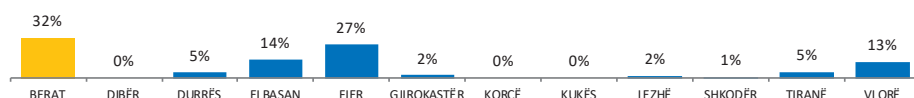
RDA1	Shkodër
	Lezhë
	Kukës
RDA 2	Tiranë
	Durrës
	Dibër
RDA 3	Elbasan
	Berat
	Korçë
RDA 4	Vlorë
	Fier
	Gjirokastrë

Source: National Territorial Planning Agency



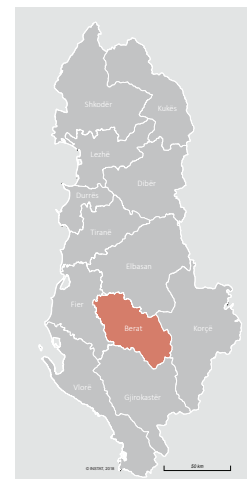
Prefecture of Berat

The largest producer of Olives



Number of population	126,294
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.3
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-7.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.4
Unemployment rate, population 15+	8.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	70,737
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	40,854
Number of active enterprises/local units	9,035
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	24,460
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	451
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	153
Building permits issued for new buildings	44
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.0

INSTAT's Calculation



Prefecture of Berat

Berat Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) had 4.4 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is located over 5 municipalities out of 61 in the country. The prefecture experienced a decline from net internal migration to -984 people, which is the second highest at country level after NUTS 3 (Dibër) prefecture. The median age of population was 38.3 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 4.5 % of total number of pupils in Albania. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Berat prefecture is 11 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Skrapar has the lowest ratio of 6.4 pupils per teacher,

while the highest ratio is hold by Berat municipality with a ratio of 12.1 pupils per teacher. The number of employed in the Prefecture of Berat is 5.0% of the total employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 8.3%. The average monthly wage is 40,854 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 is 70,737 ALL per households (Household). Berat had 3.8 % of GDP in Albania in 2017, contributing 0.06 % in real terms to 2017, while GDP per capita was lower than the average at country level of 451 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this prefecture amounted to 9,035. In Berat prefecture were issued 44 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

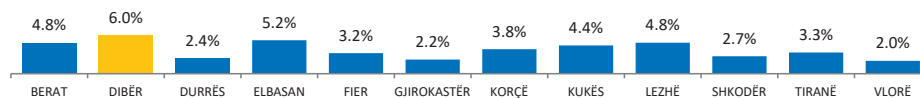
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Berat	5	60	-352	41,450	4,250	19	12.1
Ura Vajgurore	4	84	-70	36,655	9,150	10	11.7
Poliçan	3	-14	-148	39,756	2,680	2	10.3
Skrapar	9	-43	-252	42,557	3,650	2	6.4
Kuçovë	4	-53	-162	41,037	4,730	11	11.1

INSTAT's Calculation

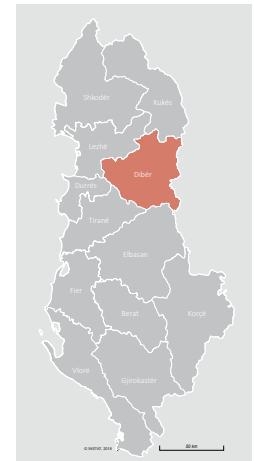
Prefecture of Dibër



The higher consumption for alcoholic beverages and tobacco



Number of population	119,963
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	5.4
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-13.6
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	57.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	5.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	58,461
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	46,178
Number of active enterprises/local units	2,916
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	44,000
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	405
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	103
Building permits issued for new buildings	34
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.4



INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Dibër

Dibër Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) had 4.3% of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is distributed in 4 municipalities out of 61 in the country. Dibra experienced a decrease from net internal migration to the amount of -1,632 persons, being the lowest value compared to other Prefectures. The median age of population was 34.9 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 4.8% of total number of pupils in the country. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Dibra prefecture is 10.4 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Klos has the lowest ratio of 8.4 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Bulqizë municipality with

a ratio of 11.1 pupils per teacher. The number of employed in the Prefecture of Dibër is 4.2% of the total employed in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 5.9%, standing along with Korçë at the lowest rate in the country. The average monthly wage is 46,178 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 58,461ALL per households. Dibër had 3.2 % of GDP in Albania in 2017, contributing 0.06 % in real terms to 2017, while GDP per capita was lower than the country-wide average of 405 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 2,916. In Dibër Prefecture were issued 34 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

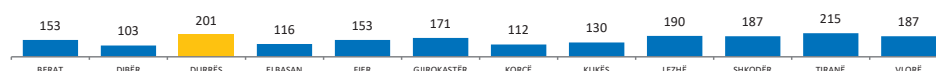
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Dibër	15	394	-804	47,967	16,800	22	11.0
Bulqizë	8	175	-326	45,404	8,600	7	11.1
Mat	8	29	-309	45,562	9,500	3	9.3
Klos	4	52	-193	40,453	9,100	2	8.4

INSTAT's Calculation

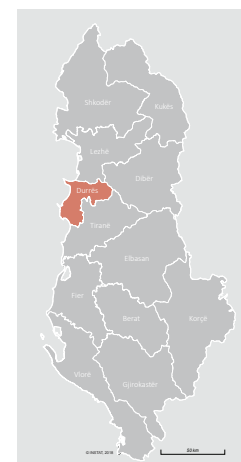
Prefecture of Durrës



Second by number of passenger cars per 1000 population



Number of population	289,877
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	3.5
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	2.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	54.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	13.8
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	75,744
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	41,636
Number of active enterprises/local units	12,921
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	28,955
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	536
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	201
Building permits issued for new buildings	156
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	16.2



INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Durrës

Durrës Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) is the third largest Prefecture in the country, accounting for 10.1 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is divided into 3 municipalities out of 61 in total. Durrës is the only Prefecture as Tirana, which has experienced an increase in net internal migration amounting to 816 people. The median age of population was 36.0 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 10.7% of total number of pupils in the country. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) is 16.2 pupils per teacher for Durrës prefecture and represent the higher ratio of indicator after Tirana prefecture. This ratio varies by municipalities where that's of Shijak has the lowest ratio of 13.8 pupils per teacher, while the

highest ratio is hold by Durrës municipality with a ratio of 17.2 pupils per teacher. The number of employed persons in Durrës Prefecture was 7.5% of the total employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate was 13.8%, remaining at the country average rate. The average monthly wage was 41,636 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 75,744 ALL per households. Durrës reached 9.9 % of GDP in Albania in 2017, contributing in real terms to 2017 by 0.40 %, while GDP per capita was lower than the average at the country level of 536 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 12,921. In Durrës Prefecture were issued 156 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

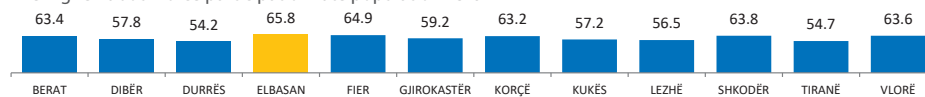
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR -in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Durrës	6	660	1,019	41,636	14,632	104	17.2
Shijak	4	60	17	38,926	4,263	48	13.8
Krujë	6	292	-220	43,009	10,060	4	14.7

INSTAT's Calculation

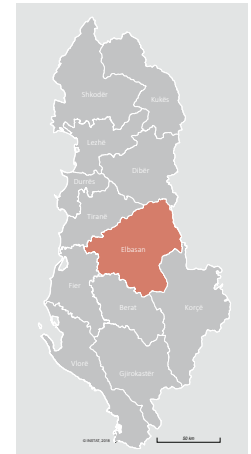
Prefecture of Elbasan



The higher labour force participation rate population 15-64



Number of population	276,765
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	2.7
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.6
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	65.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.6
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	63,847
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	43,115
Number of active enterprises/local units	13,419
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	56,040
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	377
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	116
Building permits issued for new buildings	88
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.6



INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Elbasan

Elbasan Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture), had 9.7 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is divided into 7 municipalities out of 61 in the country. The Elbasan Prefecture as most of the Prefectures in Albania experienced a decrease of net internal migration to -1,272 persons (the second lowest value in the country). The median age of population was 37.1 years. The number of pupils attending primary lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 9.8 % of total number of pupils in the country. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Elbasan prefecture is 10.6 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Gramsh has the lowest ratio of 7.7

pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Prrenjas municipality with a ratio of 11.9 pupils per teacher. Elbasan Prefecture count 11.4% of the total employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 6.6%. The average monthly wage is 43,115 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 63,847 ALL per households. Elbasan reached 6.8 % of GDP in Albania in 2017, contributing real terms to 2017 by 0.05 %, while GDP per capita was lower than the average at country level of 377 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 13,419 units. In Elbasan Prefecture were issued 88 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

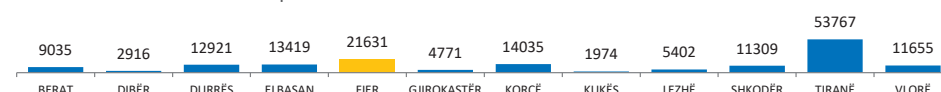
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Elbasan	13	333	-281	43,339	16,682	26	11.6
Belsh	5	20	-65	33,973	5,257	1	10.7
Cërrik	5	46	-104	35,373	5,571	16	11.1
Gramsh	10	68	-287	44,779	7,314	0	7.7
Librazhd	7	121	-280	45,580	8,842	28	8.8
Prrenjas	4	97	-156	38,900	5,714	6	11.9
Peqin	6	54	-99	47,108	6,700	11	10.2

INSTAT's Calculation

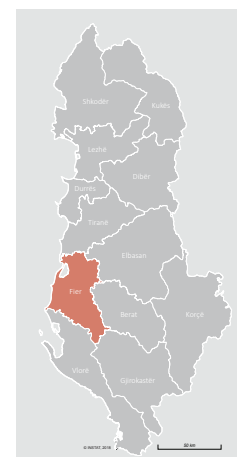
Prefecture of Fier



The second number active enterprises located



Number of population	296,446
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.5
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-3.0
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	64.9
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	71,117
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	40,854
Number of active enterprises/local units	21,621
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	24,460
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	556
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	153
Building permits issued for new buildings	129
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.0



INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Fier

Fier Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) has 10.3 % of Albania's total population in 2018, being the second largest Prefecture in the country after Tirana. The population of Fier prefecture is divided into 6 municipalities out of 61 in the country. Although this, NUTS 3 Fier Prefecture has experienced a decline from net internal migration to a level of -983 people. The median age of population was 37.3 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 10.2% of total number of pupils of Albania. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Fier prefecture is 11.0 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Mallakastra has the lowest ratio of 10 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Patos municipality with a ratio

of 12.6 pupils per teacher. Fier, along with Elbasan, count a high percentage of the number of employed persons. The value reaches 11.8% of the total number of employed in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 9.1%. The average monthly wage is 46,808 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 71,117 ALL for households. Fier is one of the main economic Prefectures in Albania. It reached 10.8 % of GDP in Albania for 2017, contributing to real terms to 2017 by 0.18 %, while GDP per capita was higher than the average in country level of 556 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture reached 21,631 units. In Fier Prefecture were issued 129 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

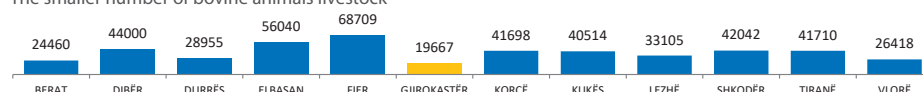
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Fier	10	11	-289	50,752	18,688	47	12.3
Patos	3	-13	209	52,477	1,681	7	12.6
Roskovec	4	44	-50	33,047	6,105	4	11.3
Lushnje	11	32	-309	38,040	23,540	40	11.3
Divjakë	5	71	-42	33,115	15,665	27	11.6
Mallakastër	9	7	-412	39,665	3,030	4	10.0

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Gjirokastra



The smaller number of bovine animals livestock



Number of population	62,188
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-3.5
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-13.4
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	59.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	8.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	66,238
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	45,241
Number of active enterprises/local units	4,771
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	19,667
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	548
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	171
Building permits issued for new buildings	40
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.6

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Gjirokastra

Gjirokastra Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) is the smallest Prefecture in Albania regarding the number of population. In 2018 it occupied 2.2 % of the country's total population. This population is distributed in 7 municipalities out of 61 in the country. The Prefecture experienced a decrease in the number of net internal migration in the amount of -836 persons. The median age of population was 39.4 years, which is the highest value compared to other Prefectures. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 2.1% of total number of pupils of Albania. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Gjirokastra prefecture is 8.6 pupils per teacher, represent the lowest ratio by all prefectures. This ratio varies by municipalities where that's of Dropull has the

lowest ratio of 5.2 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Gjirokastra municipality with a ratio of 11.2 pupils per teacher. The number of employed in the Prefecture of Gjirokastra is 2.3% of the total number of employed in Albania, representing along with Kukës, the lowest rates in the country, while the unemployment rate is 8.7%. The average monthly wage is 45,241 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were ALL 66,238 per households. Gjirokastra contributed with 2.3 % of Albania's GDP structure in 2017, contributing 0.03 % in real terms to 2017, while GDP per capita was higher than the country level average of 548 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 4,771 units. In Gjirokastra Prefecture were issued 40 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

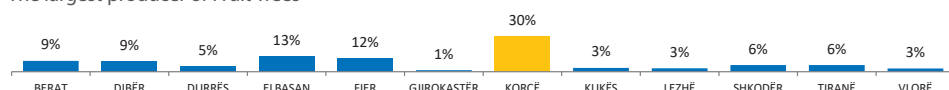
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Gjirokastra	7	-13	-163	45,307	5,523	6	11.2
Libohovë	3	-9	-9	42,002	1,907	2	7.9
Dropull	3	-85	4	52,458	1,551	16	5.2
Tepelenë	4	-9	-175	46,090	4,700	6	7.2
Memaliaj	6	-19	-248	39,990	3,200	2	6.4
Përmet	5	-60	-133	38,398	1,605	8	8.6

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Korça

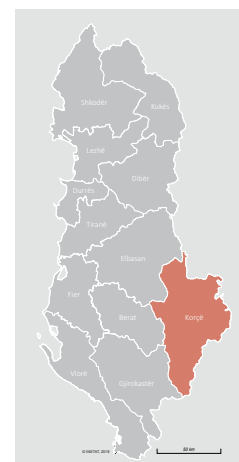


The largest producer of Fruit Trees



Number of population	209,034
Natural population growth rate, per 1000 population	-2.2
Net internal migration rate per 1000 population	-4.0
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	5.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	74,319
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	41,144
Number of active enterprises/local units	14,035
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	41698
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	403
Passenger cars per 1000 population	112
Building permits issued for new buildings	100
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.1

INSTAT's Calculation



Prefecture of Korça

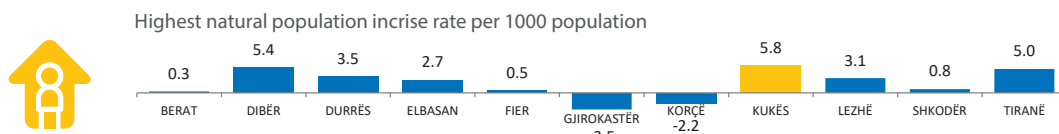
Korça Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture), had 7.3 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is distributed in 6 municipalities from 61 in the country. The Prefecture experienced a decline from net internal migration to -844 people. The median age of population was 36.5 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 6.8% of total number of pupils of Albania. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Korça prefecture is 11.1 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Pustec has the lowest ratio of 5 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Korça municipality with a ratio of 11.9 pupils per teacher. The number of

employed in the Prefecture of Korçë is 8.3% of the total employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate of 5.9%, along with Dibër, is the lowest in the country. The average monthly wage is 41.144 ALL, while average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were ALL 74,319 per households. Korçë contributed with 5.5 % in the GDP structure in Albania for 2017, contributing in real terms to 2017 by minus 0.13 %, while GDP per capita was lower than the country level average of 403 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 14,035. In Korçë Prefecture were issued 100 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Korçë	8	-326	-242	42,326	8791	65	11.9
Maliq	7	-56	-149	33,662	9999	8	10.7
Pustec	1	-27	3	38,192	1745	0	5.0
Devoll	5	-67	-79	38,239	4052	7	10.8
Kolonjë	8	-45	-109	45,273	8317	0	7.4
Pogradec	8	66	-268	40,856	8794	20	11.5

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Kukës



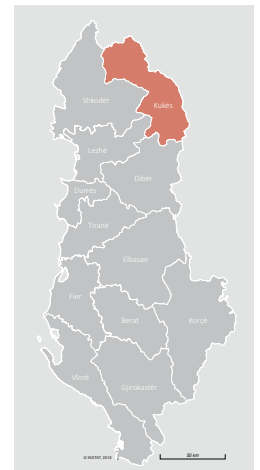
Number of population	76,994
Natural population growth rate, per 1000 population	5.8
Net internal migration rate per 1000 population	-8.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	57.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.5
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	66,326
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	46,499
Number of active enterprises/local units	1,974
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	40,514
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	327
Passenger cars per 1000 population	130
Building permits issued for new buildings	6
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.3

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Kukës

Kukës Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture), is the second smallest Prefecture in the country by the number of population. It had 2.7 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is distributed in 3 municipalities 61 in the country. The Prefecture experienced a decrease of net internal migration of -677 persons. The median age of population was 35.5 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 3.3% of total number of pupils in the country, the second smallest after Gjirokastra. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Kukës prefecture is 10.3 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Tropoja has the lowest ratio of 8 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is

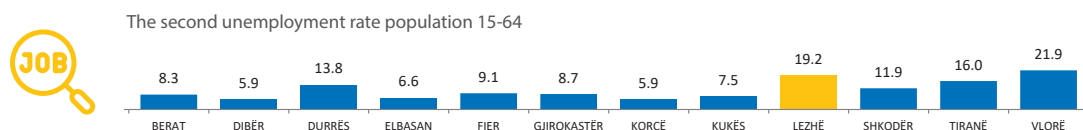
hold by Has municipality with a ratio of 11.9 pupils per teacher. The number of employed in the Prefecture of Kukës is 2.6% compared to the total number of employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 7.5%. The average monthly wage is 46,499 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 66,326 ALL per households. Kukës contributed with 1.7 % in the GDP structure in Albania for 2017, contributing in real terms to 2017 by minus 0.01 %, while GDP per capita was lower than the average for the country 327 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture reached 1,974 units. In Kukës Prefecture were issued 6 building permits for new buildings during 2018.



Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Kukës	15	315	-396	47,463	16,994	0	10.9
Has	4	100	-117	43,409	10,320	0	11.9
Tropojë	8	35	-164	45,764	13,200	6	8.0

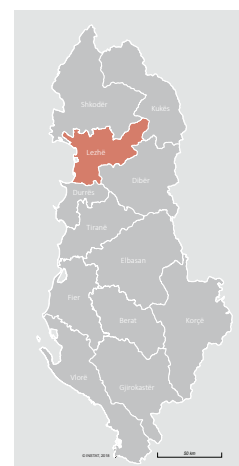
INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Lezha



Number of population	125,998
Natural population growth rate, per 1000 population	3.1
Net internal migration rate per 1000 population	-2.3
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	56.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	19.2
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	72,852
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	39,563
Number of active enterprises/local units	5,402
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	33,105
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	401
Passenger cars per 1000 population	190
Building permits issued for new buildings	57
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	12.0

INSTAT's Calculation



Prefecture of Lezha

Lezha Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture), had 4.4 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is distributed in 3 municipalities out of 61 total. This Prefecture has also experienced a decline in the number of net internal migration in the amount of -288 people. The median age of population was 37.1 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 4, 8 % of total number of pupils in the country. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Lezha prefecture is 12 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities, where that's of Mirdita has the lowest ratio of 8.8 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Kurbin municipality with a ratio

of 13.1 pupils per teacher. The number of employed in the Prefecture of Lezhë is 3.8% of the total employed in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 19.2%, ranking second highest after Vlorë. The average monthly wage is 39,563 ALL, while average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 72,852 ALL for households (Household). Lezhë contributed with 3.3 % of GDP in Albania for 2017, contributing in real terms to 2017 by minus 0.03 %, while GDP per capita was lower than the average at country level of 401 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture reached 5,402 units. In Lezhë Prefecture were issued 57 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

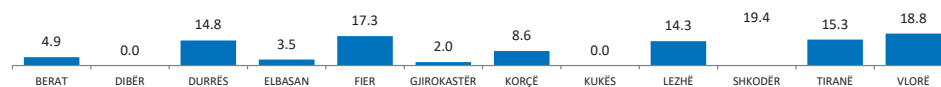
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Lezhë	10	230	226	40,290	17,660	32	12.5
Kurbin	4	158	-266	36,759	11,205	14	13.1
Mirditë	7	-1	-248	41,053	4,240	11	8.8

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Shkodra

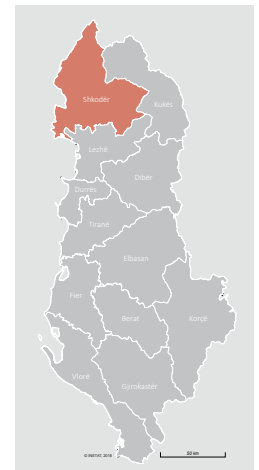


Highest percentage of pupils enrolled in private upper secondary education in comparison with public



Number of population	203,945
Natural population growth rate, per 1000 population	0.8
Net internal migration rate per 1000 population	-2.3
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	11.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	73,441
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	39,427
Number of active enterprises/local units	11,309
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	42,042
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	389
Passenger cars per 1000 population	187
Building permits issued for new buildings	89
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.4

INSTAT's Calculation



Prefecture of Shkodra

Shkodra Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) had 7.1 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is spread over 5 municipalities out of 61 in the country. The Prefecture experienced a decrease from net internal migration to -460 people. The median age of population was 36.5 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 7.0% of total number of pupils of Albania. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Shkodra prefecture is 9.4 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Fushë Arrëz has the lowest ratio of 6.1 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Shkodra municipality with a ratio of 10.4 pupils per teacher.

The number of employed in the Prefecture of Shkodër is 7.7% compared to the total employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 11.9%. The average monthly wage is 39,427 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 73,441 ALL per household (Household). Shkodër contributed with 5.2 % of GDP in Albania for 2017, contributing in real terms to 2017 by minus 0.02 %, while GDP per capita was lower than the country level average of 389 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 11,309 units. In Shkodër Prefecture were issued 89 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

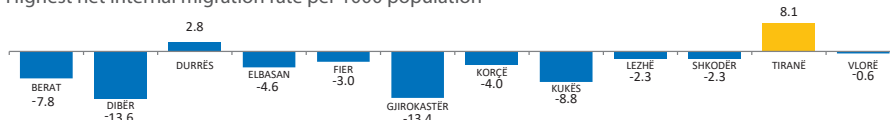
Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Shkodër	11	66	95	38,784	17,750	54	10.4
Vau Dejës	6	58	-40	36,572	9,775	17	9.4
Malësi e Madhe	6	8	-71	43,855	7,130	16	8.0
Pukë	5	16	-289	46,598	4,087	2	7.0
Fushë Arrëz	5	17	-155	38,427	3,300	0	6.1

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Tirana

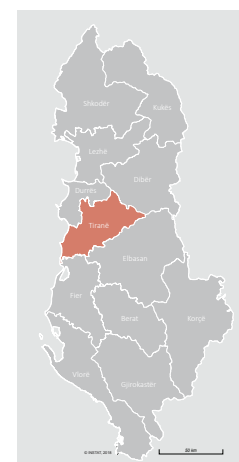


Highest net internal migration rate per 1000 population



Number of population	889,578
Natural population growth rate, per 1000 population	5.0
Net internal migration rate per 1000 population	8.1
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	54.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	16.0
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	88,691
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	57,533
Number of active enterprises/local units	53,767
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	41,710
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	747
Passenger cars per 1000 population	215
Building permits issued for new buildings	388
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	17.1

INSTAT's Calculation



Prefecture of Tirana

Tirana Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) Tirana is the largest in the country, referring to the figures for 2018. The population of this Prefecture was 31.0 % of the total population of Albania in 2018. This population is spread over 5 municipalities. The Prefecture has experienced the largest growth in the country by net internal migration. It reached 7,193 people. The median age of population was 34.7 years, which was the lowest median age compared to other Prefectures. The number of pupils (school children) attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 30.3 % of total number of pupils in the country. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) is 17.1 pupils per teacher for Tirana prefecture, which holds the highest value of all prefectures. This ratio is different between municipalities where that's of

Rrogozhina has the lowest ratio of 8.9 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Kamza municipality with a ratio of 20 pupils per teacher. Tirana Prefecture counts for the highest percentage of employed people, 27.4% of the total employed persons in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 16.0%. The average monthly wage is 57.533 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 88,691 ALL per Household. Tiranë contributed with 42.0 % of GDP in Albania for 2017, contributing 3.42 % in real terms to 2017, while GDP per capita was higher than the average at country level of 747 thousand ALL. Tirana marks the highest number of enterprises in the country with 53,767 units. In Tiranë Prefecture were issued 388 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Tiranë	14	3361	6,690	59,248	20,638	179	17.8
Kamëz	2	899	492	36,184	3,387	88	20.0
Vorë	3	194	96	44,323	2,925	71	14.0
Kavajë	5	-8	38	39,622	8,140	43	10.9
Rrogozhinë	5	-37	-123	39,285	6,620	7	8.9

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Vlorë



The largest producer of Citrus



Number of population	126,294
Natural population growth rate, per 1000 population	0.3
Net internal migration rate per 1000 population	-7.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.4
Unemployment rate, population 15+	21.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	68,227
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	41,848
Number of active enterprises/local units	11,655
Number of bovine animals (livestock)	24,460
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	454
Passenger cars per 1000 population	153
Building permits issued for new buildings	63
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.0

INSTAT's Calculation

Prefecture of Vlorë

Vlorë Statistical Prefecture (NUTS 3 / Prefecture) had 6.6 % of Albania's total population in 2018. This population is distributed in 7 municipalities. The Prefecture experienced a decline from net internal migration to the value of -123 people. This is the country's lowest figure in terms of the Prefectures that have lost their population as a result of internal migration. The median age of population was 38.0 years. The number of pupils attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education represents 5.8% of total number of pupils of Albania. The ratio of pupils to teacher in compulsory education (9-year school) which for Vlorë prefecture is 12 pupils per teacher, varies by municipalities where that's of Finiq has the lowest ratio of 6.2 pupils per teacher, while the highest ratio is hold by Sarandë

municipality of 17.5 pupils per teacher. The number of employed in the Prefecture of Vlorë is 6.4% compared to the total employed in Albania, while the unemployment rate is 21.9%, the highest one in comparison with other Prefectures. The average monthly wage is 41,848 ALL, while the average monthly consumption expenditures referred to the Household Budget Survey 2018 were 68,227 ALL per households. Vlorë contributed with 5.5 % of GDP in Albania for 2017, contributing in real terms to 2017 by minus 0.19 %, while GDP per capita was higher than the country level average of 454 thousand ALL. The number of enterprises in this Prefecture amounted to 11,655 units. In Vlorë Prefecture were issued 63 building permits for new buildings during 2018.

Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR - in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
Vlorë	5	-98	-116	42,630	6985	3	12.6
Selenicë	6	-50	-19	42,709	5354	1	8.5
Himarë	3	-65	30	33,954	3000	5	9.8
Sarandë	2	44	106	40,984	2226	48	17.5
Finiq	5	-92	38	37,414	2627	3	6.2
Delvinë	2	-7	-144	41,848	2090	1	8.3
Konispol	3	-17	-18	38,216	4136	2	10.8

INSTAT's Calculation



1. POPULATION

Population change

The population of Albania has been decreasing since 2001, although not all prefectures have followed this trend. During the last year, the population of Albania decreased from 2,873,458 to 2,866,376 inhabitants. In 2018, the prefecture with the highest population in Albania was that of Tiranë, with 889,578 inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Fier with 296,446 inhabitants. At the same time, the two prefectures with the lowest population in 2018 were those of Kukës and Gjirokastrë, with 76,994 and 62,188 inhabitants respectively.

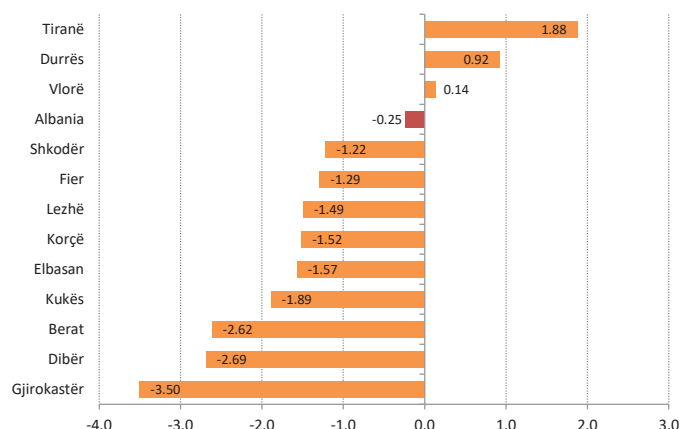
Tab.1 Population by prefecture and population growth rate, 2017-2018

Prefecture	2017	2018	Population Growth Rate
Berat	129,687	126,294	- 2.62 %
Dibër	123,279	119,963	- 2.69 %
Durrës	287,226	289,877	0.92 %
Elbasan	281,185	276,765	- 1.57 %
Fier	300,326	296,446	- 1.29 %
Gjirokastrë	64,446	62,188	- 3.50 %
Korçë	212,250	209,034	- 1.52 %
Kukës	78,477	76,994	- 1.89 %
Lezhë	127,910	125,998	- 1.49 %
Shkodër	206,459	203,945	- 1.22 %
Tiranë	873,179	889,578	1.88 %
Vlorë	189,039	189,297	0.14 %
Albania	2,873,458	2,866,376	- 0.25 %

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

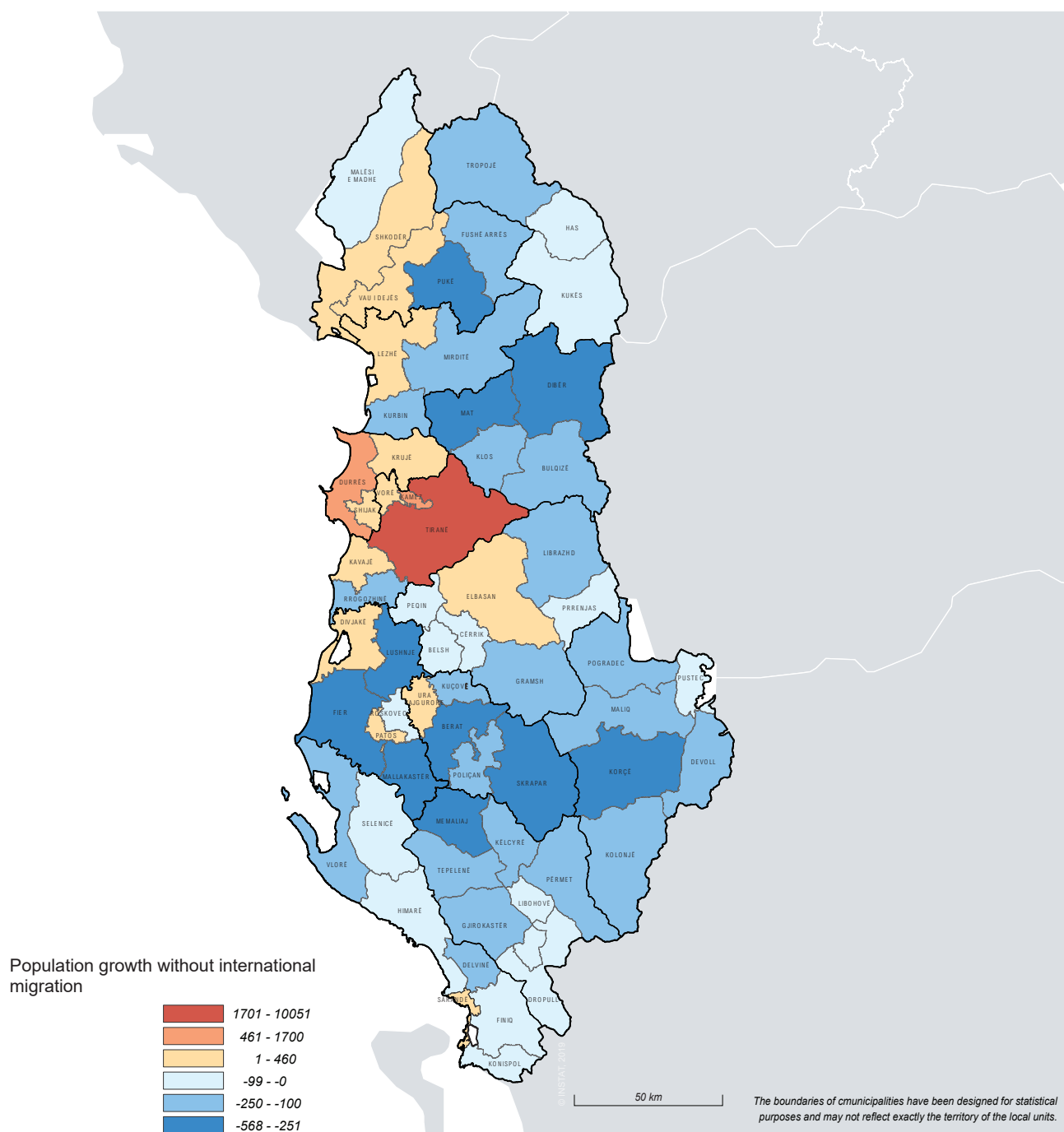
During 2018, only the populations of the prefectures of Tiranë, Durrës and Vlorë increased, while all the other remaining prefectures had a negative population growth rate. The prefecture of Tiranë has had the highest population growth rate during 2018, as it increased by 1.88 % compared to 2017. On the other hand, the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the lowest population growth rate with - 3.50 %.

Fig.1 Population growth rate, 2017-2018 (%)



Source: INSTAT's estimates

During 2018, only the population of 15 municipalities increased while taking into consideration the natural increase of population and the net internal migration, whereas all the remaining municipalities had a negative population growth, without the international migration. The municipality of Tiranë has had the highest population growth without the international migration during 2018, as it increased by 10,051 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Durrës, which increased by 1,679 inhabitants. On the other hand, the municipality of Korçë had the lowest population growth without including international migration during 2018, as it decreased by 568 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Dibër, which decreased by 410 inhabitants.

Map 1. Population growth without international migration by municipalities, 2018

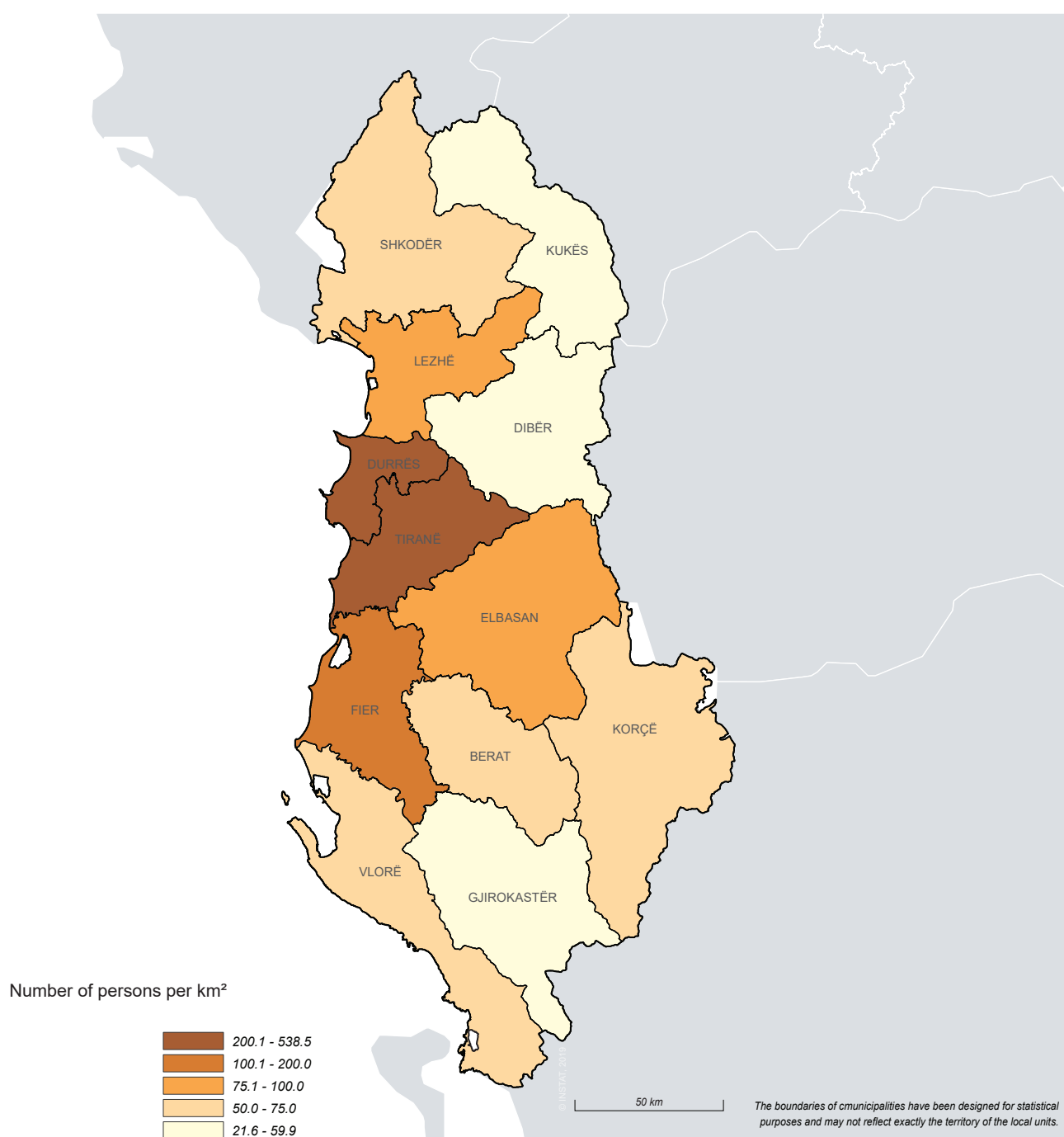
Population density

In 2018, the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest population density in the country, with more than 538 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The population density in 2018 was 100 inhabitants per km². Population density has remained almost at the same levels during the five previous years. In 2018, the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest

population density, with 538 inhabitants per km². The prefecture with the second highest population density is that of Durrës, with 378 inhabitants per km², followed by Fier, with 157 inhabitants per km². On the other hand, the prefectures with the lowest population density in 2018 were those of Dibër, Kukës and Gjirokastrë, with 46, 32 and 22 inhabitants per km² respectively.

Map 2. Population density by prefectures, 2018



Source: Annual calculations from INSTAT

Population structure and dependency ratios

In 2018, in Albania there were 500,192 youths younger than 15 years old and 396,188 elderly people, aged 65 or more. In Albania, the working age population, that is people aged from 15 to 64 years old, was 1,969,996 people during that same year.

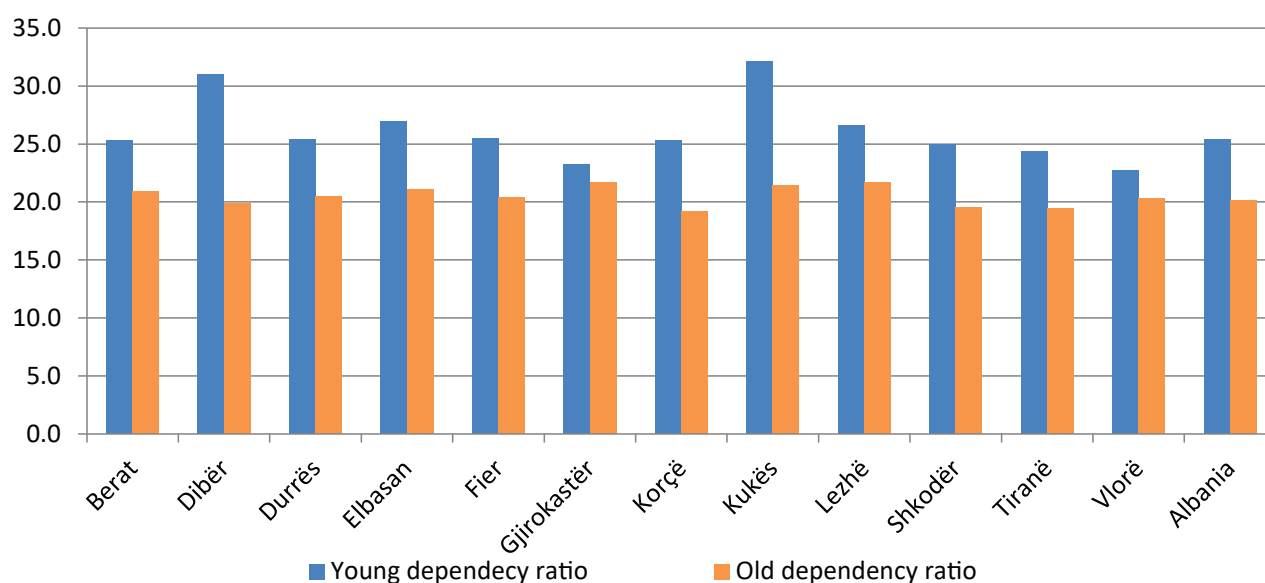
As evidenced by the distribution of population by the three main age groups, in every prefecture there are higher numbers of young people compared to the elderly. Hence, the young dependency ratio is higher than the old dependency ratio in every prefecture. The prefectures with the highest dependency ratio are those of Kukës and Dibër,

with respectively 32.1 and 31.0 people younger than 15 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old. While the prefectures with the lowest young dependency ratio are those of Vlorë and Gjirokastër, with respectively 22.7 and 23.2 people younger than 15 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old. On the other hand, the prefectures with the highest elderly dependency ratio are those of Lezhë and Gjirokastër, both with around 21.7 people older than 65 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old. The prefectures with the lowest elderly dependency ratio are those of Korçë and Tiranë with respectively 19.2 and 19.4 people older than 65 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old.

Tab. 2 Population by prefecture and age group, 2018

Prefecture	0-14	15-64	65+
Berat	21,879	86,390	18,026
Dibër	24,659	79,516	15,788
Durrës	50,463	198,797	40,618
Elbasan	50,340	186,979	39,446
Fier	51,779	203,288	41,379
Gjirokastër	9,958	42,931	9,299
Korçë	36,561	144,717	27,756
Kukës	16,105	50,151	10,739
Lezhë	22,583	84,994	18,421
Shkodër	35,236	141,124	27,585
Tiranë	150,577	618,731	120,271
Vlorë	30,054	132,381	26,863
Albania	500,192	1,969,996	396,188

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

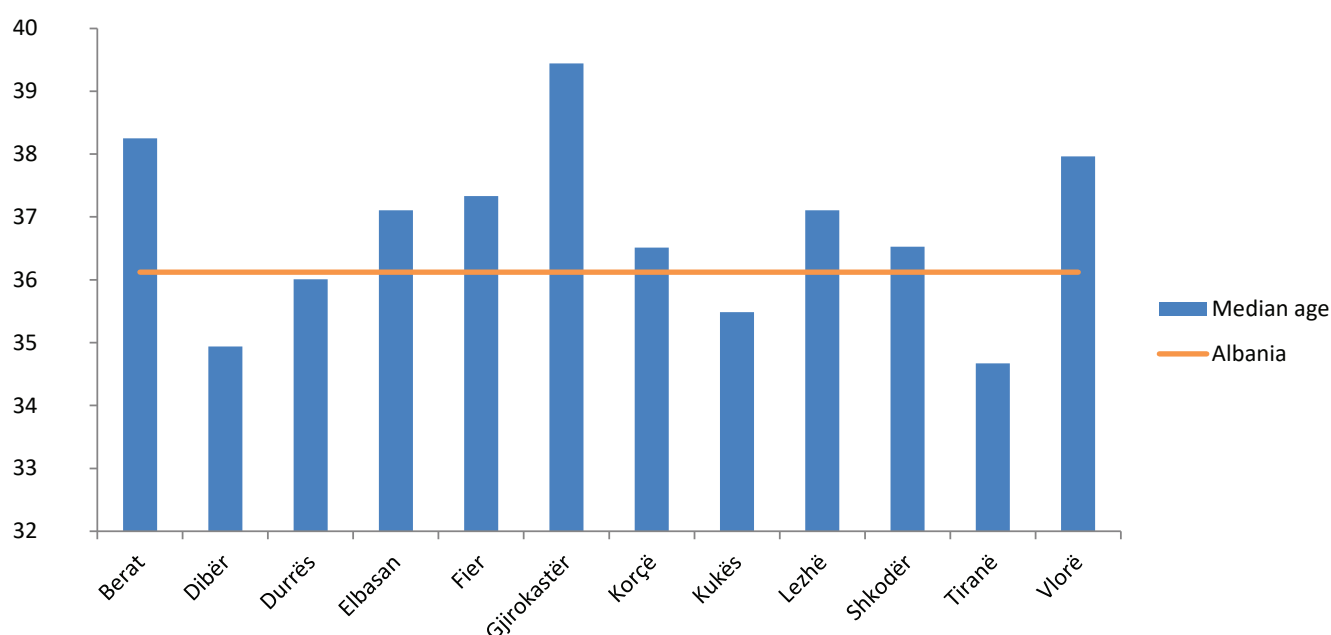
Fig.2 Dependency ratios by prefecture, 2018

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Median age of the population

The median age of the population represents the age at which half of the population is younger and the other half is older. According to this indicator, the population of Tiranë has the youngest population in Albania, with a median age

of 34.7 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë has the oldest population in the country, with a median age of 39.4 years. Coincidentally, these are the prefectures with the lowest and the highest populations in Albania respectively.

Fig.3 Median age of population by prefecture, 2018

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Births

The number of births in Albania has decreased during the last year. In 2018 there were 1,935 births less than in 2017. The prefecture with the highest number of births is that of Tiranë, with 9,583 births in 2018, while the prefecture with the lowest number of births is that of Gjirokastër with 527 births during 2018. In that same year, the municipality with the highest number of births was that of Tiranë with 7,384 births, while the municipality with the lowest number of births

was that of Dropull, with only 4 births. The sex ratio at birth in Albania in 2018 was 108 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. During 2018, the prefectures with the highest sex ratio at birth were those of Berat and Elbasan, with respectively 119 and 118 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. The lowest value of sex ratio at birth was registered in Gjirokastër with only 97 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. This is the only prefecture where the number of females at birth during 2018 was higher than that of males.

Tab 3. Births by sex and sex ratio at birth at prefecture level, 2018

Prefecture	Sex		Sex Ratio	Total
	M	W		
Berat	643	541	119	1,184
Dibër	801	763	105	1,564
Durrës	1,568	1,518	103	3,086
Elbasan	1,584	1,343	118	2,927
Fier	1,355	1,281	106	2,636
Gjirokastër	259	268	97	527
Korçë	843	791	107	1,634
Kukës	492	460	107	952
Lezhë	699	663	105	1,362
Shkodër	1,010	966	105	1,976
Tiranë	5,005	4,578	109	9,583
Vlorë	706	682	104	1,388
Unknown*	60	55	109	115
Albania	15,025	13,909	108	28,934

Source: General directorate of civil status

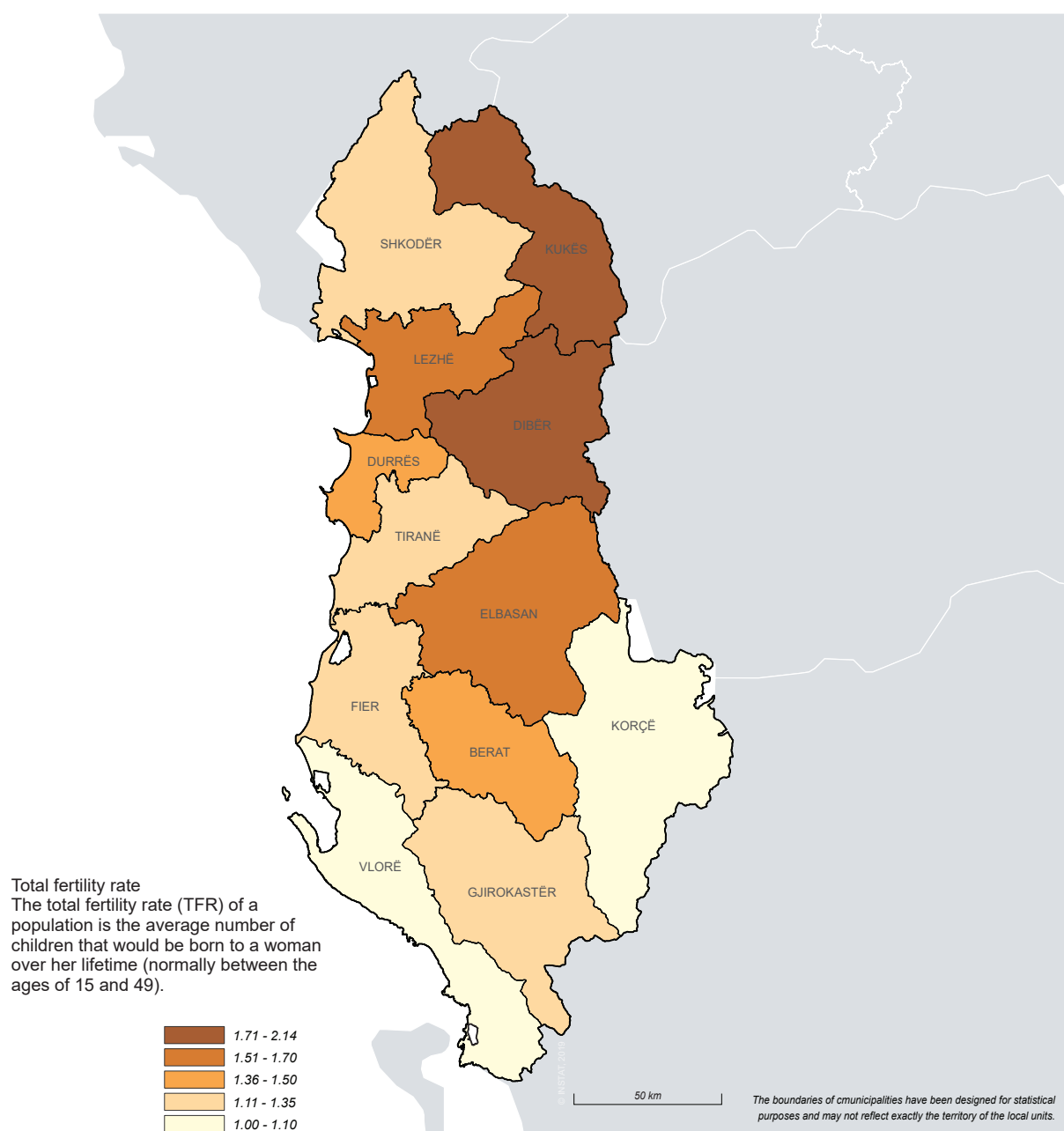
*Category "Unknown" means the number of events for which the information of prefecture in which the event has been registered is missing.

Total fertility rate and Mean age at childbirth

The total fertility rate in Albania has decreased steadily from 1.73 in 2014 to 1.37 in 2018. While at the same time, the mean age of Albanian women at childbirth has increased by almost one year through a five year period, from 27.7 in 2014 to 28.6 in 2018. The prefectures with the highest

TFR in Albania are those of Dibër and Kukës, with 2.14 and 2.10 children per woman. These are the only two prefectures where the total fertility rate is above the replacement rate of 2.1. The prefectures with the lowest total fertility rate are those of Vlorë and Korçë, with 1.00 and 1.10 children per woman.

Map 3. Total fertility rate by prefectures, 2018

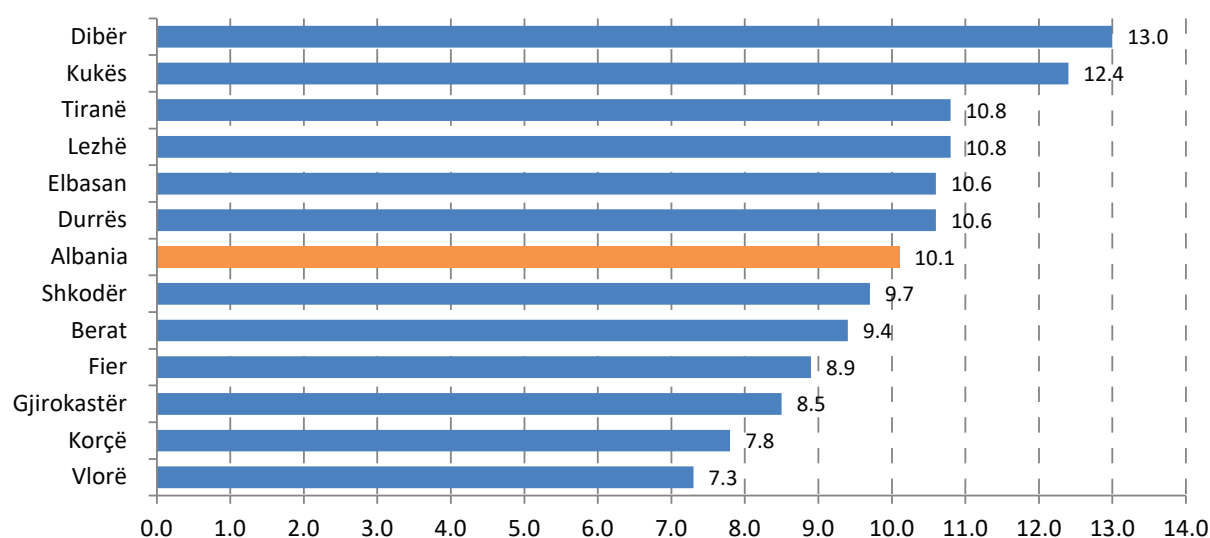


Tab. 4 Total fertility rate and mean age at childbirth, 2018

Prefecture	TFR	MAC
Berat	1.42	27.48
Dibër	2.14	27.96
Durrës	1.44	27.94
Elbasan	1.60	28.38
Fier	1.31	27.60
Gjirokastrë	1.30	28.84
Korçë	1.10	28.22
Kukës	2.10	29.09
Lezhë	1.63	28.93
Shkodër	1.32	28.65
Tiranë	1.29	29.60
Vlorë	1.00	28.42
Albania	1.37	

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

The following graph shows the crude birth rates for each prefecture. In 2018, the crude birth rate in Albania was approximately 10.1 births per thousand inhabitants. The prefectures of Dibër and Kukës have the highest crude birth rates in Albania, with 13.0 and 12.4 births per thousand inhabitants respectively. The prefectures of Vlorë and Korçë have the lowest crude birth rates, with 7.3 and 7.8 births per thousand inhabitants respectively.

Fig. 4 Crude birth rate by prefecture, 2018

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Marriages

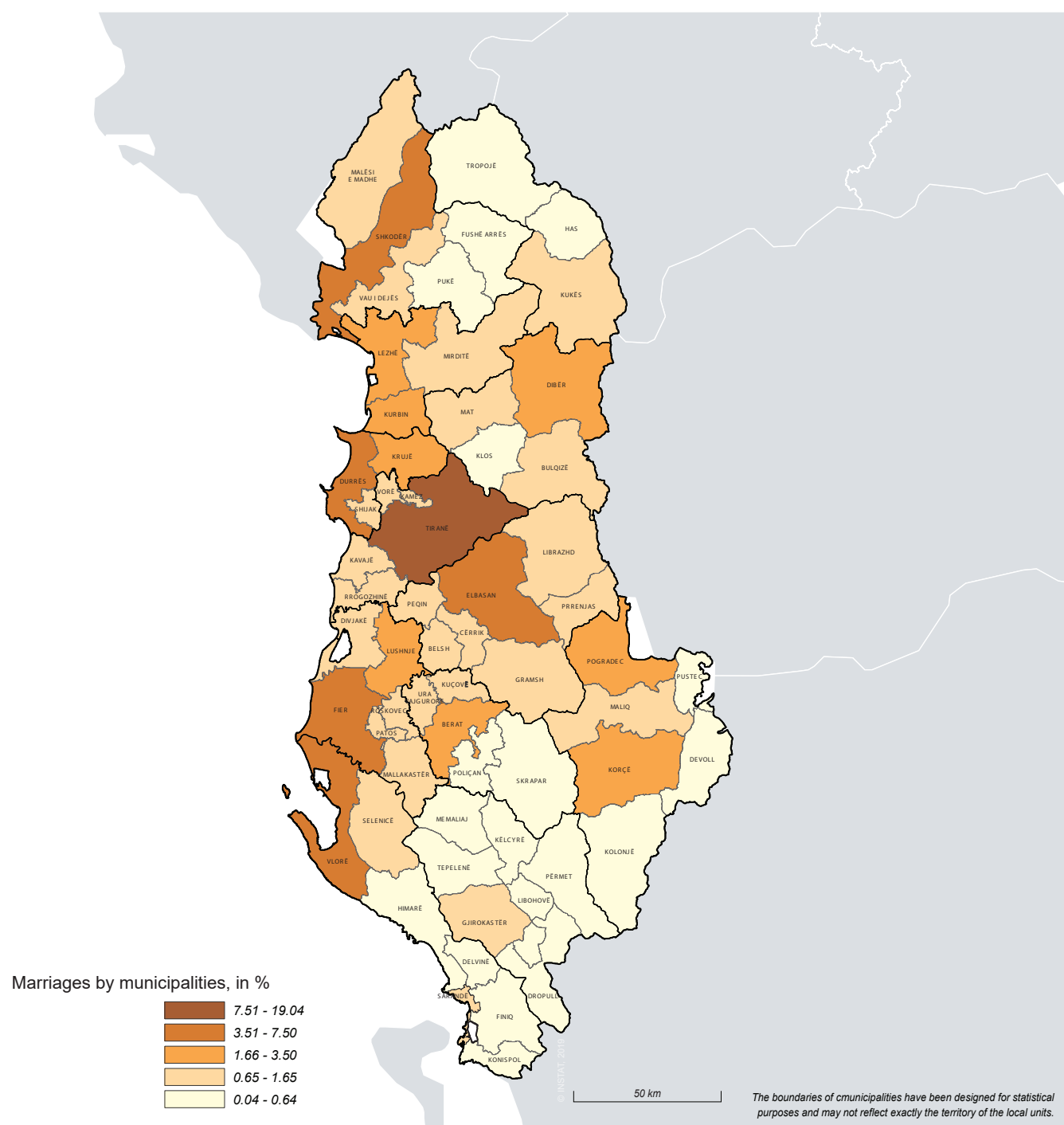
In 2018, there were 23,104 marriages registered at the Civil Register offices, 2.0 % more than the previous year. In 2018, the prefecture with the highest number of marriages is that of Tiranë, with 5,986 marriages, while the prefecture with the lowest number of marriages is that of Gjirokastrë with 460 marriages.

Tab.5 Number of marriages at prefecture level, 2018

Prefecture	Marriages
Berat	1,234
Dibër	1,124
Durrës	2,428
Elbasan	2,339
Fier	2,600
Gjirokastrë	460
Korçë	1,358
Kukës	596
Lezhë	1,400
Shkodër	1,608
Tiranë	5,986
Vlorë	1,479
Unknown*	492
Albania	23,104

Source: General directorate of civil status

*Category "Unknown" means the number of events for which the information of prefecture in which the event has been registered is missing.

Map 4. Percentage of marriages by municipalities, 2018

Source: Annual calculations from INSTAT

In 2018, the municipality with the highest number of marriages was that of Tiranë, with 4,400 marriages, while the municipality with the lowest number of marriages was that of Pustec, with only 9 marriages.

In 2018, the mean age of women at marriage in Albania was 26.0 years old, while the mean age at marriage for men was 30.7 years old. In 2018, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for women was that of Lezhë, with 27.1 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at

marriage for women is that of Elbasan with 24.6 years. In the same year, the prefectures with the highest mean age at marriage for men were those of Vlorë and Gjirokastër, with 32.1 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at marriage for men is that of Dibër, with 29.4 years.

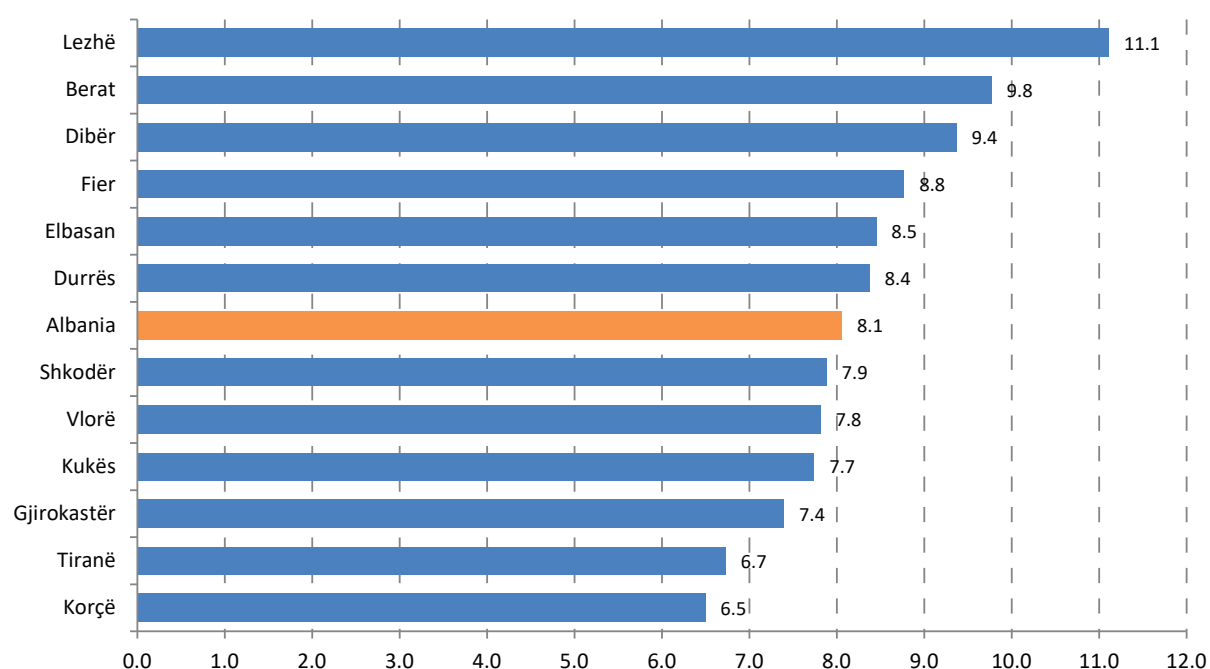
The figure below shows the crude rate of marriages by prefecture. In Albania there have been 8.1 marriages per thousand inhabitants in 2018. The highest value of the crude rate of marriages is reached in Lezhë, with 11.1 marriages per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value is reached in the prefecture of Korçë, with 6.5 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

Tab. 6 Mean age at marriage by sex at prefecture level, 2018

Prefecture	Mean age of brides	Mean age of grooms
Berat	26.2	30.1
Dibër	25.1	29.4
Durrës	25.6	30.4
Elbasan	24.6	29.5
Fier	25.3	30.1
Gjirokastër	27.0	32.1
Korçë	25.4	30.5
Kukës	26.3	30.0
Lezhë	27.1	30.3
Shkodër	24.9	30.3
Tiranë	26.7	31.1
Vlorë	27.0	32.1
Albania	26.0	30.7

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Fig. 5 Crude rate of marriages by prefecture, 2018



Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Deaths

The number of deaths in Albania has decreased during the last year. In 2018, there were 428 deaths less than during the previous year. The prefecture with the highest number of deaths is that of Tiranë, with 5,174 deaths in 2018, while the prefecture with the lowest number of deaths is that of Kukës with 502 deaths during 2018. In 2018, the municipality with the highest number of deaths was that of Tiranë with 4,023 deaths, while the municipality with the lowest number of deaths was that of Pustec, with only 38 deaths.

Tab.7 Deaths by sex at prefecture level, 2018

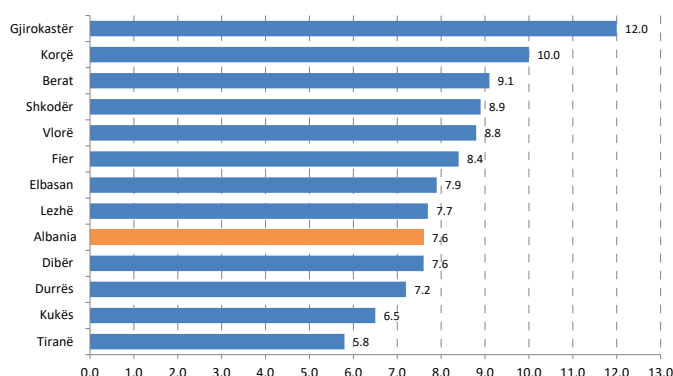
Prefecture	Sex		Total
	M	W	
Berat	607	543	1,150
Dibër	479	435	914
Durrës	1,139	935	2,074
Elbasan	1,161	1,027	2,188
Fier	1,304	1,180	2,484
Gjirokastrë	408	336	744
Korçë	1,123	966	2,089
Kukës	220	282	502
Lezhë	523	452	975
Shkodër	974	837	1,811
Tiranë	2,812	2,362	5,174
Vlorë	898	775	1,673
Unknown*	19	7	26
Albania	11,667	10,137	21,804

Source: General directorate of civil status

*Category "Unknown" means the number of events for which the information of prefecture in which the event has been registered is missing.

In 2018, the crude death rate in Albania was 7.6 deaths per thousand inhabitants. At the prefecture level, in 2018, the crude death rate reached the highest value in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë, with 12.0 deaths per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was reached at the prefecture of Tiranë, with 5.8 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

Fig.6 Crude death rate, 2018



Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Natural Increase

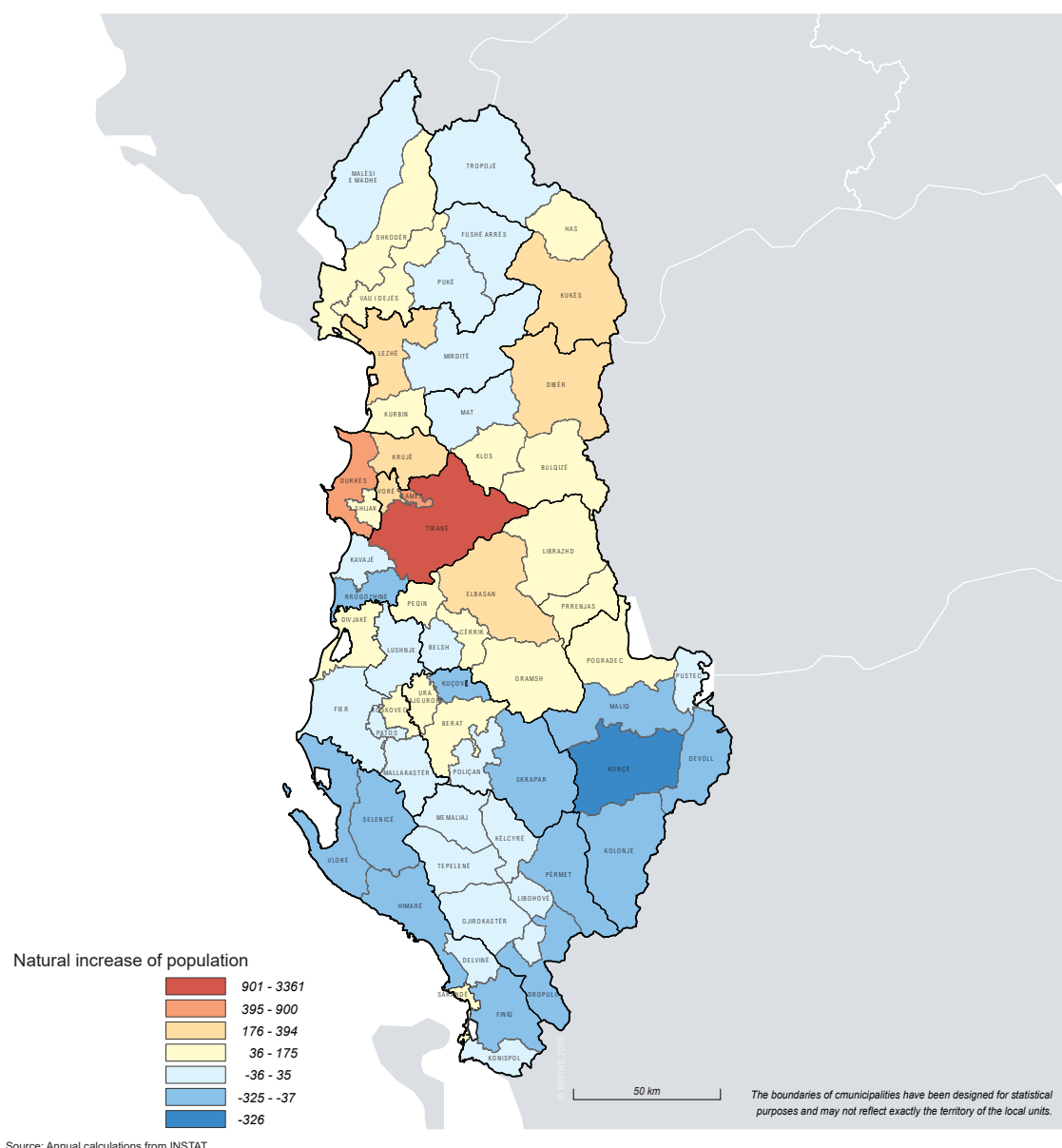
The value of the natural increase in Albania has decreased during the last year. Natural increase in Albania decreased from 8,637 in 2017 to 7,130 in 2018. The prefecture with the highest natural increase is that of Tiranë, with a value of 4,409 in 2018, while the prefecture with the lowest natural increase is that of Korçë, with a value of - 455 in that year. In 2018, the municipality with the highest natural increase was that of Tiranë with a value of 3,361, while the municipality with the lowest natural increase was that of Korçë, with a value of - 326.

Tab.8 Natural increase at prefecture level, 2018

Prefecture	Natural Increase		
	Sex		Total
	M	W	
Berat	36	-2	34
Dibër	322	328	650
Durrës	429	583	1,012
Elbasan	423	316	739
Fier	51	101	152
Gjirokaštër	-149	-68	-217
Korçë	-280	-175	-455
Kukës	272	178	450
Lezhë	176	211	387
Shkodër	36	129	165
Tiranë	2,193	2,216	4,409
Vlorë	-192	-93	-285
Unknown*	41	48	89
Albania	3.358	3.772	7.130

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

*Category "Unknown" means the number of events for which the information of prefecture in which the events has been registered is missing.

Map 5. Natural increase of population by municipalities, 2018

Internal migration of population

Migration within the country has an important impact on the population of the administrative units of Albania. In 2018, at the prefecture level, only Tiranë and Durrës had a positive net internal migration of 7,193 and 816 respectively. All the other prefectures have had a negative net internal migration during 2018, most notably the prefecture of Dibër, with 1,632 and that of Elbasan with 1,272.

Tab.8 Net internal migration, by prefecture, 2016-2018

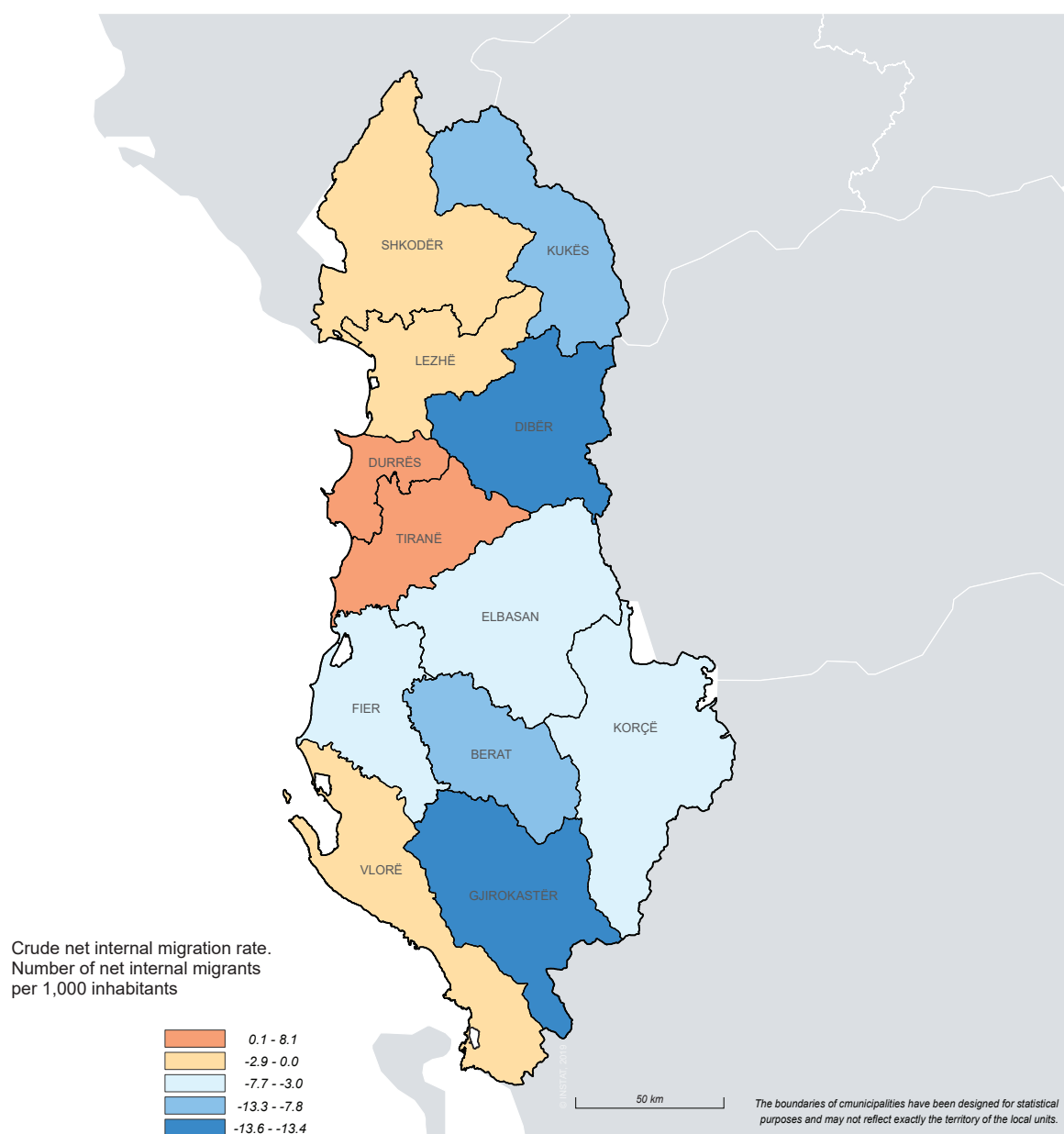
Prefecture	2016	2017	2018
Berat	-2,719	-3,076	-984
Dibër	-3,563	-4,157	-1,632
Durrës	4,043	4,633	816
Elbasan	-2,737	-2,790	-1,272
Fier	-1,676	-2,001	-893
Gjirokastrë	-1,589	-2,210	-836
Korçë	-2,354	-2,809	-844
Kukës	-1,913	-2,021	-677
Lezhë	-561	-934	-288
Shkodër	-1,170	-1,288	-460
Tiranë	14,397	16,844	7,193
Vlorë	-158	-191	-123

Source: General directorate of civil status

The crude rate of net internal migration shows the impact that internal movement has on the population of specific prefectures. Tiranë and Durrës are the only prefectures with a positive crude rate of internal migration, respectively with an increase

of 8.1 and 2.8 people per thousand inhabitants. The prefectures of Dibër and Gjirokastër had the lowest crude rate of net internal migration, with - 13.6 and - 13.4 people per thousand inhabitants respectively.

Map 6. Crude net internal migration rate by prefectures, 2018



Source: Annual calculations from INSTAT

Tab.9 Population by sex 2016-2018

Prefecture	2016			2017			2018		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
Berat	133,692	68,429	65,263	129,686	65,834	63,852	126,295	63,495	62,800
Dibër	127,318	66,525	60,793	123,278	64,412	58,866	119,963	62,515	57,449
Durrës	282,515	144,503	138,012	287,226	146,184	141,042	289,877	146,870	143,008
Elbasan	285,715	145,546	140,169	281,185	142,177	139,008	276,765	138,802	137,963
Fier	303,808	156,579	147,229	300,326	153,629	146,697	296,446	150,555	145,891
Gjirokastrë	66,980	33,904	33,076	64,446	32,150	32,296	62,188	30,584	31,604
Korçë	215,872	109,409	106,463	212,249	106,708	105,541	209,034	104,235	104,799
Kukës	80,428	41,301	39,127	78,477	40,301	38,176	76,994	39,491	37,503
Lezhë	129,639	66,159	63,480	127,910	64,621	63,289	125,998	62,941	63,057
Shkodër	209,047	104,198	104,849	206,458	102,113	104,345	203,945	100,061	103,884
Tiranë	852,672	423,634	429,038	873,178	432,415	440,763	889,578	439,464	450,114
Vlorë	188,415	95,813	92,602	189,038	95,527	93,511	189,297	95,092	94,205
Albania	2,876,101	1,456,000	1,420,101	2,873,457	1,446,071	1,427,386	2,866,376	1,434,102	1,432,274

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Tab.10 Population density, 2018

Prefecture	Population	Density
Berat	126,295	70
Dibër	119,963	46
Durrës	289,877	378
Elbasan	276,765	87
Fier	296,446	157
Gjirokastrë	62,188	22
Korçë	209,034	56
Kukës	76,994	32
Lezhë	125,998	78
Shkodër	203,945	57
Tiranë	889,578	538
Vlorë	189,297	70
Albania	2,866,376	100

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Tab. 11 Average population by prefecture, age groups and sex, 2018

Prefecture	Total			Men			Women		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Berat	21,879	86,390	18,026	11,117	43,574	8,805	10,762	42,817	9,221
Dibër	24,659	79,516	15,788	12,801	41,795	7,919	11,858	37,721	7,870
Durrës	50,463	198,797	40,618	25,911	101,183	19,776	24,552	97,614	20,842
Elbasan	50,340	186,979	39,446	25,591	93,985	19,227	24,750	92,994	20,219
Fier	51,779	203,289	41,379	26,481	103,781	20,293	25,298	99,508	21,086
Gjirokastrë	9,958	42,932	9,299	5,095	21,114	4,375	4,864	21,818	4,924
Korçë	36,561	144,717	27,756	18,872	71,954	13,408	17,689	72,763	14,348
Kukës	16,105	50,152	10,741	8,402	25,844	5,248	7,703	24,308	5,493
Lezhë	22,581	84,991	18,421	11,420	42,717	8,801	11,161	42,274	9,620
Shkodër	35,235	141,124	27,586	17,963	68,983	13,115	17,273	72,141	14,471
Tiranë	150,577	618,731	120,273	77,995	304,130	57,341	72,582	314,601	62,932
Vlorë	30,054	132,381	26,863	15,529	66,524	13,040	14,525	65,858	13,823
Albania	500,188	1,969,996	396,192	257,174	985,582	191,346	243,014	984,414	204,846

Source: INSTAT's annual calculation

Data source

INSTAT collects a wide range of demographic data, including population statistics at national and regional level, and also data on demographic events, which impact the size and structure of the population. Potential data sources for the Directory of Social Statistics for the fulfilment of its objectives on the calculation of specific indicators are the administrative sources and the population and housing censuses.

Administrative sources

Births, deaths, marriages and internal migrations of the population

The data on births, deaths, marriages and internal movements are provided electronically by the General Directorate of the Civil Register. This collection method of the data on demographic events is more complete and ensures the meeting of deadlines for specific publications.

Population and housing censuses

The Population and Housing Census of 2011 is a very important source for population statistics. It is the foundation for the annual calculations of the population number.

Definitions

Crude birth rate: Number of births per 1,000 inhabitants of a specific territory in a given year.

Crude death rate: Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants of a specific territory in a given year.

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

Live births: Births of children who showed signs of life. Is the number of births excluding stillbirths.

Death: Means the permanent disappearance of all signs of life at any time after a live birth (interruption of vital functions without the possibility of resurrection).

Natural increase: Expresses the increase/decrease of population as a result of biological processes (births and deaths) over a period of time. Thus, the difference between births and deaths in a given year expresses the natural increase for that year.

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

Population growth rate: Is the frequency with which a population increases (or decreases) in a given year as a result of its natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Natural increase rate: The rate by which a population increases (or decreases) in a given year, as a result of its natural increase (difference of births over deaths),

expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Total dependency ratio: The ratio of people younger than the working age (0 - 14 years old) and elderly people, over the working age (65+ years) with the number of people who are part of the working age (from 15 to 64) expressed in percentage.

Youth dependency ratio: The ratio of young people under the working age (0-14 years) with the number of people who are part of the working age (from 15 to 64 years), expressed in percentage.

Old dependency ratio: The ratio of the elderly people (65+ years) with the number of people who are part of the working age (from 15 to 64 years), expressed in percentage.

Net internal migration: It is the difference of incoming and outgoing flows of population of a given territory (prefecture), in a given year.

Crude net internal migration: It is the ratio of the net internal migration to a given territory (region) and the respective population, in a given year, expressed per thousand inhabitants.

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

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



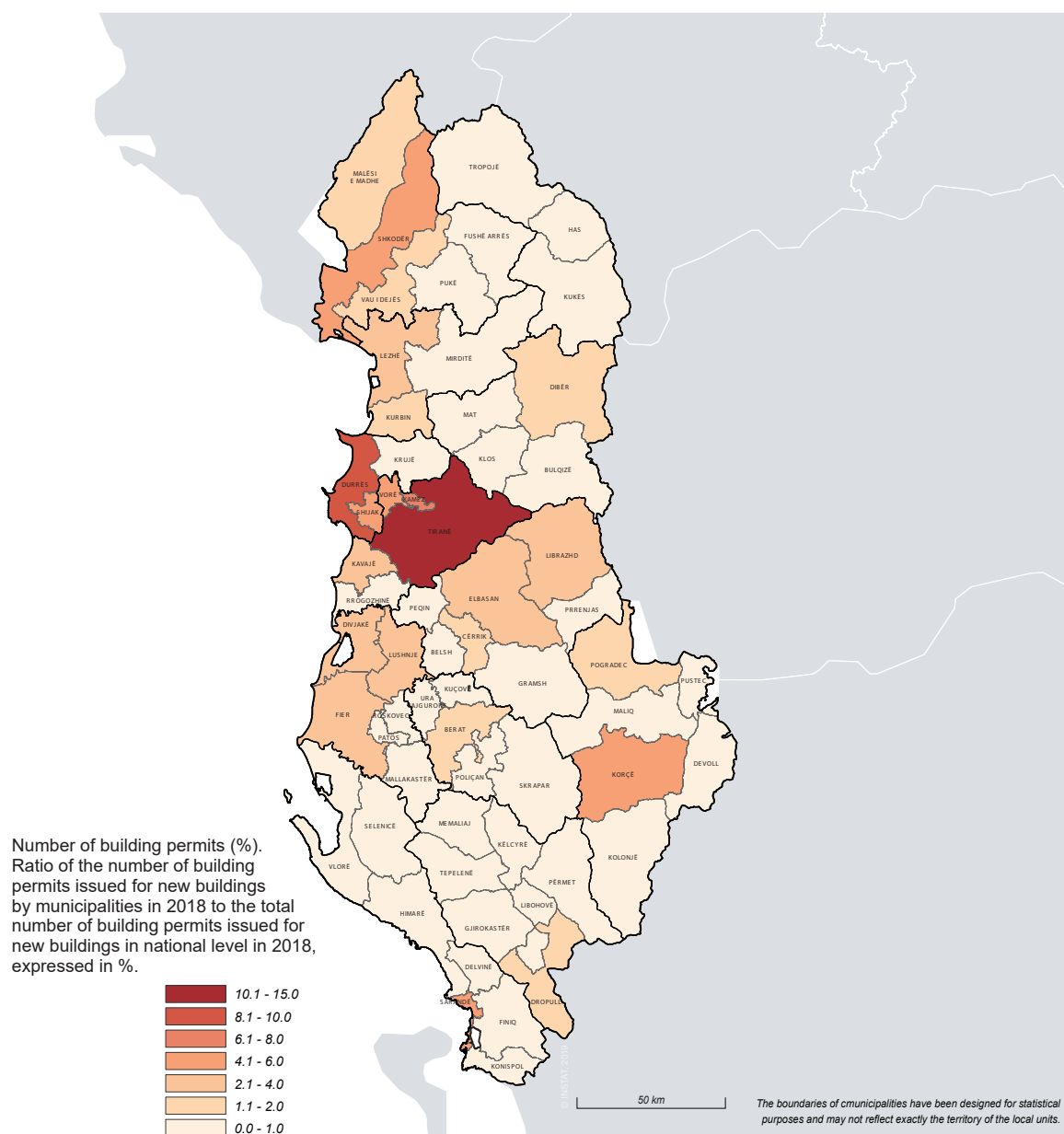
2. BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

Building permits issued forecast the tendency of the construction sector for the next period based on the main data obtained from this indicator.

Building permits issued are important because obtaining a building permits issued according to the

law, before starting work for the construction of a residential building or any kind of object, provides protection in the future for the residential building or other buildings where the activity is developed.

Map 1. Number of building permits issued for new buildings by municipalities, 2018



During the period of time 2016 - 2018 the total number of building permits issued for new buildings is 2,468, on average 823 permits per year. The main number of building permits issued for new buildings is in 2018 with 1,194 permits in total, or 48.4 % of the total number of building permits issued during the last three years. While 2016, indicates the year with the lowest number of building permits issued for new buildings, respectively by 455 permits issued or 18.4 % of the total number of building permits issued referring the same period of time.

Referring the data collected for the period of time 2016 - 2018, about 54 % of building permits issued for new buildings are concentrated in three main prefectures: Tiranë, Durrës, and Fier respectively by 29.4 %, 12.6 %, and 12.2 %. Kukës prefecture is the prefecture with the lowest number of building permits issued for new buildings, with 0.4 % of the total number of building permits issued.

Tab.1 Number and total area of buildings permits issued for new buildings by prefecture, 2016-2018

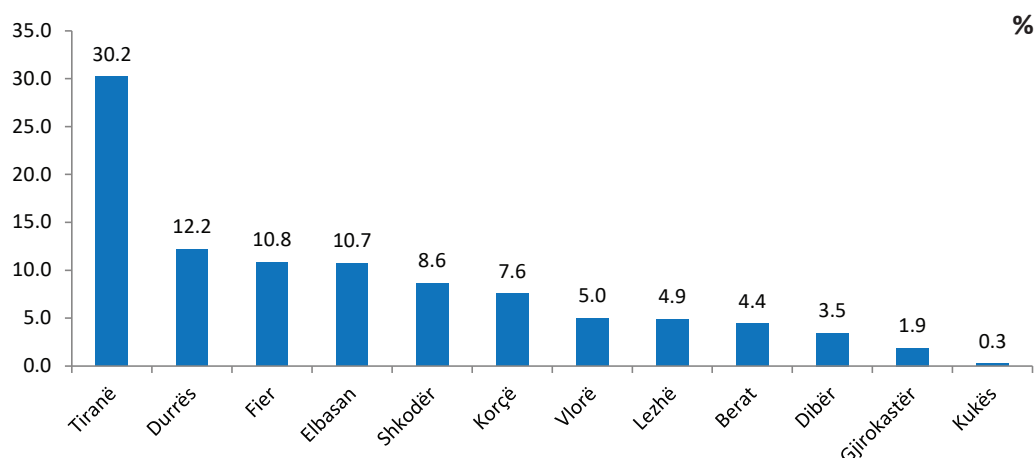
Prefecture	2016		2017		2018	
	Number	Total area m ²	Number	Total area m ²	Number	Total area m ²
Berat	44	14,361	25	22,667	44	28,680
Dibër	10	1,084	24	5,029	34	8,028
Durrës	49	51,831	105	74,893	156	172,658
Elbasan	68	17,734	63	28,404	88	34,165
Fier	38	16,981	133	52,091	129	61,339
Gjirokastrë	12	8,585	13	14,427	40	16,985
Korçë	10	3,543	71	37,856	100	40,774
Kukës	0	0	5	1,066	6	3,483
Lezhë	35	9,009	22	7,390	57	22,529
Shkodër	60	35,236	65	56,316	89	60,040
Tiranë	106	209,295	231	521,996	388	940,348
Vlorë	23	12,482	62	46,399	63	53,754
Albania	455	380,141	819	868,534	1,194	1,442,783

Source: Municipalities, annual calculations from INSTAT

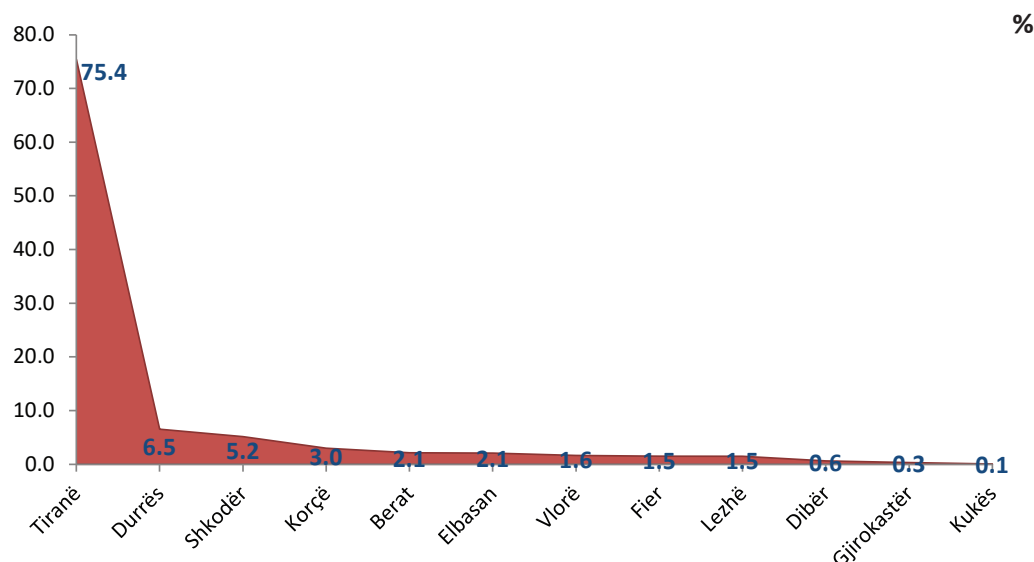
The demand for building permits issued for residential buildings dominates compared the demand for other buildings such as hotels and similar buildings, office buildings, industrial buildings, wholesale and retail trade buildings, etc. During the period of time 2016 - 2018, the building permits issued for residential buildings comprise 64.4 % of the total number of permits issued, while the building permits issued for other buildings comprise 36.6 % of this indicator.

Referring the data collected for the period of time 2016 - 2018, about 53 % of building permits issued for

Concerning the total area of building permits issued for new buildings, referring the same period of time, the main considerable area of these permits is concentrated in the prefectures of Tiranë by 62.1 %, Durrës by 11.1 % and Shkodër by 5.6 %. Kukës prefecture is the prefecture with the lowest area of building permits issued for new buildings, with 0.2 % of the total area of building permits

Fig.1 Number of building permits issued for residential buildings by prefecture, 2016-2018

Source: Municipalities, annual calculations from INSTAT

Fig.2 Total area of building permits issued for residential buildings by prefecture, 2016-2018

Source: Municipalities, annual calculations from INSTAT

residential buildings are concentrated in three main prefectures: Tiranë, Durrës, and Fier respectively by 30.2 %, 12.2 %, and 10.8 %. Kukës prefecture is the prefecture with the lowest number of building permits issued for residential buildings, with 0.3 % of the total number of building permits issued for residential buildings.

Concerning the total area of building permits issued for residential buildings, referring the same period

of time, the main considerable area of these permits is concentrated in the prefectures of Tiranë by 75.4 %, Durrës by 6.5 % and Shkodër by 5.2 %. Kukës prefecture is the prefecture with the lowest area of building permits issued for residential buildings, with 0.1 % of the total area of building permits issued for residential buildings in national level.

Data source

Municipalities, annual calculations from INSTAT

Definitions

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

Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered for persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects. The buildings are classified in two different kinds of categories: 1) Residential buildings, 2) Other buildings, where are included Hotels, Office buildings, Industrial buildings, Wholesale and Retail trade buildings, ect.

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

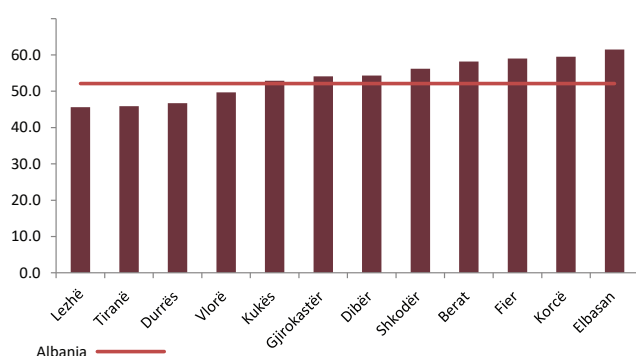


3. LABOUR MARKET

Employment

The ratio of employed persons (aged 15 and over) related to the population of the same age (counting at about 2363 thousand) is 52.1 %. The highest prefectural employment rates, for peoples 15 years and over, is registered in Elbasan (61.5 %), followed by Korçë (59.5 %) and Fier (59.0 %).

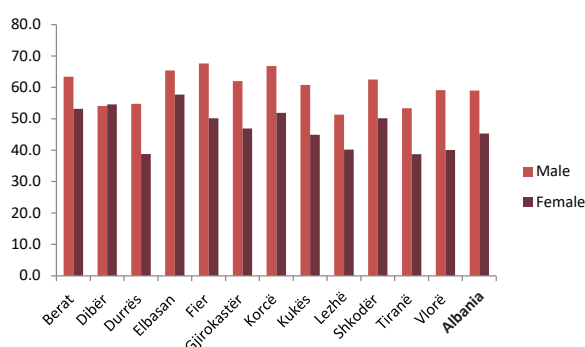
Fig.1 The employment rate by prefecture, 2018, in %



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2018

From the perspective of gender, the larger difference in employment rate is shown in Vlorë where the gap is 19.0 pp while the average in Albania is 13.7 pp. All the prefectures have higher employment rates for males than females, except for Dibër where the gender gap is negative (- 0.5 pp).

Fig.2 The employment rate by prefecture and gender, 2018, in %

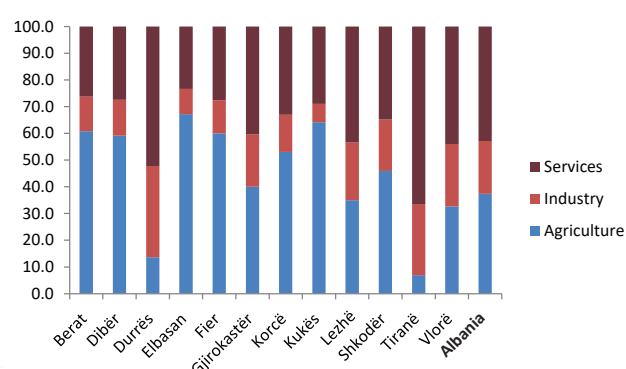


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2018

The analysis of employment by economic activities shows that services and agriculture have the highest number of employed people, 42.9 % and 37.4 % respectively, while the employees in industry account for only 19.7 %. Tiranë is the prefecture with the highest percentage of employment in services (66.5 %) and the lowest rate of people working in the agriculture sector (6.9 %). The prefecture with the

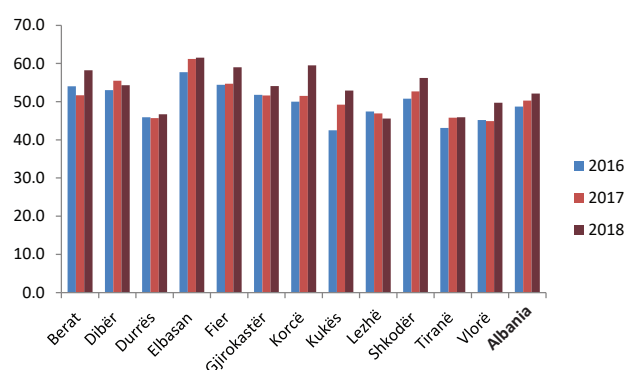
highest rate of employment in industry is Durrës (34.2 %) whereas the prefecture of Kukës shows the lowest rate for this sector (6.9 %). Elbasan is the prefecture with the highest rate of employment in agriculture (67.2 %) and that, at the same time, records the lowest rate in services (23.4 %).

Fig.3 The employment rate by prefecture and economic activities, 2018, in %



The highest increase in the employment rate, during 2016-2018, is recorded in Kukës, by 10.4 pp, and in Korçë by 9.5 pp. During that period, all the prefectures showed an increase of the employment rate except Lezhë, where the employment rate decreased by 1.8 pp.

Fig.4 The employment rate by prefecture, 2016-2018, in %



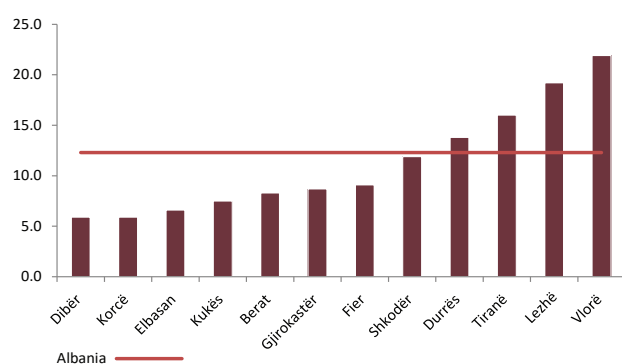
Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2018

The increase of employment rate registered in Kukës is driven mostly by males (the rate is 16.4 pp higher in 2018 compared to 2016) while for Korçë, the increase is almost the same for both males and females (9.4 pp during the same period). Females show a high increase of employment rate also in Berat, 7.8 pp while the rate for males in this prefecture increased by only 0.9 pp.

Unemployment

In 2018, there are about 547 thousand unemployed people in Albania, equivalent to 12.3 % of the total labour force. These figures represent a considerable decrease of unemployment compared to three years before when the unemployment rate was 15.2 %. The lowest unemployed rates are concentrated in prefectures of Dibër and Korçë (5.9 %) while the highest one is recorded in Vlorë peaking at 21.9 % where more than 1 in 5 people within the labour force were without work.

Fig.5 The unemployment rate by prefecture, 2018, in %

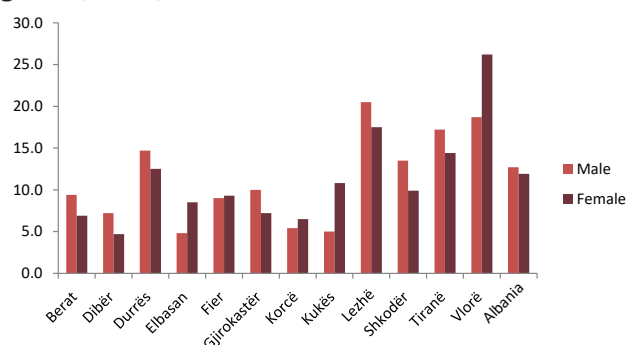


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2018

The gender analysis shows that the prefecture with the highest unemployment rate for females is Vlorë with 26.2 %, which also greatly affects the total unemployment rate in this prefecture and in the whole country. The highest rate of unemployment for males is recorded in Lezhë, 20.5 %, primarily affecting the total unemployment rate in this prefecture, compared to the rate of unemployed females.

The unemployment rate records its lowest value for females in (4.7 %) Dibër, and in Korçë and Kukës for males (5.4 % and 5.0 % respectively).

Fig.6 The unemployment rate by prefecture and gender, 2018, in %



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2018

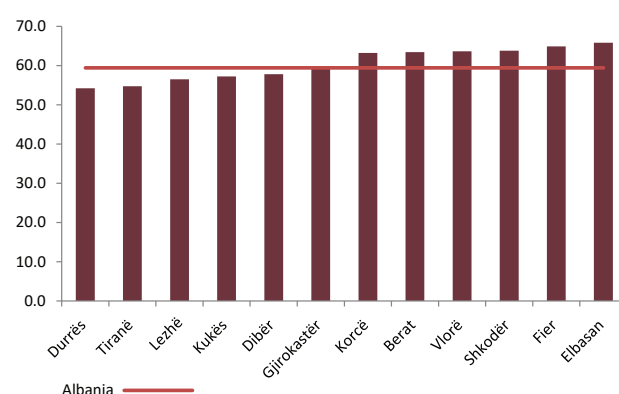
Labour Force

In 2018, the labour force participation rate in the country presents an average of 59.4 %. The highest rates are concentrated in Elbasan and Fier (with 65.8 % and 64.9 % respectively) while the lowest rates are recorded in the two metropolitan areas: Tiranë and Durrës (with 54.7 % and 54.2 % respectively).

Durrës, Tiranë, Lezhë and Vlorë are the prefectures with the lowest employment rates, which are below that of the national average. Out of those four, Durrës, Tiranë and Lezhë also have the lowest participation rate in employment, below 57 %.

On the other hand, Vlorë is ranked among the prefectures with the highest rate of participation, 63.6 %, highlighting the fact that many of the people in this prefecture who do not work consider themselves active in the labour market (they have actively sought work in the past four weeks and are available to start working within two weeks). As a result, Vlorë records a high rate of labour force participation, though the employment rate in this prefecture is one of the lowest in the country.

Fig.7 The labour force participation rate by prefecture, 2018, in %



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2018

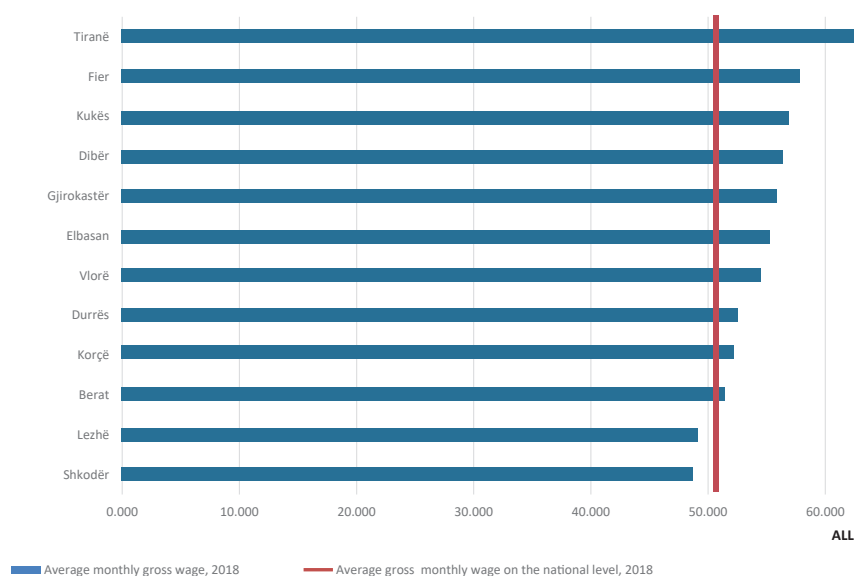


Wages

In 2018, the average monthly wage per employee in Albania is ALL 50,589, the prefecture of Tiranë having the highest average monthly wage (ALL 57,533), whereas the prefectures of Lezhë and Shkodër have the lowest wage (about ALL 39,427).

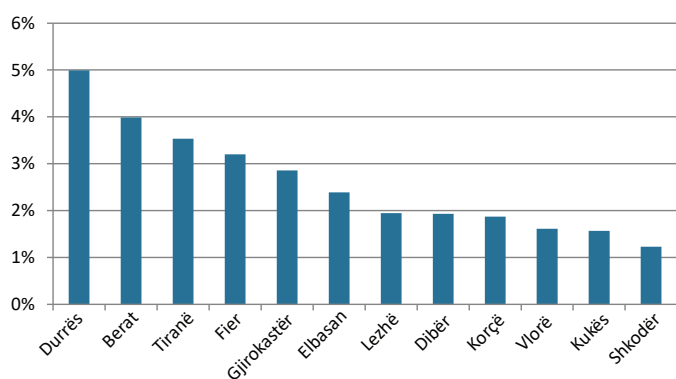
The prefecture of Tiranë shows the biggest difference from the national average, 13.7 % higher, while the prefecture of Shkodër has the lowest wage with about 22.1 % lower than the national average.

Fig 8: Average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2018, in ALL



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT's calculation

Fig 9: Percentage of average gross monthly wage difference by prefecture, 2017-2018

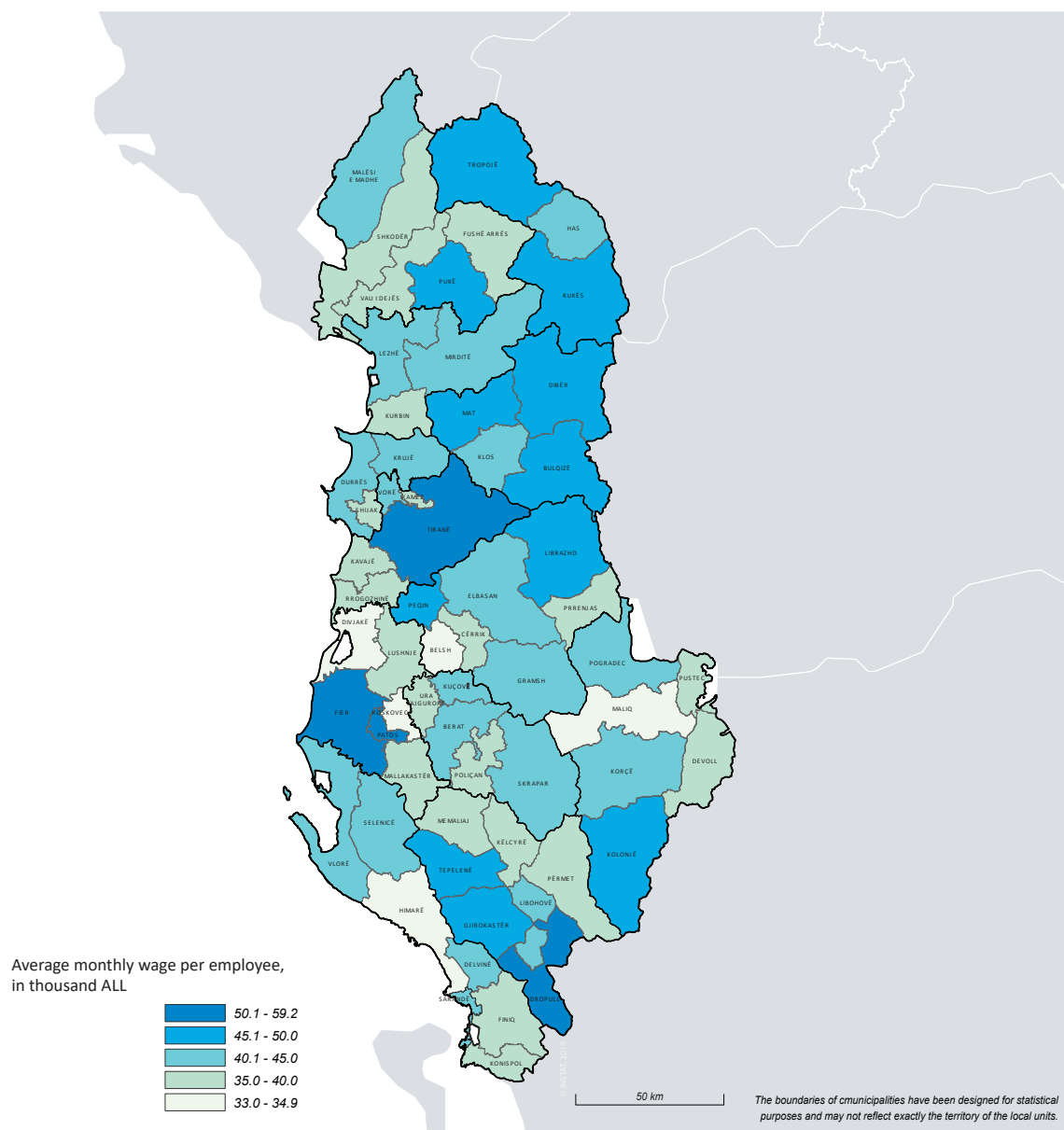


Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT's calculation

The map shows that municipalities which have developed the employment in the mining and quarrying industry have an average monthly wage close to the value at the national level.

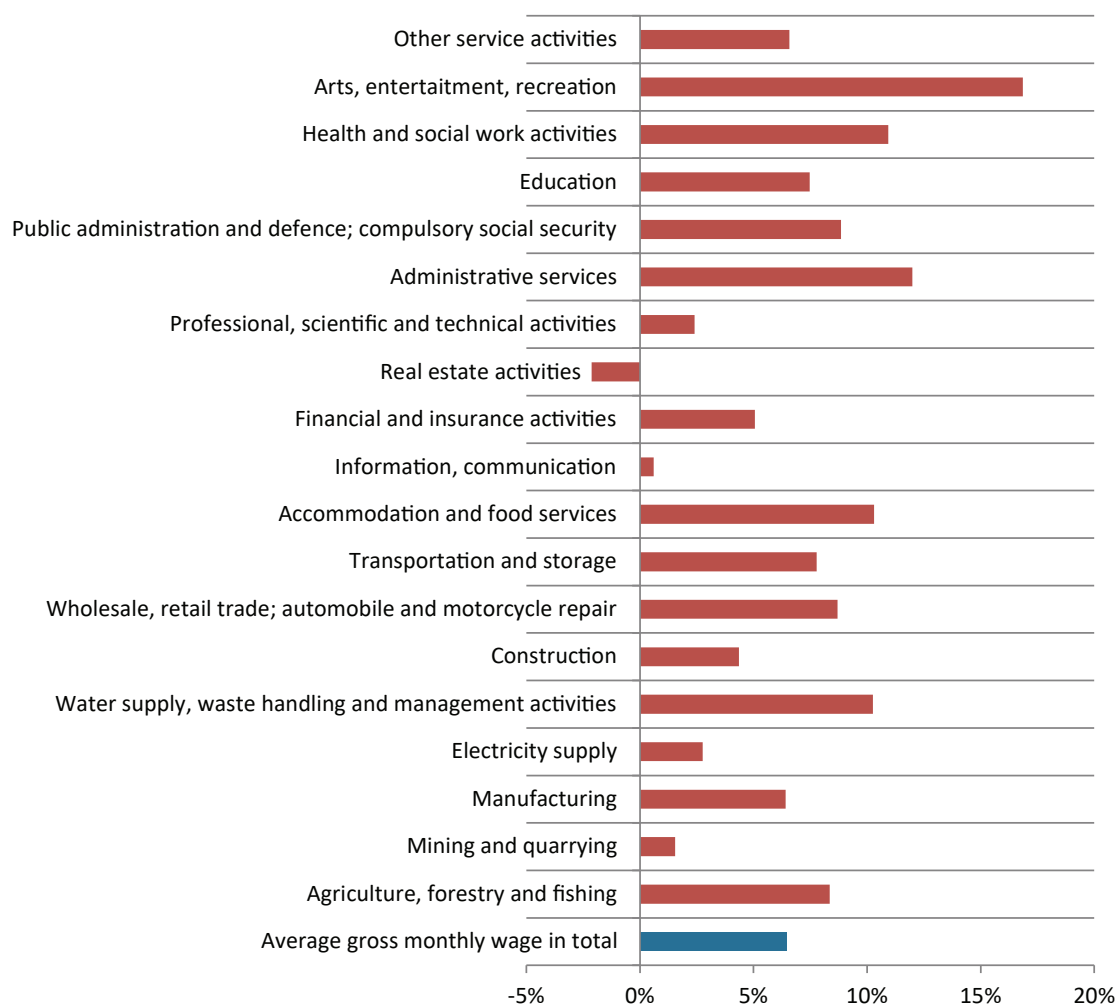
Compared to 2017, the average gross monthly wage during 2018, increased by 3.3 % on the national level. The prefecture of Durrës has the highest wage increase (5.0 %), while the prefecture of Kukës has the lowest one (1.6 %).

Map 1. Average monthly wage per employee, 2018



The analysis on average monthly wage by economic activities shows that, the biggest change in percentage is recorded in the 'Art, Entertainment and Recreation' sector that increased by 16.9 %, meanwhile the 'Real Estate Activities' decreased by 2.1 %

Fig 10: Difference of average gross monthly wage by economic activity, 2017-2018



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT's calculation

Data source

Statistics on employment and unemployment are based on the Labour Force Survey conducted by INSTAT on a continuous way since 2012. The survey results are published on a quarterly and yearly basis, and since 2016, they are published not only on a national but also on a prefectural level.

Labour market statistics on wages are based on administrative data, provided by the data of the General Directorate of Taxation on social insurance contributors. Data on wages are published by INSTAT on a quarterly and annual basis.

Definitions

Employed are considered all persons who have worked even for one hour with a respective salary or for profit during the reference week. As employed are considered also all persons who were receiving a salary or wage while training on the job. Employed are also considered all persons temporarily not at work during the reference week for the following reasons:

(1) maternity leave, illness, injury or temporary disability and expect to return to actual work; (2) salaried employees absent from work for some reasons other than the above that (a) the duration of absence is three months or less, and the person is not a seasonal worker or (b) the person receives 50 % or more of their salary; (3) the self-employed who intend to return to the business / farm / or professional practice; (4) unpaid workers who expect to return to work in three months or less.

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

Unemployed are considered all persons who during the reference period were:

1. without work, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment; 2. currently available for work, (within two weeks following the reference week); 3. actively seeking work (had taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment in the four-week period, which ends with the reference week) or who found a job they would start soon (within a period of at most three months).

The following are considered as specific steps to find work:

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 at 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.

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

Labour Force includes employed and unemployed persons.

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

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

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

The **labour force participation rate** is the ratio of labour force to the working age population.

Average monthly wage is the gross wage of an employee in the public sector for the work they performed.

It is composed of the following elements:

- Basic wage for the job performed
- Additional payment for managerial duties
- Additional payment for years at work
- Additional payment for work difficulties
- Other regular additional qualifications (titles, degrees, etc.)

Social security contributions and taxation on income are not deducted from the average monthly wage.



4. CONSUMPTION

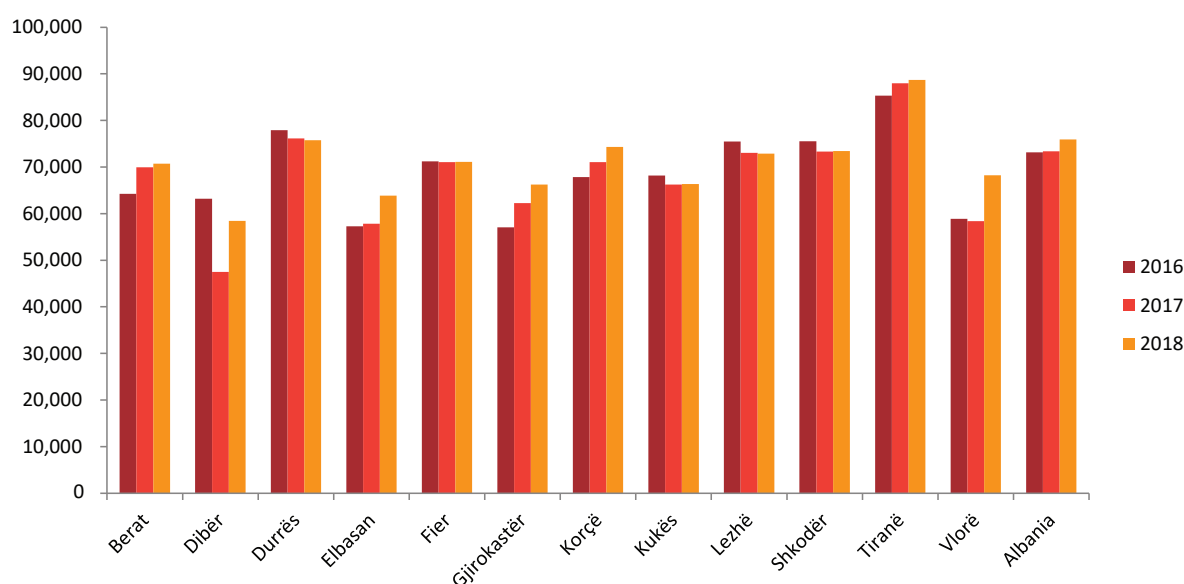
The statistics on consumption provide descriptions of the level and the structure of consumption expenditures of private households and other indicators based on them. The data on consumption expenditure are calculated based on the Household Budget Survey, which is a statistical survey carried out near households with usual residence in Albania to give an overview of their socio-economic situation.

The structure of Albanian households consumption expenditures is divided into 12 main groups (COICOP-HBS 2012 classification), food expenditure, non-food expenditure (clothing and footwear, household equipment etc.), expenditures for basic services (electricity, water, gas, phone etc.), expenditures on education, communication, health and long-term equipment.

Distribution of average monthly consumption expenditures of households by prefecture, 2016-2018

The average consumption expenditures by prefectures have changed over the period of 2016-2018, expressing different trends of their consumption expenditure amounts. The highest increase of the average consumption expenditures from 2016 are recorded in the prefectures of Gjirokastrë (16.1 %) and Vlorë (15.9 %), the highest decrease of expenditures is recorded in Dibër (7.5 %) even though the trend of 2018 figures show an increase.

Fig. 1 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2016-2018 in ALL



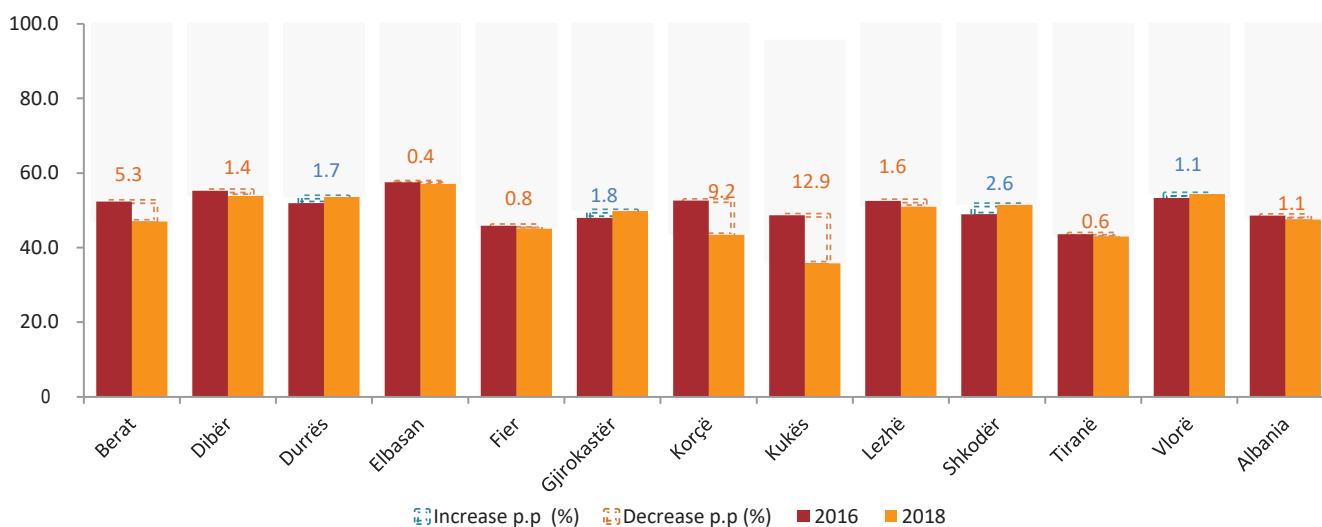
Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Distribution of the average monthly consumption expenditures structure for “Food, non-alcoholic, alcoholic beverages and tobacco” by prefecture, 2016-2018.

The average consumption expenditures for the groups “Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco” by prefectures have changed during the

period 2016 -2018 expressing in general different behaviours. The highest increase of consumption expenditures in these groups is recorded in the prefecture of Shkodër by 2.6 point percentage, while the highest decrease of the consumption expenditures for “Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco” is recorded in the prefecture of Kukës, by 12.9 points percentage.

Fig. 2 Average monthly consumption expenditures for “Food, non-alcoholic, alcoholic beverages and tobacco” by prefecture, 2016-2018.



Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

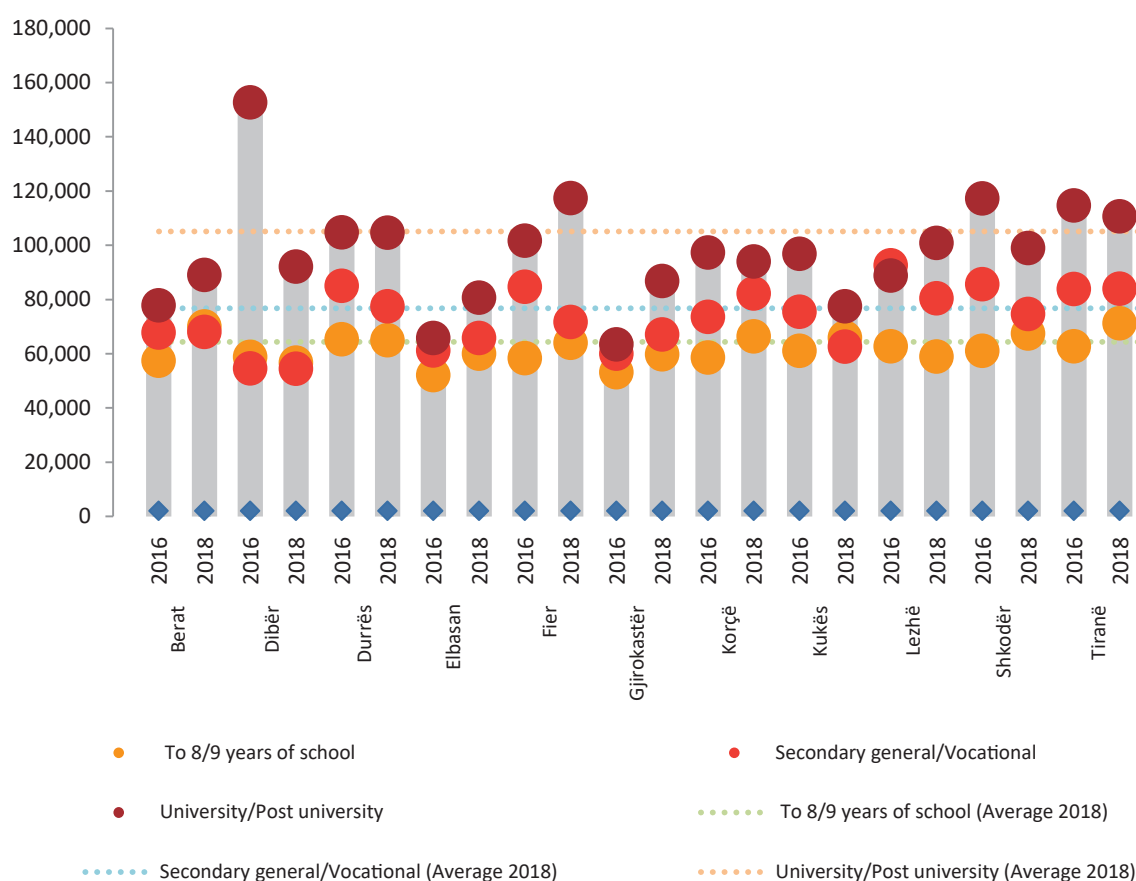
Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture and head of household level of education 2016-2018.

Regarding the consumption expenditures at the prefecture level disaggregated by the level of education of the head of household is noted that with the increase of the level of education of the household head the expenditures increases. The highest values are recorded in the category where the households' head that have completed the university/post-university level followed by the category of the secondary general/vocational level of education. The highest values of expenditures in 2018 are recorded in the category with university/post-university in the prefectures of Fier and Tirana while in the category of

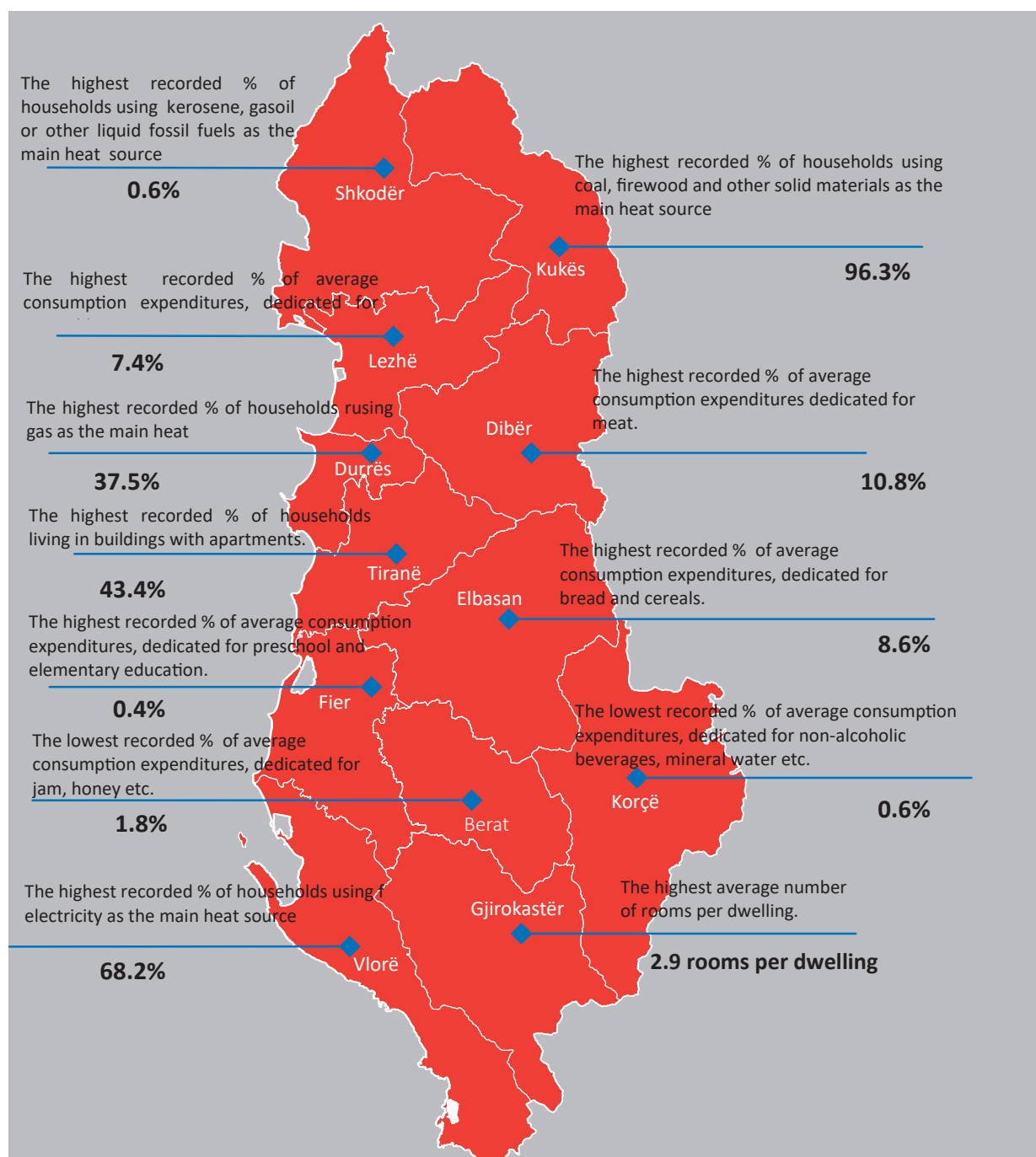
the secondary general/vocational level of education the highest values are recorded in the prefectures of Tirana and Korçë.

The prefectures of Berat, Elbasan, Gjirokastrë and Vlorë have shown an increase of the consumption expenditures in 2018 in the three categories by the education of the household head, while the prefecture of Dibër and Durrës are the prefectures which have shown decrease in the three categories by the education of the household head for the 2018 compared with 2016.

Fig. 3 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture and the level of education of the household head.



Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Map 1. Main figures by prefectures

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Data source

Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Definitions

Consumption expenditures of households includes 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,

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

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

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

Annex

Tab.1 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture

Prefecture	Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Berat	64,222	69,948	70,737
Dibër	63,212	47,467	58,461
Durrës	77,933	76,129	75,744
Elbasan	57,290	57,831	63,847
Fier	71,242	71,052	71,117
Gjirokastrë	57,068	62,237	66,238
Korçë	67,829	71,063	74,319
Kukës	68,197	66,218	66,326
Lezhë	75,470	73,057	72,852
Shkodër	75,503	73,306	73,441
Tiranë	85,344	87,968	88,691
Vlorë	58,872	58,374	68,227
Albania	73,143	73,400	75,935

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Tab.2 Structure of monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture

Prefecture	Year	Food and non-alcoholic beverage	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services
Berat	2016	47.8	4.5	4.1	8.7	5.3	4.3	6.2	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.4	6.6
	2017	46.1	4.8	3.9	8.0	5.1	4.6	7.6	2.8	3.0	1.6	6.3	6.1
	2018	42.2	4.8	3.9	9.9	6.1	4.2	7.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	6.3	6.4
Dibër	2016	50.2	5.0	5.4	9.1	5.3	1.4	4.5	3.1	2.8	5.0	4.3	3.9
	2017	48.5	5.4	5.2	13.1	6.0	2.1	4.1	4.4	1.0	1.6	4.2	4.5
	2018	47.8	6.0	5.1	9.4	7.9	3.7	5.8	3.3	1.6	1.2	2.6	5.8
Durrës	2016	49.1	2.8	5.0	9.3	5.6	3.1	6.6	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.4	7.4
	2017	48.8	2.8	4.3	10.0	5.4	3.8	7.1	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.0	7.5
	2018	51.2	2.4	4.0	10.6	5.6	3.5	6.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	7.4
Elbasan	2016	53.4	4.1	4.4	9.0	5.7	3.6	4.3	3.6	2.1	1.3	1.9	6.4
	2017	52.2	4.9	3.8	9.2	5.7	3.0	5.1	3.4	2.1	1.6	2.6	6.4
	2018	51.9	5.2	3.5	9.1	6.7	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.3	2.7	7.0
Fier	2016	43.1	2.8	4.2	8.6	5.0	3.9	7.5	2.6	3.6	5.1	6.7	6.9
	2017	42.0	3.1	3.8	9.3	4.6	5.1	8.7	2.7	2.4	6.8	6.0	5.5
	2018	41.9	3.2	4.5	9.1	5.7	6.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	3.5	6.5	6.2
Gjirokastrë	2016	45.6	2.4	3.0	10.3	5.4	3.5	8.0	3.4	1.5	7.7	3.4	5.9
	2017	46.2	2.3	4.1	9.9	5.6	4.5	10.4	3.7	1.7	2.3	2.9	6.5
	2018	47.6	2.2	2.5	10.0	6.2	3.9	10.4	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.5	7.0
Korçë	2016	48.2	4.4	6.2	9.7	5.5	2.0	4.1	3.1	1.9	5.2	3.7	6.0
	2017	43.2	3.6	5.7	11.5	5.4	3.1	6.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	5.4	5.5
	2018	39.6	3.8	6.6	10.0	7.2	3.5	7.3	3.9	3.5	2.3	5.1	7.1
Kukës	2016	44.2	4.5	3.7	13.0	4.9	2.8	8.1	3.9	2.9	6.5	1.3	4.3
	2017	48.9	4.1	2.1	11.3	5.3	2.4	6.4	3.0	1.9	9.1	1.1	4.2
	2018	31.4	4.4	7.3	9.1	8.4	5.2	12.8	3.6	2.8	6.1	2.7	6.3
Lezhë	2016	46.9	5.6	4.3	8.3	6.2	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.5	9.5
	2017	44.1	5.7	3.8	10.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	3.1	2.2	5.2	5.8	6.9
	2018	46.1	4.8	4.2	10.5	5.6	3.6	6.6	3.4	2.8	1.5	4.0	6.7
Shkodër	2016	45.7	3.2	3.6	9.7	4.6	3.6	8.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	6.1	6.2
	2017	44.4	2.9	3.1	11.6	4.3	3.5	8.3	3.5	2.1	1.1	9.5	5.9
	2018	48.8	2.7	2.9	9.2	6.1	4.9	6.2	3.6	2.0	1.5	5.0	7.1
Tiranë	2016	40.5	3.1	5.6	11.5	4.4	3.5	6.6	3.6	3.9	5.4	5.6	6.3
	2017	39.9	3.1	4.7	11.8	4.1	4.1	7.6	3.7	4.1	5.2	5.5	6.1
	2018	39.7	3.3	4.4	11.9	4.9	4.3	7.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	5.9	7.1
Vlorë	2016	50.6	2.7	3.0	12.2	5.2	3.7	6.3	3.6	1.8	2.4	2.7	5.7
	2017	49.5	2.8	3.1	11.6	5.7	4.9	6.4	3.5	2.0	1.4	2.9	6.4
	2018	52.4	2.0	3.2	10.1	6.6	3.6	5.9	3.6	1.4	3.1	2.3	5.9
Albania	2016	45.2	3.4	4.8	10.2	5.0	3.4	6.3	3.3	3.0	4.4	4.4	6.5
	2017	44.1	3.5	4.3	10.9	4.8	3.9	7.2	3.4	3.0	3.9	5.0	6.1
	2018	44.0	3.5	4.3	10.5	5.8	4.2	6.8	3.6	2.7	3.0	4.7	6.9

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Tab.3 Monthly average expenditure by level of education of head of household and prefecture

Prefecture	Year	To 8/9 years of school	Secondary general/Vocational	University/Post university	Total
Berat	2016	57,386	67,719	77,819	64,222
	2017	70,248	66,014	93,426	69,948
	2018	69,985	67,949	89,025	70,737
Dibër	2016	58,795	54,520	152,607	63,212
	2017	45,884	47,500	58,579	47,467
	2018	56,601	54,412	92,108	58,461
Durrës	2016	65,238	85,010	104,733	77,933
	2017	59,454	81,455	127,608	76,129
	2018	64,957	77,372	104,586	75,744
Elbasan	2016	52,010	61,172	65,778	57,290
	2017	50,755	62,069	82,345	57,831
	2018	59,962	65,783	80,549	63,847
Fier	2016	58,344	84,663	101,663	71,242
	2017	64,102	78,429	87,533	71,052
	2018	63,909	71,584	117,265	71,117
Gjirokastrë	2016	53,053	59,983	63,313	57,068
	2017	53,960	63,699	82,513	62,237
	2018	59,744	66,985	86,789	66,238
Korçë	2016	58,488	73,541	97,193	67,829
	2017	60,240	81,584	103,615	71,063
	2018	66,328	82,144	93,958	74,319
Kukës	2016	61,018	75,420	96,817	68,197
	2017	63,293	63,010	93,691	66,218
	2018	65,871	62,562	77,474	66,326
Lezhë	2016	62,705	92,478	88,801	75,470
	2017	67,462	77,844	85,359	73,057
	2018	58,841	80,361	100,784	72,852
Shkodër	2016	61,014	85,621	117,182	75,503
	2017	68,640	76,025	101,968	73,306
	2018	67,407	74,604	98,941	73,441
Tiranë	2016	62,653	83,848	114,658	85,344
	2017	65,908	83,731	119,092	87,968
	2018	71,171	83,912	110,555	88,691
Vlorë	2016	44,732	65,761	81,688	58,872
	2017	47,988	59,381	96,404	58,374
	2018	56,462	72,719	104,135	68,227
Albania	2016	58,661	78,281	102,682	73,143
	2017	60,451	75,587	109,141	73,400
	2018	64,418	76,746	105,048	75,935

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Tab.4 Monthly average expenditure by type of household and prefecture

Prefecture	Year	Type of household						Total
		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	
Berat	2016	34,538	36,073	45,240	66,144	69,325	80,580	64,222
	2017	37,678	55,616	52,747	73,630	73,590	86,915	69,948
	2018	42,186	79,436	55,585	67,347	73,515	91,401	70,737
Dibër	2016	28,228	37,626	34,194	44,573	56,897	82,218	63,212
	2017	22,352	33,506	38,345	44,093	51,423	53,477	47,467
	2018	41,802	-	48,406	54,387	60,994	66,328	58,461
Durrës	2016	42,453	57,500	57,731	76,758	91,349	93,585	77,933
	2017	39,319	67,959	65,490	70,312	84,569	85,184	76,129
	2018	46,587	35,441	67,436	79,856	83,170	79,777	75,744
Elbasan	2016	32,020	54,383	52,206	56,204	59,679	63,849	57,290
	2017	42,026	74,830	50,992	59,484	59,504	63,418	57,831
	2018	42,069	55,087	57,135	68,746	66,441	69,762	63,847
Fier	2016	26,949	49,583	55,092	81,086	72,487	88,926	71,242
	2017	37,696	46,541	51,212	65,382	82,540	82,815	71,052
	2018	28,686	70,096	55,281	82,371	73,301	83,117	71,117
Gjirokastrë	2016	32,148	31,002	42,749	64,904	62,323	72,571	57,068
	2017	33,046	80,920	45,185	78,238	71,435	68,740	62,237
	2018	33,273	-	55,596	75,978	77,866	74,519	66,238
Korçë	2016	33,599	49,052	50,300	77,230	74,087	83,216	67,829
	2017	26,002	35,784	55,767	78,762	79,148	86,228	71,063
	2018	44,287	55,550	61,566	78,182	82,545	89,686	74,319
Kukës	2016	33,925	-	47,853	60,976	69,660	71,867	68,197
	2017	23,063	-	50,409	64,274	67,206	77,147	66,218
	2018	29,483	-	38,568	56,584	83,606	79,079	66,326
Lezhë	2016	23,005	54,074	50,131	69,081	77,772	105,244	75,470
	2017	34,200	46,485	53,162	69,471	79,005	86,967	73,057
	2018	37,048	83,288	54,955	80,201	77,600	84,424	72,852
Shkodër	2016	36,421	74,409	52,531	78,412	85,935	88,209	75,503
	2017	42,782	70,320	55,775	78,478	79,304	81,050	73,306
	2018	44,707	34,746	61,510	66,766	81,646	82,781	73,441
Tiranë	2016	46,927	66,164	63,648	82,600	106,517	96,077	85,344
	2017	50,578	61,801	76,706	87,237	98,783	95,525	87,968
	2018	58,503	81,150	73,968	92,396	96,256	99,139	88,691
Vlorë	2016	24,398	51,266	44,263	59,784	66,722	80,642	58,872
	2017	26,930	42,322	50,743	65,376	59,782	76,240	58,374
	2018	40,586	78,696	56,186	73,111	79,170	80,739	68,227
Albania	2016	36,935	55,485	55,025	74,000	84,376	86,552	73,143
	2017	39,093	55,795	60,329	74,218	81,829	82,669	73,400
	2018	46,146	66,100	62,689	79,680	82,802	85,959	75,935

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Tab.5 Monthly average expenditure by size of household and prefecture

Prefecture	Year	Household size					Total
		Households with one person	Households with 2 members	Households with 3 members	Households with 4 members	Households with 5+ members	
Berat	2016	34,538	45,240	63,108	73,313	81,169	64,222
	2017	37,678	52,760	63,096	78,577	91,029	69,948
	2018	42,186	55,585	70,482	77,545	87,462	70,737
Dibër	2016	28,228	32,901	50,204	62,570	75,401	63,212
	2017	22,352	38,345	47,353	49,578	52,754	47,467
	2018	41,802	48,406	61,263	57,064	65,115	58,461
Durrës	2016	42,453	58,216	80,659	78,112	100,279	77,933
	2017	39,319	65,453	76,571	79,137	85,892	76,129
	2018	46,587	66,896	82,329	85,021	77,086	75,744
Elbasan	2016	32,020	53,494	53,414	62,746	62,616	57,290
	2017	42,026	50,992	60,732	60,742	61,661	57,831
	2018	42,069	56,904	62,065	71,394	68,771	63,847
Fier	2016	26,949	54,854	66,345	84,345	88,665	71,242
	2017	37,696	51,196	67,411	80,214	84,663	71,052
	2018	28,686	55,253	70,363	79,575	84,822	71,117
Gjirokastrë	2016	32,148	42,749	56,066	68,505	71,400	57,068
	2017	33,046	45,222	68,265	75,932	70,507	62,237
	2018	33,273	55,596	76,277	68,967	82,840	66,238
Korçë	2016	33,599	49,961	73,680	75,139	83,876	67,829
	2017	26,002	55,767	73,321	83,408	84,870	71,063
	2018	44,287	61,367	75,082	85,931	87,298	74,319
Kukës	2016	33,925	47,853	86,414	56,682	71,155	68,197
	2017	23,063	50,409	58,629	65,840	75,448	66,218
	2018	29,483	38,568	64,576	74,929	76,304	66,326
Lezhë	2016	23,005	50,131	65,825	81,216	100,969	75,470
	2017	34,200	51,309	64,069	80,642	87,332	73,057
	2018	37,048	54,955	63,165	81,927	87,634	72,852
Shkodër	2016	36,421	52,949	76,504	88,713	86,687	75,503
	2017	42,782	56,040	69,521	85,516	80,369	73,306
	2018	44,707	61,064	72,540	81,037	82,247	73,441
Tiranë	2016	46,927	63,892	97,210	94,870	97,025	85,344
	2017	50,578	76,898	92,130	95,295	94,918	87,968
	2018	58,503	74,078	87,620	97,012	101,041	88,691
Vlorë	2016	24,398	44,108	53,750	73,530	78,200	58,872
	2017	26,930	50,312	60,245	67,106	73,966	58,374
	2018	40,586	56,542	83,412	73,399	80,102	68,227
Albania	2016	36,935	55,146	76,395	81,895	86,355	73,143
	2017	39,093	60,326	74,865	80,875	82,744	73,400
	2018	46,146	62,651	77,521	83,733	86,206	75,935

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018



5. LIVING CONDITIONS

Information on living standards in Albania is measured through indicators related to living conditions, access to basic services and private household's amenities provided by Household Budget Survey data.

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

Household's distribution of the durable goods owned by the household 2016-2018.

The main durable goods owned by the households are: television, refrigerator and washing machine (more than 90 percent). But during the years the households in Albania have increased the purchasing of equipment like: microwave, solar panels, air conditioning and devices with several functions (Table.1). The highest increase of owning a microwave and devices with several functions are recorded in Lezhë prefecture respectively 14.1 and 36.1 point percentage, while in Berat prefecture is recorded the highest increase of owning solar panels 8.7 point percentage, in Gjirokaštër prefecture are recorded the highest number of air conditioning equipment with an increase of 11.6 point percentage.

Tab.1 Durable goods owned by the households, by prefecture

Prefecture	Durable goods											
	Microwave			Solar panels			Air conditioning			Devices with several functions (Ipad, Iphone etc)		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Berat	23.3	28.5	30.8	14.3	19.5	22.9	12.3	11.3	13.1	14.2	30.3	37.7
Dibër	17.5	17.4	21.0	-	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.8	3.3	19.5	23.1	38.7
Durrës	27.0	24.5	26.7	4.0	3.2	6.6	26.8	26.3	27.9	38.8	46.8	55.6
Elbasan	17.8	13.8	15.7	13.9	12.9	14.5	13.7	10.9	11.6	40.1	40.6	41.8
Fier	19.5	15.8	17.9	14.6	17.3	19.3	11.7	8.5	10.1	21.0	24.4	35.7
Gjirokaštër	36.9	42.6	47.4	2.1	4.1	7.0	17.2	24.9	28.8	36.9	57.6	61.7
Korçë	28.4	25.9	27.4	3.3	3.5	4.9	2.1	2.1	4.0	19.3	29.8	43.8
Kukës	6.6	7.1	12.5	0.0	2.3	1.3	6.5	3.1	4.5	27.8	33.7	46.0
Lezhë	22.5	31.5	36.5	0.8	1.8	1.8	8.6	13.4	15.2	38.8	69.4	74.9
Shkodër	27.1	24.8	30.3	0.8	0.4	3.0	18.0	15.9	17.5	30.3	43.4	57.8
Tiranë	39.4	43.2	45.2	1.7	2.1	3.9	37.6	44.6	47.3	43.4	63.1	66.0
Vlorë	24.3	27.3	31.9	2.0	2.4	4.5	18.4	22.2	26.1	27.0	40.6	42.6
Albania	28.2	28.9	31.8	5.1	5.6	7.6	21.0	22.8	25.2	33.2	46.0	53.1

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Household's distribution according to main source of heating, by prefectures, 2016 -2018.

The main source of heating in Albanian's households in 2018 is coal and firewood (50.3 %) followed by electricity (39.3%) and gas in gas cylinders (10.2 %). The highest percentages of households who use gas as main source of heating is recorded in Durrës

(37.5%) and for the electricity the highest percentage is recorded in Vlora prefecture (68.2 %). Around 90 percent and more of households in 2018 in Dibër, Korçë and Kukës use coal or firewood as main source of heating.

Tab.2 Household's distribution according to main source of heating, by prefecture

Prefecture		Main heat source (%)			
		Gas in gas cylinders	Electricity	Coal, firewood and other solid materials	Kerosene, gasoil/other
Berat	2016	19.1	20.4	58.8	1.7
	2017	10.9	20.5	67.3	1.3
	2018	13.0	24.5	62.6	-
Dibër	2016	-	19.6	80.4	-
	2017	-	9.6	90.4	-
	2018	2.6	8.5	88.9	-
Durrës	2016	32.8	38.6	26.5	2.1
	2017	35.2	38.4	25.4	1.0
	2018	37.5	37.3	25.2	0.1
Elbasan	2016	5.5	23.5	70.8	0.2
	2017	3.9	25.6	70.4	0.1
	2018	3.3	28.8	67.8	0.1
Fier	2016	10.9	22.2	61.9	5.0
	2017	13.0	23.5	61.5	2.0
	2018	7.6	28.1	63.8	0.5
Gjirokastrë	2016	6.8	28.5	63.5	1.2
	2017	2.2	33.9	63.0	0.9
	2018	0.5	30.3	69.2	-
Korçë	2016	1.2	6.3	92.2	0.3
	2017	4.8	9.3	85.5	0.5
	2018	2.1	7.9	90.0	-
Kukës	2016	0.0	0.1	99.5	0.4
	2017	5.3	8.4	85.3	1.0
	2018	-	3.7	96.3	-
Lezhë	2016	20.3	15.7	62.4	1.5
	2017	12.2	20.2	67.6	-
	2018	7.5	38.0	54.5	-
Shkodër	2016	14.7	16.4	67.0	1.9
	2017	14.9	12.6	70.5	2.0
	2018	16.7	13.5	69.2	0.6
Tiranë	2016	10.7	59.9	28.5	0.8
	2017	7.3	63.2	28.5	0.9
	2018	9.4	62.9	27.6	0.1
Vlorë	2016	9.2	51.5	34.5	4.8
	2017	5.7	64.9	27.2	2.2
	2018	2.8	68.2	28.6	0.5
Albania	2016	12.0	35.2	51.1	1.7
	2017	10.3	37.5	51.1	1.0
	2018	10.2	39.3	50.3	0.2

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Household's distribution by area used and prefectures 2016-2018.

Dwellings whose area is from 51 to 90 meters square represent the largest share of the households in Albania, 52.2 percent in 2018. Dwellings whose area is 91-130 meters square are ranked second in terms of distribution, with 33.9 percent. During the years has been recorded an increase of the households which their area used is more than 90 meters square. In Lezhë has been decreased the percentage of households

which leave in dwellings with less than 50m² from 2016 to 2018 by 4.9 point percentage. Mostly the households in Kukës (61.7%) live in dwellings which areas is 51-90 m² and in Elbasan (39.6%) living in dwellings with an area of 91- 130m². In Fier, Tiranë and Durrës prefectures have been recorded the highest increases of households living in dwellings with more than 130m².

Tab. 3 Household's distribution by area used and prefecture

Prefecture	Dwelling area											
	less than 50m ²			51-90m ²			91-130m ²			over 130m ²		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Berat	6.5	8.2	7.5	65.3	52.1	56.0	26.0	37.2	33.9	2.2	2.5	2.7
Dibër	1.2	2.2	9.7	42.6	56.2	57.5	50.7	38.2	31.1	5.6	3.4	1.7
Durrës	4.8	5.5	4.7	52.1	50.1	50.6	35.3	33.5	34.3	7.8	10.9	10.4
Elbasan	7.5	7.4	8.5	47.3	39.7	44.6	35.7	43.6	39.6	9.5	9.3	7.3
Fier	7.2	11.5	9.3	55.0	49.2	48.8	34.8	34.5	35.6	3.0	4.8	6.4
Gjirokastrë	8.1	7.9	6.1	61.8	54.8	53.8	24.9	32.9	37.7	5.1	4.3	2.5
Korçë	13.0	11.8	13.9	55.0	61.0	55.2	24.6	23.0	26.5	7.4	4.3	4.3
Kukës	5.7	7.8	6.0	62.1	66.1	61.7	28.8	23.3	31.4	3.4	2.8	0.9
Lezhë	14.3	8.1	9.4	48.7	48.4	53.3	30.0	38.3	32.2	6.9	5.3	5.1
Shkodër	9.2	12.1	9.7	50.5	53.9	59.0	32.2	28.6	28.1	8.1	5.5	3.2
Tiranë	5.6	5.4	4.5	51.1	48.2	50.1	37.0	36.7	36.0	6.4	9.7	9.3
Vlorë	7.0	6.1	6.6	58.3	54.5	59.5	30.0	34.6	29.2	4.7	4.9	4.7
Albania	7.1	7.5	7.2	52.9	50.6	52.2	33.8	34.8	33.9	6.2	7.1	6.7

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Data source

Household Budget Survey, 2016, 2017, 2018

Definitions

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

Main source of heating: is the main source which is used to heat the largest part of the dwelling.

Durable goods: is a category of consumer goods that do not wear out quickly, and therefore do not have to be purchased frequently, assuming a normal or average rate of physical usage.



6. EDUCATION

Data on formal education are collected by education levels and are the main source for the production of education statistics and indicators. ISCED 2011, the International Standard Classification of Education, recommended by Eurostat and UNESCO, is used in their collection and processing. The main sources of data are the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, as well as the Ministry of Finance and Economy for Vocational Education.

Based on the information obtained, INSTAT processes data and calculates the indicators according to educational levels: pre-school education, compulsory 9-year education, upper secondary education gymnasium, vocational and socio-cultural, tertiary education bachelor and master, etc. Indicators are calculated according to school / academic years at the national and prefecture levels for pre-university education, and at the national level for higher education.

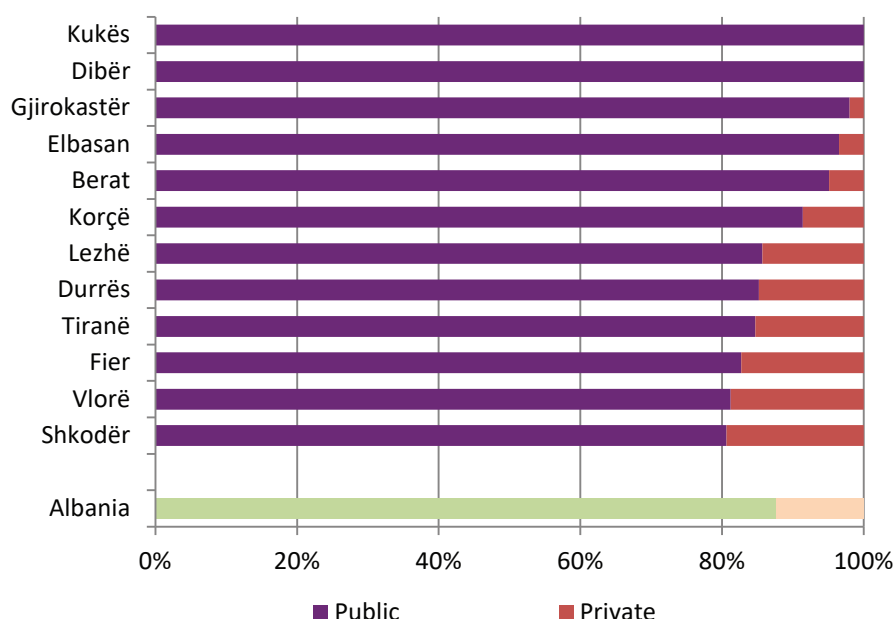
This publication summarizes key data and indicators, in which the tables and graphs provide a presentation of pre-university education across the country, in all prefectures, thus allowing for a comparison between them.

The number of students in pre-university education is constantly declining in absolute value. In the 2018-2019 school year, 502,120 students and children attended pre-university education, marking a decrease of 3.6 % compared to the 2017-2018 school year. The decline in the number of students in absolute value follows the decline in the age group population belonging to pre-university education.

In the 2018-2019 school year, a total of 78,942 children attended pre-school, marking a decrease of 2.6 %, while a total of 306,530 students attended 9-year education, marking a decrease of 4.1 % compared to the year before.

Of the total upper secondary education students, 87.6 % attend public secondary education. Pupils enrolled in public education across prefectures, make up the majority, compared to enrollments in private education. However, there are considerable differences between the prefectures of Shkodër, Vlorë, Fier and Tiranë, which have the highest percentage of private upper secondary education and the prefectures of Gjirokastër, Elbasan and Berat where private education represents only a small percentage of the total upper secondary education. In the Kukës and Dibër prefectures, there is no private upper secondary education.

Fig. 1 Pupils enrolled in public and private in upper secondary education, by prefecture, 2018-2019



Source: Calculation by INSTAT of administrative data from the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth and the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Vocational education has been a priority in recent years, seen as an opportunity to meet the ongoing demand for specialized employees in various professions. For this reason participation in vocational education has been increasing year-on-year, with growth in the last year being 1.09 percentage points compared to 2017-2018. Vocational education enrollment for 2018-2019 accounts for 18.2 % of the total upper secondary education enrollment, while in public education only they account for 18.9 %. The highest increase for public vocational education this year, compared to 2017-2018, is in the prefectures of Durrës, Dibër, Shkodër and Lezhë, while the highest decreases are in the prefectures of Fier, Kukës and Berat.

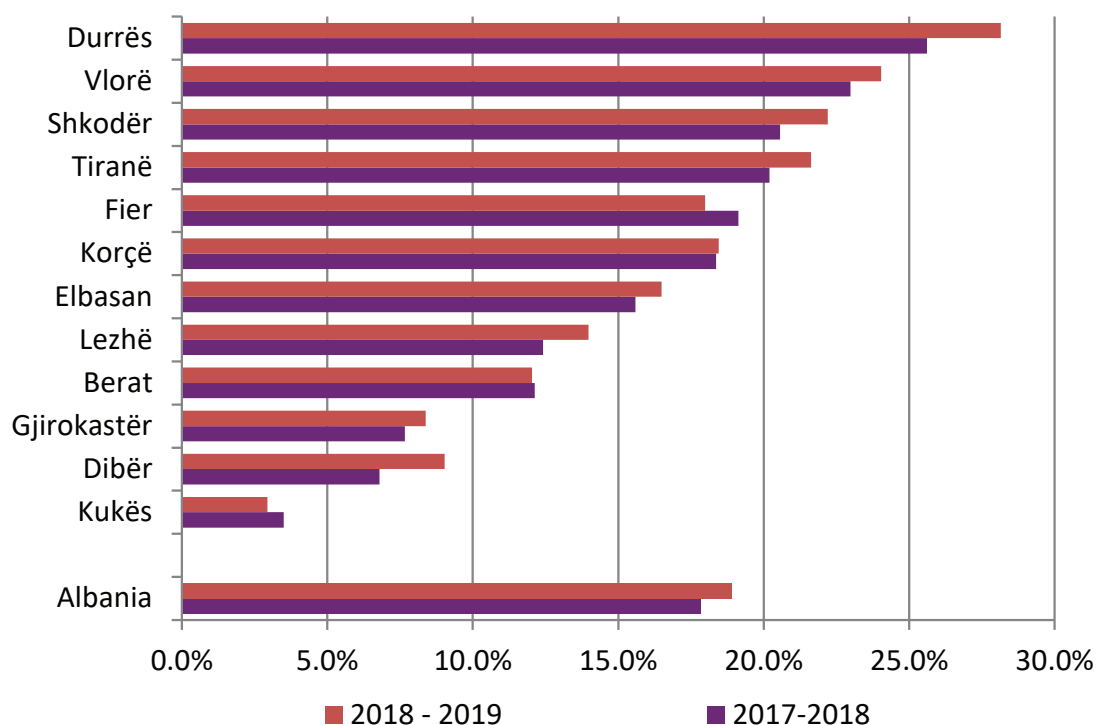
In 2018, 37,795 pupils graduated from 9-year education, or 95.4 % of students in the ninth grade of 2017-2018, marking a decrease of 1 percentage points, compared to the previous year.

In 2018, 35,278 pupils graduated from upper secondary education, marking a decrease of 3.2 % compared to 2017.

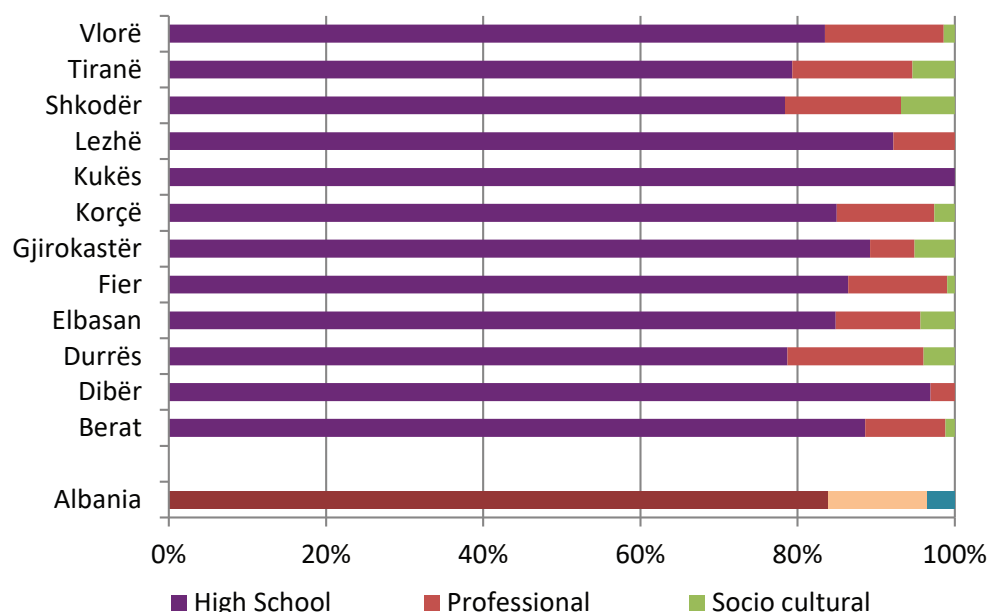
Graduates of vocational education for 2018 constitutes 11.9 % of all upper secondary education graduates. The largest increase of vocational education graduates for the 2018 school year belongs to the prefectures of Gjirokastër, Durrës and Lezhë with a respective growth of 3.0, 2.6 and 2.6 percentage points more than in 2017. While the prefectures of Vlorë and Korçë, result the largest decrease among graduates of vocational education by a decline of 7.1 and 5.4 percentage points, respectively.

In 2018, students graduates on public upper secondary education students belonging to gymnasium constitute 83.9 %, vocational education graduates make up 12.6 %, while 3.5 % belong to socio cultural education. The highest percentages of students graduated from public vocational secondary education are in the prefectures of Durrës and Tiranë with 17.3 and 15.3 %, the lowest percentages fall in the prefectures of Dibër and Gjirokastër, while the Kukës prefecture has no vocational education.

Fig. 2 Percentage of enrollment in public vocational education, 2017-2018 and 2018-2019



Source : Calculation by INSTAT of data from Ministry of Education Sport and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy.

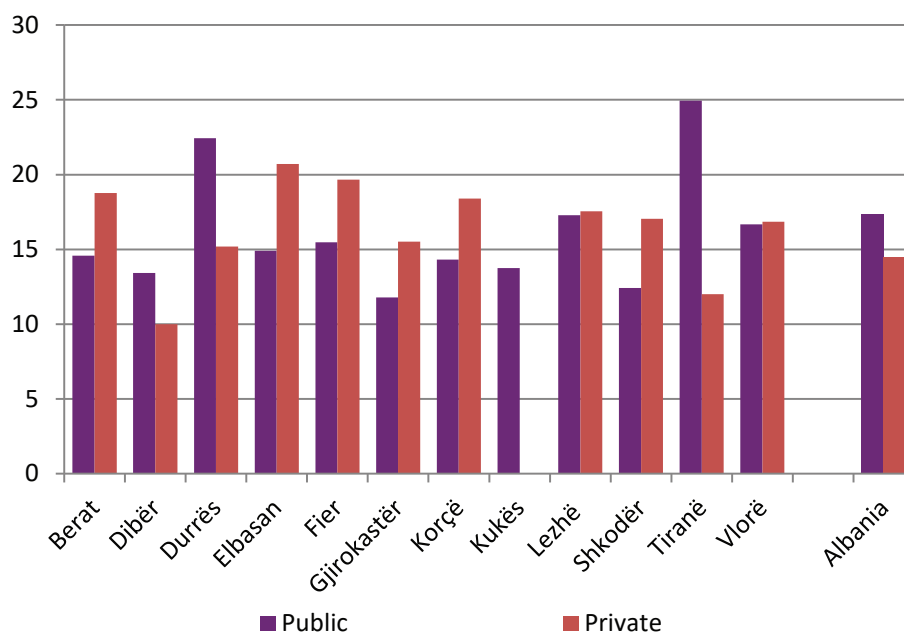
Fig. 3 Distribution of graduates in public upper secondary education by programs, by prefecture, 2018

Source : Calculation by INSTAT of data from Ministry of Education Sport and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy.

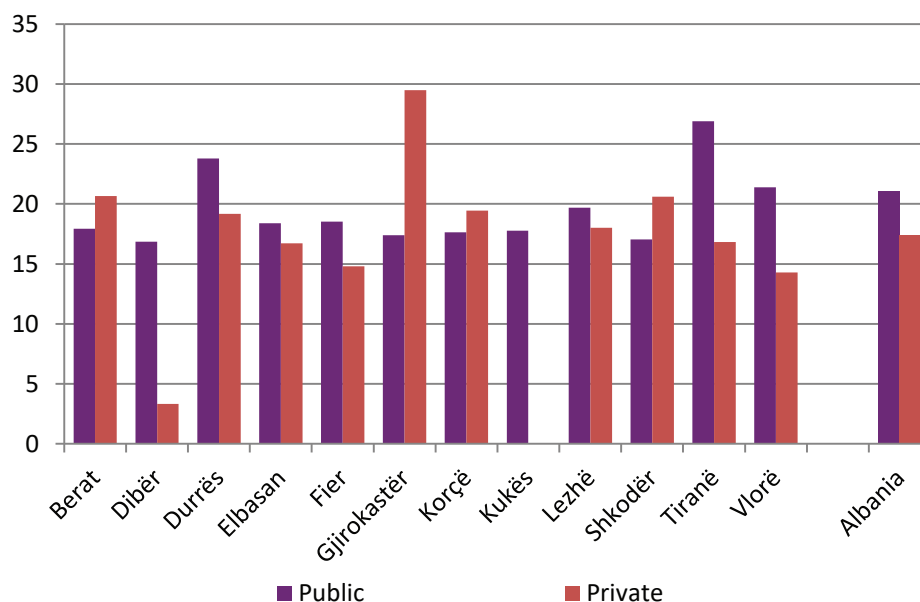
Pupil per teacher ratio is considered an indicator of quality in the teaching process. This indicator takes different values between the different prefectures. In private primary education at the national level this indicator is 2.9 pupils per teacher lower than in the public sector, but in the prefecture of Elbasan there are 20.7 pupils per teacher, in the prefecture of Fier

19.7 pupils per teacher, while it has the lowest values in Dibër and Tiranë with 10.0 and 12.0 students per teacher, respectively.

In public primary education the ratio is lower in the Gjirokastër prefecture with 9.4 pupils per teacher and higher in the prefectures of Durrës and Tiranë, with 17.5 and 15.6 students per teacher, respectively.

Fig. 4 Pupils per teacher ratio in primary education, public and private, 2018-2019

Source: Calculation by INSTAT of data from the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth.

Fig. 5 Class size in primary education, public and private, 2018-2019.

Source: Calculation by INSTAT of data from the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth

Tab. 1 School year 2018-2019, by municipality

Municipalities	Children in Public Kindergartens	Pupils in 9-year Public Education	Class size (Pupil per class) Public 9-year schools	Pupil Teacher ratio Public 9-year schools	Pupils in Upper Secondary Public Education	Out of these in %		
						In Gymnasiums	In Oriented Gymnasiums (Socio-cultural)	In Vocational Schools
Berat	1651	5578	19.0	12.1	2602	72.2	3.8	23.9
Ure Vajgurore	922	3006	17.4	11.7	908	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bulqizë	941	3665	17.3	11.1	1062	91.8	0.0	8.2
Delvinë	232	728	17.5	8.3	224	100.0	0.0	0.0
Finiq	107	322	0.0	6.2	72	100.0	0.0	0.0
Devoll	823	2327	18.8	10.8	742	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dibër	2077	7291	17.7	11.0	2303	84.4	0.0	15.6
Durrës	3639	20030	25.0	17.2	8111	56.3	6.4	37.3
Shijak	657	2520	20.0	13.8	442	100.0	0.0	0.0
Elbasan	4049	13807	20.2	11.6	6087	66.8	6.1	27.0
Cërrik	775	2359	16.8	11.1	847	86.0	0.0	14.0
Belsh	477	1966	15.7	10.7	467	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fier	2780	11486	19.7	12.3	4035	68.2	2.9	28.8
Patos	580	2149	20.2	12.6	494	100.0	0.0	0.0
Roskovec	484	2242	17.2	11.3	576	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gjirokastër	865	2390	19.9	11.2	1268	72.9	11.0	16.1
Dropull	27	103	9.3	5.2	71	100.0	0.0	0.0
Libohovë	96	286	16.9	7.9	79	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gramsh	831	2473	15.7	7.7	798	100.0	0.0	0.0
Has	571	2075	18.3	11.9	697	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kamez	2612	14311	28.5	20.0	5232	65.3	0.0	34.7
Kavajë	1116	3949	19.2	10.9	1205	78.8	1.4	19.8
Rrogozhinë	588	2082	16.1	8.9	503	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kolonjë	256	794	19.3	7.4	269	100.0	0.0	0.0
Korçë	2046	6501	18.9	11.9	2981	54.7	9.6	35.7
Maliq	1292	3849	16.9	10.7	921	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pustec	66	125	6.9	5.0	26	100.0	0.0	0.0
Krujë	1584	7191	22.0	14.7	2184	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuçovë	793	2668	18.9	11.1	963	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kukës	1659	6114	18.9	10.9	2259	95.0	0.0	5.0
Kurbin	1444	5128	20.4	13.1	1711	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lezhë	1663	6664	19.8	12.5	2537	76.3	0.0	23.7
Librazhd	1056	3360	16.4	8.8	969	100.0	0.0	0.0
Prrenjas	761	2954	19.4	11.9	942	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lushnje	2232	7340	18.1	11.3	2676	79.1	0.0	20.9
Divjakë	1021	3421	19.4	11.6	1082	100.0	0.0	0.0
Malësi e Madhe	572	2508	15.5	8.0	850	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mallakastër	705	2732	16.9	10.0	705	100.0	0.0	0.0
Burrel	744	2663	19.3	9.3	1031	100.0	0.0	0.0
Klos	405	1619	16.0	8.4	544	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mirditë	437	1751	16.8	8.8	659	87.1	0.0	12.9
Peqin	599	2529	17.0	10.2	597	100.0	0.0	0.0
Përmet	213	791	17.1	8.6	307	100.0	0.0	0.0
Këlcyre	129	518	15.9	8.2	185	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pogradec	2088	6220	18.5	11.5	2243	88.4	0.0	11.6
Pukë	246	843	16.2	7.0	348	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fushë-arrës	149	657	21.9	6.1	184	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sarandë	774	3068	26.4	17.5	983	75.9	0.0	24.1
Konispol	185	530	17.0	10.8	64	100.0	0.0	0.0
Skrapar	264	989	13.4	6.4	464	100.0	0.0	0.0
Poličan	224	909	17.9	10.3	239	100.0	0.0	0.0
Shkodër	2076	11346	17.6	10.4	5053	59.5	12.5	28.0
Vau Dejës	639	2482	15.8	9.4	728	76.0	0.0	24.0
Tepelenë	324	811	16.9	7.2	212	100.0	0.0	0.0
Memaliaj	278	869	11.4	6.4	313	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tiranë	12816	60599	27.2	17.8	22218	72.7	7.3	20.0
Vorë	812	1696	22.4	14.0	885	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tropojë	541	2102	13.8	8.0	852	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vlorë	2939	9475	21.4	12.6	3594	66.8	3.0	30.1
Himarë	209	599	13.8	9.8	167	100.0	0.0	0.0
Selenicë	422	1346	13.7	8.5	386	100.0	0.0	0.0
Albania	71563	282906	20.9	12.6	102156	77.3	3.8	18.9

Source: Calculation by INSTAT of data from the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth

Data source

Calculation by INSTAT of data from the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth

Definitions

Formal Education is defined as institutionalized, intentional and planned education through public and private institutions, recognized by the national education authority, which in their entirety constitute the official education system of a country. Official education programs are recognized as such by their respective national education authorities, or those equivalent or subordinate. In particular, education starting from the first grade and subsequent years, mainly in the full-time system (before becoming a part of the labor market), vocational education, special education and other education programs for adults are often recognized as part of the formal education system.

Pre-university education includes education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, 9-year and upper secondary schools.

9-year education or basic education consists of two cycles: primary or first cycle education is conducted in grades 1-5 and second cycle or lower secondary education is conducted in grades 6-9.

Basic, or 9-year, education is compulsory and starts at age 6, lasting 9 years. Basic, or 9-year, education is obligatory up to the age of 16 years old.

Upper secondary education includes high school and vocational education, which is divided into technical and higher as well as socio-cultural.

Socio-cultural education, or oriented upper secondary education includes programs such as foreign languages, arts or sports.

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

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

Graduated in an educational program is a pupil or student who has successfully completed all program requirements.

Pupil per Teacher Ratio, calculated per prefecture in 9-year education, shows the average number of students enrolled in a prefecture's schools per teacher in the respective region, calculated separately for public or private education. For upper secondary education this indicator is calculated for the full-time system.

Number of enrolled students is the average number of students enrolled per the number of classes across the nation. Data include only regular programs at primary and lower secondary levels of education and excludes subgroup instruction outside the regular classroom setting.

Methodology

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

Level 0 - Early childhood education –Pre-schools / Kindergartens

Level 1 - Primary education, or first cycle of basic education

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

Level 3 - Upper Secondary education –High School/ Vocational

Level 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education

Level 5 - Short cycle tertiary education

Level 6 – Bachelor's or equivalent level

Level 7 – Master's or equivalent level

Level 8 - Doctoral or equivalent level



7. HEALTH

This chapter presents public health statistics by providing information on causes of death, distribution of health services, morbidity and people with disabilities that are part of the state social service schemes. This chapter will also present some of the latest data from the Albania Demographic and Health Survey (ADHS 2017-2018) on tobacco consumption, alcohol use and physical activity.

Health is a priority and information on health is very important for people who want to lead a healthy life, prevent disease and seek to obtain the necessary health services. Providing and distributing public health care services in Albania is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

Causes of death

Causes of death are determined by several factors such as age, gender, living conditions, work, and the surrounding environment. Each individual can also influence his or her chances of having a long and healthy life by adapting their living choices, for example, preventive medical examinations, health care, physical activity and eliminating health-risk behaviors like; drinking alcohol, smoking, preventing road accidents etc.

In 2018, in Albania, the number of deaths from all causes was 21,804. Compared to a year ago, this number is lower, with a 1.9 % drop (about 428 deaths less) at the national level. At the prefecture level, Kukës and Gjirokastër have the highest decrease in the number of deaths, respectively 17.7 % and 9.4 %. Meanwhile, Dibër and Vlorë have an increase in death rates of 6.1 % and 2.4 %, respectively.

In 2018, the leading causes of death for all prefectures continue to be "Circulatory system diseases" and diseases from "Tumors".

The table below shows the percentage of causes of deaths from the two of diseases groups that occupy the highest mortality rates in the country, respectively "Circulatory system diseases" and "Tumors".

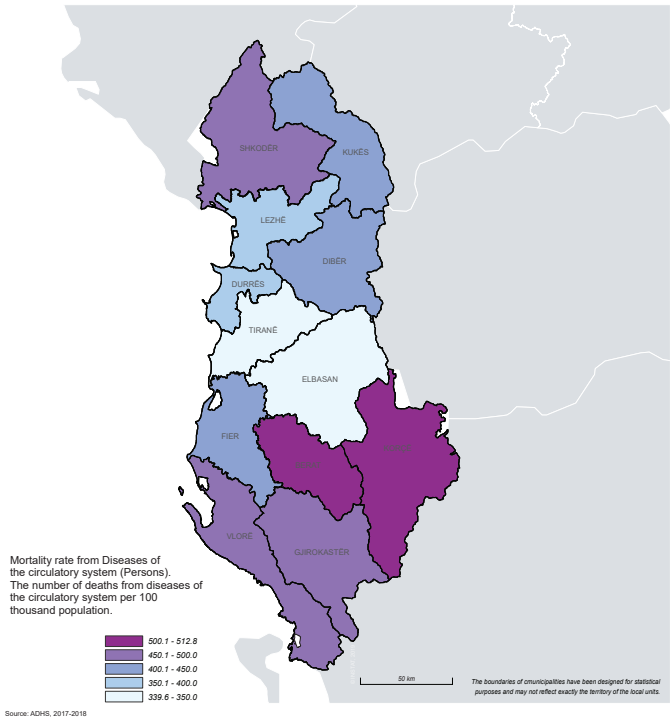
At the national level, 53.2 % of total deaths are caused due to "Circulatory system diseases" and 16.9 % are caused due to "Tumors". According to the prefectures, Kukës prefecture has the highest mortality rate for "Circulatory system diseases", with 63.1 % of deaths caused by this group. For "Tumors" group, the Shkodër and Vlorë prefectures have the highest mortality rate, with 18.7 % of the deaths caused by this group.

Tab.1 Causes of death by prefecture, age group and main disease group, 2018 (in %)

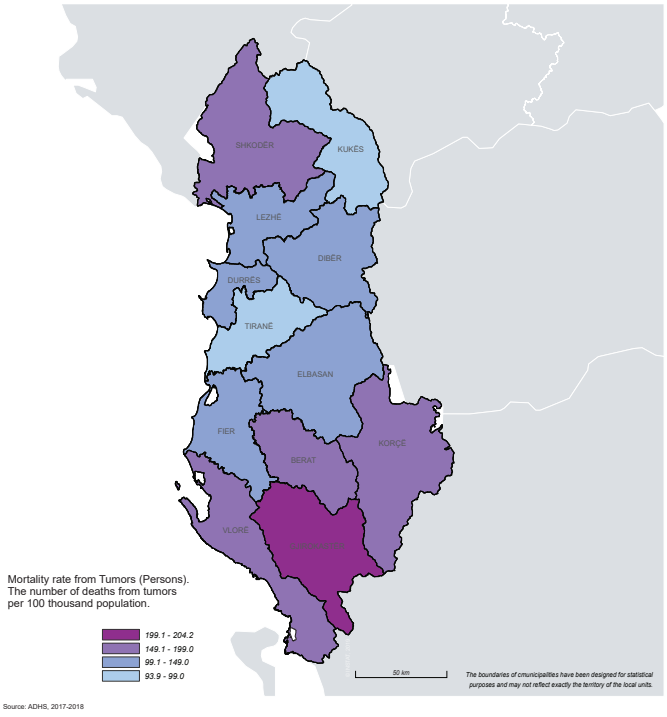
Prefecture	Under 65 years old		65+ years old		Total Tumors	Total Circulatory system diseases
	Tumors	Circulatory system diseases	Tumors	Circulatory system diseases		
Berat	6.8	6.1	10.6	50.2	17.4	56.3
Dibër	6.5	7.8	11.5	50.5	17.9	58.3
Durrës	5.4	7.6	9.5	44.2	14.9	51.8
Elbasan	6.6	7.9	12.0	35.1	18.6	43.0
Fier	5.3	5.3	10.6	47.3	15.9	52.6
Gjirokastër	5.8	6.5	11.3	34.9	17.1	41.4
Korçë	6.7	6.6	10.9	44.8	17.5	51.3
Kukës	8.8	10.0	6.2	53.2	14.9	63.1
Lezhë	6.2	6.1	10.5	40.9	16.6	47.0
Shkodër	6.5	6.3	12.3	48.0	18.7	54.3
Tiranë	5.7	8.4	10.5	50.8	16.1	59.3
Vlorë	6.3	6.1	12.4	46.7	18.7	52.8
Albania	6.1	10.9	7.1	46.1	17.0	53.2

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status, calculated by INSTAT

Map 1. Causes of Deaths - Diseases of the circulatory system, 2018



Map 2. Causes of Deaths - Tumors, 2018

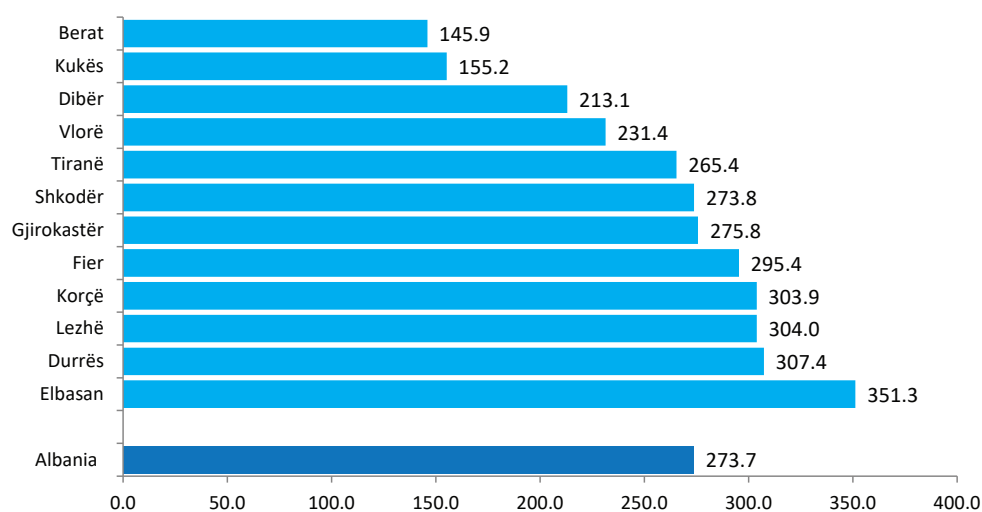


During 2018, reported morbidity rates for Arterial Hypertension and Diabetes in Primary Health Care continue to be the highest among all other chronic diseases reported. It should be noted that some chronic health problems such as hypertension and diabetes, although classified as diseases, are often considered as risk factors for circulatory diseases. The

following charts shows cases distributed by prefectures calculated for 10,000 inhabitants. For the prevalence calculation, the information was obtained from the records of family doctors in which doctors record cases classified according to the international classification of ICD-9 diseases.

Fig.1 Prevalence of Arterial Hypertension (HTA) by prefecture

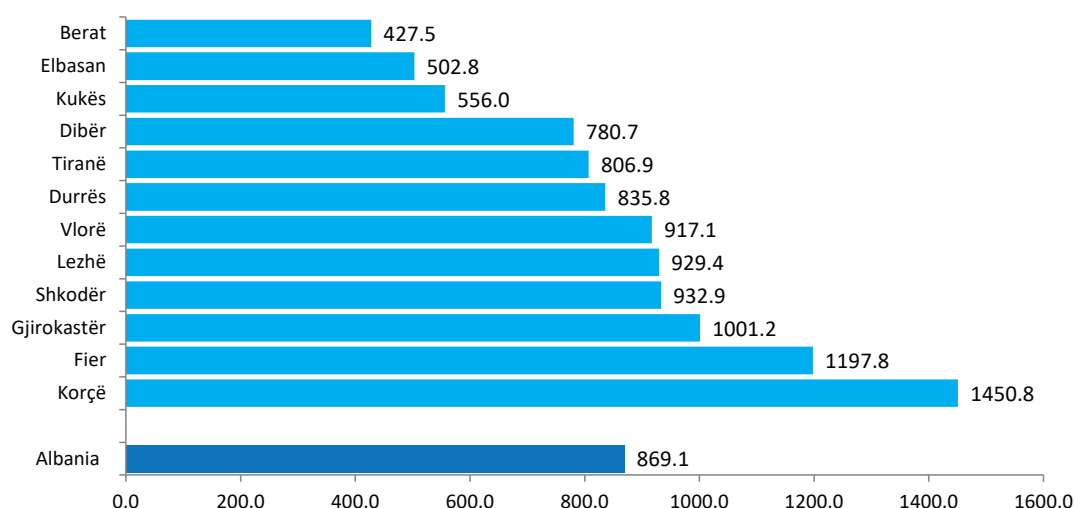
(cases per 10,000 inhabitants)



Source/ Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, calculated by INSTAT

Fig.2 Prevalence of Mellitus Diabetes by prefecture

(cases per 10,000 inhabitants)



Source/ Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, calculated by INSTAT

Primary Health Service

The primary health care service is the first contact point of the population to address health problems. The basic institutions that provide these services are polyclinics, health centers, ambulances and special child and woman counseling services.

Most of these institutions are concentrated in the prefectures where the population is highest, in Tiranë, Elbasan, Fier and Shkodër. During 2018, the average number of contacts of the population in the primary service at the country level is 3 contacts per person. This indicator is highest in the Lezhë prefecture with 4 contacts per person, and lowest in the Kukës prefecture with 2 contacts per person.

Tab.2 Number of health centers, primary health care personnel, average number of visits 2018 by prefecture

Prefecture	Total health centers	Number of family doctors in primary care	Number of nurses in primary care	The average number of visits in primary care
Berat	22	74	475	3.0
Dibër	34	54	528	3.1
Durrës	24	216	632	2.6
Elbasan	53	165	703	2.8
Fier	45	156	641	2.8
Gjirokastrë	31	55	382	3.3
Korçë	40	119	602	2.9
Kukës	27	48	335	1.9
Lezhë	22	85	380	4.0
Shkodër	35	109	619	2.8
Tiranë	51	629	1.009	2.9
Vlorë	29	116	478	2.6
Albania	413	1.826	6.784	2.9

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, estimated by INSTAT

Hospital service

Tiranë continues to be the prefecture with the highest number of hospital and hospital beds and this is related not only to the highest number of population in this prefecture but also to the concentration of specialized university hospital services in function of the population of the country. The average number of hospital beds, along with number of doctors and nurses working in hospitals is associated with the population size of the prefecture.

Tab.3 Number of hospitals, hospital beds, doctors and nursing staff in prefecture hospitals.

Prefecture	Number of hospitals, public and private	Hospital beds, public and private	Hospital beds, for inhabitants	Number of doctors in hospitals/public	Number of nurses in hospitals /public
Berat	3	383	30.3	85	253
Dibër	3	512	42.7	55	313
Durrës	2	464	16.0	177	384
Elbasan	5	1024	37.0	133	547
Fier	4	597	20.1	161	361
Gjirokastër	3	344	55.3	66	218
Korçë	4	752	36.0	125	462
Kukës	3	361	46.9	54	235
Lezhë	3	323	25.6	70	254
Shkodër	2	581	28.5	112	395
Tiranë	19	2.932	33.0	676	1.824
Vlorë	4	595	31.4	137	383
Albania	55	8.868	30.9	1.851	5.629

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, calculated by INSTAT
Health risk factors

Elimination of health risk behaviors such as; alcohol consumption, smoking and sedentary life play a major role in every person's health. They have a significant impact on enhancing healthy life expectancy by preventing many chronic diseases such as hypertension, blood fats, obesity, etc.

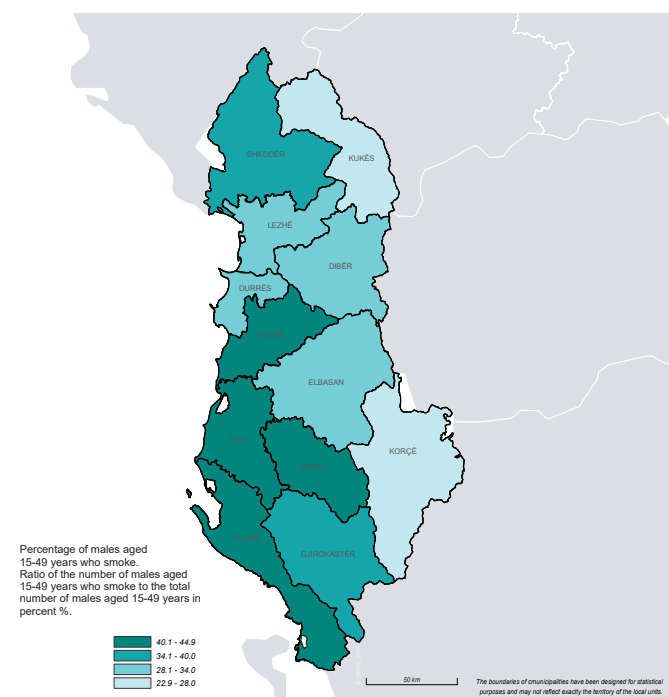
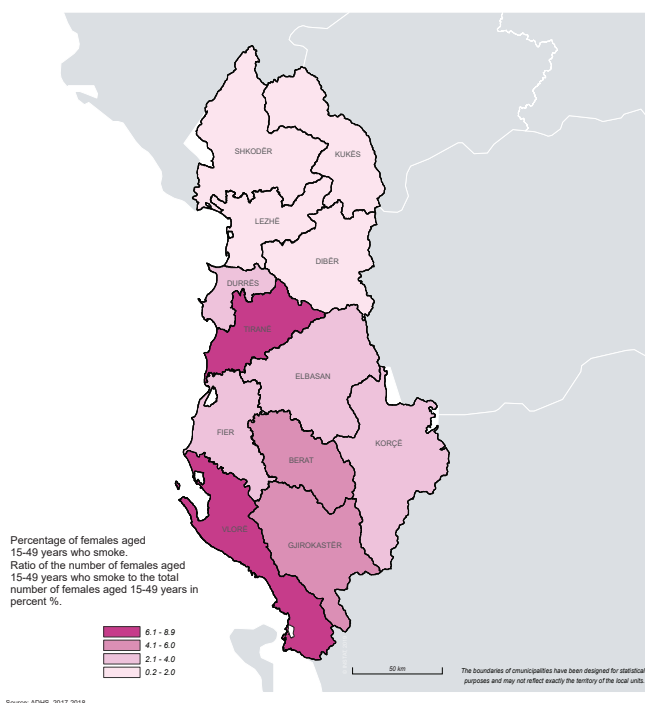
According to the latest Demographic and Health Survey (2017/18), 5.0 % of women and 36.0 % of men aged 15-49 were smokers. Data by prefecture show that the highest percentage of men aged 15-49 who smoke is in the Vlorë prefecture with 44.9 % and the lowest is in the Korçë prefecture with 22.9 %. Meanwhile, the highest percentage of women who smoke is in Tiranë prefecture with 7.2 % and the lowest in the Kukës prefecture with 0.2 %.

According to the same study, more than 1 in 4 women (28,0 %) and 6 in 10 men (60,0 %) aged 15-49 have consumed alcohol in the past 12 months. The figure below shows indicators of alcohol consumption by prefecture and gender. The highest percentages of women aged 15-49 years who consume alcohol are in the prefectures of Berat with 44.1 %, Tiranë with 40.7 % and Vlorë with 36.8 %. Meanwhile the lowest percentages are in the prefectures of Kukës with 4.0 %, Dibër with 5.0 % and Shkodër with 7.4 %. The percentage of men who drink alcohol is highest in the prefectures of Fier with 88.4 %, Berat with 87.1 % and Lezhë with 67.3 % and the percentage is lowest in the prefectures of Dibër with 28.2 % and Kukës with 39.1 %.

Tab.4 Alcohol consumption by prefecture, for women and men, 2018

Prefecture	Women		Men	
	Did not consume alcohol during the 12 months	Consumed alcohol during the 12 months	Did not consume alcohol during the 12 months	Consumed alcohol during the 12 months
Berat	55.9	44.1	12.9	87.1
Dibër	95	5	71.8	28.2
Durrës	84.2	15.8	51.9	48.1
Elbasan	75.1	24.9	50.4	49.6
Fier	66.4	33.6	11.6	88.4
Gjirokastrë	69.4	30.6	50.4	49.6
Korçë	77.3	22.7	38.7	61.3
Kukës	96	4	60.9	39.1
Lezhe	80.9	19.1	32.7	67.3
Shkodër	92.6	7.4	55.2	44.8
Tirana	59.3	40.7	38	62
Vlorë	63.2	36.8	36.2	63.8
Albania	71.7	28.3	40.4	59.6

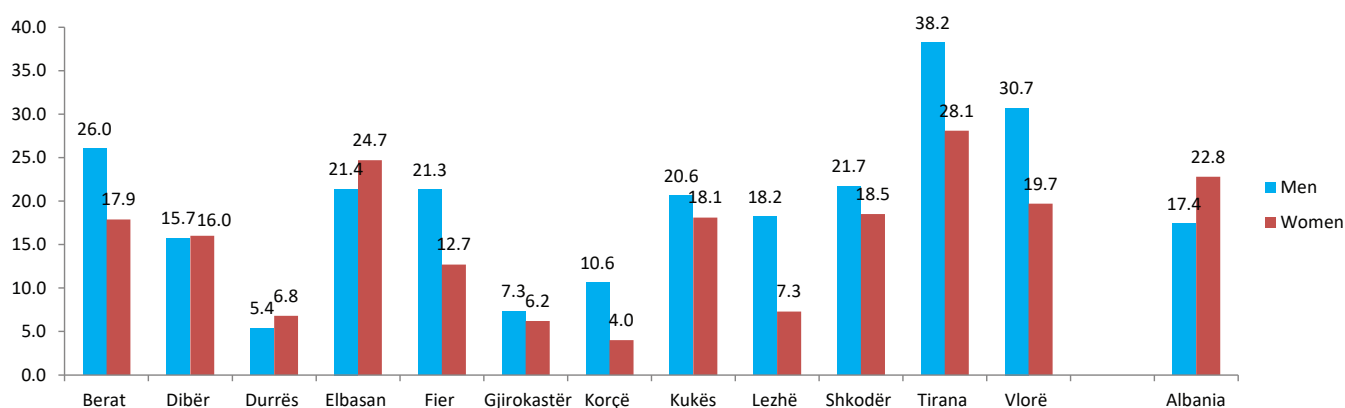
Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, age 15-49.

Map 3. Tobacco consumption - Men, 2018**Map 4. Tobacco consumption - Women, 2018**

A particular importance in human health is the physical activity. According to the latest Demographic and Health Survey (2017/18) about 1 in 10 men and women aged 15-49 are involved in regular physical activity (5-7 days a week).

The chart below shows the data by prefecture for the percentage of people who do physical activity at least once a week. Data on men show that the prefectures with the highest percentages of physical activity are Tiranë and Vlorë with 38.2 % and 30.7 %, respectively. Meanwhile, Tiranë and Elbasan prefecture have the highest percentage of women doing physical activity, with 28.1 % and 24.7 %, respectively.

Fig. 3 Physical activity, by prefecture



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, ages 15- 49

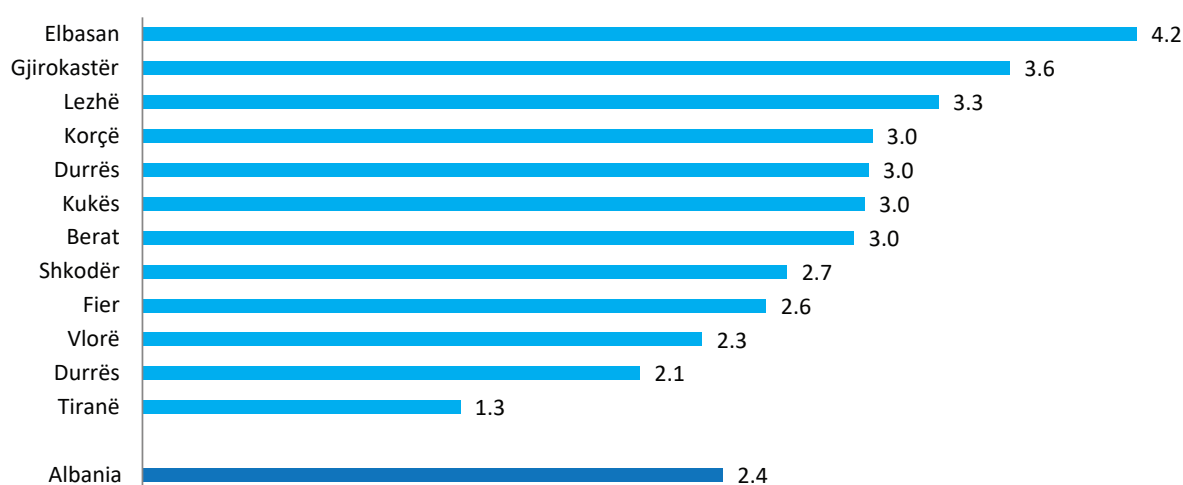
Disabilities

An important part of health care is also the care of people with disabilities. The identification of persons in this category as well as the disability structure by prefecture is an important indicator for policy making, in order to assist and integrate these persons in education, employment and various social activities. The administrative data for persons with disabilities are based on a forensic report issued by a physician.

The highest percentage of this category in relation to the population is registered in the prefectures of Elbasan and Gjirokastrë.

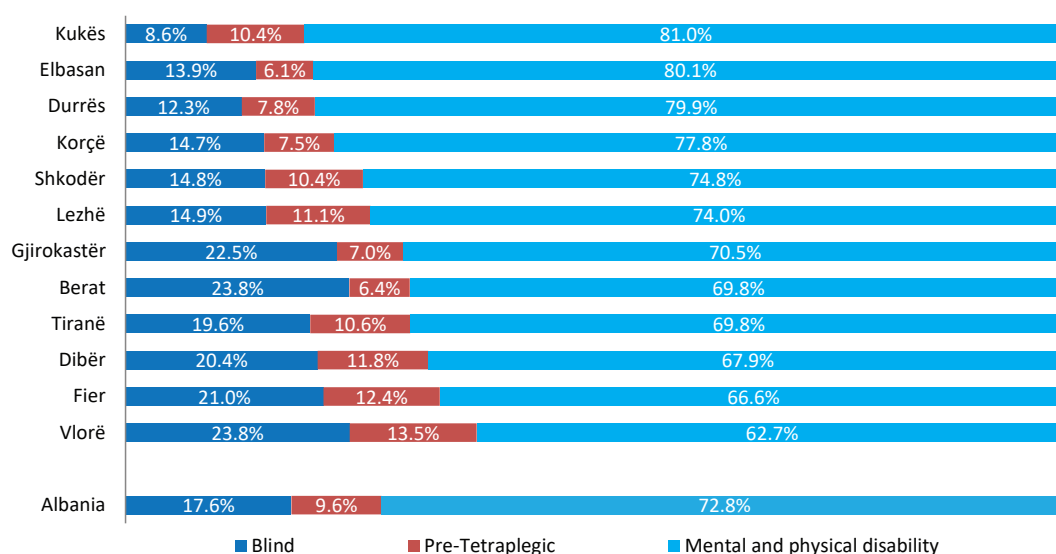
With regard to the type of disability, the structure in all prefectures of the country remains the same, with more than 60 % of persons registered in each prefecture being marked with Mental and Physical Disabilities.

Fig.4 Percentage of persons with disabilities in relation to population size, by prefecture



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculated by INSTAT

Fig.5 Persons with disabilities by prefecture and type of disability, 2018



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculated by INSTAT

Data source

INSTAT is one of the leading institutions in the country that publishes data on health and health indicators. Data sources are generally administrative records as well as specific observations over the years that have been and continue to be carried out by the institution. Administrative statistical data on health is provided by health institutions where the primary source for these data is the national patient records or the annual reports from the institutional registers, which are reported in formats specified by the Ministry of Health. The selection and setting of methodological criteria it is based on internationally comparable concepts, definitions, and methods. In this publication, the sources of data for different indicators are the administrative ones taken on the basis of statistical evidence from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Institute of Public Health, the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund, and the Demographic Health Survey 2017-18 etc. This chapter presents information based on both healthcare providers, as well as data obtained from population studies.

Definitions

The cause of death is the disease or symptom that has caused or contributed to death, as well as the circumstances of the accident that caused these trauma (Described in the death certificate). The source of the data is the General Directorate of Civil Status.

International Classification "ICD-9" is the international classification of diseases, according to a standard individual code. Coding for causes of death is done by the physician and is the most comprehensive official statistical source of diseases that are the cause of death.

Death means the enduring disappearance of all signs of life at any time after a live birth (termination of vital functions without animation). This definition does not include fetal death.

Mortality expresses death as a component of population change.

Cause-specific mortality rate: Shows the number of deaths attributable to a specific cause per 100,000 inhabitants for a given year.

Mortality rate (also called gross mortality rate): is the crude death rate per 100,000 inhabitants for a given year.

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

Prevalence coefficient: is the number of persons who have a specific disease at a given point in time for 1,000 inhabitants at risk. This coefficient includes all cases of the disease during the specified period. The prevalence coefficient is a snapshot of an existing health situation: it describes the health status of a population.

Hospital: is an institutional residence equipped to provide 24-hour medical care and diagnostics, treatment and rehabilitation of sick and injured patients who may need medical and surgical assistance: equipped with professionally trained staff and with at least one physician. The hospital may also provide outpatient services, although it is not a requirement.

Hospital admission: the total number of patients hospitalized during a given calendar year with the main diagnosis being part of the group of diseases classified in ICD 9.

Number of Primary Health Care Centers: includes all health institutions providing health care for outpatients, e.g. consulting centers in hospitals, polyclinics, ambulances, medical centers, emergency services etc. which are equipped with at least one medically qualified person (doctor or nurse).

People with disabilities: are defined as those who are at a higher risk than the general population for experiencing specific disabilities in performing tasks or participating in various basic activities of daily living. This group includes persons who have experienced limitations in basic functioning activities, such as walking, listening, watching, communicating, remembering, day-to-day care even if such limitations have been improved by the use of special tools.



8. SOCIAL PROTECTION

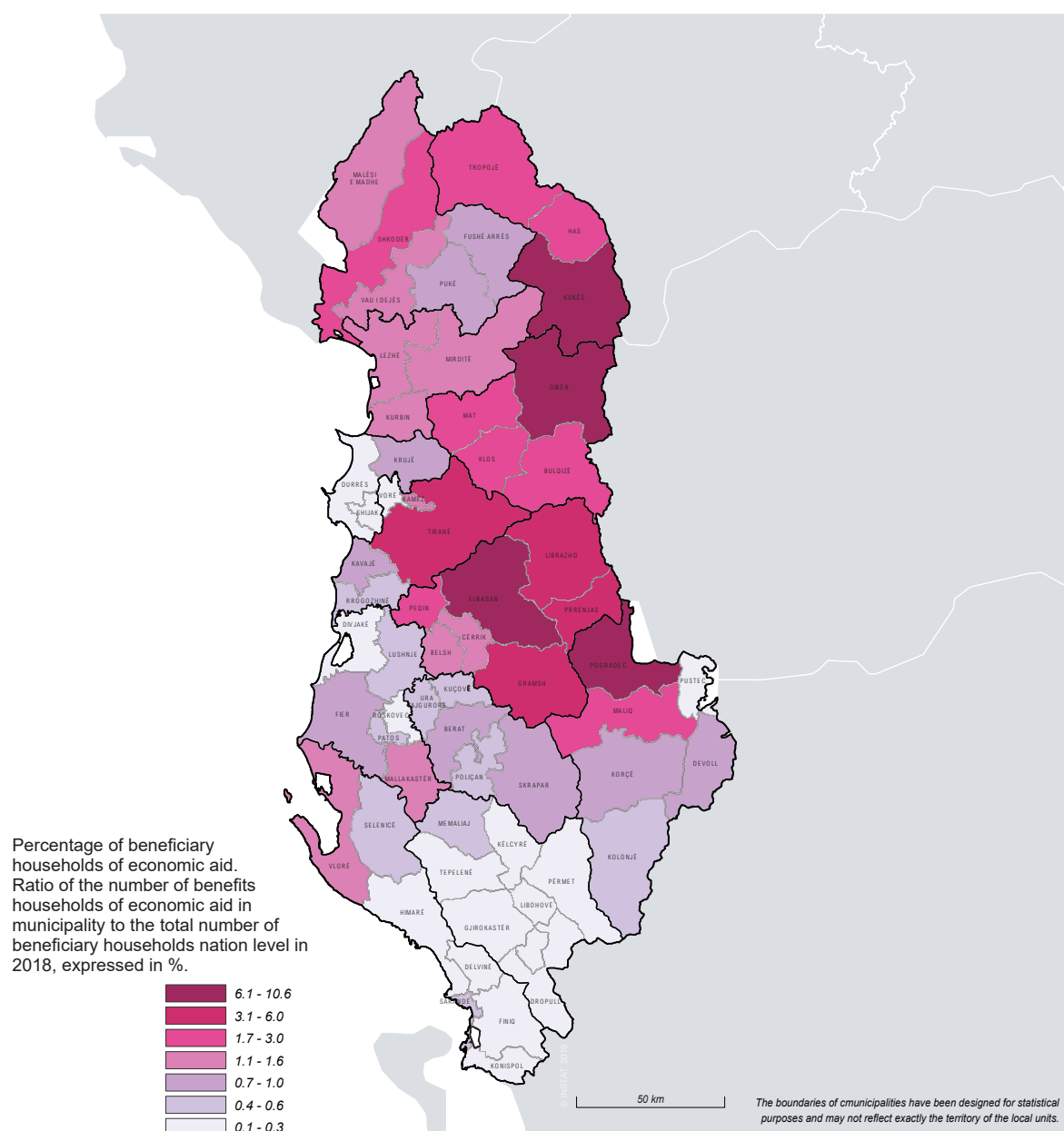
Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs. This intervention may be in the form of payments in cash, in the form of reimbursements of expenses made by the protected persons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

Social Protection Statistics in this chapter reflect disaggregated data at prefecture or municipality

level regarding to administrative data from pension schemes, economic aid schemes.

Map 1 presents the ratio of the number of households treated with economic assistance to each municipality to the total number of households in economic assistance in the country. Elbasan municipalities (10.6 %), Diber (8.2 %), Kukës (7.5 %) and Pogradec (6.8 %) occupy the largest share in the number of households treated with economic assistance.

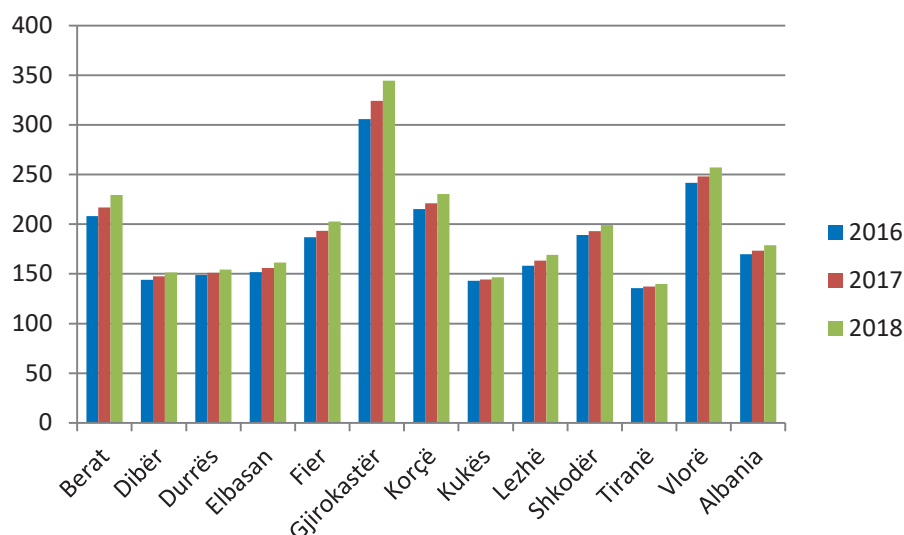
Map 1. Percentage of beneficiary households of economic aid, 2018



Source: Social State Servis

The number of beneficiaries of old age pensions per, 1,000 inhabitants according to 12 prefectures. It is noted that during 2016-2018 the number of old age pension beneficiaries has increased in almost all prefectures. The largest number of old-age pension benefits is in Gjirokastra, Berat, and Vlora and Korça.

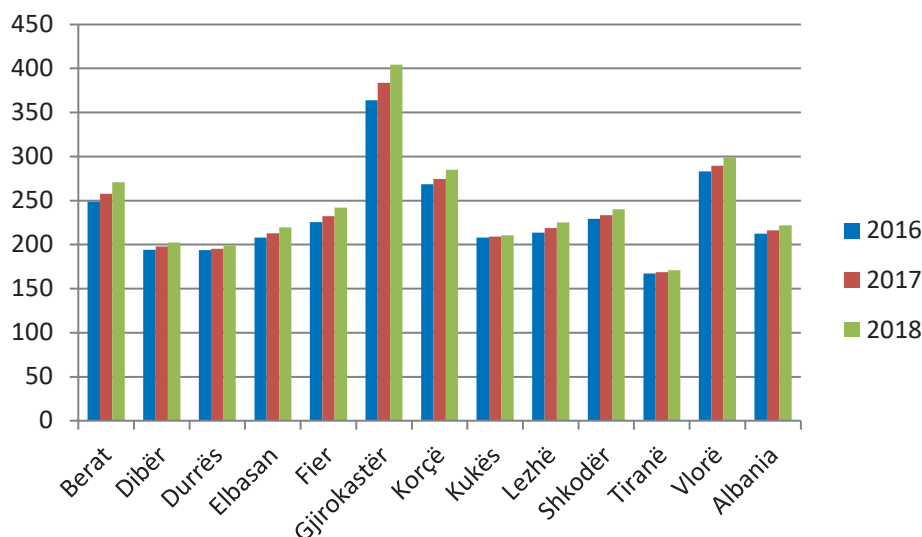
Fig.1 Old age pensioners per 1,000 residents by prefecture.



Source: Social Insurance Institut / State Social Service

Figure 2 below shows the number of total pensions earned in Albania by counties per 1,000 inhabitants. Total pensions include old age, disability and family pensions. Pensions derived from private pension schemes are not included in this indicator. Given that the largest share of pensions are old age pensions, the trend in the county is the same as that of the old-age pension.

Fig. 2 Total pensioners per 1,000 residents by prefecture.



Source: Social Insurance Institut / State Social Service

Data source

The source of administrative data on social protection for pension schemes, and economic aid schemes are respectively:

Social Insurance Institut
State Social Service

Definitions

Social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing.

The pension is a fixed amount paid in cash at regular intervals to a person or persons in charge of a person who has died based on the conditions and criteria set out in the law.

By the legislation in force the pension are entitled to receive:

Insured persons who have reached in 2018 the age of 65 years for men and have an insurance period of 36 years and 4 months and 60 years and 8 months for women, after having completed 36 years and 4 months insurance period. The pension age for both women and men as well as insurance period will be increased each year until they reach the age of 67 years and have a 40 years insurance period for both sexes in 2056.

Women who have given birth to 6 or more children who are currently more than 8 years old are eligible to retire when they reach the age of 55 and have 30 years of insurance.

Survivor pension are entitled to receive the persons who are in custody of the person who dies, who benefited from old age pension or invalidity pension.

Disability pension, takes the person who becomes disabled, for: a) for any economic activity; b) when there are severe defects and physical injuries (including blindness).

Economic aid is amount paid in cash given to families and individuals in need, as defined in the law.





9. CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Crime and criminal justice statistics present data on perpetrators, victims of crimes against the person, data on defendants, and data on disaggregated prisoners at the prefectural level. The source for crime statistics data presented is the General Directorate of Police, the Prosecutor General's Office and the Directorate General of Prisons.

Perpetrators of criminal offences

Statistics on perpetrators include data on persons suspected of committing a criminal offense.

In 2018, a total of 39,649 perpetrators of criminal offenses were identified, 2,832 (7.1 %) women and 36,817 (92.9 %) men. Approximately the same sex structure is observed in prefectures as well.

According to the two main age groups, 2,247 (5.7 %) of perpetrators are juvenile and 37,402 (94.3 %) are adult. The prefecture of Tiranë and Durrës have the highest number of juvenile perpetrators, respectively 31.6 % and 20.6 % of the total of juvenile perpetrators.

The table 1 presents the absolute number of recorded perpetrators of criminal offences by prefecture. It can be seen from the table that the prefectures with the highest number of perpetrators are Tiranë, Durrës and Shkodër; meanwhile the prefectures with the lowest number of suspects are Gjirokastrë, Kukës and Dibër.

Tab.1 Number of suspects of criminal offences by prefecture, sex and age, 2018

Prefecture	Sex		Age		Total
	Women	Men	Juvenile (under 14 years old)	18 + years old	
Berat	70	1,243	70	1,243	1,313
Dibër	47	960	88	919	1,007
Durrës	226	3,732	462	3,496	3,958
Elbasan	136	2,455	124	2,467	2,591
Fier	172	2,161	86	2,247	2,333
Gjirokastrë	68	876	51	893	944
Korçë	131	2,198	143	2,186	2,329
Kukës	38	915	68	885	953
Lezhë	188	2,633	112	2,709	2,821
Shkodër	194	3,483	111	3,566	3,677
Tiranë	1,352	13,145	710	13,787	14,497
Vlorë	210	3,016	222	3,004	3,226
Albania	2,832	36,817	2,247	37,402	39,649

Source: General Directorate of State Police

Note: Total number of perpetrators refers to the number of perpetrators per criminal offence. One perpetrator may be present in more than one criminal offence.

Damaged persons from criminal offences

Victims for crimes against persons refer to persons damaged from a criminal offence during a year. This section presents data on victim of crimes against the person in relation to population by prefecture.

In 2018, 19,101 victims are recorded in total; 4,997 (26.2 %) women and 14,104 (73.8 %) men. Victims for crimes against the person constitute 36.7 % of the total number of victims.

In 2018, there are 7,007 victims for crimes against the person, 2,318 (33.1 %) women and 4,689 (66.9 %) men. In relation to the population, in 2018 there were 24.4 injured people; 16.2 women and 32.7 men injured per 10,000 inhabitants.

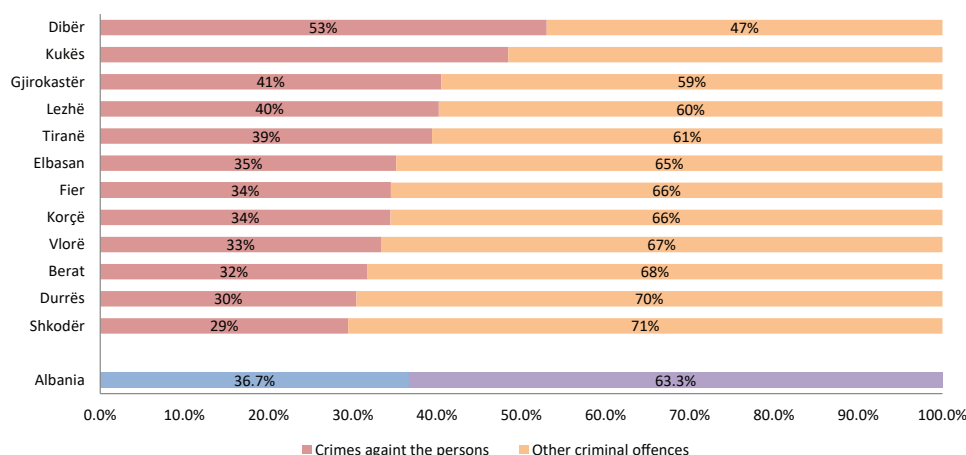
Victims from crimes against the person are persons whose rights are affected or threatened, and which endangers their life, health, freedoms, sexual integrity, honor and dignity of the person, specially protected by the criminal law. Out of the total number of victims, the victims from crimes against the person constitute 36.7 %. The prefectures of Dibër and Kukës have the highest percentage of victims of crimes against the person out of the total number of victims. The prefectures of Shkodër and Durrës have the lowest percentage.

Tab.2 Victims of offenses against the person in absolute value and in relation to population by prefecture and sex, 2018

Prefecture	Women		Men		Total	
	No.	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants	No.	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants	No.	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	62	9.9	158	24.9	220	17.4
Dibër	76	13.2	197	31.5	273	22.8
Durrës	172	12.0	398	27.1	570	19.7
Elbasan	152	11.0	389	28.0	541	19.5
Fier	164	11.2	261	17.3	425	14.3
Gjirokastër	78	24.7	157	51.3	235	37.8
Korçë	146	13.9	306	29.4	452	21.6
Kukës	34	9.1	155	39.2	189	24.5
Lezhë	108	17.1	313	49.7	421	33.4
Shkodër	114	11.0	179	17.9	293	14.4
Tiranë	1,017	22.6	1,661	37.8	2,678	30.1
Vlorë	195	20.7	515	54.2	710	37.5
Albania	2,318	16.2	4,689	32.7	7,007	24.4

Source: General Directorate of Police, calculations INSTAT

Fig.1 The percentage of victims of crimes against the person and other criminal offenses, 2018



Source: General Directorate of Police

Defendants

Defendant statistics provide data on the number of defendants registered during the reference year by sex and prefecture. A defendant is considered a person to whom the offense has been attributed through the act of notification of the charge, which contains sufficient evidence to obtain the person as a defendant. In the justice system, at this stage they are no longer suspected of committing an offense as they were in the police but are accused persons.

In 2018, there are a total of 16,249 registered defendants, 960 (5.9 %) women and 15,289 (94.1 %) men. In relation

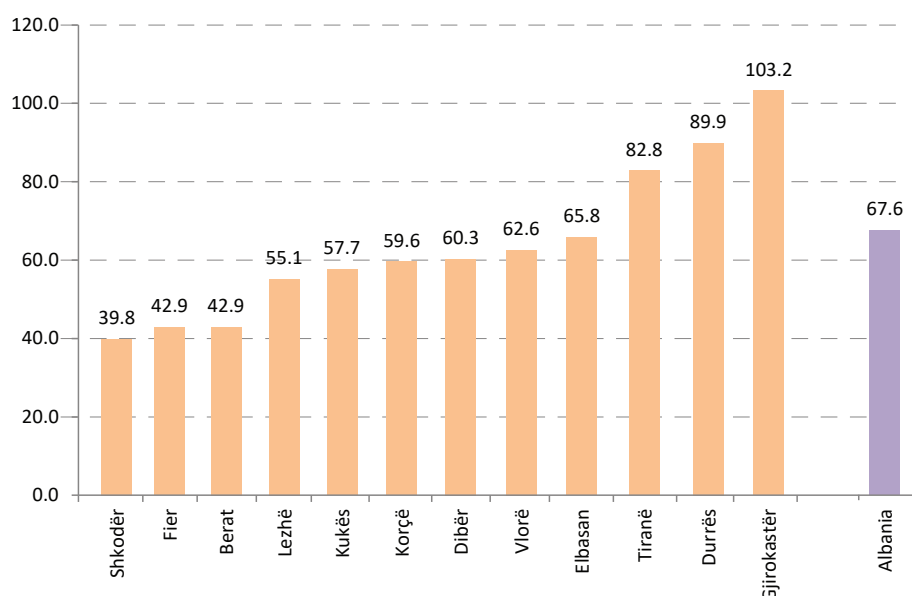
to the population, there are 67.6 registered defendants per 10,000 inhabitants, 7.9 women and 127.7 men per 10,000 inhabitants. The rate of defendants by prefecture provides a clearer picture of what is the share of defendants (14 years +) in the total population of each prefecture (14 years +), per 10,000 inhabitants, in 2018. The prefectures of Tiranë, Durrës, and Gjirokastër have the highest rate. The prefectures of Shkodër, Berat, and Fier have the lowest rate, 39.8 % and 42.9 % per 10 thousand inhabitants, respectively.

Tab.3 Defendants in absolute value and in relation to population by prefecture and sex, 2018

Prefecture	Women		Men		Total	
	No	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants	No	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants	No	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	18	3.4	438	82.2	456	42.9
Dibër	10	2.2	575	113.6	585	60.3
Durrës	132	11.0	2,054	167.0	2,186	89.9
Elbasan	94	8.2	1,421	123.3	1,515	65.8
Fier	84	6.9	983	77.9	1,067	42.9
Gjirokastër	17	6.3	531	204.8	548	103.2
Korçë	22	2.5	1,024	117.7	1,046	59.6
Kukës	27	8.9	330	104.3	357	57.7
Lezhë	20	3.8	560	106.9	580	55.1
Shkodër	32	3.6	651	78.0	683	39.8
Tiranë	449	11.7	5,765	157.0	6,214	82.8
Vlorë	55	6.8	957	118.3	1,012	62.6
Albania	960	7.9	15,289	127.7	16,249	67.6

Source: Prosecutor General's Office, INSTAT

Fig.2 Defendant rate by prefecture, 2018



Source: Prosecutor General's Office, INSTAT

Prisoners

Data on persons in penitentiary institutions refer to the total number of persons sentenced to prison and pre-trial detainees, in prisons, detention centers, juvenile detention facilities and prison hospitals, as of 31 December of each year.

In 2018, there are a total of 5,316 prisoners, 3,096 are inmates and 2,220 are pre-trial detainees, all of whom have been arrested. In 2018, the prefecture of Tiranë and Fier have had the highest number of prisoners, respectively 22.6 % and 13.2 % of the total number of prisoners. The prefectures of Kukës and Gjirokastrë have had the lowest number of prisoners, 2.6 % and 3.2 % of the total number of prisoners.

The pre-detainees indicator expresses the total number of detainees not yet sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of prisoners.

The prefectures with the highest percentage of pre-detainees out of the total number of prisoners are Tiranë, Gjirokastrë and Berat, with 49.2 %, 46.8 % and 46.5 % respectively. Meanwhile the prefectures with the lowest percentages are Fier with 30.3 % detained, followed by Korçë with 34.6 % and Kukës with 35.3 % detained.

Tab.4 Inmates and detainees by prefecture, 2018

Prefecture	2018			
	Inmates	Detainees	Total number of prisoners	Detainee rate
Berat	137	119	256	46.5%
Dibër	112	74	186	39.8%
Durrës	389	212	601	35.3%
Elbasan	235	148	383	38.6%
Fier	491	213	704	30.3%
Gjirokastrë	91	80	171	46.8%
Korçë	265	140	405	34.6%
Kukës	90	49	139	35.3%
Lezhë	178	152	330	46.1%
Shkodër	263	203	466	43.6%
Tiranë	610	591	1,201	49.2%
Vlorë	206	178	384	46.4%
Foreigners	29	61	90	67.8%
Albania	3,096	2,220	5,316	41.8%

Source: Directorate General of Prisons

Note: The prefecture refers to the residence of the prisoner.

Data source

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

Definitions

Criminal offences: Behaviors, acts or omissions that infringe on or impair the legal rights of the individual and the community in question are called offenses, or in a general term, criminal acts. They are divided into crimes and criminal offenses.

Crimes against person: Unlawful acts (or omissions) committed, intentionally or negligently, which affect or endanger the life, health, liberties, sexual intangibility, honor and dignity of the person, specially protected by criminal law. Articles 76-133 of the Criminal Code are included.

Perpetrators: Persons who, by action or not, allow the occurrence of a criminal offense or not, thereby causing the consequence of the offense. These are the perpetrators of a criminal offense.

Victim: a person whose personal or property rights have been violated or endangered as a result of a criminal offense.

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

Defendant rate: represents the number of accused persons aged 14+ per 10,000 inhabitants aged 14+.

Number of prisoners – The total number of prisoners indicates the number of persons held in prison facilities, other institutions, juvenile detention facilities, psychiatric or other hospitals. They include both inmates and detainees.

Detainees: Any person, Albanian citizen, foreign or stateless, sentenced to imprisonment by a final decision of the Albanian courts and in accordance with international agreements and foreign courts, respecting the relevant procedural requirements.

Inmate: Includes persons, Albanian nationals, foreigners or stateless persons, who are subject to a "jail arrest" security measure.

Detainees rate – expresses the total number of detainees not yet sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of prisoners.





10. 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. Business register is the backbone on producing economic statistics. The existence of statistical business register is of particular importance for the compilation of statistics required and to give short-term indicators and structural economic developments.

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

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

Statistical Business register is served for statistical purposes and clearly have to identify units in order to: Permit the collection of information about them via administrative sources;

Provide a sampling base for surveys, coordination of surveys, and for grossing up survey results;

Permit demographic analysis of the population of enterprises and their associated units.

Business Register since 2015 holds also farmers registered to Regional Tax offices and are identifying

with Number of Identification as taxation Person, NIPT. This is due to pursuant to the directive of the Minister of Finance No. 19 dated 11 March 2014 "On enforcement regime scheme specific compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax"

By the end of year 2018 there are 162,835 active enterprises, and it is approximately the same number as active enterprises by the end of 2017;

Number of farmers by the end of 2018 registered to tax offices with Identification Number to Person of Taxation (NIPT) are 40,953 out of 36,520 farmers registered by the end of 2017. The farmers registered in municipality of Lushnja covers 11.0 % of total registered farmers with NIPT;

During 2018 are registered 20,279 enterprises, marking an decrease of 18.6 % compared to registrations during year 2017;

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

Municipality of Tirana territory numerates the biggest number of enterprises and municipality of Fushë-Arrëz the lowest ones.

The INSTAT web site contains the statistical database of the business register, years 2010-2018¹

1. <http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/sq/DST/?rxid=c6a7d343-3f1b-40b6-8ea6-22e011143004>

Tab.1 Active enterprises by territorial divisions Prefecture/Municipality and legal form

End of year 2018

Prefecture/Municipality	Total	Farmers	Physical Persons	Juridical Persons
		% of total by prefecture		
Albania	162,835	40,953	93,048	28,834
Berat	9,035	100	100	100
Berat	3,686	28.9	53.9	53.1
Ura Vajgurore	2,746	45.1	14.0	16.3
Kuçovë	1,502	12.4	22.5	14.2
Skrapar	623	7.4	5.4	11.5
Polican	478	6.2	4.2	4.9
Dibër	2,916	100	100	100
Dibër	1,290	57.9	43.6	32.5
Bulqizë	661	12.8	22.7	32.4
Mat	775	22.7	27.2	28.6
Klos	190	6.6	6.5	6.5
Durrës	12,921	100	100	100
Durrës	10,015	59.4	78.0	79.5
Shijak	1,067	18.7	7.3	9.2
Krujë	1,839	21.9	14.7	11.3
Elbasan	13,419	100	100	100
Elbasan	5,804	20.4	56.5	60.2
Cërrik	1,591	19.0	7.7	6.6
Belsh	2,701	36.0	11.0	8.1
Peqin	1,265	15.1	5.9	6.3
Gramsh	685	4.4	5.6	5.2
Librazhd	873	3.2	8.4	9.1
Prenjas	500	1.9	4.9	4.6
Fier	21,631	100	100	100
Fier	7,556	21.5	48.4	53.5
Patos	925	3.1	5.4	5.9
Roskovec	1,539	9.4	5.0	3.2
Lushnjë	7,436	40.4	28.3	26.1
Divjakë	3,310	23.1	7.3	5.5
Mallakastër	865	2.4	5.6	5.9
Gjirokastrë	4,771	100	100	100
Gjirokastrë	2,052	32.1	52.3	46.6
Libohovë	163	5.5	2.0	1.8
Tepelenë	749	20.1	11.6	15.4
Memaliaj	323	8.5	6.1	3.7
Përmet	774	17.8	15.3	14.1
Këlcyrë	393	11.5	6.7	2.9
Dropull	317	4.6	6.1	15.4
Korçë	14,035	100	100	100
Korçë	4,896	20.5	50.0	54.4
Maliq	3,336	37.1	9.6	7.3
Pustec	118	1.2	0.4	0.6
Kolonjë	695	5.3	4.3	6.0
Devoll	2,499	26.0	8.7	9.5
Pogradec	2,491	9.9	27.1	22.2



End of year 2018

Prefecture/Municipality	Total	Farmers	Physical Persons	Juridical Persons
		% of total by prefecture		
Kukës	1,974	100	100	100
Kukës	1,063	44.8	58.4	60.1
Has	340	19.2	15.8	16.8
Tropojë	571	36.0	25.8	23.1
Lezhë	5,402	100	100	100
Lezhë	3,448	77.3	61.6	57.7
Mirditë	626	10.3	11.4	14.0
Kurbin	1,328	12.4	27.0	28.3
Shkodër	11,309	100	100	100
Malësi e Madhe	2,457	47.0	7.2	9.0
Shkodër	7,269	35.6	82.3	72.4
Vau-Dejë	1,178	16.1	7.2	7.4
Pukë	298	0.9	2.5	7.9
Fushë-Arrëz	107	0.4	0.7	3.4
Tiranë	53,767	100	100	100
Tiranë	46,557	20.3	86.6	93.0
Kamëz	2,832	0.9	6.8	2.1
Vorë	973	2.1	1.6	2.3
Kavajë	2,316	38.5	3.8	2.2
Rrogozhinë	1,089	38.2	1.2	0.4
Vlorë	11,655	100	100	100
Vlorë	6,430	23.2	61.0	70.6
Selenicë	656	19.6	2.1	3.0
Himarë	782	8.7	6.7	4.1
Sarandë	2,224	5.1	24.1	15.6
Konispol	698	24.4	1.6	1.3
Finiq	427	8.5	2.4	2.8
Delvinë	438	10.4	2.0	2.6

Economy structure

Albanian economy is focused mainly in trade activity, where retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles continues to be dominant in the group of non-agriculture enterprises, by 21.6 % in the end of 2018, out of 23.0 % in 2017.

65.0 % of active enterprises are producers of services, out of 67.2 % that were in 2017 in the same sector. Dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all municipalities as well as the prefectures of Tirana, Durrës and Shkodër municipalities are concentrated 51.4 % of producers of services.

Fig.1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2018

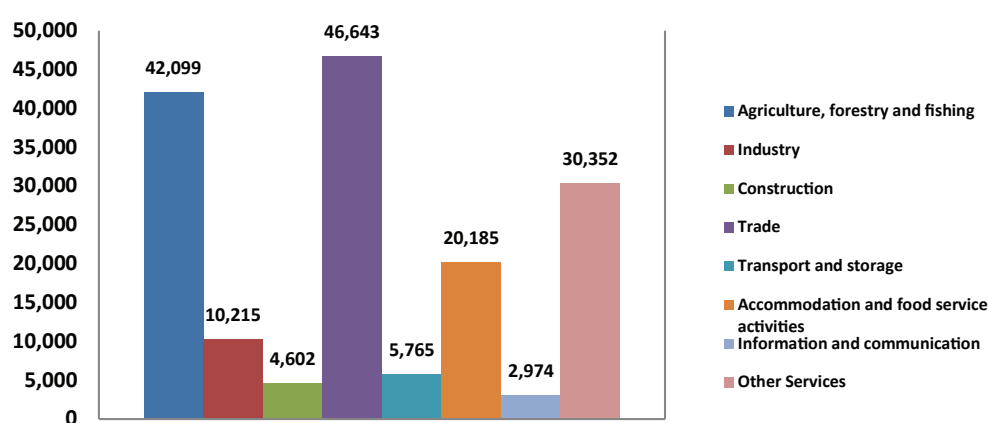
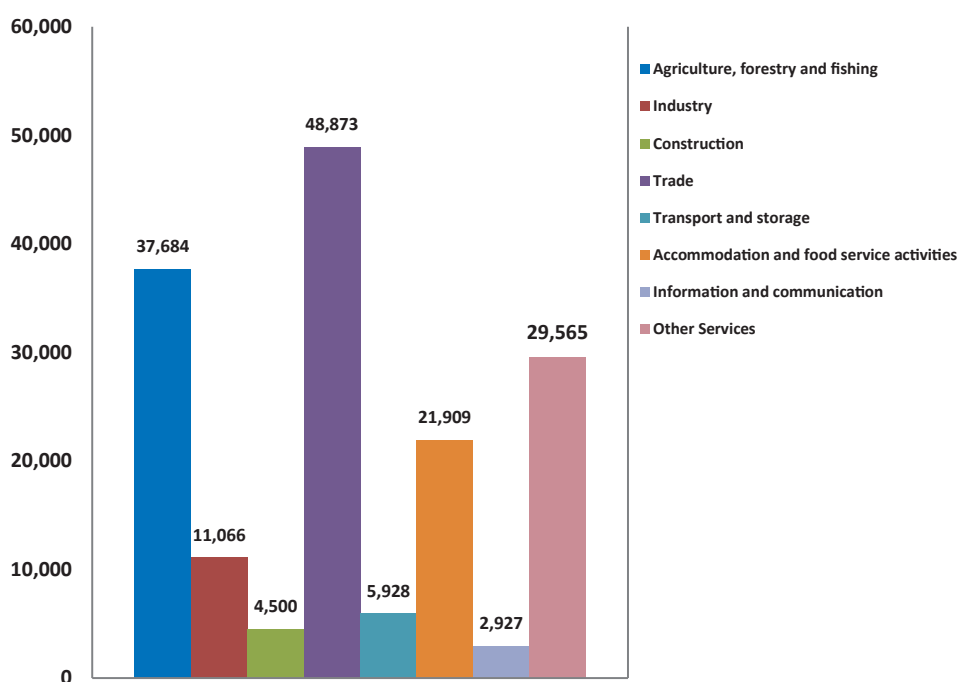


Fig.2 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2017



Tab.2 Active Enterprises by the Classification of Territorial Statistical Units (CTSU) 3 and economic activity, 2017-2018

End of year											
Prefecture	Year 2017										
	Total	Producers of goods	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry	Construction	Producers of services	Trade	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Other Services
Berat	8,763	4,937	4,296	554	87	3,826	2,069	282	779	42	654
Dibër	2,906	901	531	296	74	2,005	989	129	446	26	415
Durrës	12,963	2,484	564	1,421	499	10,479	5,022	684	1,899	173	2,701
Elbasan	13,201	5,583	4,438	950	195	7,618	3,496	582	1,881	121	1,538
Fier	20,818	11,433	10,057	1,053	323	9,385	5,116	545	1,927	117	1,680
Gjirokastrë	4,847	2,343	1,948	304	91	2,504	1,162	170	582	38	552
Korçë	13,814	7,790	6,857	743	190	6,024	3,024	476	1,280	92	1,152
Kukës	1,946	799	629	127	43	1,147	481	78	269	17	302
Lezhë	5,354	1,485	936	371	178	3,869	1,881	236	920	43	789
Shkodër	11,603	4,714	3,884	643	187	6,889	3,197	315	1,710	156	1,511
Tiranë	54,291	7,375	1,388	3,799	2,188	46,916	18,630	1,910	7,799	1,988	16,589
Vlorë	11,946	3,406	2,156	805	445	8,540	3,806	521	2,417	114	1,682
Albania	162,452	53,250	37,684	11,066	4,500	109,202	48,873	5,928	21,909	2,927	29,565

End of year											
Prefecture	Year 2018										
	Total	Producers of goods	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Industry	Construction	Producers of services	Trade	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Other Services
Berat	9,035	5,340	4,756	503	81	3,695	1,950	268	772	37	668
Dibër	2,916	1,015	637	303	75	1,901	938	121	397	23	422
Durrës	12,921	2,580	754	1,318	508	10,341	5,002	660	1,783	168	2,728
Elbasan	13,419	6,247	5,149	891	207	7,172	3,310	524	1,702	116	1,520
Fier	21,631	12,591	11,309	964	318	9,040	4,886	510	1,806	106	1,732
Gjirokastrë	4,771	2,431	2,059	289	83	2,340	1,061	167	522	38	552
Korçë	14,035	8,243	7,387	676	180	5,792	2,881	455	1,208	86	1,162
Kukës	1,974	891	724	122	45	1,083	444	76	242	20	301
Lezhë	5,402	1,596	1,059	339	198	3,806	1,823	225	865	45	848
Shkodër	11,309	4,930	4,145	590	195	6,379	2,985	289	1,535	127	1,443
Tiranë	53,767	7,411	1,663	3,495	2,253	46,356	17,944	1,956	7,115	2,098	17,243
Vlorë	11,655	3,641	2,457	725	459	8,014	3,419	514	2,238	110	1,733
Albania	162,835	56,916	42,099	10,215	4,602	105,919	46,643	5,765	20,185	2,974	30,352

Tab.3 Active enterprises by prefecture and legal form, year 2017-2018

End of year								
Prefecture	Year 2017				Year 2018			
	Total	Farmers	Physical Persons	Juridical Persons	Total	Farmers	Physical Persons	Juridical Persons
Berat	8,763	4,249	3,863	651	9,035	4,712	3,673	650
Dibër	2,906	499	1,878	529	2,916	577	1,755	584
Durrës	12,963	392	9,536	3,035	12,921	588	9,286	3,047
Elbasan	13,201	4,343	7,594	1,264	13,419	5,058	7,069	1,292
Fier	20,818	9,905	9,332	1,581	21,631	11,160	8,865	1,606
Gjirokastrë	4,847	1,903	2,327	617	4,771	2,018	2,131	622
Korçë	13,814	6,771	6,018	1,025	14,035	7,330	5,652	1,053
Kukës	1,946	615	953	378	1,974	708	868	398
Lezhë	5,354	842	3,708	804	5,402	971	3,589	842
Shkodër	11,603	3,802	6,403	1,398	11,309	4,062	5,799	1,448
Tiranë	54,291	1,245	38,403	14,643	53,767	1,509	36,782	15,476
Vlorë	11,946	1,954	8,249	1,743	11,655	2,260	7,579	1,816
Albania	162,452	36,520	98,264	27,668	162,835	40,953	93,048	28,834

Legal form

Businesses in Albania are mainly organized as Physical Persons where in 2018 are 76.3% of total active enterprises (excluding farmers) compared to 78.0 % by the end of 2017. However, juridical persons make the main contribution to the total economy.

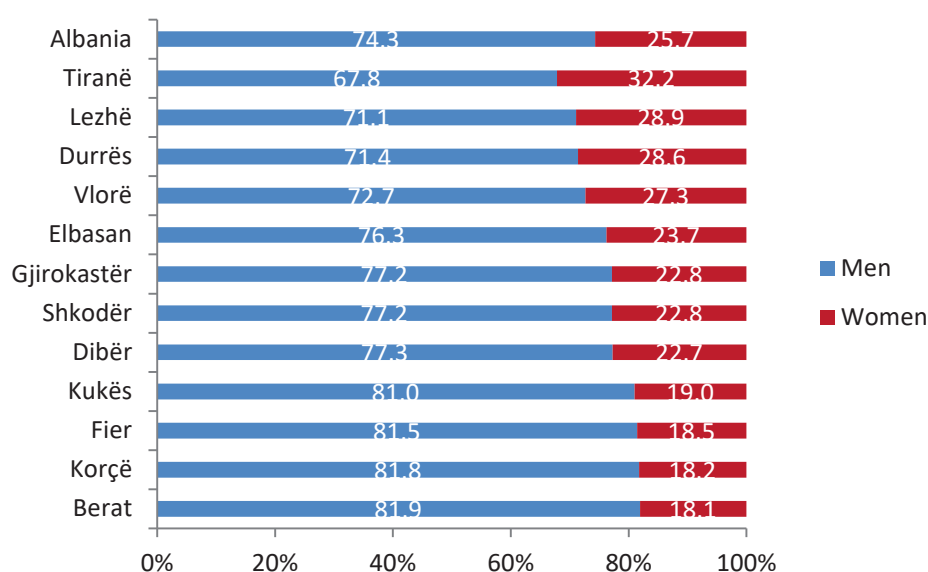
In municipality of Tirana territory carry out the economic activity the largest number of active enterprises as well as the largest number of juridical persons, with 50.0 % at the end of 2018.

Active enterprise by the gender of the owner(s)

Women manage/own 25.7 % of total active enterprise out of 29.7 % on year 2017. Concentration of women as owners or administrators is higher in municipality of Tirana during year 2018, with 36.6 %.

The lower percentage of enterprises managed by women during 2018 is in municipality of Maliq, with 13,3 %

Fig.3 Active enterprises by prefecture and gender of the owner(s)/ CEO, year 2018



Tab.4 Active enterprises by prefecture and gender of the owner(s)/ CEO, year 2017-2018

End of year

Prefectures	Year 2017			Year 2018		
	Total	Owner(s)/ CEO		Total	Owner(s)/ CEO	
		Men	Women		Men	Women
Berat	8,763	6,771	1,992	9,035	7,404	1,631
Dibër	2,906	2,115	791	2,916	2,253	663
Durrës	12,963	8,747	4,216	12,921	9,231	3,690
Elbasan	13,201	9,378	3,823	13,419	10,233	3,186
Fier	20,818	16,051	4,767	21,631	17,625	4,006
Gjirokastrë	4,847	3,553	1,294	4,771	3,682	1,089
Korçë	13,814	10,804	3,010	14,035	11,476	2,559
Kukës	1,946	1,480	466	1,974	1,599	375
Lezhë	5,354	3,657	1,697	5,402	3,840	1,562
Shkodër	11,603	8,518	3,085	11,309	8,728	2,581
Tiranë	54,291	34,985	19,306	53,767	36,468	17,299
Vlorë	11,946	8,200	3,746	11,655	8,471	3,184
Albania	162,452	114,259	48,193	162,835	121,010	41,825

Size of enterprises

Approximately 89.4 % of enterprises are enterprises with 1-4 employed. Big enterprises with 50 and more employed represent only 1.2 % of total enterprises and their contribution on employment in 2018 is 48.1 % out of 47.8 % in 2017

Tab.5 Active enterprises by Prefecture and size, year 2017-2018

Prefecture	Year 2017					Year 2018				
	Total	Grouped by the number of employees				Total	Grouped by the number of employees			
		1-4	5-9	10-49	50+		1-4	5-9	10-49	50+
Berat	8,763	8,367	175	170	51	9,035	8,609	210	166	50
Dibër	2,906	2,596	106	165	39	2,916	2,572	126	174	44
Durrës	12,963	11,165	925	655	218	12,921	11,013	944	728	236
Elbasan	13,201	12,397	395	336	73	13,419	12,545	440	351	83
Fier	20,818	19,898	433	374	113	21,631	20,606	474	430	121
Gjirokastrë	4,847	4,478	156	167	46	4,771	4,383	163	174	51
Korçë	13,814	13,108	327	313	66	14,035	13,261	369	323	82
Kukës	1,946	1,752	77	93	24	1,974	1,766	76	104	28
Lezhë	5,354	4,821	272	215	46	5,402	4,842	288	226	46
Shkodër	11,603	10,799	358	361	85	11,309	10,472	365	374	98
Tiranë	54,291	46,066	4,188	3,055	982	53,767	44,868	4,520	3,338	1,041
Vlorë	11,946	10,857	611	393	85	11,655	10,612	543	413	87
Albania	162,452	146,304	8,023	6,297	1,828	162,835	145,549	8,518	6,801	1,967

Ownership of enterprises

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

total of employment. Municipalities Tirana and Durrës counted 77.1 % of total foreign and joint enterprises

Active enterprises by prefecture and size, year 2017-2018

Prefecture	Year 2017			Year 2018		
	Total	Albanian	Foreign and Joint (Foreign + Albanian)	Total	Albanian	Foreign and Joint (Foreign + Albanian)
Berat	8,763	8,721	42	9,035	8,998	37
Dibër	2,906	2,895	11	2,916	2,909	7
Durrës	12,963	12,198	765	12,921	12,188	733
Elbasan	13,201	13,060	141	13,419	13,277	142
Fier	20,818	20,659	159	21,631	21,475	156
Gjirokastrë	4,847	4,782	65	4,771	4,707	64
Korçë	13,814	13,672	142	14,035	13,908	127
Kukës	1,946	1,913	33	1,974	1,938	36
Lezhë	5,354	5,215	139	5,402	5,282	120
Shkodër	11,603	11,421	182	11,309	11,135	174
Tiranë	54,291	49,959	4,332	53,767	49,386	4,381
Vlorë	11,946	11,662	284	11,655	11,373	282
Albania	162,452	156,157	6,295	162,835	156,576	6,259

Data source

Business register (SBR) includes all legal units registered to Tax offices and since 2007 is using National Registration Business (NRB) information. Legal units are identifying by unique code, NIPT, and carrying on economic activities to Albanian territory. Business Register is maintaining from administrative sources and surveys conducted by Institute of Statistics and other statistical agencies.

Administrative sources:

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

Statistical sources

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

Legal unit

Legal unit is not direct statistical unit. Legal unit can be:

- Legal person, whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own or are members of him;
- Physical person, who is engaged in an economic activity in its own right.

Definitions

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

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

NACE classification

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



11. TURNOVER STRUCTURE

The turnover structure by prefectures shows the proportion of turnover realized by enterprises in each prefecture. Structural business statistics by prefecture are intended to show development and structure by prefecture and economic activity. The prefectural data are estimated based on a model that combines the Local Unit Register data along with the Structural Business Statistics data for their distribution by prefecture. The model built based on the productivity of local units employees by economic activity. For this reason, prefectural indicators are evaluated only for variables related to the number of employees.

In 2017, the total turnover of enterprises in the country increased by 8.3 %. The Tiranë prefecture has made the largest contribution to the turnover growth

rate with + 5.9 p.p followed by the Durrës prefecture, with + 1.8 p.p. The Korçë prefecture has the highest negative contribution to the turnover growth rate with - 0.4 p.p.

Table 1 shows the turnover structure by statistical prefectures and economic activities for 2017. From the results, it can be seen that the Tiranë prefecture has the highest turnover percentage in almost all economic activities while the Kukës prefecture has the lowest turnover percentage in most economic activities.

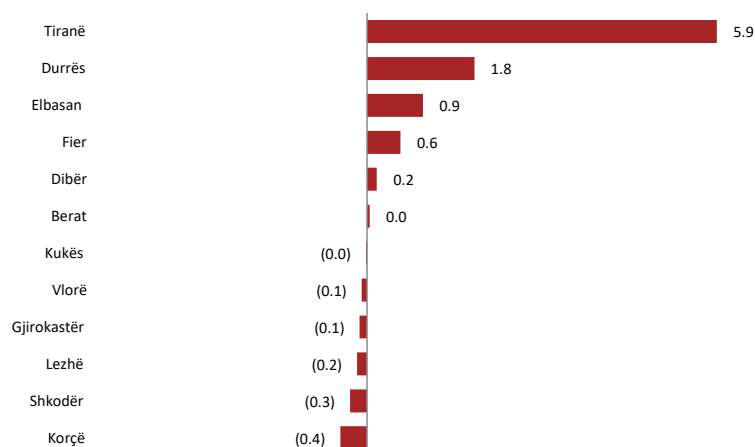
In the Mining and Quarrying, the Fier prefecture has the highest share of turnover with 48.6 %, followed by the Dibër prefecture with 17.9 %. The figure 1 shows the contribution of each region in the total growth rate of turnover (For example: Region of Tirana has contributed with 5.9 p.p in the total growth rate of turnover by 8.3 %)

Tab.1 Turnover structure (%) by statistical prefectures and economic activities, 2017

Prefecture	Total	Economic Activities							
		Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag.	Construction	Trade	Accommodation and Restaurants	Transport and Communication	Other Services
Berat	1.9	1.5	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.9
Dibër	1.9	17.9	3.2	5.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6
Durrës	12.6	3.8	17.8	4.7	4.9	15.8	12.5	12.3	8.6
Elbasan	5.2	2.7	17.6	11.1	4.0	3.3	5.0	1.7	1.8
Fier	7.4	48.6	5.6	7.0	7.2	6.9	5.7	2.5	3.9
Gjirokastër	3.0	0.1	3.7	2.7	2.4	4.2	1.5	1.1	0.8
Korçë	2.8	0.7	3.2	3.7	2.1	3.3	4.9	1.6	1.3
Kukës	0.9	1.7	0.2	4.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4
Lezhë	2.2	7.7	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.0	1.1	0.6
Shkodër	2.9	0.9	3.6	5.2	2.7	3.0	5.4	1.5	2.3
Tiranë	54.9	13.0	36.3	43.7	64.1	54.1	45.3	73.8	75.3
Vlorë	4.2	1.5	3.6	6.7	5.4	4.0	11.1	2.6	3.3
Albania	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

Fig.1 Turnover contribution percentage by prefecture, 2017



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

Data source

Structural Business Survey, INSTAT

Definitions

Turnover comprises the total amount invoiced by the enterprise during the reference period and corresponds to the market sale of goods and services provided to third parties.

An enterprise is the smallest combination of a legal unit with a unit producing goods or services, which has independence in decision - making, especially in the allocation of its material and monetary resources. An enterprise carries out one or more economic activities.

The number of employees includes all persons working in the enterprise including owners, paid employees and unpaid family members.

Methodology

Structural Business Statistics (SBS) by Prefecture which attempts to show the development and structure of economic activities by prefectures. Prefectural data has been estimated based on a model in which the structure of variables between different activities is used to determine the level at which each variable should contribute to the local unit, depending on the activity of this unit.

To implement this model, the Register of Local Units is used, together with data on enterprises, obtained from the Statistical Enterprise Register. The information used by local units is the activity and number of employees in these units.

The main assumption is that structural statistics variables are correlated with employment, but there may be variations between different activities. Some activities have different variations between employment and other variables, such as whether they use more capital, i.e. are capital intensive and use less labor. Any variable / employment ratio, in this case, would be higher.

More detailed information on Structural Statistics and the Local Unit Register can be found at the links below:
<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/structural-business-statistics/>
<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/business-register/>



12. AGRICULTURE

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

The legal basis for the collection of crop statistics is provided by the 2017-2021 Official Statistics National Program. Crop production is synonymous with harvested production and includes quantities sold, as well as quantities consumed directly by the farming family, losses and waste on the farm, as well as losses during transportation, storage and packaging. Crop statistics refer to the following types of annual

data: cropped area, harvested area, production area, harvest production and yields.

The statistical information regarding crop statistic is based on the data collected from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as the surveys, administrative data and expert estimations.

The main cereals cultivated in our country are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats. Vegetables, potatoes and beans make up a considerable share of field crops production.

Tab.1 Sown area with field crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

000 hectares			
Prefecture	2016	2017	2018
Berat	27.5	26.8	26.4
Dibër	30.1	36.8	29.9
Durrës	29.1	29.9	31.1
Elbasan	51.2	51.2	49.9
Fier	91.2	90.7	90.7
Gjirokastër	19.0	18.3	19.4
Korçë	48.1	48.6	47.0
Kukës	13.0	12.1	12.0
Lezhë	24.0	24.7	24.6
Shkodër	34.1	33.5	37.4
Tiranë	36.0	36.3	36.3
Vlorë	15.0	15.3	15.6
Albania	418.3	424.2	420.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.2 Sown area with cereals by prefecture, 2016-2018

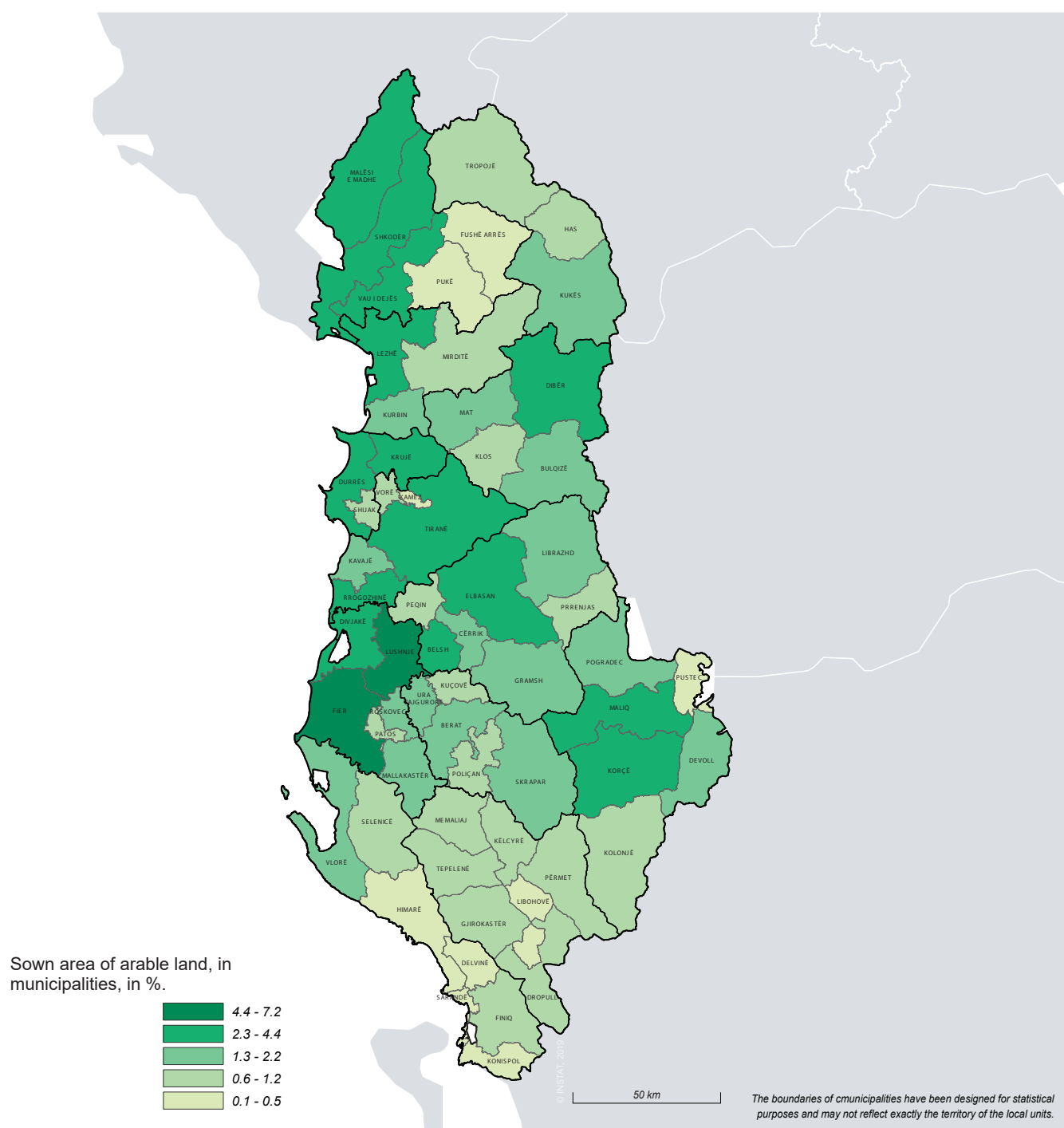
		000 hectares												
Years	Cereals	Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Total cereals	148.0	9.5	9.6	7.5	22.1	33.3	5.4	24.1	5.2	7.4	8.3	8.7	6.9
	Wheat	70.5	4.3	3.0	2.7	11.9	18.1	2.5	15.7	1.0	3.2	2.0	4.0	2.1
	Maize	58.5	3.1	5.8	4.0	7.5	10.7	1.0	4.8	3.4	4.2	6.3	3.8	3.9
	Oats	14.7	2.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	4.1	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9
	Rye	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2017	Total cereals	145.8	9.3	8.8	7.2	22.4	34.4	4.7	23.1	4.1	7.6	8.1	9.1	7.1
	Wheat	68.1	4.2	2.2	2.4	12.4	18.3	2.1	15.5	0.6	2.4	1.4	4.5	2.1
	Maize	58.1	3.0	6.0	3.8	7.5	10.5	0.8	4.2	2.7	5.1	6.7	3.7	4.0
	Oats	15.4	2.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.9	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
	Rye	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
2018	Total cereals	140.1	9.1	7.4	8.2	20.5	34.6	5.0	21.3	3.8	6.7	7.0	9.1	7.3
	Wheat	65.1	4.0	1.5	3.2	11.3	18.2	2.1	13.3	0.7	2.7	1.3	4.6	2.1
	Maize	54.1	2.9	5.3	4.0	6.7	10.0	1.0	4.4	2.4	3.9	5.7	3.7	4.0
	Oats	16.6	2.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	5.7	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1
	Rye	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.3 Sown area with other field crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

Years	Other field crops	Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Potatoes	9.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
	White beans	13.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.9	3.4	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5
	Vegetables	31.2	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.5	6.4	0.9	2.9	0.6	1.7	3.7	5.0	1.5
	Oil seeds	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	208.6	14.6	17.9	17.2	22.6	46.3	12.0	16.8	6.2	13.5	15.9	19.6	6.0
2017	Potatoes	9.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.3
	White beans	13.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.5
	Vegetables	31.9	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.4	6.4	0.9	3.0	0.6	1.8	3.9	5.1	1.6
	Strawberries	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Oil seeds	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	215.7	14.3	25.0	18.1	22.8	45.7	12.0	17.1	6.5	13.7	14.9	19.6	5.8
	Medicinal crops	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
2018	Sugarbeet	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Potatoes	9.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.3
	White beans	13.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	3.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5
	Vegetables	31.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.4	6.3	0.9	3.0	0.6	1.9	3.4	5.0	1.6
	Strawberries	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Oil seeds	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	217.4	14.1	19.8	18.3	23.0	45.1	12.7	17.2	6.7	14.5	20.5	19.6	5.9
	Medicinal crops	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.0
	Sugarbeet	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Map 1. Sown area in arable land by municipality, 2018

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.4 Production of cereals by prefecture, 2016-2018

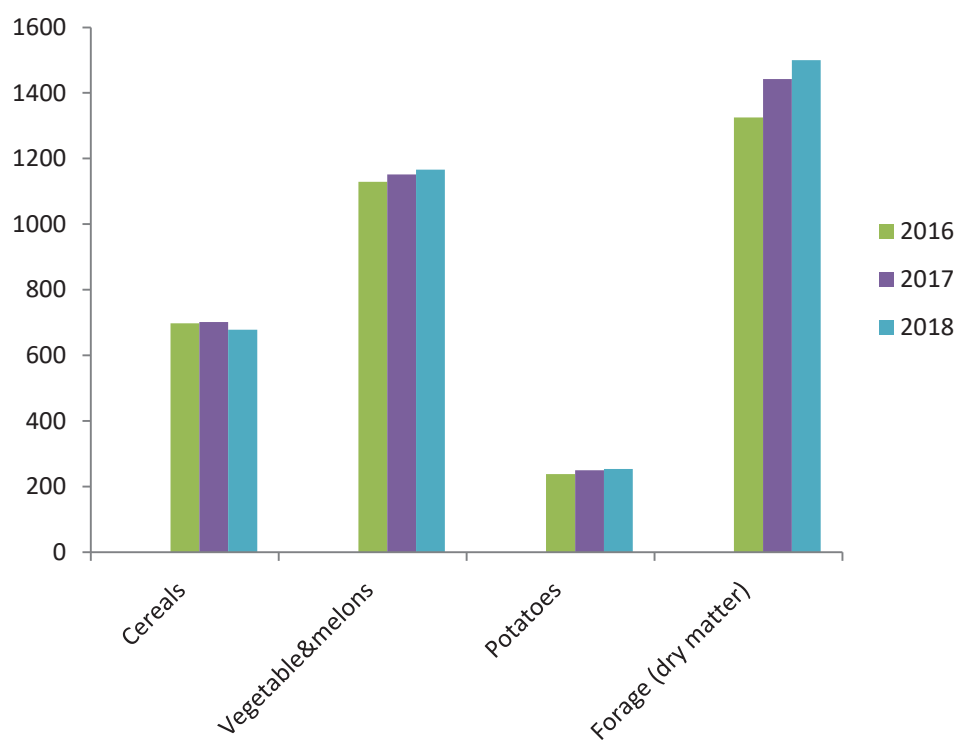
Years	Cereals	Albania	Prefecture											000 tonnes
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Total cereals	698.4	41.4	48.9	43.6	98.5	156.5	18.0	88.5	22.6	40.7	47.2	45.3	47.2
	Wheat	275.0	18.7	10.7	10.4	46.0	73.3	7.7	57.4	4.0	13.5	7.0	18.0	8.3
	Maize	379.7	18.7	36.7	31.4	46.4	71.5	6.9	21.4	16.8	27.2	40.2	25.4	37.1
	Oats	31.9	3.9	1.2	1.8	5.8	10.4	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8
	Rye	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2017	Total cereals	701.7	39.5	41.3	45.9	99.5	183.0	16.2	82.4	17.9	39.0	41.3	46.8	48.9
	Wheat	274.9	19.1	7.6	12.0	46.2	82.8	6.9	53.7	2.2	9.8	5.5	20.5	8.5
	Maize	381.1	16.0	32.2	31.9	47.8	85.3	6.4	20.0	14.0	29.1	35.8	24.4	38.4
	Oats	34.0	4.3	1.2	2.0	5.2	12.7	2.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.0
	Rye	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
2018	Total cereals	678.2	33.2	41.5	46.5	96.4	172.4	16.7	75.0	16.0	38.0	45.8	46.5	50.2
	Wheat	240.3	12.2	5.7	12.1	45.1	68.6	6.8	46.1	2.4	10.7	4.2	17.9	8.5
	Maize	391.1	16.5	34.4	32.2	45.4	88.9	7.3	19.7	11.9	27.2	41.6	26.5	39.4
	Oats	34.9	4.4	1.1	2.1	5.7	12.8	2.6	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.2
	Rye	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	9.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.5 Production of other field crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

Years	Other field crops	Albania	Prefecture											000 tonnes
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Potatoes	238.3	6.2	24.5	12.2	31.1	38.6	5.8	59.9	13.3	7.2	24.1	12.4	3.0
	White beans	24.8	1.0	0.8	2.2	4.2	5.7	0.4	3.1	0.7	1.5	1.2	3.1	0.9
	Vegetables	1,129.1	120.1	49.5	97.8	94.0	373.4	13.7	81.4	14.2	44.5	81.9	121.7	36.9
	Oil seeds	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	6,144	368	480	591	800	1,597	197	485	97	426	501	479	123
2017	Potatoes	249.8	8.1	24.0	13.4	26.5	46.1	5.2	60.9	13.3	10.8	24.9	13.5	3.1
	White beans	21.2	0.7	0.5	2.0	3.2	4.3	0.4	3.0	0.3	1.6	1.3	3.1	0.8
	Vegetables	1,151.9	121.4	44.8	91.2	83.9	405.9	14.1	85.3	14.5	43.4	85.0	124.1	38.3
	Strawberries	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Oil seeds	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	6,689	367	533	641	772	1718	226	513	99	446	543	533	298
	Medicinal crops	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	9.8	0.1	0.1
2018	Sugarbeet	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Potatoes	254.5	8.0	23.3	13.7	27.6	46.1	5.5	66.5	12.5	10.5	24.3	13.2	3.2
	White beans	24.5	0.8	3.1	2.0	3.5	4.9	0.4	2.8	0.6	1.5	0.9	3.2	0.9
	Vegetables	1166.3	118.7	47.7	94.5	88.2	418.9	14.5	81.6	13.0	43.0	80.4	127.2	38.5
	Strawberries	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Oil seeds	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	7050.1	391.5	560.2	650.6	821.9	1,860.3	211.1	499.2	99.4	474.5	620.2	550.6	310.7
	Medicinal crops	12.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	9.1	0.1	0.1
	Sugarbeet	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

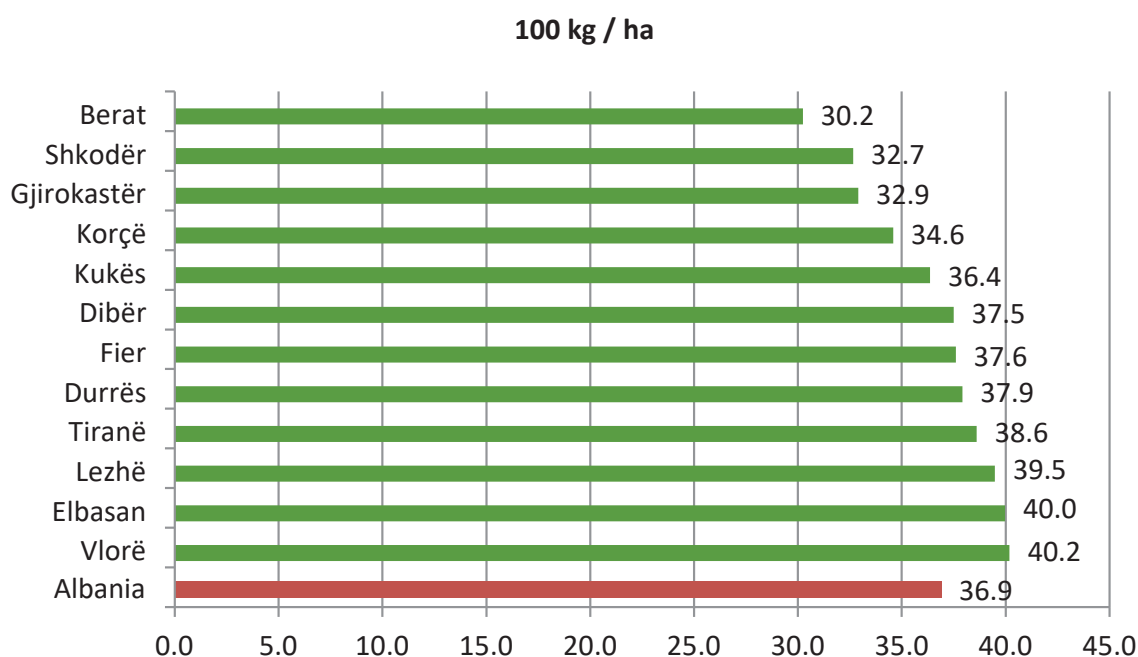
Fig. 1 Production of field crops in Albania, 000 tonnes

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 6 Yield of cereals by prefecture, 2016-2018

		100 kg/hectares												
Years	Cereals	Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Wheat	39.0	43.2	36.0	38.8	38.7	40.2	31.1	36.5	38.3	42.4	35.6	44.9	39.6
	Maize	64.9	55.1	63.8	68.3	59.6	67.9	68.5	47.8	52.0	67.5	66.5	66.5	100.7
	Oats	21.6	18.2	22.4	20.7	22.7	24.6	17.8	23.1	22.4	35.0	0.0	21.3	20.6
	Rye	22.5	10.0	18.6	0.0	25.0	0.0	15.8	23.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0
	Barley	28.9	20.9	21.0	20.7	0.0	40.0	0.0	27.9	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
2017	Wheat	40.4	45.5	34.5	49.7	37.4	45.2	32.5	34.6	37.4	40.4	40.6	45.5	40.5
	Maize	61.1	46.6	52.5	78.0	53.3	71.5	64.8	47.0	51.2	55.6	56.9	58.1	94.1
	Oats	21.9	20.9	23.8	20.4	21.9	25.7	15.0	20.9	21.4	26.0	0.0	20.7	20.2
	Rye	22.6	10.0	24.2	0.0	24.9	0.0	10.8	22.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0
	Barley	29.5	23.6	22.5	20.0	0.0	35.5	17.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	30.0
2018	Wheat	36.9	30.2	37.5	37.9	40.0	37.6	32.9	34.6	36.4	39.5	32.7	38.6	40.2
	Maize	65.1	47.7	60.0	65.6	59.8		66.1	44.3	49.6	64.6	72.1	65.8	95.5
	Oats	21.1	21.1	23.9	21.0	23.4	22.5	13.5	21.7	21.7	32.5	0.0	21.5	19.3
	Rye	23.1	10.0	21.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	10.0	23.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0
	Barley	28.4	24.6	25.4	20.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	25.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 2 Average yield of soft wheat by municipality, year 2018

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 7 Yield of other field crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

		100 kg/hectares											
Years	Other field crops Albania	Prefecture											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Potatoes	224.2	164.4	201.8	261.1	264.7	163.8	284.9	220.8	144.1	211.8	155.6	113.6
	White beans	17.5	17.9	19.2	19.0	16.9	15.5	15.0	14.2	18.4	12.7	17.5	17.8
	Sunflower	29.0	33.3	0.0	28.3	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	22.7	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	16.8	16.1	10.0	15.0	13.3	10.0	16.5	11.4	0.0	14.8	10.0	10.0
2017	Potatoes	234.8	199.0	306.2	259.5	282.1	170.0	281.3	208.5	194.3	220.0	163.6	109.2
	White beans	16.1	12.2	12.8	16.8	18.9	16.1	14.8	13.5	14.6	18.7	16.0	17.5
	Sunflower	22.3	21.7	0.0	20.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	20.3	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	15.5	25.6	0.0	16.6	17.5	12.9	17.6	14.9	10.0	0.0	14.0	10.0
2018	Potatoes	243.9	200.2	337.5	255.0	292.8	179.1	302.8	204.2	202.1	220.7	158.9	107.5
	White beans	16.1	13.6	17.8	16.7	19.2	16.3	15.2	12.4	14.3	17.7	12.0	18.2
	Sunflower	22.8	25.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	28.3	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	16.9	31.8	0.0	16.6	19.2	14.0	7.5	13.5	10.0	0.0	14.1	10.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

In 2018, there were produced 1,166,283 tonnes of vegetables, with an increase of 1.24% compared to the previous year. The highest level of vegetables production was in the prefectures of Fier, Tiranë and Berat with 418,921; 127,176 and 118,687 tonnes respectively. Kukësi and Gjirokastra prefectures have

lower levels of vegetables production with 13,027 and 14,495 tonnes respectively. Fresh vegetables represents account for the largest share of vegetable production with 66.17 %, followed by melons 24.12 % and dried vegetables 9.71%. In subgroup of fresh vegetables tomatoes make up 24.75 %, cucumbers 10.32 % and peppers 6.97 % of the production.

Tab.8 Sown area with fresh vegetables by prefecture, 2016-2018

000 hectares			
Prefecture	2016	2017	2018
Berat	2.1	2.2	2.2
Dibër	1.1	1.2	1.2
Durrës	2.7	2.7	2.7
Elbasan	2.1	1.9	2.0
Fier	6.1	5.7	5.9
Gjirokastrë	0.5	0.5	0.5
Korçë	1.4	1.5	1.5
Kukës	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lezhë	1.2	1.3	1.3
Shkodër	2.2	2.3	2.3
Tiranë	4.1	4.2	4.1
Vlorë	1.5	1.6	1.7
Albania	25.6	25.5	25.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.9 Production of fresh vegetables by prefecture, 2016-2018

000 Ton			
Prefecture	2016	2017	2018
Berat	104.1	106.8	103.2
Dibër	35.2	32.7	36.0
Durrës	70.7	63.1	65.1
Elbasan	67.4	59.7	63.4
Fier	227.5	240.7	261.3
Gjirokastrë	8.2	8.3	6.8
Korçë	37.4	40.0	38.6
Kukës	11.4	11.0	10.1
Lezhë	27.4	26.0	27.2
Shkodër	45.7	48.0	51.1
Tiranë	80.5	80.8	82.6
Vlorë	24.7	25.5	26.3
Albania	740.0	742.5	771.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The main groups of fruit trees cultivated in our country are fruit trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut, etc.), olive, citrus and grapes. The information below shows the number of roots in production, harvested production and yield.

Tab.10 Number of production trees in permanent crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

Years	Permanent crops	Albania	Prefecture												000 - trees	
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë		
2016	Fruit trees	10,575	971	1,110	586	1,170	1,171	252	2,611	684	314	602	732	372		
	Olives	6,643	979	0	307	1,190	1,884	180	0	0	187	126	568	1,222		
	Citrus	1,044	87	0	70	61	280	1	0	0	28	29	61	427		
	Vineyards	10,011	1,089	193	741	1,206	2,033	700	1,042	78	360	611	765	1,193		
	Pergola	5,775	514	348	337	671	771	284	284	324	492	778	452	520		
2017	Fruit trees	10,961	983	1,257	669	1,194	1,181	257	2,681	687	320	602	740	390		
	Olives	7,442	1,529	0	323	1,302	1,937	191	0	0	152	126	612	1,269		
	Citrus	1,109	92	0	72	63	295	1	0	0	25	29	61	473		
	Vineyards	10,057	1,093	194	743	1,181	2,043	733	1,060	80	364	611	758	1,198		
	Pergola	5,828	514	359	344	671	784	291	281	331	502	778	455	518		
2018	Fruit trees	11,120	995	1,202	688	1,225	1,227	252	2,734	710	325	602	751	409		
	Olives	7,798	1,663	0	331	1,393	1,997	191	0	0	160	126	617	1,321		
	Citrus	1,154	94	0	73	63	298	1	0	0	26	29	63	508		
	Vineyards	10,179	1,101	195	743	1,234	2,049	739	1,067	78	368	610	791	1,205		
	Pergola	5,872	512	372	350	672	796	286	282	343	509	778	451	521		

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.11 Production of permanent crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

Years	Permanent crops	Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Fruit trees	261.8	24.1	22.9	17.9	33.6	28.4	3.7	77.9	10.1	6.9	13.7	15.8	6.8
	Olives	99.1	22.6	0.0	4.6	15.1	31.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	5.5	14.1
	Citrus	39.8	2.8	0.0	1.7	2.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	23.4
	Grapes	205.1	26.9	6.5	16.0	25.0	43.8	12.8	13.1	5.0	7.4	11.2	17.4	20.0
2017	Fruit trees	262.6	25.5	15.5	14.4	32.5	31.5	3.7	81.5	10.3	8.4	15.9	15.8	7.8
	Olives	107.8	32.4	0.0	4.6	14.0	29.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.1	6.2	14.9
	Citrus	41.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	2.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	28.0
	Grapes	202.9	31.7	4.0	14.7	26.5	44.0	11.6	9.2	4.6	8.5	12.0	16.6	19.5
2018	Fruit trees	274.3	25.5	25.3	13.6	36.4	31.6	3.6	82.0	9.2	8.1	15.5	15.7	7.8
	Olives	117.6	37.3	0.0	5.4	16.7	31.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.1	5.6	15.0
	Citrus	45.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	2.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.3	31.4
	Grapes	184.8	13.8	6.1	14.8	25.7	42.6	11.2	9.7	4.6	7.6	12.0	16.6	20.1

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.12 Yield of permanent crops by prefecture, 2016-2018

														kg/ trees
Years	Permanent crops	Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2016	Fruit trees	24.7	24.8	20.6	30.5	28.7	24.2	14.5	29.8	14.7	21.8	22.8	21.5	18.4
	Olives	14.9	23.1	0.0	14.9	12.6	16.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	8.5	9.6	11.5
	Citrus	38.0	32.4	0.0	23.9	37.8	25.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	21.5	13.7	22.6	54.8
	Pergola	14.0	18.5	13.1	12.0	16.3	12.3	22.9	16.5	12.2	7.2	7.7	17.4	18.4
	Vineyards													
	100 kg/ha	124.3	159.6	98.0	160.9	117.0	169.1	91.4	81.3	127.6	106.7	84.3	124.3	87.3
2017	Fruit trees	24.0	26.0	12.3	21.5	27.2	26.7	14.4	30.4	14.9	26.1	26.4	21.3	20.1
	Olives	14.5	21.2	0.0	14.1	10.8	15.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	16.5	8.8	10.2	11.7
	Citrus	37.0	17.0	0.0	13.8	35.3	21.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	14.0	20.1	59.1
	Pergola	13.8	24.2	8.0	10.7	13.6	11.6	19.4	14.8	11.5	8.5	9.8	16.2	20.0
	Vineyards													
	100 kg/ha	121.8	176.3	56.2	148.3	147.0	171.2	81.9	47.5	103.0	115.8	72.1	121.7	76.2
2018	Fruit trees	24.7	25.7	21.0	19.7	29.7	25.8	14.3	30.0	12.9	25.0	25.8	20.9	19.2
	Olives	15.1	22.5	0.0	16.3	12.0	15.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	8.8	9.1	11.4
	Citrus	39.4	18.6	0.0	18.8	36.9	22.4	20.6	0.0	0.0	12.7	14.0	20.6	61.7
	Pergola	12.7	8.2	10.7	11.0	15.1	11.6	19.8	14.9	10.9	6.9	9.8	16.1	21.1
	Vineyards													
	100 kg/ha	108.5	87.2	109.1	148.0	126.6	162.7	75.5	51.8	103.7	110.2	72.1	117.8	75.1

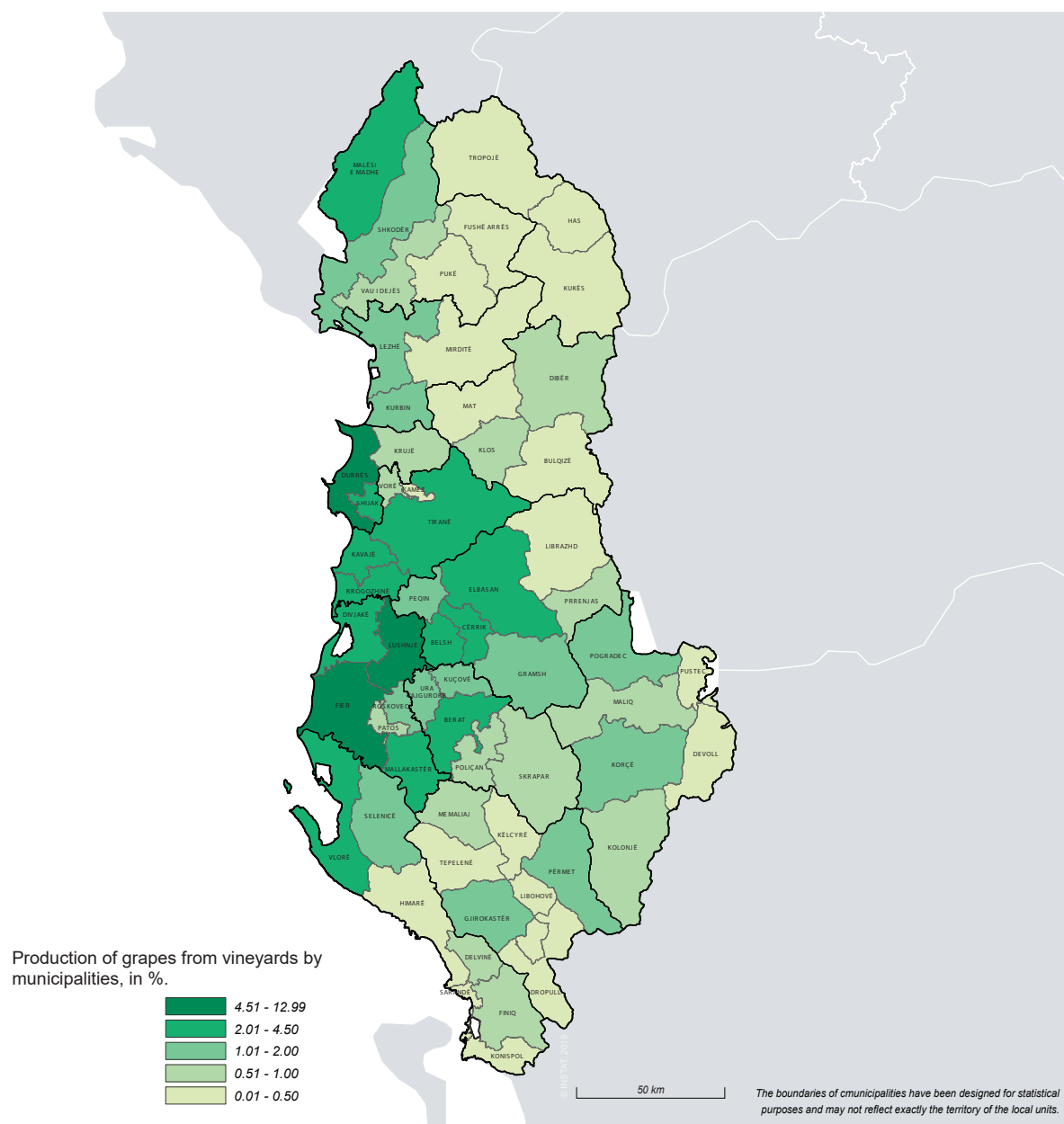
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab.13 Grape from vineyards by prefecture and municipality, 2018

Prefecture / Municipality	Vineyard Area Ha		Production of grapes from vineyards /ton
	Total	-in production	
Berat	1,147	1,101	9,605
Berat	504	480	4,800
Urë Vajgurore	149	145	1,450
Kuçovë	151	145	1,425
Çorovodë	179	178	970
Poličan	164	153	960
Dibër	199	195	2,130
Bulqizë	28	28	242
Dibër	63	63	783
Mat	42	40	445
Klos	66	65	660
Durrës	767	743	11,005
Durrës	509	499	7,835
Shijak	185	181	2,348
Krujë	73	63	822
Elbasan	1,349	1,234	15,627
Peqin	166	137	2,200
Belsh	368	342	3,582
Elbasan	263	262	4,005
Gramsh	147	128	1,530
Librazhd	42	38	394
Prrenjas	82	63	723
Cërrik	282	264	3,192
Fier	2,124	2,049	33,342
Fier	790	780	9,404
Patos	87	84	900
Roskovec	138	136	1,790
Mallakastër	294	281	3,084
Divjakë	166	159	3,816
Lushnje	648	609	14,348
Gjirokastrë	798	739	5,579
Gjirokastrë	229	225	1,624
Dropull	35	19	150
Këlcyrë	70	64	450
Libohovë	37	21	150
Memaliaj	116	116	1,029
Përmet	262	252	1,750
Tepelenë	49	43	426
Korçë	1,109	1,067	5,521
Korçë	362	351	1,586
Maliq	168	166	861
Pustec	66	66	524
Pogradec	280	255	1,500
Kolonjë	125	122	670
Devoll	109	107	380
Kukës	90	78	809
Has	24	19	210
Kukës	50	43	440
Tropojë	16	16	159
Lezhë	402	368	4,055
Kurbín	139	132	1,785
Lezhë	166	142	1,800
Mirditë	97	94	470

Prefecture / Municipality	Vineyard Area Ha		Production of grapes from vineyards /ton
	Total	-in production	
Shkodër	729	610	4,400
M.Madhe	373	292	2,213
Pukë	28	25	113
Shkodër	186	176	1,375
Vau i Dejës	138	113	686
Fushë-Arrëz	5	4	13
Tiranë	831	791	9,315
Tiranë	398	376	3,530
Vorë	55	55	752
Kamëz	7	7	76
Kavajë	181	174	2,461
Rrogozhinë	190	179	2,496
Vlorë	1,242	1,205	9,054
Vlorë	678	661	4,935
Selenicë	231	228	1,711
Himarë	33	33	248
Sarandë	9	9	70
Delvinë	145	142	1,020
Konispol	46	46	350
Finiq	100	86	720
Albania	10,787	10,179	110,442

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Map 2. Production of grapes from vineyards by municipality, 2018

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

In 2018, there was a production of 274,343 tonnes of fruit trees, with an increase of 4.46% compared with the year before. In the Map 3 is shown the production of fruit trees in Albania in percentage to total production, at municipality level. The highest level of fruit trees production is achieved in the south-eastern part of the country, in the Korca prefecture, shown with the hard colour on the map, followed by prefectures of Elbasan,

Fier and Berat. The prefectures of Gjirokastra, Vlora, Lezha, and Kukës, mark the lowest levels of fruit tree production, shown in lighter colours. The production data includes fruit trees in blocks and scattered ones. The most important fruit trees in terms of production are apples with 39.50%, plums with 15.03%, figs 8.91%, cherries 7.0% and peaches 7.09% of total production.

Tab.14 Fruit trees by prefecture and municipality, 2018

Prefecture / Municipality	Fruit trees		
	Area Ha		Total production /TON
	Total	-in production	
Berat	2,424	2,248	25,520
Berat	1,400	1,339	12,893
Urë Vajgurore	186	166	4,582
Kuçovë	260	252	4,030
Çorovodë	355	274	1,088
Poliçan	224	217	2,927
Dibër	1,736	1,407	25,252
Bulqizë	309	247	4,880
Dibër	1,228	1,013	15,972
Mat	112	64	2,100
Klos	88	82	2,300
Durrës	657	597	13,574
Durrës	285	272	8,463
Shijak	102	85	2,561
Krujë	270	239	2,550
Elbasan	1,902	1,679	36,411
Peqin	237	196	3,854
Belsh	103	101	2,378
Elbasan	733	688	13,957
Gramsh	217	194	2,070
Librazhd	148	108	4,102
Prrenjas	89	64	3,029
Cërrik	376	328	7,022
Fier	2,759	2,485	31,643
Fier	314	266	9,632
Patos	104	93	1,364
Roskovec	90	83	2,223
Mallakastër	1,192	1,124	2,618
Divjakë	190	139	3,722
Lushnje	869	780	12,084

Gjirokastrë	376	257	3,608
Gjirokastrë	82	51	748
Dropull	29	19	212
Këlcyrë	51	28	430
Libohovë	14	10	235
Memaliaj	53	32	1,100
Përmet	73	49	360
Tepelenë	74	69	523
Korçë	3,792	3,209	82,027
Korçë	1,161	1,006	27,965
Maliq	743	657	12,001
Pustec	58	58	171
Pogradec	487	325	8,365
Kolonjë	184	169	4,500
Devoll	1,160	994	29,025
Kukës	3,018	2,660	9,166
Has	294	180	1,134
Kukës	232	55	3,000
Tropojë	2,493	2,425	5,032
Lezhë	331	192	8,115
Kurbini	141	101	4,760
Lezhë	164	69	2,143
Mirditë	26	22	1,212
Shkodër	1,443	656	15,500
M.Madhe	491	137	6,010
Pukë	304	170	1,122
Shkodër	324	240	5,075
Vau i Dejës	94	70	2,338
Fushë-Arrëz	230	39	955
Tiranë	1,111	959	15,688
Tiranë	563	504	4,698
Vorë	103	69	1,341
Kamëz	12	10	443
Kavajë	186	172	3,281
Rrogozhinë	247	204	5,925
Vlorë	409	320	7,839
Vlorë	131	122	2,329
Selenicë	80	71	1,900
Himarë	14	14	860
Sarandë	2	0	68
Delvinë	55	21	605
Konispol	67	38	740
Finiq	61	56	1,337
Albania	19,958	16,669	274,343

Note: Production of orchards refers to the cultivation of fruit trees in blocks and scattered trees

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab 14 /1 Kind of fruit trees by prefecture and municipality, 2018

Prefecture-Municipality	Apple			Plums		
	Area Ha		Total production /TON	Area Ha		Total production / TON
	Total	-in production		Total	-in production	
Berat	207	206	2,653	244	242	2,810
Berat	70	69	1,098	73	72	1,017
Urë Vajgurore	20	19	433	17	17	610
Kuçovë	27	27	306	38	38	545
Çorovodë	63	63	322	68	68	198
Poliçan	28	28	494	48	48	440
Dibër	464	433	11,268	316	290	4,761
Bulqizë	86	76	2,131	68	61	1,480
Dibër	341	320	8,434	205	187	1,991
Mat	12	12	227	24	23	650
Klos	26	25	476	20	20	640
Durrës	144	140	4,422	216	200	3,131
Durrës	100	100	3,735	83	79	1,633
Shijak	8	6	287	27	23	509
Krujë	36	34	400	106	99	989
Elbasan	341	302	6,269	335	318	7,317
Peqin	23	20	582	23	20	435
Belsh	8	8	166	16	16	555
Elbasan	97	90	1,840	167	161	2,465
Gramsh	59	57	436	40	37	855
Librazhd	45	43	1,087	24	20	1,054
Prrenjas	39	36	965	11	9	847
Cërrik	71	48	1,193	55	54	1,106
Fier	400	389	4,868	318	299	4,944
Fier	41	39	1,193	34	31	1,425
Patos	11	10	207	1	1	82
Roskovec	30	29	649	9	9	144
Mallakastër	204	201	491	47	47	99
Divjakë	11	11	836	41	41	868
Lushnje	103	100	1,492	186	171	2,327
Gjirokastër	43	43	335	35	34	407
Gjirokastër	2	2	31	2	2	37
Dropull	0	0	0	0	0	21
Këlcyrë	7	7	50	1	1	72
Libohovë	0	0	0	0	0	8
Memaliaj	5	5	105	6	6	132
Përmet	13	13	70	7	6	65
Tepelenë	17	17	78	19	19	72

Korçë	2,526	2,285	69,024	429	396	7,001
Korçë	687	638	24,137	164	148	2,214
Maliq	620	545	10,566	54	54	690
Pustec	58	58	171	0	0	0
Pogradec	204	145	4,589	49	46	1,313
Kolonjë	101	107	3,000	21	21	800
Devoll	856	793	26,562	141	127	1,985
Kukës	195	159	2,342	477	373	3,094
Has	53	36	432	157	100	460
Kukës	30	13	850	46	17	1,100
Tropojë	112	110	1,060	274	256	1,534
Lezhë	41	36	1,030	54	48	2,149
Kurbin	18	15	612	36	34	1,227
Lezhë	19	16	310	12	8	620
Mirditë	5	5	108	6	6	302
Shkodër	180	143	930	267	143	2,449
M.Madhe	11	10	320	66	33	980
Pukë	131	119	240	71	23	259
Shkodër	5	4	120	42	34	456
Vau i Dejës	7	7	175	18	18	264
Fushë-Arrëz	26	3	75	71	35	490
Tiranë	127	121	4,573	180	160	2,383
Tiranë	7	6	488	78	74	886
Vorë	10	7	147	19	12	267
Kamëz	0	0	20	3	3	80
Kavajë	40	40	1,082	38	37	503
Rrogozhinë	69	69	2,836	43	34	647
Vlorë	38	38	661	34	34	795
Vlorë	15	15	204	22	22	272
Selenicë	14	14	287	6	6	140
Himarë	1	1	21	3	3	109
Sarandë	0	0	3	0	0	9
Delvinë	5	5	48	0	0	46
Konispol	1	1	29	0	0	54
Finiq	2	2	68	2	2	166
Albania	4,706	4,294	108,375	2,905	2,537	41,241

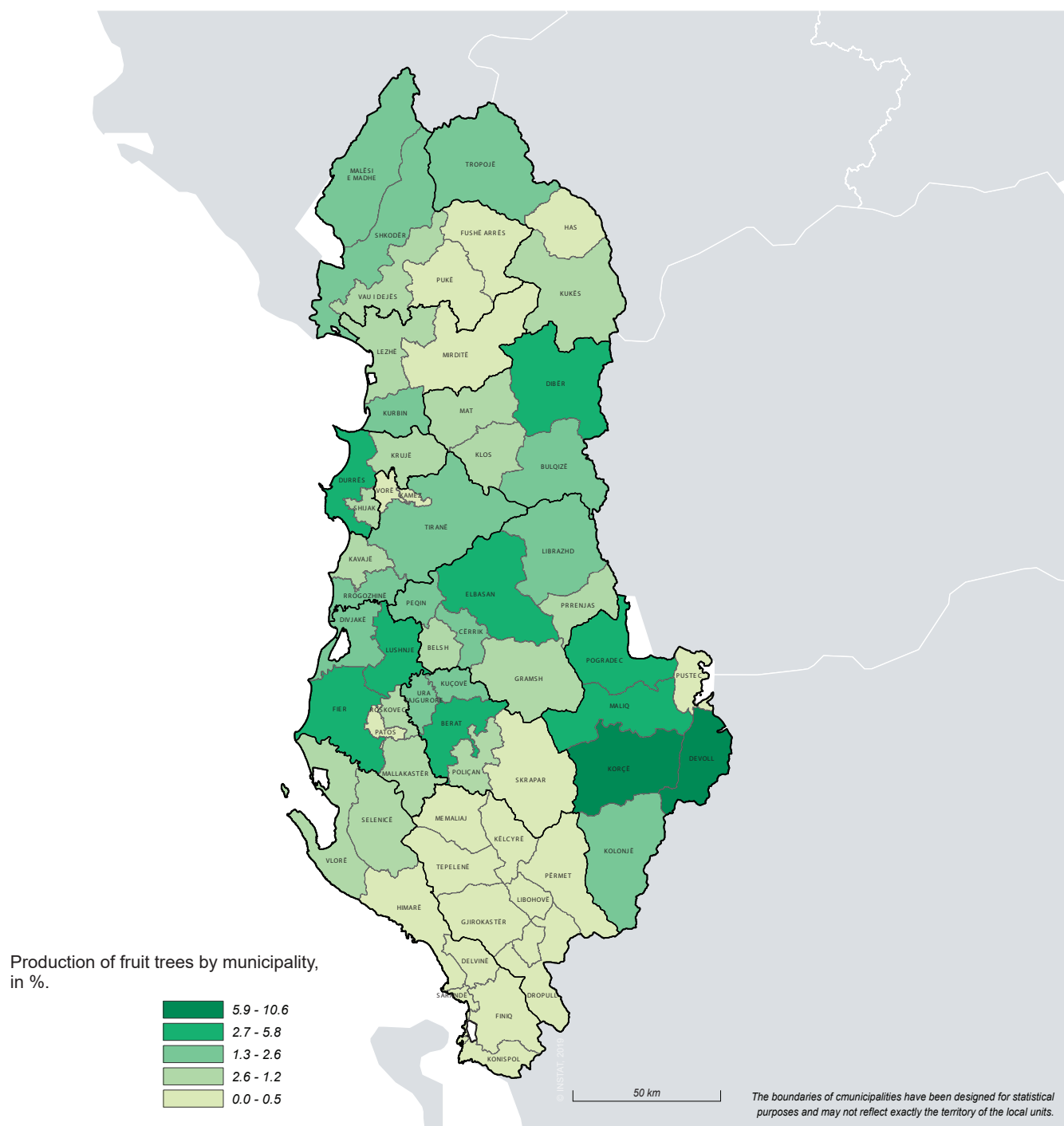
Note: Production of orchards refers to the cultivation of fruit trees in blocks and scattered trees

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab 14 /2 Kind of fruit trees by prefecture and municipality, 2018

Prefecture- Municipality	Cherries			Figs			Peaches & nectarines		
	Area Ha		Total production /TON	Area Ha		Total production /TON	Area Ha		Total production /TON
	Total	-in production		Total	-in production		Total	-in production	
Berat	409	380	3,617	972	949	8,779	188	181	2,625
Berat	181	164	1,758	917	896	6,972	60	55	709
Urë Vajgurore	40	35	601	9	9	944	32	31	606
Kuçovë	22	22	258	19	16	438	72	70	995
Çorovodë	89	84	254	7	7	20	10	10	68
Poliçan	77	75	746	21	21	406	15	15	247
Dibër	441	383	3,838	0	0	385	10	10	313
Bulqizë	55	47	356	0	0	0	0	0	65
Dibër	366	317	3,276	0	0	0	7	7	89
Mat	11	10	150	0	0	165	1	1	90
Klos	9	9	55	0	0	220	2	2	70
Durrës	14	13	309	24	23	837	49	46	693
Durrës	10	10	210	5	5	373	13	13	324
Shijak	1	1	67	3	2	377	21	18	227
Krujë	3	2	32	16	16	87	15	15	142
Elbasan	344	325	3,402	129	126	2,683	303	246	4,574
Peqin	7	5	76	27	25	173	85	68	1,169
Belsh	1	1	16	39	39	388	16	16	318
Elbasan	207	201	2,283	25	25	1,151	111	92	1,689
Gramsh	55	54	211	24	24	297	3	3	31
Librazhd	25	21	290	2	3	171	0	0	55
Prrenjas	16	13	236	2	0	29	0	0	21
Cërrik	33	30	290	10	10	476	87	66	1,292
Fier	404	384	1,849	221	221	3,463	447	430	6,083
Fier	3	3	113	1	1	1,455	124	121	2,591
Patos	30	30	98	0	0	84	4	4	57
Roskovec	5	5	78	3	3	395	18	17	316
Mallakastër	244	238	661	112	111	185	123	118	179
Divjakë	1	1	22	2	2	210	28	27	613
Lushnje	121	108	877	104	104	1,135	151	144	2,327
Gjirokastër	55	49	263	16	16	745	11	8	145
Gjirokastër	6	6	42	5	5	250	2	2	18
Dropull	1	1	13		0	24	0	0	5
Këlcyrë	13	10	25	0	0	100	1	0	8
Libohovë	0	12,141	13	0	0	79	0	0	8
Memaliaj	10	10	122	5	5	157	1	0	50
Përmet	16	13	18	1	1	60	5	4	32
Tepelenë	9	9	29	5	5	75	2	2	24

Korçë	482	367	3,150	0	0	174	4	4	113
Korçë	233	176	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	20
Maliq	50	44	243	0	0	4	1	1	35
Pustec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pogradec	130	84	1,405	0	0	0	2	2	46
Kolonjë	24	24	170	0	0	170	0	0	10
Devoll	46	39	282	0	0		0	0	2
Kukës	63	49	619	0	0	20	4	3	172
Has	5	5	50	0	0	0	3	2	33
Kukës	26	12	290	0	0	20	1	0	90
Tropojë	33	32	279	0	0	0	1	1	49
Lezhë	25	18	472	13	12	965	18	12	422
Kurbin	8	7	187	8	7	700	3	1	154
Lezhë	13	8	165	5	5	190	14	10	221
Mirditë	4	4	120	0	0	75	1	1	47
Shkodër	105	71	744	63	63	3,276	105	98	1,381
M.Madhe	28	15	155	0	0	940	9	9	590
Pukë	20	14	118	0	0	47	0	0	7
Shkodër	48	35	254	55	55	1,621	80	75	684
Vau i Dejës	8	6	182	9	9	660	16	14	96
Fushë-Arrëz	2	1	35	0	0	8	0	0	4
Tiranë	64	60	647	41	40	1,562	152	134	1,914
Tiranë	35	34	323	17	17	761	45	44	311
Vorë	8	8	77	3	3	87	15	13	184
Kamëz	0	0	18	0	0	44	2	2	89
Kavajë	13	13	145	20	20	361	15	13	281
Rrogozhinë	8	6	84	1	1	309	75	63	1,049
Vlorë	22	22	300	32	32	1,559	57	58	1,038
Vlorë	3	3	26	4	4	387	36	36	474
Selenicë	6	6	53	4	4	416	12	13	227
Himarë	0	0	12	5	5	250	0	0	58
Sarandë	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	10
Delvinë	2	2	75	0	0	67	6	6	149
Konispol	8	8	28	3	3	151	1	1	26
Finiq	3	3	105	16	16	275	2	2	95
Albania	2,428	2,120	19,210	1,511	1,482	24,448	1,347	1,229	19,472

Map 3. Production of fruit trees by municipality, 2018

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Albania has adequate climatic conditions that favour the production of olives. In 2018 the production of olives was 117,573 tones, with an increase of 9.04 % compared to the previous year. The Map 4 shows the percentage of olive production to total production, at municipality level. Data on olive production includes olives planted in blocks and scattered trees. The highest amount of olive production is in the lowland and coastal

areas: in the prefectures of Berat and Fier followed by Vlora. The north-eastern and south-eastern areas that have a cold climate, such as the prefectures of Kukës, Dibra and Korça, are not areas of olive cultivation. These areas are shown on the map in lighter colours. In the total olive production, 79 % is represented by olives for oil and 21 % is represented by table olives.

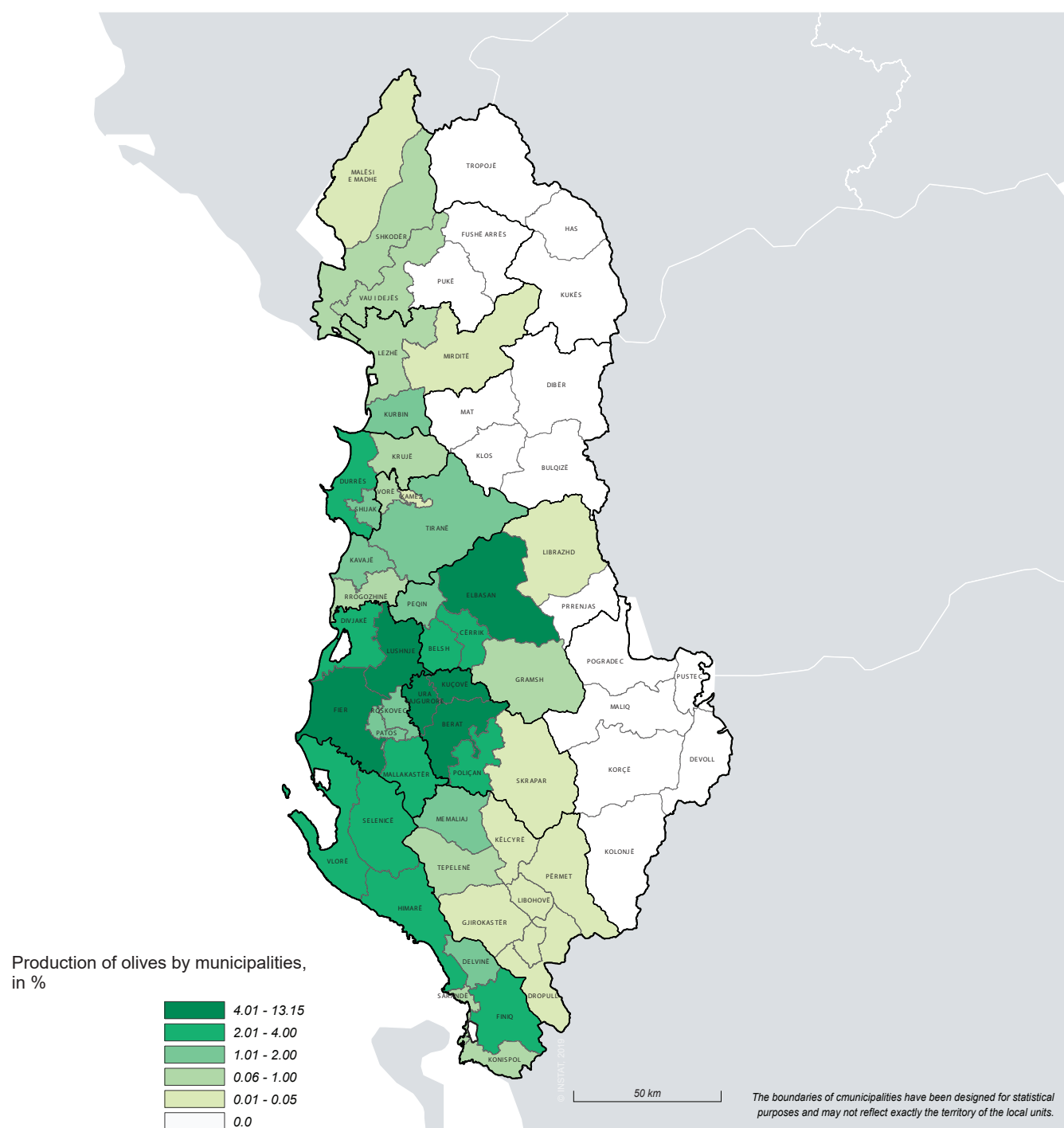
Tab. 15 Olives by prefecture and municipality, 2018

Prefecture / Municipality	Olives		Total production Tones
	Area HA Total	- in production	
Berat	10,239	9,497	37,340
Berat	4,065	3,759	15,455
Urë Vajgurore	3,556	3,450	9,910
Kuçovë	1,818	1,610	9,295
Çorovodë	99	74	55
Poliçan	701	604	2,625
Dibër	-	-	-
Bulqizë	-	-	-
Dibër	-	-	-
Mat	-	-	-
Klos	-	-	-
Durrës	2,357	2,087	5,379
Durrës	562	444	2,768
Shijak	557	428	1,549
Krujë	1238	1216	1,062
Elbasan	6,319	5,746	16,713
Peqin	1,882	1,731	1,700
Belsh	1,037	968	2,823
Elbasan	2,428	2,327	8,001
Gramsh	261	218	1,048
Librazhd	9	4	17
Prrenjas	-	-	-
Cërrik	703	497	3,124
Fier	15,547	13,896	31,496
Fier	4,384	3,752	7,421
Patos	2,007	1,946	1,888
Roskovec	1,694	1,664	2,288
Mallakastër	3,627	2,959	3,724
Divjakë	497	451	3,036
Lushnje	3,338	3,124	13,139
Gjirokastër	1,142	803	2,522
Gjirokastër	18	6	25
Dropull	-	-	5
Këlcyrë	14	5	6
Libohovë	5	5	20
Memaliaj	873	670	1882
Përmet	54	16	54
Tepelenë	178	102	530

Prefecture / Municipality	Olives		Total production Tones
	Total	- in production	
Korçë	-	-	-
Korçë	-	-	-
Maliq	-	-	-
Pustec	-	-	-
Pogradec	-	-	-
Kolonjë	-	-	-
Devoll	-	-	-
Kukës	-	-	-
Has	-	-	-
Kukës	-	-	-
Tropojë	-	-	-
Lezhë	441	338	2,363
Kurbini	255	237	1,691
Lezhë	185	100	670
Mirditë	1	1	2
Shkodër	1,397	648	1,100
M.Madhe	411	-	24
Pukë	-	-	-
Shkodër	660	548	836
Vau i Dejës	326	101	240
Fushë-Arrëz	-	-	-
Tiranë	4,865	4,012	5,637
Tiranë	2,941	2,747	2,279
Vorë	752	631	1,011
Kamëz	5	1	32
Kavajë	402	293	1,252
Rrogozhinë	765	340	1,063
Vlorë	10,198	9,350	15,023
Vlorë	3,300	3,050	3,743
Selenicë	1,692	1,350	2,533
Himarë	2,068	2,060	3,410
Sarandë	228	220	240
Delvinë	1,057	974	1,430
Konispol	520	479	1,173
Finiq	1,334	1,217	2,494
Albania	52,505	46,378	117,573

Note: Production of olives refers cultivation in blocs and also of scattered trees

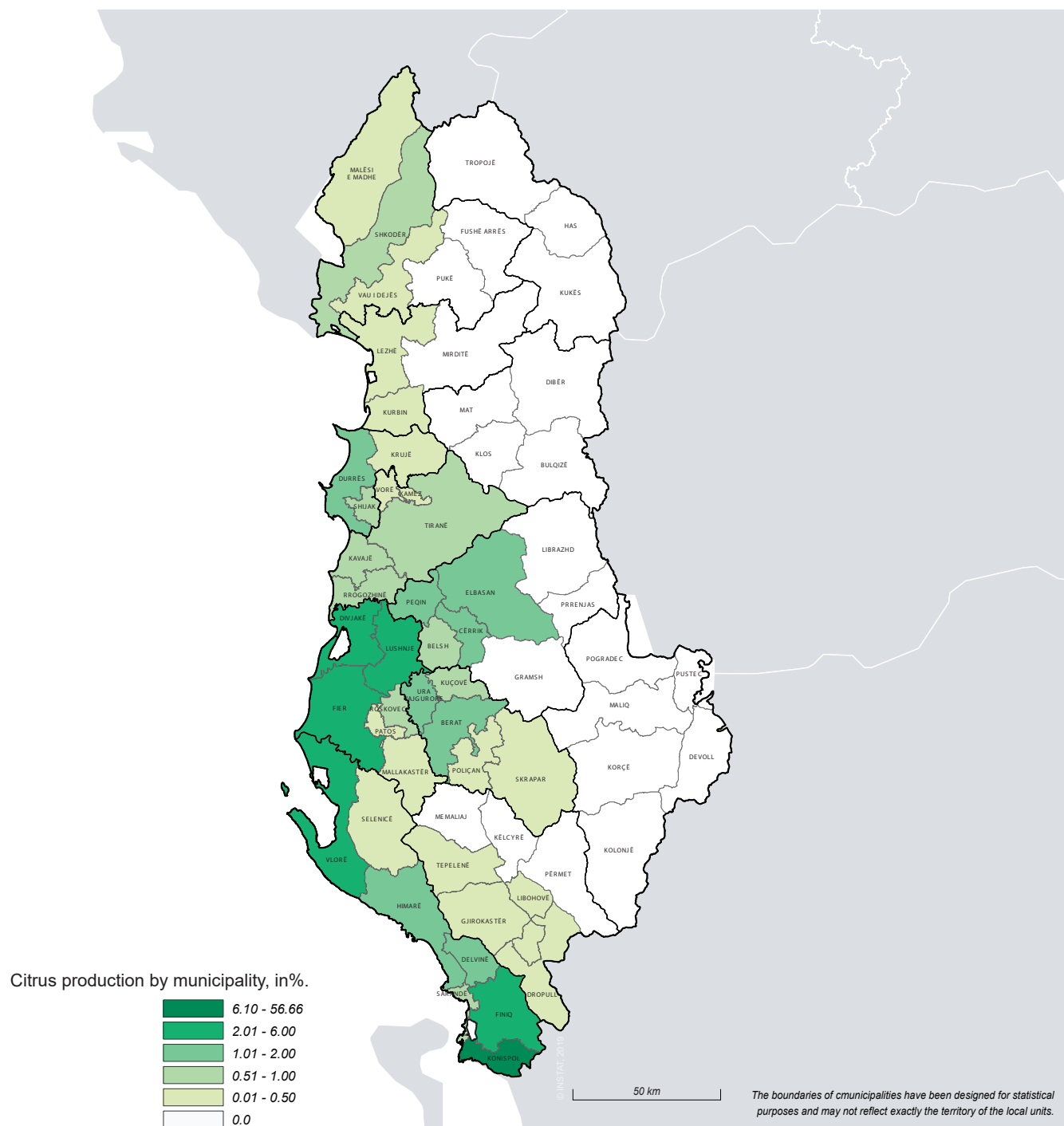
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Map 4. Production of olives by municipality, 2018

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

The production of citrus in 2018 has increased by 10.88% compared to 2017. In the citrus group, mandarins make up the largest share presented with 67.99%. The Map 5 shows the percentage of citrus production to total production, at municipality level. The Vlora prefecture produces 68.91% of citrus fruits.

Map 5. Production of citrus by municipality, 2018



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab. 16 Citrus by prefecture and municipality 2018

Prefecture / Municipality	Citrus			Mandarin			Orange		
	Area Ha		Production Ton	Area Ha		Production Ton	Area Ha		Production Ton
	Total	- In production		Total	- In production		Total	- In production	
Berat	85	54	1,735	67	42	952	13	9	597
Berat	10	7	550	4	3	265	5	3	230
Urë Vajgurore	61	38	770	55	33	562	4	4	147
Kuçovë	12	7	355	6	4	105	4	2	195
Çorovodë	2	2	9	2	2	9	0	0	0
Poliçan	0	0	51	0	0	11	0	0	25
Dibër	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulqizë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibër	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durrës	29	29	1,373	9.4	9.4	396	13	12.0	619
Durrës	20	20	781	5.8	5.8	208	9	8.5	370
Shijak	9	9	404	3.6	3.6	135	4	3.5	168
Krujë	0	0	188	0.0	0.0	53	0	0.0	81
Elbasan	57	47	2,313	10	8	361	41	36	1,477
Peqin	27	23	700	9	7	200	15	13	420
Belsh	8	7	336	1	0	30	5	5	228
Elbasan	3	2	712	0	0	102	3	2	329
Gramsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Librazhd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prrenjas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cërrik	18	15	565	0	0	29	18	15	501
Fier	228	195	6,672	85	67	1,711	108	99	3,592
Fier	37	34	2355	13	12	641	22	20	1367
Patos	0	0	139	0	0	46	0	0	73
Roskovec	6	4	286	4	2	21	2	2	216
Mallakastër	0	0	24	0	0	5	0	0	14
Divjakë	38	35	1216	9	8	229	22	22	725
Lushnje	148	122	2652	59	46	768	62	55	1197
Gjirokastrë	2	2	26.9	0	0	2.4	2	2	21.5
Gjirokastrë	0	0	5.0	0	0	1.0	0	0	3.0
Dropull	0	0	3.0	0	0	0.8	0	0	1.5
Këlcyrë	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Libohovë	0	0	3.0	0	0	0.5	0	0	1.5
Memaliaj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Përmet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tepelenë	2	2	16	0	0	0	2	2	16
Korçë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korçë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maliq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pustec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pogradec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolonjë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devoll	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Prefecture / Municipality	Citrus			Mandarin			Orange		
	Area Ha		Production Ton	Area Ha		Production Ton	Area Ha		Production Ton
	Total	- In production		Total	- In production		Total	- In production	
Kukës	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Has	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kukës	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tropojë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lezhë	12	11	326	9	9	111	3	2	163
Kurbin	2	2	207	1	1	34	1	1	131
Lezhë	10	9	119	8	8	77	2	1	32
Mirditë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shkodër	25	16	400	22	13	295	2	2	80
M.Madhe	1	0	7	1	0	5	0	0	0
Pukë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shkodër	20	15	349	18	12	262	2	2	71
Vau i Dejës	4	1	44	4	1	28	0	0	9
Fushë-Arrëz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiranë	36	20	1,300	19	11	480	13	8	506
Tiranë	8	3	249	4	3	102	3	0	75
Vorë	3	2	192	2	1	53	1	1	78
Kamëz	0	0	65	0	0	13	0	0	23
Kavajë	7	2	438	4	1	172	3	1	158
Rrogozhinë	18	13	356	9	7	140	7	6	172
Vlorë	930	723	31,354	853	652	26,624	63	59	3,723
Vlorë	50	40	2375	34	24	646	11	11	1505
Selenicë	0	0	85	0	0	2	0	0	51
Himarë	17	14	864	4	1	61	8	8	592
Sarandë	7	7	340	6	6	233	1	1	72
Delvinë	45	20	850	31	6	480	13	13	250
Konispol	796	634	25780	766	610	24861	26	22	781
Finiq	16	9	1060	12	5	341	4	4	472
Albania	1,404	1,096	45,499	1,074	811	30,933	257	227	10,779

Note: Production of citrus refers to cultivation in blocks and scattered trees

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Data source

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Definitions

Land use

The total area of the agricultural economic unit is the entirety of the territory composed of the sum of the utilized agriculture area (UAA) and the area of the other land.

Utilized agricultural area composed by:

- arable land.
- permanent crops.
- kitchen gardens and
- permanent grasslands.

Arable land

Arable land is a regularly ploughed or tilled land, 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, crops are changed annually, but they can also be multiannual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grasslands, 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). These main crops (primary) normally have a greater economic value than the other cultures and occupy the land for the most of the year. Main crops are wheat, spring cultures like grain maize, potatoes, legumes, industrial plants, alfalfa, etc.

Kitchen gardens

Areas devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the farmer and his household, usually separate from the rest of the arable land, and recognizable as kitchen gardens.

Permanent crops

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

Permanent grassland

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

Other land is composed of:

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

Forest area

A forest is an area larger than 1 dunam and occupied by trees in a group formation, which cover more than 30 % of the area and can potentially reach heights of over 3 m. It represents a complex and multifunctional ecosystem, with impact on the surrounding environment.

Unutilized agricultural area

An unutilized agricultural area is an area previously used as arable land, which has not been used in the past two or more years, for economic, social or any other reason.

Non-agriculture area

Non-agricultural area is the land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rocks, etc.

Harvest year

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

Cultivated area

Cultivated area corresponds to the total sown area for the production of a specific agricultural culture in a given year, without including damaged areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). A cultivated area includes areas of primary and secondary crops.

Production area in permanent crops

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



13. LIVESTOCK

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, such as meat, milk, eggs, honey. Livestock covers all domestic animals, regardless of the age and location or purpose of the growth. This category includes animals like: Cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, equidae, poultry, bees.

Number of heads. Referring to the structure of livestock in cattle unit, the cattle make up the largest number of heads with 46.7 % of the total number. Sheep and goats are 30.3 %, pigs 6.3 %, poultry 9.3 % and equidae 7.4 % of the total number of heads of livestock unit. The prefecture with the highest number of breeding cattle is Fier with 14.7 %. Gjirokastër is the prefecture with the lowest number of breeding cattle with 4.2 % of the total number of cattle.

The prefectures with the highest number of breeding sheep are Vlorë with 18.6 %, Gjirokastër and Fier with 14.6 % and 14.4 % respectively. Lezhë is the prefecture with the lowest number of breeding sheep and goats,

with 1.8 % of the total number of heads.

The prefecture with the highest number of breeding goats is Vlorë with 14.7 %. Durrës is the prefecture which has the lowest number of breeding goats with 2.3 % of the total number of heads.

The highest concentration of breeding pigs in the prefecture of Lezhë with 35.9 % and Shkodër with 27.0 %. Gjirokastër is the prefecture which has lowest number of breeding pigs with 0.7 % of the total number of heads.

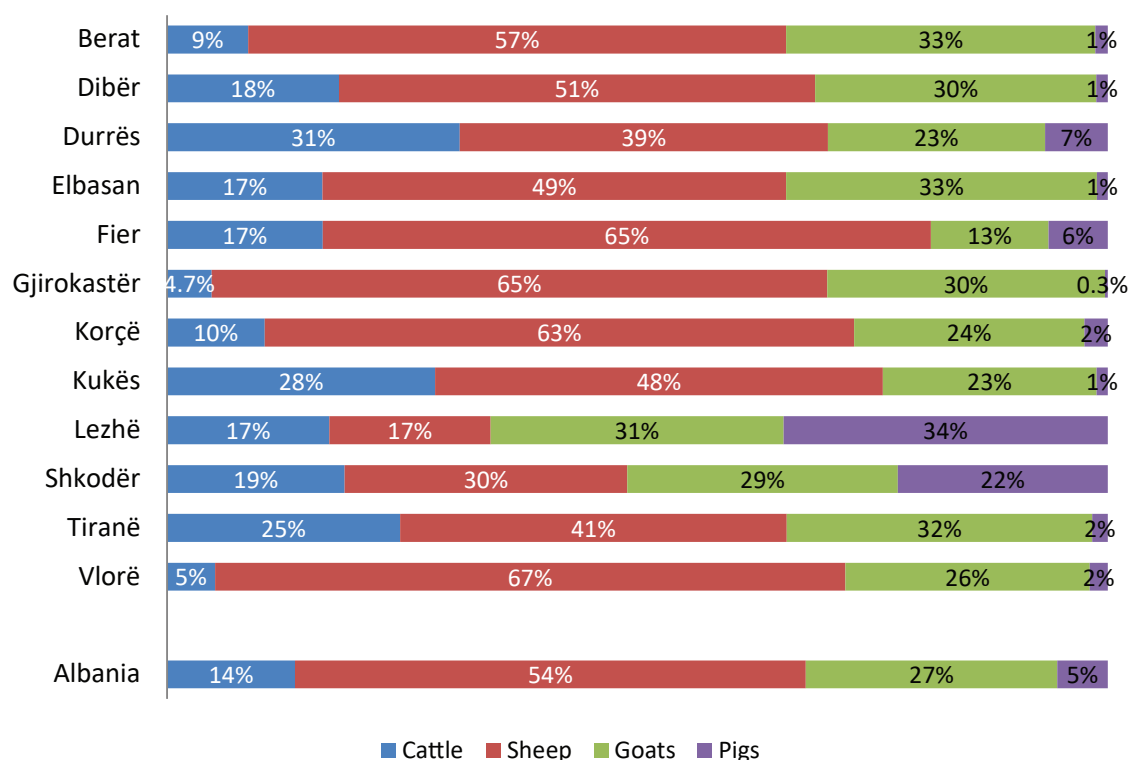
The prefectures with the largest number of poultry are Durrës with 22.9 % and Fier with 21.3 %. Kukës is the prefecture which has the smallest number of poultry with 1.5 % of the total number of poultry.

The activity of farmers in some areas of the country is developing in terms of breeding bees. The prefecture with the largest number of beehives is the southeast area of country. Korçë holds the top spot with 17.2 % of the total number of beehives. Durrës is the smallest representative prefecture with only 4.0 % of the total number of beehives in the country.

Tab. 1 Livestock number by prefecture (in 000 heads)

Years		Prefecture												
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	Albania
2017	Livestock	Cattle	26	44	29	59	69	20	43	41	33	43	24	475
		Cows	18	32	21	41	48	14	35	28	23	33	22	349
		Sheep	161	121	40	179	272	255	67	34	72	76	353	1,926
		Milk sheep	121	97	34	117	163	224	208	47	23	56	257	1,407
		Goats	93	70	22	116	53	132	99	34	61	65	130	933
		Milk goats	70	57	19	87	42	97	80	26	43	50	100	717
		Pigs	4	3	6	4	24	2	9	2	66	51	3	180
		Equidae	9	8	2	13	11	7	15	5	1	4	7	89
	Poultry	Total	657	305	1,702	937	1,580	174	338	121	256	698	687	7,835
		Laying hens	444	276	867	548	657	144	278	100	192	577	429	4,820
2018	Beehives		19	20	12	25	18	26	51	20	15	31	22	290
	Livestock	Cattle	24	44	29	56	69	20	42	41	33	42	26	467
		Cows	17	32	21	39	48	14	34	29	23	32	22	343
		Sheep	162	122	36	167	268	272	252	68	33	67	348	1,864
		Milk sheep	122	98	31	109	161	204	205	49	23	51	258	1,366
		Goats	93	72	21	112	52	123	98	32	60	64	135	917
		Milk goats	70	57	19	83	42	91	80	26	41	49	97	699
		Pigs	4	3	6	4	26	1	10	2	66	50	3	184
		Equidae	9	8	2	13	11	7	15	5	1	4	6	88
	Poultry	Total	657	310	1,911	927	1,785	171	498	122	257	699	596	8,362
		Laying hens	444	284	930	534	667	148	307	105	193	583	465	4,963
2019	Beehives		19	21	11	25	19	24	49	20	15	31	23	285

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig. 1 Livestock structure by prefecture, 2018

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Livestock Production

Milk production. In 2018, the total production of milk is 1,144,353 tonnes. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 85.1 %, sheep milk 7.4 % and goat milk 7.5 %. Production of *Cow Milk* in 2018 is 973,526 tonnes or 1.0 % less compared to 2017. Milk yield per cow on the country level is 2,960 Kg per head. Fier has the highest productivity yield with 4,100 Kg per head, while Gjirokastrë has the lowest yield with 1,852 Kg per head.

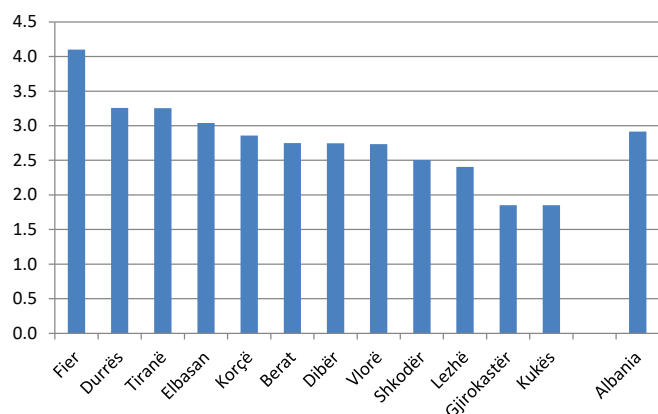
Production of *Sheep Milk* in 2018 is 2.5 % less than in 2017. Productivity per sheep on the country level is 61, 8 Kg per head. Durrës has the highest milk yield of milk with average yield 106, 9 Kg per head.

Goat's milk production for the year 2018 is 0.9 % less than the year 2015. Milk yield per goat in country level is 123.1 Kg per head. Prefecture with higher productivity for the year 2018 is Durrës, the average yield per head is 181.2 Kg. The prefecture with the lowest yield is Dibër with 101.3 Kg per head.

Tab. 2 Livestock products by prefecture, 2017 - 2018 (Tonnes)

Prefecture	Milk		Meat		Eggs (000 pieces)		Honey		Wool	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Berat	66,128	63,160	10,252	10,222	72,076	72,095	180	196	286	269
Dibër	75,014	76,195	9,331	9,582	32,000	29,020	122	135	217	215
Durrës	75,680	74,123	7,778	8,107	239,250	241,000	119	125	99	99
Elbasan	144,515	141,914	17,377	17,889	75,494	75,812	368	396	422	422
Fier	212,885	215,296	29,296	29,622	82,846	85,066	306	324	495	499
Gjirokastrë	42,722	41,670	8,697	8,909	15,197	14,493	179	342	360	395
Korçë	120,427	119,217	15,385	15,138	33,874	39,870	668	601	320	379
Kukës	59,291	58,351	7,279	6,567	11,846	15,017	234	253	116	115
Lezhë	61,043	61,086	10,152	10,231	22,006	22,114	129	135	65	67
Shkodër	92,165	90,085	12,293	12,050	103,005	104,170	344	487	121	116
Tiranë	118,899	114,849	12,909	12,355	64,304	69,650	243	269	162	148
Vlorë	87,518	88,408	20,538	20,704	59,190	59,201	722	674	460	607
Albania	1,156,286	1,144,353	161,286	161,373	811,088	827,508	3,614	3,937	3,123	3,331

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Fig.2 Cow's milk yield by prefecture, 2018 (000 kg)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Meat live weight

Meat live weight production in 2018 is 161,372 tonnes or 0.1 % higher compared to 2017. Meat production structure for the year 2018 is: bovine 43.0 %, sheep and goats 35.0 %, pigs 10.0 % and poultry 12.0 %. The prefectures with the highest live weight yield in 2018 is Fier with 18.4 %, followed by Vlorë with 12.8 %. Prefecture with the lowest productivity on meat live weight production is Kukës with 4.1 % of the total production.

Production of eggs

The production of eggs in 2018 has had an increase of approximately 2.0 % compared to 2017. The prefecture with the highest production of eggs over the years is Durrës with 29.1 % of the total production. Kukës and Gjirokastër are the prefectures with the lowest production of eggs with 1.8 % of the total production respectively.

Production of honey

In 2018, honey production has increased by 8.9 % compared with 2017. The prefectures with the highest productivity for 2018 are Vlorë with 17.1 % and Korçë with 15.3 % of the total production. The prefecture with the lowest production is Durrës with 3.2 % of the total production.

Tab. 3 Livestock number by prefecture and municipality, 2018 (000 heads)

Prefecture /Municipalities	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Bees
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
Berat	24	17	162	122	93	70	4	0	9	657	19
Berat	4	3	22	18	20	17	0	0	3	254	3
Urë Vajgurore	9	6	39	26	7	4	1	0	2	163	3
Kuçovë	5	3	22	17	13	10	3	0	2	139	3
Çorovodë	4	3	54	42	41	30	0	-	2	65	11
Poličan	3	2	25	19	13	10	0	0	1	35	0
Dibër	44	32	122	98	72	57	3	0	8	310	21
Bulqizë	9	6	15	12	10	8	-	-	2	55	4
Dibër	17	12	66	53	33	27	0	0	5	130	13
Mat	10	7	26	21	15	11	3	0	1	68	3
Klos	9	7	15	12	14	12	-	-	1	57	2
Durrës	29	21	36	31	21	19	6	1	2	1,911	11
Durrës	15	10	23	19	7	6	4	0	1	997	5
Shijak	4	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	90	1
Krujë	10	7	10	8	14	12	2	0	1	824	5
Elbasan	56	39	167	109	112	83	4	0	13	927	25
Peqin	7	5	13	8	9	7	0	0	1	228	2
Belsh	5	4	15	10	3	2	1	0	1	86	3
Elbasan	17	12	31	20	32	24	1	0	4	285	7
Gramsh	7	5	51	33	32	24	1	0	2	95	5
Librazhd	9	6	27	18	19	14	0	0	2	77	3
Prenjas	6	3	19	12	12	8	-	-	1	53	2
Cërrik	6	4	12	8	5	4	1	0	1	103	4
Fier	69	48	268	161	52	42	26	2	11	1,785	19
Fier	19	14	135	65	20	17	10	1	3	640	8
Patos	2	1	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	26	1
Roskovec	6	4	20	10	3	2	0	0	1	59	1
Mallakastër	3	2	25	19	16	13	-	-	2	94	3
Divjakë	16	11	41	31	4	3	6	1	1	254	1
Lushnje	24	16	42	34	8	6	9	1	4	711	5
Gjirokastër	20	14	272	204	123	91	1	0	7	171	24
Gjirokastër	6	4	78	59	24	19	0	0	1	32	6
Dropull	2	1	18	13	6	4	-	-	0	30	3
Këlcyrë	1	1	27	22	17	14	0	0	1	15	2
Libohovë	2	1	22	17	6	5	0	0	0	9	3
Memaliaj	3	2	44	32	21	13	-	-	2	58	3
Përmet	2	1	16	12	21	17	0	0	1	13	5
Tepelenë	5	3	67	49	26	19	0	0	1	15	3
Korçë	42	34	252	205	98	80	10	1	15	498	49
Korçë	9	7	69	56	14	10	5	1	3	249	12
Maliq	10	8	74	60	19	15	2	0	3	104	8
Pustec	2	1	5	3	2	2	0	-	1	5	1
Pogradec	9	7	52	39	27	22	1	0	4	83	11
Kolonjë	8	7	33	29	29	25	-	-	2	24	11
Devoll	4	3	19	16	7	6	1	0	3	34	7
Kukës	41	29	68	49	32	26	2	0	5	122	20
Has	10	7	4	3	7	6	-	-	0	43	5
Kukës	17	13	42	36	17	14	-	-	3	41	7
Tropojë	13	9	22	11	8	6	2	0	2	38	7
Lezhë	33	23	33	23	60	41	66	3	1	257	15
Kurbín	11	8	6	4	14	10	12	1	0	90	2
Lezhë	18	12	18	13	20	13	43	2	0	117	8
Mirditë	4	3	9	6	26	17	11	0	1	50	5
Shkodër	42	32	67	51	64	49	50	3	4	699	31
Bashkia M.Madhe	7	5	15	10	17	13	9	0	1	230	7
Bashkia Pukë	4	3	6	5	13	9	4	0	0	27	4
Bashkia Shkodër	18	13	28	21	14	11	16	1	1	289	12
Vau i Dejës	10	7	12	10	12	10	17	1	1	126	4
Fushë-Arrëz	3	3	6	5	9	6	3	0	0	27	4

Prefecture /Municipalities	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Bees
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
Tiranë	42	33	69	56	55	44	3	0	6	596	23
Tiranë	21	17	31	25	35	29	1	0	3	264	12
Vorë	3	2	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	32	2
Kamëz	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	30	2
Kavajë	8	7	15	12	6	5	-	-	2	94	3
Rrogozhinë	7	4	19	15	11	8	1	0	1	176	4
Vlorë	26	22	348	258	135	97	10	1	8	430	27
Vlorë	7	7	59	37	23	18	1	0	1	187	4
Selenicë	5	5	120	91	29	18	2	0	2	87	5
Himarë	3	3	32	22	38	31	0	0	1	15	5
Sarandë	2	2	18	14	8	6	1	0	0	13	2
Delvinë	2	2	40	29	10	9	0	0	1	20	2
Konispol	4	3	48	40	14	11	5	0	2	80	4
Finiq	3	2	31	25	13	4	1	0	1	30	5
Albania	467	343	1,864	1,366	917	699	184	12	88	8,362	285

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Data source

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Methodology

The assessment on the number of animals is based on the changes for each category of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

The assessment of milk production from cows is performed based on their average annual number resulting from the changes of stock and the average yield of milk per cow. The same logic is applied for the production of milk from sheep and goats.

The assessment of meat production for each category is based on the number of slaughtered cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry and their live weight during the calendar year.

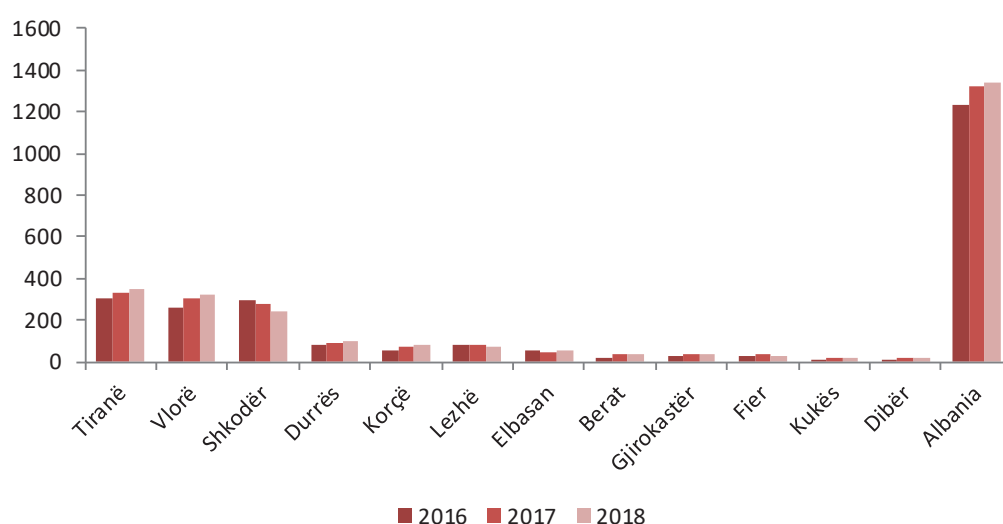


14. TOURISM

In the 2016-2018 period, arrivals of foreigners in the country were approximately 15.8 million citizens. Arrivals of foreign citizens in 2018 have increased by 25.2 % compared to 2016.

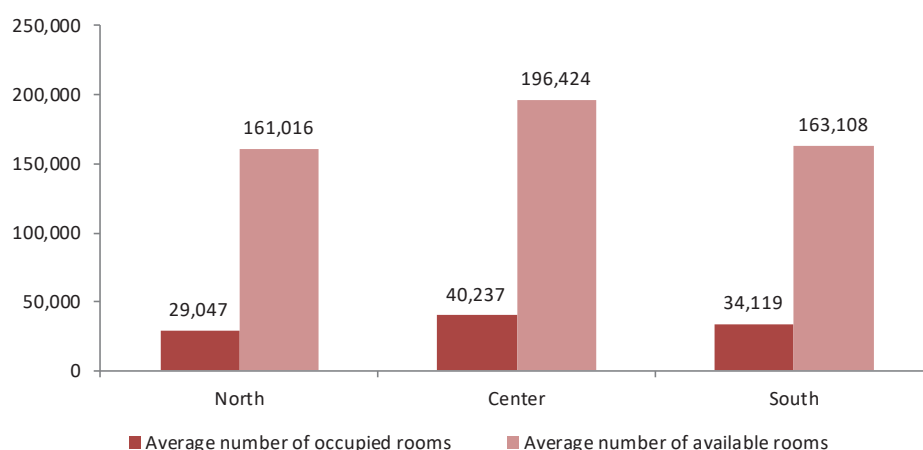
In the 2016-2018 period, on average, 1297 accommodation structures operated in the country. The number of accommodation structures has increased by 9.2 % in 2018 compared to 2016. Referring to the same period, the prefecture with the highest increase is Berat, by 81.8 %.

Fig. 1 Number of accommodation structures (hotels, motels, camps, guesthouses, mountain shelter and other structures for short-term stay) by prefecture during 2016-2018

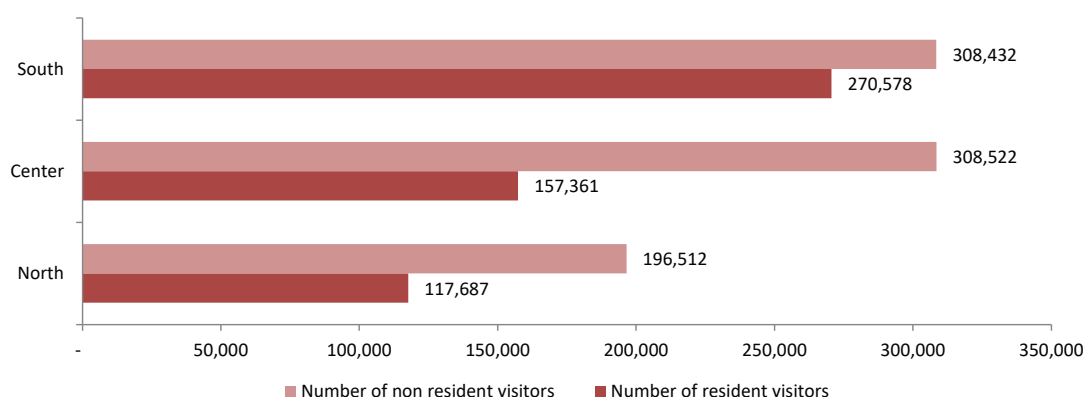


Source: INSTAT, Statistical business register

Fig. 2 Average number of available bedrooms and average number of occupied rooms by region in 2018



Source: INSTAT, Accommodation Structure Survey

Fig.3 Number of resident and non-resident visitors by region in 2018

Source: Accommodation Structure Survey

Average number of available bedplaces for visitors during 2018 is the highest in the Center region with approximately 427,585 beds. The highest rate of occupied bedplaces for 2018, is in South region by 29.8 %, followed by the regions of North and Center.

Foreign tourists account for 70.2 % of the average number of nights spent in 2018. The Center region has the highest rate of 73.3 %.

The statistical regions at level 1, 2 and 3 are defined according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Measuring Units for Statistics (NUTS) which is a uniform classification, and is used as a base for collection and processing of European Regional Statistics.

Information below includes which prefectures are in North, Centre and South region (NUTS2).

North region: Dibër; Durrës; Kukës; Lezhë; Shkodër

Center region: Elbasan; Tiranë

South region: Berat; Fier; Gjirokastër; Korçë; Vlorë

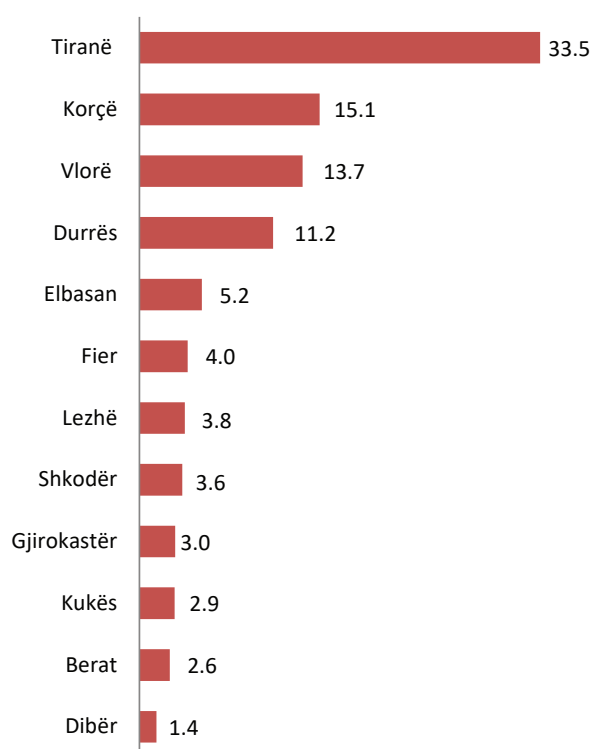
TOURISM OF HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS

Tourism Statistics of Households and Individuals provides information on “Holidays and Trips” made by all individuals 15 years old or over in Albania. Data on tourism are collected and calculated from the Survey on Tourism “Holiday and Trips”, which is a statistical survey conducted at households who are usually residents in Albania and collect information on domestic and outbound trips with or without overnight stays.

In 2018, the number of trips for personal or business purposes (within Albania) carried out by individuals residents in Albania aged 15 years old or over is estimated to be 3,677,796. Domestic trips for personal purposes are 98.2 %, while business travel for 1.8 % of domestic trips.

The most preferred destinations of domestic trips for personal or business purposes for 2018 are: Tiranë (about 33.5 %), Korçë (15.1 %), Vlorë (13.7 %) and Durrës (11, 2 %).

Fig.4 Distribution of domestic trips by destination (in %)



Source: Survey on Holidays and Trips

Table below shows that in 2018, the highest percentage of domestic trips for “Holiday and leisure” purposes were recorded in Vlorë (35.2 %), while for the category “Visiting relatives and friends” and “Business” purposes, the highest number of domestic trips has as a destination the prefecture of Tiranë.

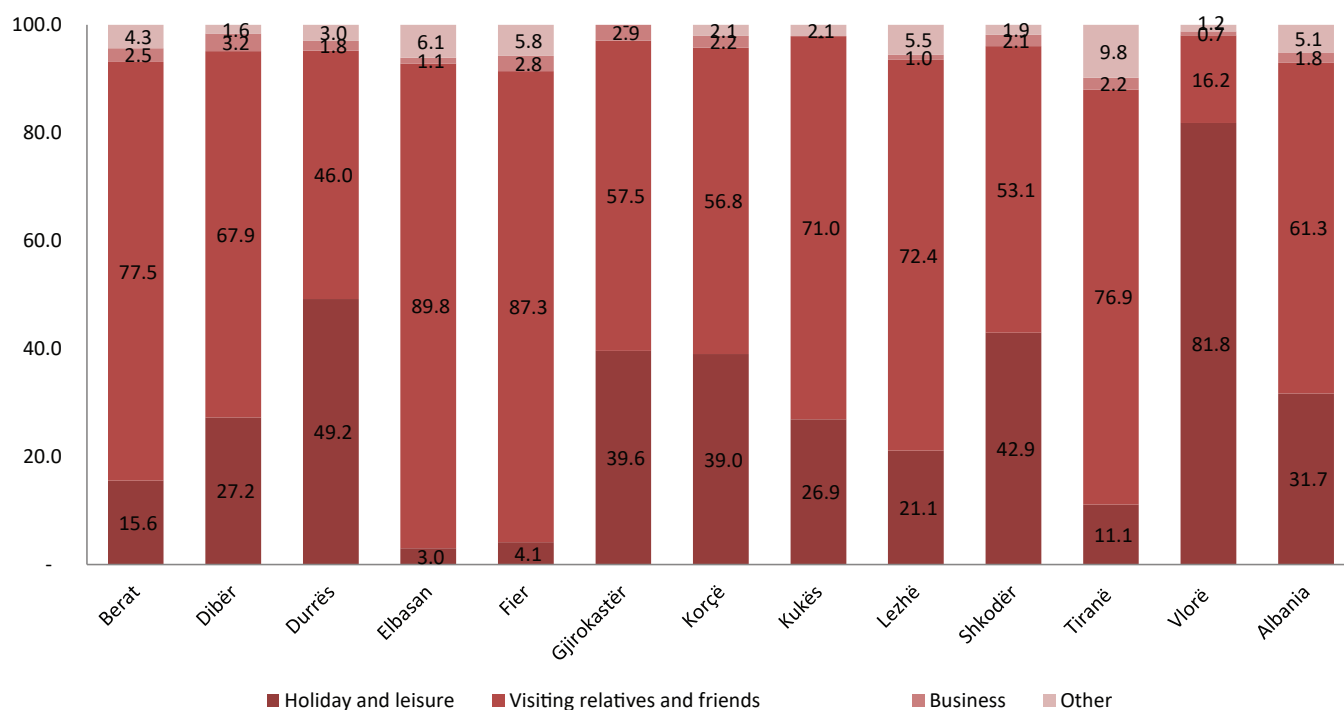
If we analyse the domestic trips made within the prefectures by purpose we note that in general are more relevant the domestic trips made for “Holiday and leisure” as well as “Visiting relatives and friends”.

Tab.1 Distribution of domestic trips in Albania by purpose and destination (in%)

Prefecture	Holiday and leisure	Visiting relatives and friends	Business	Other	Total
Berat	1.3	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.6
Dibër	1.2	1.6	2.5	0.5	1.4
Durrës	17.4	8.4	11	6.6	11.2
Elbasan	0.5	7.6	3	6.2	5.2
Fier	0.5	5.7	6.1	4.5	4
Gjirokastrë	3.7	2.8	4.8	-	3
Korçë	18.5	14	17.7	6.1	15.1
Kukës	2.5	3.4	-	1.2	2.9
Lezhë	2.5	4.5	2.1	4.1	3.8
Shkodër	4.9	3.1	4	1.3	3.6
Tiranë	11.7	42	39.8	64.1	33.5
Vlorë	35.2	3.6	5.5	3.3	13.7

Source: Survey on Holidays and Trips

Fig.5 Distribution of domestic trips by purpose and prefectures (in %)



Source: Survey on Holidays and Trips

Data source

- Accommodation structure survey, INSTAT
- Movement of citizens, Administrative data are provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (State Police)
- Statistical business register
- Survey on Holidays and Trips, INSTAT

Definitions

Accommodation structures

The space of observation in accommodation statistics includes all tourists accommodation establishment providing, as a paid service, short-term short-stay accommodation services.

Number of available bedrooms

A bedroom is an accommodation establishment or dwelling is a unit formed by one room or group of rooms which are rented by tourists as a whole. The number of existing rooms is the number that the establishment has available to accommodate guests.

Number of beds: in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request

Visitors: A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than employment by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourist trips.

Resident: A person who has lived in that country for more than 12 consecutive months

Non-Resident: A person who has lived in that country less than 12 consecutive months

Number of nights spent: A night-stay is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment

Occupancy rate of bedrooms: in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of bedrooms used during the reference period (i.e. the sum of the bedrooms in use per day) by the total number of bedrooms available during the reference period (i.e.

the sum of bedrooms available per day). The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage

Occupancy rate of bed places: in the reference period is obtained by dividing the total number of overnight stays during the reference period by the number of the bed places on offer (i. e. excluding extra beds) and the number of days when the bed places are actually available for use (net of seasonal closures and other temporary closures) during the reference period. The result is multiplied by 100 to express the occupancy rate as a percentage.

Tourism statistics (Demand side)

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

Visitor: A traveller taking a trip to a destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than one year (otherwise migrant), for any main purpose (business, leisure, other personal purposes).

Tourist: A visitor whose trip includes at least one overnight stay but less than one year in a place of rest outside their usual environment.

– Possible purpose: business (excl. if employed by a person residing in place visited); leisure; other personal;

– This person is otherwise defined as excursionist or same-day visitor

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

Travel: Refers to the activity of travellers.

Domestic or an outbound tourism trip: refers to the travel of a visitor from the time of departure to his/her usual residence until he/she returns.

– A trip is therefore made of visits to different places

– An inbound tourism trip: refers to the travel of a visitor from the time of arriving into the country until his/her departure.

Main destination: in case of more than one destination, the trip is allocated to the place where most of nights were spent.

Main purpose of the holiday/business trip: in case of more than one (eg holidays and visiting relatives/friends), the reason in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.



15. TRANSPORT

Prefectural transport statistics are intended to determine the flows of passengers and freight both within and between the prefectures. These movements are often closely related to the levels of economic activity of these prefectures. Transport statistics rely on data that are obtained from administrative sources and cover: road transport represented by the number of vehicles per passenger and freights, maritime transport, air transport, rail transport and road accidents.

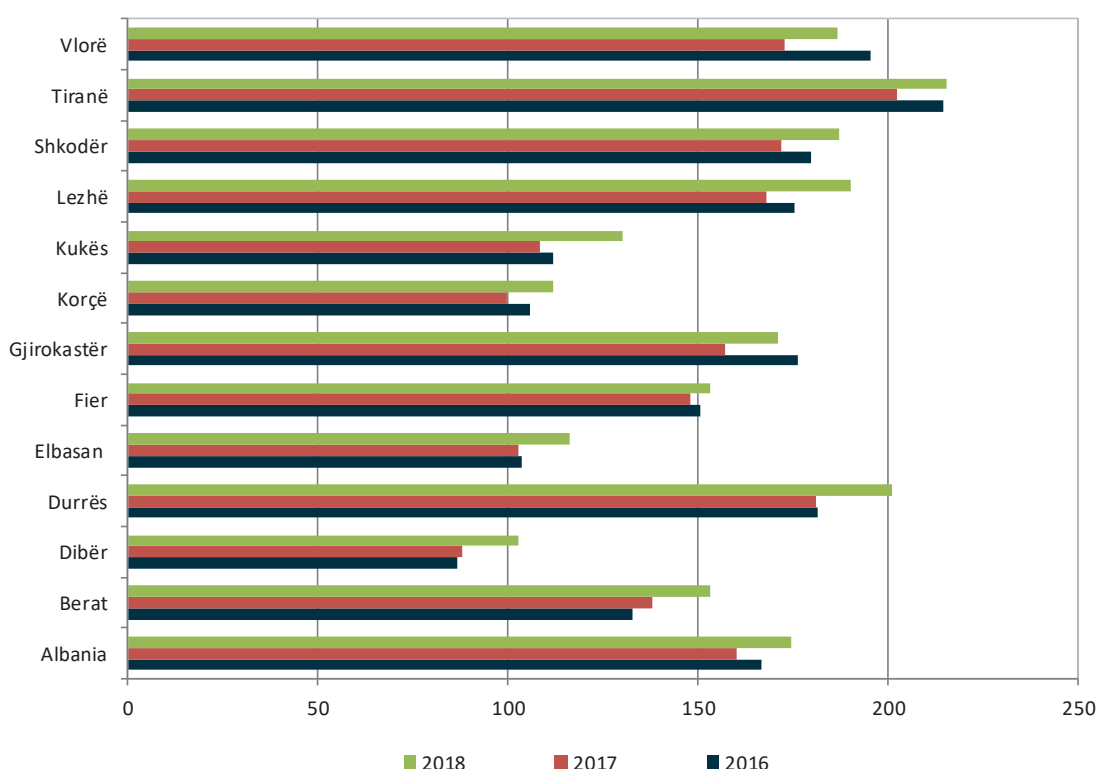
Passenger road vehicles have a geographical distribution throughout the country. As can be seen in the chart below, during the three-years 2016-2018 data, it is noticed that passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants have an increasing tendency in their number. Tiranë prefecture occupies 38.3 % of passenger vehicles for 2018, with 215 passenger vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in 2018 remaining the same compared to 2016.

During the period 2016-2018, the prefecture with the highest average increase in the number of passenger

vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants is Kukës prefecture, with an average of 10.3 % more vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants followed by Dibër prefecture with 10.1 % more vehicles per 1000 inhabitants. The prefecture with the lowest average increase in the number of passenger vehicles is Tiranë prefecture with 2.5 % more vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants. Meanwhile, for the same period, the prefecture with the highest average decrease is Gjirokastër with 2.2 % less vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants during 2016-2018. In the category "Vehicles" which refers passenger road vehicles, prefecture of Tiranë occupies 38.0 % of the vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in 2018, with 196 vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in 2018 from 195 in 2016.

During the period 2016-2018, the prefecture with the highest average number of vehicles calculated per 1,000 inhabitants is the prefecture of Kukës with 10.5 %, while the prefecture with the lowest average increase is Tiranë prefecture with 2.3 %. Meanwhile the prefecture with the highest average decrease is Gjirokastër prefecture with 2.0 %.

Fig.1 Number of passenger road vehicles by prefecture per 1,000 inhabitants, 2016-2018



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, calculations INSTAT

Road transport vehicles for goods as well as passenger road vehicles find distribution in all 12 prefectures of the country. From the chart below we can see that during 2016-2018, there has been a decrease in the number of road transport vehicles for goods per 100 inhabitants.

The prefecture of Tiranë occupies 32.8 % of the total freight vehicles for 2018 with 28.6 freight per 1,000 inhabitants in 2018.

During the period 2016-2018, the prefecture with the largest average increase in the number of freight vehicles per 1000 inhabitants is the prefecture of Berat with an average of 3.5 % more vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants followed by prefecture of Dibër and Durrës with 3.0 % more vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants. The prefecture with the lowest average increase in the number of freight vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants is the prefecture of Tirana with 0.4 % more vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants.

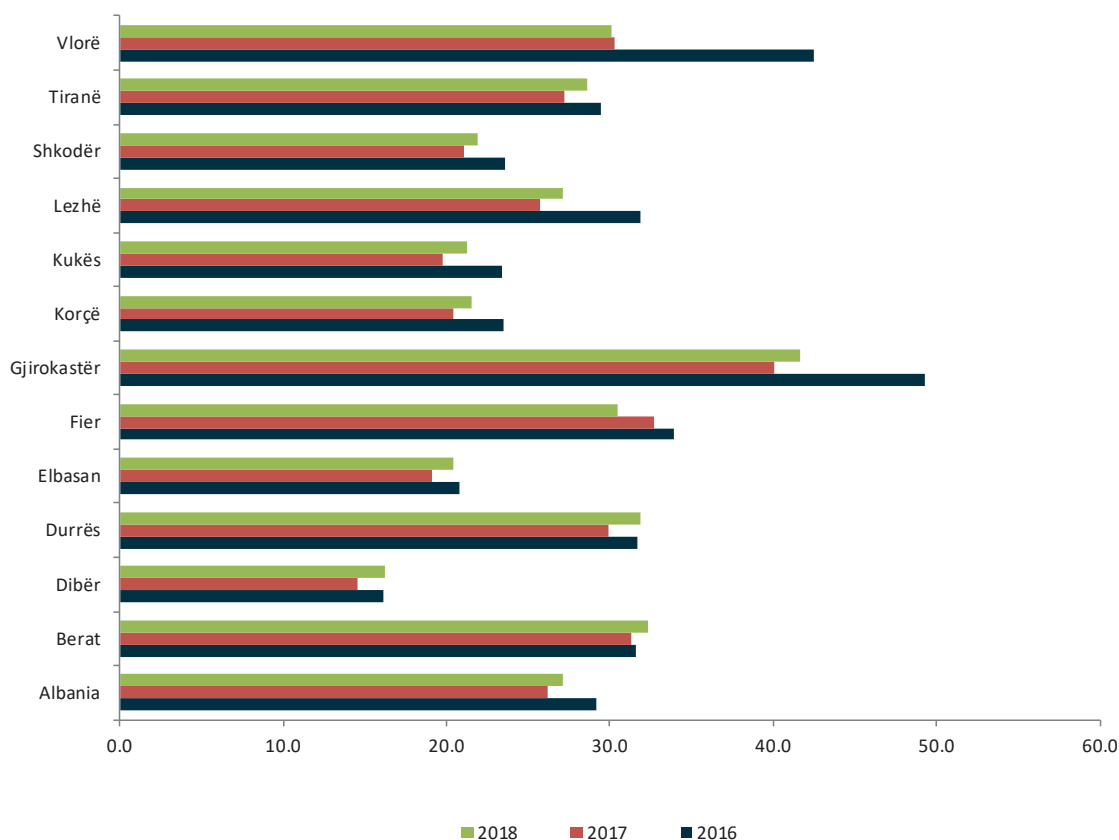
Meanwhile, within the same period, the prefecture with the highest average decrease is Gjirokaštër with 6.8 % less vehicles per 1000 inhabitants.

In the category "Trucks, Tractors and Vehicles for Special Usage", the prefecture of Tiranë accounts for 33.0 % of the vehicles of this category in 2018.

During the 2016-2018 period, the prefecture with the highest average increase for the category "Trucks, Tractors and Vehicles for Special Usage", is again Berat prefecture with 3.2 % more vehicles of this category per 1000 inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Dibër with 2.7 % more vehicles of this category for 1000 inhabitants.

The prefecture with the lowest average increase of this category is Elbasan with 1.0 % more, while the prefecture with the highest average decrease is Gjirokaštër with 7.1 % less vehicles of this category per 1,000 inhabitants.

Fig.2 Number of road transport vehicles for goods by prefecture per 1,000 inhabitants, 2016-2018



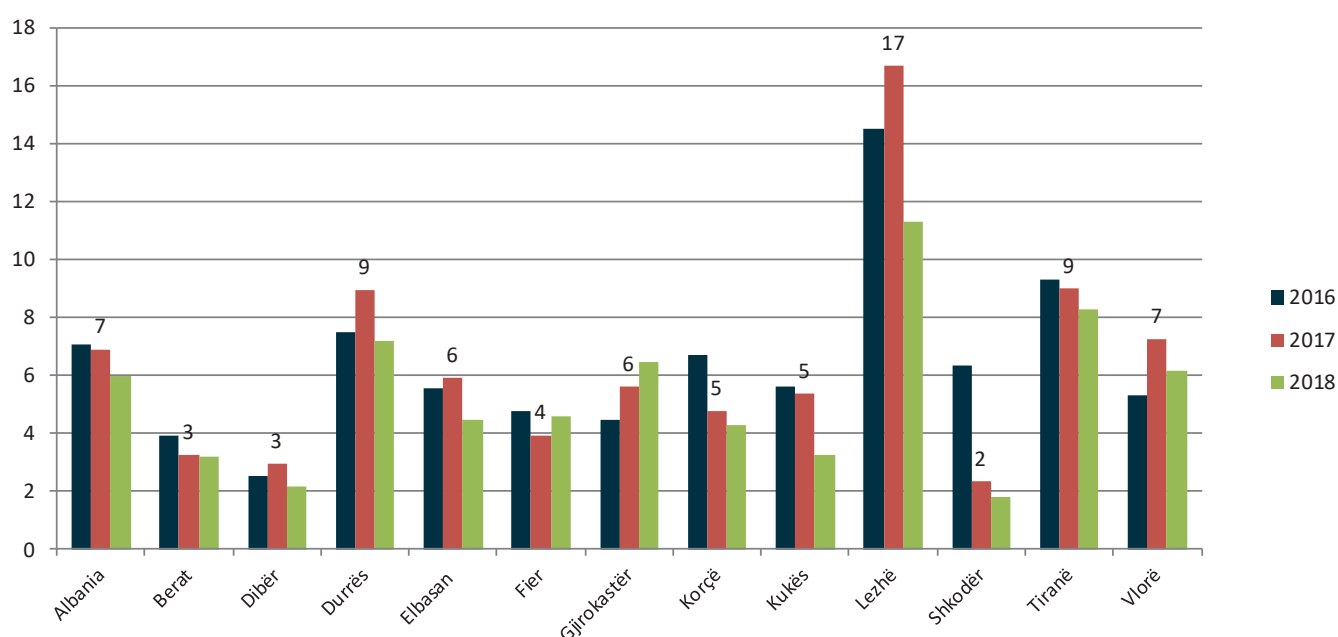
Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, calculations INSTAT

Road accidents

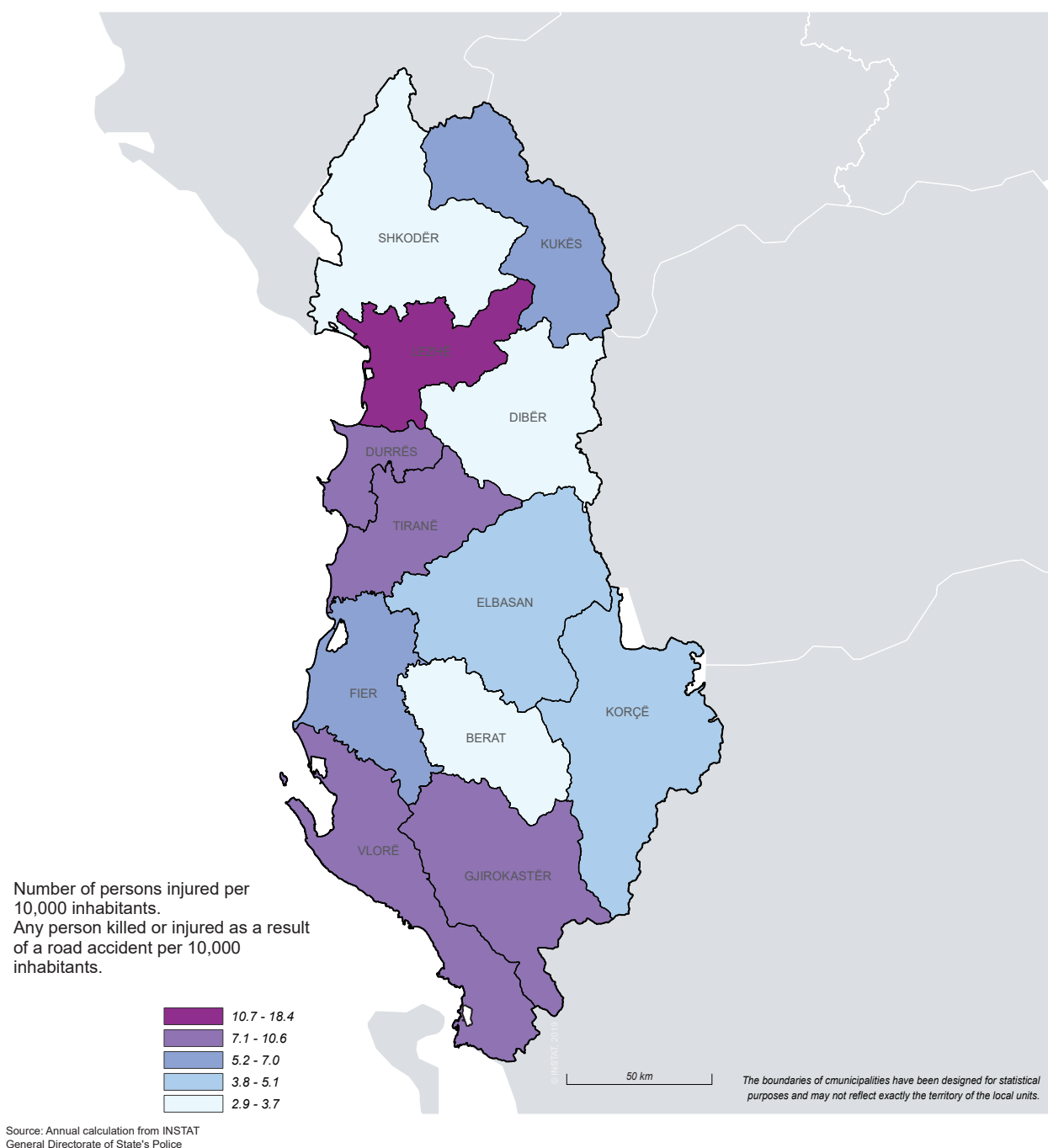
The possibilities for road accidents to happen can be associated to several factors, such as the number of kilometres traversed, the layout and quality of the road infrastructure, climatic and geographical conditions and population density. Drivers' behavior can be a cause of accidents, such as inexperience, lack of concentration, driving with a speed beyond the permitted norms, disregard of traffic rules and consumption of alcoholic beverages. In 2018, the number of road accidents at the national level has declined compared to the previous two years taken in consideration in the analysis.

Referring to the absolute number of road accidents throughout the years 2016-2018, Tirana prefecture marks the highest number of road accidents, followed by prefecture of Durrës and prefecture of Fier, while Gjirokastrë and Kukës are the prefectures with the lowest number of accidents. Considering the number of casualties per prefecture, we notice a similar trend to the number of accidents. Figure 3 shows the number of accidents per 10,000 inhabitants. In 2018, there are approximately 8 casualties per 10,000 inhabitants in Albania. The highest value of this indicator for 2018, reaches 18 injured per 10,000 inhabitants in Lezhë prefecture, while the lowest value is recorded in Dibër and Berat with 4 injured per 10,000 inhabitants.

Fig.3 Number of accidents by prefecture per 10,000 passenger road vehicles, 2016-2018



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, General Directorate of State Police, calculation INSTAT

Map 1. Persons injured in road accidents per 10,000 inhabitants, 2018

Data source

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

Definitions

Transport

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

Inventory of road means

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

Road vehicle inventory

Number of road vehicles registered on a given date in a country and licensed to use public traffic roads.

Casualty

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

Road accidents

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



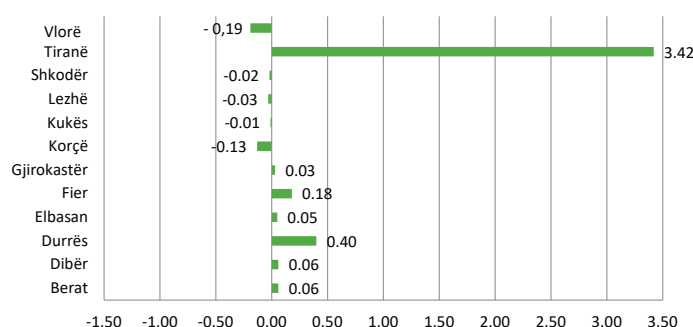
16. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In 2017, according to level 1 statistical prefectures (Republic of Albania), GDP at current prices was ALL 1,551.3 billion and has increased by 3.82 % compared to 2016.

According to statistical prefectures level 3 (Qark), the highest value in GDP was in the prefecture of Tiranë with approximately ALL 652.1 billion or 42.03 % of the total GDP. Compared to 2016, GDP at current prices increased by 8.54 %. The lowest value of GDP was in the prefecture of Kukës with ALL 25.6 billion or 1.65 % of total GDP. Compared to 2016, GDP at current prices has decreased by 0.29 %.

In 2017, the real growth rate of GDP has increased by 3.82 % compared to 2016. The contribution to the real growth rate of GDP for the level 3 statistical prefecture are presented below: the highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2017 is in the prefecture of Tiranë with + 3.42 pp, followed by prefecture of Durrës with a contribution to the real growth rate by + 0.40 pp,

Fig.1 Contribution of Prefectures to real Growth Rate of GDP for 2017 in Albania



and prefecture of Fier with a contribution to the real growth rate by + 0.18 pp.

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

Real Growth Rate of GDP

Gross Domestic Product in 2017, in comparison to 2016, increased by 3.82 % at current prices. In 2017, according to the level 3 statistical prefecture, the highest growth rate was registered in the prefecture of Tiranë where GDP in real terms has increased by 8.54 %. It was followed by prefecture of Durrës where GDP in real terms has increased by 4.09 % and by prefecture of Dibër where GDP in real terms has increased by 1.92 %.

In 2017, the lowest growth rate was registered in the prefecture of Vlorë where GDP in real terms has decreased by 3.26 %. It was followed by prefecture of Korçë where GDP in real terms has decreased by 2.22 %. The level of growth rate, for some specific years, and in some specific prefectures, depends on the individual contribution of each prefecture to the total of GDP, the structure of the branches of the economy etc. The table 2 shows the growth rates by prefecture.

Tab. 1 Main Economic Indicators, Year 2017*

Prefecture	GDP Current price	Share of AL	Contribution to real Growth Rate	GDP per capita	GDP per Capita Index (AL = 100)
	mill. ALL	%	%	thousand ALL	%
Berat	58,523	3.77	0.06	451	83.59
Dibër	49,885	3.22	0.06	405	74.95
Durrës	153,886	9.92	0.40	536	99.24
Elbasan	106,061	6.84	0.05	377	69.87
Fier	166,933	10.76	0.18	556	102.96
Gjirokastër	35,304	2.28	0.03	548	101.47
Korçë	85,451	5.51	-0.13	403	74.57
Kukës	25,643	1.65	-0.01	327	60.53
Lezhë	51,312	3.31	-0.03	401	74.31
Shkodër	80,364	5.18	-0.02	389	72.10
Tiranë	652,072	42.03	3.42	747	138.33
Vlorë	85,847	5.53	-0.19	454	84.12
Albania	1,551,281	100.00	3.82	540	100.00

*Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

Tab. 2 Growth rate of GDP

(in %)

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017*
Berat	2.02	5.45	1.42
Dibër	10.01	5.67	1.92
Durrës	7.42	3.33	4.09
Elbasan	-4.64	4.43	0.70
Fier	-5.67	-2.12	1.60
Gjirokastër	-6.80	1.16	1.45
Korçë	-0.22	6.35	-2.22
Kukës	-6.73	-2.10	-0.29
Lezhë	0.80	7.82	-0.77
Shkodër	1.62	3.09	-0.46
Tiranë	6.74	3.05	8.54
Vlorë	-1.81	9.56	-3.26
Albania	2.22	3.31	3.82

* Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

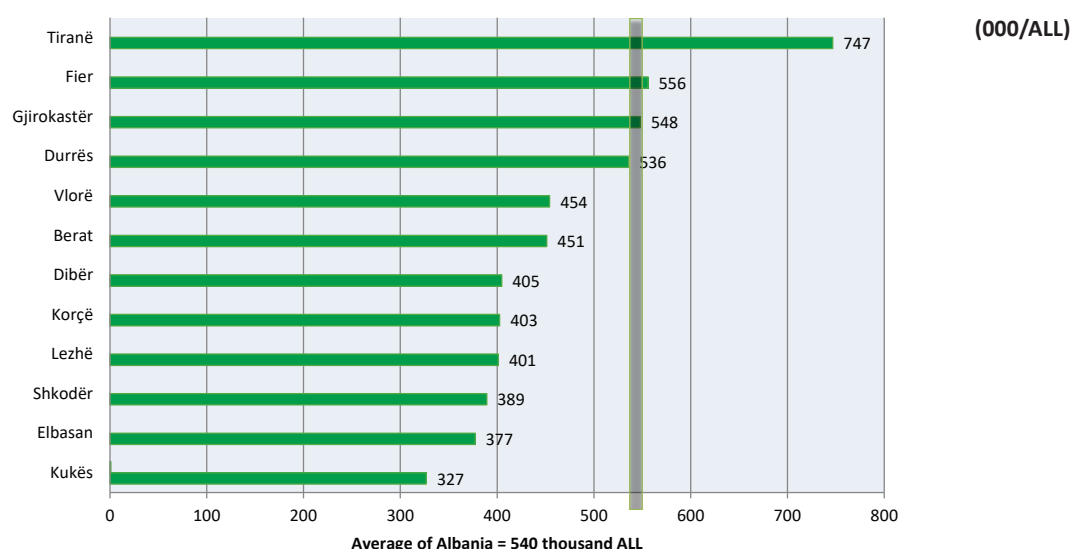
GDP per capita

In 2017, the level of GDP per capita according to level 1 statistical prefecture (Republic of Albania) was around ALL 540 thousand. Compared to 2016, GDP per capita has increased by 5.45 %.

The highest level of GDP per capita based on level 3 statistical prefectures for 2017, was in the prefecture of Tiranë by approximately ALL 747 thousand, and has registered an increase of 7.99 % compared to 2016. GDP per capita in the prefecture of Tiranë is 38.33 % above the national average. The following prefecture is Fier with around ALL 556 thousand and has registered an

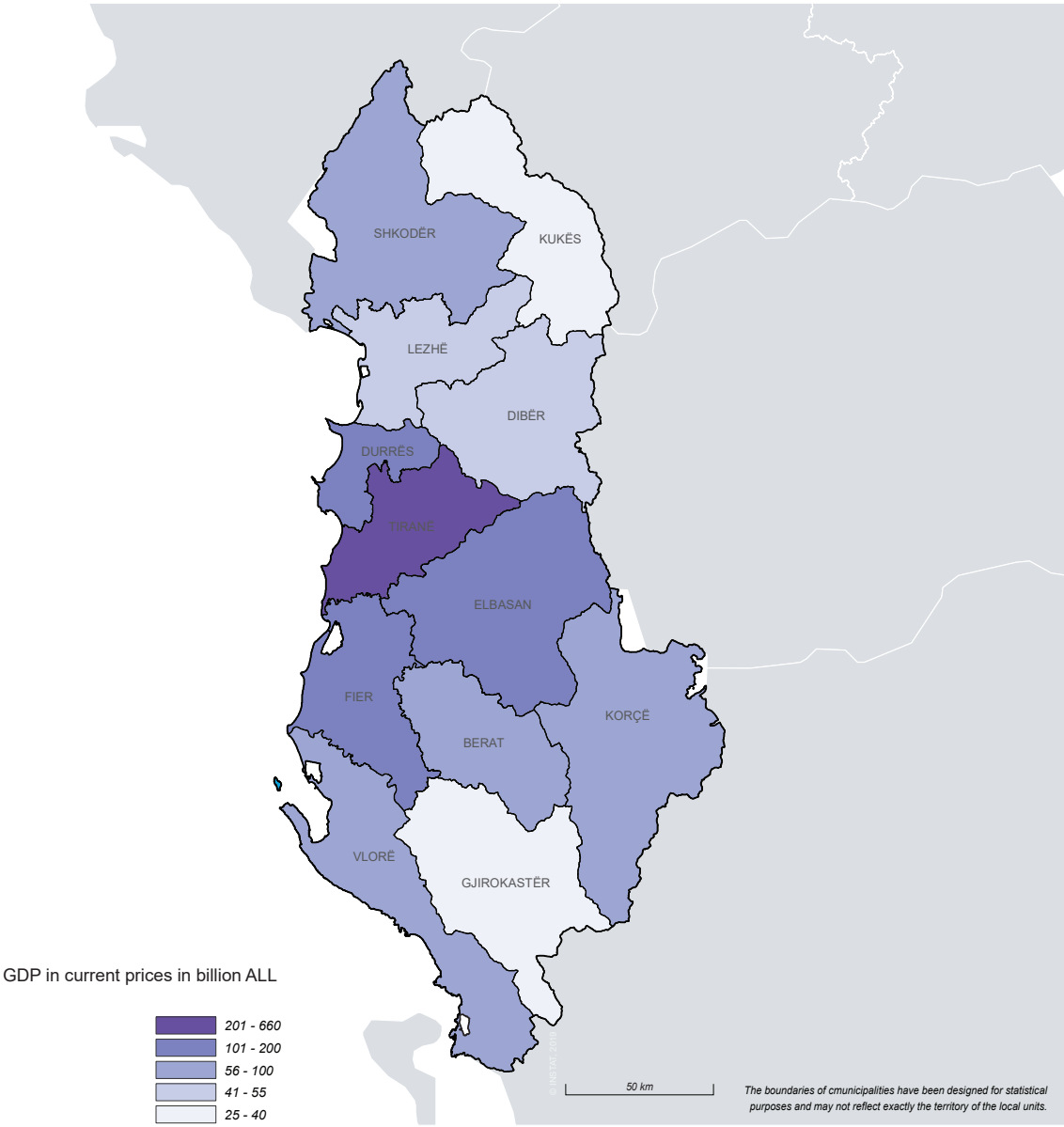
increase of 3.29 % compared to 2016. GDP per capita in the prefecture of Fier is 2.96 % above the national average. Then comes the prefecture of Gjirokastër with approximately ALL 548 thousand and has registered an increase of 6.45 % compared to 2016. GDP per capita in the prefecture of Gjirokastër was 1.47 % above the national average.

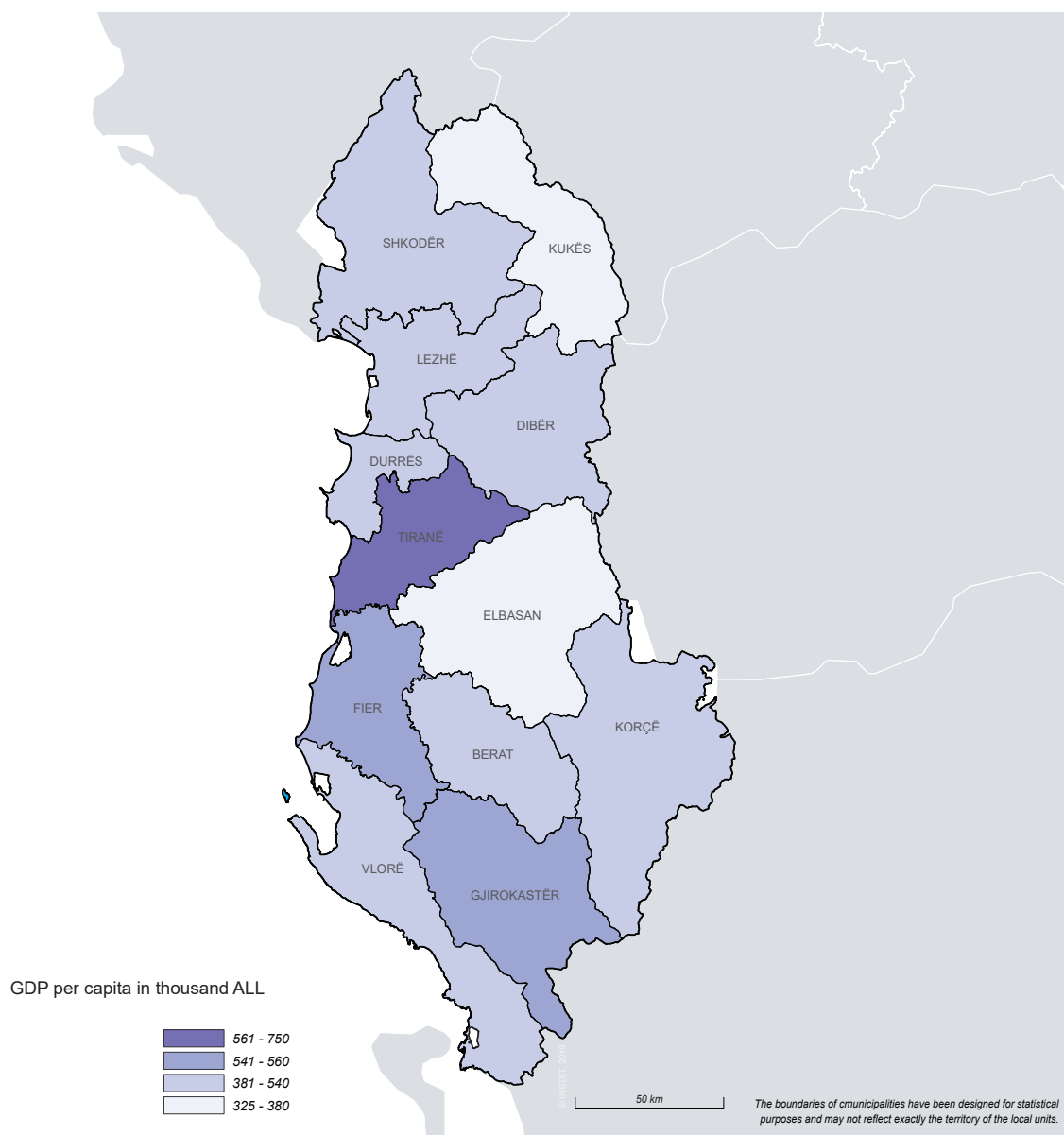
GDP per capita for other prefectures was below the national average, the lowest being the prefecture of Kukës with approximately ALL 327 thousand or 39.47 % below the national average. Further, the lowest GDP per capita was in the prefecture of Elbasan, with around ALL 377 thousand or 30.13 % below the national average.

Fig.2 GDP per capita based on level 3 statistical prefectures compared to the national average, in 2017*

* Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data / Source: INSTAT

Map 1. GDP at current prices, 2017



Map 2. GDP per capita, 2017

Tab. 3 Gross Domestic Product in current prices

(in mill. ALL)

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017*
Berat	54,691	56,964	58,523
Dibër	46,850	48,940	49,885
Durrës	140,260	144,605	153,886
Elbasan	100,200	104,100	106,061
Fier	169,437	163,484	166,933
Gjirokastrë	34,309	34,469	35,304
Korçë	80,826	86,429	85,451
Kukës	26,008	25,475	25,643
Lezhë	47,513	51,183	51,312
Shkodër	77,364	79,953	80,364
Tiranë	575,735	589,670	652,072
Vlorë	81,112	87,207	85,847
Albania	1,434,307	1,472,479	1,551,281

*Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

Tab. 4 Gross Domestic Product per Capita

(in ALL)

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017*
Berat	399,488	426,089	451,265
Dibër	360,234	384,393	404,654
Durrës	502,551	511,849	535,767
Elbasan	346,549	364,351	377,195
Fier	552,703	538,116	555,840
Gjirokastrë	498,763	514,626	547,816
Korçë	369,389	400,373	402,597
Kukës	317,715	316,750	326,756
Lezhë	362,572	394,816	401,157
Shkodër	365,513	382,464	389,247
Tiranë	686,571	691,556	746,780
Vlorë	430,954	462,850	454,123
Albania	497,903	511,972	539,866

*Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

Tab. 5 Gross Domestic Product per capita, AL=100

(in %)

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017*
Berat	80.23	83.22	83.59
Dibër	72.35	75.08	74.95
Durrës	100.93	99.98	99.24
Elbasan	69.60	71.17	69.87
Fier	111.01	105.11	102.96
Gjirokastrë	100.17	100.52	101.47
Korçë	74.19	78.20	74.57
Kukës	63.81	61.87	60.53
Lezhë	72.82	77.12	74.31
Shkodër	73.41	74.70	72.10
Tiranë	137.89	135.08	138.33
Vlorë	86.55	90.41	84.12
Albania	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

Tab. 6 Share of GVA by branches and by prefectures for year 2017* (Branch=100%)

(in %)

Prefecture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; Processing Industry; Electricity; Gas; Water and Waste management	Construction	Trade; transportation; accommodation	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration; education; health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	GVA at basic prices
Berat	8.51	3.39	3.02	1.98	1.78	1.93	1.89	0.86	3.38	1.58	3.77
Dibër	5.77	6.79	1.29	1.29	1.37	1.84	1.54	0.50	3.44	0.63	3.22
Durrës	7.28	13.98	11.05	13.53	4.70	5.57	13.76	8.26	6.32	7.70	9.92
Elbasan	12.25	8.50	4.52	4.59	3.42	4.86	5.51	1.81	6.78	3.45	6.84
Fier	22.45	13.16	7.39	6.95	6.00	7.91	6.98	4.11	6.36	3.14	10.76
Gjirokastrë	2.97	1.42	2.60	2.33	1.66	3.00	1.64	0.85	2.71	2.36	2.28
Korçë	10.53	3.32	4.03	4.59	2.63	5.44	4.36	1.30	5.50	5.23	5.51
Kukës	3.02	1.82	0.87	0.68	1.18	1.31	1.02	0.51	2.51	0.85	1.65
Lezhë	4.84	1.98	4.89	2.76	1.49	3.50	3.11	1.09	3.57	2.21	3.31
Shkodër	7.57	6.02	4.59	3.82	2.83	4.11	5.10	2.37	5.66	3.24	5.18
Tiranë	7.68	35.17	49.92	51.81	69.53	54.95	47.69	75.95	48.37	66.25	42.03
Vlorë	7.14	4.46	5.81	5.66	3.43	5.58	7.40	2.38	5.40	3.36	5.53
Albania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

Tab. 7 Structure of Gross Value Added (GVA) by economy branch and prefecture, year 2017* (Prefecture=100)

(in %)

Prefecture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; Processing Industry; Electricity; Gas; Water and Waste management	Construction	Trade; transportation; accommodation	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration; education; health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	GVA at basic prices
Berat	49.12	11.52	8.40	9.70	1.67	1.46	3.22	1.63	12.00	1.28	100.00
Dibër	39.07	27.08	4.21	7.38	1.50	1.64	3.08	1.12	14.33	0.60	100.00
Durrës	15.97	18.08	11.70	25.14	1.67	1.60	8.93	5.99	8.55	2.37	100.00
Elbasan	39.00	15.94	6.95	12.39	1.77	2.03	5.19	1.90	13.30	1.54	100.00
Fier	45.40	15.68	7.21	11.90	1.97	2.10	4.18	2.74	7.92	0.89	100.00
Gjirokastrë	28.37	8.01	12.00	18.85	2.57	3.77	4.63	2.69	15.95	3.16	100.00
Korçë	41.60	7.74	7.69	15.38	1.68	2.82	5.10	1.70	13.40	2.90	100.00
Kukës	39.83	14.09	5.51	7.64	2.52	2.27	3.96	2.23	20.40	1.57	100.00
Lezhë	31.83	7.68	15.51	15.41	1.59	3.03	6.06	2.38	14.47	2.04	100.00
Shkodër	31.82	14.91	9.31	13.60	1.93	2.27	6.34	3.28	14.64	1.91	100.00
Tiranë	3.97	10.73	12.47	22.72	5.84	3.74	7.31	12.99	15.43	4.80	100.00
Vlorë	28.07	10.34	11.02	18.85	2.18	2.88	8.61	3.10	13.09	1.85	100.00
Albania	21.77	12.83	10.50	18.44	3.53	2.86	6.44	7.19	13.41	3.05	100.00

*Estimates for 2017 are based on semi-final data
Source: INSTAT

INSTAT estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by prefecture based on the method of production which seems to express GDP better by prefecture, based on the available information. GDP calculations include all the services and products intended for market and

produced for personal consumption by all residential units operating in the Albanian territory considered as "economic" territory. GDP by production method expresses the sum of the gross value added by economy branch by adding taxes and deducting subsidies over products.

Data source

Information provided by various statistical and administrative sources is used to assess GDP. The used data may be statistical product of INSTAT (several surveys) or other national institutions including ministries, the General Directorate of Taxation and Customs, the National Centre of Registration, the Bank of Albania and other institutions.

Concepts and classifications used

Prefectural Accounts in the Republic of Albania are based on the same concepts of the European System of National Accounts (ESA), the national version of Economic Activities Nomenclature approved by the ESA nomenclature and widely used in the Prefectural Accounts. Prefectural Accounts provide a prefectural break down of the most important aggregates, such as the Gross Value Added (GVA), Gross Domestic Product, etc., by main branches of economy. The estimation of prefectural accounts enables the prefectural structural differences, and consequently the development of economy becomes more evident.

Principle of residence

The main principle for the allocation of GVA in Prefectural Accounts is based on the fact that GVA must be allocated to the prefecture where the production unit is resident, which means that GVA is allocated to the prefecture where it is created.

Classification of statistical units

Some of the specific issues of Prefectural Accounts are in relation to the proper classification of units by prefectures. In prefectural accounts, using only the unit (enterprise) and its location is not enough but a more detailed information is required, such as units of local economic activity (Local KAU). Local KAU is an institutional unit located in the prefecture. The local KAU is identified with the prefecture where the centre of economic interest is located.

Multi-prefectural units approach

Several production units have branches in more than one prefecture and are active in more than one branch of economy. The classification branch for this unit must correspond to the local units. The approach of multi-prefectural units and units that run several activities is similar to the treatment by the Na-

tional Annual Accounts. The analysis starts with the definition of the main activity performed by the unit, the secondary activity and ancillary activities. The main activity of a local unit (local KAU) is the activity where the added value is higher compared to other activities performed by the unit. Secondary activity is the activity performed as additional activity alongside the main activity.

Methodology

Estimates are in compliance with the European System of National Accounts (ESA) which consist in a combination of the main methods as per the ESA Manual Chapter 13:

- Bottom-Up method
- Top-Down method
- Pseudo-Bottom-Up method (Mixed)

In assessing prefectural accounts, the gross value added is calculated at previous year price. In calculating the Gross Domestic Production by statistical prefectures, GVA is converted into market price. This is made possible by tax collection and subsidies deduction by products. Taxes and subsidies are broken down by the GVA structure. In calculation of prefectural indicators at previous year price the annual deflators are used by branches of economy.

Ancillary activities approach

The basic unit of prefectural accounts compilation is the local unit (Local KAU). An institutional unit may consist of more than one local unit, established in more than one statistical prefecture. Presently, there is no data by local units and branches of economy as regards the ancillary activities.

Comparability over time

INSTAT publishes prefectural indicators in coherence with the development and revision of methodology of National Annual Accounts. Annual results are assessed using detailed data. In case data on local units are missing, prefectural indicators are assessed considering the structure of the added value of a reference year.



17. PUBLIC FINANCES

The local government plays an important role not only in local economic development but also in the national one. Local government Public Finance provides data on local finances in a systematic and transparent way how they are used. Managing these finances efficiently aims at reducing the level of inequality between municipalities and increasing the level of services provided.

The source for public finance data for first tier local government units (municipalities) is the Albanian Government Financial Information System (Treasury System, AGFIS), at the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFE).

General characteristics by municipality

Local public finances are essential for better and independent governance. Some of the most important indicators expressing the socio-economic development of a local government unit are:

- the size of the municipal budget;
- total municipal revenues by source of funding;
- total municipal expenditures by source of funding;
- total municipal expenditures by function (COFOG);
- total investments by municipality.

The size of the budget by municipalities

The overall available financial resources for most of the municipalities have increased in nominal terms in recent years. The distribution of local budget among municipalities clearly identifies the differences in nominal terms between them, segmenting the municipality of Tiranë as the entity with the highest budget compared to other municipalities.

In addition to the nominal increase in the average budget level, the magnitude of variation (the difference between the minimum and maximum value) between municipalities has broadly widened. These differences are assessed to be driven by the population and number of active enterprises concentrated in a given territory.

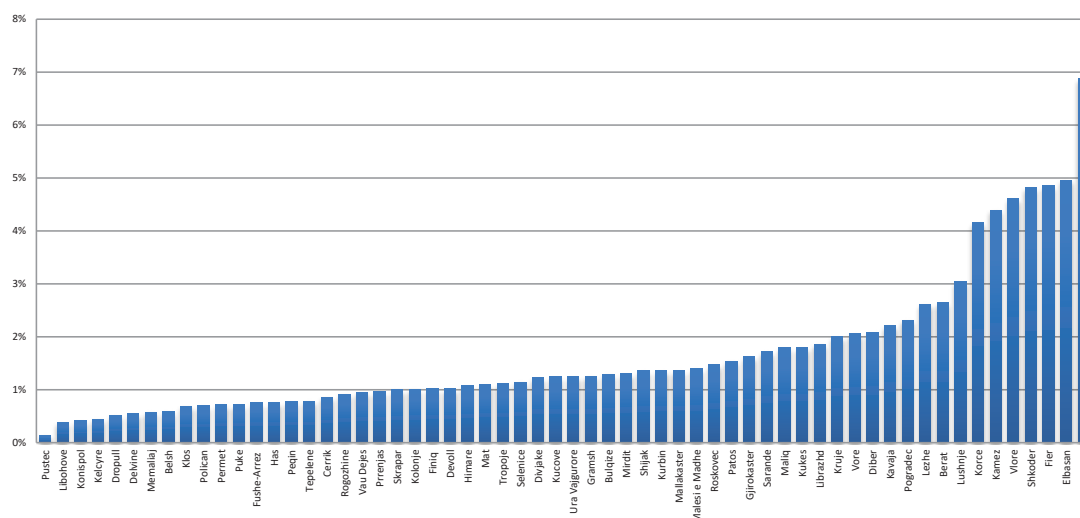
Position of Tiranë municipality in the Republic of Albania

Tiranë municipality is one of the largest municipalities among the 61 administrative units and has an important position in the country. Some of the main factors that distinguish Tiranë municipality from other municipalities are:

- Most government institutions and the headquarters of the most important companies are located here. Some of the main sectors of the economy are concentrated, such as: construction, trade, public administration, services (banking, insurance, telecommunications).
- The average salary of employees is higher compared to other municipalities.
- Inflow of employees coming from other municipalities.

Fig.1 does not include the municipality of Tiranë, considering it a special case, whose budget occupies 31.3 % of the budget of local government units.

The municipalities with the highest budget are Durrës, Elbasan, Fier, Shkodër and Vlorë. Whereas, the municipalities with the lowest budget are Pustec, Libohovë, Konispol, Këlcyrë and Dropull. Other municipalities are at about the same level of distribution of the available budget for local government units.

Fig. 1 Budget size by municipality

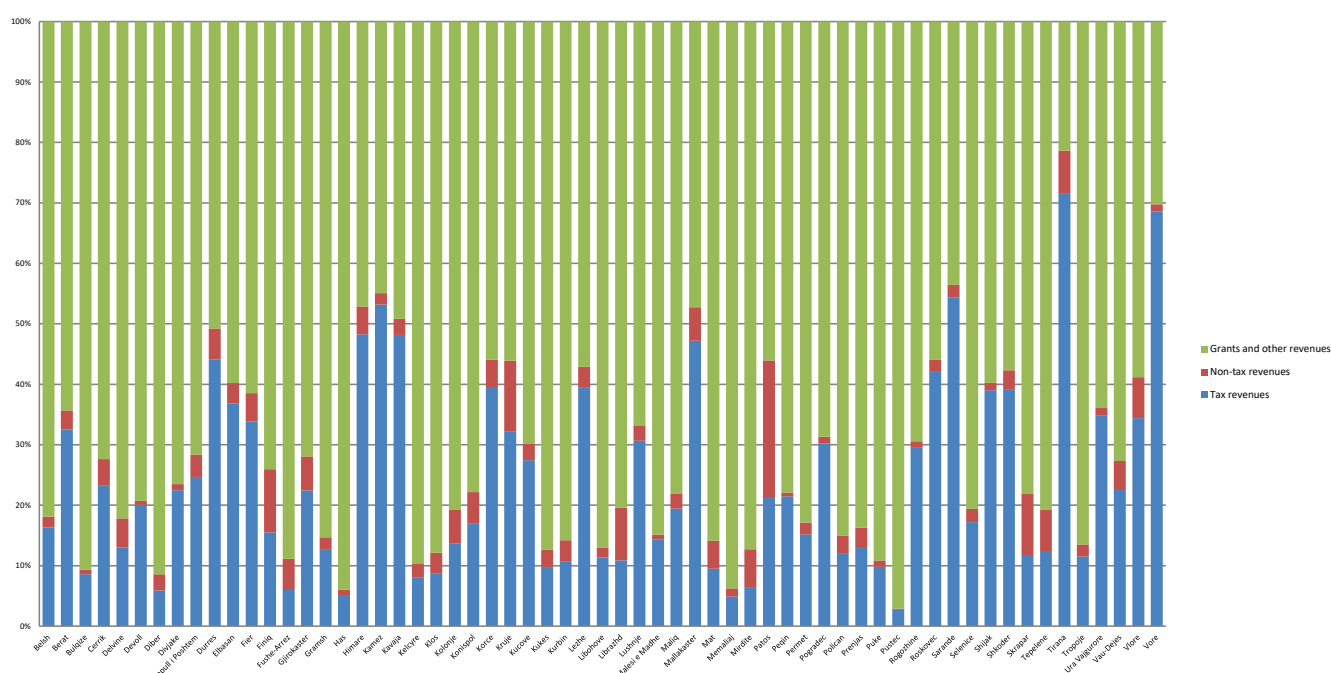
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Local government revenues by source of funding

Revenue from its own local resources is essential for a good and independent local government. The revenues of local government units by source of funding at the municipal level are classified into three main categories:

- tax income (including personal income tax; tax on profit and capital income; property tax; tax on goods and domestic services);

- non-taxable income (including enterprise and ownership income; administrative services and secondary income);
- grants and other income (including income from current grants; financial income; extraordinary income).

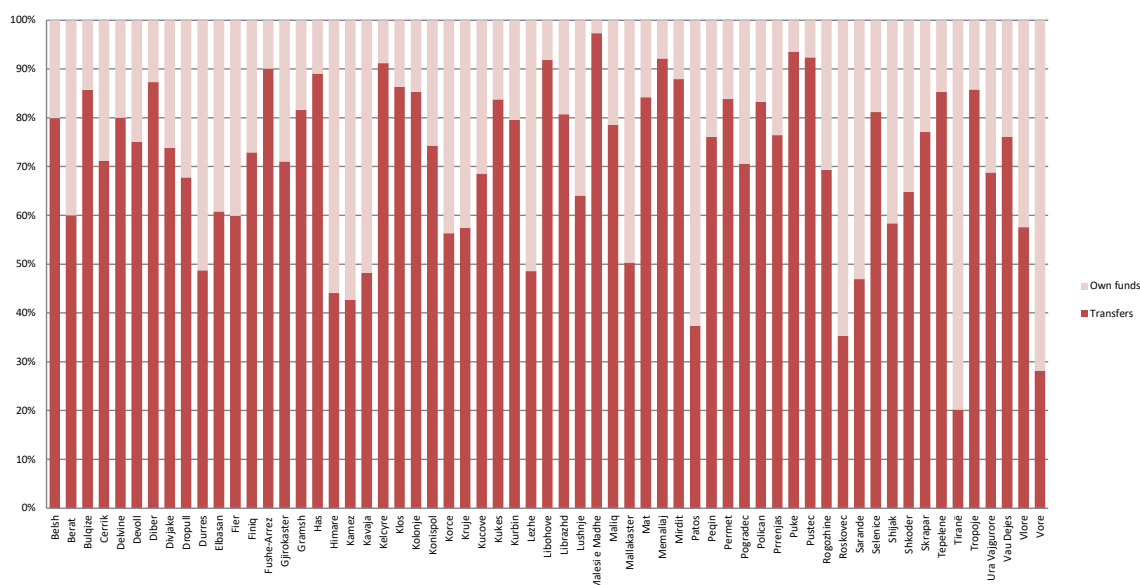
Fig.2 Municipal revenues by source of funding, 2018

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

The largest share of revenues for municipalities are provided for by the central government, classified in the category of “grants and other revenues.” The exceptions are the municipalities of Tiranë, Vorë, Sarandë and Kamëz, where the revenues from “grants and other revenues” are lower compared to “tax” and “non-tax” revenues. The widening of the income gap by source of funding is not a homogeneous phenomenon spread across municipalities, but is driven by the performance of its own source revenues in a limited number of municipalities and under the influence of revenues from infrastructure tax and new construction.

In the category “expenses incurred by transfers”, municipalities have no decision-making authority regarding the amount or manner of use of these funds; thus, they are spent according to the line ministries’ designations (otherwise, by designated destination). Most of the expenditures incurred by local government units are mainly concentrated by central government transfers, compared to expenditures from own funds. Total local government expenditure has increased in recent years, with the highest increase being in the category of “personnel expenditure”, mainly driven by the increase in public sector wages, the increase in the number of employees due to the transfer of new functions, etc.

Fig.3 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Local government expenditures by source of financing

Expenditure data of local government units by source of financing at municipal level, are divided into two main categories:

- expenses incurred with own municipal funds (including own source revenues, shared taxes, unconditional and specific transfers);
- expenditures incurred from transfers (including those categories of expenditure covered by conditional transfers from line ministries, including investment funds from the Regional Development Fund (RDF).

The category “expenditures incurred with own funds” includes those sources over which municipalities have relative decision-making rights in terms of how they are used.

Local government expenditure by function (COFOG)

The data on LG units expenditures by government functions (COFOG), at municipality level, are divided into 10 main categories:

01. General public services
02. Defence
03. Public order and safety
04. Economic affairs
05. Environmental protection
06. Housing and community amenities
07. Health
08. Recreation, culture and religious affairs
09. Education
10. Social protection

The majority of municipal expenditures fall under the categories of: “social protection”, “general public services”, “housing and community amenities” and “education”. The rest of the expenditures by importance fall into the following categories: “economic affairs”, “recreation, culture and religious affairs”. Expenditures by function for the categories: “defence”, “public order and safety”, “environmental protection” and “health” are expenditures incurred by the central government, and therefore, spending within these categories is missing or occupies a very small part.

Fig. 4 Expenditures of Local Government Units by Government Functions (COFOG), 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Local government investments by municipalities

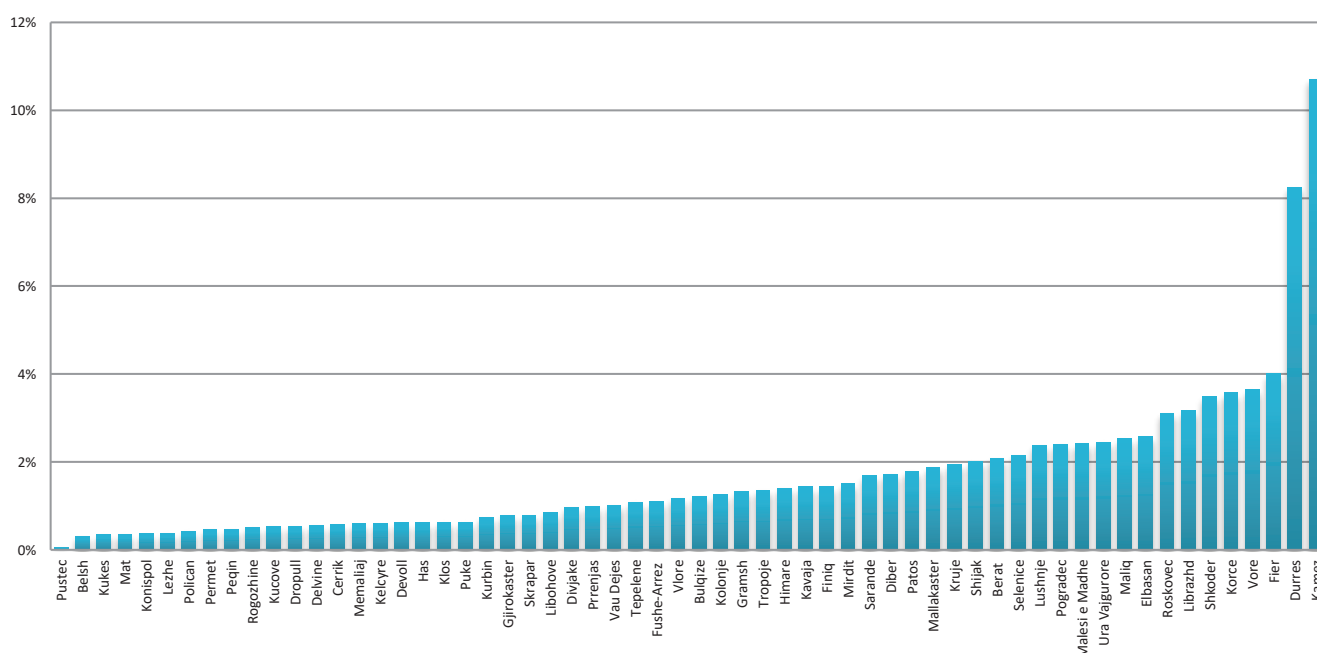
Public investments expenditures made by municipalities have increased during the recent years, due to intergovernmental transfers for capital expenditure. The graph below shows the distribution of investments by municipality.

Fig. 5 does not include the municipality of Tiranë, considering it a special case, whose investments occupy 39.9 % of total local government investment. The distribution of investments between municipalities

clearly identifies the differences between larger and smaller municipalities (taking into account area and population).

The municipalities with the highest budget for investments are the municipalities of Kamëz, Durrës, Fier, Vorë and Korçë. Municipalities with the lowest budget are the municipalities of Pustec, Belsh, Kukës, Mat and Konispol.

Fig. 5 Local government investments, 2018



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Data source

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

CIP Katalogimi në botim BK Tiranë

Instituti i Statistikave

Regional statistical yearbook 2019 / Instituti i Statistikave ;

drejt. bot. Elsa Dhuli. - Tiranë : INSTAT, 2019

... f. : me il. ; ... cm.

ISBN 978-9928-188-78-6

1.Statistika 2.Vjetarë statistikorë 3.Shqipëri

311.312(496.5) "2019" (058)