

# REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2020



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Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



## REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2020

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Prepared by INSTAT

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Regional Statistical Yearbook 2020 presents an overview of the country's most important statistical indicators for the period 2018-2019.

Through this publication, INSTAT presents 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 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.

The Regional Statistical Yearbook is a 200-page publication, divided into 19 chapters, containing a summary chapter for each prefecture and 18 thematic, social, and economic chapters.

New in this edition is the chapter "Environment". Two chapters include additional indicators at municipality level. The chapter "Administrative structure and territorial units of Albania" has a completely new section "Albania in the region (Non-EU countries)". The Yearbook has also a new layout and more thematic maps in the chapters in order to visualize the comparisons between regions and municipalities.

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

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". This is the second Regional Yearbook prepared in collaboration with Swiss Federal Statistical Office (FSO) and INSTAT aims to improve year by year the publication.

A special acknowledgment goes to the SALSTAT project, and the FSO, for the continued support given to INSTAT for the empowerment of local statistics in Albania.

**PhD. Elsa Dhuli**

Director General of INSTAT

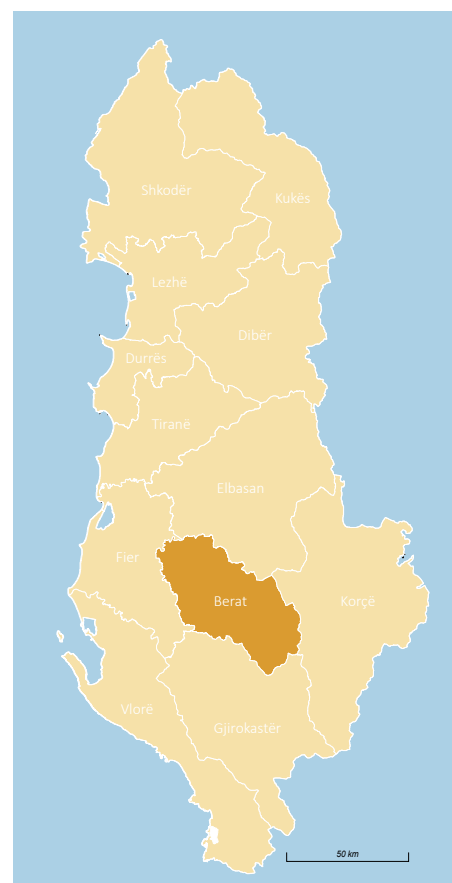


## Prefecture of Berat



Berat is the largest prefecture for **olive production** covering 14 % of the total production

Number of population	123,578
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-0.63
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-10.92
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	70.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	74,183
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	42,286
Number of active enterprises	9,131
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	22.5
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	463
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	172
Building permits issued for new buildings	18
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.3



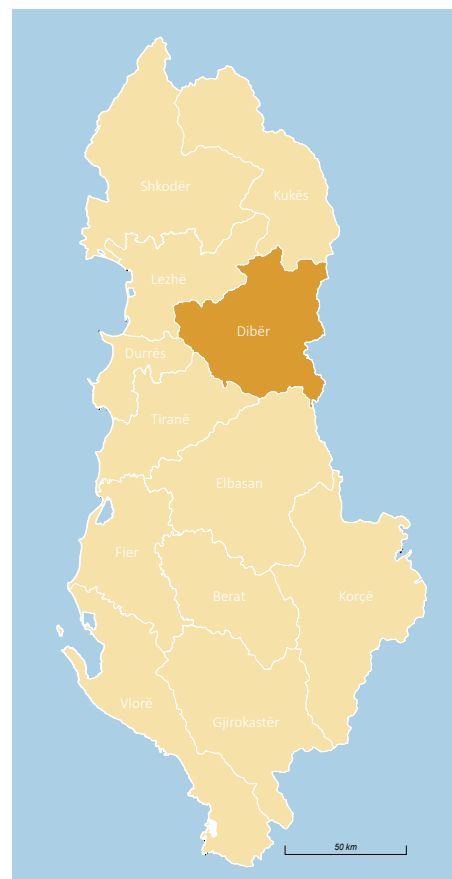
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
BERAT	BERAT	5	-29	-353	42,210	4.1	1	11.6
	URA VAJGURORRE	4	76	-118	41,639	7.9	10	11.1
	POLIÇAN	3	-20	-274	40,377	3.5	0	9
	SKRAPAR	9	-17	-337	43,759	2.5	2	5.8
	KUÇOVË	4	-88	-267	42,896	4.5	5	10.5

## Prefecture of Dibër



The lowest average monthly expenditures per household (67,805 ALL)

Number of population	117,409
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	5.6
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-20.73
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	50.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	10.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	67,805
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	48,211
Number of active enterprises	2,889
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	35.5
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	430
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	120
Building permits issued for new buildings	18
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.2



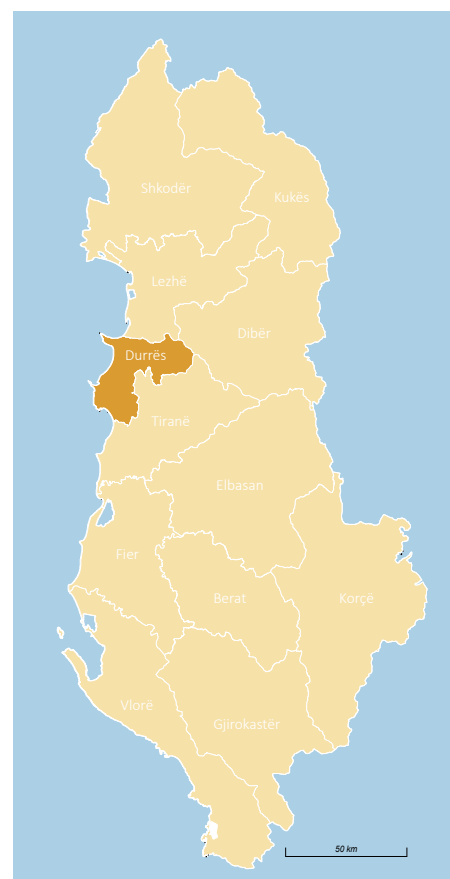
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
DIBËR	DIBËR	15	374	-1,164	49,301	15.0	9	10.8
	BULQIZË	8	180	-545	46,881	6.0	7	11.6
	MAT	8	69	-432	48,855	8.5	0	9
	KLOS	4	35	-293	46,024	6.0	2	7.9

## Prefecture of Durrës



Second by number of building permits issued for new buildings (152)

Number of population	290,409
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	3.59
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	5.9
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	55.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	14.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	76,418
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	43,888
Number of active enterprises	12,480
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	23.1
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	563
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	217
Building permits issued for new buildings	152
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	15.6

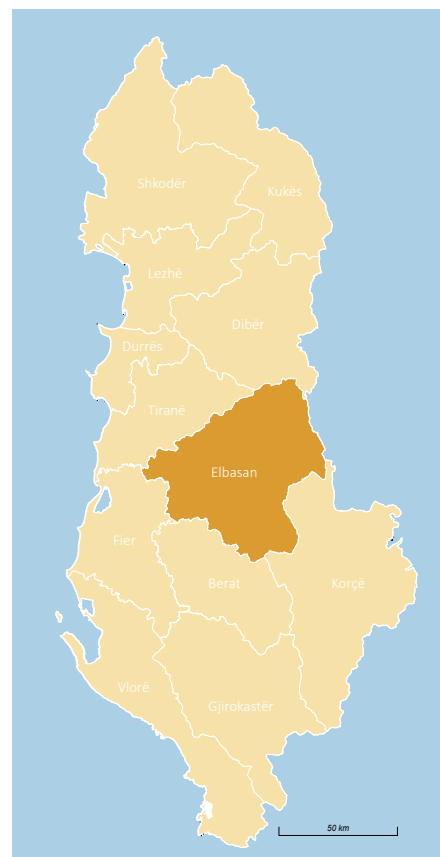


Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
DURRËS	DURRËS	6	748	1,801	43,890	10.64	96	16.4
	SHIJAK	4	37	61	42,100	3.69	40	13.4
	KRUJË	6	258	-148	44,811	8.77	16	14.3

## Prefecture of Elbasan



Number of population	272,526
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	2.58
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-6.43
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	64.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	5.4
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	68,903
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	45,153
Number of active enterprises	13,441
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	43.1
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	398
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	131
Building permits issued for new buildings	97
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.1



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
ELBASAN	ELBASAN	13	334	-233	45,598	13.8	16	11.2
	BELSH	5	29	-125	38,563	3.8	16	9.6
	CËRRIK	5	-12	-122	39,647	3.0	9	10.7
	GRAMSH	10	89	-402	46,218	8.1	3	6.8
	LIBRAZHD	7	132	-420	45,460	7.3	23	8.7
	PRRENJAS	4	95	-247	45,517	3.8	19	11.1
	PEQIN	6	36	-203	48,400	3.5	11	10.1

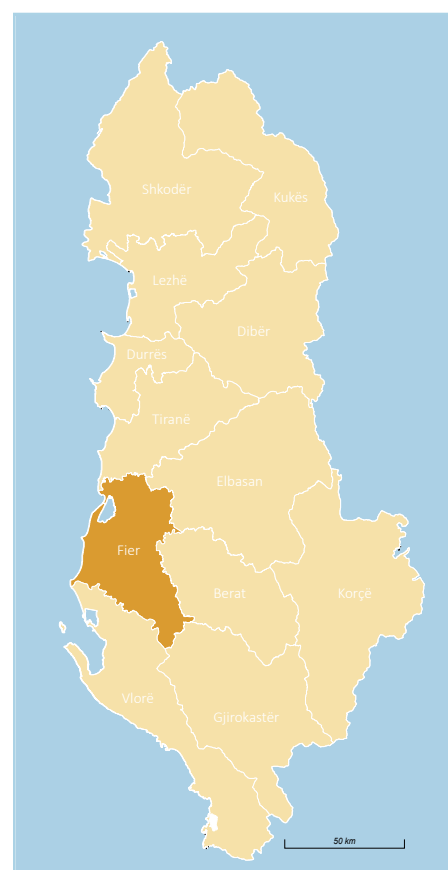


## Prefecture of Fier



Second in regional GDP  
per capita (599,000 ALL)

Number of population	292,317
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.67
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.5
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	79,602
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	48,446
Number of active enterprises	22,489
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	67.9
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	599
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	169
Building permits issued for new buildings	98
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.3



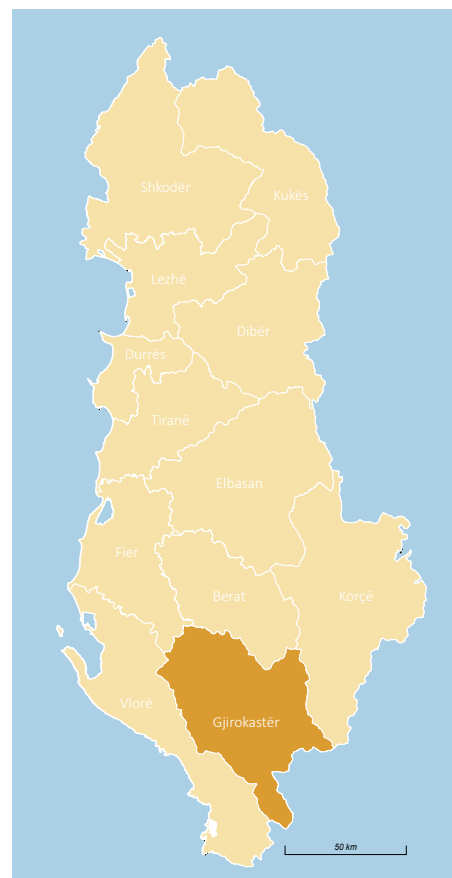
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
FIER	FIER	10	24	-102	54,005	18.6	30	11.9
	PATOS	3	44	-340	49,478	1.2	10	12.8
	ROSKOVEC	4	63	-81	39,411	5.7	5	10.7
	LUSHNJE	11	17	-347	39,416	23.8	28	11.0
	DIVJAKË	5	69	-67	38,295	15.8	21	11.3
	MALLAKASTËR	9	22	-465	42,132	2.8	4	9.7

## Prefecture of Gjirokaštër



The largest prefecture  
in total generating waste  
(0,75 tons) per capita

Number of population	60,395
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-4.07
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-17.75
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	68.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	72,923
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	46,932
Number of active enterprises	4,721
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	18.8
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	566
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	191
Building permits issued for new buildings	20
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	8



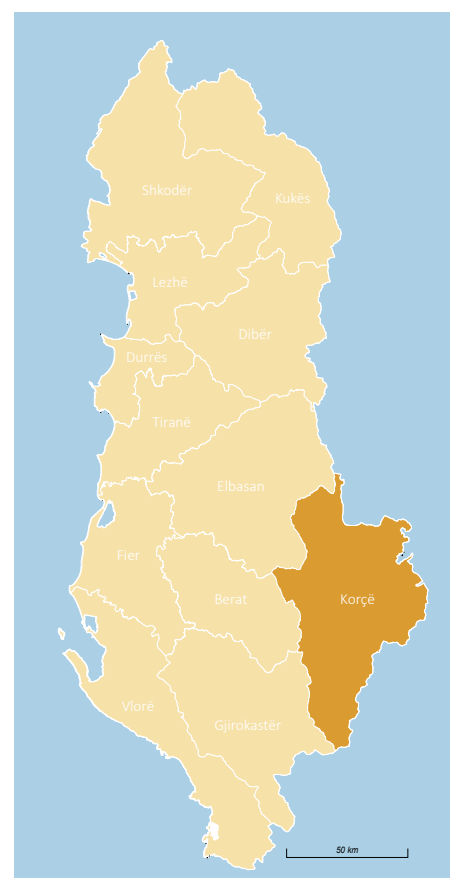
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
GJIROKASTËR	GJIROKASTËR	7	-43	-211	45,526	5.2	3	10.8
	LIBOHOVË	3	-7	-17	43,964	1.9	0	7.6
	DROPULL	3	-66	9	55,983	1.5	13	6.4
	TEPELENË	4	-34	-200	48,151	4.5	0	6.3
	MEMALIAJ	6	-18	-295	41,438	3.0	1	5.3
	PËRMET	5	-60	-178	41,131	1.6	3	8.5
	KËLCYRË	4	-18	-180	38,191	1.2	0	7.5

## Prefecture of Korça



Second in labour force participation rate (68.4 %), of population 15+

Number of population	206,364
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-1.81
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-5.27
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	68.4
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.5
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	82,224
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	42,808
Number of active enterprises	14,099
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	39.4
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	419
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	125
Building permits issued for new buildings	81
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.1



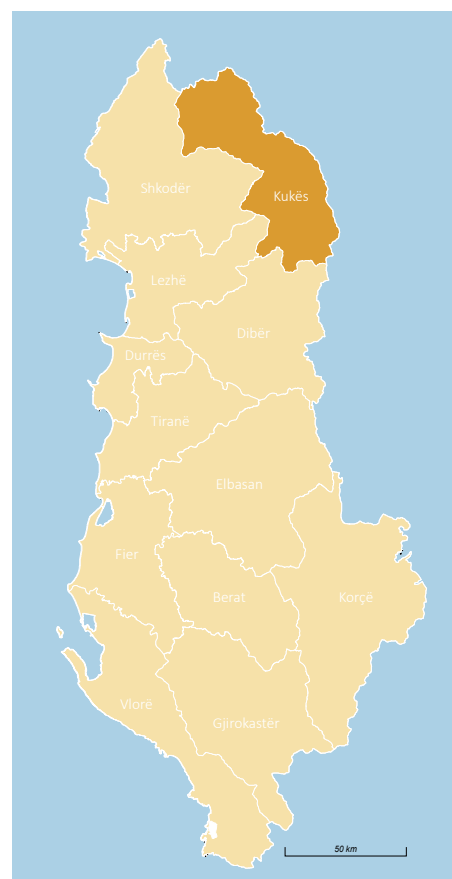
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
KORÇË	KORÇË	8	-255	-100	43,821	8.8	63	12.2
	MALIQ	7	-37	-264	38,552	10.0	11	10.5
	PUSTEC	1	-27	-4	40,063	1.8	0	4.9
	DEVOLL	5	-84	-258	40,496	3.5	3	10.3
	KOLONJË	8	-47	-186	46,374	6.9	1	7.2
	POGRADEC	8	77	-275	42,208	8.4	3	11.8

## Prefecture of Kukës



Highest natural population growth rate (7.42) per 1000 population

Number of population	76,011
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	7.42
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-13.51
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	65.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.2
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	69,763
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	48,327
Number of active enterprises	2,034
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	25.4
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	362
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	151
Building permits issued for new buildings	12
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.9



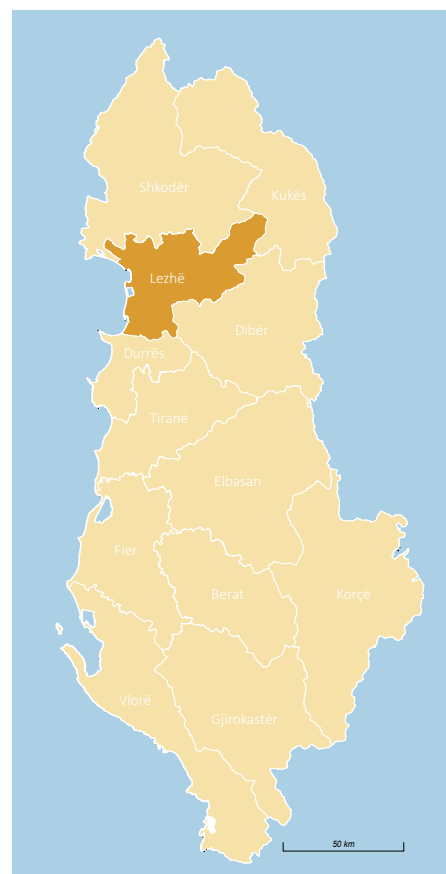
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (live-stock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
KUKËS	KUKËS	15	426	-611	49,205	11.2	0	10.2
	HAS	4	134	-155	46,374	5.8	0	11.2
	TROPOJË	8	1	-261	47,165	8.4	12	8.3

## Prefecture of Lezha



Highest unemployment  
rate (17.7 %), population 15+

Number of population	123,953
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	2.31
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.48
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	50.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	17.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	75,978
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	41,351
Number of active enterprises	5,167
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	33.1
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	403
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	215
Building permits issued for new buildings	65
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.6



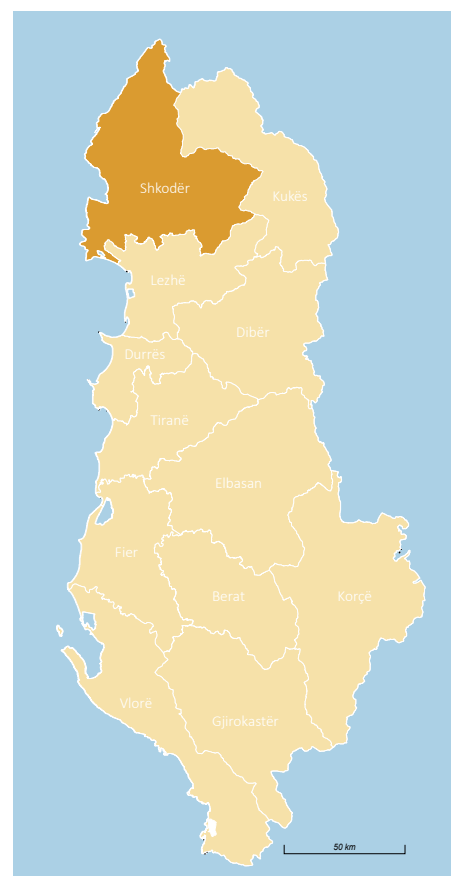
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
LEZHË	LEZHË	10	123	353	42,143	17.6	38	12.1
	KURBIN	4	135	-431	38,756	11.2	14	12.6
	MIRDITË	7	28	-477	41,994	4.2	13	8.2

## Prefecture of Shkodra



Highest percentage of **pupils enrolled** in private upper secondary education (17.8 %), in comparison with public

Number of population	201,452
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.35
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-2.72
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.0
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.4
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	76,295
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	41,573
Number of active enterprises	10,999
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	40.2
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	410
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	204
Building permits issued for new buildings	52
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	9



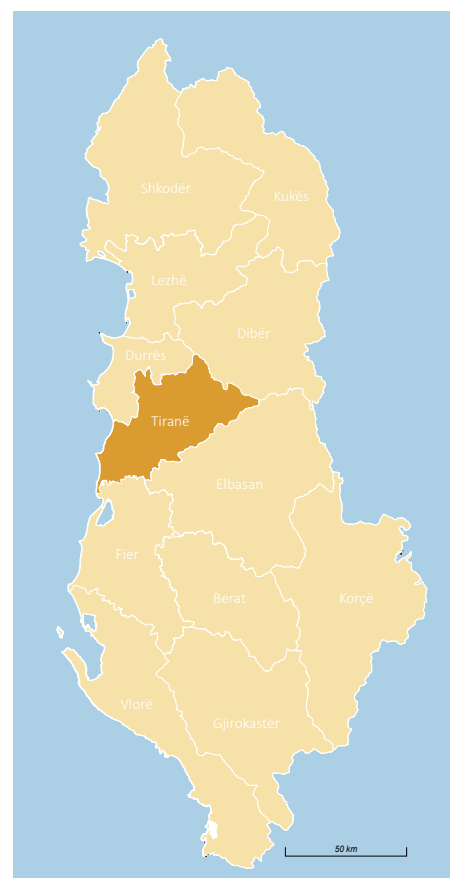
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
SHKODËR	SHKODËR	11	28	-281	40,558	17.2	13	10.1
	VAU DEJËS	6	79	-84	43,238	9.4	19	8.9
	MALËSI E MADHE	6	-43	338	45,766	6.9	15	7.3
	PUKË	5	-8	-381	48,720	3.6	4	6.3
	FUSHË ARRËS	5	14	-140	38,313	3.0	1	5.5

## Prefecture of Tirana



Highest net internal migration rate (10.5) per 1,000 population

Number of population	900,661
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	4.37
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	10.5
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	56.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	15.0
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	98,402
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	59,316
Number of active enterprises	53,607
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	40.1
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	783
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	228
Building permits issued for new buildings	423
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	16.7



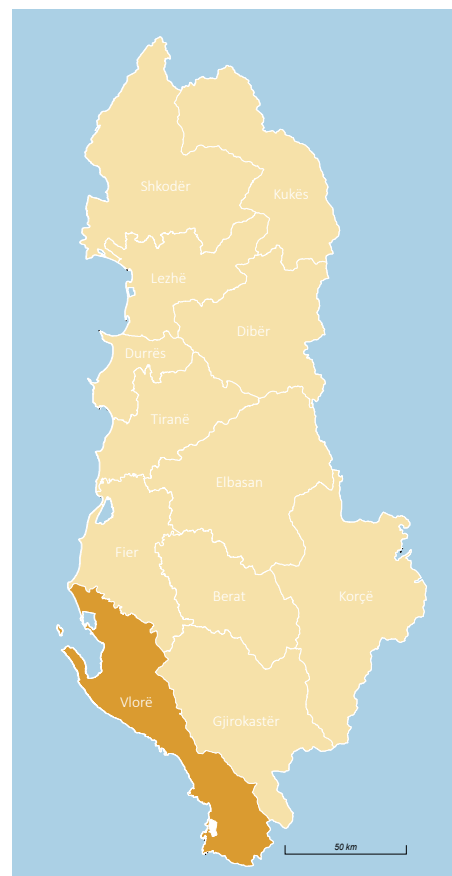
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
TIRANË	TIRANË	14	3010	8,445	60,925	19.9	276	17.6
	KAMZË	2	817	946	38,935	3.4	60	19.4
	VORË	3	199	151	48,913	2.9	51	13.8
	KAVAJË	5	-68	11	40,954	7.9	28	10.7
	RROGOZHINË	5	-26	-97	44,141	6.0	8	7.9

## Prefecture of Vlora



Vlora is the largest prefecture for **citrus production** covering (68 %), of the total production

Number of population	189,116
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-1.22
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	0.3
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	66.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	15.2
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	70,091
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	42,832
Number of active enterprises	11,285
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	26.6
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	490
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	205
Building permits issued for new buildings	58
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	12.5



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
VLORE	VLORE	5	-60	-105	43,449	7.1	9	13.7
	SELENICË	6	-40	-6	47,882	5.4	0	8.8
	HIMARË	3	-59	99	32,266	3.0	3	9.9
	SARANDE	2	57	159	42,006	2.2	41	17.1
	FINIQ	5	-66	31	37,988	2.6	1	5.1
	DELVINË	2	-24	-144	44,945	2.1	2	7.8
	KONISPOL	3	-38	22	39,388	4.1	2	10.7



# THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND TERRITORIAL UNITS OF ALBANIA

## Geographical position

Albania is positioned in Southeast Europe, in the Western part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is located in the following coordinates: 39 degrees and 38 minutes southern latitude (Konispol); 42 degrees and 39 minutes northern latitude (Vermosh); 19 degrees and 16 minutes western longitude (Sazan) and 21 degrees and 40 minutes eastern longitude (Vernik).

Albania has a total area of 28,748 square kilometres. The total length of the border is 1,094 km, of which, 657 km are land border, 316 km are sea border, 48 km river border, and 73 km lake border. The capital of the country is Tirana. In the northern part, Albania borders Montenegro, in the northeast it borders Kosovo, in the east it borders North Macedonia, while in the south it borders Greece. In the western part, Albania is composed of natural borders, namely 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.

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

Recently, Albania implemented a Territorial and Administrative Reform. On 31 July 2014, the Albanian Parliament approved a new administrative-territorial organization of Albania that divides the country into 12 prefectures (regions) and 61 municipalities with subdivisions as provided by law<sup>1</sup>. The new law did not make any changes regarding the prefectures, the second level of local self-government; their number remained twelve. The district as a subdivision of the prefecture was dissolved, but it was used as one of the main criteria for determining the new administrative division below the prefecture level. The number of municipalities was reduced to 61 and they constitute the first and basic level of local self-government. The new municipalities are composed of former municipalities and communes. Many former municipalities and communes remain functional under the 61 municipalities and are considered administrative units by law.

Table II.1 shows the list of prefectures according to the current administrative and territorial division of Albania (2014). In table II.2 are shown the municipalities listed by prefecture. Pursuant to Law No. 115/2014, the municipalities themselves are subdivided into administrative units. They are composed by towns and villages.

Tab II.1 – List of prefectures

01	BERAT	07	KORÇË
02	DIBËR	08	KUKËS
03	DURRËS	09	LEZHË
04	ELBASAN	10	SHKODËR
05	FIER	11	TIRANË
06	GJIROKASTËR	12	VLORË

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

1. Law No. 115/2014 "On the administrative and territorial division of local government units in the Republic of Albania" (in Albanian only) and Law No. 139/2015 "On Local Self-government"

Tab II.2 – List of municipalities (listed by prefecture)

BERAT	GRAMSH
URA VAJGURORRE	LIBRAZHD
KUÇOVË	PRRENJAS
SKRAPAR	FIER
POLIÇAN	LUSHNJË
DIBËR	PATOS
BULQIZË	ROSKOVEC
MAT	DIVJAKË
KLOS	MALLAKASTËR
DURRËS	GJIROKASTËR
SHIJAK	LIBOHOVË
KRUJË	PËRMET
ELBASAN	KËLCYRË
CËRRIK	TEPELENË
BELSH	MEMALIAJ

PEQIN	DROPULL
KORÇË	PUKË
POGRADEC	FUSHË ARRËS
MALIQ	TIRANË
PUSTEC	KAMËZ
KOLONJË	VORË
DEVOLL	KAVAJË
KUKËS	RROGOZHINË
TROPOJË	VLORË
HAS	HIMARË
LEZHË	SARANDË
MIRDITË	KONISPOL
KURBIN	DELVINË
SHKODËR	FINIQ
VAU I DEJËS	SELENICË
MALËSI E MADHE	

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

## NUTS and Statistical Regions in Albania

The NUTS classification (The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) is a geographical nomenclature dividing the territory of the European Union into regions on three different levels (NUTS 1, 2, and 3, respectively), moving from larger to smaller territorial units. The NUTS classification is based on Regulation 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics.

The NUTS classification subdivides the territory of the Member States into territorial units. It attributes to each territorial unit a specific code and name.

Even though the NUTS classification is defined only for the Member States of the EU, statistical regions are also defined through negotiations between candidate and potential candidate countries, and Eurostat.

### Main principles defining NUTS

There are several criteria for defining statistical regions. The main principles for the NUTS classification are:

1. NUTS regulation defines minimum and maximum population thresholds for the size of individual NUTS regions. Nevertheless, despite the aim to ensure that regions of comparable size all appear on the same NUTS level, each level still contains regions that differ greatly in terms of population.
2. NUTS classification favours administrative divisions. If available, administrative structures are used for the different NUTS levels. In those EU Member States where there is no administrative layer corresponding to a particular level of NUTS, regions are created by aggregating smaller administrative regions.<sup>2</sup>

In order to establish the relevant NUTS level in which a given class of administrative units in a Member State or candidate country is to be classified, the average size of this class of administrative units in the Member State or candidate country should lie - as far as possible - within the population thresholds identified in the NUTS regulation (persons who have their usual residence in the given area are to be counted as the population of the area).

2. Eurostat regional yearbook 2019

The thresholds are:

NUTS level	Minimum population	Maximum population
NUTS 1	3,000,000	7,000,000
NUTS 2	800,000	3,000,000
NUTS 3	150,000	800,000

### Statistical Regions in Albania

The statistical regions at level 1, 2, and 3 in Albania are defined according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS).

The adoption of the NUTS classification in Albania was ratified by a Decision of the Council of Ministers in 2010<sup>3</sup> and an agreement between Albania and Eurostat that entered into force in the country in April 2011<sup>4</sup>.

Statistical regions in Albania follow the administrative hierarchy in the country, with the exception of the NUTS 2 level. Albania (NUTS level 1) is currently divided into 3 statistical regions on the NUTS 2 level, and into 12 regions corresponding to the NUTS 3 level. The 12 regions under level 3 are the prefectures. The 3 regions under level 2 are aggregates of prefectures based on geographic criteria.

The table below shows the Albanian statistical regions at level 2 and 3 and their correspondence to the NUTS classification of the EU.

Tab II.3 Statistical Regions in Albania and corresponding NUTS level

STATISTICAL REGION	NAME	NUTS CORRESPONDENCE
<b>AL00</b>	<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>NUTS 1</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>NORTH</b>	<b>NUTS 2</b>
AL011	Dibër	NUTS 3
AL012	Durrës	NUTS 3
AL013	Kukës	NUTS 3
AL014	Lezhë	NUTS 3
AL015	Shkodër	NUTS 3
<b>AL02</b>	<b>CENTER</b>	<b>NUTS 2</b>
AL021	Elbasan	NUTS 3
AL022	Tiranë	NUTS 3
<b>AL03</b>	<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>NUTS 2</b>
AL031	Berat	NUTS 3
AL032	Fier	NUTS 3
AL033	Gjirokastrë	NUTS 3
AL034	Korçë	NUTS 3
AL035	Vlorë	NUTS 3

3. See Official Journal No. 183: Decision of Council of Ministers No. 1037, dated 15.12.2010 "On the implementation of the nomenclature "Albania in 3 (three) NUTS 2 regions" according to the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) of the European Union"

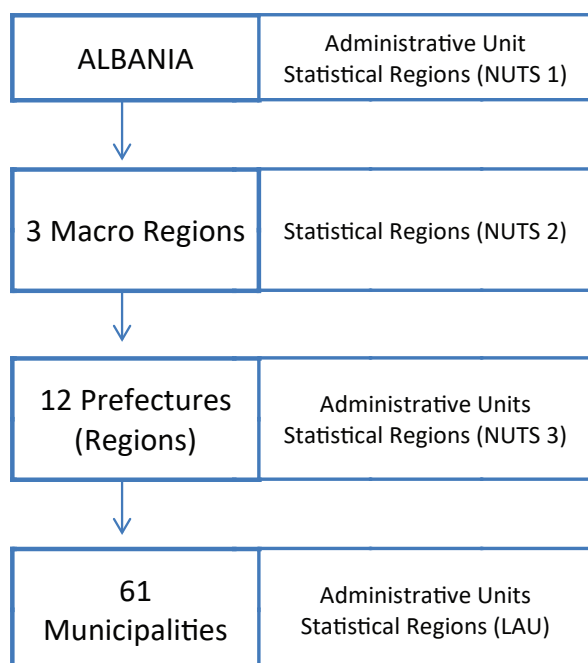
4. See letter signed by the Director General of Eurostat Walter Radermacher on 28 April 2011

### Local administrative units (LAU)

The main purpose of dividing the country into NUTS areas is to establish a common statistical classification of territorial units, in order to enable the collection, compilation, and dissemination of harmonised regional statistics across the European Statistical System. To meet the demand for statistics at the local level, Eurostat has set up and maintains a system of Local Administrative Units (LAUs), compatible with NUTS. Until 2016, two levels of Local Administrative Units existed. Since 2017, only one level of LAU has been maintained.

In Albania, one level of Local Administrative Units has been defined and it corresponds to the 61 Municipalities according to the new administrative division of the country.

In the Regional Statistical Yearbook, the users will be provided with many indicators at the regional level and at the Local Administrative Unit level.

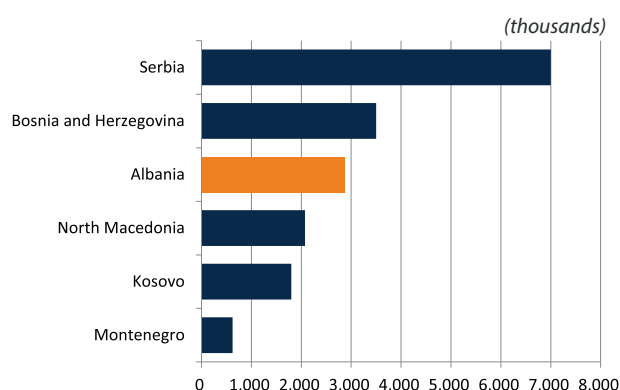


## Albania in the region (Non-EU countries)

These data refer to the online Eurostat publication “Enlargement countries”. Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Serbia currently have candidate country status, while Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are potential candidates.

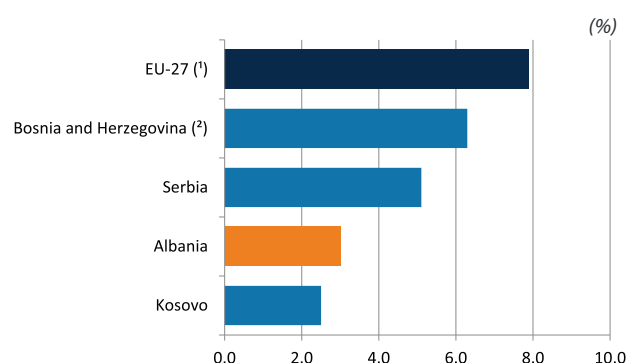
The link to the publication for more information: ([https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Enlargement\\_countries\\_-\\_statistical\\_overview](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Enlargement_countries_-_statistical_overview))

Fig II.1 Population as of 1 January 2019



Source: Eurostat

Fig II.3 Public expenditure on health relative to GDP, 2018



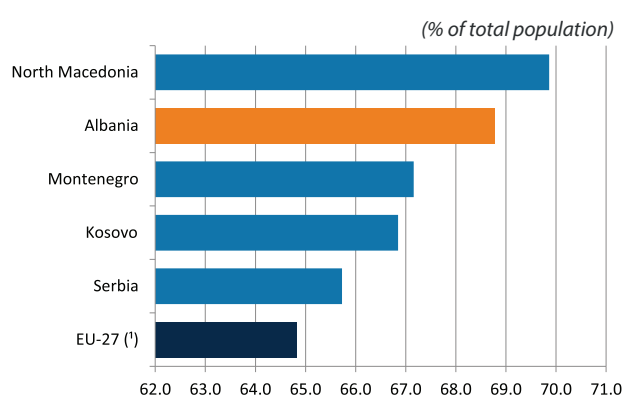
Note: Montenegro and North Macedonia, not available.

(¹) 2016 instead of 2018.

(²) 2017 instead of 2018.

Source: Eurostat

Fig II.2 Population by age class 15-64 years, 2019

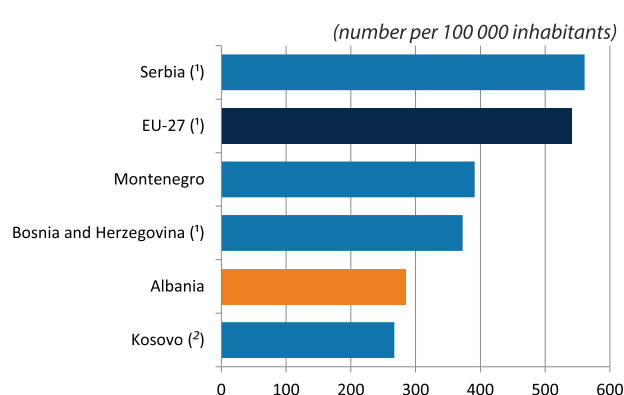


Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina, not available.

(¹) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat

Fig II.4 Number of hospital beds relative to population size, 2018



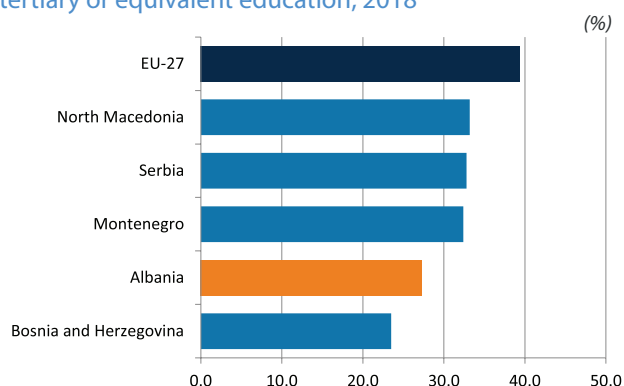
Note: North Macedonia, not available.

(¹) 2017 instead of 2018.

(²) 2018: estimate.

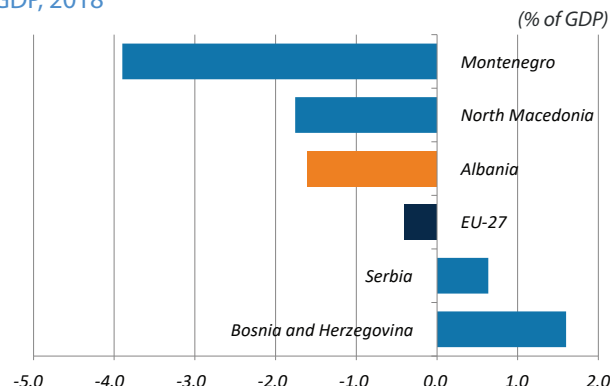
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.5 Proportion of 30-34 year olds having completed tertiary or equivalent education, 2018



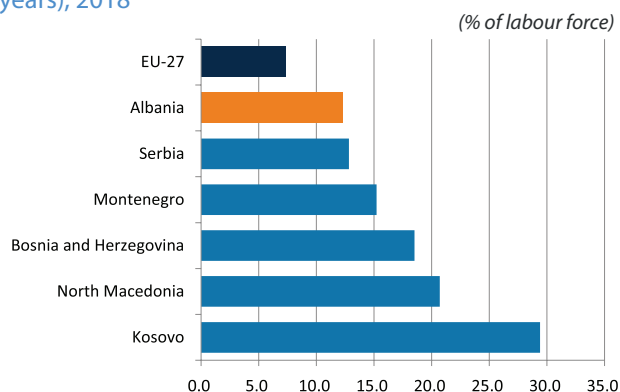
Note: Kosovo, not available.  
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.8 General government deficit/surplus relative to GDP, 2018



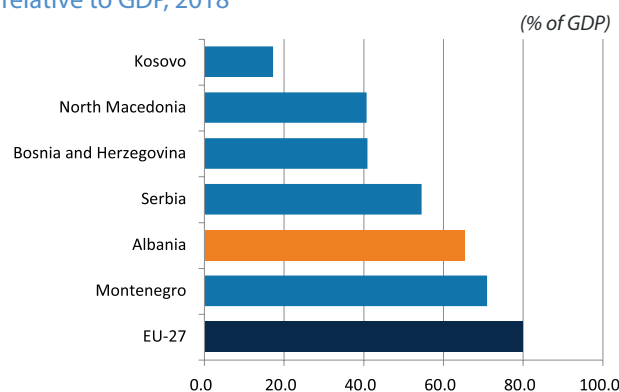
Note: the government deficit data of the candidate countries and potential candidates are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.  
Note: Kosovo, not available.  
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.6 Unemployment rates (persons aged 15-74 years), 2018



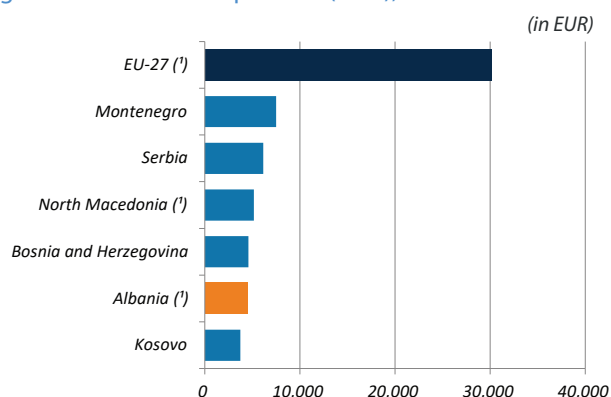
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.9 General government consolidated gross debt relative to GDP, 2018



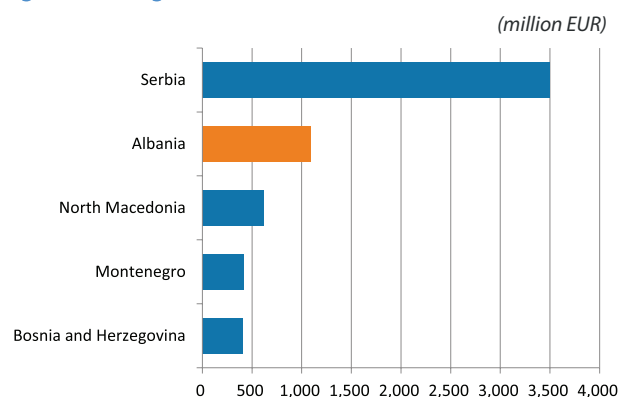
Note: the government debt data of the candidate countries and potential candidates are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.  
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.7 Gross domestic product (GDP), 2018



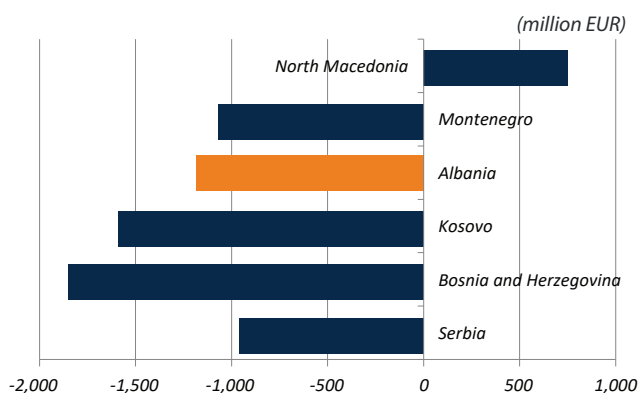
<sup>(1)</sup> GDP per capita: 2017 instead of 2018.  
Note: Kosovo, not available.  
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.10 Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, 2018



Note: Kosovo, not available.  
Source: Eurostat

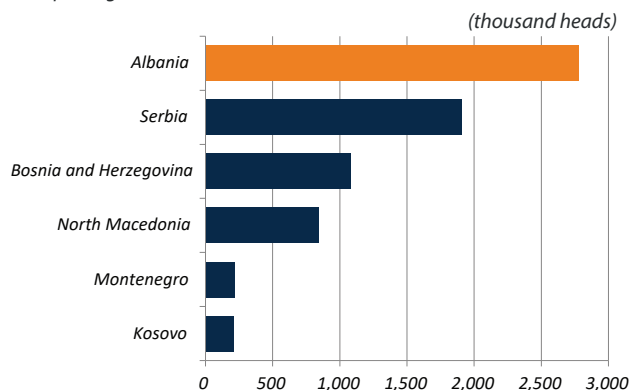
Fig II.11 Trade balance with the EU-27, 2019



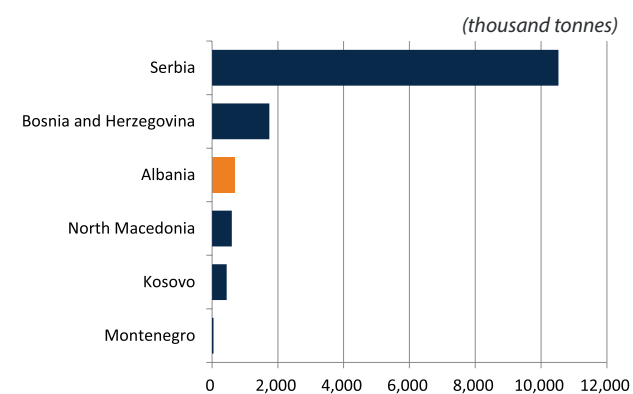
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.14 Livestock population, 2018

Sheep and goats

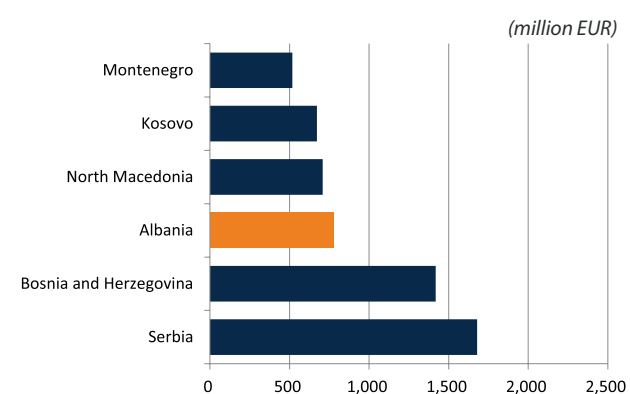


Source: Eurostat

Fig II.12 Agricultural production, 2018  
Cereals (including rice)

Source: Eurostat

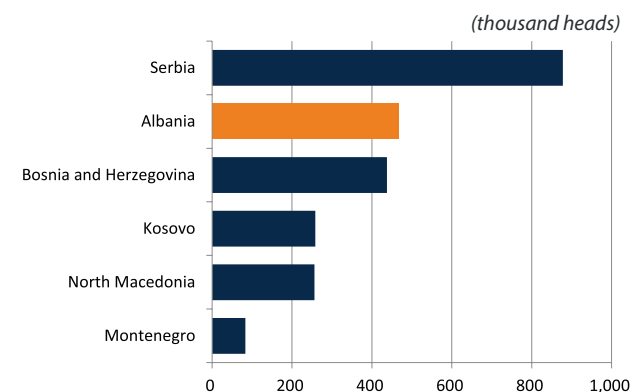
Fig II.15 Imports of food, live animals, drinks and tobacco, 2018



Source: Eurostat

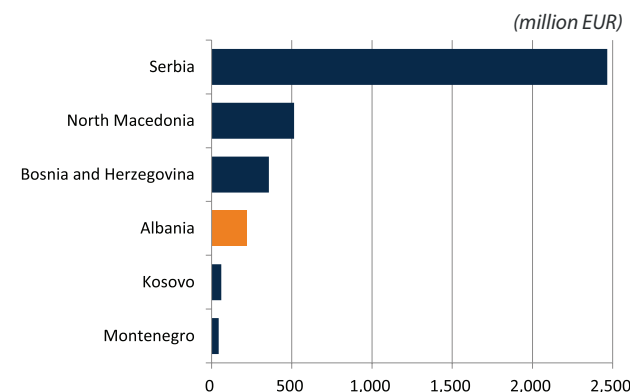
Fig II.13 Livestock population, 2018

Cattle



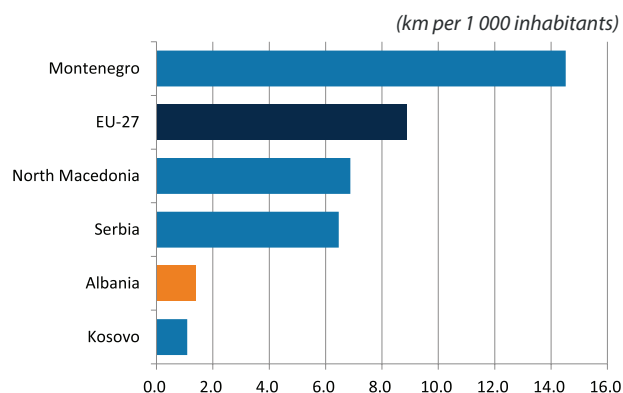
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.16 Exports of food, live animals, drinks, and tobacco, 2018



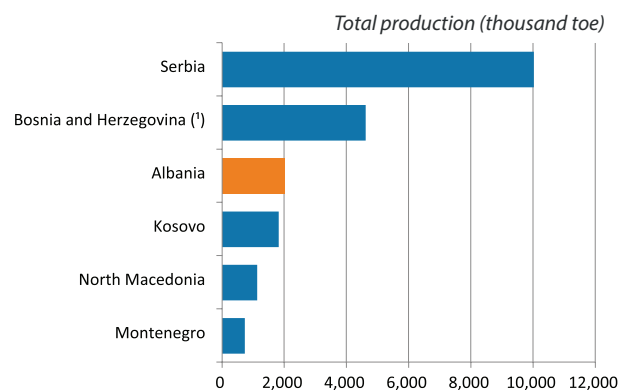
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.17 Density of transport networks, 2018



Source: Eurostat

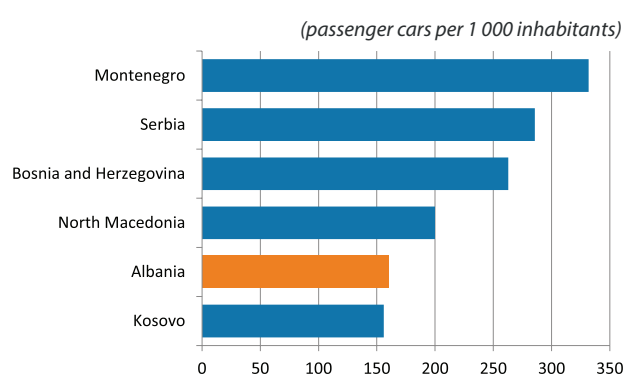
Fig II.19 Primary energy production, 2018



(¹) 2017 instead of 2018.

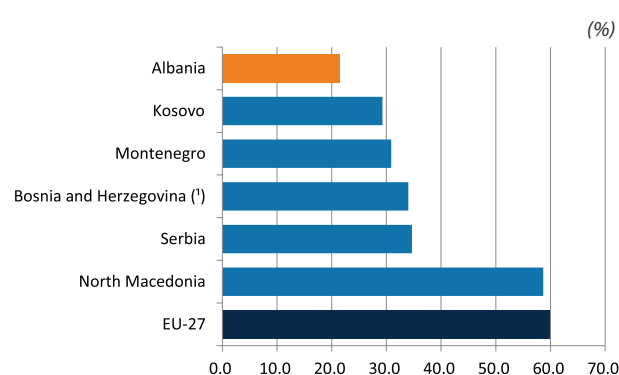
Source: Eurostat

Fig II.18 Motorisation rate, 2018



Source: Eurostat

Fig II.20 Energy dependency, 2018



(¹) 2017 instead of 2018.

Source: Eurostat



## POPULATION



## Births

The number of births in Albania has decreased during the last year. In 2019, there were 373 births fewer than in 2018.

The prefecture with the highest number of births is that of Tiranë, with 9,321 births in 2019, while the prefecture with the lowest number of births is that of Gjirokastër, with 506 births during 2019.

In the same year, the municipality with the highest number of births was that of Tiranë with 7,226 births, while the municipality with the lowest number of births was that of Dropull, with only 7 births.

The sex ratio at birth in Albania in 2019 was 109 males at birth for every 100 females at birth.

During 2019, the prefectures with the highest sex ratio at birth were those of Berat and Fier, with 129 and 117 males at birth respectively for every 100 females at birth.

The lowest value of sex ratio at birth was registered recorded in Gjirokastër, with only 92 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. This is the only prefecture where the number of females at birth during 2019 was higher than that of males.

In 2019, the crude birth rate in Albania was approximately 10.0 births per thousand inhabitants.

The prefectures of Kukës and Dibër had the highest crude birth rates in Albania, with 14.5 and 13.7 births per thousand inhabitants respectively. The prefectures of Gjirokastër and Vlorë had the lowest crude birth rates, with 8.4 and 7.6 births per thousand inhabitants respectively.

Tab 1.1: Births by prefecture, sex, sex ratio and crude rate, 2019

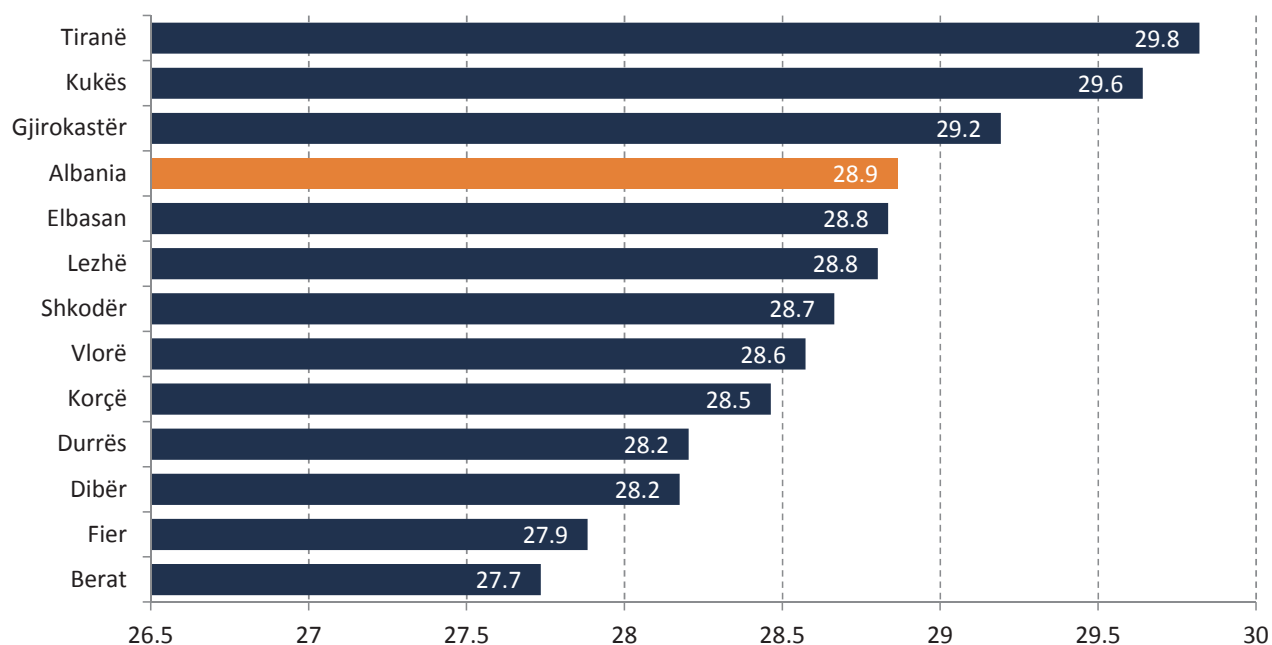
Prefecture	TOTAL	SEX		Sex ratio	Crude birth rate
		M	F		
BERAT	1,147	647	500	129	9.3
DIBËR	1,608	860	748	115	13.7
DURRËS	3,080	1,616	1,464	110	10.6
ELBASAN	2,768	1,423	1,345	106	10.2
FIER	2,600	1,401	1,199	117	8.9
GJIROKASTËR	506	242	264	92	8.4
KORÇË	1,750	923	827	112	8.5
KUKËS	1,103	562	541	104	14.5
LEZHË	1,259	668	591	113	10.2
SHKODËR	1,859	998	861	116	9.2
TIRANË	9,321	4,743	4,578	104	10.3
VLORË	1,437	753	684	110	7.6
*Unknown	123	57	66	-	-
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>28,561</b>	<b>14,893</b>	<b>13,668</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

\*\*Category "Unknown" means that the information on the number of births in the prefecture in which the birth was recorded is missing

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 27.9 in 2015 to 28.9 in 2019.

Fig 1.1 Mean age at childbirth by prefecture, 2019

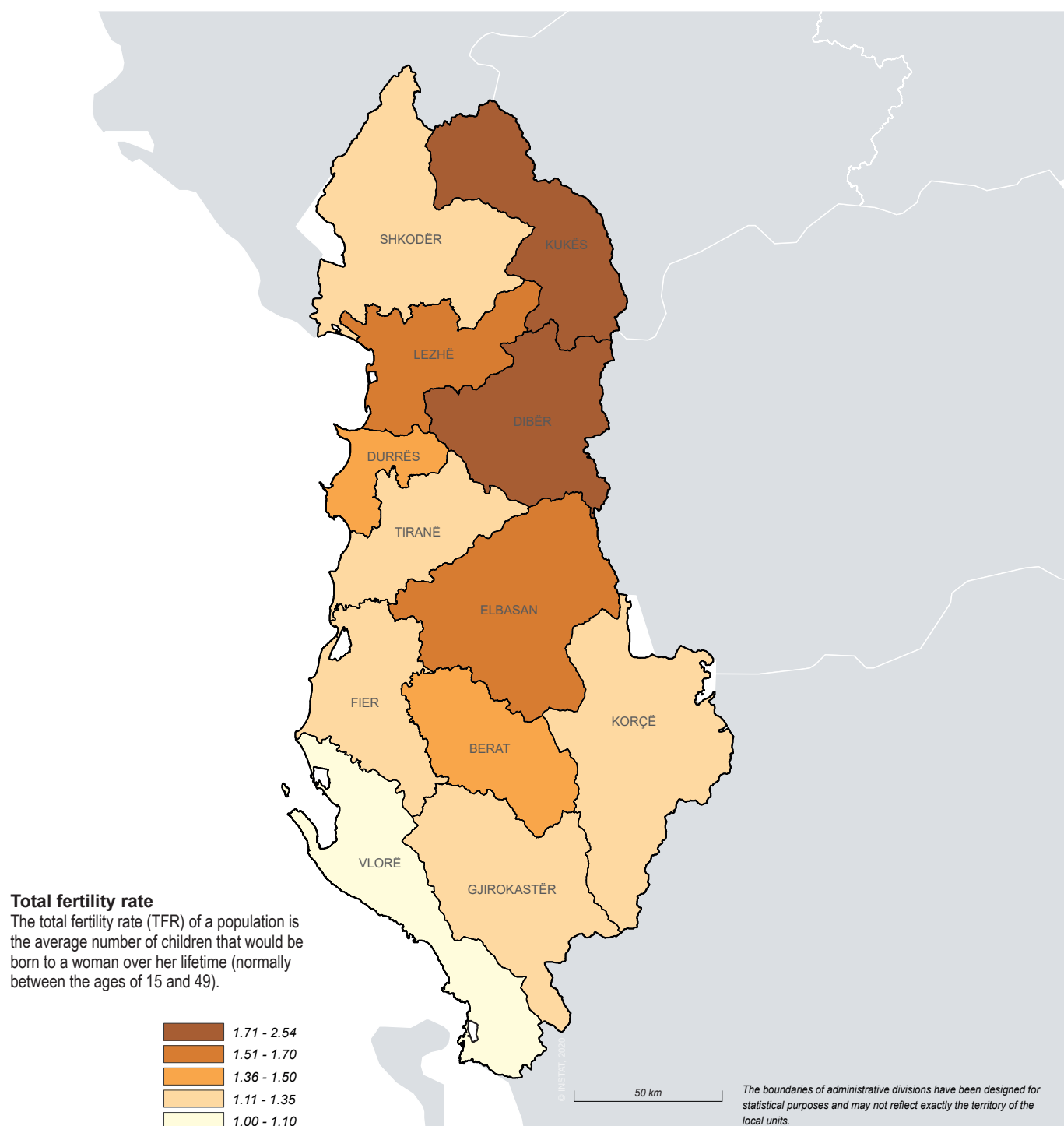


Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

The prefectures with the highest TFR in Albania are those of Kukës and Dibër, with 2.54 and 2.29 children per woman. These are the only two prefectures where the total fertility rate is above the replacement rate of 2.1 children per woman.

The prefectures with the lowest total fertility rate are those of Korçë and Vlorë, with 1.20 and 1.04 children per woman.

Map 1.1 Total fertility rate by prefecture, 2019



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

## Marriages

In 2019, there were 22,415 marriages registered at the Civil Register offices, 3.0 % fewer than the previous year.

In 2019, the prefecture with the highest number of marriages was that of Tiranë, with 5,751 marriages, while the prefecture with the lowest number of marriages was that of Gjirokastër, with 436 marriages.

In Albania, there have been 7.9 marriages per thousand inhabitants in 2019.

The highest crude marriage rate value was in Lezhë, with 11.3 marriages per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was in the prefecture of Korçë, with 6.3 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

Tab 1.2 Number of marriages by prefecture and crude rate, 2019

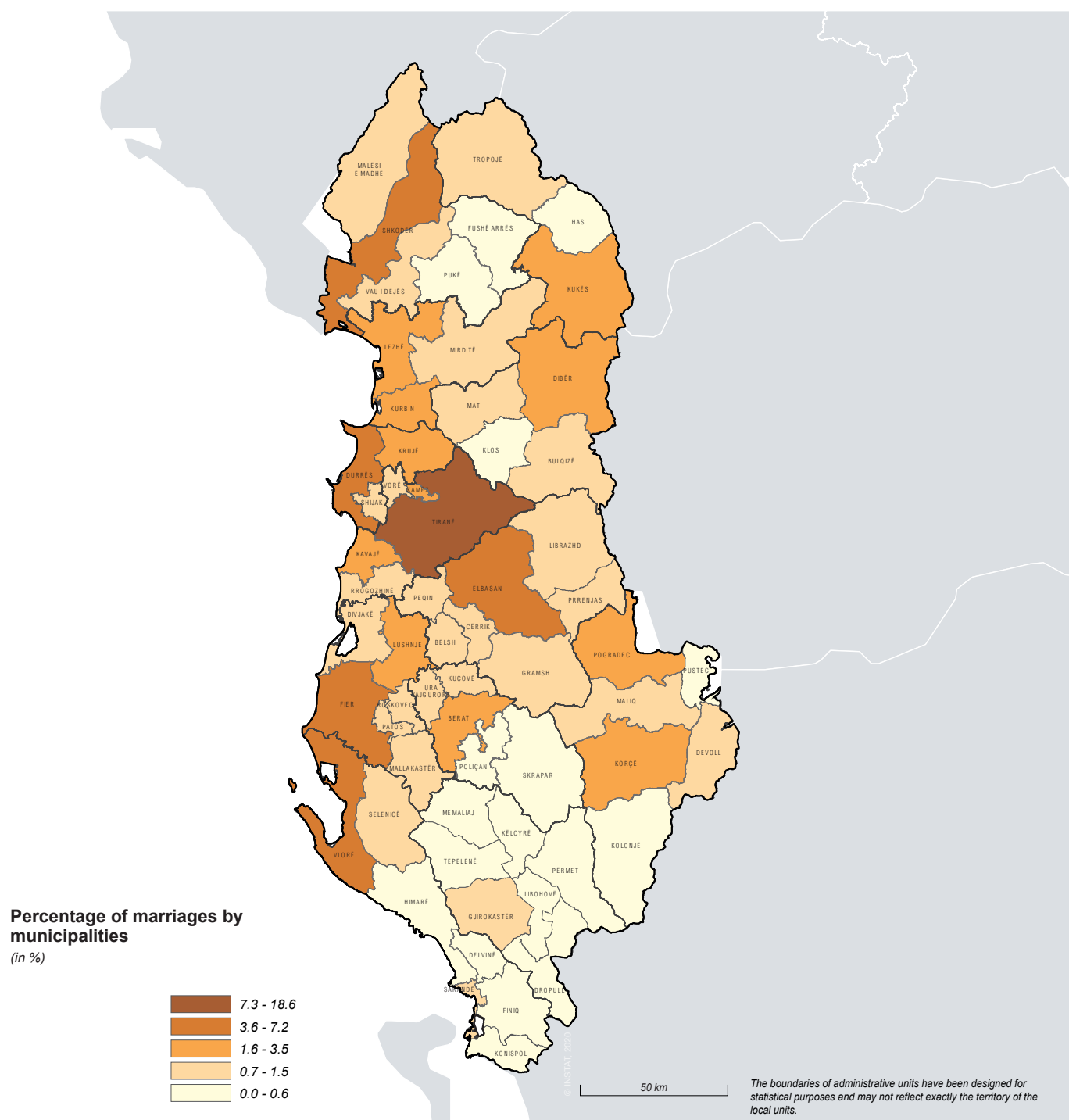
Prefecture	Marriages	Crude marriage rate
BERAT	1,172	9.5
DIBËR	1,075	9.2
DURRËS	2,318	8.0
ELBASAN	2,295	8.4
FIER	2,596	8.9
GJIROKASTËR	436	7.2
KORÇË	1,302	6.3
KUKËS	590	7.8
LEZHË	1,403	11.3
SHKODËR	1,538	7.6
TIRANË	5,751	6.4
VLORË	1,462	7.7
*Unknown	477	-
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>22,415</b>	<b>7.9</b>

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

\*Category "Unknown" means that the information on the number of marriages in the prefecture in which the marriage was recorded is missing

In 2019, the municipality with the highest number of marriages was that of Tiranë, with 4,167 marriages, while the municipality with the lowest number of marriages was that of Pustec, with only 4 marriages.

Map 1.2 Percentage of marriages by municipality, 2019

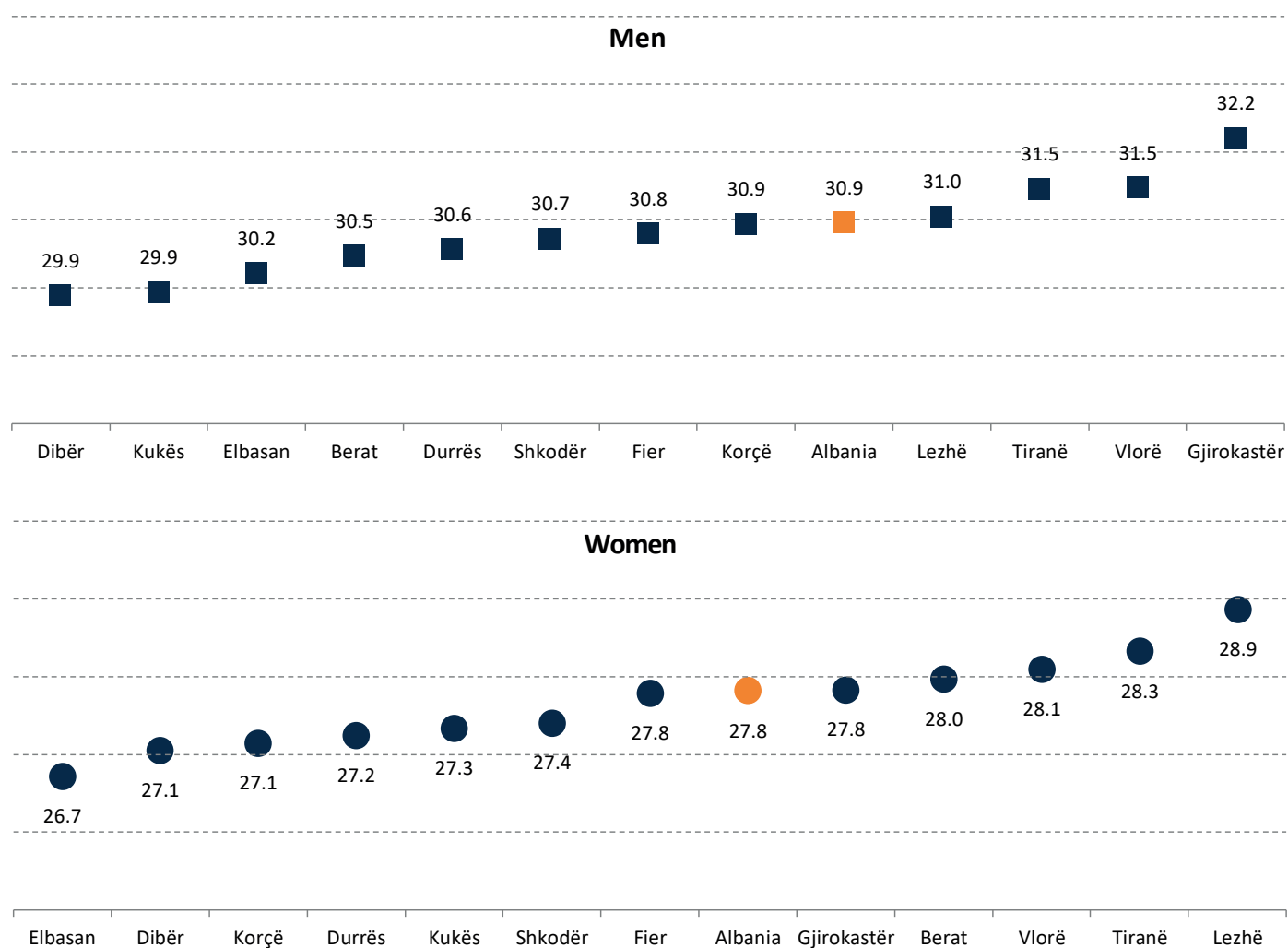


In 2019, the mean age at marriage for men in Albania was 30.9 years old, while the mean age at marriage for women was 27.8 years old.

In 2019, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for men was that of Gjirokaštër, with 32.2 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at marriage for men was that of Dibër, with 29.9 years.

At the same year, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for women was that of Lezhë, with 28.9 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at marriage for women was that of Elbasan with 26.7 years.

Fig1.2 Mean age at marriage by prefecture and sex, 2019



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

## Deaths

The number of deaths in Albania has increased during the last year. In 2019, there were 133 deaths more than in the previous year.

The prefecture with the highest number of deaths was that of Tiranë, with 5,389 deaths in 2019, while the prefecture with the lowest number of deaths was that of Kukës, with 539 deaths during 2019.

In 2019, the municipality with the highest number of deaths was that of Tiranë, with 4,216 deaths, while the municipality with the lowest number of deaths was that of Libohovë, with only 34 deaths.

Tab 1.3 Deaths by prefecture, sex and crude rate, 2019

Prefecture	TOTAL	Sex		Crude death rate
		M	F	
BERAT	1,225	632	593	9.9
DIBËR	950	494	456	8.1
DURRËS	2,037	1,111	926	7.0
ELBASAN	2,065	1,094	971	7.6
FIER	2,405	1,296	1,109	8.2
GJIROKASTËR	752	388	364	12.5
KORÇË	2,123	1,105	1,018	10.3
KUKËS	539	285	254	7.1
LEZHË	973	504	469	7.8
SHKODËR	1,789	968	821	8.9
TIRANË	5,389	2,967	2,422	6.0
VLORË	1,667	922	745	8.8
*Unknown	23	15	8	-
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>21,937</b>	<b>11,781</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>7.7</b>

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

\*Category "Unknown" means that the information on the number of deaths in the prefecture in which the death was recorded is missing

In 2019, the crude death rate in Albania was 7.7 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

At the prefecture level, in 2019, the crude death rate reached the highest value in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë, with 12.5 deaths per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was in the prefecture of Tiranë, with 6.0 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

## Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth shows how long are people expected to live, based on the specific mortality coefficients in a given year.

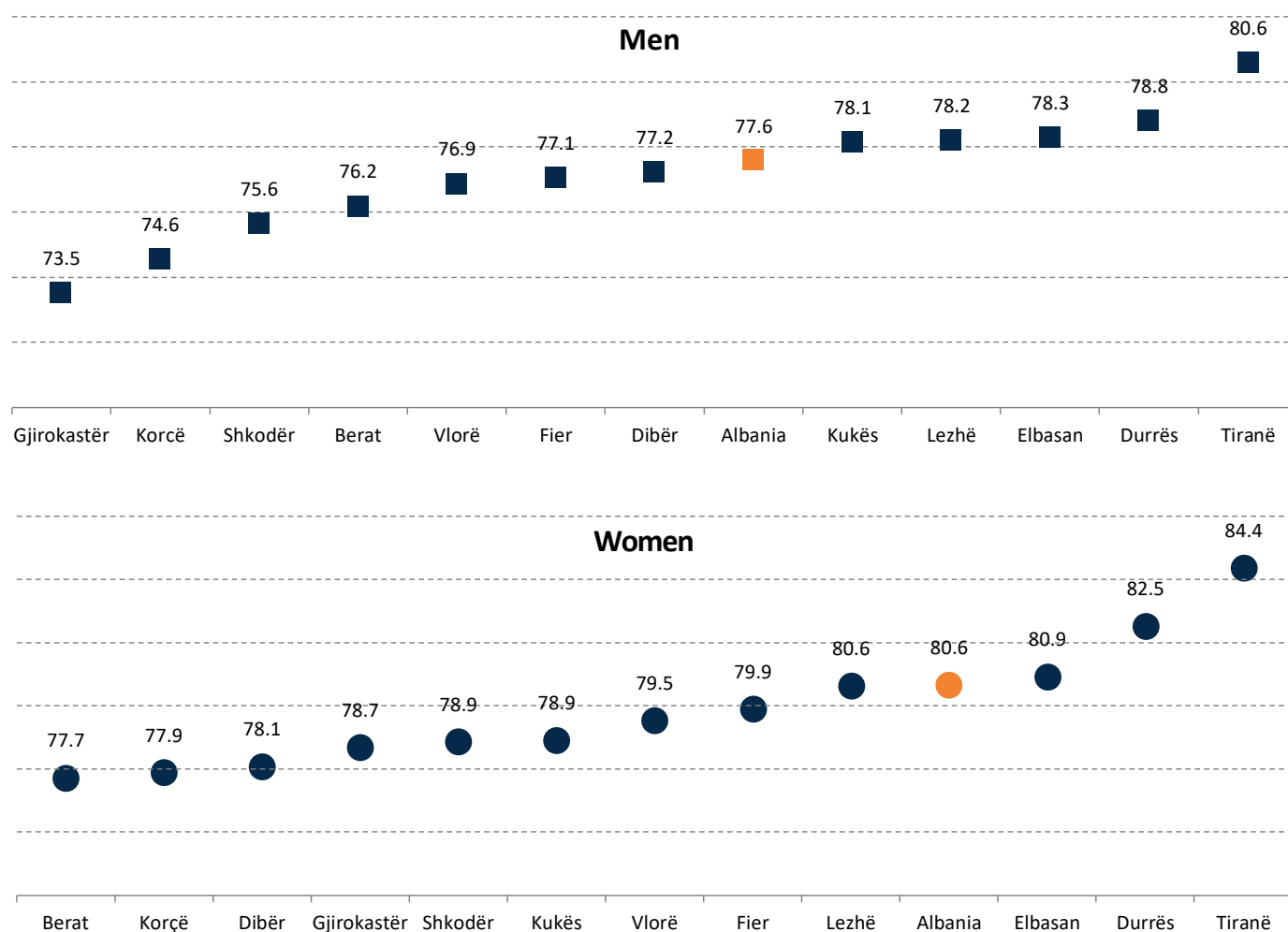
In 2019, the life expectancy at birth in Albania was 79.0 years for the whole population. It was 77.6 years for men and 80.6 years for women.

This means that women are expected to live approximately 3 years more than men are.

In 2019, the prefecture with the highest life expectancy at birth for men was Tiranë, with 80.6 years, while the prefecture with the lowest value was Gjirokaštër, with 73.5 years.

In the same year, the prefecture with the highest life expectancy at birth for women was Tiranë, with 84.4 years, while the prefecture with the lowest value was Berat, with 77.7 years.

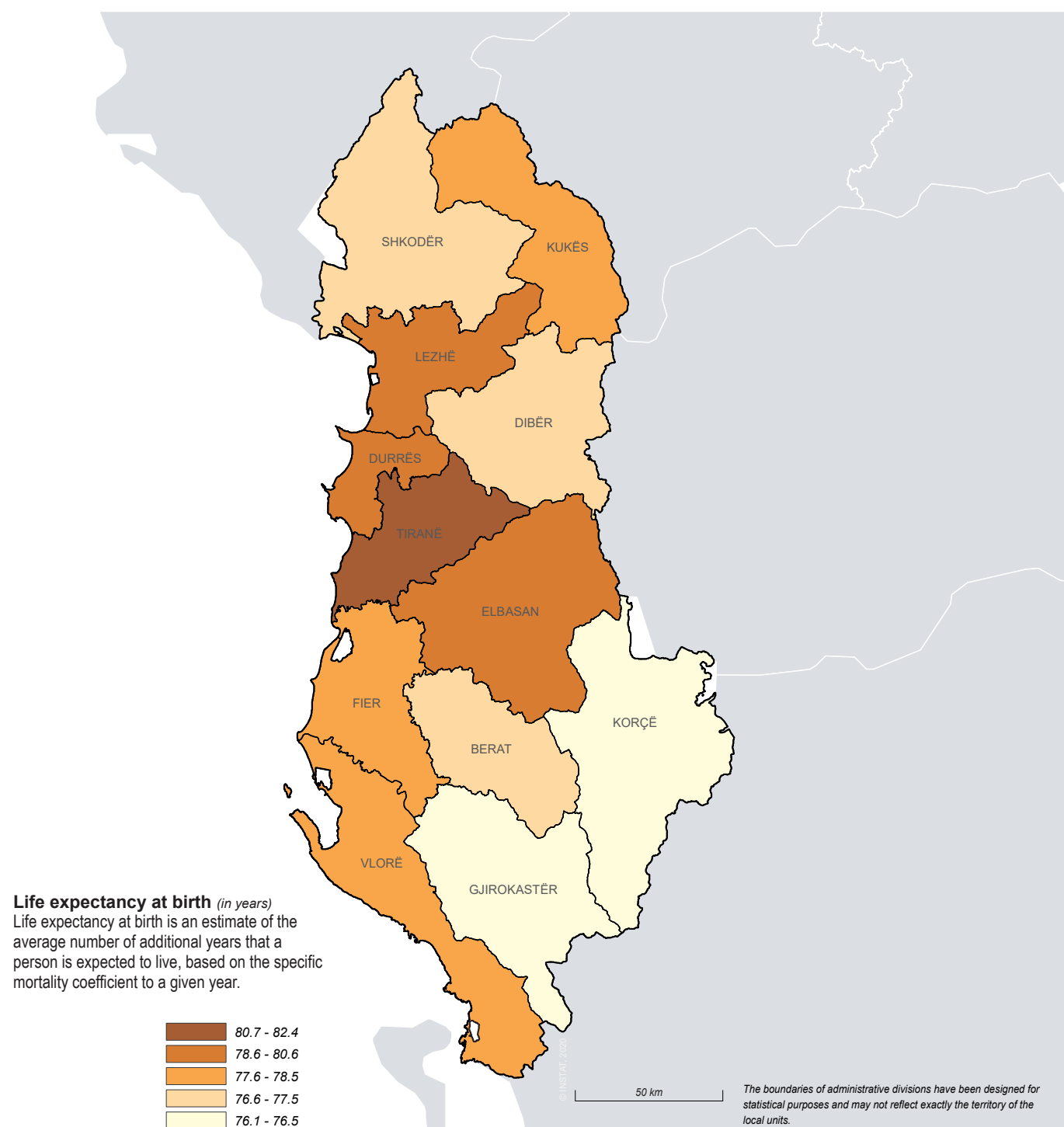
Fig 1.3 Life expectancy at birth by prefecture and sex, 2019



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations



Map 1.3 Life expectancy at birth by prefecture, 2019



### Natural increase of population

The value of the natural increase of population in Albania has decreased during the last year. Natural increase in Albania decreased from 7,130 births more than deaths in 2018 to 6,624 in 2019.

The prefecture with the highest natural increase of population was Tiranë, with 3,932 births more than deaths in 2019, while the prefecture with the lowest natural increase of population was Korçë, with 373 deaths more than births in the same year.

Tab 1.4 Natural increase of population by prefecture, sex and crude rate, 2019

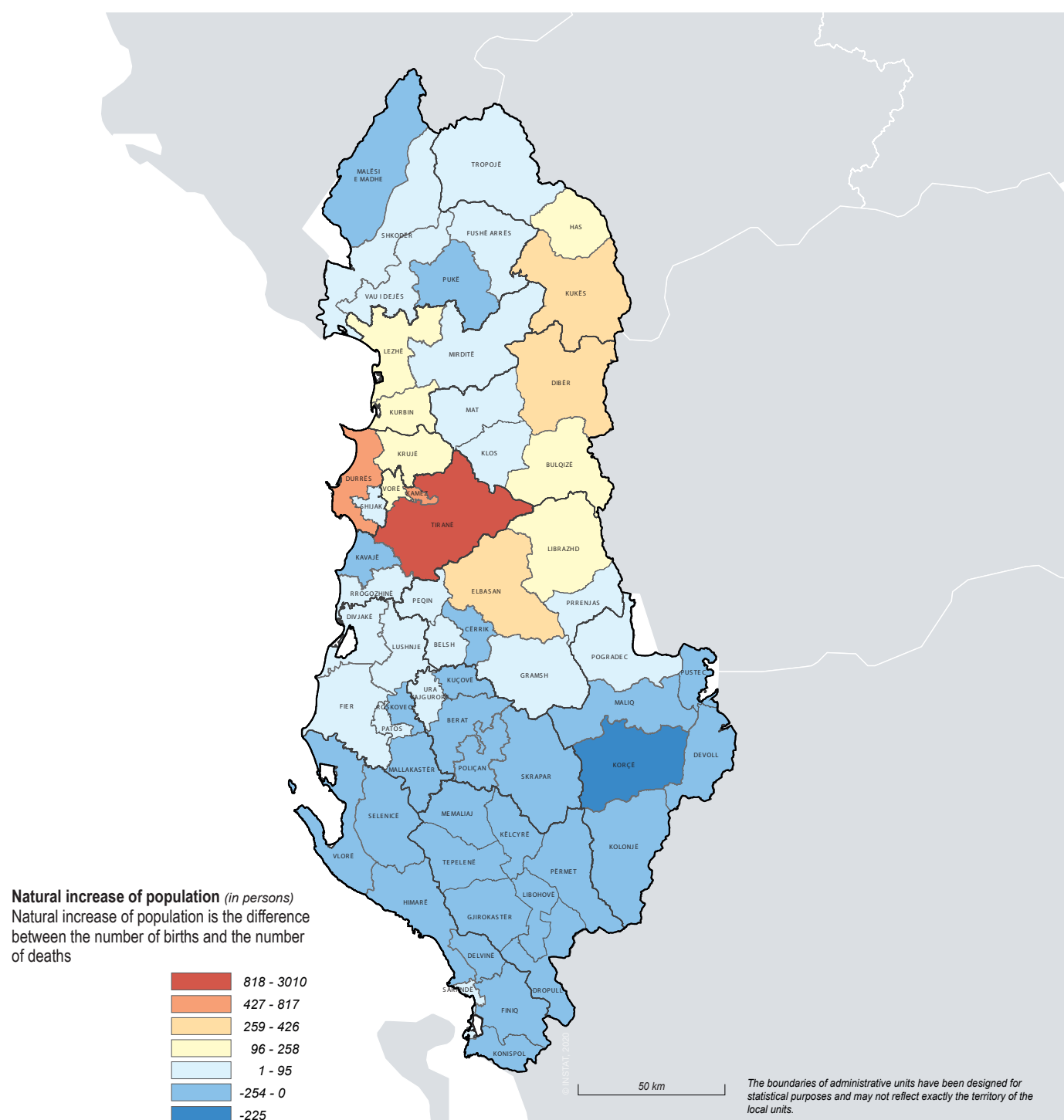
Prefecture	Total	Sex		Crude natural increase rate
		M	F	
BERAT	-78	15	-93	-0.6
DIBËR	658	366	292	5.6
DURRËS	1,043	505	538	3.6
ELBASAN	703	329	374	2.6
FIER	195	105	90	0.7
GJIROKASTËR	-246	-146	-100	-4.1
KORÇË	-373	-182	-191	-1.8
KUKËS	564	277	287	7.4
LEZHË	286	164	122	2.3
SHKODËR	70	30	40	0.3
TIRANË	3,932	1,776	2,156	4.4
VLORË	-230	-169	-61	-1.2
*Unknown	100	42	58	-
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>2.3</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

\*Category "Unknown" means that the information on the number of events in the prefecture in which the event was recorded is missing

In 2019, the municipality with the highest natural increase of population was that of Tiranë with 3,010 births more than deaths, while the municipality with the lowest natural increase was that of Korçë, with 255 deaths more than births.

Map 1.4 Natural increase of population by municipality, 2019



## Internal migration of population

Migration within the country has an important impact on the population of the administrative units of Albania.

In 2019 at the prefecture level, only Tiranë, Durrës, and Vlorë have had a positive net internal migration value of 9,456 (inflows more than outflows), 1,714, and 56 respectively.

All other prefectures have had a negative net internal migration value during 2019, most notably the prefectures of Elbasan and Dibër, with -1,752 and -2,434 (outflows more than inflows).

Tab 1.5 Internal migration by prefecture and crude rate, 2019

Prefecture	Incoming flows	Outgoing flows	Net internal migration	Crude net internal migration rate
BERAT	1,174	2,523	-1,349	-10.9
DIBËR	809	3,243	-2,434	-20.7
DURRËS	4,331	2,617	1,714	5.9
ELBASAN	1,792	3,544	-1,752	-6.4
FIER	2,899	4,301	-1,402	-4.8
GJIROKASTËR	740	1,812	-1,072	-17.7
KORÇË	1,387	2,474	-1,087	-5.3
KUKËS	559	1,586	-1,027	-13.5
LEZHË	2,054	2,609	-555	-4.5
SHKODËR	1,682	2,230	-548	-2.7
TIRANË	14,098	4,642	9,456	10.5
VLORË	2,255	2,199	56	0.3
ALBANIA	33,780	33,780	-	-

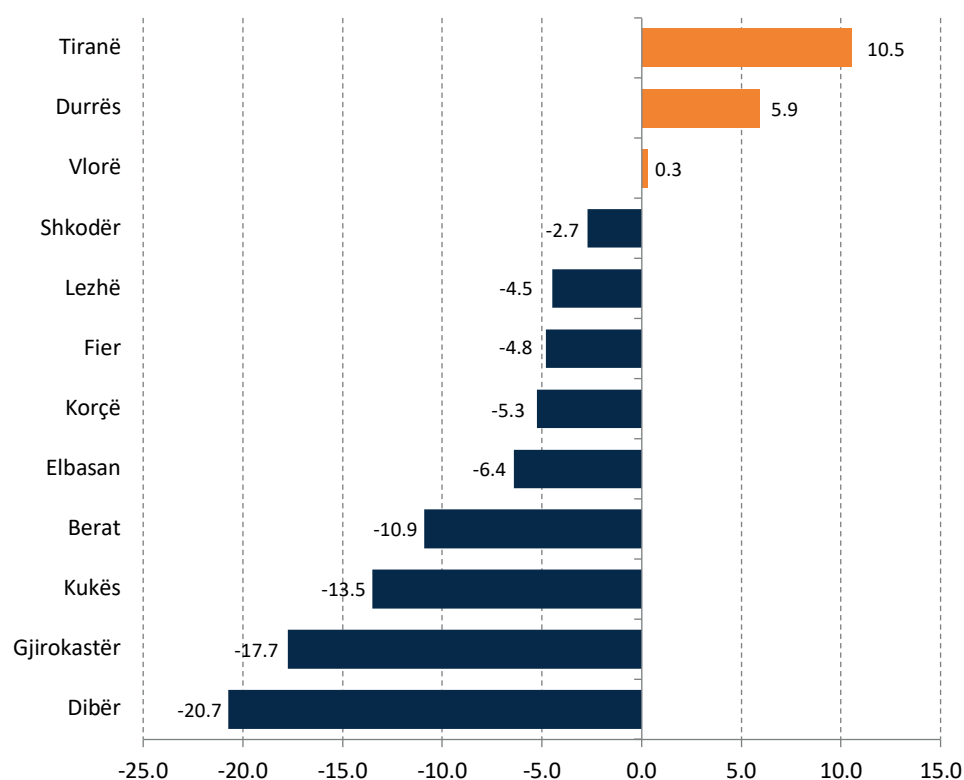
Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

The crude net internal migration rate shows the impact that internal movement has on the population of specific prefectures.

Tiranë, Durrës, and Vlorë are the only prefectures with a positive crude internal migration rate of 10.5 people per thousand inhabitants in Tiranë, 5.9 people per thousand inhabitants in Durrës, and 0.3 people per thousand inhabitants in Vlorë.

The prefectures of Gjirokastrë and Dibër had the lowest crude net internal migration rates, with -17.7 and -20.7 people per thousand inhabitants respectively.

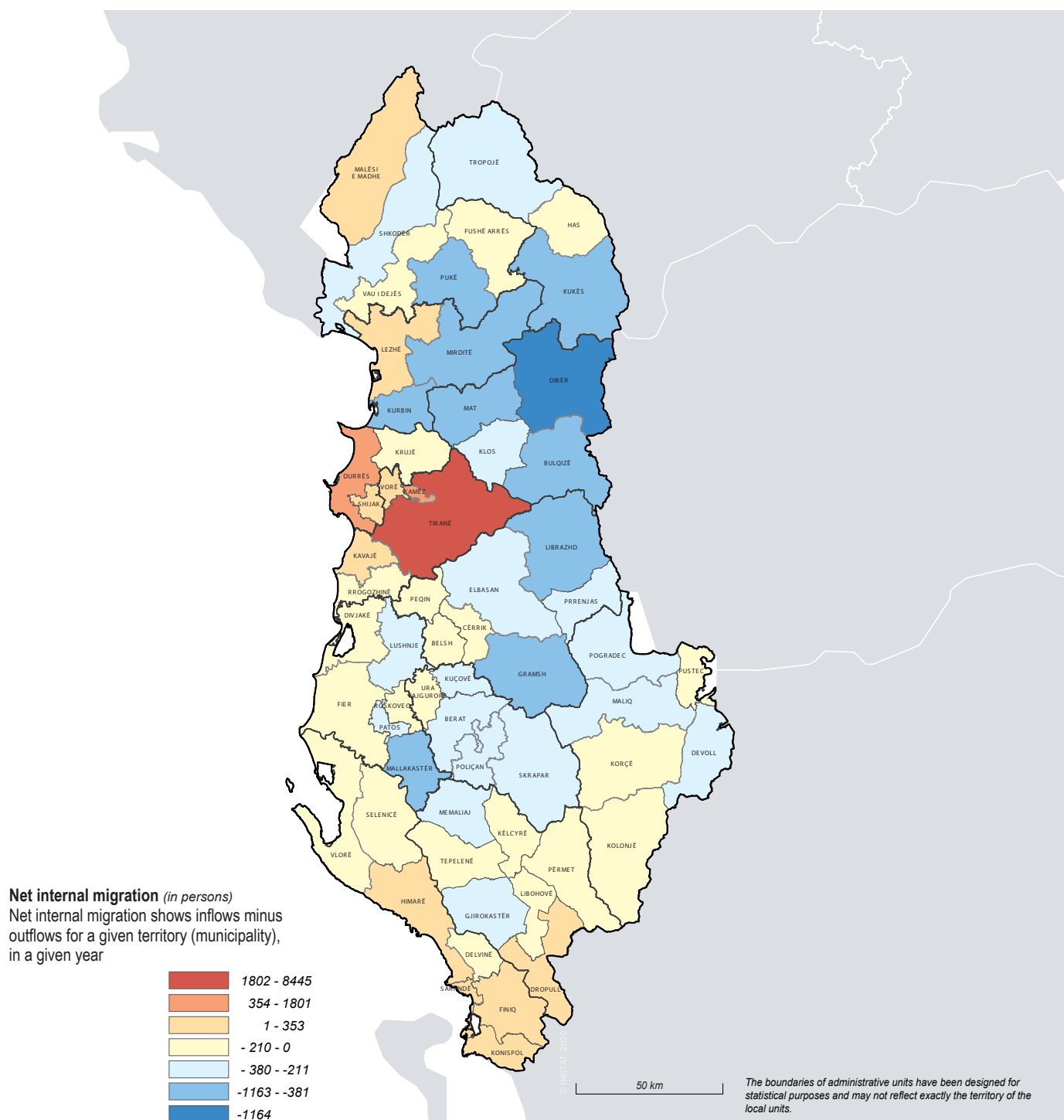
Fig 1.4 Crude net internal migration rate by prefecture, 2019



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

In 2019, the municipality with the highest net internal migration value was Tiranë with 8,445 inflows more than outflows, while the municipality with the lowest net internal migration value was Dibër, with 1,164 outflows more than inflows.

Map 1.5 Net internal migration by municipality, 2019



Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual calculation of INSTAT

## 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 2,866,376 to 2,854,191 inhabitants<sup>1</sup>.

In 2019, the prefecture with the highest population in Albania was Tiranë, with 900,661 inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Fier with 292,317 inhabitants.

At the same time, the two prefectures with the lowest population in 2019 were those of Kukës and Gjirokastër, with 76,011 and 60,395 inhabitants respectively.

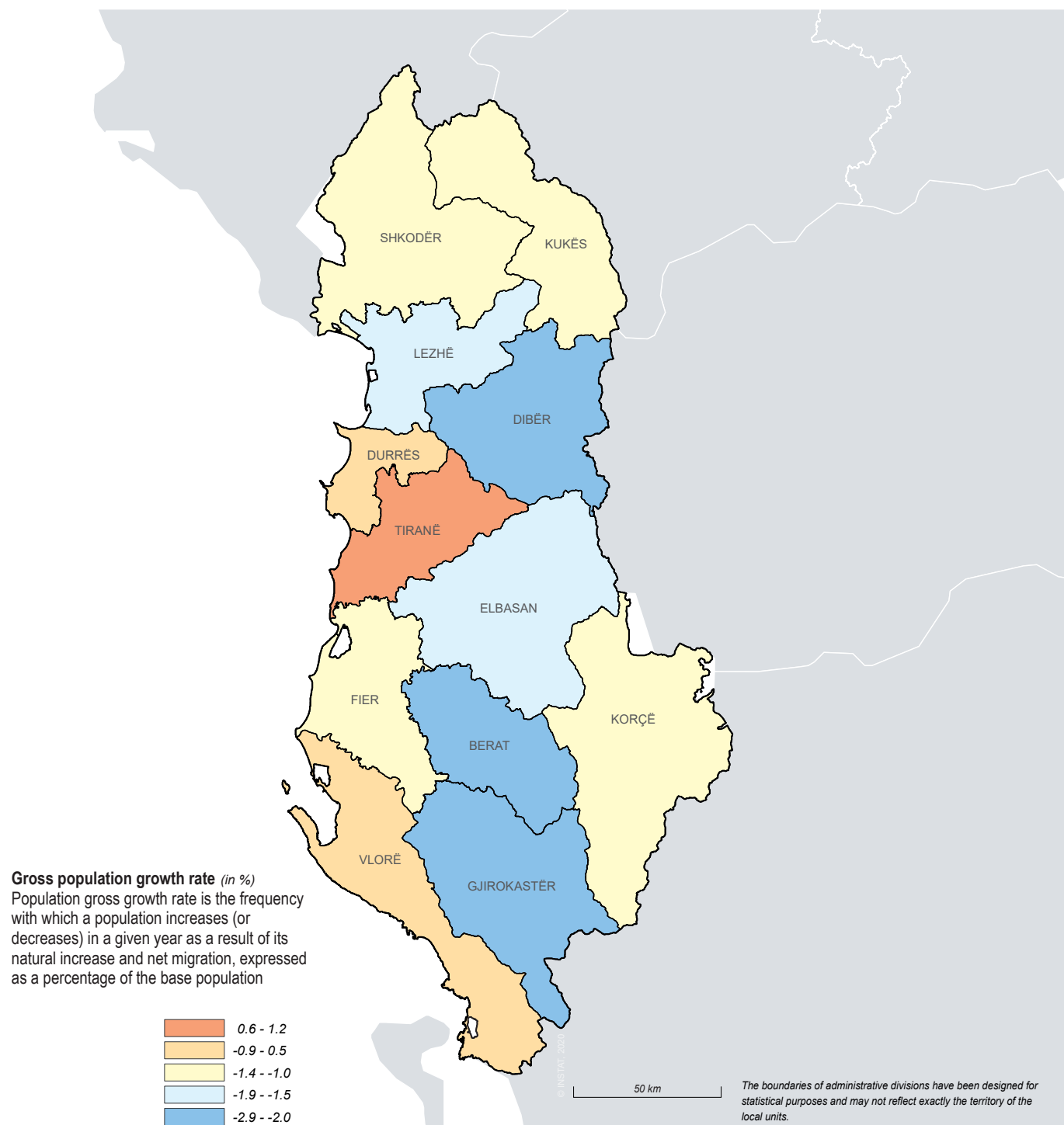
During 2019, only the populations of Tiranë and Durrës prefectures have increased, while the remaining prefectures have had a negative population growth rate.

The prefecture of Tiranë has had the highest population growth rate during 2019, as it has increased by 1.25 % compared to 2018.

On the other hand, Gjirokastër prefecture has had the lowest population growth rate at -2.89 % during 2019.

1. See: Tab 6 in Annex

Map 1.6 Gross population growth rate by prefecture, 2018-2019 (%)



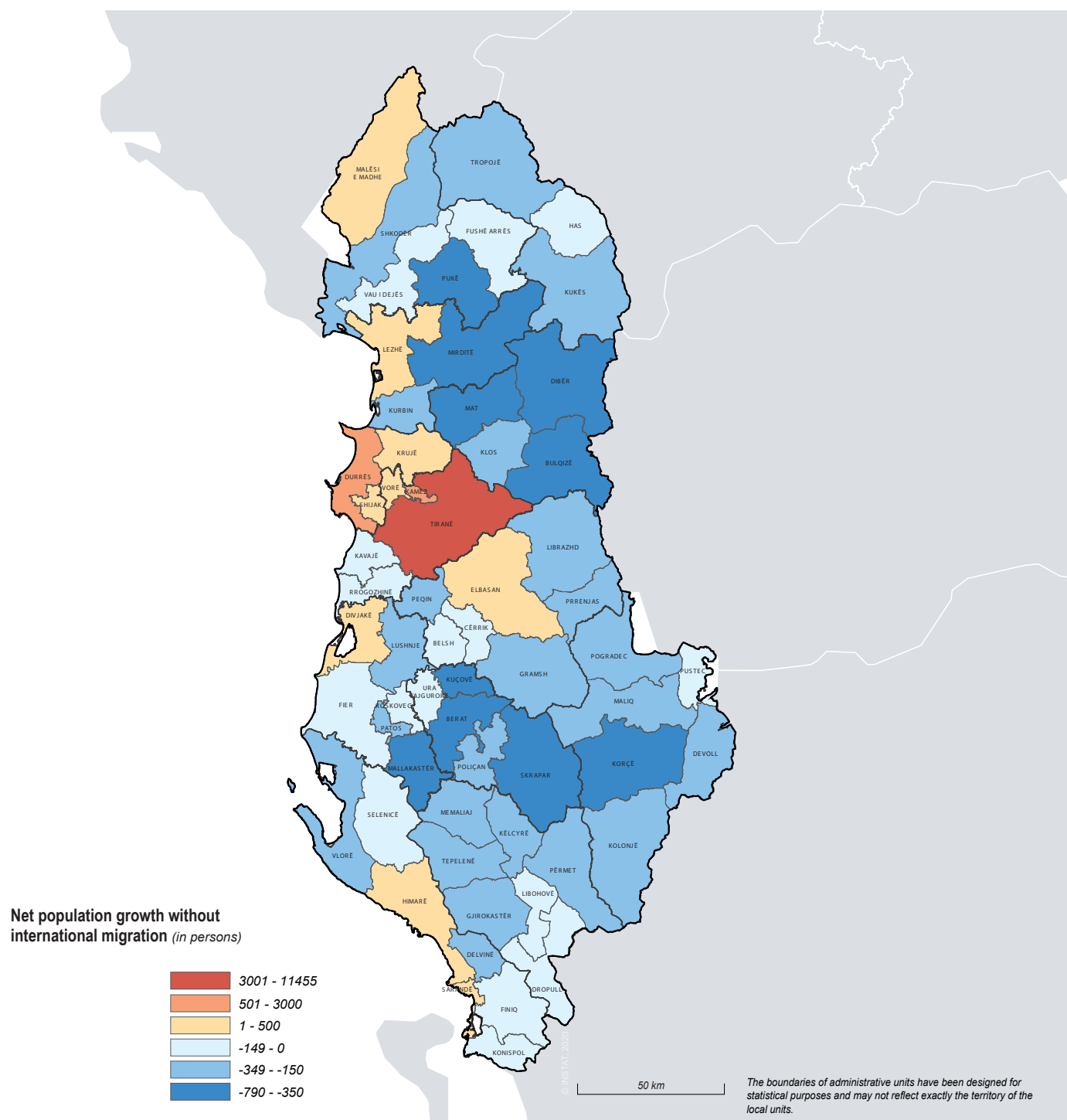


During 2019, the population of only 12 municipalities has increased while taking into consideration the natural increase of population and net internal migration, whereas all the remaining municipalities had a negative population growth, without international migration.

The municipality of Tiranë has had the highest population growth without international migration during 2019, as it increased by 11,455 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Durrës, which has increased by 2,549 inhabitants.

On the other hand, the municipality of Dibër has had the lowest population growth without including international migration during 2019, as it decreased by 790 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Mallakastër, which has decreased by 487 inhabitants.

Map 1.7 Population growth without international migration by municipality, 2019



Source: Annual calculation of INSTAT

## Population structure

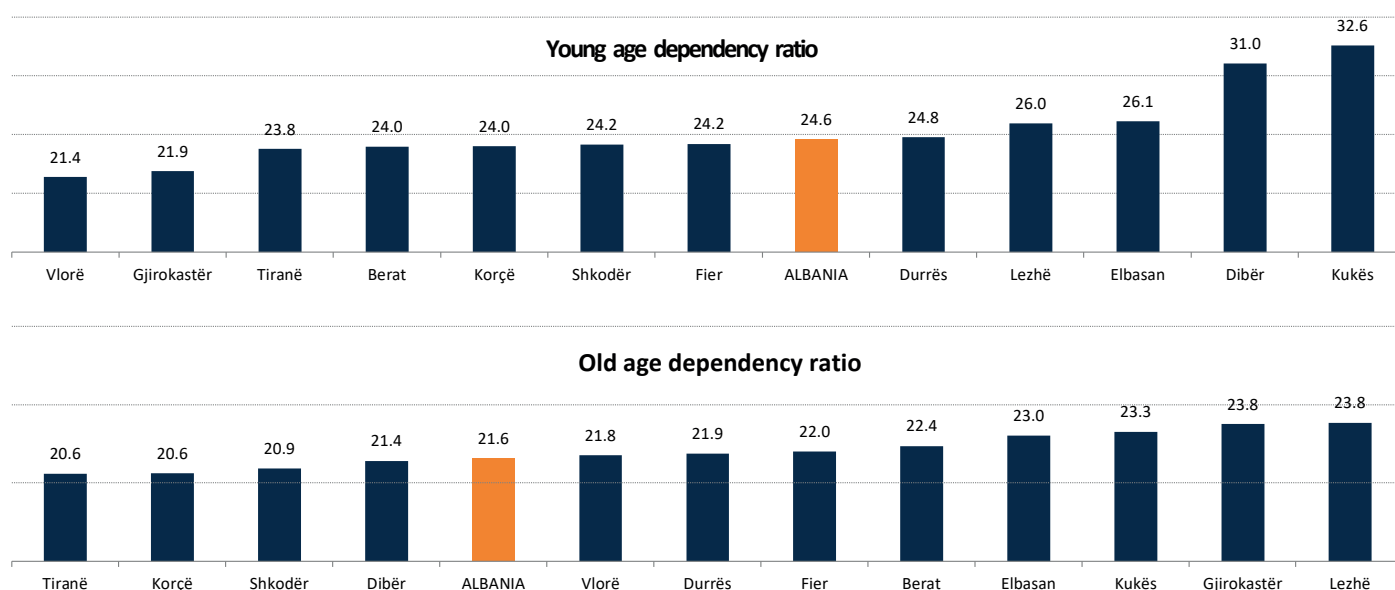
On 1 January 2020, in Albania there were 478,850 inhabitants younger than 15 years old and 420,036 inhabitants, aged 65 or more. In Albania, the working age population, that is people aged 15 to 64 years old, was 1,947,069 people during the same year.<sup>2</sup>

As evidenced by the distribution of the population by the three main age groups, in ten prefectures there are higher numbers of young people compared to the elderly. Only in the prefectures of Gjirokastrë and Korçë is the number of those younger smaller than the number of the elderly.

The prefectures with the highest young age dependency ratio are Kukës and Dibër, with 32.6 and 31.0 people younger than 15 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old respectively. While the prefectures with the lowest young age dependency ratio are Gjirokastrë and Vlorë, with 21.9 and 21.4 people younger than 15 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old respectively.

On the other hand, the prefectures with the highest old age dependency ratio are those of Lezhë and Gjirokastrë, both with approximately 23.8 people older than 65 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old. The prefectures with the lowest old age dependency ratio are those of Korçë and Tiranë, both with approximately 20.6 people older than 65 years old per 100 people from 15 to 64 years old.

Fig 1.5 Dependency ratios by prefecture, on 1 January 2020



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

2. See: Tab 7 in Annex

## Median population age

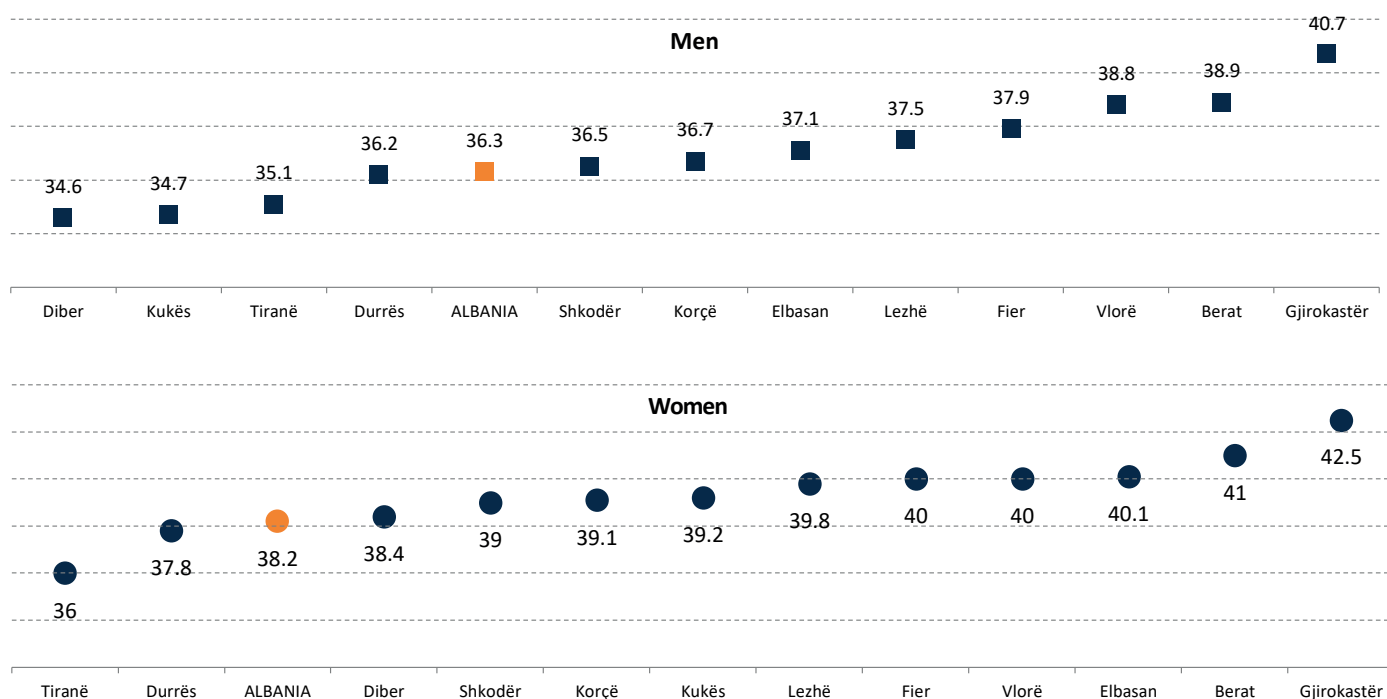
The median age of the population represents the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups, meaning half the people are younger than the median age and half are older. On 1 January 2020, the median age for Albania was 37.2 years.

According to this indicator, the population of Tiranë had the youngest population in Albania, with a median age of 35.5 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the oldest population in the country, with a median age of 41.8 years. Coincidentally, these are the prefectures with the biggest and the smallest populations in Albania respectively.<sup>3</sup>

The median population age for men reached the lowest value in Dibër prefecture with 34.6 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the oldest median age for men, with 40.7 years.

The median population age for women reached the lowest value in Tiranë prefecture with 36.0 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the oldest median age for women, with 42.5 years.

Fig 1.6 Median age of population by prefecture and sex, on 1 January 2020



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

3. See: Tab 8 in Annex

## Population density

The population density in 2019 was 99 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. Population density has remained almost at the same level during the five previous years.<sup>4</sup>

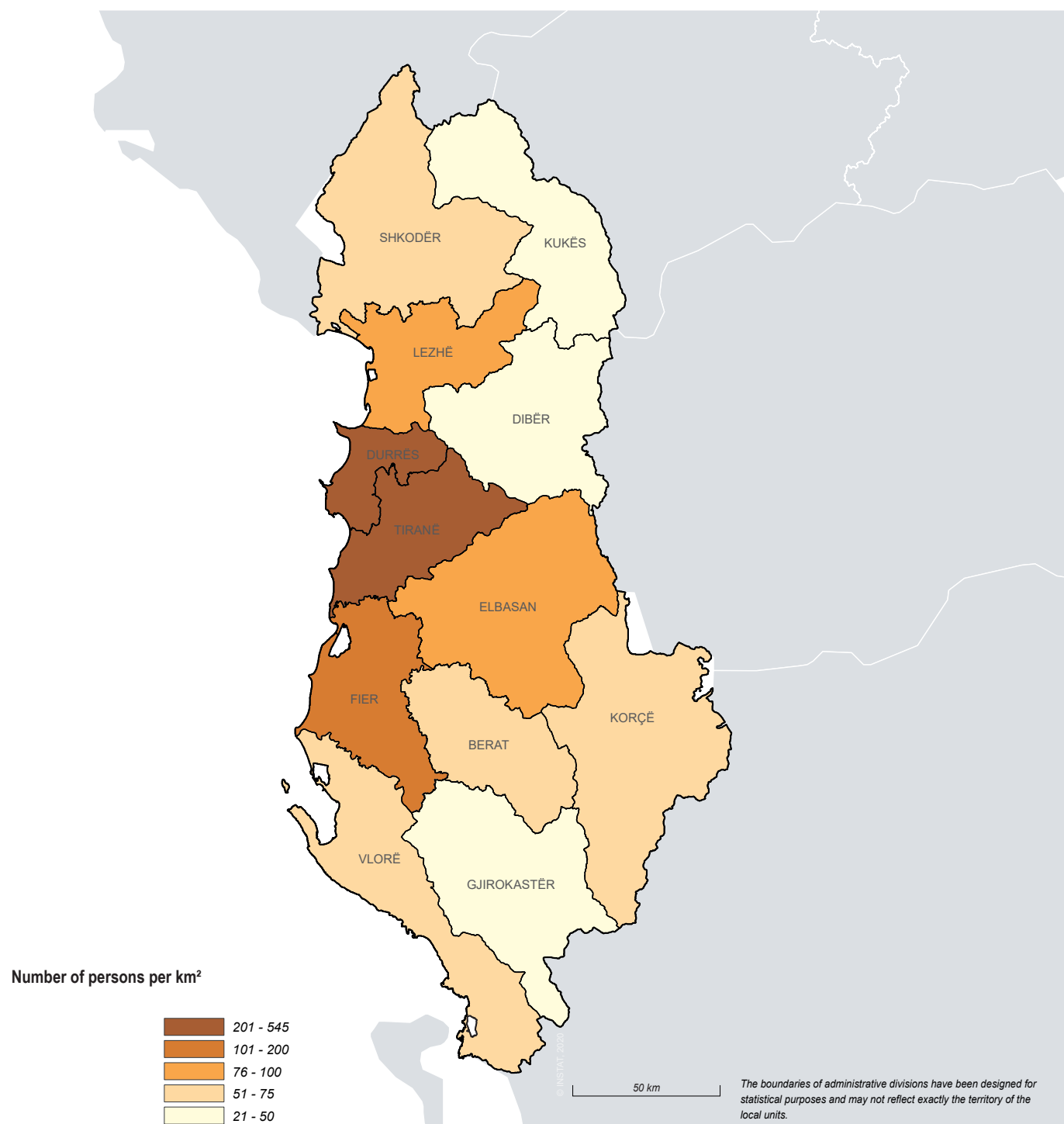
In 2019, the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest population density, with 545 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The prefecture with the second highest population density is Durrës, with 379 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Fier, with 155 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

On the other hand, the prefectures with the lowest population density in 2019 were those of Dibër, Kukës, and Gjirokastër, with 45, 32, and 21 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

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4. See: Tab 9 in Annex

Map 1.8 Population density by prefecture, 2019



Source: Annual calculations of INSTAT

## ANNEX

Tab 1.6 Average population by prefecture and sex, 2017-2019

Prefecture	2017			2018			2019		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
BERAT	65,836	63,853	129,689	63,498	62,801	126,299	61,934	61,644	123,578
DIBËR	64,419	58,866	123,285	62,517	57,450	119,967	61,203	56,206	117,409
DURRËS	146,184	141,042	287,226	146,868	143,003	289,871	146,946	143,463	290,409
ELBASAN	142,180	139,008	281,188	138,807	137,959	276,766	136,106	136,420	272,526
FIER	153,632	146,692	300,324	150,553	145,895	296,448	148,006	144,311	292,317
GJIROKASTËR	32,155	32,299	64,454	30,586	31,604	62,190	29,492	30,903	60,395
KORÇË	106,706	105,542	212,248	104,238	104,798	209,036	102,585	103,779	206,364
KUKËS	40,302	38,178	78,480	39,487	37,503	76,990	39,028	36,983	76,011
LEZHË	64,624	63,286	127,910	62,946	63,058	126,004	61,636	62,317	123,953
SHKODËR	102,116	104,341	206,457	100,061	103,883	203,944	98,518	102,934	201,452
TIRANË	432,387	440,768	873,155	439,446	450,120	889,566	444,754	455,907	900,661
VLORË	95,530	93,511	189,041	95,095	94,200	189,295	94,896	94,220	189,116
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>1,446,071</b>	<b>1,427,386</b>	<b>2,873,457</b>	<b>1,434,102</b>	<b>1,432,274</b>	<b>2,866,376</b>	<b>1,425,104</b>	<b>1,429,087</b>	<b>2,854,191</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Tab 1.7 Average population by prefecture, sex and main age group, 2019

Prefecture	Male			Female			Total		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
BERAT	10,448	42,476	9,010	10,203	42,018	9,423	20,651	84,494	18,433
DIBËR	12,369	40,747	8,087	11,606	36,564	8,036	23,975	77,311	16,123
DURRËS	25,312	101,037	20,597	24,233	97,454	21,776	49,545	198,491	42,373
ELBASAN	24,444	91,733	19,929	23,895	91,572	20,953	48,339	183,305	40,882
FIER	25,068	101,913	21,025	24,257	98,264	21,790	49,325	200,177	42,815
GJIROKASTËR	4,690	20,306	4,496	4,593	21,265	5,045	9,283	41,571	9,541
KORÇË	17,888	70,840	13,857	16,950	71,985	14,844	34,838	142,825	28,701
KUKËS	8,234	25,358	5,436	7,632	23,708	5,643	15,866	49,066	11,079
LEZHË	10,918	41,575	9,143	10,815	41,522	9,980	21,733	83,097	19,123
SHKODËR	17,262	67,803	13,453	16,703	71,300	14,931	33,965	139,103	28,384
TIRANË	77,518	307,205	60,031	72,241	317,600	66,066	149,759	624,805	126,097
VLORË	14,849	66,411	13,636	14,010	65,772	14,438	28,859	132,183	28,074
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>249,000</b>	<b>977,404</b>	<b>198,700</b>	<b>237,138</b>	<b>979,024</b>	<b>212,925</b>	<b>486,138</b>	<b>1,956,428</b>	<b>411,625</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Tab 1.8 Median population age on 1 January by prefecture and sex, 2016-2020

Prefecture	2018			2019			2020		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
BERAT	36.8	39.5	38.3	37.9	40.1	39.1	38.9	41.0	40.0
DIBËR	33.4	37.1	34.9	34.0	37.7	35.5	34.6	38.4	36.2
DURRËS	35.1	36.9	36.0	35.7	37.3	36.4	36.2	37.8	36.9
ELBASAN	35.4	38.7	37.1	36.3	39.3	37.8	37.1	40.1	38.7
FIER	36.0	38.7	37.3	37.0	39.2	38.1	37.9	40.0	39.0
GJIROKASTËR	38.0	40.7	39.4	39.3	41.5	40.6	40.7	42.5	41.8
KORÇË	35.1	37.9	36.5	35.9	38.5	37.2	36.7	39.1	38.0
KUKËS	33.5	37.8	35.5	34.2	38.5	36.1	34.7	39.2	36.7
LEZHË	35.7	38.6	37.1	36.6	39.0	37.8	37.5	39.8	38.7
SHKODËR	35.1	37.9	36.5	35.8	38.3	37.1	36.5	39.0	37.8
TIRANË	34.1	35.3	34.7	34.6	35.6	35.1	35.1	36.0	35.5
VLORË	37.1	38.9	38.0	38.0	39.4	38.6	38.8	40.0	39.3
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Tab 1.9 Average population density by prefecture, 2015-2019

Prefecture	Area	Inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>				
	km2	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BERAT	1,798	76	74	72	70	69
DIBËR	2,586	50	49	48	46	45
DURRËS	766	364	369	375	378	379
ELBASAN	3,199	90	89	88	87	85
FIER	1,890	162	161	159	157	155
GJIROKASTËR	2,884	24	23	22	22	21
KORÇË	3,711	59	58	57	56	56
KUKËS	2,374	34	34	33	32	32
LEZHË	1,620	81	80	79	78	77
SHKODËR	3,562	59	59	58	57	57
TIRANË	1,652	508	516	529	538	545
VLORË	2,706	70	70	70	70	70
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>28,748</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>



## Methodology

### Data sources

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

#### *Administrative sources*

Births, deaths, marriages, and internal migrations of the population.

Data on births, deaths, marriages, and internal movements are provided electronically by the General Directorate of Civil Status.

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 of population statistics. It is the foundation of the annual calculations of the population number.

### Definitions

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

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

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

*Sex ratio at birth:* Refers to the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive.

*Mean age at childbirth:* It is the mean age of women when their children are born.

*Total fertility rate:* It is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, if she would spend all her reproductive years in accordance with the age-specific coefficients of fertility in a given year.

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

*Crude death rate:* Crude death rate is the ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population in that year expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

*Life expectancy at birth:* It is an estimate of the average number of additional years a person is expected to live, based on the specific mortality coefficients in a given year.

*Natural increase:* Indicates 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 indicates the natural increase for that year.

*Crude natural growth rate:* The rate by which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year as a result of its natural increase (difference of births over deaths), expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

*Mean age at marriage:* It is the mean age of men and women when they get married.

*Crude marriage rate:* It is the ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

*Crude net internal migration rate:* It is the ratio of the net internal migration to a given territory (region) and the respective population, in a given year, expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

*Population density:* Number of inhabitants per unit area of territory (per km<sup>2</sup>)

*Median age of the population:* Represents the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups, meaning half the people are younger than the median age and half are older.

*Population growth rate:* 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.

*Population growth without international migration:* Population changes as a result of natural increase and net internal migration.

*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) to the number of people who are part of the working age (from 15 to 64), expressed in percentage.

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

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

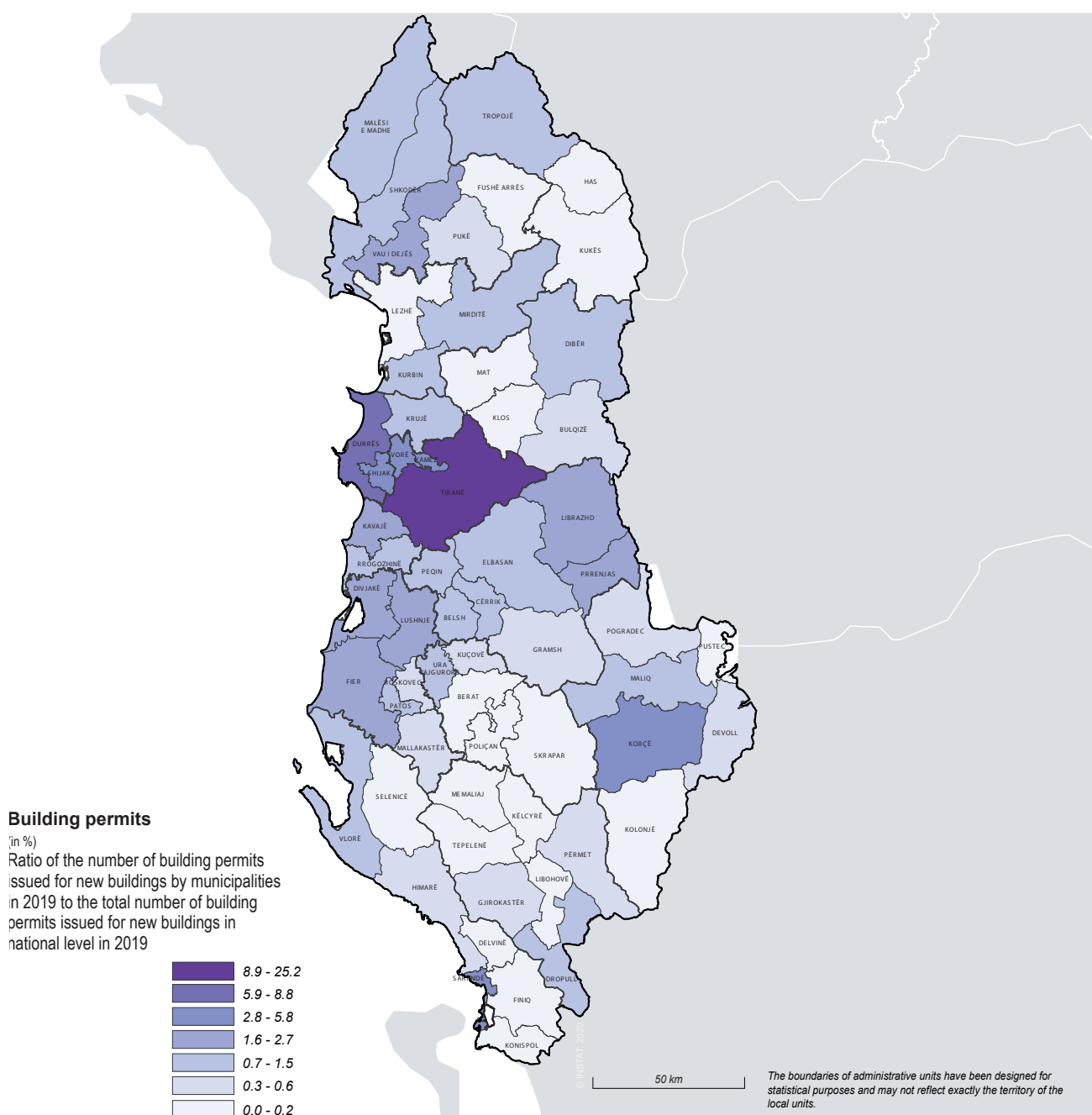
# BUILDINGS



The purpose of the chapter “Buildings” is to present statistical data on the recent developments of this indicator in the Albanian Republic. Currently, this chapter contains information only on building permits issued for two main categories: “Residential buildings and Non-residential buildings”.

Building permits are important because obtaining a building permit according to the law before commencing 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 conducted.

Map 2.1 Number of building permits issued for new buildings by municipality, 2019



Source: Municipalities, annual calculation of INSTAT

Tab 2.1 Number and total area of building permits issued for new buildings by prefecture, 2016-2019

Prefecture	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Number	Total area m <sup>2</sup>	Number	Total area m <sup>2</sup>	Number	Total area m <sup>2</sup>	Number	Total area m <sup>2</sup>
Berat	44	14,361	25	22,667	44	28,680	18	6,491
Dibër	10	1,084	24	5,029	34	8,028	18	7,734
Durrës	49	51,831	105	74,893	156	172,658	152	136,395
Elbasan	68	17,734	63	28,404	88	34,165	97	44,818
Fier	38	16,981	133	52,091	129	61,339	98	47,716
Gjirokaštër	12	8,585	13	14,427	40	16,985	20	11,242
Korçë	10	3,543	71	37,856	100	40,774	81	33,501
Kukës	0	0	5	1,066	6	3,483	12	9,618
Lezhë	35	9,009	22	7,390	57	22,529	65	101,062
Shkodër	60	35,236	65	56,316	89	60,040	52	17,845
Tiranë	106	209,295	231	521,996	388	940,348	423	1,561,858
Vlorë	23	12,482	62	46,399	63	53,754	58	43,469
<b>Albania</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>380,141</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>868,534</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,442,783</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>2,021,749</b>

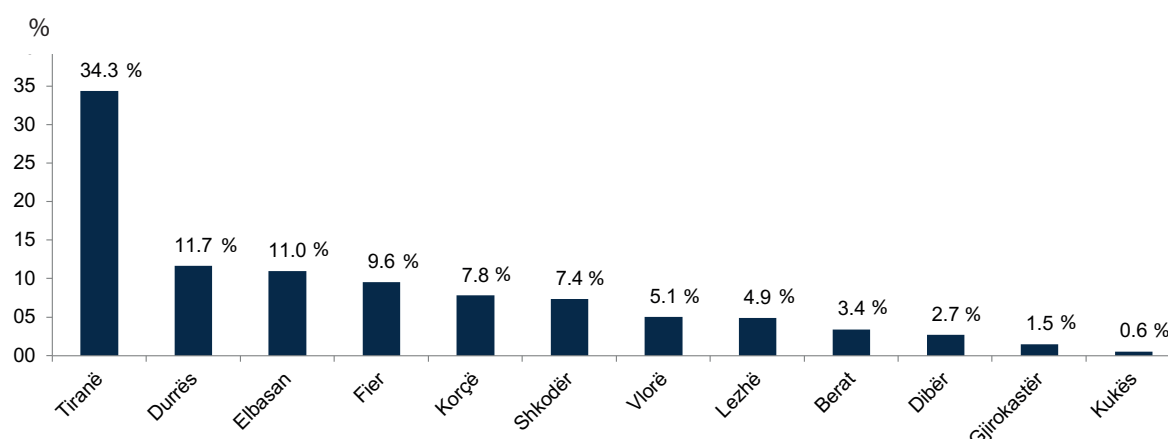
Source: Municipalities, annual INSTAT calculations

During 2016-2019, the total number of building permits issued for new buildings was 3,562, on average 890 permits per year. By prefecture, the largest number of building permits issued in this four-year period is in Tiranë, with 1,148 permits or 33.2 % of total permits at national level.

The demand for building permits issued for residential buildings dominates compared to the demand for other buildings, such as hotels and similar buildings, office buildings, industrial buildings, wholesale and retail trade buildings, etc. During 2016-2019, building permits issued for residential buildings comprise 65.4 % of total permits issued, while building permits issued for other buildings comprise 34.6 % of this indicator.

During 2016-2019, approximately 68.8 % of the total area of building permits issued for new buildings was concentrated in Tiranë prefecture, while Kukës prefecture comprises the lowest value for this indicator at approximately 0.3 %. The average area for a building permit issued during this period is 1,323 square meters.

Fig 2.1 Number of building permits issued for residential buildings by prefecture, 2016-2019



Source: Municipalities, annual INSTAT calculations

In the last four years, a total number of 2,330 building permits have been issued for residential buildings. In 2019, this indicator decreased by 3.8 % compared with 2018, mainly due to the decrease of building permits issued for residential buildings in Shkodër and Durrës prefectures by 45.3 % and 24.6 % respectively.

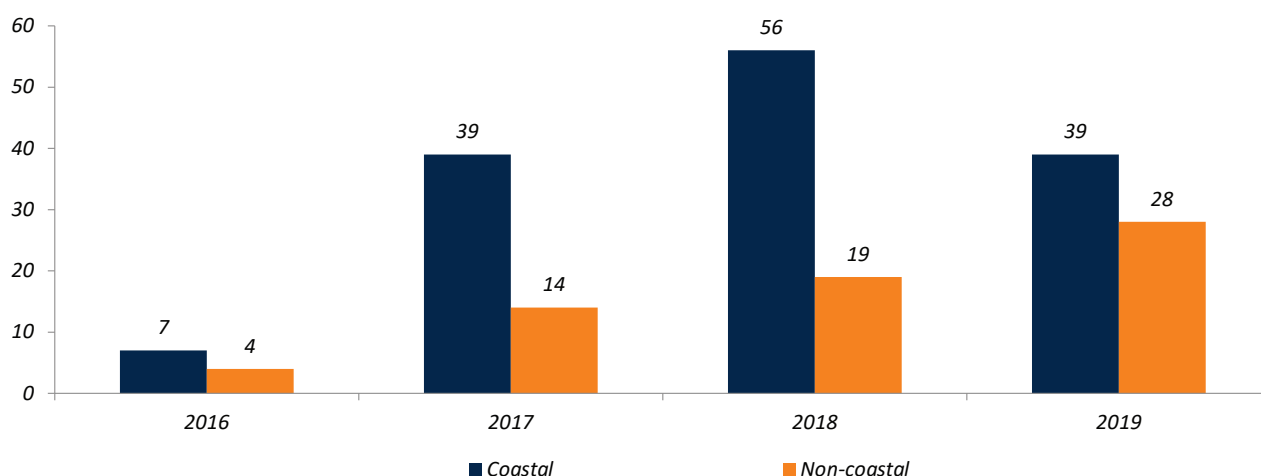
Fig 2.2 Structure of building permits number issued for non-residential buildings by prefecture, 2019



Source: Municipalities, annual INSTAT calculations

In 2019, the largest number of building permits for non-residential buildings was issued mainly for "Industrial buildings". The "Office buildings" indicator had permits issued only in the prefectures of Tiranë and Fier with two permits each in total. Vlorë prefecture marked the highest number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" with approximately 26.9 % of the total number issued at national level for this indicator. The number of building permits issued for "Wholesale and retail trade buildings" in 2019 marked an annual decrease by 1.2 % compared with 2018. Fier prefecture represented the highest number of building permits issued for "Other buildings" with 33 permits issued in total, or approximately 37.9 % of the total number of such permits issued in Albania during 2019.

Fig 2.3 Number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" by coastal and non-coastal municipalities, 2016-2019



Source: Municipalities, annual INSTAT calculations

During 2016-2019, the building permits issued for “Hotels and similar buildings” were mainly concentrated in coastal municipalities. Around 58.2 % of the permits in coastal municipalities were issued in Sarandë and Kavajë municipalities, 36.9 % and 21.3 % respectively. Regarding non-coastal municipalities, the building permits issued for “Hotels and similar buildings” during this four-year period were mainly in Tiranë municipality at 27.7 % and Korçë municipality at 21.9 %.

### Data sources

The data on building permits issued are administrative data. The statistical information on building permits issued is collected with quarterly frequency by INSTAT regional statistical offices in cooperation with the urbanization offices at municipalities.

### Definitions

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

*Buildings* are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered by people, and are suitable or intended for protecting people, animals, or objects. Buildings are classified into two different categories: 1) Residential buildings, 2) Other buildings, including Hotels, Office buildings, Industrial buildings, Wholesale and Retail trade buildings, etc.

*Residential buildings* are constructions at least half of which is used for residential purposes. If less than half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified under non-residential buildings in accordance with its purpose-oriented design.

*Non-residential buildings* are constructions which are mainly used or intended for non-residential purposes. If at least half of the overall useful floor area is used for residential purposes, the building is classified as a residential building.

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

# LABOUR MARKET AND WAGES

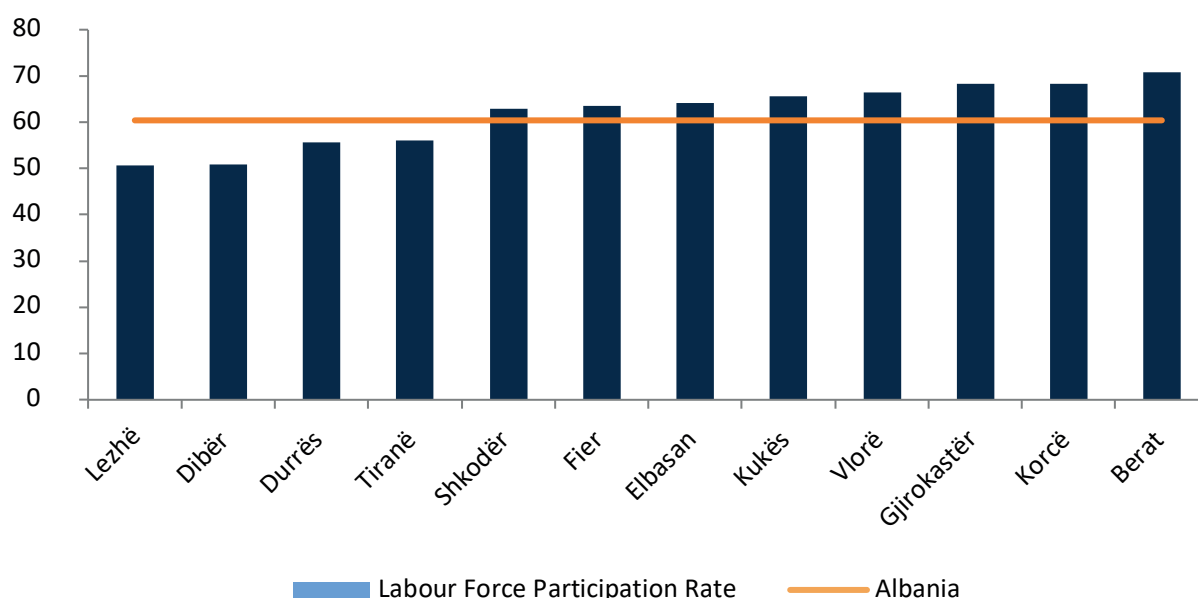


## Labour Force

In 2019, the labour force in Albania was approximately 1430 thousand people that represent the active population comprising employed and unemployed people in the country. However, to measure the degree of activity of the population, the indicator 'labour force participation rate' is used to shed light on the potential of the economy to engage the population in some form of production activity.

This indicator varies across prefectures in Albania showing different characteristics of the labour market in each of them. The highest rate of labour force participation is recorded in the prefectures of Berat (70.7 %), Korçë (68.4 %), and Gjirokastër (68.2 %), while the lowest rates are recorded in the prefectures of Lezhë and Dibër, 50.7 % and 50.8 % respectively. The average rate for the country is 60.4 % (Fig 3.1).

Fig 3.1 Labour force participation rate by prefecture, 2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

## Employment

The ratio of employed persons aged 15 and over to the population of the same age (approximately 2369 thousand) is 53.4 %. The highest regional employment rates are recorded in Berat at 65.7 %, followed by Korçë at 63.2 %, and Gjirokastër at 63.0 % (Fig 3.1).

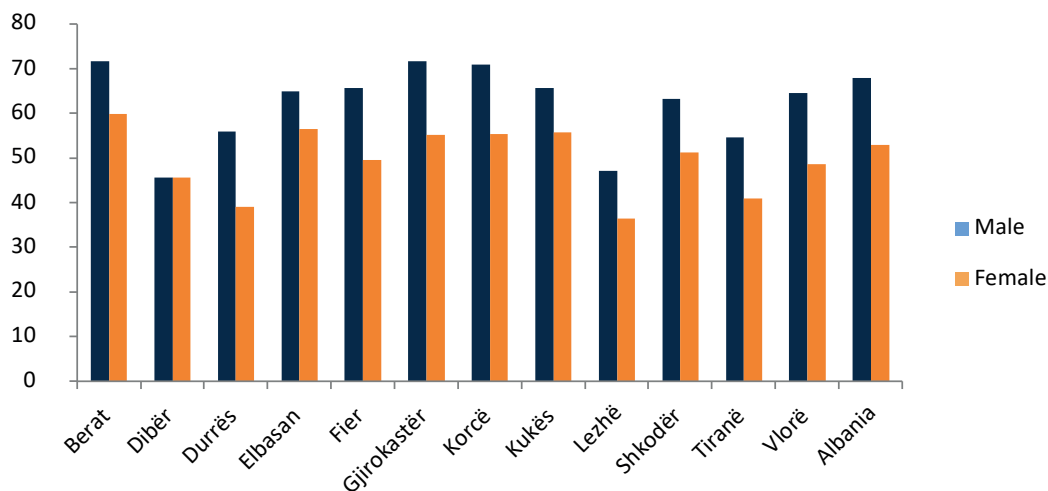
Fig 3.2 Employment rate by prefecture, 2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

As regards the gender perspective, the larger difference of employment rate for the population 15 years and over is found in Durrës where the gap is 16.8 pp while the average in Albania is 15.0 pp. All regions have higher employment rates for males than females, except Dibër, which presents equal values for both (Fig 3.3).

Fig 3.3 The employment rate by sex and prefecture, 2019

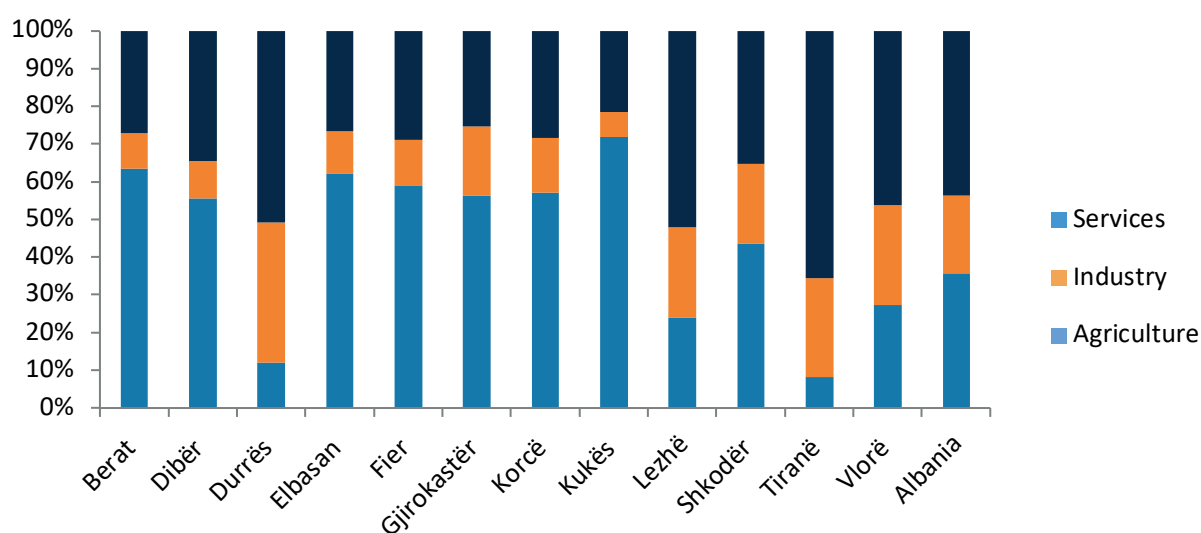


Source: Labour Force Survey

The analysis of employment by economic activity (Fig 3.4) indicates that services and agriculture represent the majority of employed people, 43.6 % and 35.8 % respectively, while those employed in the industry sector account for only 20.6 % (Fig 3.4). Tiranë is the region with the highest percentage of employment in the service sector (65.5 %) and with the lowest rate of people working in the agriculture sector (8.2 %). The region with the highest rate of employment in industry is Durrës (37.2 %) whereas the region of Kukës represents the lowest rate for this sector (6.8 %). Kukës is also the region with the highest rate of employment in agriculture (71.8 %) and the lowest rate in services (21.4 %).



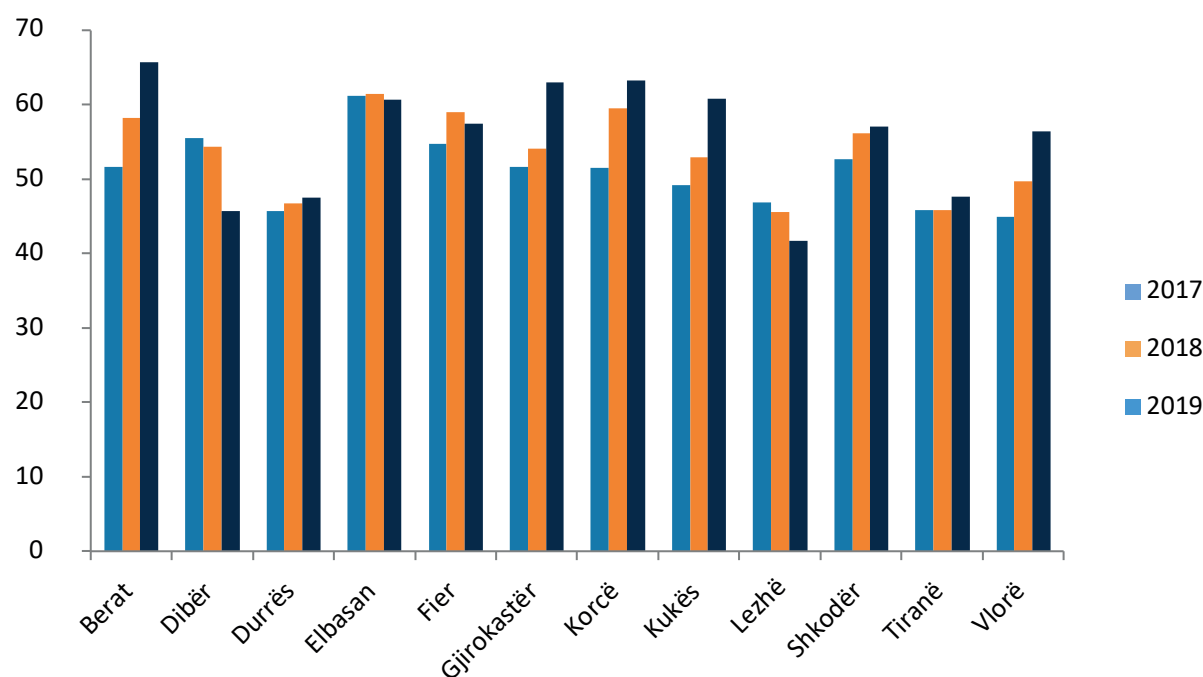
Fig 3.4 Employment rate by economic activity and prefecture, 2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

During 2017–2019, the highest employment rate increase was recorded in the prefecture of Berat, with 14.0 pp, while the largest decrease was recorded in Dibër with - 9.8 pp (Fig 3.4). The sharp decrease recorded in the prefecture of Dibër in this period is mainly due to males, whose rate is 13.1 pp lower in 2019 than in 2017, while the employment rate for females presents a lower decrease (6.5 pp). While the increase in the employment rate increase recorded in the prefecture of Berat, comes from the increase in the employment rate of both males (+ 12.2 pp) and females (+ 15.7 pp).

Fig 3.5 Employment rate by region in years, 2017-2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

## Unemployment

In 2019, there were fewer than 165 thousand people unemployed in Albania, equivalent to 11.5 % of the total labour force. These figures confirm an ongoing downward trend in unemployment in the last years across the country. The lowest regional unemployed rates were recorded in the prefecture of Elbasan, 5.4 % while the highest one was recorded in Lezhë, peaking at 17.7 %. Durrës, Tiranë, and Vlorë also present high rates of unemployment that are above the country average (Fig 3.6).

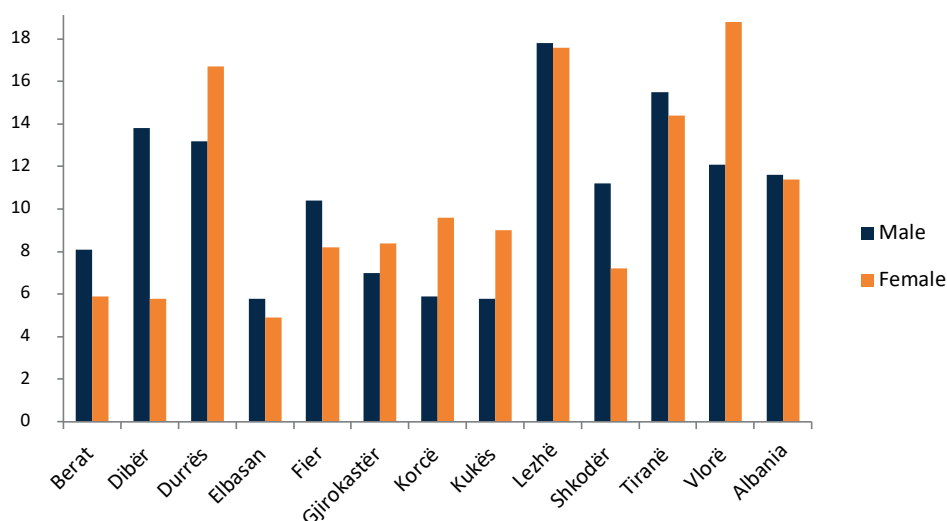
Fig 3.6 Unemployment rate by prefecture, 2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

The analysis by gender shows that the region with the highest unemployment rate for females is Vlorë with 18.8 %, followed by Lezhë with 17.7 %. The highest rate of unemployment for males is recorded in the prefecture of Lezhë, 17.8 %, and Tiranë 15.5 %. The female unemployment rate records the lowest values in the prefectures of Elbasan (4.9 %), Dibër (5.8 %), and Berat (5.9 %). The lowest unemployment rate across the country for males was recorded in the prefectures of Elbasan and Kukës (5.8 % in both regions), and in Korçë (5.9 %).

Fig 3.7 Unemployment rate by sex and prefecture, 2019

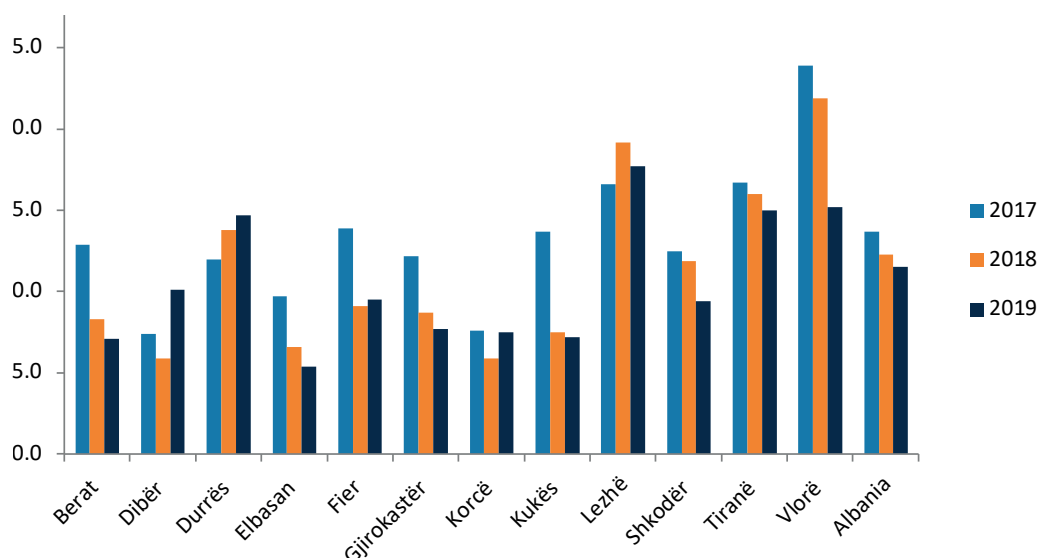


Source: Labour Force Survey

During 2017-2019, the unemployment rate has decreased in almost all regions except for Dibër (+ 2.7 pp), Durrës (+ 2.7 pp), and Lezhë (+ 1.1 pp). The sharpest decrease is recorded in Vlorë that in 2019 presents a rate 8.7 pp lower than in 2017 (Fig 3.8).

The unemployment rate decrease in Vlorë is led by both males (- 9.3 pp) and females (- 8.6 pp). While the unemployment rate increase in Dibër is led mostly by males (+ 4.7 pp), the increase in Durrës is due to the contribution of females (+ 9.3 pp).

Fig 3.8 Unemployment rate by prefecture in years, 2017-2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

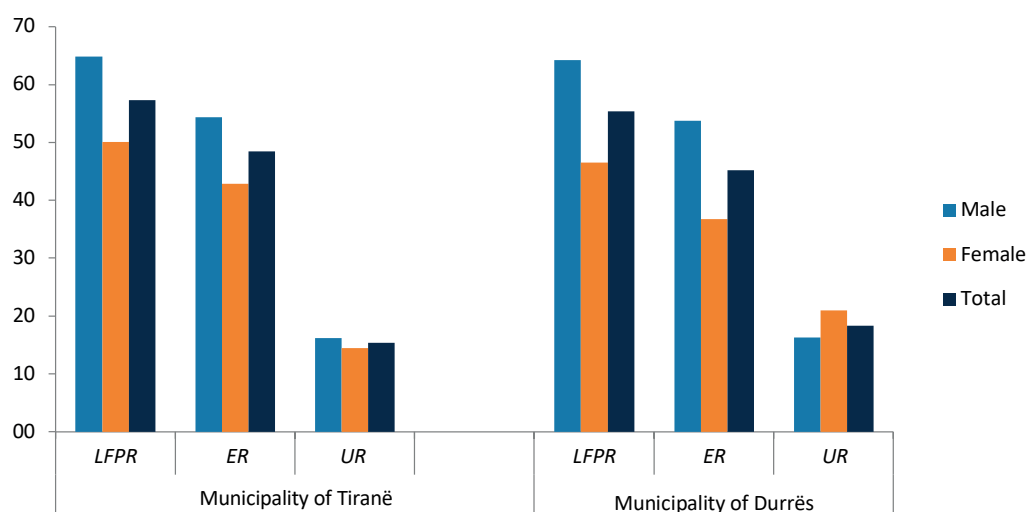
### Estimation of labour statistics by municipality

The labour force survey data do not provide labour market indicators by municipality. However, during 2019 some assessment has been possible for the two larger municipalities of the country, Tiranë and Durrës (Fig 9) regarding the main indicators: Employment Rate (ER), Unemployment Rate (UR) and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR).

The situation of the labour market in the two biggest municipalities is similar for males, the labour force participation rate and the employment rate being higher than the country average. On the other hand, the unemployment rates for males are much higher than the national average for both municipalities. When analysing the labour indicators for females, there were large disparities found between the two municipalities.

The labour force participation rate and the employment rate for females are lower than those of males, especially in Durrës municipality. The female unemployment rate in the municipality of Tiranë is lower than in Durrës, with females presenting lower rates than males, while in Durrës the unemployment rate for females is much higher than for males, contributing to an elevated unemployment rate for this municipality.

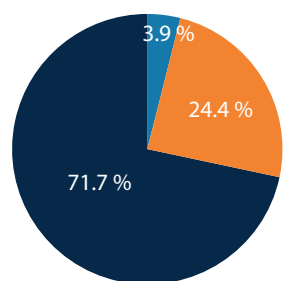
Fig 3.9 Main labour market indicators for Tiranë and Durrës municipalities, 2019



Source: Labour Force Survey

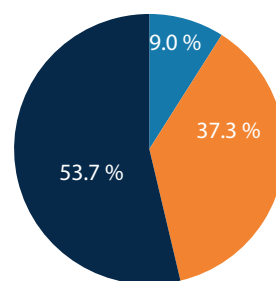
Fig 3.10 Employment rate by economic activity for Tiranë and Durrës municipalities, 2019

## Municipality of Tiranë



Agriculture Industry Services

## Municipality of Durrës



Agriculture Industry Services

Source: Labour Force Survey

## Data sources

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

## Definitions

**Employed** are considered all persons who have worked even for one hour with a respective salary or profit during the reference week. As employed are considered also all persons who were receiving a salary or wage while they underwent on-the-job training. Also, as employed are considered all people who are temporarily not working during the reference week for some reasons:

(1) maternity leave, illness, injury, or temporary disability and are expected to return to actual work; (2) salaried employees while absent from work for any reason other than the above that (a) are absent for three months or less,

and the person is not a seasonal worker or (b) the person receives 50 % or more salary; (3) the self-employed who intend to return to the business / farm / or professional practice; (4) workers not being paid 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* comprise all persons who during the reference period were:

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

The following are considered as specific steps:

Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work; Having been in contact with a private employment agency to find work; Applying 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* comprises all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed (pupils/ students, housekeepers, in compulsory military service, retired, disabled, discouraged unemployed).

*Employment rate* is the proportion of employed 15-64 years old to the working age population.

*Unemployment rate* is the ratio of the unemployed to the labour force.

*Labour force participation rate* is the proportion of the labour force to the working age population.

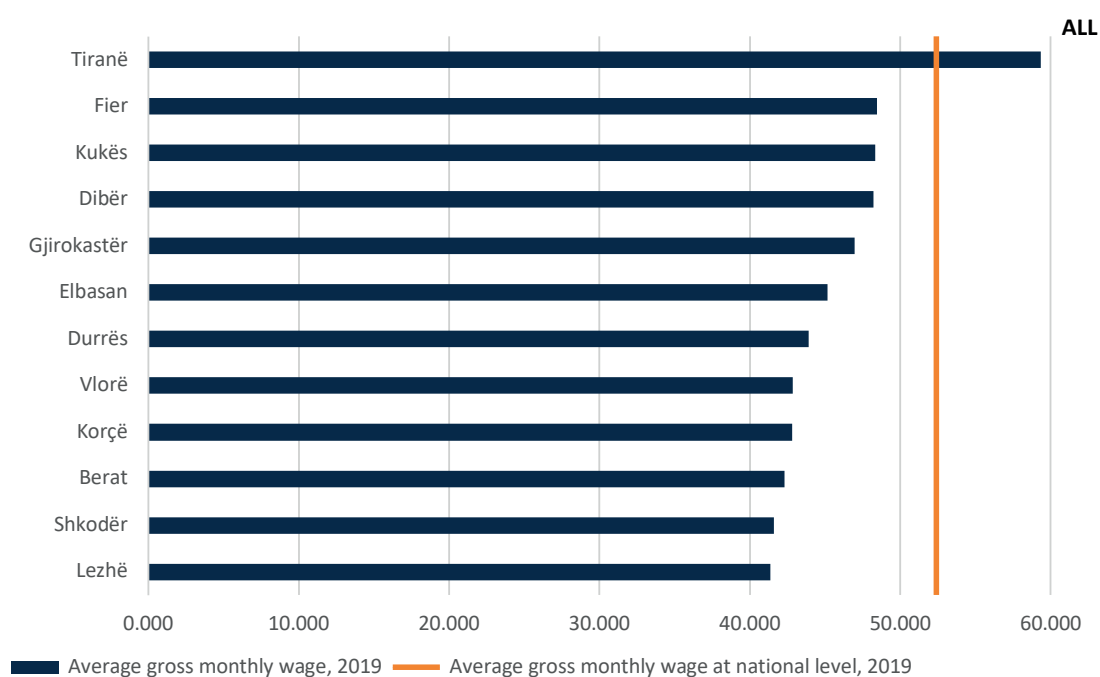
The analysis by economic activity points out the differences between the municipalities: services dominate the economy of Tiranë, employing more than 70 % of workers, while Durrës has more employed persons in industry and agriculture (Fig 10).

## Wages

In 2019, the average monthly wage per employee in Albania is ALL 52,382, with the prefecture of Tiranë having the highest average monthly wage (ALL 59,316), whereas the prefectures of Lezhë and Shkodër have the lowest wage (approximately ALL 41,351 and ALL 41,571).

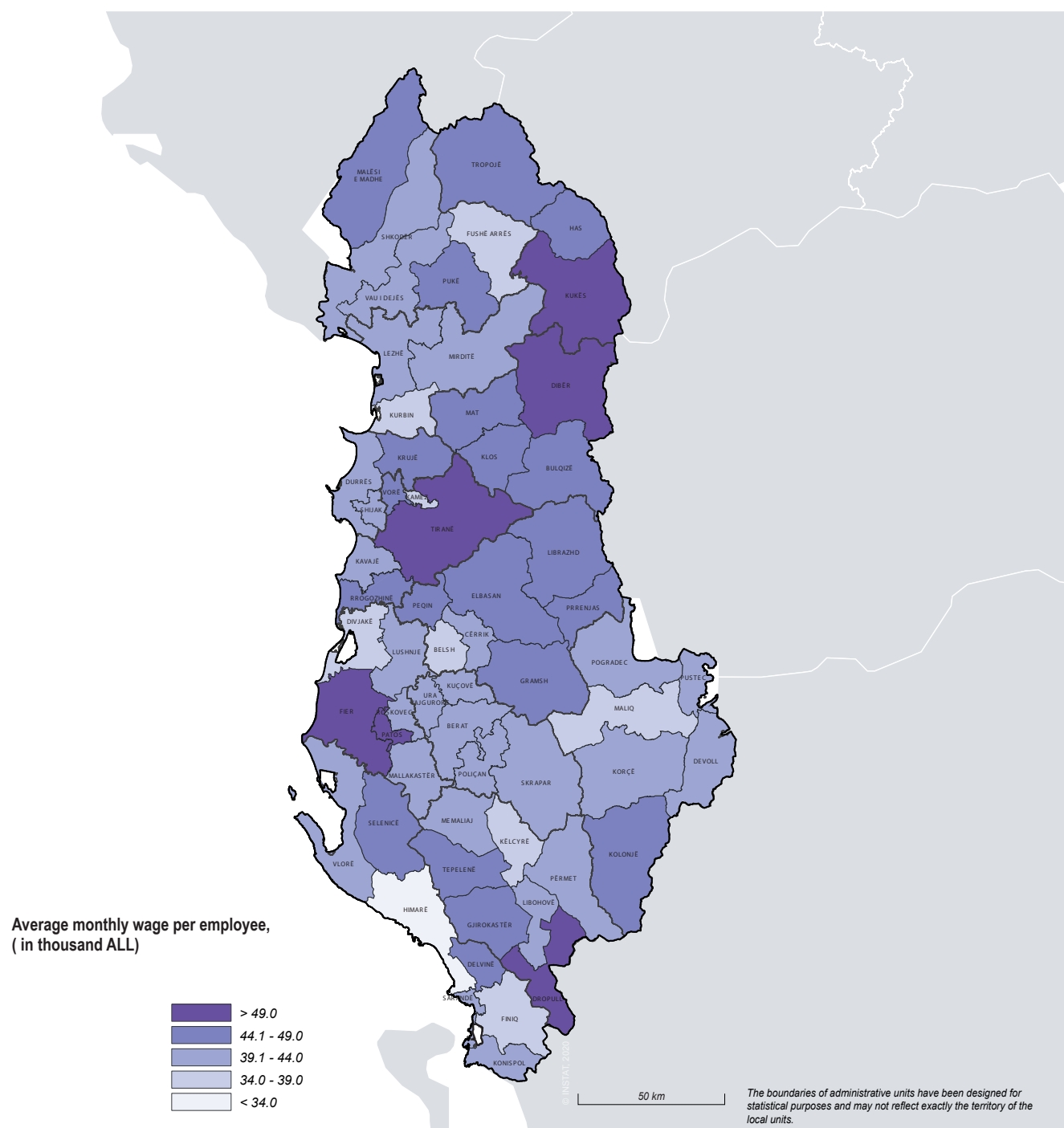
The prefecture of Tiranë shows the greatest difference from the national average, 13.2 % higher; while the prefecture of Lezhë has the lowest wage at approximately 21.1 % lower than the national average (Fig 3.11).

Fig 3.11: Average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2019



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

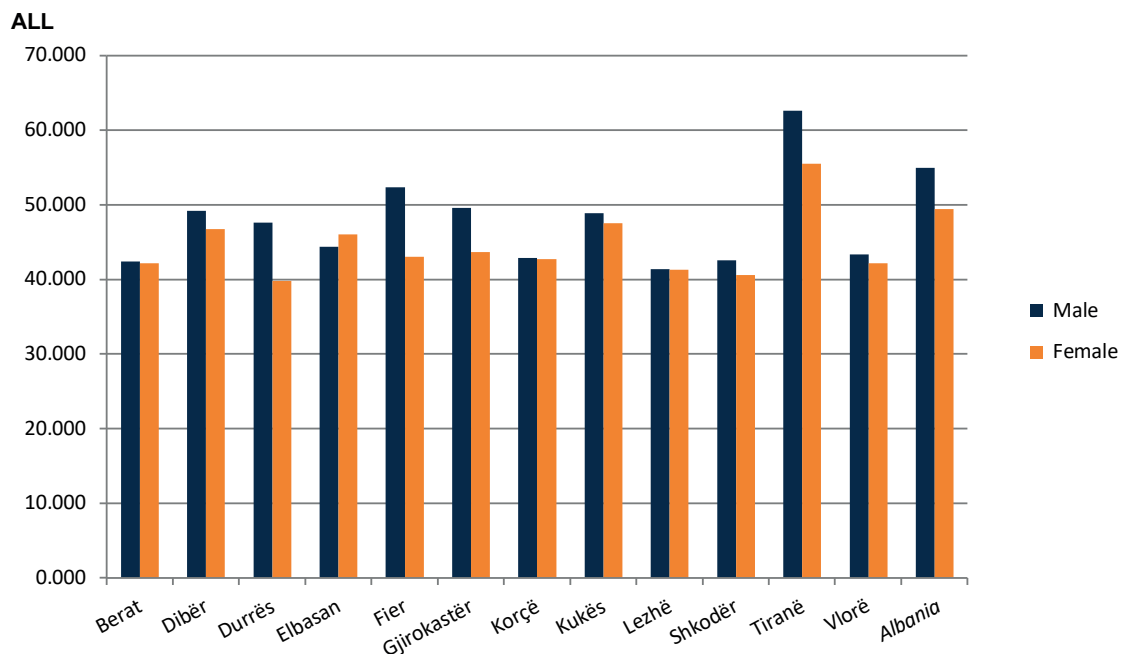
Map 3.1 Average monthly wage per employee, 2019



Source: General Directorate of Taxation,  
INSTAT's calculations.

According to gender data, during 2019 males had the highest wage in the prefecture of Tiranë (ALL 62,620) and the lowest in the prefecture of Lezhë (ALL 41,395), also females had the highest wage in the prefecture of Tiranë (ALL 55,510) and lowest in the prefecture of Lezhë (ALL 41,300). In the prefecture of Fier, males were paid more than females by approximately 17.8 %, while in the prefecture of Elbasan males were paid less than women by - 3.7 %. (Fig 3.12).

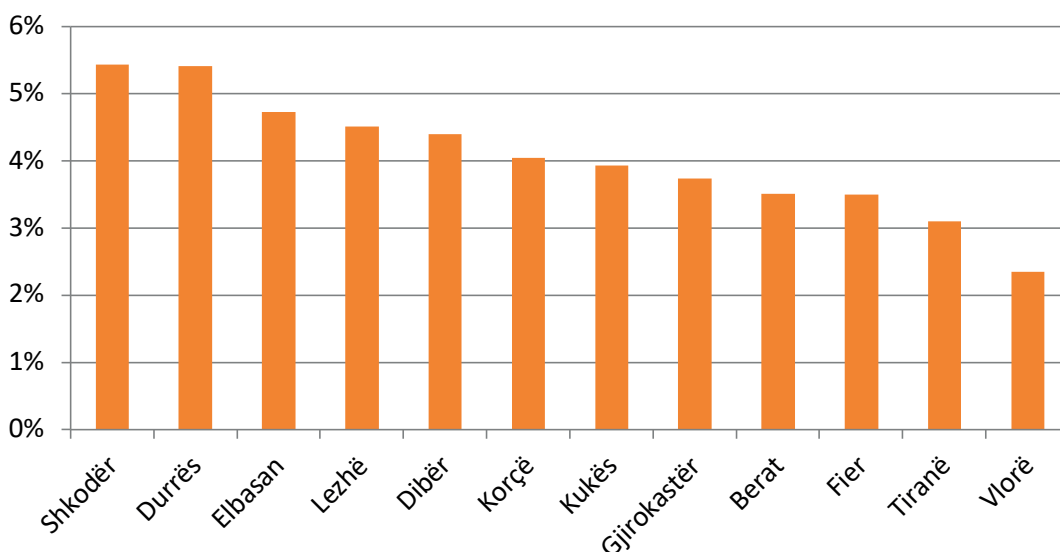
Fig 3.12: Average gross monthly wage by sex and prefecture, 2019



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Compared to 2018, the average gross monthly wage during 2019 increased by 3.5 % at national level. The prefecture of Shkodër had the largest wage increase by 5.4 %, while the prefecture of Vlorë had the lowest one by 2.4 % (Fig 3.13).

Fig 3.13: Annual change in percentage of average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2019



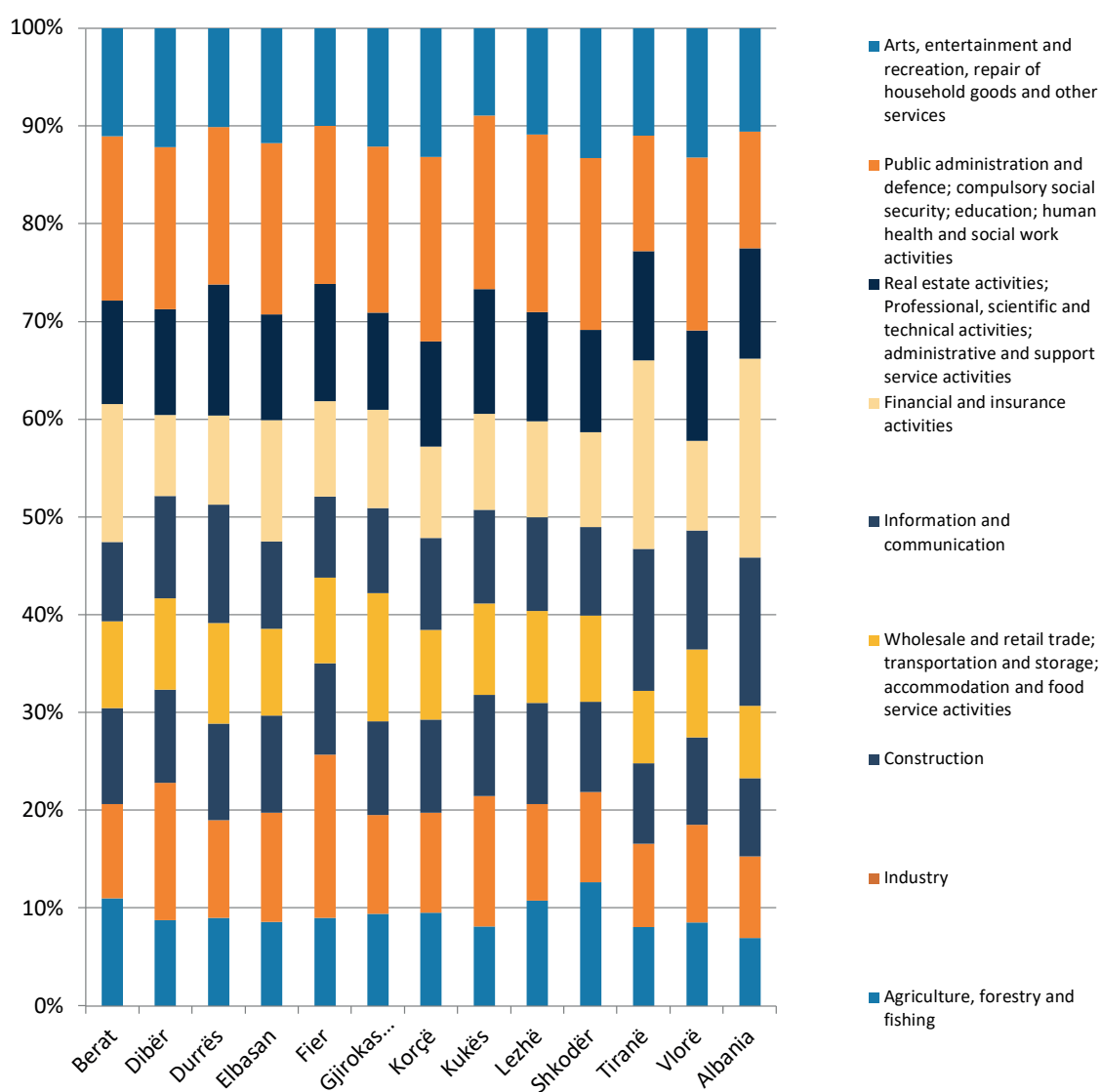
Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations



Studies on the average gross monthly wage show that financial and insurance activities have higher wages than all other sectors of the economy. This sector has the highest wages in the prefecture of Tirana and the lowest wages in the prefecture of Dibër.

While the lowest wages in the entire economy are in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing. In this sector, the lowest wages are in the prefecture of Tirana and the highest in the prefecture of Shkodër (Fig 3.14).

Fig 3.14: Weight of salaries by economic activity group and prefecture, 2019



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

### Data source

Labour market statistics on wages are based on administrative data, provided by the General Directorate of Taxation and social insurance contributors.

Data on wages are published by INSTAT quarterly and annually.

### Definitions

*Average gross monthly wage* is the gross wage of an employee for the work performed.

This 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 difficult working conditions
- Other regular additional payments

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

# HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION STATISTICS



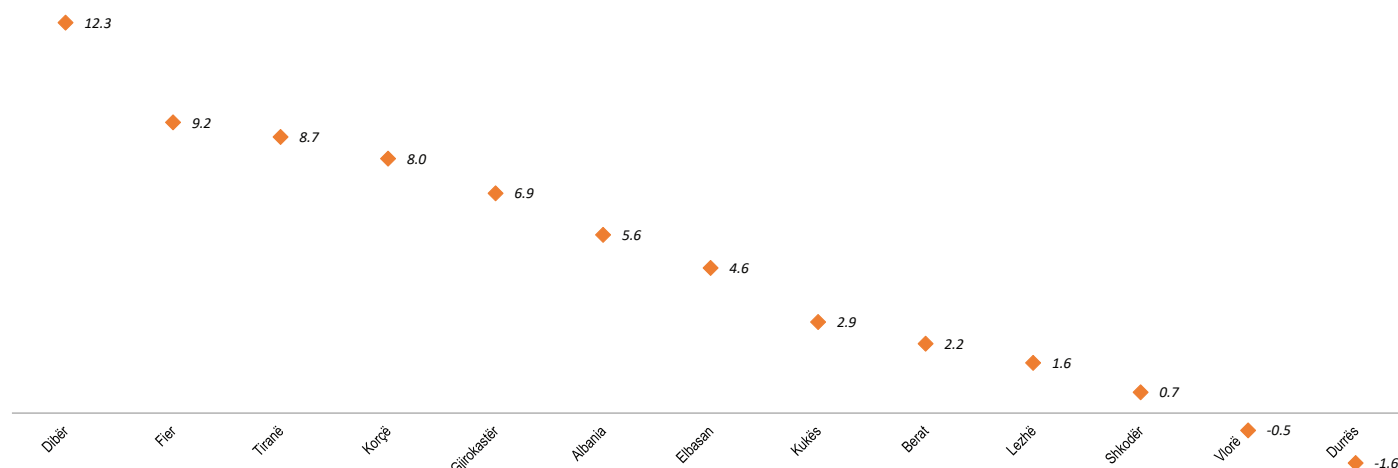
## Introduction

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

### Annual change of monthly consumption expenditures of households by prefectures, 2018\* - 2019

The average consumption expenditures by prefectures have changed over the period of 2018\*- 2019, expressing different trends of their consumption expenditure amounts. The highest increases of the average consumption expenditures in 2019 are recorded in the prefectures of Dibër (12.3 %) and Fier (9.2 %), the highest decrease of expenditures is recorded in Durrës (1.6 %).

Fig 4.1 Annual change of monthly consumption expenditures of households by prefecture, 2018\*- 2019



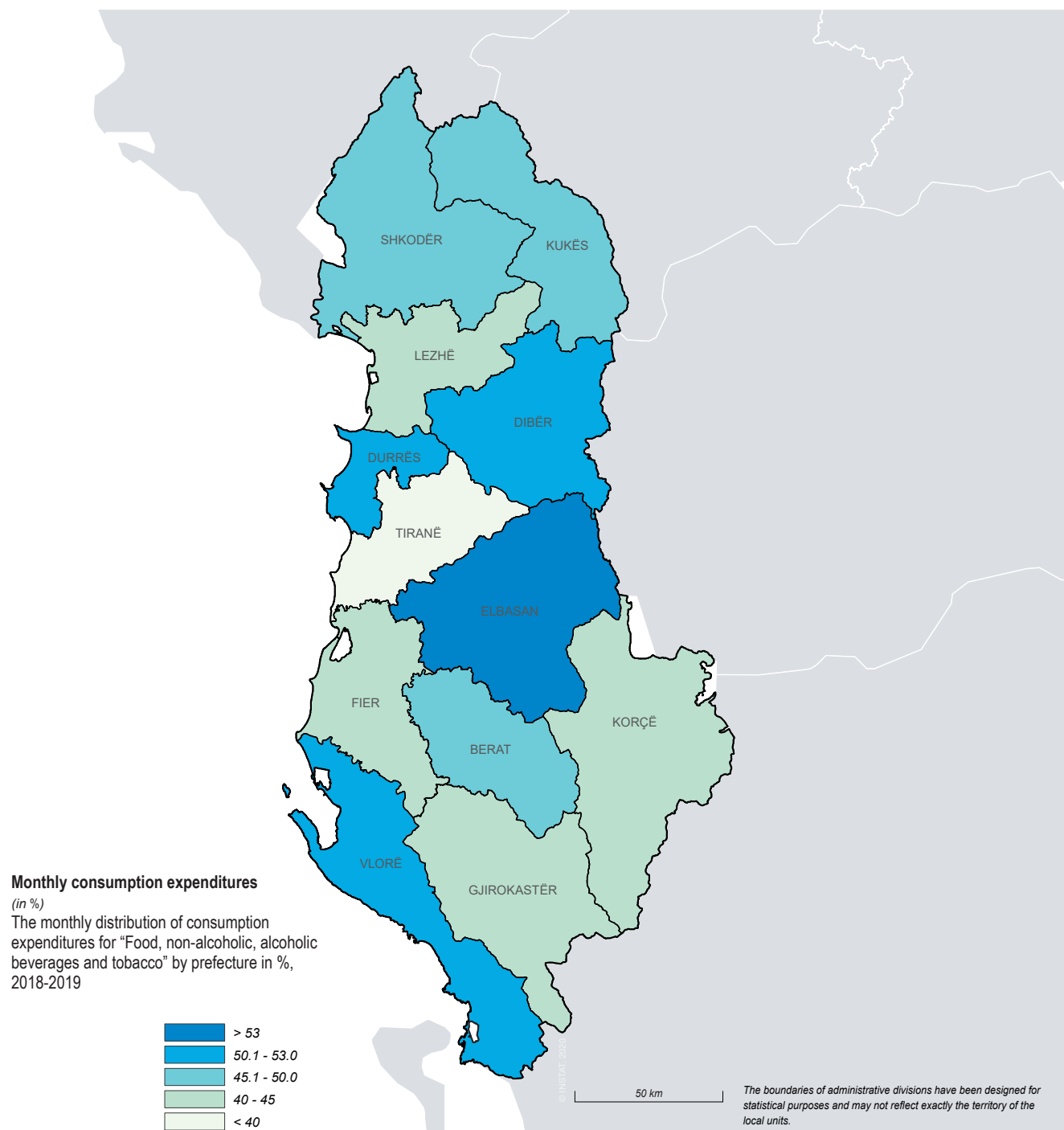
Note (\*): Household Budget Survey 2018 data are revised due to methodological changes

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

### Average monthly consumption expenditures distribution of the groups "Food and non-alcoholic / alcoholic beverages and tobacco"

The average consumption expenditures for the groups "Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture have changed during the period 2018\*- 2019, expressing different behaviors in general. The highest increase of consumption expenditures in these groups is recorded in the prefecture of Kukës with 8.9 percentage points, while the highest decrease of the consumption expenditures for "Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco" is recorded in the prefecture of Lezhë, by 6.6 percentage points.

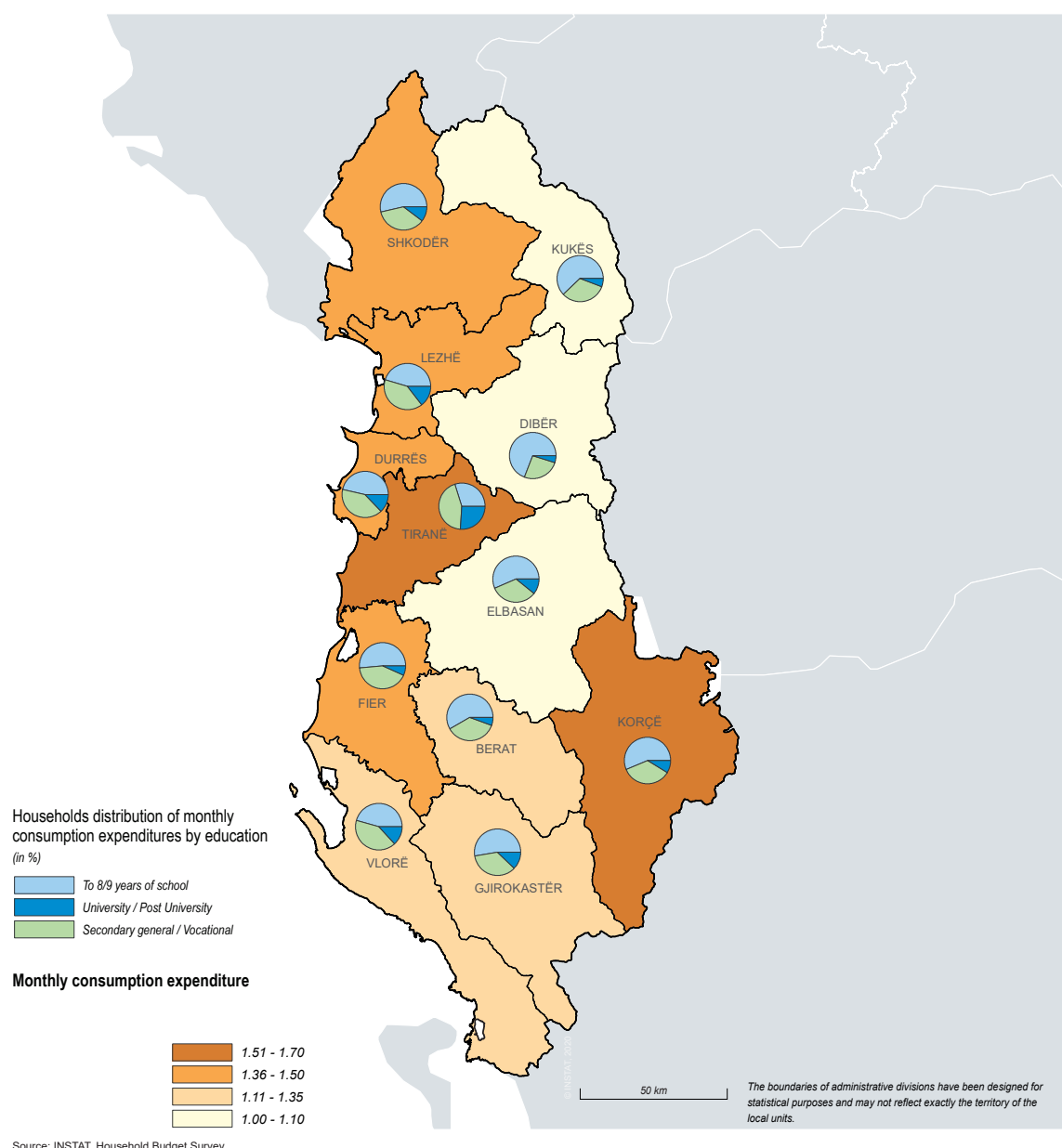
Map 4.1 Share of monthly consumption expenditures for the groups "Food, non-alcoholic, alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture, 2019



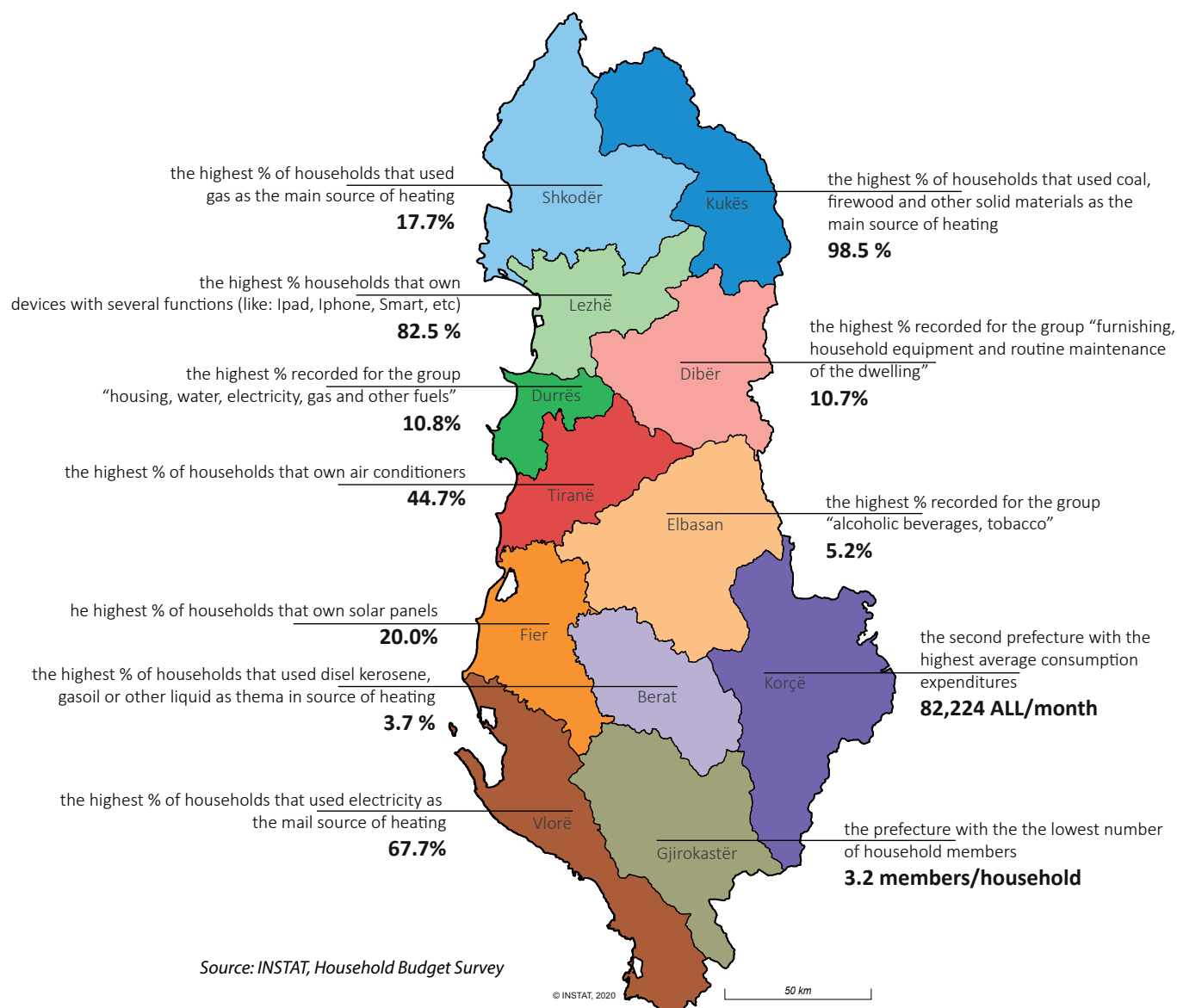
### Average monthly consumption expenditures the level of education of the household head

Regarding the consumption expenditures at the prefecture level disaggregated by the level of education of the household head it 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 household heads has completed the university/post-university level, followed by the category of the secondary general/vocational level of education. The highest values of expenditures in 2019 are recorded in the category with university/post-university in the prefecture of Tiranë and Shkodër, while the highest values in the category of the secondary general/vocational level of education are recorded in the prefectures of Tiranë and Korçë (See Table 4.2/Annex). The distribution of the households by the level of education of the household head and the average monthly consumption expenditures show different tendencies of concentration in prefectures.

Map 4.2 Household distribution by level of education of household head and average monthly consumption expenditures of prefecture, 2019



Map. 4.3 Main findings by prefectures, 2019



## Data sources

All statistics are based on survey data, on a yearly basis. The Household Budget Survey is a statistical survey which is carried out at the household level and gives an overview of the socio-economic situation of the Albanian households. The consumption statistics provide descriptions of the level and the structure of consumption expenditures of private households and other indicators based on them.

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

#### Annex:

Tab 4.1 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2017 - 2019 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year		
	2017	2018*	2019
Berat	69,948	72,597	74,183
Dibër	47,467	60,380	67,805
Durrës	76,129	77,645	76,418
Elbasan	57,831	65,889	68,903
Fier	71,052	72,942	79,620
Gjirokastrë	62,237	68,201	72,923
Korçë	71,063	76,125	82,224
Kukës	66,218	67,817	69,763
Lezhë	73,057	74,796	75,978
Shkodër	73,306	75,802	76,295
Tiranë	87,968	90,531	98,402
Vlorë	58,374	70,477	70,091
<b>Albania</b>	<b>73,400</b>	<b>77,864</b>	<b>82,235</b>

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

\*Household Budget Survey 2018 data are revised due to methodological changes.

Tab 4.2 The structure of average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2017 - 2019 (in %).

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	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*	43.0	4.7	3.8	9.7	6.6	4.1	7.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	6.1	6.2
	2019	44.6	4.8	3.6	9.2	7.2	5.1	6.1	3.5	3.9	1.7	3.8	6.4
Dibër	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*	48.6	5.8	4.9	9.1	8.4	3.6	5.6	3.2	1.6	1.2	2.5	5.6
	2019	48.2	3.9	5.3	9.4	10.7	3.2	5.3	2.8	2.0	0.6	2.1	6.3
Durrës	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*	51.8	2.4	3.9	10.4	6.1	3.5	6.0	3.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	7.3
	2019	47.1	3.3	5.4	10.8	6.7	5.6	5.1	3.6	2.0	0.9	2.1	7.3
Elbasan	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*	52.6	5.1	3.4	8.8	7.3	3.0	3.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	2.6	6.7
	2019	48.1	5.2	4.4	10.3	7.8	3.1	4.0	3.2	1.8	3.0	2.6	6.4
Fier	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*	42.7	3.2	4.4	8.9	6.2	5.8	7.6	3.1	2.3	3.4	6.4	6.1
	2019	39.4	3.9	6.5	9.2	6.3	5.2	7.6	3.3	2.2	5.3	4.9	6.3
Gjirokastrë	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*	48.5	2.1	2.4	9.7	6.7	3.8	10.1	3.5	1.5	2.5	2.4	6.8
	2019	41.9	2.9	3.8	9.6	8.2	6.1	6.8	3.3	2.6	2.2	3.3	9.3
Korçë	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*	40.4	3.7	6.4	9.8	7.7	3.4	7.2	3.9	3.5	2.2	4.9	6.9
	2019	39.0	4.0	7.0	9.8	8.7	4.0	5.3	3.8	4.4	2.6	5.1	6.2
Kukës	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*	32.2	4.3	7.1	8.9	9.0	5.0	12.5	3.6	2.7	5.9	2.6	6.2
	2019	41.7	3.7	9.1	9.0	9.2	3.8	6.1	3.1	6.1	1.3	1.9	5.1
Lezhë	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*	46.8	4.7	4.1	10.3	6.2	3.5	6.4	3.3	2.8	1.5	3.9	6.6
	2019	39.8	5.1	4.1	10.2	5.6	3.0	5.0	4.0	2.8	6.1	6.4	7.7
Shkodër	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*	49.6	2.6	2.8	8.9	6.8	4.7	6.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.9	6.9
	2019	45.7	2.9	3.9	9.1	6.1	4.3	5.9	3.8	2.8	2.8	5.4	7.3
Tiranë	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*	40.3	3.2	4.3	11.6	5.4	4.2	6.8	3.9	3.3	4.2	5.8	6.9
	2019	36.5	3.4	5.3	10.5	5.7	4.1	6.5	3.9	5.7	3.4	6.5	8.4
Vlorë	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*	53.1	2.0	3.1	9.7	7.2	3.5	5.7	3.5	1.3	3.0	2.2	5.7
	2019	49.1	3.1	3.5	10.1	7.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	2.0	2.9	3.2	6.3
Albania	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*	44.7	3.4	4.2	10.3	6.3	4.1	6.6	3.5	2.6	3.0	4.6	6.7
	2019	41.3	3.7	5.2	10.1	6.7	4.3	5.9	3.7	3.8	3.1	4.9	7.3

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

\*Household Budget Survey 2018 data are revised due to methodological changes.



Tab 4.3 Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head and prefecture, 2017-2019 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Up to 8/9 years of school	Secondary general/ Vocational	University/Post university	Total
Berat	2017	70,248	66,014	93,426	69,948
	2018*	71,957	69,661	90,824	72,597
	2019	69,753	80,584	79,127	74,183
Dibër	2017	45,884	47,500	58,579	47,467
	2018*	58,535	56,099	94,739	60,380
	2019	64,244	72,743	92,010	67,805
Durrës	2017	59,454	81,455	127,608	76,129
	2018*	66,863	79,162	106,717	77,645
	2019	69,912	78,077	94,717	76,418
Elbasan	2017	50,755	62,069	82,345	57,831
	2018*	62,027	67,740	82,682	65,889
	2019	67,360	67,255	82,130	68,903
Fier	2017	64,102	78,429	87,533	71,052
	2018*	65,725	73,354	119,378	72,942
	2019	70,795	87,200	100,084	79,620
Gjirokastrë	2017	53,960	63,699	82,513	62,237
	2018*	61,810	68,896	88,523	68,201
	2019	66,823	80,033	78,737	72,923
Korçë	2017	60,240	81,584	103,615	71,063
	2018*	68,121	84,042	95,497	76,125
	2019	73,452	93,058	95,403	82,224
Kukës	2017	63,293	63,010	93,691	66,218
	2018*	67,352	64,134	78,846	67,817
	2019	67,886	74,345	64,335	69,763
Lezhë	2017	67,462	77,844	85,359	73,057
	2018*	60,628	82,501	102,756	74,796
	2019	63,451	86,932	84,882	75,978
Shkodër	2017	68,640	76,025	101,968	73,306
	2018*	69,860	76,892	101,090	75,802
	2019	68,489	79,618	105,074	76,295
Tiranë	2017	65,908	83,731	119,092	87,968
	2018*	73,136	85,748	112,291	90,531
	2019	78,810	96,890	123,380	98,402
Vlorë	2017	47,988	59,381	96,404	58,374
	2018*	58,641	74,980	106,648	70,477
	2019	61,290	76,017	82,171	70,091
Albania	2017	60,451	75,587	109,141	73,400
	2018*	66,389	78,645	106,931	77,864
	2019	70,395	86,135	108,257	82,235

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

\*Household Budget Survey 2018 data are revised due to methodological changes.

Tab 4.4 Average monthly consumption expenditures by type of household and prefecture, 2017-2019 (in ALL).

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	2017	37,678	55,616	52,747	73,630	73,590	86,915	69,948
	2018*	43,618	80,910	57,250	69,248	75,435	93,493	72,597
	2019	36,371	-	54,666	79,865	79,675	94,465	74,183
Dibër	2017	22,352	33,506	38,345	44,093	51,423	53,477	47,467
	2018*	43,673	-	50,186	56,237	62,860	68,413	60,380
	2019	44,811	51,248	56,656	67,405	73,435	72,320	67,805
Durrës	2017	39,319	67,959	65,490	70,312	84,569	85,184	76,129
	2018*	48,012	36,353	69,138	81,876	85,022	81,922	77,645
	2019	44,294	51,188	59,593	77,968	84,793	86,676	76,418
Elbasan	2017	42,026	74,830	50,992	59,484	59,504	63,418	57,831
	2018*	43,641	57,200	59,088	70,824	68,545	71,920	65,889
	2019	46,784	64,590	58,460	67,083	75,763	77,444	68,903
Fier	2017	37,696	46,541	51,212	65,382	82,540	82,815	71,052
	2018*	29,641	72,006	56,798	84,464	75,165	85,163	72,942
	2019	39,305	83,831	60,805	77,096	83,150	101,862	79,620
Gjirokastrë	2017	33,046	80,920	45,185	78,238	71,435	68,740	62,237
	2018*	34,526	-	57,437	77,997	79,994	76,725	68,201
	2019	35,490	79,788	57,370	85,340	85,390	91,686	72,923
Korçë	2017	26,002	35,784	55,767	78,762	79,148	86,228	71,063
	2018*	45,697	57,276	63,261	79,914	84,455	91,722	76,125
	2019	41,760	84,041	63,271	82,452	92,230	103,856	82,224
Kukës	2017	23,063	-	50,409	64,274	67,206	77,147	66,218
	2018*	30,645	-	39,722	58,061	85,261	80,675	67,817
	2019	23,914	110,642	51,273	66,511	76,047	78,202	69,763
Lezhë	2017	34,200	46,485	53,162	69,471	79,005	86,967	73,057
	2018*	38,257	86,289	56,389	82,302	79,739	86,608	74,796
	2019	41,235	58,753	55,808	67,715	87,888	89,457	75,978
Shkodër	2017	42,782	70,320	55,775	78,478	79,304	81,050	73,306
	2018*	46,262	36,263	63,591	69,109	84,143	85,384	75,802
	2019	45,237	44,987	58,261	76,068	85,936	86,666	76,295
Tiranë	2017	50,578	61,801	76,706	87,237	98,783	95,525	87,968
	2018*	59,799	83,467	75,623	94,167	98,174	101,242	90,531
	2019	62,210	87,428	73,919	105,837	106,682	111,315	98,402
Vlorë	2017	26,930	42,322	50,743	65,376	59,782	76,240	58,374
	2018*	42,273	81,356	58,240	75,297	81,726	83,216	70,477
	2019	44,822	51,004	60,005	71,045	72,075	86,169	70,091
Albania	2017	39,093	55,795	60,329	74,218	81,829	82,669	73,400
	2018*	47,529	68,152	64,419	81,607	84,818	88,110	77,864
	2019	48,417	68,650	63,255	85,413	90,309	95,451	82,235

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

\*Household Budget Survey 2018 data are revised due to methodological changes.

Tab 4.5 Average monthly consumption expenditures by size of household and prefecture, 2017-2019 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Household size					Total
		Households with one member	Households with 2 members	Households with 3 members	Households with 4 members	Households with 5+ members	
Berat	2017	37,678	52,760	63,096	78,577	91,029	69,948
	2018*	43,618	57,250	72,268	79,455	89,623	72,597
	2019	36,371	54,666	78,584	75,787	100,820	74,183
Dibër	2017	22,352	38,345	47,353	49,578	52,754	47,467
	2018*	43,673	50,186	63,186	58,813	67,235	60,380
	2019	44,811	56,437	69,453	72,305	71,645	67,805
Durrës	2017	39,319	65,453	76,571	79,137	85,892	76,129
	2018*	48,012	68,587	84,169	86,967	79,225	77,645
	2019	44,294	59,202	74,308	82,042	90,848	76,418
Elbasan	2017	42,026	50,992	60,732	60,742	61,661	57,831
	2018*	43,641	58,849	64,097	73,602	70,856	65,889
	2019	46,784	58,546	72,870	69,600	79,597	68,903
Fier	2017	37,696	51,196	67,411	80,214	84,663	71,052
	2018*	29,641	56,781	72,307	81,494	86,887	72,942
	2019	39,305	60,805	76,973	85,225	99,830	79,620
Gjirokastrë	2017	33,046	45,222	68,265	75,932	70,507	62,237
	2018*	34,526	57,437	78,345	71,098	85,022	68,201
	2019	35,490	57,225	82,305	94,540	84,064	72,923
Korçë	2017	26,002	55,767	73,321	83,408	84,870	71,063
	2018*	45,697	63,065	76,871	87,793	89,318	76,125
	2019	41,760	63,223	83,744	94,385	101,377	82,224
Kukës	2017	23,063	50,409	58,629	65,840	75,448	66,218
	2018*	30,645	39,722	65,909	76,443	77,952	67,817
	2019	23,914	51,935	67,306	69,037	78,998	69,763
Lezhë	2017	34,200	51,309	64,069	80,642	87,332	73,057
	2018*	38,257	56,389	65,041	84,002	89,946	74,796
	2019	41,235	56,049	69,743	83,250	92,397	75,978
Shkodër	2017	42,782	56,040	69,521	85,516	80,369	73,306
	2018*	46,262	63,138	74,846	83,666	84,795	75,802
	2019	45,237	58,222	76,747	85,272	86,465	76,295
Tiranë	2017	50,578	76,898	92,130	95,295	94,918	87,968
	2018*	59,799	75,743	89,393	98,886	103,177	90,531
	2019	62,210	74,210	100,343	111,296	109,774	98,402
Vlorë	2017	26,930	50,312	60,245	67,106	73,966	58,374
	2018*	42,273	58,606	85,941	75,742	82,569	70,477
	2019	44,822	59,697	66,265	85,876	78,289	70,091
Albania	2017	39,093	60,326	74,865	80,875	82,744	73,400
	2018*	47,529	64,385	79,449	85,739	88,361	77,864
	2019	48,417	63,276	82,989	92,266	95,056	82,235

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

\*Household Budget Survey 2018 data are revised due to methodological changes.



# LIVING CONDITIONS STATISTICS

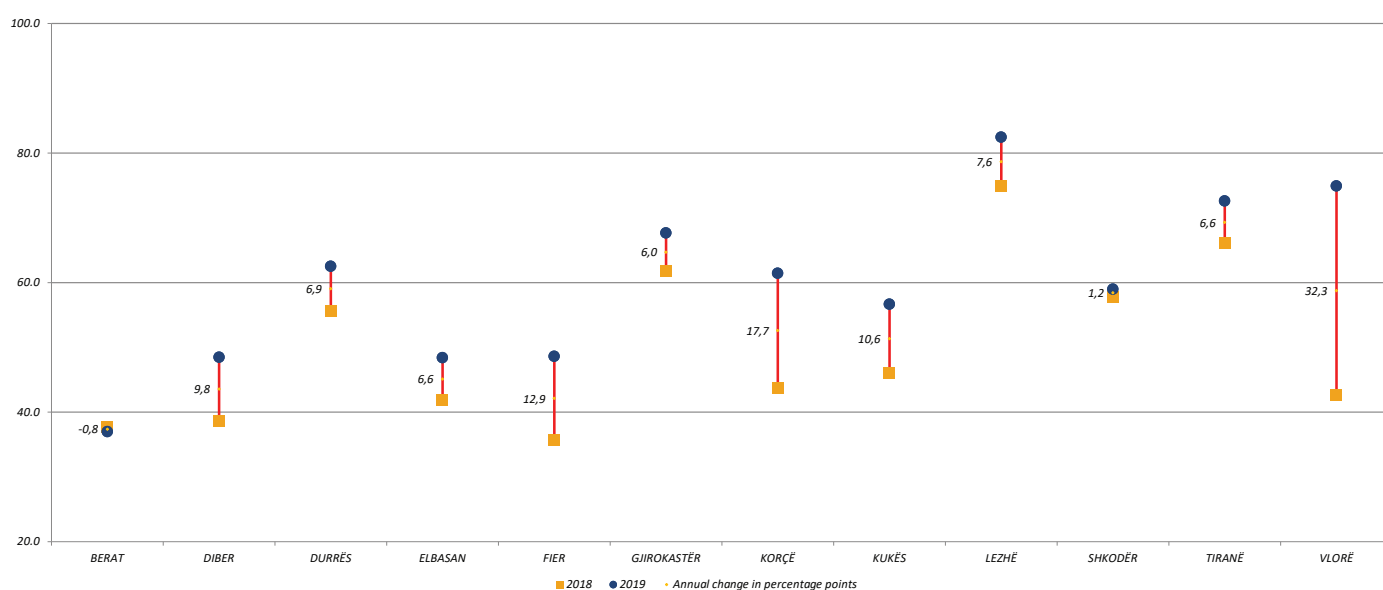
## Introduction

Living standards in Albania are measured through indicators related to living conditions, access to basic services, and ownership of durable goods of private households provided by Household Budget Survey data. These indicators represent one of the main sources of information providing necessary tools that help policy-makers in monitoring and developing social programs.

### Household distribution of durable goods owned by households and by prefecture, 2018-2019.

The main durable goods owned by Albanian households include television, refrigerator, washing machine, boiler, and iron for ironing (more than 90 percent). However, over the years, the households' behaviour in Albania has changed regarding the ownership of durable goods such as microwave, solar panels, air conditioning, and devices with several functions. Over 60 % of Albanian households now own digital devices with several functions and their ownership increased between 2018 and 2019 by almost 10 percentage points. The highest increase in the ownership of devices with several functions was recorded in the prefecture of Vlorë with 32.3 percentage points.

Fig 5.1 Annual change in percentage points of households owning devices with several functions (iPad, Tablet, Smart, etc.) by prefecture, 2018 – 2019

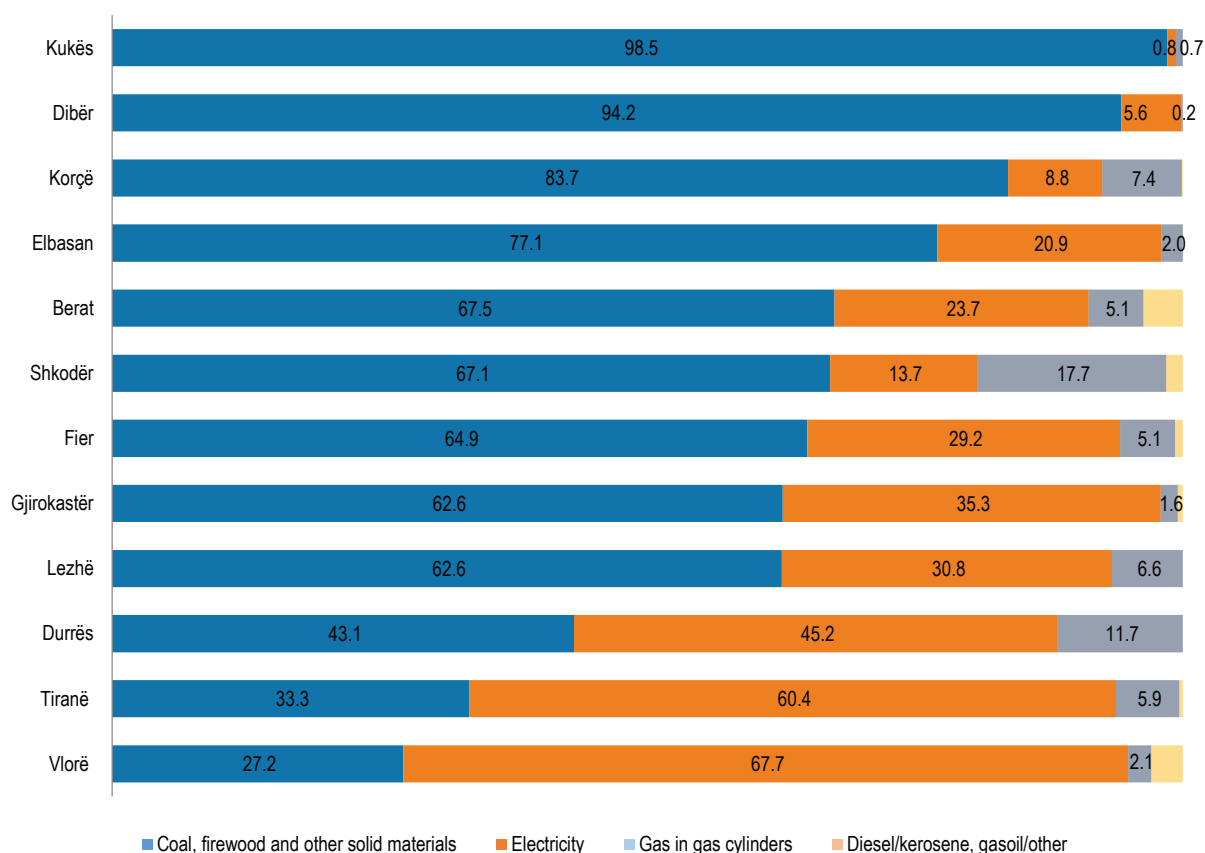


Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

### Main sources of heating of households by prefecture, 2019

The main source of heating in Albanian households in 2019 was coal and firewood (54.7 %), followed by electricity (38.3 %), and gas in gas cylinders (6.2 %). In 2019, the highest percentage of households that used gas as the main source of heating was recorded in the prefecture of Shkodër (17.7 %), while the prefecture of Vlorë had the highest percentage of households using electricity as the main source of heating (67.7 %), followed by Tiranë. In 2019, the highest percentage of households that used coal and firewood as the main source of heating was recorded in the prefectures of Kukës, Dibër, and Korçë.

Fig 5.2 Main sources of heating in households by prefecture, 2019



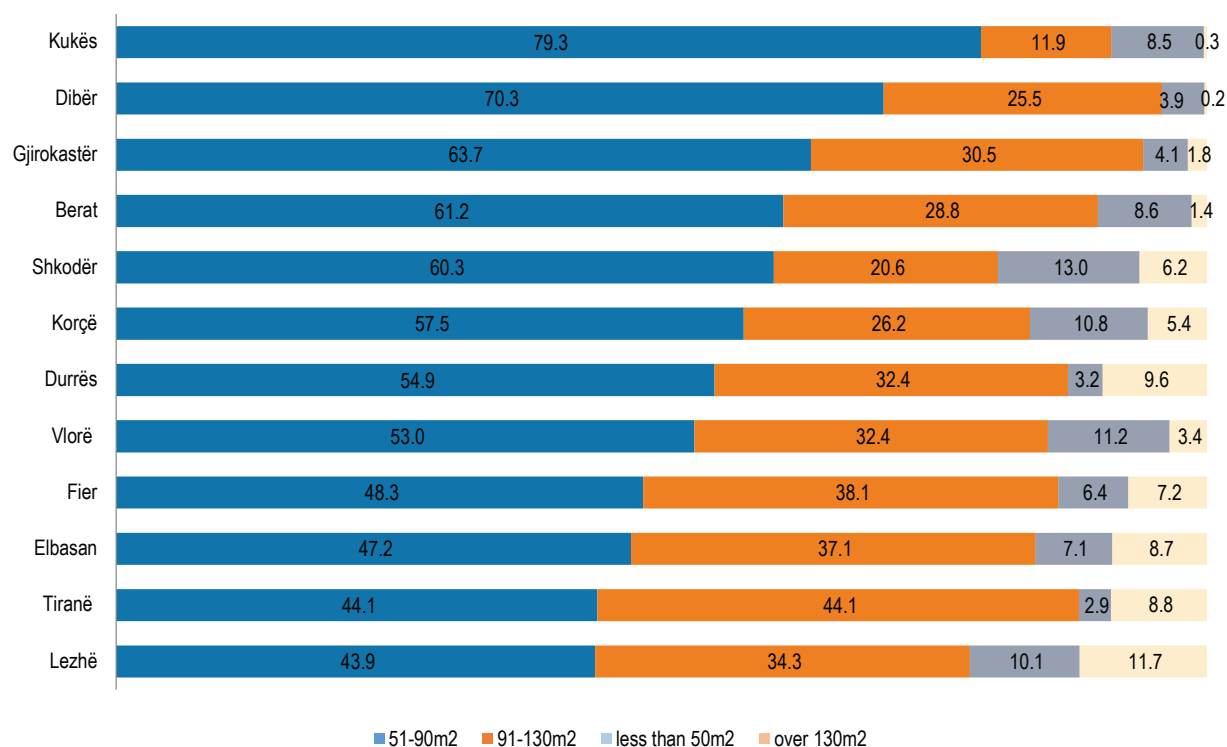
Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

### Household distribution by area used for living and by prefecture, 2019

In 2019, 51.7 percent of Albanian households lived in dwellings whose area ranged from 51 to 90 m<sup>2</sup>. The highest percentage of households living in dwellings with areas ranging from 51 to 90 m<sup>2</sup> was recorded in the prefecture of Kukës (79.3 %). Dwellings whose areas vary from 91 to 130 m<sup>2</sup> ranked second with 35.0 percent, while the percentage of households living in such dwellings has increased in the past years. The prefecture of Tiranë has recorded the highest percentage of households (44.1%) which live in dwellings with an area from 91 to 130 m<sup>2</sup>.

The prefectures of Lezhë and Shkodër recorded the highest increase in households that lived in dwellings over 130 m<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, during 2018 to 2019, the prefecture of Dibër recorded a decrease of 5.8 percentage points in the number of households living in dwellings with an area less than 50 m<sup>2</sup>.

Fig 5.3 Household distribution by area used for living and by prefecture, 2019



Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

## Data sources

All statistics are based on survey data collected annually. The Household Budget Survey is a statistical survey carried out at the household level. The statistics of Living Conditions produce indicators regarding living conditions, access to basic services, and ownership of durable goods of private households provided by Household Budget Survey data.

## 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 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.

## Annex:

Tab 5.1 Durable goods owned by households, 2017-2019

Prefecture	Durable goods (in%)											
	Microwave			Solar panels			Air conditioning			Devices with several functions (Ipad, Iphone etc.)		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Berat	28.5	30.8	26.3	19.5	22.9	16.6	11.3	13.1	12.5	30.3	37.7	37.0
Dibër	17.4	21.0	7.7	0.3	2.4	1.6	0.8	3.3	5.8	23.1	38.7	48.5
Durrës	24.5	26.7	13.3	3.2	6.6	0.4	26.3	27.9	21.1	46.8	55.6	62.5
Elbasan	13.8	15.7	5.4	12.9	14.5	8.1	10.9	11.6	7.8	40.6	41.8	48.4
Fier	15.8	17.9	18.0	17.3	19.3	20.0	8.5	10.1	7.9	24.4	35.7	48.6
Gjirokastrë	42.6	47.4	37.7	4.1	7.0	1.9	24.9	28.8	17.7	57.6	61.7	67.7
Korçë	25.9	27.4	19.9	3.5	4.9	8.1	2.1	4.0	3.8	29.8	43.8	61.4
Kukës	7.1	12.5	5.4	2.3	1.3	-	3.1	4.5	1.8	33.7	46.0	56.7
Lezhë	31.5	36.5	23.6	1.8	1.8	2.5	13.4	15.2	12.9	69.4	74.9	82.5
Shkodër	24.8	30.3	23.2	0.4	3.0	1.1	15.9	17.5	16.6	43.4	57.8	59.0
Tiranë	43.2	45.2	32.0	2.1	3.9	2.9	44.6	47.3	44.7	63.1	66.0	72.6
Vlorë	27.3	31.9	26.4	2.4	4.5	3.5	22.2	26.1	24.8	40.6	42.6	74.9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey



Tab 5.2 Main sources of heating in households by prefecture, 2017-2019

Prefecture	Year	Main source of heating (in %)			
		Gas in gas cylinders	Electricity	Coal, firewood, and other solid materials	Diesel, kerosene, gasoil, and other liquid combustible
Berat	2017	10.9	20.5	67.3	1.3
	2018	13.0	24.5	62.6	-
	2019	5.1	23.7	67.5	3.7
Dibër	2017	-	9.6	90.4	-
	2018	2.6	8.5	88.9	-
	2019	0.2	5.6	94.2	-
Durrës	2017	35.2	38.4	25.4	1.0
	2018	37.5	37.3	25.2	0.1
	2019	11.7	45.2	43.1	-
Elbasan	2017	3.9	25.6	70.4	0.1
	2018	3.3	28.8	67.8	0.1
	2019	2.0	20.9	77.1	-
Fier	2017	13.0	23.5	61.5	2.0
	2018	7.6	28.1	63.8	0.5
	2019	5.1	29.2	64.9	0.7
Gjirokastrë	2017	2.2	33.9	63.0	0.9
	2018	0.5	30.3	69.2	-
	2019	1.6	35.3	62.6	0.5
Korçë	2017	4.8	9.3	85.5	0.5
	2018	2.1	7.9	90.0	-
	2019	7.4	8.8	83.7	0.1
Kukës	2017	5.3	8.4	85.3	1.0
	2018	-	3.7	96.3	-
	2019	0.7	0.8	98.5	-
Lezhë	2017	12.2	20.2	67.6	-
	2018	7.5	38.0	54.5	-
	2019	6.6	30.8	62.6	-
Shkodër	2017	14.9	12.6	70.5	2.0
	2018	16.7	13.5	69.2	0.6
	2019	17.7	13.7	67.1	1.6
Tiranë	2017	7.3	63.2	28.5	0.9
	2018	9.4	62.9	27.6	0.1
	2019	5.9	60.4	33.3	0.3
Vlorë	2017	5.7	64.9	27.2	2.2
	2018	2.8	68.2	28.6	0.5
	2019	2.1	67.7	27.2	3.0
Albania	2017	10.3	37.5	51.1	1.0
	2018	10.2	39.3	50.3	0.2
	2019	6.2	38.3	54.7	0.7

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Tab 5.3 Distribution of households by area used for living by prefecture, 2017-2019

Prefecture	Dwelling area (in %)											
	less than 50m <sup>2</sup>			51-90m <sup>2</sup>			91-130m <sup>2</sup>			over 130m <sup>2</sup>		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Berat	8.2	7.5	8.6	52.1	56.0	61.2	37.2	33.9	28.8	2.5	2.7	1.4
Dibër	2.2	9.7	3.9	56.2	57.5	70.3	38.2	31.1	25.5	3.4	1.7	0.2
Durrës	5.5	4.7	3.2	50.1	50.6	54.9	33.5	34.3	32.4	10.9	10.4	9.6
Elbasan	7.4	8.5	7.1	39.7	44.6	47.2	43.6	39.6	37.1	9.3	7.3	8.7
Fier	11.5	9.3	6.4	49.2	48.8	48.3	34.5	35.6	38.1	4.8	6.4	7.2
Gjirokastrë	7.9	6.1	4.1	54.8	53.8	63.7	32.9	37.7	30.5	4.3	2.5	1.8
Korçë	11.8	13.9	10.8	61.0	55.2	57.5	23.0	26.5	26.2	4.3	4.3	5.4
Kukës	7.8	6.0	8.5	66.1	61.7	79.3	23.3	31.4	11.9	2.8	0.9	0.3
Lezhë	8.1	9.4	10.1	48.4	53.3	43.9	38.3	32.2	34.3	5.3	5.1	11.7
Shkodër	12.1	9.7	13.0	53.9	59.0	60.3	28.6	28.1	20.6	5.5	3.2	6.2
Tiranë	5.4	4.5	2.9	48.2	50.1	44.1	36.7	36.0	44.1	9.7	9.3	8.8
Vlorë	6.1	6.6	11.2	54.5	59.5	53.0	34.6	29.2	32.4	4.9	4.7	3.4
<b>Albania</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

## SOCIAL PROTECTION



Social protection covers the necessary policies and programs implemented by public and private entities to reduce the consequences of poverty and social exclusion for families and individuals who are at risk of accessing a set of needs and functions. The interventions made by private and public entities can be in the form of cash payments, reimbursements of expenses incurred by protected persons or in the form of goods and services provided directly to protected persons.

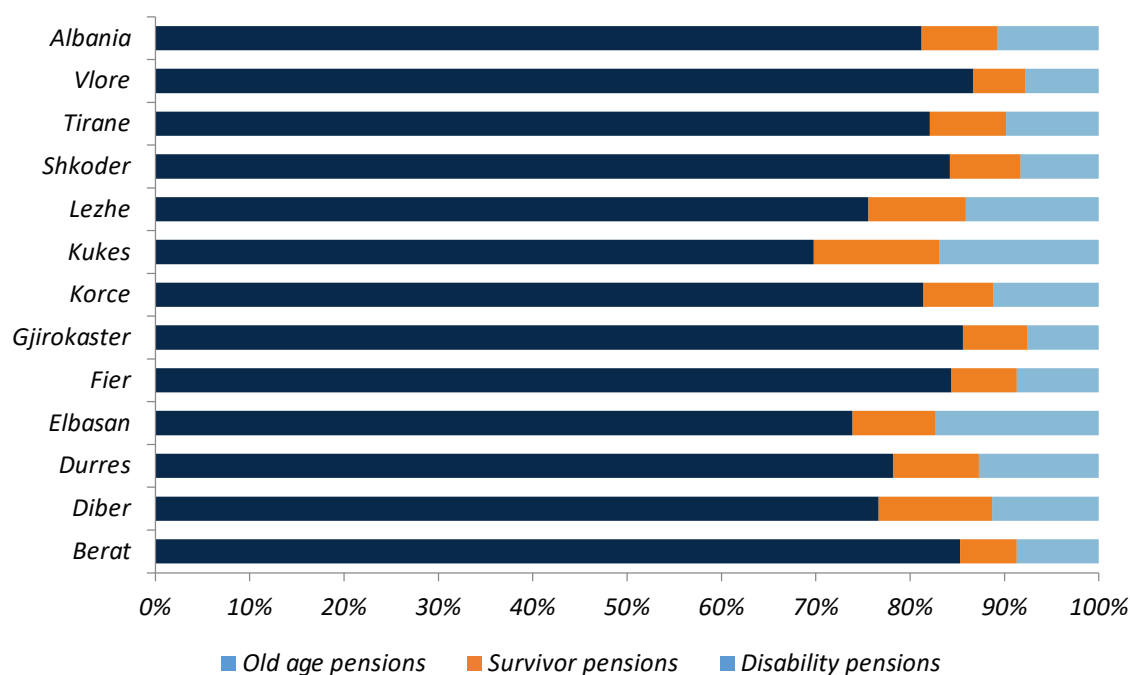
Social protection statistics in this chapter reflect disaggregated data at the prefecture level regarding the pension scheme, economic aid, disability payment, and the beneficiaries of social care services in institutions.

### Pensions

Pensions (urban and rural) are the main category of benefits that comprise the largest number of beneficiaries and the largest financial expenditures in the social protection system in Albania.

In 2019, according to the type of pension, 81 % of total national pensions are old-age pensions, 11 % are invalidity pensions, and 8 % are survivor's pensions. The prefecture of Tiranë has the highest percentage of old-age pensions in the country with 24.5 % and the lowest value corresponds to Kukës prefecture with 2.1 % of the total number of old-age pensions.

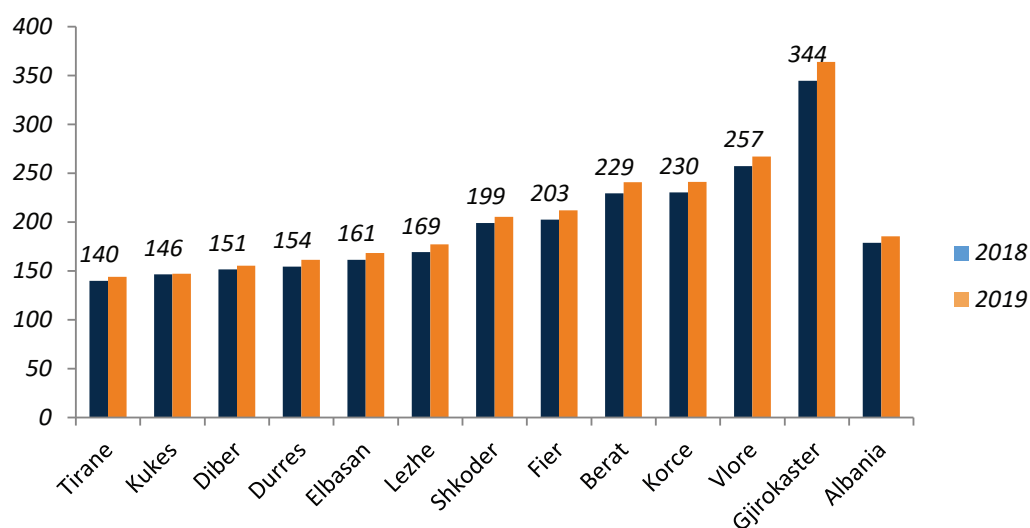
Fig 6.1 Number of pensions by type of pension, 2019



Source: Social Insurance Institute

Analysing the number of old-age pensions per one thousand inhabitants, we see that during 2019, the prefecture with the highest number of old-age pensions is Gjirokastër with 364 old-age pensions, while the prefecture of Tiranë has the lowest number with 144 old-age pensions per one thousand inhabitants.

Fig 6.2 Beneficiaries of pensions by type per 1000 inhabitants of prefecture, 2019



Source: Social Insurance Institute

The number of old-age pensions per one thousand inhabitants in 2019, has increased by 3.7 % compared to 2018. This increase is more significant in Gjirokastër prefecture with 5.7 %, Berat prefecture with 4.9 %, whereas in Korçë, Fier, and Lezhë prefectures the increase is 4.7 %.

Tab 6.1 Beneficiaries of old-age pensions per 1000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2017-2019

Prefecture	Old age pensions	Survivor pensions	Disability pensions
Berat	241	17	25
Diber	155	24	23
Durres	161	19	26
Elbasan	168	20	40
Fier	212	17	22
Gjirokaster	364	29	32
Korce	241	22	33
Kukes	147	28	36
Lezhe	177	24	33
Shkoder	205	18	20
Tirane	144	14	17
Vlore	267	17	24
<b>Albania</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Social Insurance Institute

## Economic aid

“Economic aid” is a cash benefit given to families and individuals in need, according to the provisions of the law. Beneficiaries of economic aid include:

1. Families in need who have no or have insufficient income;
2. Orphans who are not in institutions;
3. Parents with more than 2 children born at the same time, belonging to families in need;
4. Victims of trafficking, after leaving social care institutions, until the moment of their employment;
5. Victims of domestic violence, for the period of validity of the protection order or immediate protection order, who are not placed in social care institutions;
6. Children placed in foster families according to the definitions of Law No. 121/2016 “On social care services in the Republic of Albania”;
7. Refugees who have been granted refugee status as defined by Law No. 121/2014 “On Asylum in the Republic of Albania”.

In 2019, the average number of families receiving economic aid at national level was 60,496.

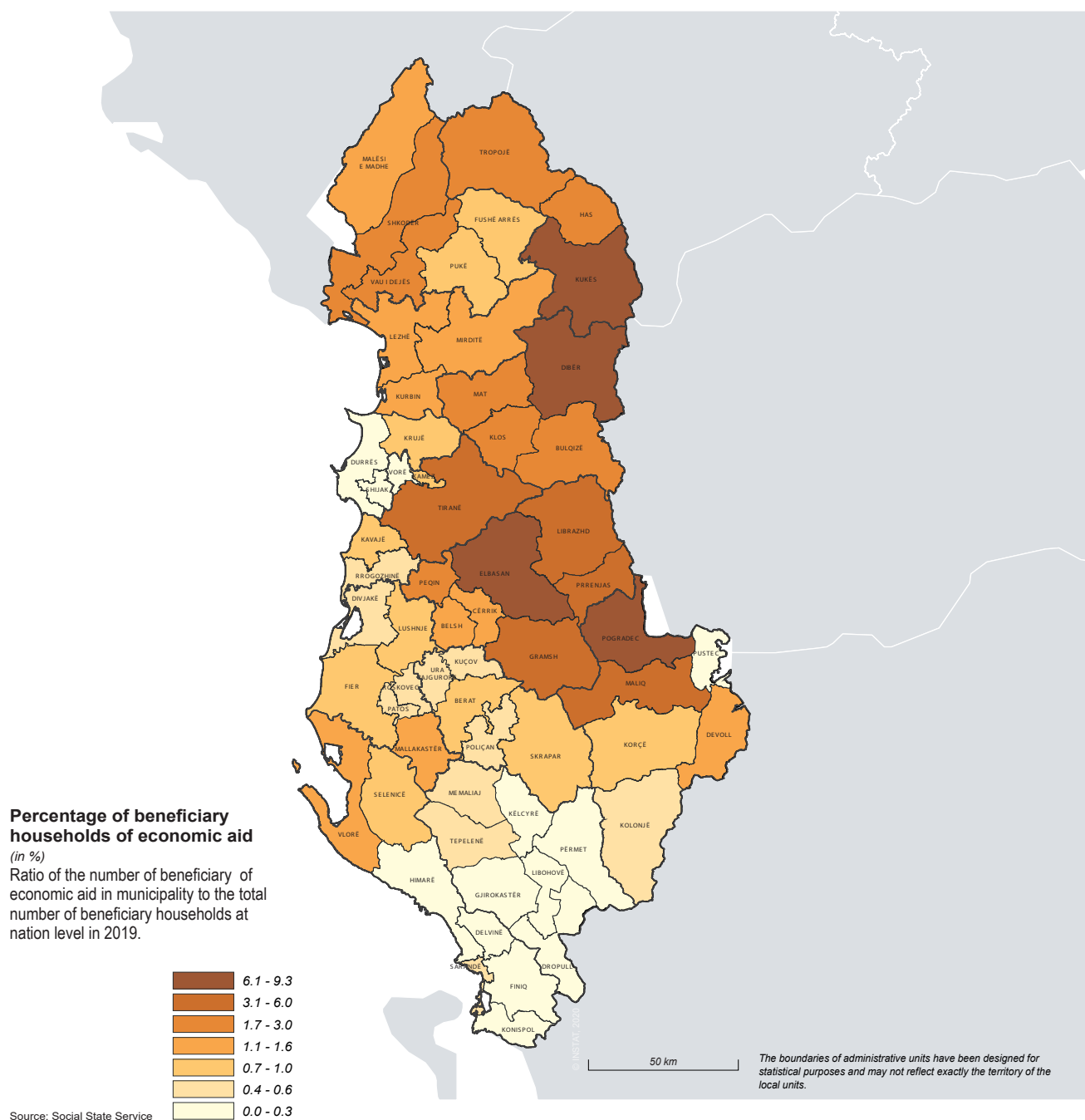
Tab 6.2 Economic aid beneficiary households, 2019

Prefecture	Number of beneficiary households of economic aid	By types of beneficiary households in percentage			
		Households with persons with disabilities	Households with persons of Roma ethnicity	Households with female heads of household	Other households
Berat	1 672	11	5	12	72
Dibër	10 206	10	0	8	82
Durrës	626	9	3	17	71
Elbasan	16 629	13	3	10	74
Fier	2 165	12	5	13	70
Gjirokastrë	860	9	3	6	82
Korçë	7 834	13	7	10	71
Kukës	8 335	8	0	7	85
Lezhe	2 639	11	3	10	76
Shkodër	4 512	8	1	15	75
Tiranë	3 253	14	5	14	67
Vlorë	1 765	8	3	22	67
<b>Albania</b>	<b>60 496</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>76</b>

Source: State Social Service

The beneficiary families of economic aid in Elbasan prefecture constitute the highest percentage of families receiving economic aid at the national level, with approximately 27.5 %, while the lowest number of beneficiary families is in Gjirokastrë prefecture with 1.4 %.

Map 6.1 Economic aid beneficiary households, 2019



Also in 2019, per 10,000 inhabitants, approximately 6.2 people in need were provided with economic aid. The largest percentage of individuals in need who are the beneficiaries of economic aid is occupied by the category of orphans who are not in institutions, with about 36 %, Berat prefecture being the one with the highest number at approximately 55 %, while Shkodër prefecture has the lowest number with 9 %.

Tab 6.3 People in need, beneficiaries of economic aid, 2019

Prefecture	Number of total beneficiaries per 10 thousand inhabitants	By types of beneficiaries in %			
		"Orphans out of institutions"	Mothers who have born more than two child simultaneously	Victims of violence or trafficking	Children in custody service
Berat	6.8	55	16	3	26
Dibër	6.5	23	45	9	22
Durrës	3.6	42	17	17	23
Elbasan	5.3	18	7	46	29
Fier	8.0	21	16	40	23
Gjirokastrë	6.7	50	14	13	24
Korçë	7.2	45	10	29	17
Kukës	5.8	21	40	9	30
Lezhe	8.2	12	12	63	14
Shkodër	4.9	9	21	27	43
Tiranë	7.1	50	16	21	13
Vlorë	3.6	38	27	14	21
<b>Albania</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: State Social Service

## Disability payment

"Disability payment" is a benefit in money and in kind given to persons with disabilities to fulfil their basic daily needs. Disability payment is obtained from people who have been declared as disabled by the decision of the Multidisciplinary Commission for the Assessment of Disability.

Beneficiaries of disability payment include:

- Paraplegic and tetraplegic persons, who have been declared as such by decision of the Medical Commission for the Assignment of Ability to Work, regardless of the cause and age;
- Invalids, who are declared incapable of work by decision of the Medical Commission for Assignment of Ability to Work, as well as people incapable of work, according to the Medical Commission for Assignment of Ability to Work, who do not meet the conditions of legal benefits for invalidity pension according to the law on social insurance in the Republic of Albania;
- Persons with disabilities, who have been declared as such by a decision of the Multidisciplinary Commission for the Assessment of Disability;

At national level, the beneficiaries of the disability payment in 2019 were estimated at 249 people in average per 10 thousand inhabitants. The prefecture with the highest number of people receiving disability payments is the prefecture of Elbasan with an average of 437 people, while the prefecture with the lowest number is Tiranë, with an average of 134 people on disability payments per 10 thousand inhabitants.

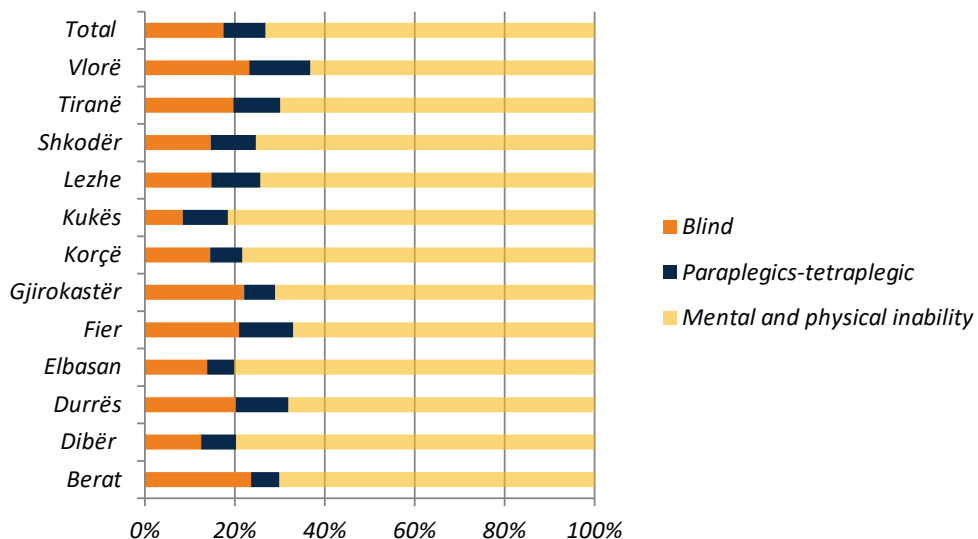
Tab 6.4 Beneficiaries of disability payments by type, 2019

Prefecture	Beneficiaries of disability payment per 10 thousand inhabitants	By types of disability in percentage		
		Blind	Paraplegics-tetraplegic	Mental and physical inability
Berat	308.8	23.6	6.3	70.1
Dibër	310.6	12.5	7.7	79.8
Durrës	212.4	20.2	11.7	68.1
Elbasan	437.4	13.8	6.0	80.2
Fier	267.1	20.9	12.1	67.0
Gjirokastrë	380.2	22.0	6.9	71.0
Korçë	317.9	14.5	7.2	78.3
Kukës	318.5	8.4	10.0	81.5
Lezhe	346.3	14.8	10.9	74.3
Shkodër	276.9	14.6	10.1	75.3
<b>Tiranë</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>
<b>Vlorë</b>	<b>237.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>Albania</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>73.2</b>

Source: State Social Service

If we analyse the distribution of disability payment beneficiaries according to the type of disability, we will notice that the category of mental and physical disability constitutes 73.2 %, the category of blind people constitutes 17.5 %, and paraplegics-tetraplegics constitute 9.3 % of total beneficiaries.

Fig 6.3 Percentage of disability payment beneficiary persons with disabilities, 2019



Source: State Social Service



## Social care institutions

Social care services include an integrated and organized system of benefits and facilities, which are provided by professionals in the relevant fields of public or non-public institutions, in order to ensure the well-being, independence, and social inclusion of individuals and families in need of social care.

The total number of beneficiaries in social care centres in 2019 was on average 12,699 persons, of whom, 1,643 are placed in residential social care centres and 11,056 are beneficiaries of services in day care centres at social care institutions. The largest number of beneficiaries of social care services is in the social centres of Tiranë prefecture, followed by Elbasan and Shkodër prefectures.

Tab 6.6 Public and private social care institutions and number of beneficiaries, 2019

Prefecture	Social care institutions	Residential	Day care	Beneficiaries	Residential	Day care
	Total			Total		
Berat	4	3	1	119	83	37
Dibër	3	0	3	90	0	90
Durrës	22	5	17	1 327	132	1 196
Elbasan	30	8	22	2 538	96	2 442
Fier	4	1	3	324	55	269
Gjirokastrë	4	2	2	155	69	86
Korçë	27	6	21	1 214	102	1 112
Kukës	2	0	2	104	0	104
Lezhe	18	5	13	805	56	749
Shkodër	51	24	27	2 442	426	2 016
Tiranë	42	14	28	2 612	521	2 091
Vlorë	13	4	9	970	105	865
<b>Albania</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>12 699</b>	<b>1 643</b>	<b>11 056</b>

Source: State Social Service

## Data sources

The information presented in this chapter is based on the administrative data of the Social Insurance Institute and the State Social Service such as pension registers and electronic registers of beneficiaries of economic aid, disability payments, and social care services across institutions.

## Definitions

*Social protection scheme* is a special set of rules, supported by one or more institutional units that regulate the provision of social protection benefits and their financing.

*Old-age pension* is a periodic cash payment paid to an insured person in order to maintain income from work even after reaching the legal age of retirement.

*Survivor's pension* is a periodic cash payment to people whose entitlement results from their relationship with a deceased person protected by the pension scheme.

*Invalidity pension* may be granted if the person has lost the ability to work due to an illness, a handicap, or an injury (Including blindness).

*Social care services* is an integrated and organized system of benefits and facilities, which are provided by professionals in the relevant fields of public or non-public entities, in order to ensure the welfare, independence, and social inclusion of individuals and families in need of social care.

*Residential services* are twenty-four-hour and long-term care services for individuals in need (children or adults), provided in public and non-public residential centres.

*A child in need of special protection* is a person up to the age of 18, who may be a victim of abuse, neglect, exploitation, trafficking, discrimination, violence, abandonment, or criminal activity, as well as an individual under the age of 18, who has committed or is accused of having committed a criminal offence.

*A person with disability* is a person, child, or adult, with long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers can hinder his/her full and effective participation in society as a regular member of society.

*Victims of violence* are all individuals, groups of individuals, or families who are victims and / or potential victims of violence, including domestic violence or abuse, under the applicable law.

*Victim of trafficking* is a person who is subject to trafficking in human beings, according to the definition of Article 4 of Law No. 9642, dated 20.11.2006, "On the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings".

## EDUCATION



Data on formal education are collected by education level and are the source for the production of education statistics and indicators. Based on the information obtained, INSTAT processes the data and calculates the indicators according to educational levels for pre-university and university education. Pre-university includes: pre-primary education, compulsory 9-year education, upper secondary education (gymnasium, vocational, and sociocultural education). University or tertiary education includes short cycles of tertiary, bachelor, master, and PhD programs.

Part of upper secondary education, sociocultural education includes programs in the field of arts, sports, and technology, offered to talented students in arts, choreography, sports, economy, and technology. The length of these school programs varies between 3 to 4 years, depending on the education course.

Courses for professional / vocational education last two to four years. Since the 2009–2010 school year, vocational education has been based on the structure recommended by the Albanian Qualifications Framework.

Education indicators are calculated for school / academic years at the national, prefectural, and municipal levels for pre-university education and at the national level for tertiary education.

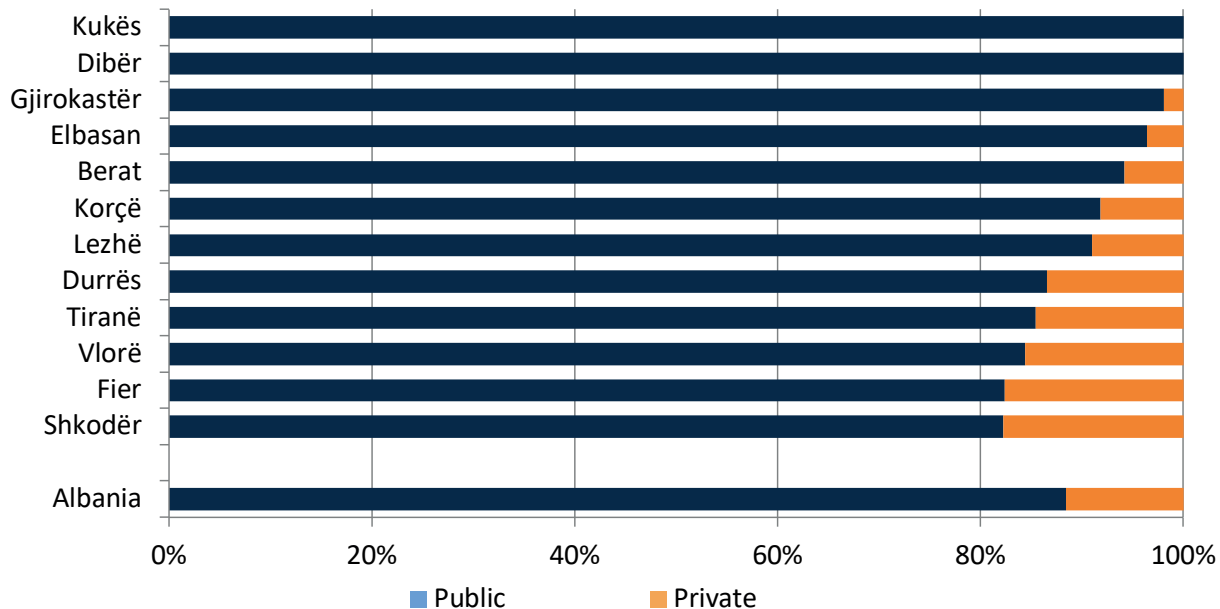
The number of students in pre-university education is constantly decreasing in absolute values. In the school year of 2019–2020, 480,798 students and children attended pre-university education, marking a decrease of 4.2 % compared with the 2018–2019 school year, and 10.4 % compared with 2016–2017. The decline in the number of students in absolute values follows the decline in the population of pre-university age.

In the 2019–2020 school year, a total of 77,858 children attended pre-school, marking a decrease of 1.4 %, compared with the year before and 4 % compared with 2016–2017.

In the 2019–2020 school year, 294,879 students attended the obligatory 9-year education, marking a decrease of 3.8 % compared with the year before and 10.1 % compared with 2016–2017.

Of the total upper secondary education students, 11.6 % attended private upper secondary education. However, there are considerable differences between the prefectures of Shkodër, Fier, Vlorë, 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. In the Kukës and Dibër prefectures, there is no private upper secondary education.

Fig 7.1 Pupils enrolled in public and private upper secondary education by prefecture, 2019-2020



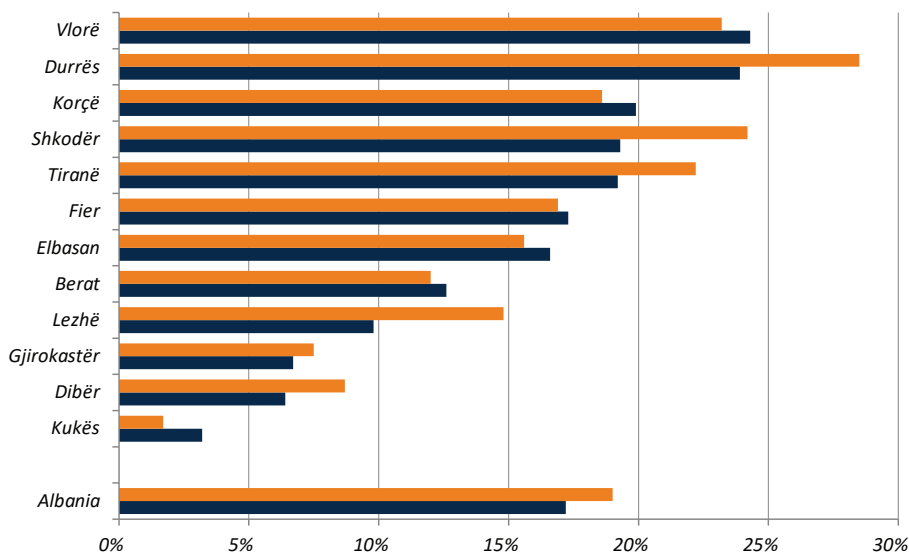
Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT calculations

Professional / vocational education has been a priority in the recent years, seen as an opportunity to meet the ongoing demand for specialized employees in various professions. For this reason, participation in professional education has been increasing each year. In 2019-20, students in public vocational education accounted for 19 % of all those enrolled in public upper secondary education.

The highest increase in public education, compared with 2018-19, was in the prefecture of Shkodër, with + 2 %, followed by Lezhë, whereas Kukës and Fier, followed by Gjirokastrë and Elbasan, showed a decrease.

When compared with 2016-17, the highest increase was in the prefectures of Lezhë, Shkodër, and Durrës, while Kukës, Korçë, and Vlorë showed a decrease.

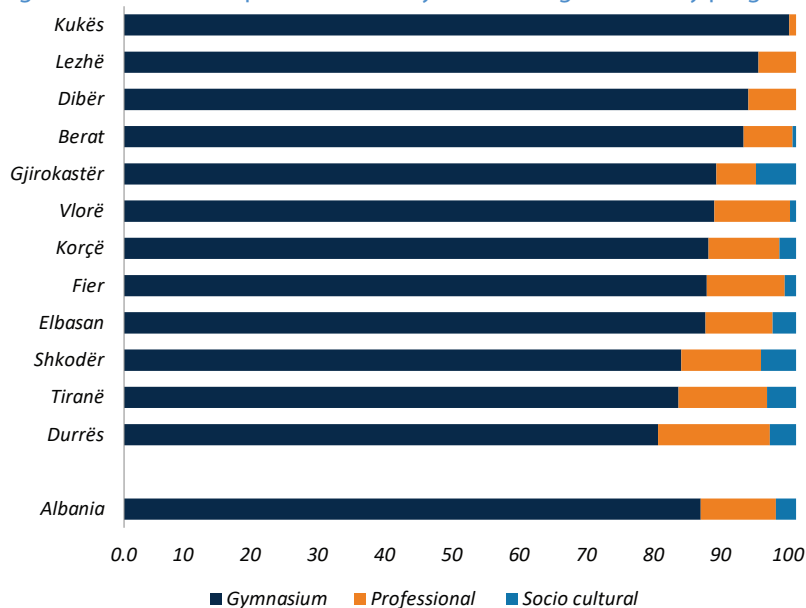
Fig 7.2 Students enrolled in public professional education in percentage of total public enrollment by prefecture



Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT calculations

In 2019, 34,982 pupils graduated from lower secondary education, or 96.4 % of students enrolled in the 2018-2019 ninth grade, marking a decrease of 1 percentage point compared with the previous year. In 2019, 34,021 pupils graduated from upper secondary education, which represents a decrease of 3.6 % compared with 2018.

Fig 7.3 Distribution of public secondary education graduates by program and prefecture

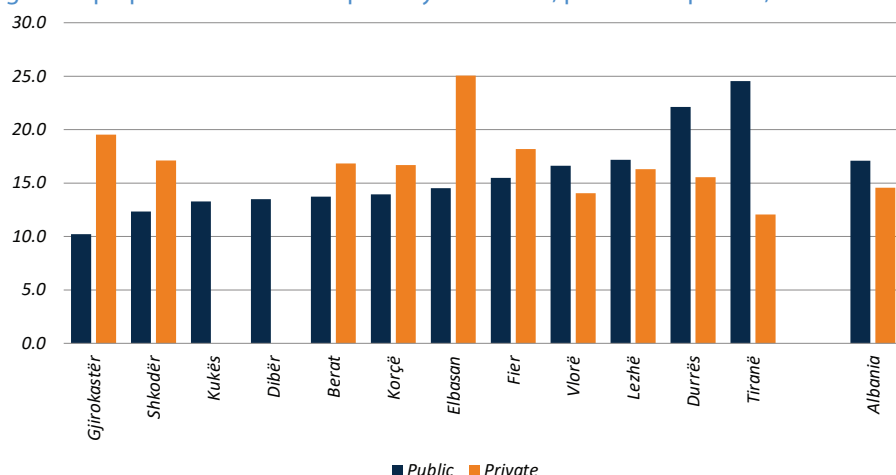


Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT calculations

The pupil-per-teacher ratio is considered an indicator of quality in the teaching process. On national level, private schools have fewer pupils per teacher. In private primary education, the indicator is 2.5 pupils per teacher lower than in public education. But this is essentially due to the situation in Tiranë, Durrës, and Vlorë, to a lesser degree. Private schools in Tiranë and Durrës have only 12.1 and 15.6 pupils per teacher respectively, while public schools have 24.5 and 22.1 pupils per teacher.

Other prefectures show opposite trends. In the prefecture of Elbasan, private schools have 25.1 pupils per teacher and public schools only 14.5. In the prefecture of Gjirokastër, private schools have 19.5 pupils per teacher and public schools 10.2. Less extreme differences are found in Berat, Fier, Korçë, and Shkodër in this regard.

Fig 7.4 Pupil-per-teacher ratio in primary education, public and private, 2019-2020



Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT calculations

## Annex

Tab 7.1 Education indicators by municipality, 2019-2020

Municipalities	Children in public Kindergartens	Pupils in public 9-year education	Class size (Pupils per class) public 9-year schools	Pupil- per-teacher ratio in public 9-year schools	Pupils in public Upper secondary education	Out of these, in %		
						In Gymnasiums	In oriented Gymnasiums (Sociocultural)	In vocational Schools
Berat	1,670	5,250	16.6	11.6	2,448	72.9	3.6	23.6
Urë Vajgurore	902	2,864	14.8	11.1	860	100.0	0.0	0.0
Bulqizë	930	3,494	15.8	11.6	848	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delvinë	140	686	12.9	7.8	212	100.0	0.0	0.0
Finiq	339	280	8.2	5.1	75	100.0	0.0	0.0
Devoll	730	2,194	14.9	10.3	664	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dibër	2,024	6,885	15.4	10.8	2,164	82.4	0.0	17.6
Durrës	3,428	19,184	24.3	16.4	7,632	57.6	4.8	37.6
Shijak	628	2,369	18.5	13.4	430	100.0	0.0	0.0
Elbasan	3,696	13,386	17.7	11.2	5,771	68.4	5.5	26.1
Cërrik	541	2,433	15.6	10.7	713	86.5	0.0	13.5
Belsh	434	1,641	14.3	9.6	426	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fier	2,706	10,910	18.1	11.9	3,741	70.8	2.3	26.9
Patos	297	2,049	18.6	12.8	474	100.0	0.0	0.0
Roskovec	1,001	2,074	16.0	10.7	561	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gjirokastër	444	2,295	18.1	10.8	1,154	75.4	10.5	14.1
Dropull	25	103	6.9	6.4	69	100.0	0.0	0.0
Libohovë	152	283	14.2	7.6	45	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gramsh	687	2,285	11.1	6.8	763	100.0	0.0	0.0
Has	581	1,963	15.2	11.2	668	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kamez	2,590	13,885	28.2	19.4	5,128	65.1	0.0	34.9
Kavajë	993	3,750	17.6	10.7	1,156	76.0	1.5	22.5
Rrogozhinë	570	1,888	13.4	7.9	502	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kolonjë	227	728	11.6	7.2	242	100.0	0.0	0.0
Korçë	1,855	6,100	16.9	12.2	2,819	63.4	2.1	34.5
Maliq	1,208	3,781	14.5	10.5	845	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pustec	36	107	5.4	4.9	29	100.0	0.0	0.0
Krujë	1,623	6,814	19.6	14.3	2,006	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuçovë	644	2,454	15.2	10.5	853	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kukës	1,685	5,861	15.3	10.2	2,031	97.1	0.0	2.9
Kurbin	1,400	4,873	18.5	12.6	1,505	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lezhë	1,573	6,339	18.1	12.1	2,375	75.7	0.0	24.3
Librazhd	1,002	3,132	13.1	8.7	1,099	100.0	0.0	0.0
Prrenjas	726	2,787	14.3	11.1	944	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lushnje	1,592	6,929	17.0	11.0	2,418	79.7	0.0	20.3
Divjakë	969	3,198	17.4	11.3	1,003	100.0	0.0	0.0
Malësi e Madhe	549	2,236	13.5	7.3	776	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mallakastër	1,079	2,492	15.1	9.7	664	100.0	0.0	0.0
Burrel	741	2,448	15.1	9.0	977	91.6	0.0	8.4
Klos	420	1,494	13.1	7.9	465	100.0	0.0	0.0

Tab 7.1 Education indicators by municipality, 2019-2020 (continues)

Municipalities	Children in public Kindergartens	Pupils in public 9-year education	Class size (Pupils per class) public 9-year schools	Pupil-per-teacher ratio in public 9-year schools	Pupils in public Upper secondary education	Out of these, in %		
						In Gymnasiums	In oriented Gymnasiums (Sociocultural)	In vocational Schools
Mirditë	448	1,621	14.0	8.2	482	100.0	0.0	0.0
Peqin	550	2,344	16.2	10.1	529	100.0	0.0	0.0
Përmet	588	761	12.7	8.5	235	100.0	0.0	0.0
Këlcyre	831	490	10.4	7.5	174	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pogradec	1,901	5,968	16.5	11.8	2,158	86.8	0.0	13.2
Pukë	235	737	10.7	6.3	297	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fushë-Arrës	142	616	8.4	5.5	130	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sarandë	406	2,994	24.5	17.1	942	78.5	0.0	21.5
Konispol	96	526	13.8	10.7	65	100.0	0.0	0.0
Skrapar	235	916	7.8	5.8	430	100.0	0.0	0.0
Poliçan	180	877	12.9	9.0	220	100.0	0.0	0.0
Shkodër	1,920	10,582	16.2	10.1	4,812	58.5	11.4	30.0
Vau i Dejës	616	2,306	14.0	8.9	671	74.2	0.0	25.8
Tepelenë	160	751	10.4	6.3	202	100.0	0.0	0.0
Memaliaj	317	734	8.2	5.3	293	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tiranë	12,395	57,895	25.9	17.6	20,764	73.2	6.4	20.4
Vorë	759	3,344	21.3	13.8	847	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tropojë	531	1,965	11.2	8.3	802	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vlorë	1,387	8,972	20.0	13.7	3,453	68.0	2.5	29.5
Himarë	468	556	13.6	9.9	170	100.0	0.0	0.0
Selenicë	783	1,234	11.6	8.8	343	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>67,785</b>	<b>270,113</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>95,574</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy

Tab 7.2 Kindergartens, children, teaching staff by prefecture for academic year 2019-2020

Prefecture	2019-2020			Change since year 2016-2017		
	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Nurses	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Nurses
Berat	132	3,887	280	-2	-706	-4
Dibër	161	4,115	272	3	-217	5
Durrës	114	6,330	339	16	444	71
Elbasan	289	8,178	548	-4	-1,263	-6
Fier	265	8,653	562	-6	-895	42
Gjirokastrë	78	2,538	233	-4	77	34
Korçë	201	6,413	480	11	-972	6
Kukës	97	2,797	178	1	-147	5
Lezhë	93	3,887	240	-3	-370	3
Shkodër	146	4,138	283	-2	-114	6
Tiranë	406	22,937	1,475	153	3,066	459
Vlorë	139	3,985	253	-6	-2,239	-122
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>77,858</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-3,336</b>	<b>499</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy

Tab 7.3 Educational institutions, pupils enrolled and teachers in compulsory education by prefecture for academic year 2019-2020

Prefecture	2019-2020			Change since year 2016-2017		
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Berat	70	12,963	1,199	-13	-2,203	-70
Dibër	76	14,321	1,400	-21	-2,799	-78
Durrës	99	31,357	1,822	-6	-2,682	-271
Elbasan	157	28,770	2,771	-34	-4,184	-97
Fier	149	29,898	2,443	-8	-4,785	-322
Gjirokastrë	36	5,922	678	-9	-854	-86
Korçë	105	19,909	1,703	-18	-2,679	-306
Kukës	65	9,789	984	-18	-1,869	-49
Lezhë	70	13,819	1,111	0	-2,272	-152
Shkodër	102	19,365	1,837	-11	-3,984	-348
Tiranë	223	91,748	4,835	6	-2,504	-740
Vlorë	79	17,018	1,219	-7	-2,406	-345
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>294,879</b>	<b>22,002</b>	<b>-139</b>	<b>-33,221</b>	<b>-2,864</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy

Tab 7.4 Gross enrollment rate in compulsory 9-year education by sex and prefecture, 2019-2020

Prefecture	Total	Female	Male
Berat	100.1	97.5	102.6
Dibër	102.5	98.0	106.8
Durrës	104.7	100.5	108.7
Elbasan	95.6	94.4	96.8
Fier	94.8	89.6	99.8
Gjirokastrë	99.3	97.7	100.9
Korçë	86.6	85.1	88.1
Kukës	105.4	99.9	110.5
Lezhë	105.4	98.8	112.0
Shkodër	89.1	85.7	92.5
Tiranë	102.2	101.0	103.2
Vlorë	89.1	88.2	89.8
<b>Albania</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>100.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy



Tab 7.5 Pupils graduated from public and private compulsory education by prefecture for academic year 2019-2020

Prefecture	2018-2019		Change since year 2016-2017	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Berat	1,609	48	-47	14
Dibër	1,835	-	-131	-12
Durrës	3,422	328	-86	-60
Elbasan	3,345	81	-269	10
Fier	3,355	303	-56	15
Gjirokastrë	657	42	-11	16
Korçë	2,215	95	-4	-11
Kukës	1,312	-	-157	0
Lezhë	1,676	95	-201	-9
Shkodër	2,228	394	-326	-47
Tiranë	9,027	889	-139	105
Vlorë	1,802	224	-160	2
<b>Albania</b>	<b>32,483</b>	<b>2,499</b>	<b>-1,587</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy

Tab 7.6 Teachers and pupils in upper secondary education by prefecture for academic year 2019-2020

Prefecture	2019-2020				Change since year 2016-2017			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils
Berat	388	4,811	24	297	-43	-1,040	-16	-7
Dibër	332	4,372	-	-	-49	-1,328	0	0
Durrës	588	10,068	182	1,565	-92	-1,106	11	27
Elbasan	795	10,245	44	380	-15	-1,964	-16	-3
Fier	718	8,861	131	1,900	-38	-2,032	-44	-241
Gjirokastrë	233	2,172	26	43	-26	-619	16	3
Korçë	571	6,757	128	602	-41	-1,761	66	-185
Kukës	264	3,501	-	-	-9	-730	0	0
Lezhë	378	4,444	51	440	-20	-1,089	1	-373
Shkodër	569	6,686	145	1,446	-29	-1,443	-42	-382
Tiranë	1,872	28,397	654	4,841	73	-3,005	1	-234
Vlorë	452	5,260	121	973	-8	-1,212	-56	-329
<b>Albania</b>	<b>7,160</b>	<b>95,574</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>12,487</b>	<b>-297</b>	<b>-1,7329</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>-1,724</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy

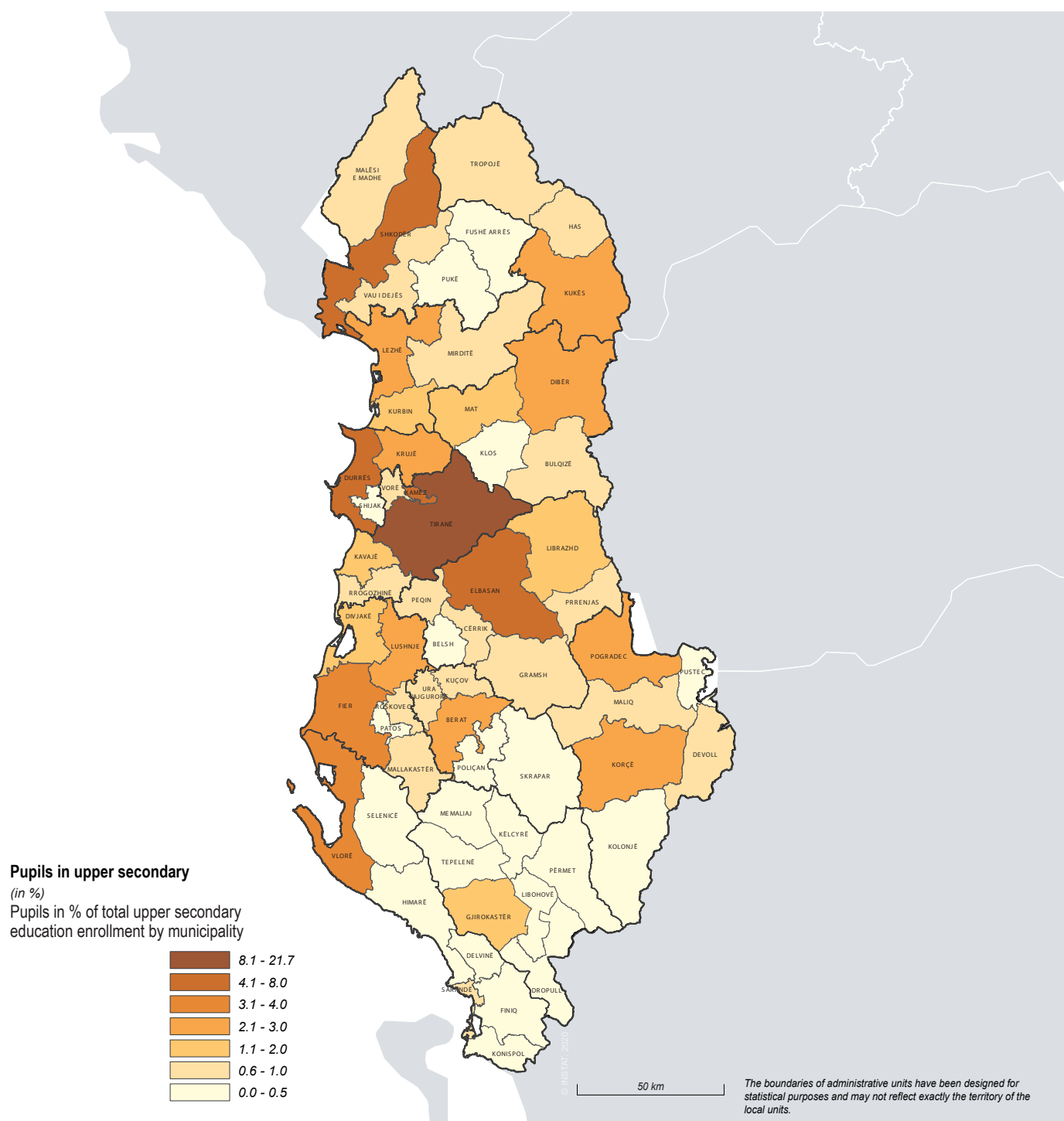
Tab 7.7 Pupils graduated from upper secondary education by prefecture

Prefecture	2016-2017		2018-2019	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Berat	1,807	111	1,573	79
Dibër	1,490	-	1,380	-
Durrës	2,983	514	2,777	550
Elbasan	3,455	109	3,199	171
Fier	2,820	769	2,688	741
Gjirokastrë	829	12	791	10
Korçë	2,940	244	2,215	244
Kukës	1,198	-	1,085	-
Lezhë	1,658	185	1,459	151
Shkodër	2,176	625	1,877	539
Tiranë	8,768	1,520	8,973	1,539
Vlorë	1,797	426	1,535	445
<b>Albania</b>	<b>31,921</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>29,552</b>	<b>4,469</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy

Note: Data on Professional education for 2018-19 are available for public education only

Map 7.1 Pupils in upper secondary education by municipality, 2019-2020



Source: Ministry of Education Sports & Youth and Ministry of Finance & Economy; and annual calculations of INSTAT

## Methodology

INSTAT has organized the provision of education data by drafting various questionnaires that are also part of the PSO. Information on education data is initially collected by the educational institution. This information, which is transmitted to education offices or directorates (according to the method of local unit organization), is then sent to the responsible education data collection unit at the Ministries. They process these data further, compiling summaries in table form and sending them to INSTAT. The summaries contain data on children and students enrolled and graduated, educational institutions, teaching staff, etc., in administrative units and at the national level.

ISCED 2011, the international standard classification of education, recommended by Eurostat and UNESCO, is used in their collection and processing. It is composed of the following levels according to educational programs:

- Level 0 - Early childhood education / Pre-primary education
- Level 1 - Primary education, or first cycle of basic education (grade 1-5)
- Level 2 - Lower secondary education, or second cycle of basic education (grade 6-9)
- Level 3 - Upper secondary education - Gymnasium / Professional / Sociocultural (grade (10-12,13)
- Level 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
- Level 5 - Short cycle of tertiary education
- Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent level
- Level 7 - Master or equivalent level
- Level 8 - Doctoral or equivalent level

## Data sources

The main sources of education data on Vocational Education are the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, as well as the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

## Definitions

**Basic education:** Basic education is compulsory education starting at age 6 and is obligatory up to age 16. Its duration is 9 years and consists of two cycles: primary or first cycle that is conducted in grades 1-5, and second cycle or lower secondary education that is conducted in grades 6-9.

**Formal Education:** 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. Formal education programs are recognized as such by the relevant national education authorities, equivalent or subordinate education providers. 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 educational programs for adults are often recognized as part of the formal education system.

**Graduate:** Pupil or student who has successfully completed all requirements of an educational program.

**Pre-university education:** Education provided by educational institutions such as kindergartens, schools of basic and upper secondary education.

**Public educational institution:** Educational institution fully controlled by the public education authority.

**Pupil-per-Teacher Ratio:** Number of pupils or children enrolled in pre-university education, by level, per number of teachers at the same level. The indicator shows the average number of pupils enrolled by level of education in the prefecture, per one teacher in the same prefecture, calculated separately for public or private education. In upper secondary education, the indicator is calculated for the full-time system.

**Social-cultural education (also called secondary-oriented education):** Programs such as foreign languages, arts, or sports. Foreign languages schools are part of secondary education and bilingual School sections are part of high schools where they exist and their duration is 3 years, in accordance with the structure of secondary education. Education in the field of arts, sports, and technology is offered to talented students in arts, choreography, sports, economy, and technology where the length of schooling varies between 3 or 4 years, depending on the education course.

**Teachers:** 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.

**Upper secondary education:** Gymnasium and professional (higher) / vocational (lower) education, as well as sociocultural education.



# HEALTH



This chapter presents public health statistics providing information on the causes of death, the distribution of health services, morbidity, and people with disabilities who are part of state social service schemes. Also, in this chapter will be included some of the latest data from the demographic and health survey in Albania (ADHS 2017-2018) on tobacco consumption, alcohol, and exercise.

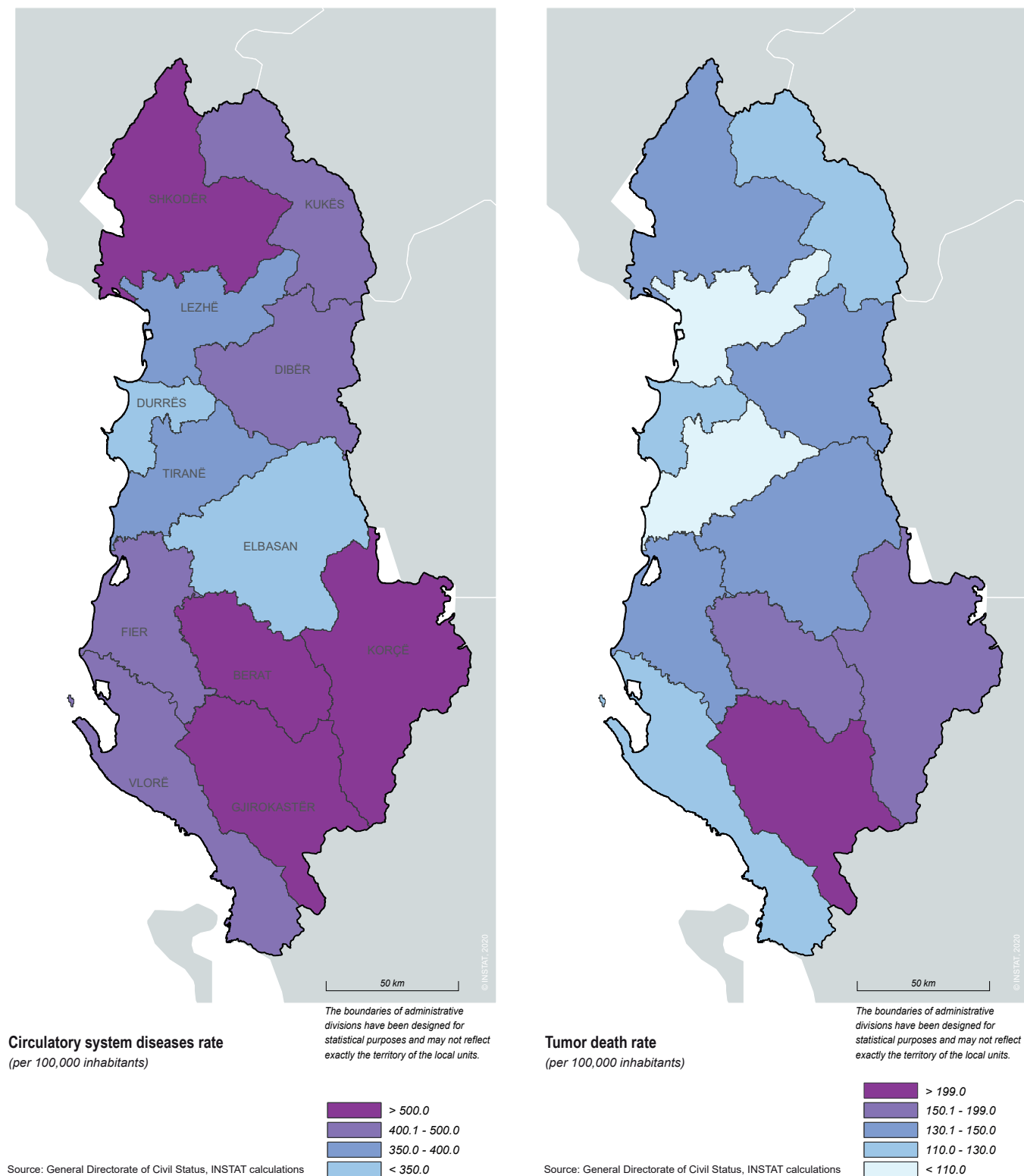
Health is a priority and health information is very important for citizens who want to have a healthy life, prevent diseases, and expect to receive the necessary health services. The provision and distribution of public health care service in Albania fall under the competence of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

## Causes of death and morbidity

Many factors, such as age, gender, living conditions, work, and environment determine mortality. Each individual can also influence the chances of having a long and healthy life by adapting lifestyle choices, such as medical check-ups, physical activity, healthy nutrition, and reducing health risks such as alcohol consumption, smoking, road accidents, etc. In 2019, in Albania the number of deaths from all causes was 21,937. This number, at the national level marks an increase in deaths by 0.6 % compared with a year ago. At the prefecture level, Kukës and Berat have the highest increase in the number of deaths in percentage, by 7.3 % and 6.5 %, respectively. Meanwhile, Elbasan and Fier recorded the largest decrease of death percentages, by 5.9 % and 3.2 % respectively.

In 2019, the main causes of deaths continue to be diseases included in the groups “circulatory system diseases” and “tumours”.

Map 8.1 Cause of death rates for “Diseases of the circulatory system” and “Tumours” by prefecture, 2019





The table below shows the percentage of causes of death from the two groups of diseases that occupy the largest share of mortality in the country, namely "Diseases of the circulatory system" and "Tumours". At the national level, 53.4 % of total deaths are due to the group of circulatory system diseases and 16.3 % are due to tumours. As regards prefectures, Shkodër and Kukës have the highest mortality rates from circulatory system diseases with 59.3 % and 58.3 % of deaths caused by this group. For the group of "tumours", the prefectures of Kukës and Fier have the highest mortality rates at 18.0 % and 17.6 % respectively.

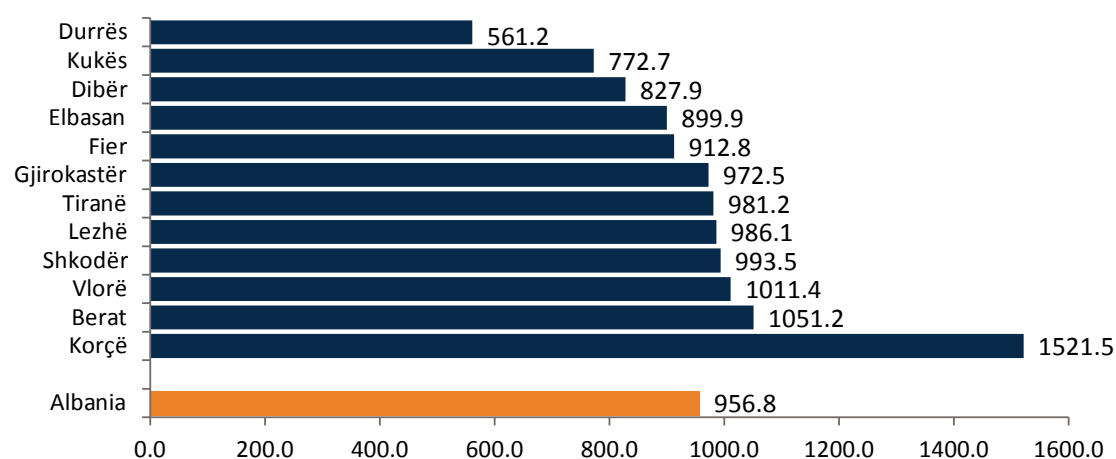
Table 8.1 Causes of death by main disease group and age group in percentage by prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Below age 65		age 65 and over		Total Tumours	Total Circulatory system diseases
	Tumours	Circulatory system diseases	Tumours	Circulatory system diseases		
Berat	5.9	6.2	11.1	47.7	17.0	53.9
Dibër	6.2	8.5	10.3	46.3	16.5	54.8
Durrës	5.7	6.6	10.7	42.7	16.4	49.2
Elbasan	6.6	7.3	10.6	38.5	17.2	45.9
Fier	5.0	5.2	12.6	45.9	17.6	51.1
Gjirokastrë	5.3	4.9	12.0	36.4	17.3	41.4
Korçë	6.1	7.9	11.0	42.0	17.1	49.9
Kukës	8.9	9.6	9.1	48.6	18.0	58.3
Lezhë	4.6	8.7	8.4	41.7	13.1	50.5
Shkodër	4.7	6.1	11.7	53.2	16.4	59.3
Tiranë	5.3	8.1	10.4	50.6	15.8	58.7
Vlorë	4.9	6.7	9.5	49.4	14.4	56.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>53.4</b>

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status, INSTAT

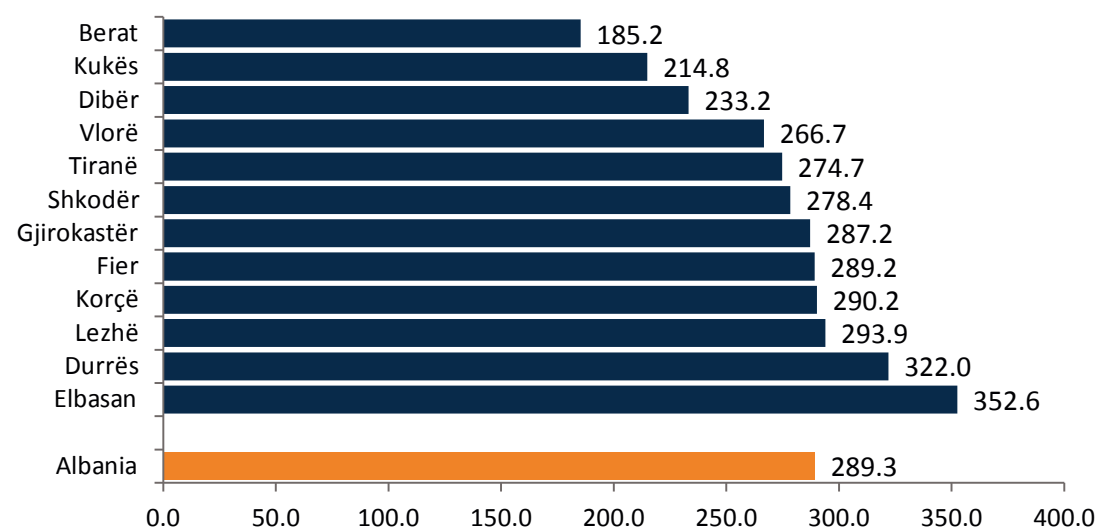
During 2019, the morbidity for Arterial Hypertension and Diabetes, reported in primary health care, remains the highest among all reported chronic diseases. It should be noted that some chronic health problems, such as hypertension and diabetes, although classified as diseases, can also be considered as risk factors for circulatory diseases. The following graphs show the recorded cases of these diseases according to prefectures, per 10 thousand inhabitants. The presented information was obtained from the records of family doctors for individuals diagnosed with a disease and given a prescription during 2019 (diseases according to the international classification ICD-9).

Fig 8.1 Prevalence of Arterial Hypertension per 10 thousand inhabitants by prefecture, 2019



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, INSTAT calculations

Fig 8.2 Prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus per 10 thousand inhabitants by prefecture, 2019

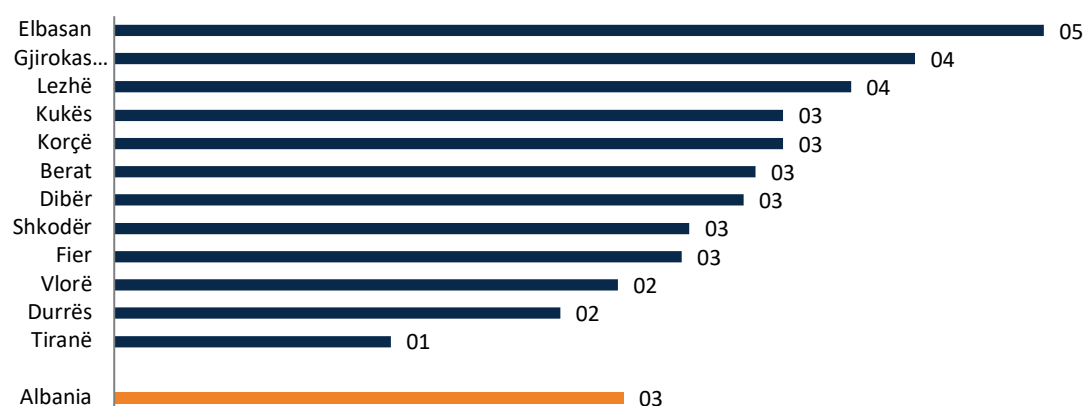


Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, INSTAT calculations

## Disability

An important part of health care is caring for people with disabilities. The analysis of disability rates, as well as the disability structure by prefecture is an important indicator for policy making, in order to provide assistance, involve persons with disabilities in education and employment, and to socially integrate them. The administrative data on persons with disabilities are based on the reports by specialized physicians. The highest rates of disabled persons are recorded in Elbasan and Gjirokastrë prefectures.

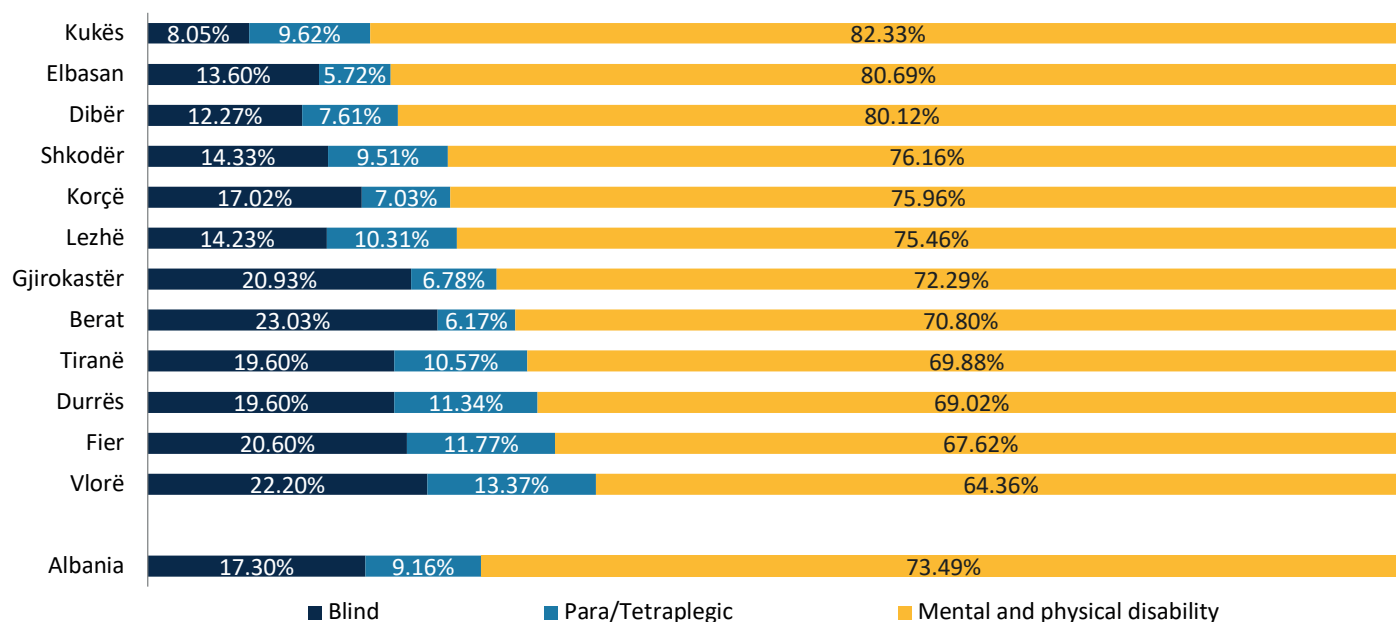
Fig 8.3 Persons with disabilities per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2019



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, INSTAT calculations

Regarding disability type, the profile in all prefectures is similar, although the information is not very detailed. Over 60 % of recorded persons in each prefecture are grouped in the category “Mental and physical Disability”.

Fig 8.4 Persons with disabilities by prefecture and type of disability, 2019



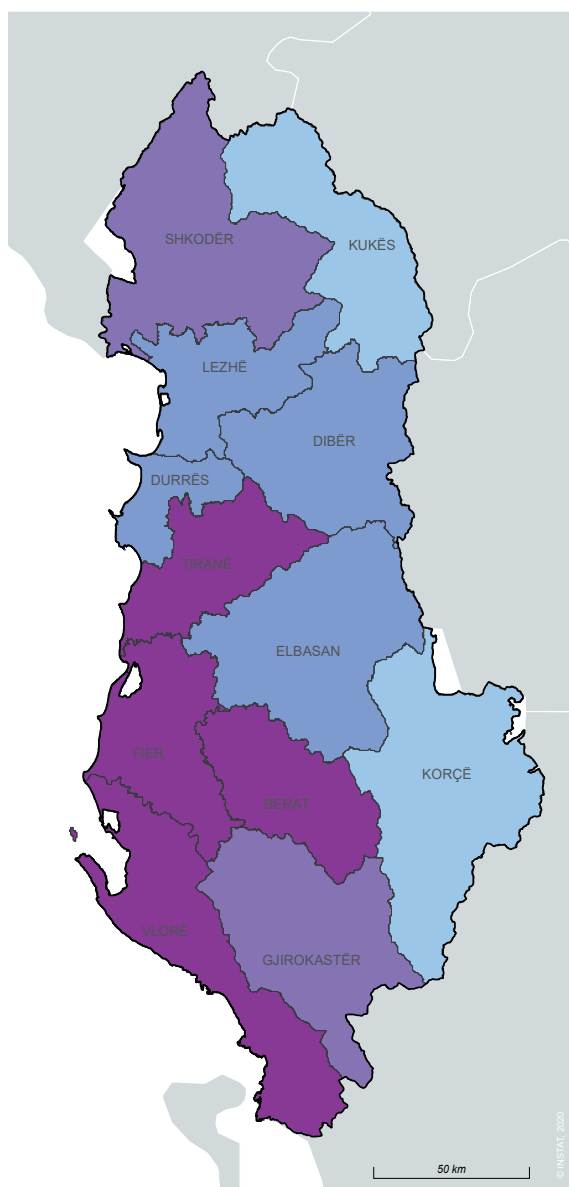
Source: Ministry of Health and social protection, INSTAT calculations

## Health risk factors

The consumption of alcohol and tobacco, and physical activity play a major role in each person's health. They have a significant effect on increasing life expectancy through the prevention of many chronic diseases such as hypertension, hyperlipidaemia, and obesity.

According to the latest Demographic and Health Survey (2017/18), 5.0 % of women and 36 % of men aged 15-49, were regular smokers. Distributed by prefecture, the highest percentage of male smokers (15-49 years) is in Vlorë prefecture (44.9 %), and the lowest is in Korçë (22.9 %). Among women, the highest rate is in Tiranë prefecture at 7.2 % and the lowest in Kukës at 0.2 %.

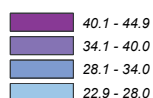
Map 8.2 Tobacco consumption by persons aged 15-49 in percentage by sex and prefecture, 2018



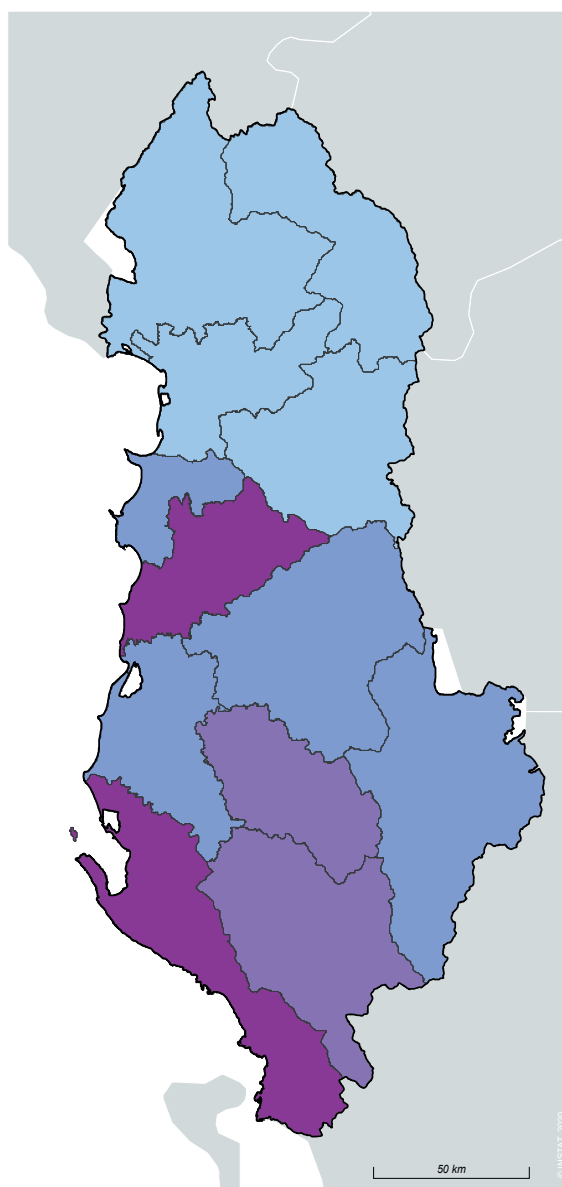
### Percentage of males aged 15-49 years who smoke, (in %)

Ratio of the number of males aged 15-49 years who smoke to the total number of males aged 15-49 years.

Source: ADHS, 2017-2018



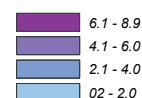
The boundaries of administrative divisions have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.



### Percentage of females aged 15-49 years who smoke, (in %)

Ratio of the number of females aged 15-49 years who smoke to the total number of females aged 15-49 years.

Source: ADHS, 2017-2018



The boundaries of administrative divisions have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

The same survey shows that more than one in four women (28 %) and six in ten men (60 %) aged 15-49 have consumed alcohol in the last 12 months. The following table shows alcohol consumption frequency indicators by prefecture. The percentages of women aged 15-49 who consume alcohol are highest in Berat (44.1 %), Tiranë (40.7 %), and Vlorë prefecture (36.8 %). The lowest percentages are in Kukës (4.0 %), Dibër (5.0 %), and Shkodër (7.4 %). The highest percentages of men who consume alcohol are in Fier (88.4 %), Berat (87.1 %), and Lezhë (67.3 %), whereas the lowest percentages are in Dibër (28.2 %) and Kukës (39.1 %).

Tab 8.2 Alcohol consumption by persons aged 15-49 in percentage by sex and prefecture, 2018

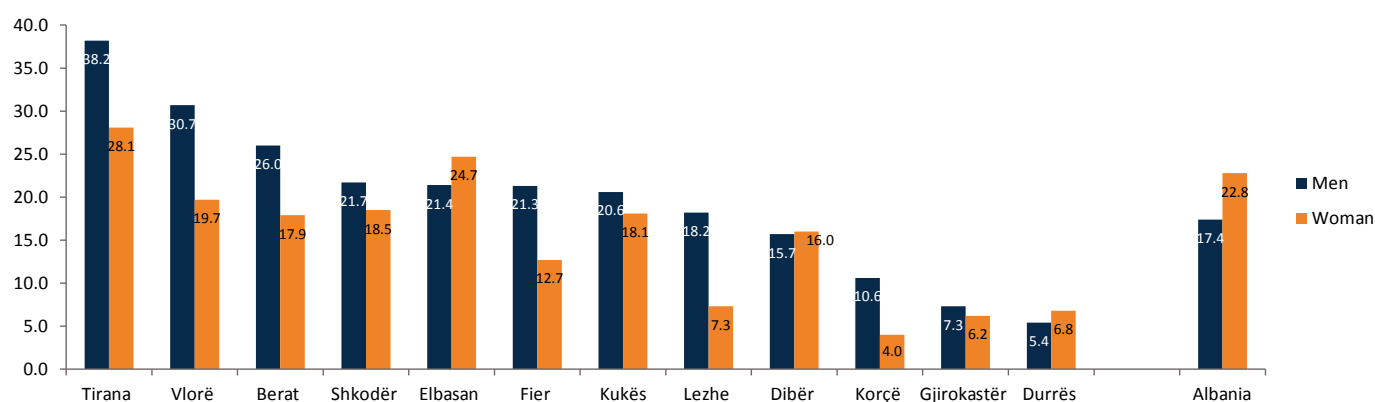
Prefecture	Women		Men	
	Did not consume alcohol in the last 12 months	Consumed alcohol in the last 12 months	Did not consume alcohol in the last 12 months	Consumed alcohol in the last 12 months
Berat	55.9	44.1	12.9	87.1
Dibër	95	5	71.8	28.2
Durrës	84.2	15.8	51.9	48.1
Elbasan	75.1	24.9	50.4	49.6
Fier	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
Lezhë	80.9	19.1	32.7	67.3
Shkodër	92.6	7.4	55.2	44.8
Tiranë	59.3	40.7	38	62
Vlorë	63.2	36.8	36.2	63.8
<b>Albania</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>59.6</b>

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2017-2018

Of particular importance in human health is physical activity. In recent years, the number of persons who physically exercise has increased in both sexes. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (2017/18), about one in ten men and women aged 15-49 years old perform regular physical activity (5-7 days a week).

The following chart shows the prefectural data on people who perform physical activity at least once a week. The data on men show that the prefectures with the highest percentages of physical activity are Tiranë and Vlorë, 38.2 % and 30.7 % respectively. Meanwhile, for women, the prefectures with the highest percentages are Tiranë and Elbasan, 28.1 % and 24.7 %.

Fig 8.5. Persons aged 15-49 performing physical activity in percentage by sex and prefecture, 2018



Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18

### Primary health care service

The primary health care service is the first point of contact of the population for solving health problems. The basic institutions that provide these services are polyclinics, health centres, health posts, and special services for children and women. The largest number of these institutions is in prefectures with large populations, such as Tiranë, Elbasan, Fier, and Shkodër. In 2019, the average number of contacts per person in the primary health service is 2.7 contacts. The indicator is highest in the prefecture of Dibër with 3.2 contacts per person and lowest in Kukës with 2 contacts per person.

Tab 8.3 Number of health centres, primary health care personnel, and average number of contacts per person, 2019

Prefecture	Health centres, total	Number of family doctors in primary care	Number of nurses in primary care	Average number of visits in Primary care
Berat	22	67	475	3,0
Dibër	34	52	518	3,2
Durrës	24	220	632	2,4
Elbasan	53	157	718	2,9
Fier	45	152	645	3,1
Gjirokastrë	31	56	382	3,1
Korçë	40	110	598	3,1
Kukës	27	45	335	2,0
Lezhë	22	85	380	2,9
Shkodër	35	104	621	2,6
Tiranë	51	623	1,174	2,4
Vlorë	29	116	480	2,4
<b>Albania</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, INSTAT calculations

### Hospital service

Tiranë remains the prefecture with the highest number of hospitals and hospital beds. This is related not only to the large population number, but also to the larger number of specialized university hospital services catering to people

from other prefectures as well. The number of hospital beds along with the number of doctors and nurses working in hospitals is also related to the size of the population in the prefectures.

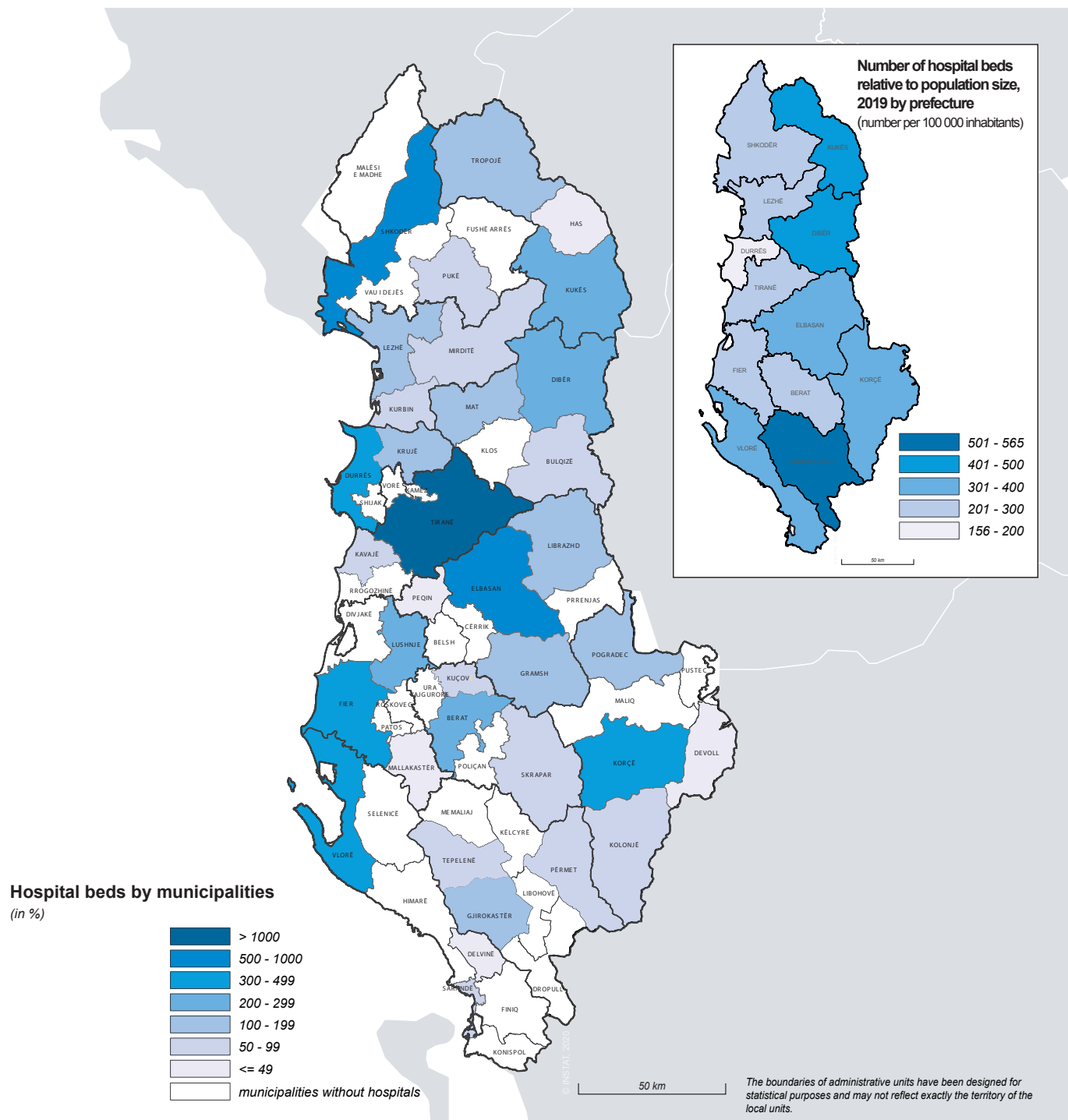
Tab 8.4 Number of hospitals, hospital beds, doctors, and nurses by prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Number of hospitals, public and private	Hospital beds, public and private	Hospital beds per 10 000 inhabitants	Number of doctors in public hospitals	*Number of nurses in public hospitals
Berat	4	385	31.2	76	259
Dibër	3	512	43.6	39	302
Durrës	3	469	16.1	173	471
Elbasan	6	1044	38.3	133	547
Fier	3	607	20.8	149	392
Gjirokastrë	3	341	56.5	53	223
Korçë	4	752	36.4	115	453
Kukës	3	361	47.5	44	251
Lezhë	3	323	26.1	70	267
Shkodër	2	581	28.8	112	395
Tiranë	19	2,906	32.3	676	1,642
Vlorë	4	596	31.5	137	383
Albania	57	8,877	31.1	1,777	5,585

\*Number of nurses in public hospitals are included only those that have contract with Compulsory Health Insurance Fund.

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, INSTAT calculations

Map 8.3 Hospital beds by municipality, 2019



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



## Data sources

The main sources of data are administrative data from health institutions as well as special population surveys conducted periodically by INSTAT (such as the Demographic and Health Survey). Administrative data are based on the national patient registry and on annual reports from institutions in the formats determined by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The main institutions that submit data are the Ministry of Health and Social Protection itself, the Public Health Institute, and the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund. The data on causes of death are submitted by the General Directorate of Civil Status.

## Definitions

**Cause of death:** Disease that caused or contributed to the death of a person, as described on the death certificate. Causes of death are coded by the doctor according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9).

**Death:** Permanent disappearance of all signs of life at any moment after a live birth (cessation of vital functions without the possibility of resuscitation).

**Disability:** Limitation in the performance of tasks or in the capacity to participate in various basic activities of daily life. Limitations of basic functional activities concern walking, hearing, sight, communication, memory, capacity for daily care, etc., even if such limitations are reduced by the use of special tools.

**Crude mortality rate:** Indicates the number of deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants in a given year.

**Hospital:** Institutional residence equipped to provide 24-hour medical care and hospitality, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of sick and injured persons who may need both medical and surgical assistance. A hospital is equipped with professionally trained staff and with at least one doctor. The hospital may or may not provide outpatient care.

**Hospitalizations:** Patients admitted to hospitals during a given calendar year with the main diagnosis being part of the group of diseases classified in ICD-9.

**Morbidity:** Expresses the presence of diseases in a defined population. It is measured using the prevalence or incidence of diseases.

**Morbidity rate:** Number of people who have a particular disease at a given point in time per 10,000 inhabitants at risk. This indicator includes all cases in the specified period and provides an overview of the prevalence of a disease in a population.

**Mortality:** Expresses deaths as a component of population change.

**Mortality rate by cause of death:** Indicates the number of deaths attributed to a specific cause of death per 10,000 inhabitants in a given year.

**Primary Health Care Centre:** Health institution that provides health care for outpatients e.g. a consultation centre in hospitals, polyclinic, health post, medical centre, emergency room, etc., which is equipped with at least one medically qualified person (doctor or nurse).



# CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS



Crime and criminal justice statistics present data on suspects of criminal offences, victims of crimes against the person; data on defendants and data on prisoners disaggregated by prefecture level.

## Suspects of criminal offences

Data on suspects refer to persons suspected by the police of committing a criminal offence.

In 2019, 43,045 persons in total have been suspected of criminal offences: 2,614 (6.1 %) women and 40,431 (93.9 %) men. A similar sex distribution is seen in the prefectures.

The prefectures with the highest number of suspects are Tiranë, Durrës, and Vlorë; the prefectures with the lowest number of suspects are Kukës, Gjirokastër, and Dibër.

Referring to the age of suspects, 1,337 (3.1 %) are juveniles and 41,708 (96.9 %) are adults. The prefectures of Tiranë and Durrës have the highest number of juvenile suspects, with 36.6 % and 11.6 % of total juvenile suspects.

Tab 9.1 Suspects of criminal offences by sex, age group and prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Sex		Age		Total
	Women	Men	Juveniles (under 18 years)	Adults (over 18 years)	
Berat	58	1,515	62	1,511	1,573
Dibër	57	1,355	56	1,354	1,412
Durrës	220	3,588	155	3,652	3,808
Elbasan	159	2,984	72	3,069	3,143
Fier	200	2,382	45	2,536	2,582
Gjirokastër	86	1,245	32	1,299	1,331
Korçë	144	2,573	91	2,623	2,717
Kukës	32	889	58	863	921
Lezhë	138	2,550	98	2,588	2,688
Shkodër	147	2,824	61	2,913	2,971
Tiranë	1,132	15,259	490	15,909	16,391
Vlorë	241	3,267	117	3,391	3,508
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>40,431</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>41,708</b>	<b>43,045</b>

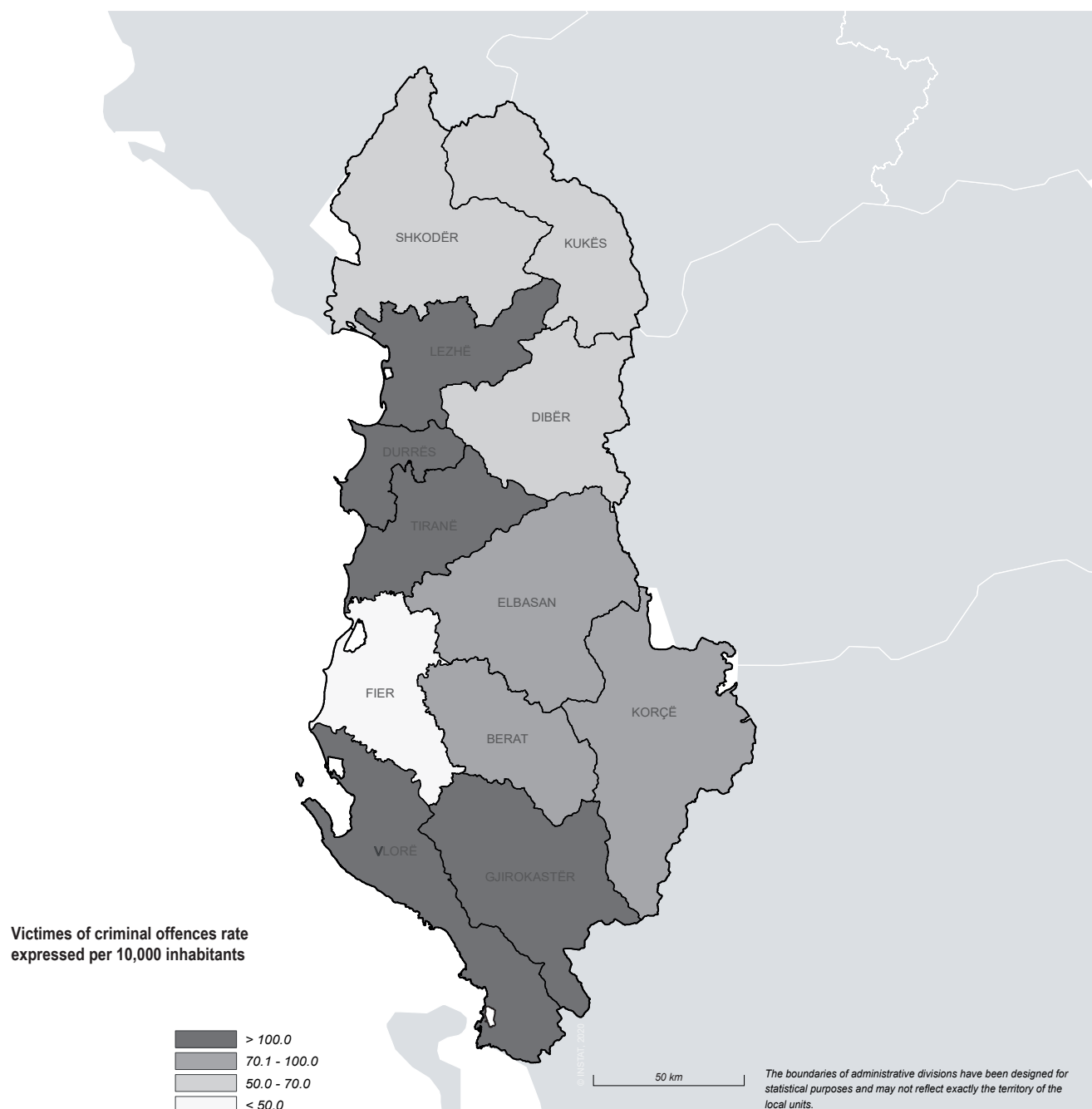
Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculations

## Victims of criminal offences

Victims refer to persons injured from the occurrence of a criminal offence during a year. This section presents data on the total number of victims and victims of crimes against the person to the total population number by prefecture level.

In 2019, a total of 18,858 victims have been recorded by the police: 5,051 (26.8 %) women and 13,807 (73.2 %) men. This corresponds to 66.1 victims per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest rates are recorded in the prefectures of Vlorë and Gjirokastër. The prefectures of Shkodër and Dibër have the lowest rates of victims.

Map 9.1 Victims of criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants by prefecture, 2019



Source: General Directorate of State Police INSTAT

In 2019, 6,729 persons were victims of crimes against the person. They constitute 35.7 % of all victims, with 2,299 (34.2 %) being women and 4,430 (65.8 %) being men. In relation to the population, 23.6 victims per 10 thousand inhabitants are recorded; 16.1 women per 10 thousand females and 31.1 men per 10 thousand males.

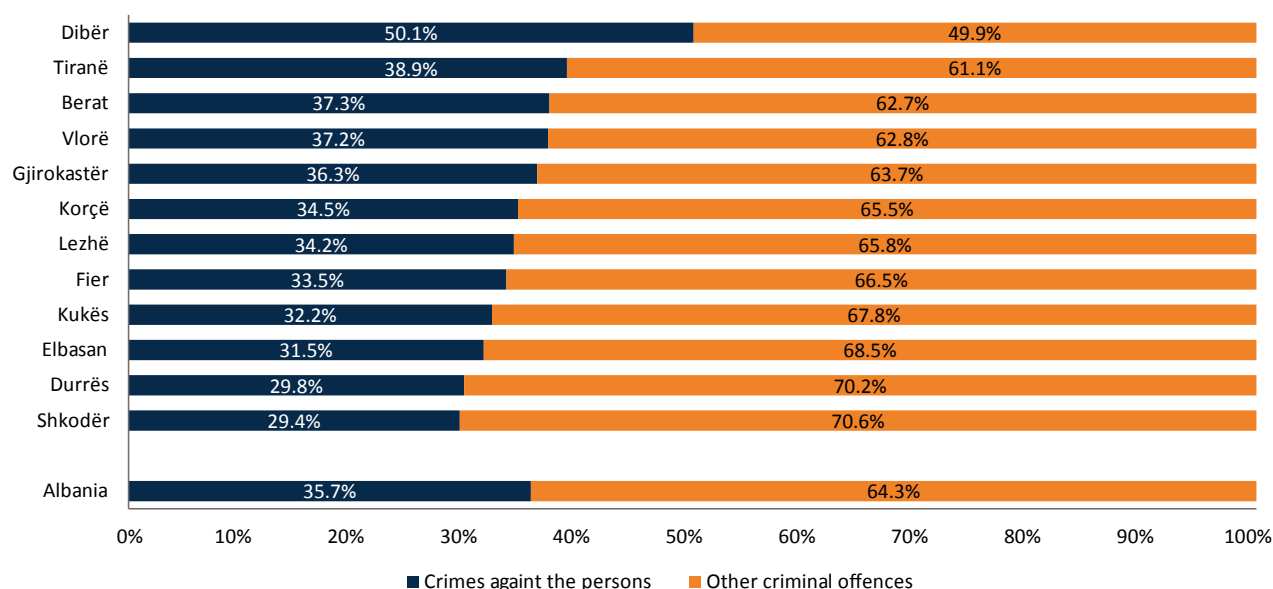
Tab 9.2 Victims of crimes against the person in absolute numbers and per 10 thousand inhabitants by sex and prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	87	14.1	157	25.4	244	19.7
Dibër	61	10.9	181	29.6	242	20.6
Durrës	222	15.5	438	29.8	660	22.7
Elbasan	185	13.6	324	23.8	509	18.7
Fier	158	10.9	247	16.7	405	13.9
Gjirokastrë	64	20.7	172	58.3	236	39.1
Korçë	143	13.8	325	31.7	468	22.7
Kukës	26	7.0	80	20.5	106	13.9
Lezhë	117	18.8	249	40.4	366	29.5
Shkodër	86	8.4	149	15.1	235	11.7
Tiranë	922	20.2	1,543	34.7	2,465	27.4
Vlorë	228	24.2	565	59.5	793	41.9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>6,729</b>	<b>23.6</b>

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculations

The prefectures of Dibër and Kukës have the highest percentage of persons affected by crimes against the person to the total number of victims. The prefectures of Shkodër and Durrës have the lowest percentage.

Fig 9.1 Victims of crimes against the person and other criminal offences by prefecture, 2019



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculations

## Defendants

Statistics on defendants present data on the number of recorded defendants during the reference year by sex and prefecture. In the justice system, defendants are accused persons that have not been convicted (yet).

In 2019, a total of 14,723 defendants have been recorded: 847 (5.8 %) women and 13,876 (94.2 %) men. In the population over 14 years, there are 61.2 defendants per 10 thousand inhabitants, 7.0 women in relation to the female population and 116.1 men in relation to the male population.

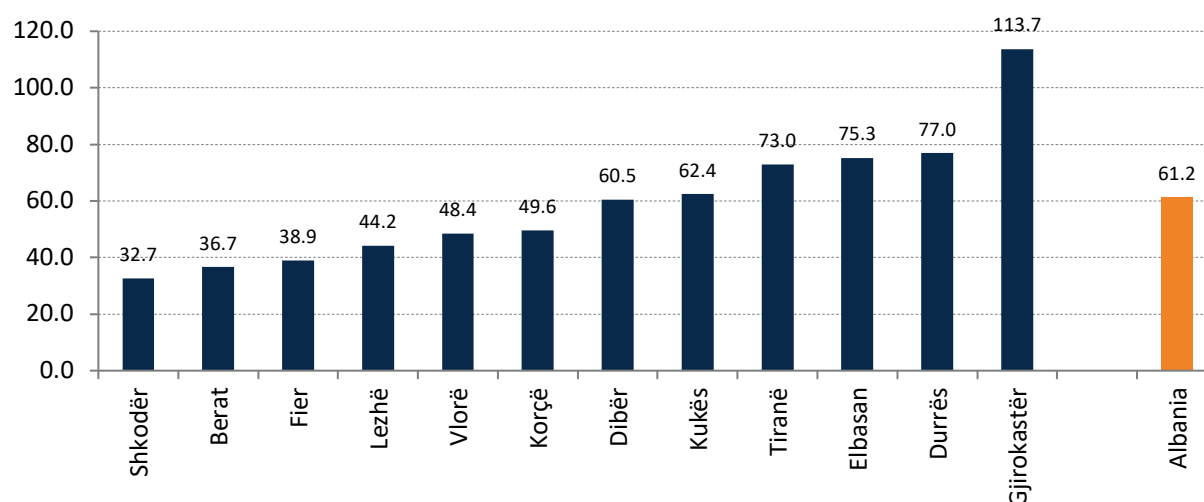
Tab 9.3 Defendants in absolute numbers and per 10 thousand inhabitants by sex and prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	24	4.6	360	68.7	384	36.7
Dibër	14	3.1	561	113.0	575	60.5
Durrës	96	7.9	1,787	144.6	1,883	77.0
Elbasan	98	8.6	1,618	142.4	1,716	75.3
Fier	61	5.0	900	72.0	961	38.9
Gjirokastrë	24	9.0	567	224.6	591	113.7
Korçë	9	1.0	857	99.4	866	49.6
Kukës	30	10.1	351	112.2	381	62.4
Lezhë	14	2.7	445	86.3	459	44.2
Shkodër	35	4.0	521	63.1	556	32.7
Tiranë	416	10.7	5,148	138.0	5,564	73.0
Vlorë	26	3.2	761	93.6	787	48.4
<b>Albania</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13,876</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>61.2</b>

Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculations

As the table shows, the ranking of the prefectures by rate is different from what the absolute number of defendants suggests. The prefectures of Gjirokastrë, Durrës, and Elbasan have the highest rates. The prefectures of Shkodër, Berat, and Fier have the lowest rates.

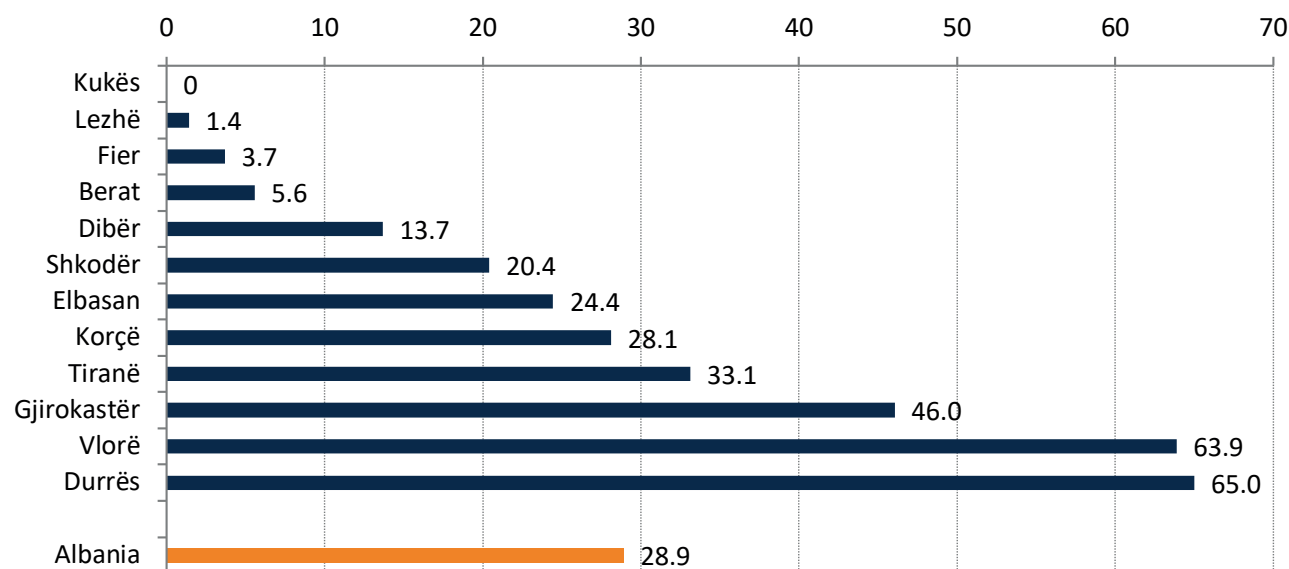
Fig 9.2 Defendant rates by prefecture, 2019



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculations

The figure below presents the rate of juvenile defendants, the number of accused persons aged 14-17 years to the total 14-17-year-old population. In 2019, 448 juveniles or 28.9 juveniles per 10 thousand inhabitants have been recorded. The prefectures of Durrës and Vlorë have the highest rates, 65.0 and 63.9 respectively. The prefecture of Kukës and Lezhë have the lowest rates, 0 and 1.4 juvenile defendants respectively.

Fig 9.3 Juvenile defendant rate by prefecture, 2019



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculations

## Prisoners

The population of correctional institutions shows the total number of persons held in prisons, pre-trial detention centers, juvenile detention institutions, and hospital prisons as of December 31<sup>st</sup>.

In 2019, 5,045 prisoners were recorded (in detention or under arrest), 2,781 inmates and 2,264 detainees, against whom was taken a security measure. The prefectures of Tiranë and Durrës have the highest absolute number of prisoners, 22.0 % and 13.3 % of the total number of prisoners. The prefectures of Kukës and Gjirokastër have the lowest numbers of prisoners, 2.7 % and 3.4 % of the total number of prisoners.

Detainees in deprivation of liberty are not yet convicted. The detainee rate shows the percentage of all prisoners that are not yet convicted inmates. The prefectures with the highest detainee rate are Vlorë and Gjirokastër, with 61.1 % and 54.9 % respectively. The prefectures with the lowest rate are Kukës with 36.3 %, followed by Korçë with 37.7 % detainees.

Tab 9.4 Inmates, detainees and detainee rate by prefecture, 2019

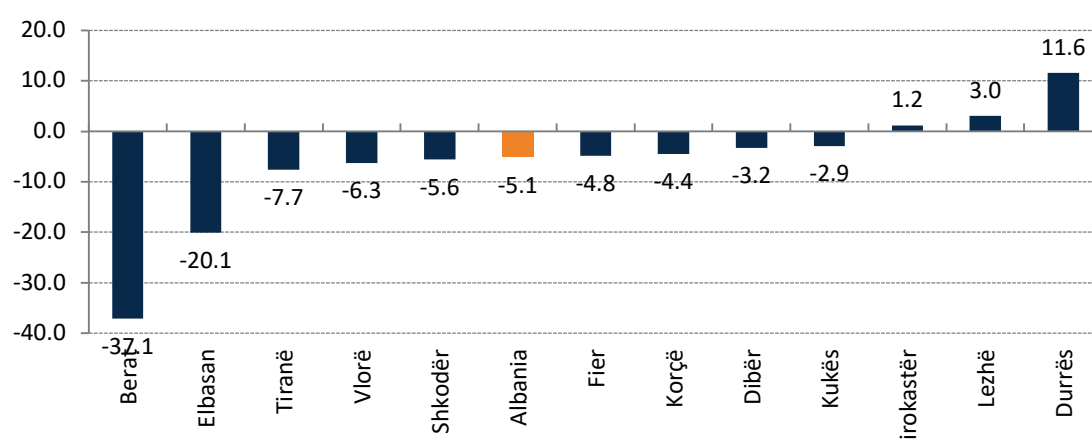
Prefecture	Inmates	Detainees	Total number of prisoners	Detainee rate
Berat	94	67	161	41.6%
Dibër	105	75	180	41.7%
Durrës	382	289	671	43.1%
Elbasan	161	145	306	47.4%
Fier	378	292	670	43.6%
Gjirokastrë	78	95	173	54.9%
Korçë	241	146	387	37.7%
Kukës	86	49	135	36.3%
Lezhë	201	139	340	40.9%
Shkodër	257	183	440	41.6%
Tiranë	612	497	1,109	44.8%
Vlorë	140	220	360	61.1%
Foreigners	46	67	113	59.3%
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>44.9%</b>

Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT calculations

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

In 2019, the prison population decreased by 5.1 %, compared to the previous year. During 2019, only the prefectures of Gjirokastrë, Lezhë, and Durrës have had a positive growth rate of prisoners in correctional institutions. In all other prefectures, the number of prisoners has dropped. The prefecture of Durrës had the highest level of increase in the number of prisoners with +25.6 %, compared to 2018. On the other hand, the prefecture with the biggest decrease in the number of prisoners was Berat, with - 7.1 % during 2019.

Fig 9.4 Change in the number of prisoners in percentage, 2018-2019



Source: General Directorate of Prisons, INSTAT calculations



## Data sources

All statistics are based on annual administrative data. Data on the number of recorded suspects and victims are provided by the General Police Directorate. Data on the number of defendants are provided by the General Prosecutor's Office. Data on the number of sentenced persons, inmates, and detainees are provided by the General Directorate of Prisons.

## Definitions

*Adult:* Person over the age of 18.

*Criminal offence:* Violation of a law which is criminally prosecuted. Offences are divided into crimes against the person and other criminal offences.

*Crimes against the person:* Acts of intent or negligence that affect or threaten the life, health, freedoms, sexual integrity, honour, and dignity of a person, rights that are specially protected by criminal legislation (articles 76-133 of the Criminal Code).

*Defendant:* Person to which a criminal offence has been attributed through an act of notification of accusation, which contains sufficient evidence for taking the person as a defendant.

*Defendant rate:* Number of accused persons aged 14 and over per 10 thousand inhabitants aged 14 and over.

*Detainee:* Person, Albanian or foreign citizen, against whom a security measure is taken by "detention or arrest in prison".

*Detainee rate:* Total number of persons held in detention that have not been convicted yet, as a percentage of the total prison population.

*Inmates:* Person, Albanian or foreign citizen, punished by a final sentence of imprisonment or, in line with international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.

*Juvenile:* Persons over the age of 14 and under the age of 18.

*Prison population:* Persons held in prisons, other institutions, juvenile detention institutions, psychiatric hospitals or other hospitals. It includes both inmates and detainees.

*Suspected person:* Person who by his/her action or inaction enables the occurrence of a criminal offence and its consequences. Suspected persons over the age of 14 bear criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under the age of 14 are exempted from criminal responsibility. The total number of suspects refers to the number of suspects per criminal offence, so one suspect may be involved in more than one criminal offence.

*Victims:* Person whose personal or property rights have been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

*Victims of crimes against the person:* Person who is affected or endangered in their rights by acts that affect or threaten the life, health, freedoms, sexual integrity, honour, and dignity of a person, rights that are all specially protected by criminal legislation.



# BUSINESS STATISTICS



## Introduction

This chapter presents Statistical Business Register (SBR) data; these data describe enterprises' development over the years, their main characteristics, and the economic activity they conduct. The Business register is the economic statistics production backbone. The statistical business register's existence is of particular importance for the compilation of required statistics and for the provision of short-term indicators and structural economic developments.

Business Register since 2015 holds also farmers registered to Regional Tax offices and are identifying with Number of Identification as taxable Person, NIPT. This is due to pursuant to the directive of the Minister of Finance No. 19 of 11 March 2014 "On enforcement regime scheme specific compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax".

At the end of this chapter will be addressed one of the business statistics' main indicators: turnover. Regional turnover is the value generated by any unit engaged in the goods and services production. Regional turnover is a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes.

## Findings

- At the end of 2019, there were 162,342 active enterprises, which is approximately the same number of active enterprises at the end of 2018;
- At the end of 2019, were registered at tax offices with a Taxpayer Identification Number (NIPT) 44,473 active farmers, compared with 40,953 farmers registered at the end of 2018. The farmers registered in the municipality of Lushnjë comprise 11.5 % of total registered farmers with NIPT;
- During 2019, newly registered enterprises were 17,508, marking a decrease of 13.7 % as compared to the registrations during 2018;
- Approximately 55.5 % of total active enterprises are located in Tiranë, Fier, and Korçë. Prefecture of Tiranë has the highest number, with 53,607 enterprises, and the prefecture of Kukës has the lowest one, with 2,034 enterprises. The situation has remained the same during the last year.
- Municipality of Tirana territory has the largest number of enterprises, whereas Pustec municipality has the least.
- Tiranë region has the highest share of turnover in almost all economic activities, while Kukës region has the lowest share of turnover in most economic activities.
- In Mining and Quarrying, Fier region has the highest share of turnover with 48.9 %, while Gjirokastër region has the lowest share of turnover with 0.1 %.

*The INSTAT web site contains the business register statistical database for 2010-2019<sup>1</sup>*

1. <http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/en/DST/?rxid=dc5dcadb-54d6-445f-838d-71ff4efd2f26>

Tab 10.1 Active enterprises by prefecture/municipality and legal form, 2019

Prefecture/Municipality	Total	Farmers	Physical Persons Persons	Juridical Persons
		% at total prefectural level		
Berat	9 131	100	100	100
Berat	3 579	27,7	52,9	54,2
Urë Vajgurore	2 907	45,8	14,7	15,9
Kuçovë	1 503	12,6	22,5	13,6
Skrapar	639	7,3	5,7	11,6
Poliçan	503	6,5	4,2	4,8
Dibër	2 889	100	100	100
Dibër	1 289	58,0	43,8	32,6
Bulqizë	668	12,8	23,3	33,6
Mat	732	21,9	26,4	26,0
Klos	200	7,3	6,5	7,8
Durrës	12 480	100	100	100
Durrës	9 585	55,2	77,5	79,3
Shijak	1 072	21,2	7,4	9,2
Krujë	1 823	23,6	15,1	11,5
Elbasan	13 441	100	100	100
Elbasan	5 741	20,4	58,0	61,0
Cërrik	1 644	19,0	7,5	6,7
Belsh	2 658	34,5	9,7	7,5
Peqin	1 335	15,7	5,8	5,7
Gramsh	721	5,1	5,5	5,7
Librazhd	874	3,4	8,7	8,7
Prrenjas	468	1,8	4,7	4,7
Fier	22 489	100	100	100
Fier	7 521	21,3	48,4	52,0
Patos	938	3,0	5,6	6,3
Roskovec	1 682	9,6	5,0	4,0
Lushnjë	7 874	40,5	28,3	26,5
Divjakë	3 588	23,0	7,2	5,7
Mallakastër	886	2,7	5,5	5,6
Gjirokastër	4 721	100	100	100
Gjirokastër	2 008	32,4	52,3	45,8
Libohovë	178	5,7	2,3	2,1
Tepelenë	747	19,7	11,5	16,4
Memaliaj	322	8,7	5,7	4,0
Përmet	784	17,3	16,2	15,6
Këlcyrë	376	11,3	5,9	3,3
Dropull	306	4,9	6,1	12,8
Korçë	14 099	100	100	100

Tab 10.1 Active enterprises by prefecture/municipality and legal form, 2019 9 (continues)

Prefecture/Municipality	Total	Farmers	Physical Persons Persons	Juridical Persons
		% at total prefectural level		
Korçë	4 872	20,6	50,1	55,1
Maliq	3 491	37,8	9,9	7,2
Pustec	50	0,3	0,4	0,7
Kolonjë	726	5,6	4,4	5,8
Devoll	2 525	25,8	8,5	9,5
Pogradec	2 435	9,9	26,7	21,7
Kukës	2 034	100	100	100
Kukës	1 085	44,6	58,8	58,6
Has	352	19,0	15,1	18,6
Tropojë	597	36,4	26,1	22,8
Lezhë	5 167	100	100	100
Lezhë	3 260	74,2	60,5	59,1
Mirditë	596	10,0	11,7	13,0
Kurbin	1 311	15,8	27,9	27,9
Shkodër	10 999	100	100	100
Malësi e Madhe	2 633	48,2	8,1	9,5
Shkodër	6 718	34,4	80,0	71,7
Vau-Dejës	1 263	15,9	8,8	8,0
Pukë	272	1,1	2,4	6,9
Fushë-Arrëz	113	0,4	0,8	4,0
Tiranë	53 607	100	100	100
Tiranë	46 435	23,8	86,9	92,4
Kamëz	2 805	1,1	6,7	2,3
Vorë	1 095	2,6	1,8	2,6
Kavajë	2 242	37,1	3,5	2,2
Rrogozhinë	1 030	35,4	1,0	0,4
Vlorë	11 285	100	100	100
Vlorë	6 108	22,8	61,3	69,6
Selenicë	709	20,9	2,0	2,8
Himarë	735	8,7	6,1	5,0
Sarandë	2 108	4,7	24,3	16,2
Konispol	732	23,7	1,7	1,3
Finiq	443	8,5	2,6	2,8
Delvinë	450	10,7	2,0	2,3
<b>Albania</b>	<b>162 342</b>	<b>44 473</b>	<b>88 310</b>	<b>29 559</b>

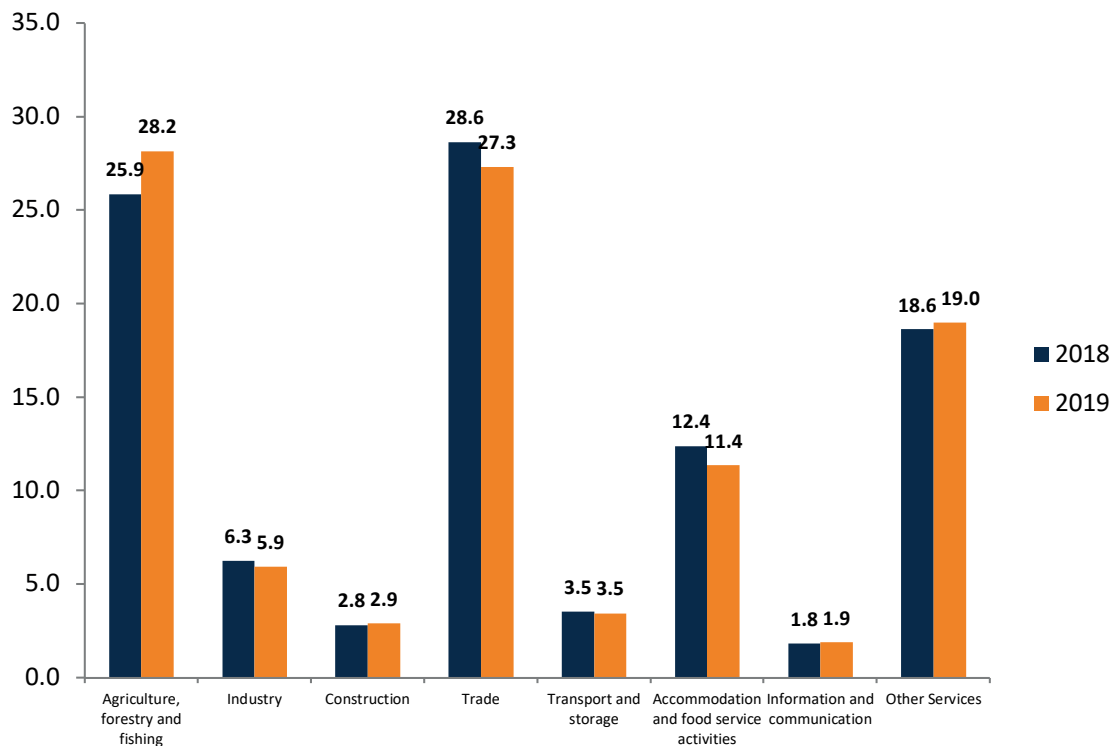
Source: Statistical Business Register, 2019

### Enterprises' structure by economic activity

The Albanian economy is mainly focused on trade activities. This phenomenon is also evident in newly-registered enterprises. Newly created trade enterprises accounted for 23.0 %, compared with 23.2 % registered during 2018. Active enterprises in group of service producers are 63.0 % , compared with 65.0 % in 2018 in the same group. The

domination of service producers is a phenomenon present in all municipalities, mainly so in Tiranë, Durrës, and Shkodër municipalities where 52.4 % of service producers are found.

Fig 10.1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2018-2019



Tab 10.2 Active enterprises by prefecture and economic activity, 2018-2019

Prefectures	Total		Producers of goods		Agriculture, forestry, fishing		Industry		Construction	
	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019
Berat	9,131	96	5,625	285	5,046	290	481	-22	98	17
Dibër	2,889	-27	1,076	61	685	48	307	4	84	9
Durrës	12,480	-441	2,589	9	802	48	1,261	-57	526	18
Elbasan	13,441	22	6,711	464	5,666	517	840	-51	205	-2
Fier	22,489	858	13,998	1,407	12,784	1,475	911	-53	303	-15
Gjirokastrë	4,721	-50	2,518	87	2,146	87	282	-7	90	7
Korçë	14,099	64	8,480	237	7,691	304	606	-70	183	3
Kukës	2,034	60	981	90	798	74	134	12	49	4
Lezhë	5,167	-235	1,655	59	1,150	91	314	-25	191	-7
Shkodër	10,999	-310	5,114	184	4,384	239	535	-55	195	0
Tiranë	53,607	-160	7,472	61	1,846	183	3,287	-208	2,339	86
Vlorë	11,285	-370	3,842	201	2,707	250	672	-53	463	4
<b>Albania</b>	<b>162,342</b>	<b>-493</b>	<b>60,061</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>45,705</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>-585</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>124</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019

Tab 10.2 Active enterprises by prefecture and economic activity, 2018-2019 (continues)

Prefec- tures	Producers of services		Trade		Transport and storage		Accommodation and food service activities		Information and commu- nication		Other Services	
	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019
Berat	3506	-189	1841	-109	245	-23	740	-32	34	-3	646	-22
Dibër	1813	-88	895	-43	107	-14	379	-18	24	1	408	-14
Durrës	9891	-450	4723	-279	651	-9	1623	-160	164	-4	2730	2
Elbasan	6730	-442	3077	-233	493	-31	1559	-143	106	-10	1495	-25
Fier	8491	-549	4569	-317	479	-31	1665	-141	97	-9	1681	-51
Gjirokastrë	2203	-137	988	-73	152	-15	493	-29	33	-5	537	-15
Korçë	5619	-173	2749	-132	462	7	1157	-51	90	4	1161	-1
Kukës	1053	-30	430	-14	78	2	244	2	17	-3	284	-17
Lezhë	3512	-294	1687	-136	189	-36	762	-103	44	-1	830	-18
Shkodër	5885	-494	2842	-143	262	-27	1265	-270	123	-4	1393	-50
Tiranë	46135	-221	17412	-532	1992	36	6591	-524	2249	151	17891	648
Vlorë	7443	-571	3111	-308	504	-10	1962	-276	108	-2	1758	25
<b>Albania</b>	<b>102,281</b>	<b>-3,638</b>	<b>44,324</b>	<b>-2,319</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>18,440</b>	<b>-1,745</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>30,814</b>	<b>462</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019

## Legal form

Businesses in Albania are mainly organized as natural persons, where in 2019 they comprised 74.9 % of total active enterprises (excluding farmers) compared with 76.3 % as of the end of 2018. However, juridical persons provide the main contribution to the total economy.

The majority of active enterprises as well as the largest number of juridical persons carry out their economic activity in the municipality of Tiranë territory, at 50.2 % as of the end of 2019.

Tab 10.3 Active enterprises by prefecture and legal form, 2018-2019

Prefecture	Total active enterprises		Farmers		Natural Persons		Juridical Persons	
	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019
Berat	9 131	96	5 002	290	3 480	-193	649	-1
Dibër	2 889	-27	631	54	1 666	-89	592	8
Durrës	12 480	-441	631	43	8 680	-606	3 169	122
Elbasan	13 441	22	5 578	520	6 582	-487	1 281	-11
Fier	22 489	858	12 616	1 456	8 234	-631	1 639	33
Gjirokastrë	4 721	-50	2 110	92	1 984	-147	627	5
Korçë	14 099	64	7 600	270	5 448	-204	1 051	-2
Kukës	2 034	60	778	70	843	-25	413	15
Lezhë	5 167	-235	1 070	99	3 265	-324	832	-10
Shkodër	10 999	-310	4 300	238	5 263	-536	1 436	-12
Tiranë	53 607	-160	1 669	160	35 898	-884	16 040	564
Vlorë	11 285	-370	2 488	228	6 967	-612	1 830	14
<b>Albania</b>	<b>162 342</b>	<b>-493</b>	<b>44 473</b>	<b>3 520</b>	<b>88 310</b>	<b>-4 738</b>	<b>29 559</b>	<b>725</b>

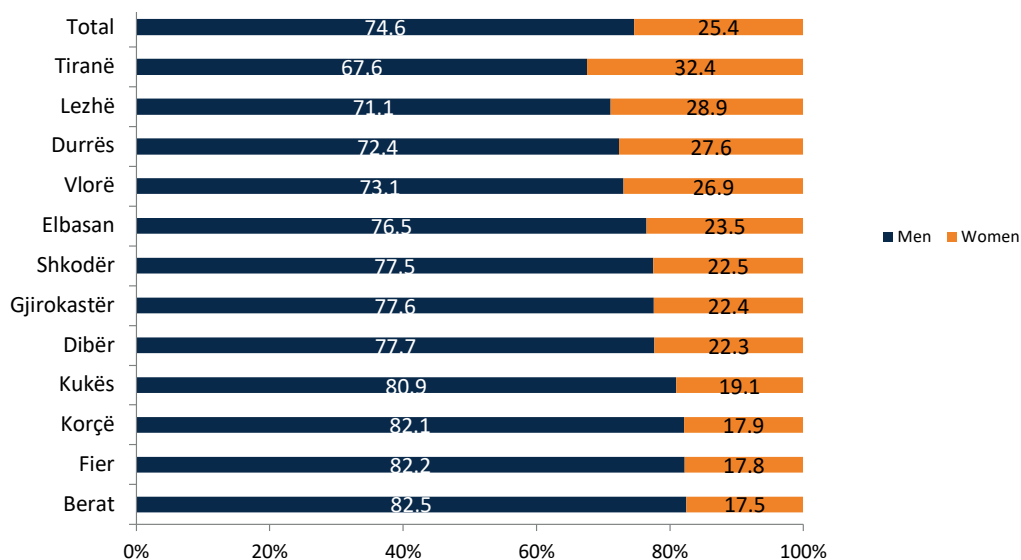
Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019

## Sex

Women manage/own 25.4 % of total active enterprises compared with 25.7 % in 2018. During 2019, the percentage of women as owners or administrators is highest in Tiranë municipality, at 37.9 %.

The lowest percentage of enterprises managed by women during 2019 is in the municipality of Maliq, at 9.9 %.

Fig 10.2 Active enterprises by sex of administrator and prefecture, in %, 2019



Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019

Tab 10.4 Active enterprises by owner/ CEO sex and prefecture, 2018-2019

Prefectures	Total	Difference 2018-2019	Owner/ CEO				
			Men		Women		Women
			2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019 (%)
Berat	9 131	96	7 529	125	1 602	-29	1,0
Dibër	2 889	-27	2 244	-9	645	-18	0,4
Durrës	12 480	-441	9 030	-201	3 450	-240	2,1
Elbasan	13 441	22	10 285	52	3 156	-30	1,9
Fier	22 489	858	18 492	867	3 997	-9	2,5
Gjirokastër	4 721	-50	3 664	-18	1 057	-32	0,7
Korçë	14 099	64	11 579	103	2 520	-39	1,6
Kukës	2 034	60	1 646	47	388	13	0,2
Lezhë	5 167	-235	3 672	-168	1 495	-67	0,9
Shkodër	10 999	-310	8 523	-205	2 476	-105	1,5
Tiranë	53 607	-160	36 224	-244	17 383	84	10,7
Vlorë	11 285	-370	8 245	-226	3 040	-144	1,9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>162 342</b>	<b>-493</b>	<b>121 133</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>41 209</b>	<b>-616</b>	<b>25,4</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019



## Enterprise size

Approximately 89.2 % of enterprises have 1-4 employees. Big enterprises with 50 and more employees represent only 1.2 % of total enterprises and their contribution to employment in 2019 is 47.8 % compared with 48.1 % in 2018.

Tab 10.5 Active enterprises by prefecture and size, 2018-2019

Prefectures	Total active enterprises		1-4 Employees		5-9 Employees		10-49 Employees		50+ Employees	
	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019
Berat	9 131	96	8 718	109	182	-28	186	20	45	-5
Dibër	2 889	-27	2 562	-10	110	-16	174	0	43	-1
Durrës	12 480	-441	10 583	-430	910	-34	743	15	244	8
Elbasan	13 441	22	12 566	21	435	-5	355	4	85	2
Fier	22 489	858	21 471	865	474	0	428	-2	116	-5
Gjirokastrë	4 721	-50	4 348	-35	157	-6	170	-4	46	-5
Korçë	14 099	64	13 335	74	354	-15	333	10	77	-5
Kukës	2 034	60	1 817	51	85	9	103	-1	29	1
Lezhë	5 167	-235	4 632	-210	264	-24	217	-9	54	8
Shkodër	10 999	-310	10 170	-302	360	-5	378	4	91	-7
Tiranë	53 607	-160	44 412	-456	4 699	179	3 428	90	1 068	27
Vlorë	11 285	-370	10 243	-369	539	-4	417	4	86	-1
<b>Albania</b>	<b>162 342</b>	<b>-493</b>	<b>144 857</b>	<b>-692</b>	<b>8 569</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6 932</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1 984</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019

## Enterprise ownership

Enterprises with foreign owners or foreign and Albanian partners comprise 4.0 % of total active enterprises compared with 3.8 % in 2018, and comprise 11.9 % of total employment. Municipalities of Tiranë and Durrës account for 77.1 % of total foreign and joint enterprises.

Tab 10.6 Active enterprises by ownership and prefecture, 2018-2019

Prefectures	Total 2019	Difference 2018-2019	Albanian		Foreign and Joint (Foreign+Albanian)	
			2019	Difference 2018-2019	2019	Difference 2018-2019
Berat	9 131	96	9 091	93	40	3
Dibër	2 889	-27	2 875	-34	14	7
Durrës	12 480	-441	11 697	-491	783	50
Elbasan	13 441	22	13 306	29	135	-7
Fier	22 489	858	22 317	842	172	16
Gjirokastrë	4 721	-50	4 656	-51	65	1
Korçë	14 099	64	13 967	59	132	5
Kukës	2 034	60	1 988	50	46	10
Lezhë	5 167	-235	5 043	-239	124	4
Shkodër	10 999	-310	10 834	-301	165	-9
Tiranë	53 607	-160	49 131	-255	4 476	95
Vlorë	11 285	-370	10 994	-379	291	9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>162 342</b>	<b>-493</b>	<b>155 899</b>	<b>-677</b>	<b>6 443</b>	<b>184</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, 2018-2019

### Regional turnover structure, 2018

The regional turnover structure shows the turnover proportion realized by enterprises in each region. Table 10.7 shows the regional turnover structure and economic activities for 2018. The results show that Tiranë region has the highest share of turnover at 53.8 %, followed by Durrës at 12.1 %.

Tiranë region has the highest share of turnover in almost all economic activities while Kukës region has the lowest share of turnover in most economic activities.

In Mining and Quarrying, Fier region has the highest share of turnover with 48.9 %, while Gjirokastër region has the lowest share of turnover with 0.1 %.

Tab 10.7 Regional turnover structure by economic activity, 2018 (%)

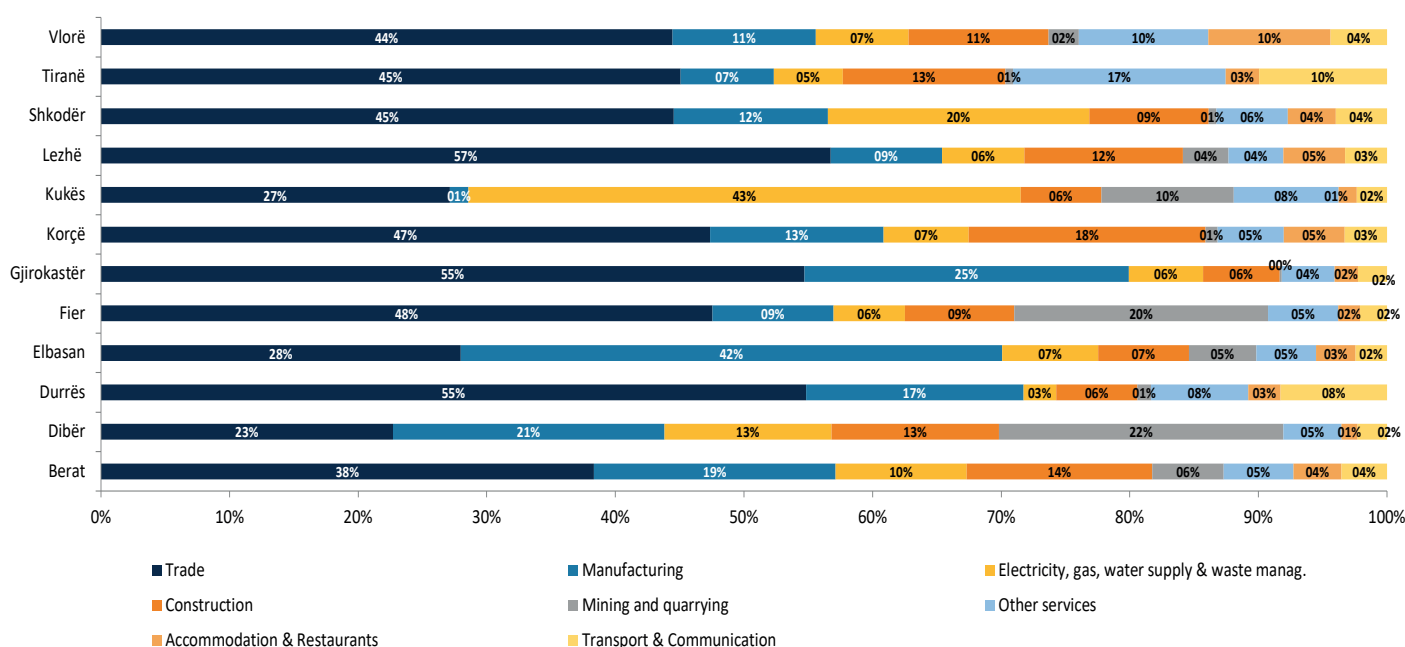
Prefecture	Total	Economic Activities							
		Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag.	Construction	Trade	Accommodation and Restaurants	Transport and Communication	Other Services
Berat	1.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.4	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.8
Dibër	2.0	14.0	3.5	4.0	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
Durrës	12.1	4.1	17.2	4.8	6.9	14.6	10.4	13.6	7.8
Elbasan	5.2	8.7	18.4	6.0	3.3	3.2	5.4	1.7	2.1
Fier	7.7	48.9	6.1	6.7	5.9	8.1	4.4	2.2	3.6
Gjirokastër	2.8	0.1	5.9	2.5	1.5	3.3	1.7	0.8	1.0
Korçë	3.6	1.1	4.1	3.7	5.9	3.7	5.7	1.6	1.6
Kukës	0.9	3.1	0.1	6.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7
Lezhë	2.5	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	4.1	1.1	0.9
Shkodër	3.5	0.7	3.5	11.1	2.9	3.4	4.4	1.9	1.7
Tiranë	53.8	10.1	32.7	44.9	61.5	53.4	47.1	72.8	75.8
Vlorë	4.1	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.0	13.2	2.4	3.5
<b>Albania</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Statistics

Figure 10.7 shows the turnover structure in percentage for each economic activity by region. The figure shows that the trade sector has the largest share of turnover in all regions, whereas 'accommodation and restaurants' and 'transport and communication' sectors have the lowest share of turnover in almost all regions.

Although Kukës region has the lowest share of turnover in most economic activities, in the electricity, gas, water supply & waste management sector, this region has the largest share of turnover at 42.9 %.

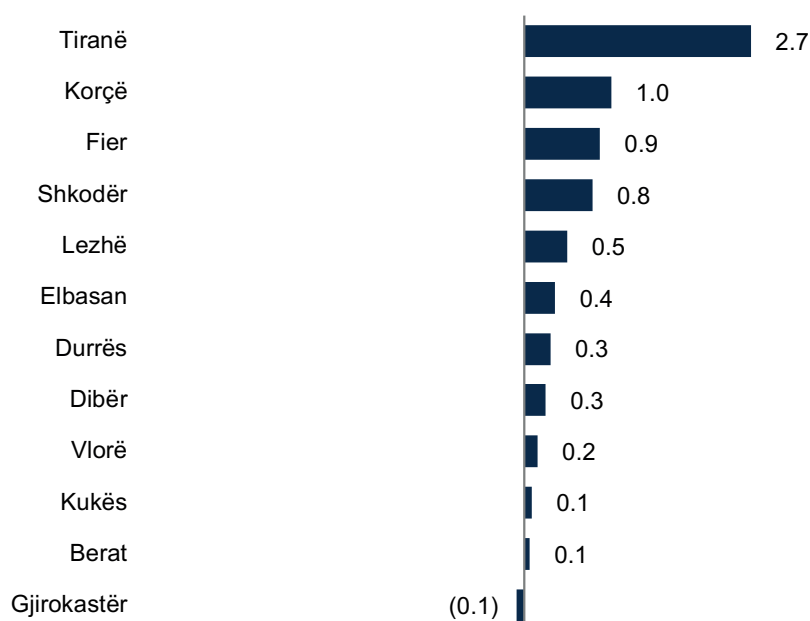
Fig10.3 Share of turnover by economic activity and region, 2018



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Statistics

Figure 10.4 shows the contribution in percentage points of each region in the total turnover growth rate. In 2018, the total turnover of enterprises in the country increased by 7.0 %. Tiranë region is the main contributor to the turnover growth rate with + 2.7 pp followed by Korçë region, with + 1.0 pp. Gjirokastrë region has negatively contributed to the turnover growth rate with - 0.1 pp.

Fig 10.4 Regional turnover structure, 2018 (p.p)



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Statistics

## Methodology

Structural Business Statistics (SBS) by region attempt to show the development and structure of economic activities by region. Regional data have been estimated based on a model where the variables' structure between different activities is used to determine the level at which each variable should contribute to the local unit, depending on said unit's activity. The Local Units Register is used to implement this model, 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 correlate 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-tradeand-services/structural-business-statistics/>

The Business register, SBR, contains legal units (enterprises and institutions) that perform their economic activity inside the Albanian territory. SBR is built in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 177/2008 of 20 February 2008 on establishing a common framework for business registers for statistical purposes.

The Statistical Business Register serves statistical purposes and clearly has to identify units in order to:

- Permit the information collection 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.

### SBR sources

The Business Register (SBR) includes all legal units registered at Tax offices and since 2007 is using National Registration Business (NRB) information. Legal units are identified by a unique code, NIPT, and conduct economic activities in the Albanian territory.

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

INSTAT, Structural Business Statistics

### SBR administrative sources

- National Business Center;
- General Directorate of Taxation;
- VAT file
- Annual accounts of enterprises.

### Statistical sources

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

## Definitions

**Legal unit** A legal unit is not a direct statistical unit. Legal units can be a:

- Juridical person, whose existence is recognized by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may be its owners or members;
- Physical person, engaged in an economic activity in their own right.

**Enterprise** An enterprise is defined as “the smallest legal unit combination that is an organisational unit producing goods or services, benefiting 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, dated 28 May 2014.

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



# AGRICULTURE



## Introduction

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

Crop production is synonymous with harvested production and includes marketed quantities, quantities consumed directly on the farm, as well as losses and waste on the agricultural holdings, as well as losses during transport, storage and packaging. Crop statistics refer to the following types of annual data: cropped area, harvest area, production area, harvest production and yields.

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

## Field crops

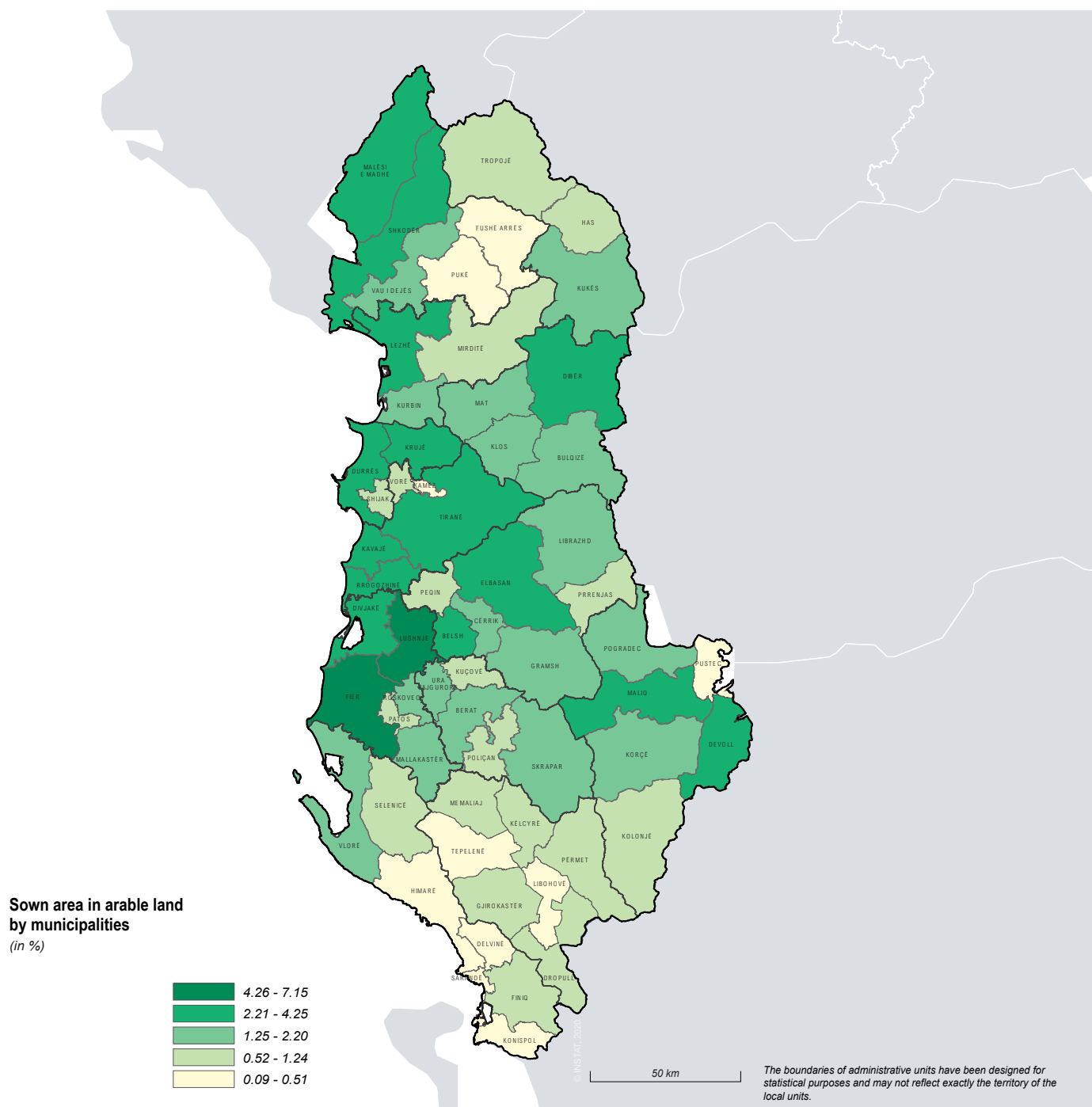
The main cereals cultivated in Albania are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oat. Vegetables, potatoes and white beans occupy a considerable share of field crops production.

Tab 11.1 Sown area of field crops by prefecture, 2019

Prefectures	Sown area (000hectares)	Sown area (in %)	Growth rate ( in %) 2019/2015
Berat	25.4	6.1	-9.2
Dibër	35.5	8.5	22.3
Durrës	30.2	7.2	6.0
Elbasan	49.5	11.9	-2.3
Fier	87.8	21.1	-3.0
Gjirokastër	19.2	4.6	-3.1
Korçë	46.2	11.1	-1.8
Kukës	11.7	2.8	-6.8
Lezhë	24.4	5.9	6.1
Shkodër	33.5	8.0	-1.9
Tiranë	35.7	8.6	1.5
Vlorë	17.7	4.3	19.8
<b>Albania</b>	<b>416.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Map 11.1 Sown area in arable land by municipality, 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development



Tab 11.2 Sown area, production and yield of cereals by prefecture, 2019

Other field crops		Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 Ha)	total cereals	132.2	8.2	6.9	7.0	20.6	31.2	5.2	20.1	3.3	6.5	7.0	8.3	7.9
	Wheat	57.3	3.4	0.8	2.4	10.6	15.2	2.0	12.0	0.4	3.1	1.3	3.8	2.3
	Maize	55.1	2.8	5.5	3.5	7.5	10.7	1.2	4.8	2.2	3.4	5.7	3.5	4.3
	Oats	15.8	1.9	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.7	2.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2
	Rye	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Production (000 Ton)	total cereals	666.1	33.3	39.2	40.7	97.5	171.5	16.7	73.8	14.3	36.8	46.1	44.9	51.3
	Wheat	233.2	13.5	3.1	10.3	43.7	66.7	6.2	44.8	1.3	12.8	4.4	17.5	8.9
	Maize	389.0	15.5	34.7	28.2	47.8	90.9	8.0	20.8	11.3	23.9	41.7	25.0	41.0
	Oats	33.4	4.2	1.1	2.2	5.7	12	2.5	2.1	0.7	0	0	1.7	1.2
	Rye	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Yield (100 Kg/Ha)	Wheat	40.7	40.0	37.1	42.0	41.2	43.9	31.3	37.4	36.1	41.2	32.7	46.0	38.5
	Maize	64.4	44.7	59.4	66.0	58.9	71.3	65.5	43.3	52.6	63.9	72.1	64.4	94.1
	Oats	21.1	22.2	22.6	21.1	24.0	25.6	12.1	21.1	22.7	31.0	0.0	22.3	10.0
	Rye	21.7	10.0	20.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	20.9	22.5	0.0	0.0	27.5	0.0
	Barley	29.0	25.5	24.5	20.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	25.0

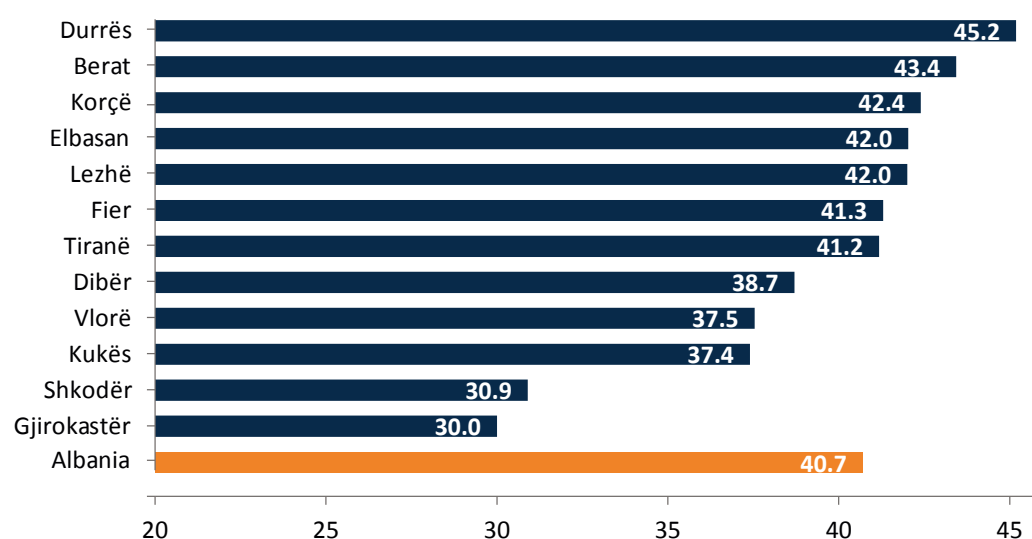
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Tab 11.3 Sown area, production and yield of other field crops by prefecture, 2019

	Other field crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 Ha)	Potatoes	10,2	0,4	0,7	0,5	1,3	1,1	0,3	2,3	0,7	0,5	1,1	0,8	0,5
	White beans	13,6	0,5	0,2	1,2	1,7	3,4	0,3	2,3	0,2	0,7	0,8	1,7	0,5
	Vegetables	33,0	2,0	1,7	2,8	2,3	7,0	1,1	3,1	0,7	1,9	3,5	5,0	1,9
	Strawberry	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	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Tobacco	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
	Forage crops	220,0	14,0	25,9	18,6	22,8	44,6	12,1	17,4	6,9	14,6	16,5	19,8	6,8
	Medicinal Crops	5,6	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	4,2	0,1	0,0
	Sugarbeet	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Production (000 Ton)	Potatoes	260,6	9,9	18,8	14,2	26,6	50,2	5,5	66,0	15,2	11,9	24,3	13,1	4,9
	White beans	24,8	0,8	2,6	2,1	3,3	5,5	0,5	3,1	0,7	1,1	0,9	3,3	0,9
	Vegetables	1258,0	126,6	44,9	99,2	91,8	484,4	14,8	82,0	13,4	48,1	80,4	128,7	43,7
	Strawberry	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Oil seeds	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Tobacco	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0
	Forage crops	7115,2	427,8	554,6	691,4	829,2	1915,0	216,0	461,7	90,9	497,9	542,1	559,3	329,3
	Medicinal Crops	12,9	1,3	0,0	0,2	0,8	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,0	0,2	9,1	0,1	0,1
	Sugarbeet	30,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	30,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Yield 100 (kg/Ha)	Potatoes	239,4	236,6	280,7	259,5	210,6	305,1	170,8	292,5	233,0	216,7	220,7	158,6	99,9
	White beans	16,3	16,5	14,3	17,3	19,6	16,4	18,5	13,2	15,4	15,0	12,0	18,8	17,4
	Sunflower	23,1	27,9	0,0	15,0	0,0	23,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Soya	26,5	0,0	0,0	22,7	0,0	36,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Tabacco	16,8	0,0	9,0	16,5	19,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,1	0,0	10,0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Fig 11.1 Average yield of soft wheat by prefecture, 2019 (100kg by hectar)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

In 2019, 1,258,012 tons of vegetables were produced, which represents an increase of 7.9% compared with 2018. The highest volume of vegetable production was found in the prefectures of Fier, Tiranë and Berat, with 484,366 tons, 128,666 tons, and 126,555 tons respectively. Kukës and Gjirokastër prefectures had the lowest levels of vegetable production, with 13,383 and 14,810 tons respectively. The largest share of vegetable production are fresh vegetables with 66.2%, melons with 23.9% and dried vegetables with 9.9%. In the subgroup of fresh vegetables, tomatoes represented 23.8%, cucumbers 10.1% and peppers 6.8%.

Tab 11.4 Cultivated area and production of fresh vegetables by prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Fresh vegetables			
	Sown area (in 000 Ha)	Production (in 000 Tonnes)	Structure of production (in %)	Growth rate 2019/2015 (in %)
Berat	2,4	109,0	13,1	20,8
Dibër	1,3	34,5	4,1	13,9
Durrës	2,7	70,0	8,4	4,8
Elbasan	2,0	67,5	8,1	29,6
Fier	6,7	302,0	36,3	65,6
Gjirokastër	0,7	6,6	0,8	-48,4
Korçë	1,6	37,6	4,5	-3,6
Kukës	0,5	10,4	1,2	-2,8
Lezhë	1,3	30,3	3,6	34,7
Shkodër	2,3	51,0	6,1	22,3
Tiranë	4,2	83,9	10,1	11,9
Vlorë	1,9	29,8	3,6	30,7
<b>Albania</b>	<b>27,5</b>	<b>832,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>28,8</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Tab11.5 Structure of vegetable production by municipality, 2019

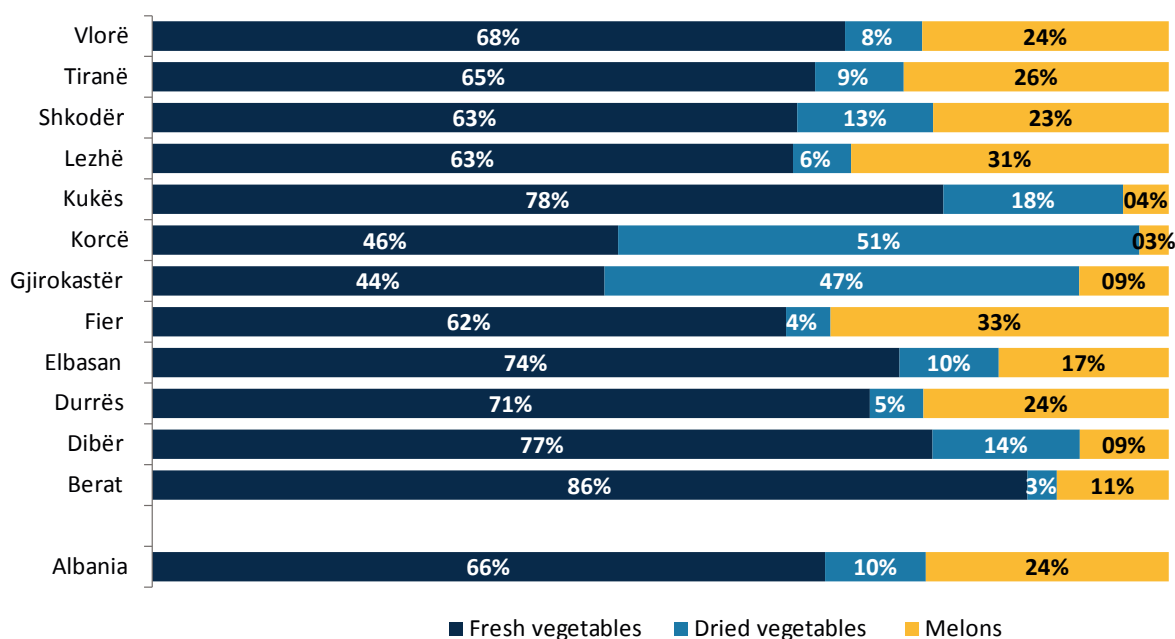
Prefecture/ Municipality	Total Vegetables production		Tomatoes		Cucumber		Melons	
	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)
<b>Berat</b>	<b>126 555</b>	<b>63,8</b>	<b>58 351</b>	<b>38,0</b>	<b>25 304</b>	<b>18,7</b>	<b>13 935</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Berat	14 874	28,9	6 089	23,2	1 257	4,4	1 819	0,0
Ura Vajgurore	82 519	79,1	41 242	46,2	21 212	25,6	8 145	0,0
Kuçovë	21 418	44,7	8 743	27,2	2 002	7,0	3 207	0,0
Skrapar	2 248	0,0	439	0,0	204	0,0	-	0,0
Poliçan	5 496	28,7	1 838	12,8	629	7,5	764	0,0
<b>Dibër</b>	<b>44 937</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>6 413</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>4 271</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>3 934</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Bulqizë	6 868	0,0	891	0,0	412	0,0	240	0,0
Dibër	14 612	0,1	2 676	0,0	1 263	0,1	1 194	0,0
Mat	11 789	2,3	1 498	0,8	1 356	0,5	1 400	0,0
Klos	11 668	1,1	1 348	0,4	1 240	0,3	1 100	0,0
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>99 221</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>15 667</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>8 358</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>23 956</b>	<b>1,5</b>
Durrës	57 610	5,6	8 549	2,1	4 013	0,8	11 475	1,4
Shijak	19 775	13,0	2 438	5,9	859	1,5	7 782	3,3
Krujë	21 836	5,9	4 680	2,5	3 486	1,9	4 699	0,0
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>91 807</b>	<b>24,5</b>	<b>29 840</b>	<b>12,1</b>	<b>13 689</b>	<b>6,8</b>	<b>15 349</b>	<b>0,1</b>
Peqin	15 851	19,3	2 662	6,5	2 488	9,4	6 107	0,7
Belsh	9 876	18,5	2 737	14,7	695	2,0	3 800	0,0
Elbasan	32 707	20,6	13 828	11,8	4 463	4,8	3 229	0,0
Gramsh	4 335	5,7	1 372	4,4	863	1,2	160	0,0
Librazhd	5 824	0,1	1 523	0,1	753	0,1	282	0,0
Prrenjas	3 751	0,0	987	0,0	487	0,0	145	0,0
Cërrik	19 463	54,5	6 731	23,6	3 940	15,2	1 626	0,0
<b>Fier</b>	<b>484 366</b>	<b>27,8</b>	<b>104 348</b>	<b>15,4</b>	<b>44 967</b>	<b>7,8</b>	<b>161 193</b>	<b>0,6</b>
Fier	73 913	12,4	20 096	9,7	2 815	0,9	23 864	0,1
Patos	14 885	24,2	4 787	18,0	619	2,4	5 360	0,0
Roskovec	33 593	66,4	20 490	56,0	2 226	5,9	5 709	0,0
Mallakastër	5 348	3,7	1 285	1,3	200	1,3	440	0,0
Divjakë	181 677	11,7	12 500	4,9	8 557	3,5	78 910	0,4
Lushnjë	174 950	44,7	45 190	21,2	30 550	16,4	46 910	1,2
<b>Gjirokastrë</b>	<b>14 810</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2 067</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Gjirokastrë	1 017	4,9	183	1,4	58	2,2	80	0,0
Dropull	1 093	1,4	128	0,9	43	0,0	110	0,0
Këlcyrë	3 304	2,1	515	1,4	130	0,0	340	0,0
Libohovë	812	0,0	98	0,0	10	0,0	40	0,0
Memaliaj	2 890	0,0	250	0,0	108	0,0	285	0,0
Përmet	2 272	0,0	213	0,0	135	0,0	300	0,0
Tepelenë	3 422	0,0	680	0,0	120	0,0	147	0,0
<b>Korçë</b>	<b>82 028</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>12 481</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>2 353</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Korçë	21 280	0,0	4 486	0,0	935	0,0	955	0,0
Maliq	36 858	0,0	3 097	0,0	202	0,0	997	0,0
Pustec	755	0,0	68	0,0	-	0,0	258	0,0
Pogradec	9 439	0,0	2 358	0,0	459	0,0	-	0,0
Kolonjë	1 444	0,0	383	0,0	115	0,0	33	0,0
Devoll	12 252	0,0	2 089	0,0	295	0,0	110	0,0
<b>Kukës</b>	<b>13 383</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>2 449</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>2 349</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>0,0</b>

Tab11.5 Structure of vegetable production by municipality, 2019 (continues)

Prefecture/ Municipality	Total Vegetables production		Tomatoes		Cucumber		Melons	
	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)
Has	4 775	0,0	453	0,0	1 050	0,0	452	0,0
Kukës	5 649	2,1	1 252	1,1	832	1,1	101	0,0
Tropojë	2 959	0,0	744	0,0	467	0,0	46	0,0
<b>Lezhë</b>	<b>48 133</b>	<b>3,0</b>	<b>8 513</b>	<b>1,7</b>	<b>4 833</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>15 035</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Kurbin	17 046	3,1	3 063	1,9	1 555	1,2	4 255	0,0
Lezhë	26 502	3,4	4 892	1,8	2 669	1,5	10 580	0,0
Mirditë	4 585	0,0	558	0,0	609	0,0	200	0,0
<b>Shkodër</b>	<b>80 376</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>16 698</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>8 333</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>18 623</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Malësi e Madhe	9 423	0,0	1 663	0,0	697	0,0	78	0,0
Pukë	3 212	0,0	459	0,0	310	0,0	-	0,0
Shkodër	35 640	8,0	7 440	3,2	4 939	3,7	7 800	0,0
Vau i Dejës	30 198	41,0	6 790	16,8	2 205	6,2	10 745	0,0
Fushë Arrës	1 903	0,0	346	0,0	182	0,0	-	0,0
<b>Tiranë</b>	<b>128 667</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>33 162</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>9 311</b>	<b>0,5</b>	<b>33 523</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Tiranë	48 201	5,9	16 178	3,8	4 572	0,9	4 828	0,0
Vorë	10 441	7,2	2 979	2,8	1 908	1,1	947	0,4
Kamëz	1 837	2,8	514	2,2	262	0,2	74	0,0
Kavajë	27 892	1,7	5 820	1,2	1 401	0,2	9 867	0,0
Rrogozhinë	40 296	1,3	7 671	1,0	1 168	0,1	17 807	0,0
<b>Vlorë</b>	<b>43 731</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>9 681</b>	<b>3,1</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>0,4</b>	<b>10 609</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Vlorë	19 525	6,4	4 644	4,9	1 318	0,8	4 330	0,0
Selenicë	11 680	0,1	2 367	0,1	656	0,0	2 668	0,0
Himarë	2 127	0,0	614	0,0	95	0,0	203	0,0
Sarandë	627	4,3	222	3,0	45	0,8	65	0,0
Delvinë	1 670	3,5	283	3,2	45	0,0	850	0,0
Konispol	3 426	0,0	420	0,0	190	0,0	1 188	0,0
Finiq	4 676	7,9	1 131	7,1	260	0,4	1 305	0,0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1 258 012</b>	<b>21,4</b>	<b>299 669</b>	<b>11,8</b>	<b>126 632</b>	<b>5,9</b>	<b>300 410</b>	<b>0,4</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Fig 11.2 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture, 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

### Permanent crops

The main permanent crops cultivated in Albania are fruit trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut, etc.), olive, citrus and grapes. The information below shows the total area and production structure of permanent crops in Albania, by prefecture.

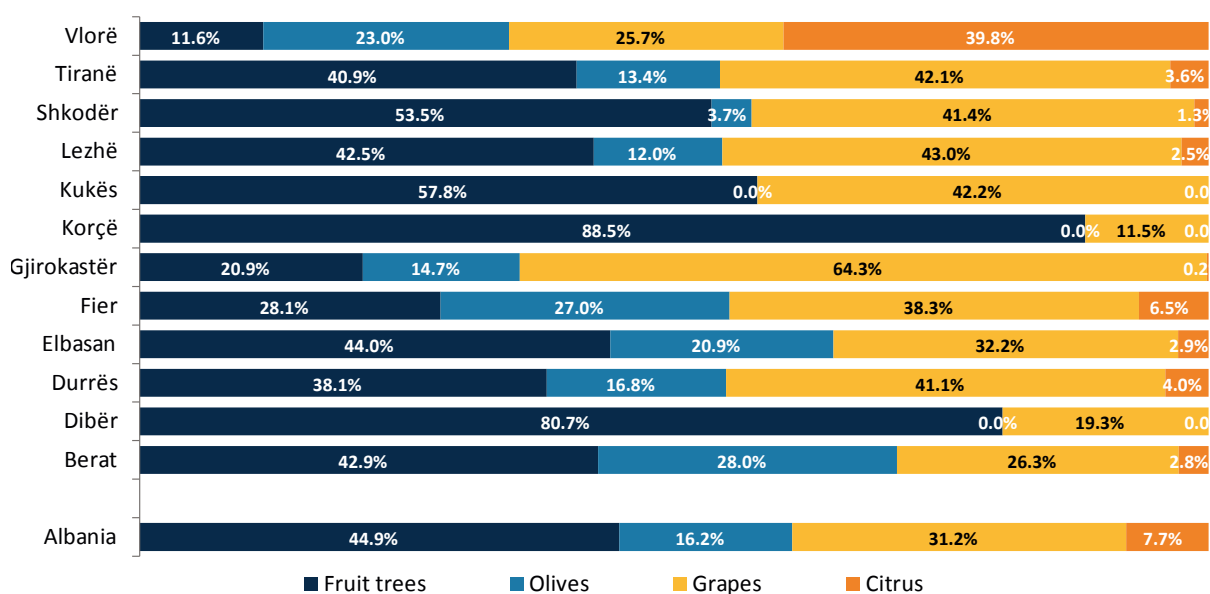
Tab11.6 Total area and production of permanent crops by prefecture, 2019

Permanent Crops		Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 Ha)	Fruit trees	20,3	2,4	1,8	0,7	2,0	2,8	0,4	3,9	3,0	0,3	1,4	1,1	0,5
	Olives	53,2	10,3	0,0	2,4	6,5	16,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	1,4	4,9	10,2
	Citrus	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
	Grapes from Vineyards	10,9	1,2	0,2	0,8	1,4	2,1	0,8	1,1	0,1	0,4	0,7	0,8	1,3
Production (000 tonnes)*	Fruit trees	272,6	20,9	25,2	13,9	37,0	32,6	3,6	83,6	6,7	8,0	15,5	16,4	9,2
	Olives	98,3	13,6	0,0	6,1	17,5	31,4	2,5	0,0	0,0	2,3	1,1	5,4	18,4
	Citrus	46,9	1,4	0,0	1,5	2,4	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,4	1,4	31,8
	Grapes	189,9	12,8	6,0	15,0	27,1	44,5	11,2	10,9	4,9	8,1	12,0	16,9	20,5

Note (\*): Production of grapes includes vineyards and pergola production

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Fig11.3 Structure of permanent crops production by prefecture, 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Tab 11.7 Production area and production of grapes from vineyards by municipality, 2019

Prefecture/Municipality	Vineyards	
	Area	Production
	Ha	Tonnes
Berat	1 113	8 710
Berat	481	3 850
Urë Vajgurore	146	1 100
Kuçovë	148	1 100
Çorovodë	181	1 400
Poliçan	158	1 260
Dibër	196	1 970
Bulqizë	28	245
Dibër	63	680
Mat	40	405
Klos	65	640
Durrës	747	11 096
Durrës	499	7 923
Shijak	182	2 362
Krujë	66	811
Elbasan	1 248	16 480
Peqin	139	2 500
Belsh	346	3 564
Elbasan	263	4 096
Gramsh	131	1 572
Librazhd	39	418
Prrenjas	65	857
Cërrik	265	3 475
Fier	2 036	34 831
Fier	757	10 093
Patos	85	1 136
Roskovec	136	1 847
Mallakastër	282	3 130
Divjakë	161	3 865
Lushnje	615	14 760
Gjirokastër	750	5 580
Gjirokastër	226	1 625
Dropull	22	150
Këlcyrë	66	450
Libohovë	22	150
Memaliaj	116	1 029
Përmet	255	1 750
Tepelenë	43	426

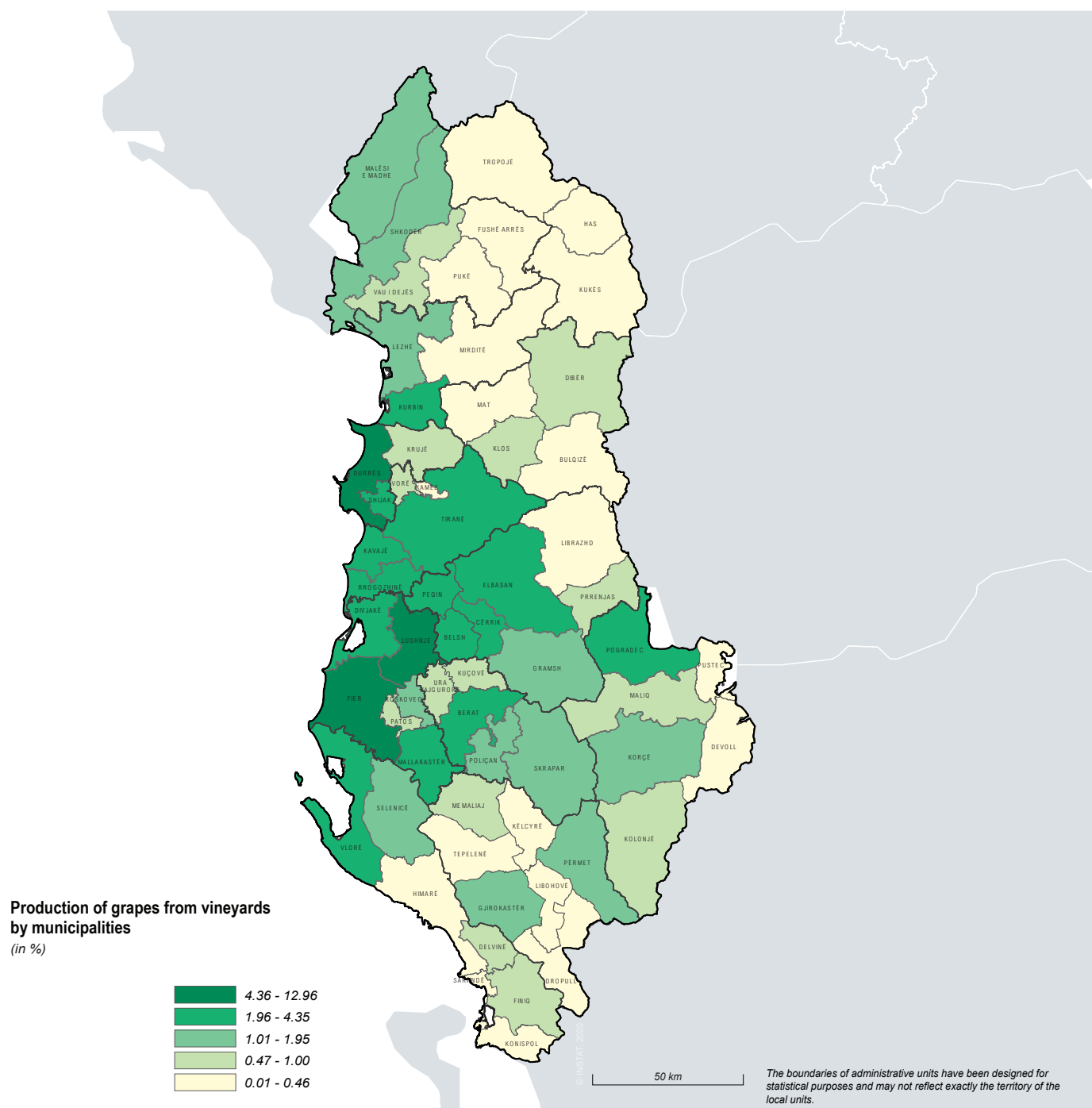
Prefecture/Municipality	Vineyards	
	Area	Production
	Ha	Tonnes
Korçë	1 071	6 683
Korçë	351	1 656
Maliq	166	861
Pustec	66	524
Pogradec	258	2 608
Kolonjë	122	670
Devoll	109	364
Kukës	81	866
Has	19	219
Kukës	46	469
Tropojë	16	178
Lezhë	380	4 557
Kurbini	134	2 223
Lezhë	150	1 950
Mirditë	96	384
Shkodër	610	4 400
M.Madhe	293	2 213
Pukë	25	113
Shkodër	176	1 375
Vau i Dejës	113	686
Fushë-Arrëz	4	13
Tiranë	793	9 513
Tiranë	380	3 704
Vorë	55	752
Kamëz	5	56
Kavajë	174	2 484
Rrogozhinë	179	2 517
Vlorë	1 231	9 167
Vlorë	670	4 958
Selenicë	230	1 727
Himarë	33	248
Sarandë	9	70
Delvinë	143	1 044
Konispol	46	350
Finiq	100	770
<b>Albania</b>	<b>10 255</b>	<b>113 854</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data



In 2019, the production of grapes reached 189,904 tons, which represents an increase of 2.7% compared to 2018. 40% of grapes came from pergolas and 60% from vineyards. Map.11.2 shows the production of grapes from vineyards at municipality level in percentage of the total production in Albania. The highest level of grape production from vineyards is achieved in the south-west part of the country, in Fier and Durrës prefectures, shown on the map in dark colours. The lowest level of grape production from vineyards was found in Kukës prefecture, shown on the map in lighter colours.

Map 11.2 Production of grapes from vineyards by municipality, 2019



Tab 11.8 Production area and production from fruit trees by municipality, 2019

Prefecture/ Municipality	Fruit trees		-Apples		-Plums		-Cherries		-Figs		-Peaches & nectarines	
	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production
	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes
<b>Berat</b>	<b>2 280</b>	<b>20 904</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2 424</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>3 529</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>6 647</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2 603</b>
Berat	1 357	9 834	69	940	72	198	166	1 757	900	5 067	58	807
Urë Vajgurore	169	4 280	19	417	17	125	35	694	9	871	31	691
Kuçovë	256	3 779	27	354	38	458	22	278	19	376	70	786
Çorovodë	279	1 079	63	350	68	212	85	190	7	20	10	71
Poliçan	219	1 932	28	363	48	91	76	610	21	313	15	248
Dibër	3 425	25 250	434	11 241	292	4 745	396	3 861	0	390	10	305
Bulqizë	247	4 880	76	2 131	61	1 480	47	356		0	0	65
Dibër	1 032	15 870	321	8 400	188	1 970	329	3 275		0	7	80
Mat	2 064	2 150	12	230	23	645	10	160	0	170	1	95
Klos	82	2 350	25	480	20	650	9	70	0	220	2	65
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>13 851</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>3 290</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>827</b>
Durrës	280	8 335	100	3 375	80	1 673	10	220	5	450	12	384
Shijak	86	2 658	6	293	23	519	1	70	2	395	18	250
Krujë	257	2 858	34	357	103	1 098	2	35	16	113	15	193
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>1 717</b>	<b>37 027</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>6 390</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>7 938</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>3 259</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2 619</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>4 654</b>
Peqin	202	3 922	20	583	22	457	6	78	25	182	70	1 290
Belsh	101	2 673	8	191	16	540	1	28	39	489	16	323
Elbasan	699	13 614	93	1 908	162	2 384	202	2 208	25	1 008	95	1 634
Gramsh	197	2 111	57	436	40	890	54	209	24	297	3	31
Librazhd	111	4 296	43	1 070	21	1 449	22	252	3	155	0	59
Prrenjas	66	3 412	36	999	10	1 138	14	209	0	27	0	20
Cërrik	341	6 999	50	1 201	54	1 080	30	276	10	462	68	1 297
<b>Fier</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>32 634</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>5 207</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>5 262</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1 886</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>6 116</b>
Fier	270	10 008	39	1 345	32	1 526	3	145	1	1 446	122	2 387
Patos	100	1 420	11	204	1	81	30	99	0	83	4	55
Roskovec	83	2 071	29	628	9	136	5	75	3	335	17	305
Mallakastër	1 126	2 631	201	491	47	100	238	663	111	185	118	179
Divjakë	156	3 953	11	833	41	878	1	22	2	218	27	647
Lushnje	785	12 552	100	1 706	171	2 542	108	883	104	1 144	144	2 543
<b>Gjirokastrë</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3 647</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
Gjirokastrë	60	745	2	31	2	37	6	42	5	250	2	18
Dropull	20	241	0	13	0	21	1	13	0	24	0	5
Këlcyrë	22	430	7	50	1	72	10	25	0	100	0	8
Libohovë	11	260	0	6	0	8	0	14	0	79	0	8
Memaliaj	34	1 052	5	105	6	132	10	122	5	157	0	5
Përmet	52	360	13	70	6	65	13	18	1	60	4	32
Tepelenë	69	558	17	78	19	72	9	29	5	75	2	24
<b>Korçë</b>	<b>3 412</b>	<b>83 555</b>	<b>2 382</b>	<b>68 967</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>8 054</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>3 637</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>117</b>
Korçë	1 020	36 027	644	31 225	148	2 802	180	1 382	0	0	0	20
Maliq	657	12 548	545	10 566	54	1 237	44	243	0	4	1	35

Tab 11.8 Production area and production from fruit trees by municipality, 2019 (continues)

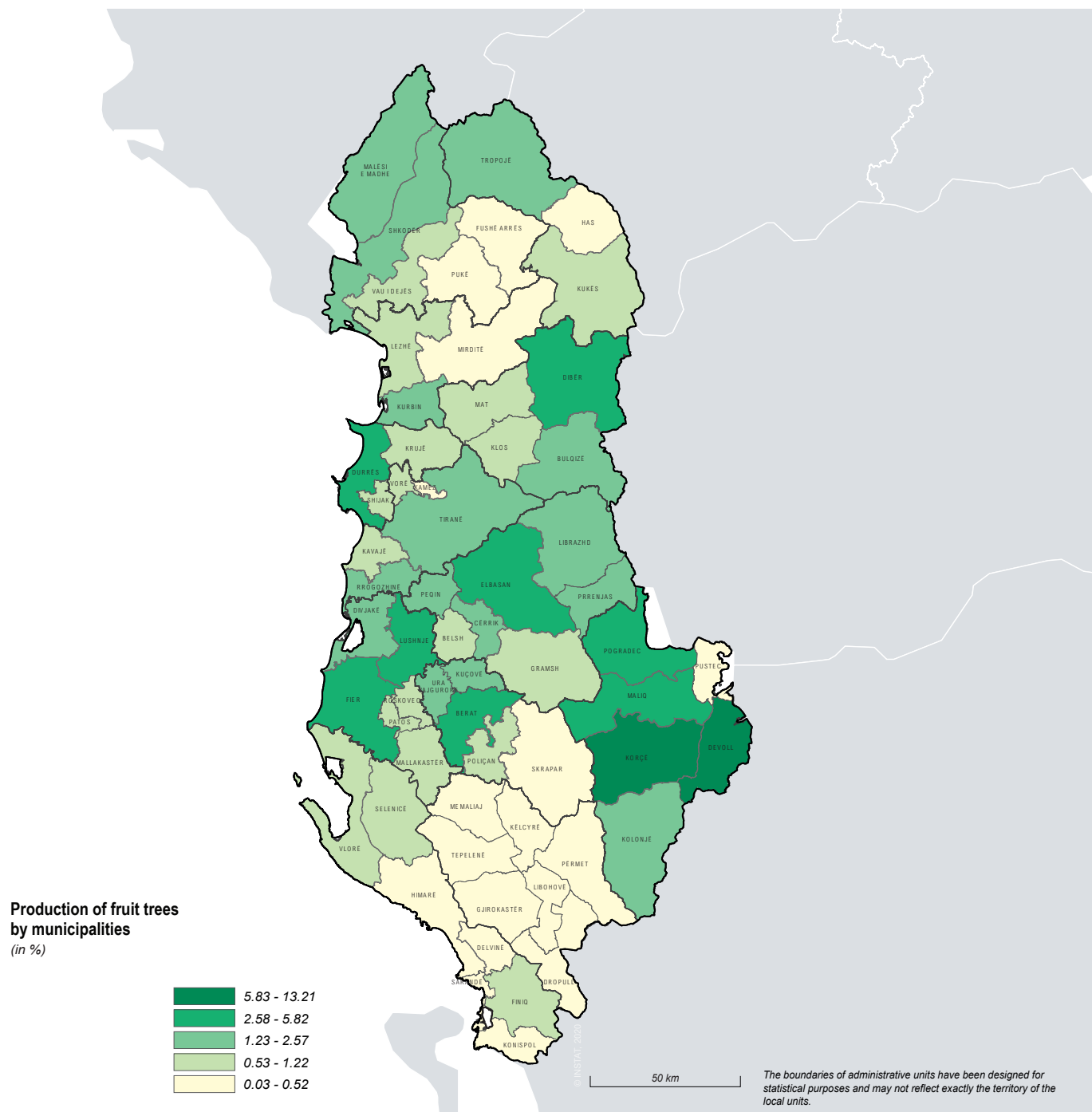
Prefecture/ Municipality	Fruit trees		-Apples		-Plums		-Cherries		-Figs		-Peaches & nectarines	
	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production
	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes
Pustec	58	171	58	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pogradec	459	7 804	204	3 456	49	1 581	130	1 585	0	0	2	51
Kolonjë	173	4 349	107	3 000	21	800	24	170	0	17	0	10
Devoll	1 046	22 655	824	20 549	134	1 633	42	258	0	0	0	1
Kukës	2 771	6 700	169	0	433	2 221	54	559	0	22	3	160
Has	273	826	48	0	149	460	4	50	0	0	2	30
Kukës	57	1 640	10	0	24	741	17	233	0	22	1	80
Tropojë	2 441	4 234	111	0	260	1 020	33	276	0	0	1	50
Lezhë	208	7 978	36	1 010	47	2 143	20	591	12	759	13	401
Kurbin	102	4 026	15	560	32	1 189	8	154	7	504	2	88
Lezhë	83	2 550	16	342	9	652	8	189	5	195	10	254
Mirditë	22	1 402	5	108	6	302	4	248	0	60	1	59
Shkodër	656	15 500	142	930	143	2 449	71	744	63	3 276	98	1 381
M.Madhe	137	6 010	10	320	33	980	15	155	0	940	9	590
Pukë	170	1 122	119	240	23	259	14	118	0	47	0	7
Shkodër	240	5 075	4	120	34	456	35	254	55	1 621	75	684
Vau i Dejës	70	2 338	7	175	18	264	6	182	9	660	14	96
Fushë-Arrëz	39	955	3	75	35	490	1	35	0	8	0	4
Tiranë	982	16 367	122	4 642	166	2 503	64	688	40	1 628	138	2 067
Tiranë	521	4 954	7	503	80	966	38	354	17	783	44	342
Vorë	70	1 517	7	196	12	280	8	89	3	110	14	221
Kamëz	9	486	0	23	2	96	0	13	0	44	2	77
Kavajë	174	3 325	40	1 067	37	505	13	146	20	374	13	306
Rrogozhinë	208	6 085	69	2 853	34	656	6	86	1	317	64	1 121
Vlorë	369	9 231	38	745	34	833	22	338	32	1 550	57	1 153
Vlorë	127	2 805	15	250	22	260	3	51	4	402	36	514
Selenicë	74	2 196	14	323	6	167	6	73	4	429	12	248
Himarë	14	905	1	23	3	114	0	13	5	258	0	64
Sarandë	-	85	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	27	0	11
Delvinë	34	791	5	52	0	55	2	89	0	71	6	180
Konispol	60	938	1	25	0	55	8	32	3	129	1	38
Finiq	61	1 511	2	69	2	176	3	79	16	234	2	98
Albania	19 230	272 643	4 407	105 933	2 626	40 928	2 203	19 681	1 489	22 024	1 243	19 884

Note : Production refers cultivation of fruit trees in blocks and also of scattered trees

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

In 2019, 272,643 tons of fruit were harvested, which represents a decrease of 0.6% compared to 2018. Map 11.3 shows the production of fruits from fruit trees at municipality level in percentage of the total production in Albania. The highest volume of fruits was produced in the south-eastern part of the country, in Korçë prefecture, which is shown on the map in dark colours, followed by Elbasan, Fier and Berat. Gjirokastër, Vlorë, Lezhë, and Kukës had the lowest levels of fruit production, shown on the map in lighter colours. The data include the production of fruit trees in blocks and scattered trees. The most important production from fruit trees concerned apples with 38.9%, plums with 15.0%, figs with 8.1%, cherries with 7.2% and peaches with 7.3%.

Map 11.3 Production from fruit trees by municipality, 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Tab 11.9 Production area and production from olives and citrus fruits by municipality, 2019

Prefecture / Municipality	Olives		Citrus		Mandarine		Orange		Lemon	
	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production
	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes
Berat	9 192	13 637	60	1368	47	741	9	470	4	158
Berat	3 625	3 827	7	422	3	214	3	163	1	45
Urë Vajgurore	3 338	2 503	43	558	38	384	4	131	2	43
Kuçovë	1 528	6 579	8	340	4	123	2	156	2	61
Çorovodë	75	64	2	9	2	9	0	0	0	0
Poličan	626	664	0	39	0	11	0	20	0	9
Durrës	2 105	6 112	29	1471	7,3	395	12,0	662	9	414
Durrës	446	3 095	20	838	5,5	225	8,5	394	6	219
Shijak	439	1 678	9	416	1,8	105	3,5	176	4	135
Krujë	1219	1 339	0	217	0	65	0	92	0	60
Elbasan	5 897	17 561	49	2403	8	372	36	1549	4	470
Peqin	1 750	2 600	23	700	7	200	14	420	2	80
Belsh	991	2 893	8	337	1	30	5	227	2	73
Elbasan	2 364	8 049	3	768	0	112	3	368	0	284
Gramsh	237	1 133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Librazhd	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prrenjas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cërrik	548	2 859	15	598	0	30	15	534	0	33
Fier	14 012	31 363	201	7546	71	1961	100	4051	24	1 534
Fier	3 823	5 814	36	2767	13	792	21	1619	2	356
Patos	1 971	1 773	0	186	0	72	0	94	0	20
Roskovec	1 665	3 036	4	403	2	31	2	325	0	48
Mallakastër	2 962	3 691	0	24	0	5	0	14	0	5
Divjakë	454	3 120	36	1291	8	229	22	746	6	316
Lushnje	3 138	13 930	125	2875	48	832	55	1253	22	789
Gjirokastrë	825	2 570	2	26,9	0	2,4	2	21,5	0	3
Gjirokastrë	9	28	0	6,0	0	1,0	0	4,0	0	1
Dropull	0	5	0	3,0	0	0,8	0	1,5	0	1
Këlcyrë	8	7	0	0,0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libohovë	5	20	0	3,0	0	0,5	0	1,5	0	1
Memaliaj	680	1 920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Përmet	20	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tepelenë	103	535	2	15	0	0	2	15	0	0
Lezhë	364	2 259	12	472	9	189	3	232	1	49
Kurbin	243	1 377	2	312	1	99	1	180	1	31
Lezhë	120	880	10	160	8	90	2	52	0	18
Mirditë	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shkodër	648	1 083	15	386	13	281	2	80	0	25
M.Madhe	0	7	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	2
Pukë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shkodër	548	836	14	349	12	262	2	71	0	16

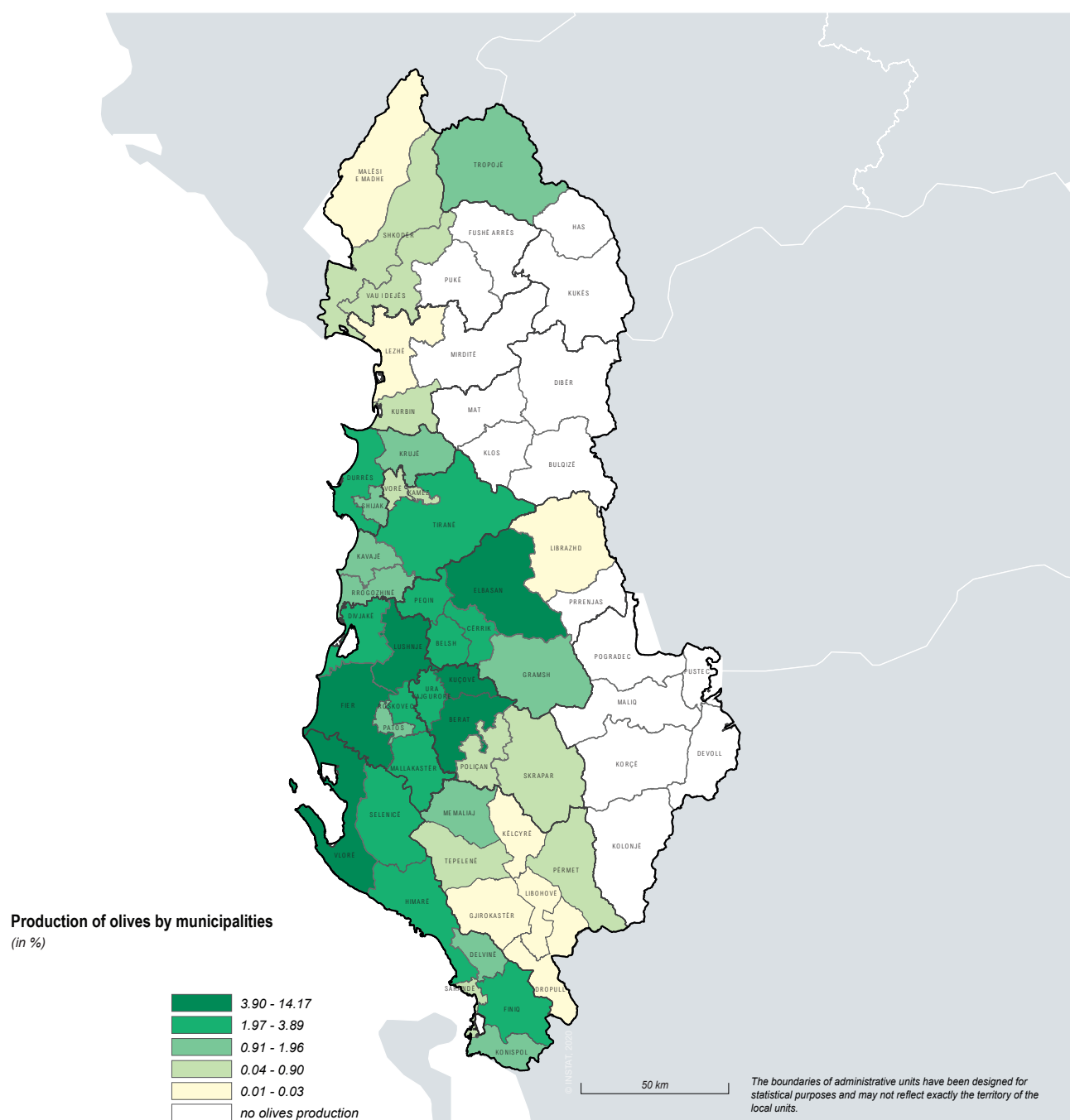
Tab 11.9 Production area and production from olives and citrus fruits by municipality, 2019 (continues)

Prefecture / Municipality	Olives		Citrus		Mandarine		Orange		Lemon	
	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production	Area	Total production
	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes	Ha	Tonnes
Vau i Dejës	101	240	1	30	1	14	0	9	0	7
Fushë-Arrëz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiranë	4 139	5 364	23	1434	12	526	8	560	2	348
Tiranë	2 752	1 929	5	297	3	122	1	87	1	88
Vorë	632	758	2	201	1	53	1	86	1	62
Kamëz	4	60	0	88	0	18	0	35	0	35
Kavajë	314	1 357	2	452	1	179	1	159	0	114
Rrogozhinë	438	1 260	13	396	7	154	6	193	0	49
Vlorë	9 954	18 364	899	31774	825	26768	62	3931	13	1 073
Vlorë	3 151	5 000	50	2453	34	674	11	1453	5	324
Selenicë	1 664	3 500	0	91	0	5	0	54	0	32
Himarë	2 068	3 531	17	881	4	75	8	581	5	225
Sarandë	228	257	7	345	6	222	1	81	0	42
Delvinë	1 000	1 650	42	912	28	497	13	293	1	122
Konispol	518	1 500	771	25992	744	24936	25	940	2	116
Finiq	1 325	2 926	13	1100	9	359	4	529	0	212
<b>Albania</b>	<b>47 136</b>	<b>98 313</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>46882</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>31235</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>11556</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4 075</b>

Notes: Production of Olives and Citrus refers cultivation in blocks and also in scattered trees. The prefectures of Dibra, Korçë and Kukës are not area of olive and citrus cultivation.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Map.11.4 Production of olives by municipality, 2019

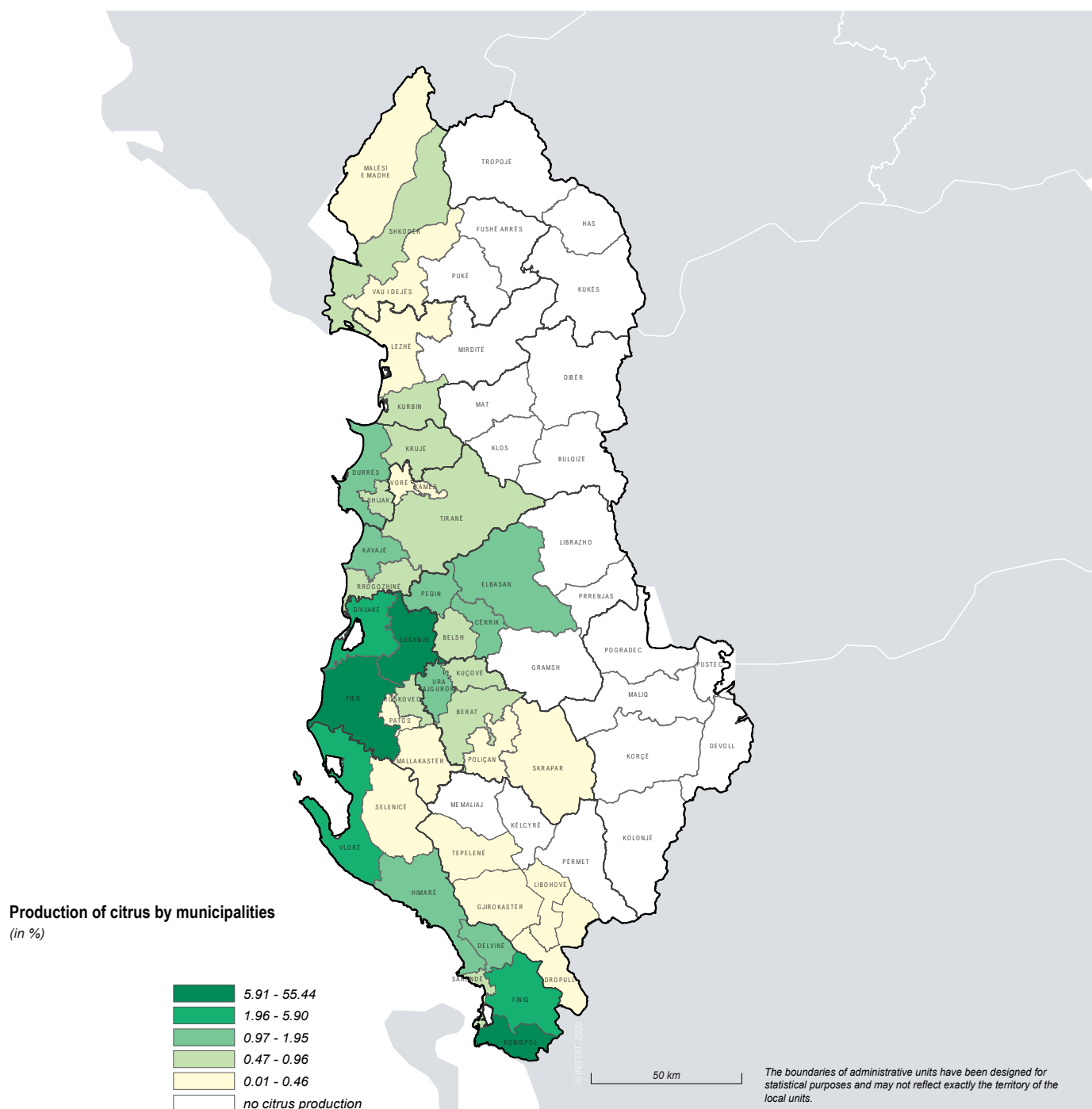


Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

In 2019, the production of olives reached 98,313 tons, which represents a decrease of 16.4 % compared with 2018. Map 11.4 shows olive production at municipality level in percentage of the total production in Albania. Data on olive production include olives planted in blocks and scattered trees. The highest level of olive production was in the lowlands and coastal areas of Fier and Vlorë prefectures, followed by Elbasan. North-eastern and south-eastern areas, with a colder climate, such as Kukës, Diber and Korçë prefectures, are not suited for olive cultivation. These areas appear on the map in light colours. Of the total olive production, 88.9% was for olive oil and 11.1% for table olives.

The production of citrus fruits has increased in 2019 by 3.0% compared to 2018. Among the citrus fruits, mandarins had the largest share with 66.6%. Map 12.5 shows the production of citrus fruits at municipality level in percentage of the total production in Albania. In the prefecture of Vlorë were produced 67.8% of all citrus fruits.

Map.11.5 Production of citrus fruits by municipality, 2019





## Data sources

Agriculture statistics are mostly produced on the basis of administrative data collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Experts of extension services at prefecture level collect the information at the administrative units level, for total areas, agricultural areas, cultivated areas and production areas as well as production volumes and yields of permanent crops. The data on yields are collected from the most representative farms at the administrative unit level. The data collected are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development where the specialists of crop production do estimations and compare the collected data from the field with the data of the previous years.

## Definitions

*An agricultural holding (AH)* or farm is a single unit, both technically and economically, operating under a single management and which undertakes economic activities in agriculture within the economic territory of the Albania, either as its primary or secondary activity.

*Arable land:* Land regularly ploughed or tilled, generally under a system of crop rotation. Normally the crops are changed annually, but they can also be multiannual. To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or permanent grassland, a threshold of five years is used. The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops with a greater economic value than other cultures and that occupy the land during the most part of the year. Main crops are wheat, spring cultures like grain maize, potatoes, legume, industrial plants, alfalfa, etc.

*Cultivated area:* Area that corresponds to the total sown area, but after the harvest it excludes ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters). Areas under cultivation include areas with main and secondary crops

*Forest area:* Territorial extinctions in which there are forest woods, woods or bushes which produce timber and other forest productions.

*Harvest year:* Calendar year in which the harvest begins.

*Harvested production:* Production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities.

*Kitchen garden:* Area devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and his family, normally separated from the rest of the arable land and recognisable as kitchen gardens.

*Non-agriculture area:* Land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.

*Other land:* Land composed by un-utilised agricultural area, forest area and non-agriculture area.

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

*Permanent crops area:* Land with fruit trees, olive and citrus trees, 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.

*Total area of agricultural holding:* Entirety of the territory of agricultural holding composed of the sum of the utilised agriculture area (UAA) and all other land.

*Un-utilised agricultural area:* Area sufficiently suited for agricultural production but for some reasons it hasn't been used in the given agricultural year.

*Utilised agricultural area (UAA):* Area composed of arable land, area of permanent crops, kitchen gardens and permanent grassland.

## LIVESTOCK



Livestock is one of the most vital sectors for the economic and social development of the country. Livestock includes all domesticated animals which play a role in food production for human consumption. The category includes animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, equidae, poultry and bees.

### Livestock population

The structure of livestock is dominated by cattle, which represented in 2019 44.9% of the total number of heads of livestock, followed by sheep and goats with 30.8%, poultry 9.7%, equidae with 7.8% and pigs with 6.8% of the total number of heads of livestock.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding cattle was Fier with 16.3%, while Gjirokastrë was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding cattle with 4.5% of the number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of breeding sheep were Vlorë with 20.3%, Fier and Gjirokastrë respectively with 15.3% and 15.0%. Lezhë was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding sheep with 1.8% of the total number of heads.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding goats was Vlorë with 16.6%. Kukës was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding goats with 2.2% of the total number of heads.

The largest concentration of breeding pigs was in the prefectures of Lezhë with 35.9% and Shkodër with 27.1%. Gjirokastrë was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding pigs with only 0.7% of the total number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of poultry were Durrës with 24.0% and Fier with 19.6%. Kukës was the prefecture which has the smallest number of poultry with 1.5% of the total number of heads.

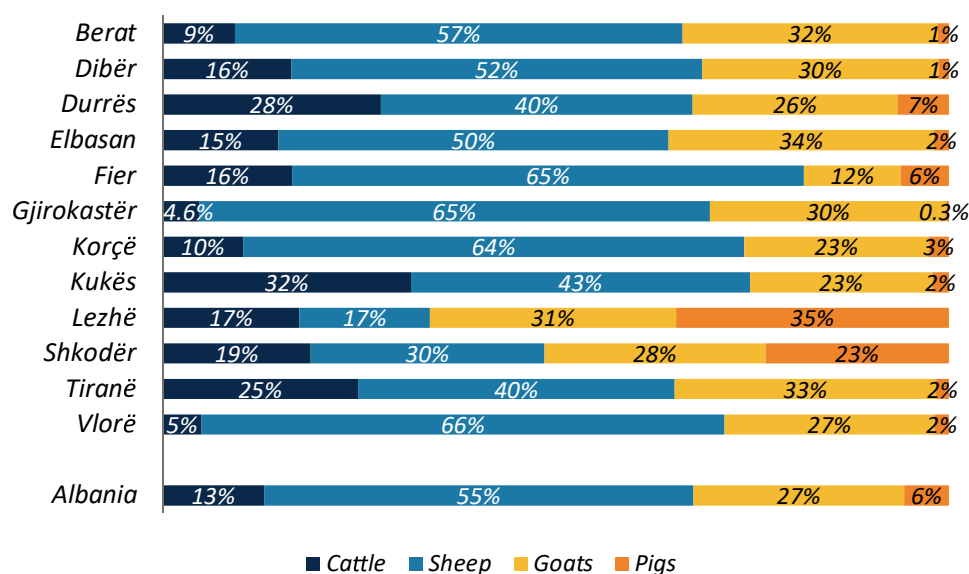
Farmers in many areas of the country are developing beekeeping (apiculture). The largest number of beehives is located in the southeast area of country. Korçë is the most important prefecture with 17.8% of all beehives in the country. Durrës is the prefecture with the smallest number of beehives (4.5%).

Tab 12.1 Number of livestock by prefecture, 2019

Unit	Type		Prefectures												
			Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjiro-kastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
In 1000 heads	Livestock	Cattle	415.6	22.5	35.5	23.1	43.1	67.9	18.8	39.4	25.4	33.1	40.2	40.1	26.6
		Cows	316.4	16.4	27.2	18.1	33.9	46.8	13.0	31.6	22.5	22.8	30.2	31.4	22.6
		Sheep	1,758.3	138.9	113.0	33.0	145.4	268.5	262.9	245.1	34.7	31.5	63.4	65.1	356.8
		Milk sheep	1,257.4	108.9	94.0	26.0	103.2	157.2	197.2	154.8	30.7	22.1	48.1	50.3	265.1
		Goats	862.9	79.4	65.0	21.7	98.9	50.7	121.8	90.1	18.7	59.5	60.0	53.7	143.5
		Milk goats	670.9	68.3	53.0	17.7	76.5	40.5	92.3	72.6	16.6	40.9	46.9	41.4	104.3
		Pigs	183.8	3.4	2.9	5.4	5.6	25.4	1.2	10.1	1.7	65.9	49.8	2.6	9.9
		Equidae	86.5	9.1	8.0	2.0	11.8	10.1	6.4	15.2	4.5	1.2	4.2	6.2	7.9
	Poultry	Total	8,179.2	641.8	311.0	1,962.7	859.8	1,600.0	168.3	491.7	121.3	257.4	698.6	636.3	430.4
		Laying hens	5,003.6	445.8	292.0	1,019.2	481.0	672.7	139.8	305.3	104.5	192.8	582.9	465.3	302.3
	Beehives		288.3	18.4	21.8	13.0	26.0	16.0	24.3	51.3	20.0	15.0	31.3	24.1	27.2
%	Livestock	Cattle	100.0	5.4	8.5	5.6	10.4	16.3	4.5	9.5	6.1	8.0	9.7	9.7	6.4
		Cows	100.0	5.2	8.6	5.7	10.7	14.8	4.1	10.0	7.1	7.2	9.5	9.9	7.1
		Sheep	100.0	7.9	6.4	1.9	8.3	15.3	14.9	13.9	2.0	1.8	3.6	3.7	20.3
		Milk sheep	100.0	8.7	7.5	2.1	8.2	12.5	15.7	12.3	2.4	1.8	3.8	4.0	21.1
		Goats	100.0	9.2	7.5	2.5	11.5	5.9	14.1	10.4	2.2	6.9	7.0	6.2	16.6
		Milk goats	100.0	10.2	7.9	2.6	11.4	6.0	13.8	10.8	2.5	6.1	7.0	6.2	15.5
		Pigs	100.0	1.9	1.6	3.0	3.0	13.8	0.7	5.5	0.9	35.9	27.1	1.4	5.4
		Equidae	100.0	10.5	9.2	2.3	13.6	11.7	7.4	17.5	5.2	1.4	4.9	7.2	9.1
	Poultry	Total	100.0	7.8	3.8	24.0	10.5	19.6	2.1	6.0	1.5	3.1	8.5	7.8	5.3
		Laying hens	100.0	8.9	5.8	20.4	9.6	13.4	2.8	6.1	2.1	3.9	11.6	9.3	6.0
	Beehives		100.0	6.4	7.6	4.5	9.0	5.5	8.4	17.8	6.9	5.2	10.8	8.4	9.4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Fig 12.1 Structure of livestock by prefecture, 2019



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

### Milk production

In 2019, 1,112,196 tons of milk was produced. Cow milk represented 85.1%, goat milk 7.6% and sheep milk 7.3%.

Cows produced in 2019 946,561 tonnes of milk, 2.8% less compared with 2018. The milk yield per cow on the country level was 2,981 kg per head. Fier had the highest yield with 4,203 kg per head, while Gjirokastrë had the lowest yield with 1,807 kg per head.

The production of sheep in 2019 was 3.7% less than in the year 2018. The productivity per sheep on the country level was 63 kg per head. Durrës had the highest yield of sheep milk production with an average of 118 kg per head.

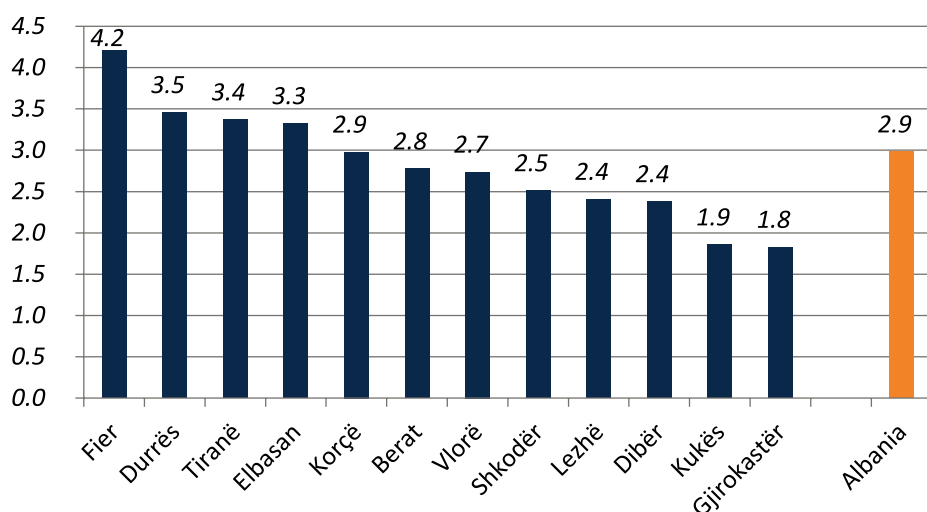
The production of goat milk in 2019 was 2.4% less than in the year 2018. The milk yield per goat on the country level was 127 kg per head. The prefecture with the highest productivity in 2019 was again Durrës, with an average yield per head of 192 kg. The prefecture with the lowest yield was Gjirokastrë with 104 kg per head.

Tab 12.2 Livestock products by prefectures in tons and annual change index (2018 =100)

Prefectures	Milk			Meat			Egg (1000 pieces)			Honey			Wool		
	2018	2019	Index in %	2018	2019	Index in %	2018	2019	Index in %	2018	2019	Index in %	2018	2019	Index in %
Berat	63,160	60,394	95.6	10,222	10,009	97.9	72,095	74,747	103.7	196	208	106.1	269	252	93.7
Dibër	76,195	75,340	98.9	9,582	9,380	97.9	29,020	33,805	116.5	135	172	127.7	215	235	109.4
Durrës	74,123	69,036	93.1	8,107	8,486	104.7	241,000	269,895	112.0	125	129	103.2	99	99	100.0
Elbasan	141,914	141,916	100.0	17,889	17,074	95.4	75,812	76,029	100.3	396	436	110.0	422	398	94.4
Fier	215,296	215,792	100.2	29,622	30,295	102.3	85,066	86,025	101.1	324	331	102.3	499	497	99.6
Gjirokastrë	41,670	40,683	97.6	8,909	8,926	100.2	14,493	14,123	97.4	342	402	117.4	395	350	88.7
Korçë	119,217	112,231	94.1	15,138	14,133	93.4	39,870	39,285	98.5	601	630	104.9	379	364	96.0
Kukës	58,351	45,614	78.2	6,567	4,871	74.2	15,017	15,017	100.0	253	232	91.7	115	63	54.3
Lezhë	61,086	61,079	100.0	10,231	10,265	100.3	22,114	22,133	100.1	135	138	102.2	67	66	98.2
Shkodër	90,085	86,214	95.7	12,050	11,205	93.0	104,170	104,170	100.0	487	486	99.9	116	111	96.4
Tiranë	114,849	113,885	99.2	12,355	11,325	91.7	69,650	70,080	100.6	269	277	103.0	148	139	93.9
Vlorë	88,408	90,012	101.8	20,704	20,930	101.1	59,201	59,201	100.0	674	674	100.0	607	607	100.0
Albania	1,144,353	1,112,196	97.2	161,373	156,898	97.2	827,508	864,510	104.5	3,937	4,116	104.6	3,331	3,182	95.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data 2018-2019

Fig 12.2 Yield of cow's milk, 2019 (000 kg)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

### Meat live weight

The total meat live weight production in 2019 was 156,898 tons, 2.8% less compared with 2018. Cattle and cows contributed 42.1%, sheep and goats 34.5%, poultry 12.8% and pigs 10.6% to the total meat live weight production. The prefecture with the highest meat live weight production in 2019 was Fier with 19.3%, followed by Vlorë with 13.3%. The prefecture with the lowest production of meat live weight was Kukës with 3.1%.

### Other livestock products

The production of eggs increased in 2019 by 4.5%, compared with 2018. The most important prefecture was Durrës with 31.2% of the total, whereas Kukës and Gjirokastrë contributed only 1.7% and 1.6% of the total production. The production of honey increased in 2019 by 4.6% compared with 2018. The prefectures with the highest contribution of honey in 2019 were Vlorë with 16.4% and Korçë with 15.3%. The least important prefecture was Durrës with 3.1% of the total honey production.

Table 12.3 Number of livestock by municipality, 2019 (000 heads)

Prefecture/ Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
Berat	22.5	16.4	138.9	108.9	79.4	68.3	3.4	0.2	9.1	641.8	18.4
Berat	4.1	3.1	18.5	14.2	18.9	16.4	0.4	0.0	2.8	251.8	2.6
U. Vajgurore	7.9	5.8	22.9	17.9	4.3	3.7	0.3	0.0	1.7	156.1	2.7
Kuçovë	4.5	3.3	21.7	16.9	11.3	9.6	2.7	0.2	1.6	132.2	2.7
Çorovodë	3.4	2.6	52.0	41.3	33.8	29.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	64.0	10.0
Skrapar	2.5	1.8	23.9	18.6	11.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	37.7	0.5
Dibër	35.5	27.2	113	94	65	53	2.9	0.2	7.95	311	21.8
Bulqizë	6	4.5	14	12	9	7	0	0	2	55	3.8
Dibër	15	11	63	52	29	25	0.1	0	4.6	130	13
Mat	8.5	7	23	19	15	11	2.8	0.2	0.75	68	3
Klos	6	4.7	13	11	12	10	0	0	0.6	58	2
Durrës	23.1	18.1	33	26	21.69	17.72	5.44	0.619	1.956	1962.72	12.97
Durrës	10.64	7.945	21.31	16.59	7.348	5.677	3.46	0.199	0.761	987.48	6.195
Shijak	3.69	3.395	3.05	2.5	1.012	0.923	0.25	0.06	0.657	122.14	1.405
Krujë	8.77	6.76	8.64	6.91	13.33	11.12	1.73	0.36	0.538	853.1	5.37
Elbasan	43.125	33.9	145.39	103.2	98.92	76.5	5.555	0.369	11.8	859.82	26
Peqin	3.5	2.8	9.45	7	8.2	6.5	0.405	0.027	2.06	177.5	1.8
Belsh	3.75	2.7	12.1	9	2.62	2.1	1.4	0.092	1.24	71.6	2.6
Elbasan	13.75	11	25.3	18.8	25.6	20.5	1.35	0.09	2.45	258.8	7.5
Gramsh	8.125	6.5	48.14	32.7	30	22.3	0.72	0.048	1.761	97.67	5
Librazhd	7.25	5.8	22.5	16.7	16.3	13	0.48	0.032	2.079	93.72	2.6
Prrrenjas	3.75	2.7	16.9	11	10.4	7.5	0	0	0.966	60.83	1.8
Cërrik	3	2.4	11	8	5.8	4.6	1.2	0.08	1.244	99.7	4.7
Fier	67.88	46.755	268.49	157.232	50.693	40.5	25.35	4.035	10.13	1600	16
Fier	18.578	13.27	124.2	62.1	19.08	15.9	10	2.58	2.58	446	7.45
Patos	1.162	0.83	4.36	2.18	1.308	1.09	1.17	0.13	0.42	30	1
Roskovec	5.74	4.1	18.6	9.3	2.412	2.01	0.18	0.02	0.65	60	1
Mallakastër	2.8	2	37.3	18.65	14.88	12.4	0	0	1.48	94	0.35
Divjakë	15.82	10.685	41.22	30.91	4.23	3.41	4.26	0.58	1.28	255.71	1.45
Lushnjë	23.78	15.87	42.81	34.092	8.783	5.69	9.74	0.725	3.72	714.29	4.75
Gjirokastrë	18.8	13.02	262.85	197.2	121.8	92.3	1.23	0.17	6.385	168.29	24.25
Gjirokastrë	5.2	3.57	75	58	25.5	20	0.25	0.04	1.165	30.29	6.2
Dropull	1.45	1	16.85	12	6.7	4.8	0	0	0.34	29.5	3
Këlcyrë	1.2	0.96	28	22	17.5	15	0.16	0.03	0.7	15	2.2
Libohovë	1.85	1.15	22	17	6.1	5	0.35	0.04	0.25	8.5	2.8
Memaliaj	3	2.2	42	30	19	12	0	0	1.65	57	2.55
Përmet	1.6	1.34	15	12.2	22	17.5	0.4	0.05	0.9	13	5
Tepelenë	4.5	2.8	64	46	25	18	0.07	0.01	1.38	15	2.5
Korçë	39.377	31.59	245.147	154.75	90.085	72.603	10.057	1.004	15.185	491.651	51.298
Korçë	8.791	6.872	68.981	56.323	14.13	9.73	5.238	0.508	2.916	249.166	11.528



Table 12.3 Number of livestock by municipality, 2019 (000 heads) (continues)

Prefecture/ Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
Maliq	9.999	8.032	74.12	60.478	19.101	15.443	2.339	0.228	3.233	103.691	8.498
Pustec	1.745	1.483	4.88	3.41	1.97	1.65	0.23	0	0.6	4.89	0.75
Pogradec	8.42	6.3	57.17	0	27.396	21.394	1.403	0.245	4.4	80.945	13.68
Kolonjë	6.911	6.174	23.896	21.229	21.963	19.686	0.041	0	1.546	24.259	9.772
Devoll	3.511	2.729	16.1	13.31	5.525	4.7	0.806	0.023	2.49	28.7	7.07
Kukës	25.39	22.5	34.675	30.7	18.654	16.55	1.7	0.25	4.48	121.25	19.95
Has	5.838	5.2	1.671	1.2	5.444	4.85	0	0	0.25	43	4.95
Kukës	11.182	10.1	23.025	21	9.149	8.2	0	0	2.8	40.5	7.5
Tropojë	8.37	7.2	9.979	8.5	4.061	3.5	1.7	0.25	1.43	37.75	7.5
Lezhë	33.05	22.77	31.51	22.05	59.5	40.86	65.92	3.1	1.215	257.36	15.041
Kurbin	11.175	7.76	5.76	4.21	13.79	10.35	12.27	1.39	0.365	90.05	1.816
Lezhë	17.635	12.01	17.25	12.44	19.51	13.21	42.65	1.64	0.377	117.31	8.225
Mirditë	4.24	3	8.5	5.4	26.2	17.3	11	0.07	0.473	50	5
Shkodër	40.155	30.15	63.4	48.105	59.98	46.94	49.778	2.53	4.238	698.59	31.25
M.Madhe	6.85	4.95	14.1	9.56	16.13	12.74	9.2	0.36	1.35	229.6	7.2
Pukë	3.62	2.84	5.64	4.12	11.74	9.03	4.293	0.135	0.479	27	4
Shkodër	17.22	13.01	26.5	20.05	12.85	10.02	15.6	0.85	1.08	288.67	12.2
Vau i Dejës	9.435	7.01	11.33	10.14	11.32	9.31	17.455	1.08	0.86	126.32	4.1
Fushë-Arrëz	3.03	2.34	5.83	4.235	7.94	5.84	3.23	0.105	0.469	27	3.75
Tiranë	40.137	31.425	65.085	50.25	53.72	41.391	2.62	0.306	6.243	636.31	24.12
Tiranë	19.935	16.215	30.015	24.57	34.84	28.335	1.48	0.083	2.897	264.41	12.17
Vorë	2.925	2.19	2.01	1.54	2.55	2.06	0	0	0.144	31.5	2.19
Kamëz	3.387	2.755	2.15	1.64	0.8	0.636	0.16	0.008	0.059	30.2	2.1
Kavajë	7.87	6.315	14.51	10.7	6	4.21	0	0	1.665	134.4	3.14
Rrogozhinë	6.02	3.95	16.4	11.8	9.53	6.15	0.98	0.215	1.478	175.8	4.52
Vlorë	26.618	22.581	356.844	265.052	143.458	104.26	9.87	0.716	7.903	430.426	27.237
Vlorë	7.135	6.636	61.83	39.47	24.977	19.885	0.75	0.07	1.37	186.9	4.25
Selenicë	5.404	4.933	125.242	95.71	34.484	22.49	1.67	0.16	2.255	87	5.25
Himarë	3	2.608	32.763	22.714	38.951	31.26	0.435	0.065	0.81	14.515	4.609
Sarandë	2.226	1.692	17.661	14.223	7.982	6.203	0.541	0.052	0.104	12.805	1.945
Delvinë	2.09	1.69	40.425	28.605	10.075	8.662	0.4	0.045	0.82	20	2
Konispol	4.136	3.111	48.203	39.602	13.902	11.26	5.313	0.263	1.986	79.575	3.737
Finiq	2.627	1.911	30.72	24.728	13.087	4.5	0.761	0.061	0.558	29.631	5.446
Albania	415.609	316.426	1758.333	1257.44	862.865	670.916	183.847	13.539	86.549	8179.237	288.329

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

## Data sources

Livestock statistics rely on administrative information, collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The information is collected in the field directly from farmers by experts of extension services. Livestock data are collected for the number of animals for breeding from farmers and livestock producers. Experts of extension services collect the data and compare them with the data from the veterinary service which is responsible for the matriculation and vaccination of animals (ongoing process). The collected data are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development where the specialists of livestock production do the estimations, comparing the data collected from the field work with the historical data of the farms.

## Definitions

**Agricultural household:** Unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management by one person or group of persons and which undertakes agricultural activities, for crop and/or animal production. The parcels of agriculture and livestock production do not need to be continuous. Livestock units are also households, where livestock breeding is done without possessing agricultural land, so that the land does not appear as an integral element of the unit.

**Cattle and poultry:** The terms are used in a very broad sense, covering all animals regardless of their age, location, their breeding purpose for racial improvement or livestock products. Main categories of livestock and their classification are:

**Cattle, sheep, and goats:** They are classified by age, sex and economic purpose

**Cow:** Female bovine that has calved (including any aged less than 2 years)

**Dairy cow:** Cow kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or other dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (whether fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter)

**Milk ewe:** Sheep kept exclusively or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption and / or for the purpose of processing it in dairy products

**Milk goats:** Goats kept exclusively or mainly for the production of milk for human consumption and / or for the purpose of processing it in dairy products

**Pigs:** Are classified according to their live weight.

**Poultry:** Are classified in a) poultry for egg production for human consumption and b) poultry for meat production

**Equidae:** All horses and related animals, such as donkeys

**Beehives:** Total number of hives is given. Each hive represents a colony.

**Reference periods:** The reference period for statistics of livestock heads is 1 December of each year. For livestock products the reference period is the calendar year: 1 December of previous year to 30 November of current year.

## TOURISM

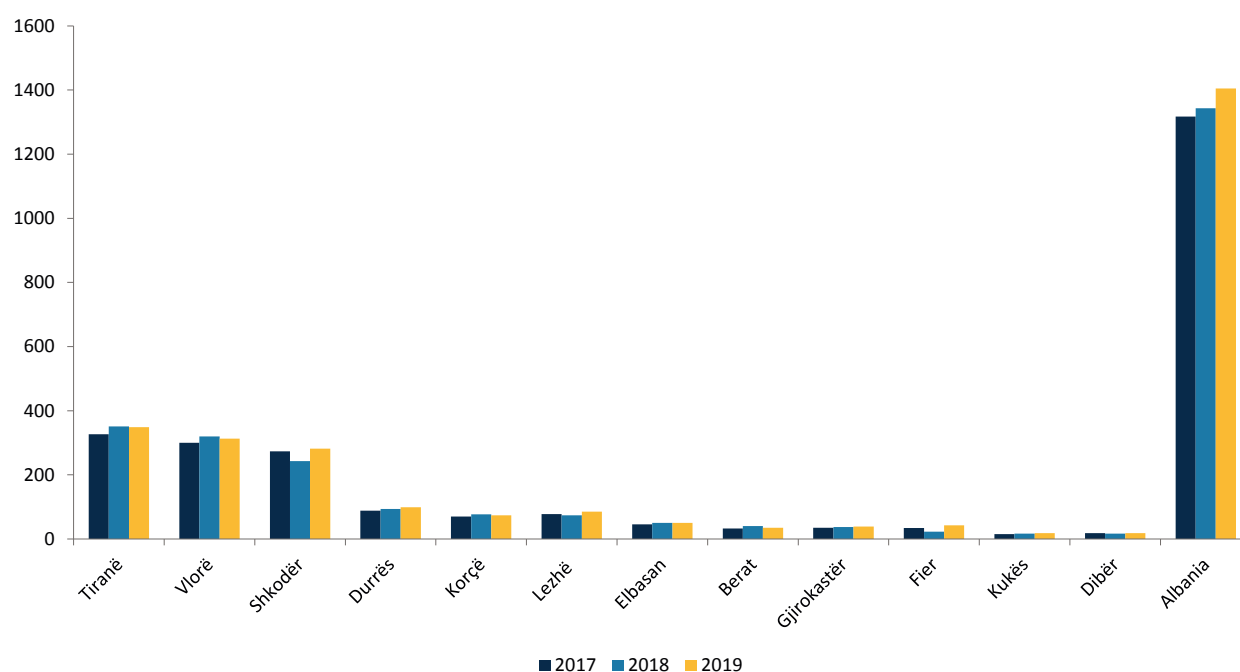


## Tourism in Enterprises

In the 2017-2019 period, foreign citizens' arrivals in the country were around 17.5 million. Arrivals of foreign citizens in 2019 have increased by 25.2 % compared with 2017.

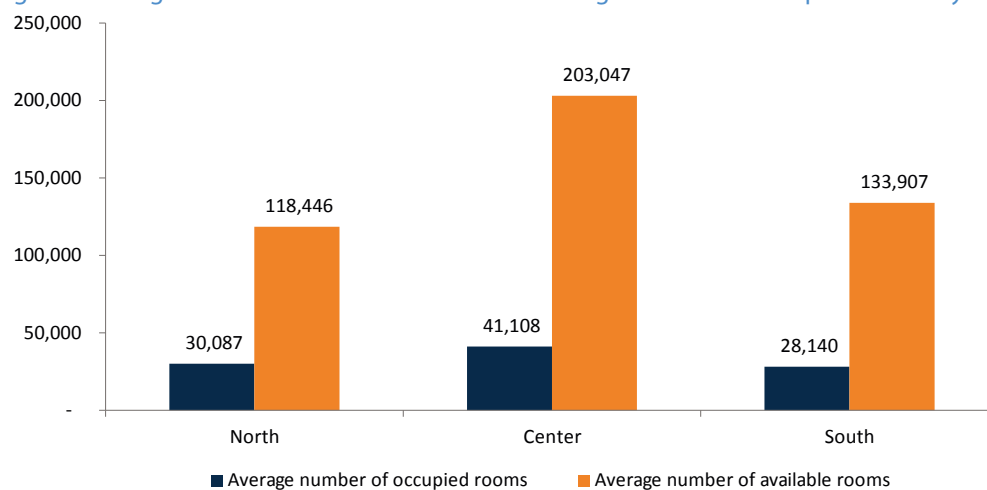
In the 2017-2019 period, on average, 1355 accommodation establishments conducted their activity throughout the country. The number of accommodation structures increased by 6.7 % in 2019 compared with 2017. Referring to the same period, the prefecture with the highest increase is Fier, by 26.5 %.

Fig 13.1 Number of accommodation establishments (hotels, motels, camps, guesthouses, mountain shelters, and other structures for short-term stays) by prefecture, 2017 – 2019



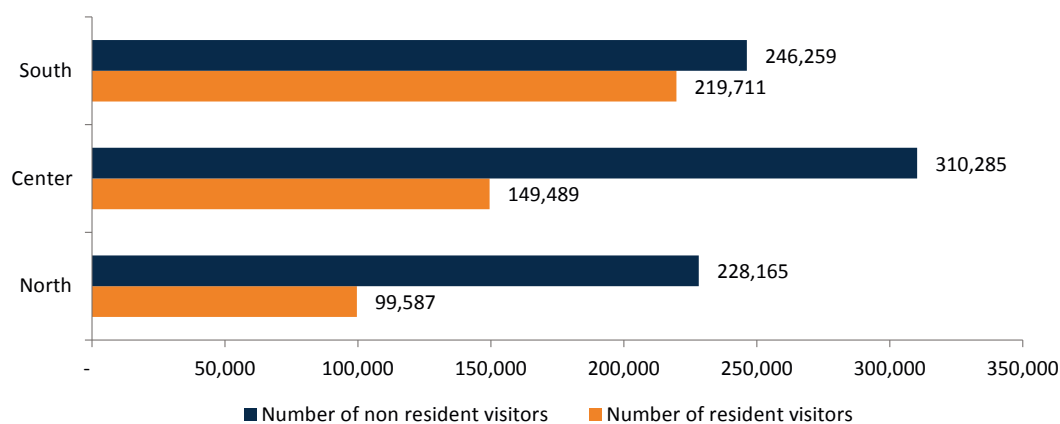
Source: Statistical business register, INSTAT

Fig 13.2 Average number of available rooms and average number of occupied rooms by NUTS 2 region, 2019



Source: Accommodation Establishment Survey, INSTAT

Fig 13.3 Number of resident and non-resident visitors by NUTS 2 region, 2019



Source: Accommodation Structure Survey, INSTAT

The average number of available bed places for visitors during 2019, is highest in the Center region with approximately 428,713 beds. Occupancy rate of bed places in 2019 is highest in the South region by 28.3 %, followed by North and Center regions.

Arrivals of non-residents occupy approximately 66.1 % of the average number of nights spent during 2019. Center region has the highest weight by 71.2 %.

### Data sources

Tourism statistics data are provided by survey and administrative sources:

- The Accommodation Structures Survey conducted by INSTAT collects monthly data on the capacity and occupancy indicators of accommodation establishments throughout Albania.
- Movement of citizens in Albania administrative data are provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (State Police)
- Statistical business register, INSTAT

## Definitions

*A bedroom:* in an accommodation establishment or dwelling is the unit formed by one room or groups of rooms which are rented by tourists as a whole (and constituting an indivisible rental)

*Bed place:* 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

*Arrival:* A person who stays at least one night in the hotel, children included.

*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 for less than 12 consecutive months

*A night spent* (or overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation.

*The occupancy rate of bed places = :* measures the percentage of occupied bed places for "Hotels and similar accommodation".

*Statistical regions* at level 1, 2 and 3 are defined according to the NUTS II territorial division, which is a unified classification and is used as a basis for the collection and processing of European Regional Statistics. The information below includes which prefectures are in the North, Center and South region.

*North Region:* Dibër; Durrës; Kukës; Lezhë; Shkodër

*Center Region:* Elbasan; Tiranë

*South Region:* Berat; Fier; Gjirokastër; Korçë; Vlorë

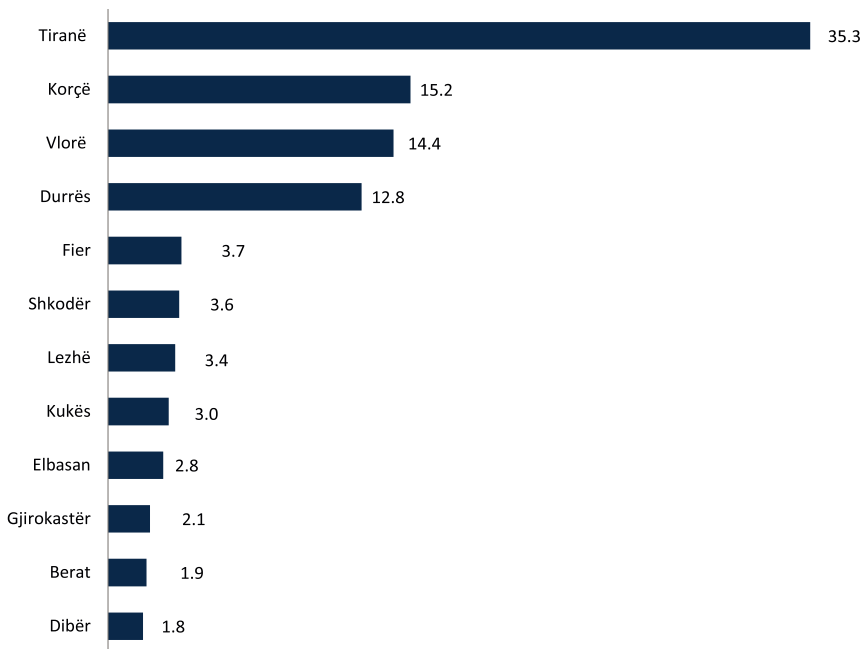
## Tourism of Households

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 2019, 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 4,317,025. Domestic trips for personal purposes in Albania are 95.9%, while business travel for 4.1% of domestic trips.

The most preferred destinations of domestic trips for personal or business purposes for 2019 are: Tiranë (35.3%), Korçë (15.2%), Vlorë (14.4%) and Durrës (12.8%).

Fig 13.4 Distribution of domestic trips by destination, 2019 (in %)



Source: Holiday and Trips Survey

Table.13.1 shows that in 2019, the highest percentage of domestic trips for “Holiday and leisure” purposes were recorded in Vlorë (34.1%), 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.

Tab 13.1 Distribution of domestic trips in Albania by purpose and destination, 2019

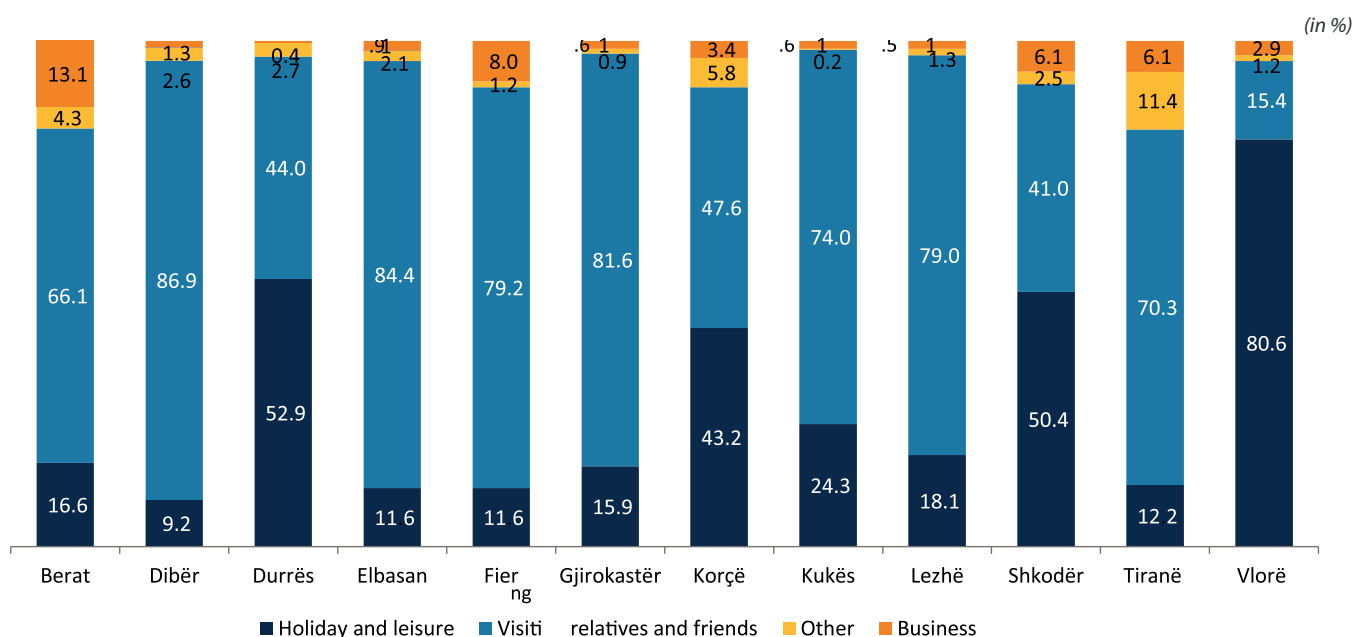
(in %)

Prefecture	Holiday and leisure	Visiting relatives and friends	Other	Business	Albania
Berat	0.9	2.3	1.4	6.1	1.9
Dibër	0.5	2.7	0.8	0.6	1.8
Durrës	19.9	10.0	5.9	1.4	12.8
Elbasan	0.9	4.2	1.0	1.3	2.8
Fier	1.3	5.2	0.7	7.2	3.7
Gjirokastër	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.8	2.1
Korçë	19.4	12.9	15.2	12.4	15.2
Kukës	2.2	4.0	0.1	1.2	3.0
Lezhë	1.8	4.8	0.8	1.3	3.4
Shkodër	5.3	2.6	1.5	5.3	3.6
Tiranë	12.7	44.3	69.4	52.5	35.3
Vlorë	34.1	4.0	2.9	9.9	14.4

Source: Holiday and Trips Survey

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”.

Fig13.5 Distribution of domestic trips by purpose and prefectures



Source: Holiday and Trips Survey

Analyzing the distribution of the trips made in Albania by quarters, it is noted that in the first, second and fourth quarter were recorded the highest percentage on trips that have as main destination the prefecture of Tiranë respectively 49.0%, 34.0% and 36.9%. While in the third quarter it is recorded as a preferred destination Vlorë prefecture with 33.3%.

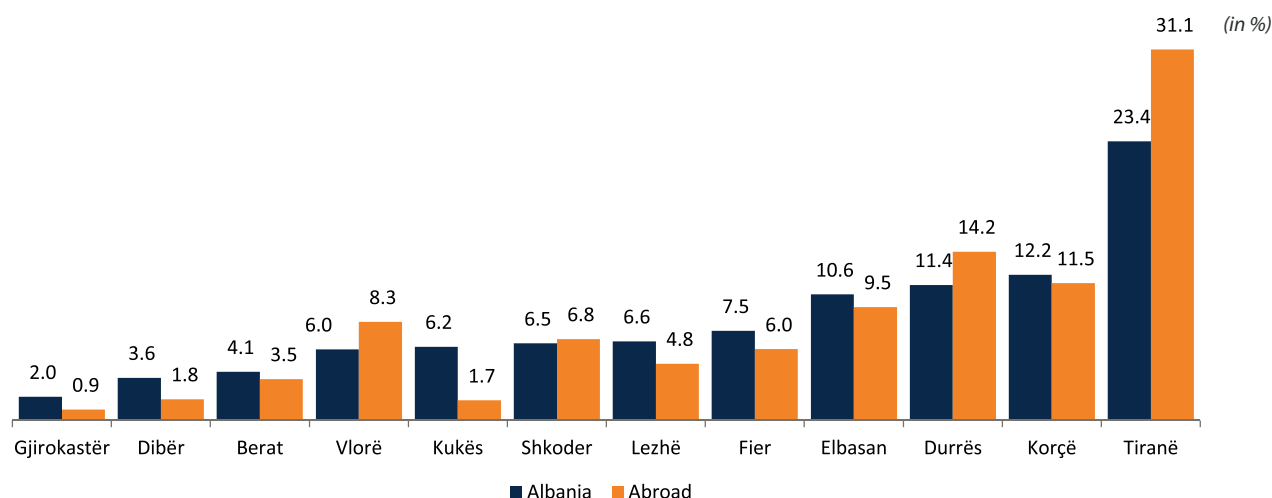
Tab 13.2 Distribution of domestic trips in Albania by quarter, 2019

(in %)

Prefecture	Quarter			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Berat	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.6
Dibër	3.1	1.6	0.9	1.4
Durrës	6.0	16.9	19.3	8.6
Elbasan	3.5	2.2	1.1	4.8
Fier	4.2	6.6	0.8	3.4
Gjirokastrë	3.0	0.4	0.8	4.7
Korçë	15.8	16.4	8.9	21.8
Kukës	2.7	3.0	1.7	5.4
Lezhë	1.7	4.6	4.3	3.0
Shkodër	1.8	3.9	6.5	1.7
Tiranë	49.0	34.0	20.9	36.9
Vlorë	7.6	8.1	33.3	5.7

About 25% of trips both in Albania and abroad have as departure country the prefecture of Tirana, of which 23.4% are trips made in Albania and 31.1% are trips made abroad.

Fig 13.6 Trips distribution in Albania and abroad by departure origin, 2019



Source: Holiday and Trips Survey

### Data sources

The data described in this material refer to the Survey on Tourism "Holiday and Trips" 2019, which is a statistical survey conducted in households (households) and targets all individuals residing in Albania over 15 years old in households. The survey collects data on trips with at least one overnight stay for holidays, business trips and other trips both in Albania and Abroad, as well as those within a day in Albania and Abroad divided into four quarters respectively: First Quarter (January- March), second quarter (April-June), third quarter (July-September), fourth quarter (October-December). The Survey on Tourism "Holiday and Trips" was conducted for the first time in 2017 throughout the whole year with a representative sample for whole Albania.

### Definitions:

**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 (e.g. holidays and visiting relatives/friends), the reason in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.



## TRANSPORT

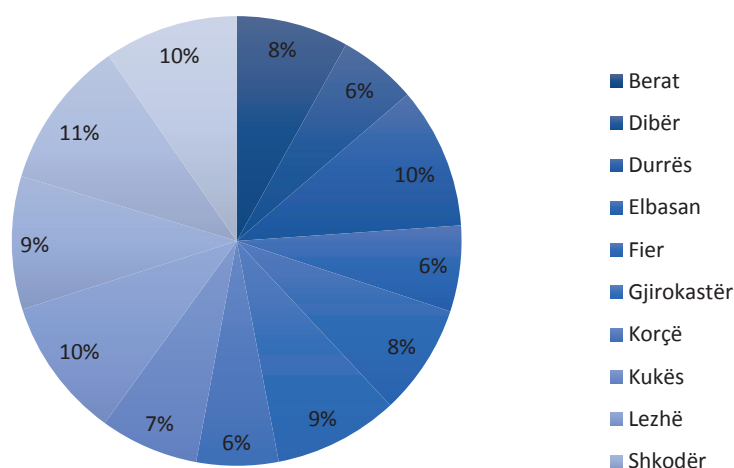


Transport statistics rely on data obtained from administrative sources and cover: maritime, air, rail, and road transport represented by the vehicle number per passenger as well as freights and road accidents. Regional transport statistics are intended to determine the passengers and freight flows both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

**Passenger Road Vehicles** have a geographical distribution throughout the country. During the 2015-2019 period, an increasing tendency has been noticed in the passenger road vehicle number per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure 14.1 shows the percentage of passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants for each prefecture in 2019.

Fig 14.1 Passenger road transport vehicles by prefecture per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019 (in %)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

During the 2015-2019 period, an increase of 23.9 % has been noticed in the passenger road vehicle number per 1,000 inhabitants, where prefecture of Dibër represents the highest increase in the country with 54.8 %, while prefecture of Gjirokastër represents the smallest increase with 3.1 %.

Table 14.1 presents the passenger road vehicles for 2015 and 2019 in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture.

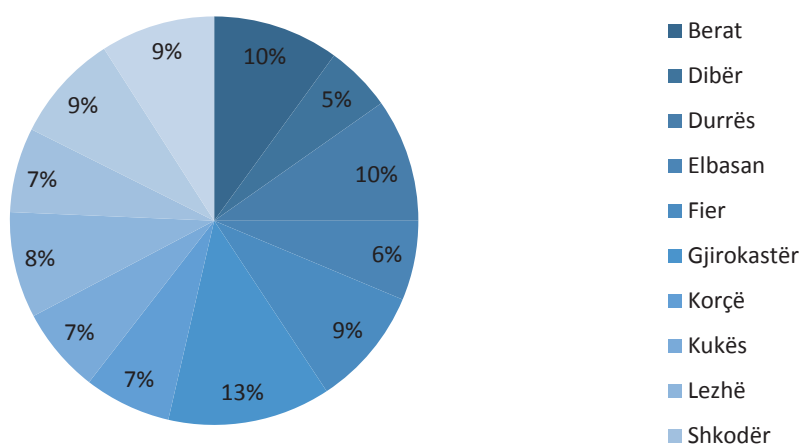
Tab 14.1 Passenger road vehicles by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants (in %)

Prefecture	Number of Passenger road vehicles			Road Passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		
	2015	2019	Change (%) 2015/2019	2015	2019	Change (%) 2015/2019
Berat	16,280	21,252	30.5	119	172	44.6
Dibër	10,074	14,078	39.7	77	120	54.8
Durrës	48,824	62,926	28.9	175	217	23.9
Elbasan	27,209	35,834	31.7	94	131	39.7
Fier	42,841	49,531	15.6	140	169	21.2
Gjirokastrë	12,713	11,512	-9.4	185	191	3.1
Korçë	21,351	25,825	21.0	98	125	28.2
Kukës	8,040	11,487	42.9	98	151	53.9
Lezhë	20,646	26,628	29.0	158	215	36.4
Shkodër	35,654	41,035	15.1	168	204	20.9
Tiranë	168,806	205,443	21.7	201	228	13.3
Vlorë	30,789	38,728	25.8	164	205	25.2
Albania	443,227	544,279	22.8	154	191	23.9

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

**Goods Road Vehicles** as well as passenger road vehicles have a geographical distribution in all 12 prefectures of the country. The prefecture of Tiranë makes up 32.5 % of the total goods road vehicle for 2019, or 30.0 goods road vehicle per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019. Figure 14.2 presents the road goods road vehicles by prefecture per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019.

Fig 14.2 Goods Road Vehicles by prefecture per 1,000 inhabitants in 2019 (in %)



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

Goods road vehicles number per 1,000 inhabitants in Albania from 2015 to 2019 has increased by 6.4 %, with the highest increase being in the prefecture of Dibër with 22.4 %, whereas the prefecture of Gjirokastrë presents the highest decrease compared with other prefectures with 13.5 %.

Table 14.2 presents goods road vehicles for 2015 and 2019 in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture.

Tab 14.2 Goods road vehicles by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants (in %)

Prefecture	Number of Goods Road Vehicles			Goods Road Vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		
	2015	2019	Change (%) 2015/2019	2015	2019	Change (%) 2015/2019
Berat	4,002	4,333	8.3	29	35	19.9
Dibër	1,957	2,163	10.5	15	18	22.4
Durrës	8,184	9,936	21.4	29	34	16.7
Elbasan	5,662	6,034	6.6	20	22	13.1
Fier	9,897	9,655	-2.4	32	33	2.3
Gjirokastrë	3,594	2,730	-24.0	52	45	-13.5
Korçë	4,888	4,980	1.9	22	24	8.0
Kukës	1,752	1,812	3.4	21	24	11.4
Lezhë	4,012	3,652	-9.0	31	29	-3.8
Shkodër	4,821	4,736	-1.8	23	24	3.2
Tiranë	23,817	27,029	13.5	28	30	5.7
Vlorë	6,253	6,016	-3.8	33	32	-4.2
Albania	78,839	83,076	5.4	27	29	6.4

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, INSTAT calculations

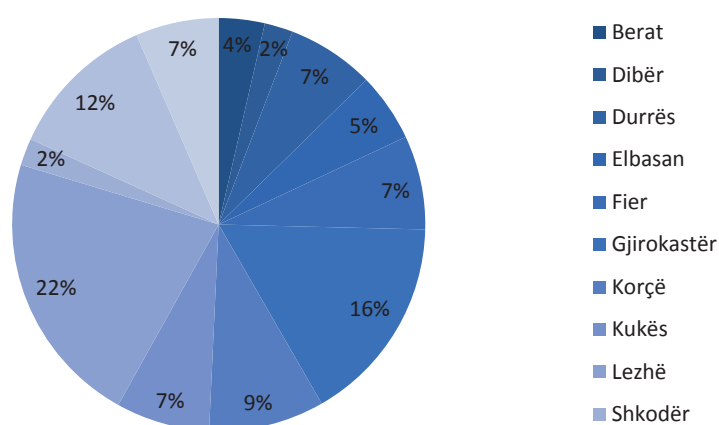
## Road accidents

The possibilities for road accidents to happen can be attributed to several factors, such as: the number of kilometers traversed, road infrastructure layout and quality, climatic and geographical conditions, and population density. Drivers' behavior can be a cause of accidents, such as driving inexperience, lack of concentration, exceeding the speed limit, disregarding traffic rules, and consuming alcoholic beverages. In 2019, the road accident number at national level has declined compared with the previous years considered in the analysis.

Referring to the absolute road accident number throughout 2015-2019, prefecture of Tiranë marks the highest road accident number, followed by the prefecture of Durrës and prefecture of Lezhë, while prefectures of Dibër and Kukës have the lowest number of accidents.

Figure 14.3 shows the accident number by prefecture per 10,000 inhabitants for 2019.

Fig 14.3 Accident number of by prefecture per 10,000 inhabitants, 2019



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

In the 2015-2019 period the casualty number per 10,000 inhabitants exhibits a downward trend. In 2019, there were approximately 7 casualties per 10,000 inhabitants. The highest casualty value per 10,000 inhabitants was 20 casualties in the prefecture of Lezhë, while the lowest value is recorded in Dibër and Shkodër prefectures with 2 casualty per 10,000 inhabitants in 2019.

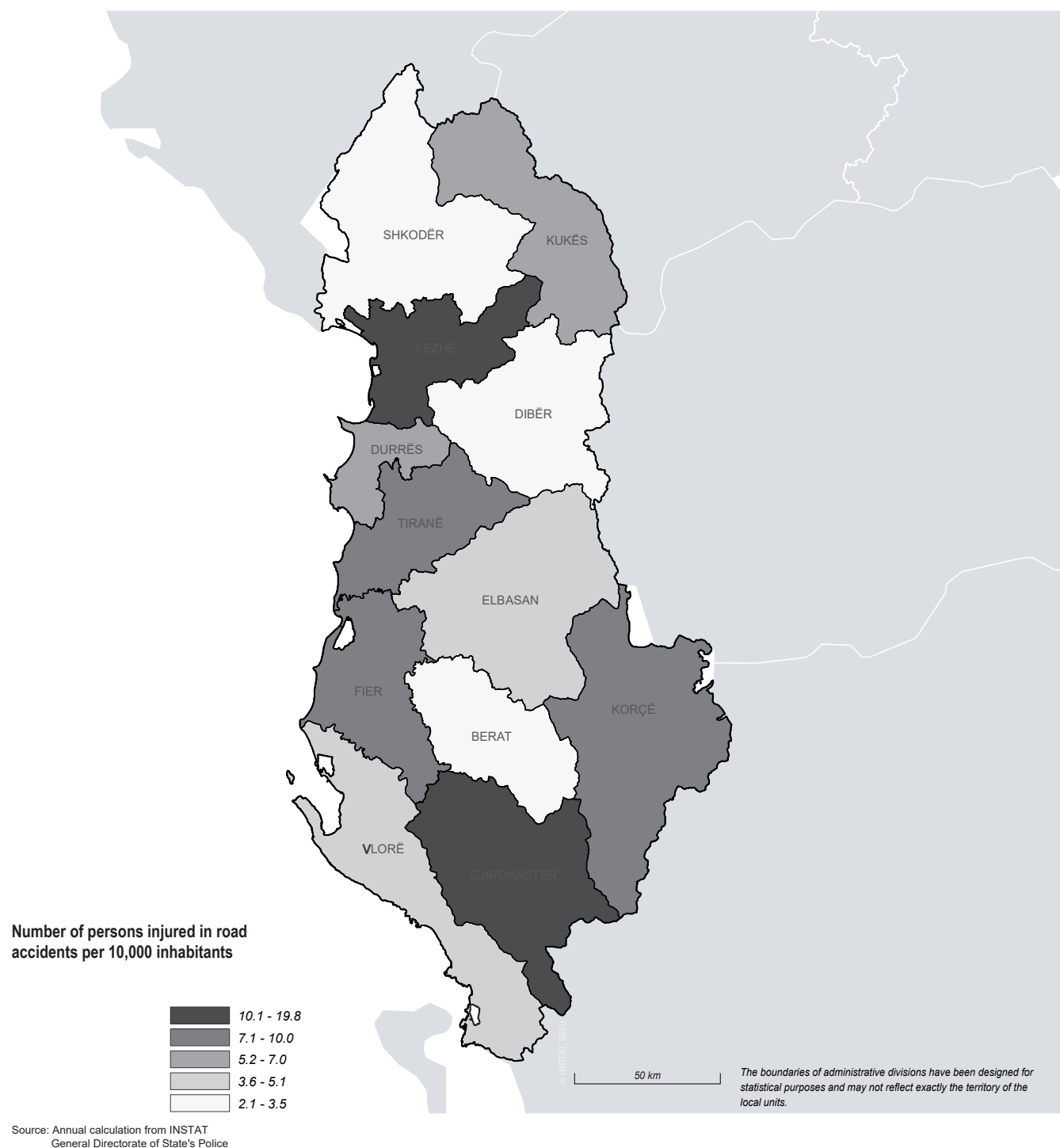
Table 14.3 presents the injury number by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants for 2015 and 2019.

Tab 14.3 Injury number by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants, 2019

Prefecture	Number of Injuries			Number of Injuries per 10,000 inhabitants		
	2015	2019	Change (%) 2015/2019	2015	2019	Change (%) 2015/2019
Albania	2,692	2044	-24.1	9	7	-23.4
Berat	72	31	-56.9	5	3	-52.3
Dibër	49	25	-49.0	4	2	-43.5
Durrës	332	177	-46.7	12	6	-48.8
Elbasan	188	115	-38.8	7	4	-35.1
Fier	255	207	-18.8	8	7	-14.9
Gjirokastrë	42	103	145.2	6	17	179.3
Korçë	177	149	-15.8	8	7	-10.7
Kukës	70	51	-27.1	9	7	-21.5
Lezhë	261	245	-6.1	20	20	-0.8
Shkodër	198	49	-75.3	9	2	-74.0
Tiranë	914	802	-12.3	11	9	-18.3
Vlorë	134	90	-32.8	7	5	-33.2
Albania	2,692	2044	-24.1	9	7	-23.4

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

Map 14.1 Persons injured in road accidents per 10,000 inhabitants, 2019



### Data sources

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:* 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.

# ENVIRONMENT



## Introduction

The analysis of the environmental situation involves all complex elements with global impact and related factors, including the economic and social development, pressure on the environmental conditions etc. Environmental analysis becomes accessible and interpretable by having physically measurable indicators at hand that are clearly related to the environmental situation and the impact of relevant factors. The clear understanding of the environmental situation at a given moment is based on the synthesis of statistical indicators, among which, emissions into air and water, waste, land and ecosystems, forests, and other land use structures constitute the key elements.

Statistical indicators for the environment aim to make environmental information available to the public and inform institutions and individuals about the achievement of goals to improve the environmental situation. The focus of the Regional Yearbook 2020 is on household waste statistics because other environmental data are not available for regions at this point in time.

Waste statistics are a key tool for environmental policy that helps to measure the waste dimension of the circular economy and to monitor the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. INSTAT develops and produces urban waste statistics since 2013.

## Urban waste statistics

In 2019, the total amount of urban waste generated by private households in Albania was approximately 1.2 million tons. The prefecture that generated the largest amount of urban waste was Tirana with 32.3 %, followed by Fier with 14.2 %, while Kukës was the prefecture with the lowest amount of generated urban waste at only 2.6 %.

Managed waste on country level in 2019 represented 90.4 % of the total generated waste. The prefecture with the highest level of managed waste was Tirana with 98.1 %, followed by Fier with 94.9 %, and Durrës with 91.8 % of the total generated waste.

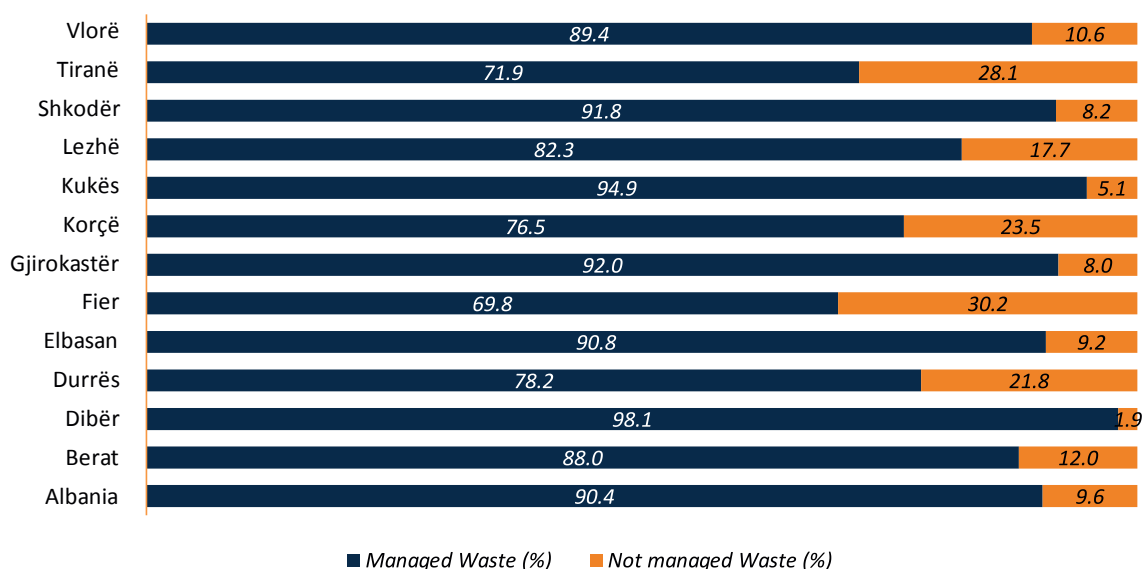
On the other hand, the prefecture with the highest level of non-managed waste was Kukës with 30.2 %, followed by Dibër with 28.1 %, and Gjirokastër with 23.5 % of the total generated waste.

Tab 15.1 Total generated waste and managed waste by prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Total generated waste (tons)	Managed waste (%)	Non-managed waste (%)
Berat	44,958	89.4	10.6
Dibër	35,310	71.9	28.1
Durrës	119,731	91.8	8.2
Elbasan	105,935	82.3	17.7
Fier	170,622	94.9	5.1
Gjirokastër	44,995	76.5	23.5
Korçë	53,506	92.0	8.0
Kukës	31,387	69.8	30.2
Lezhë	38,645	90.8	9.2
Shkodër	74,561	78.2	21.8
Tiranë	387,912	98.1	1.9
Vlorë	94,028	88.0	12.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,201,589</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Fig 15.1 Waste management by prefecture, 2019



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

In 2019, the quantity of urban waste managed per capita in Albania was 380.7 kg. The prefecture with the highest quantity of managed waste per capita was Gjirokastrë with 569.6 kg, followed by Fier with 554.0 kg, and Vlorë with 437.8 kg. On the other hand, the prefecture with the lowest quantity of managed waste per capita was Lezhë with 283.0 kg, followed by Korçë with 238.6 kg, and Dibër with 216.3 kg

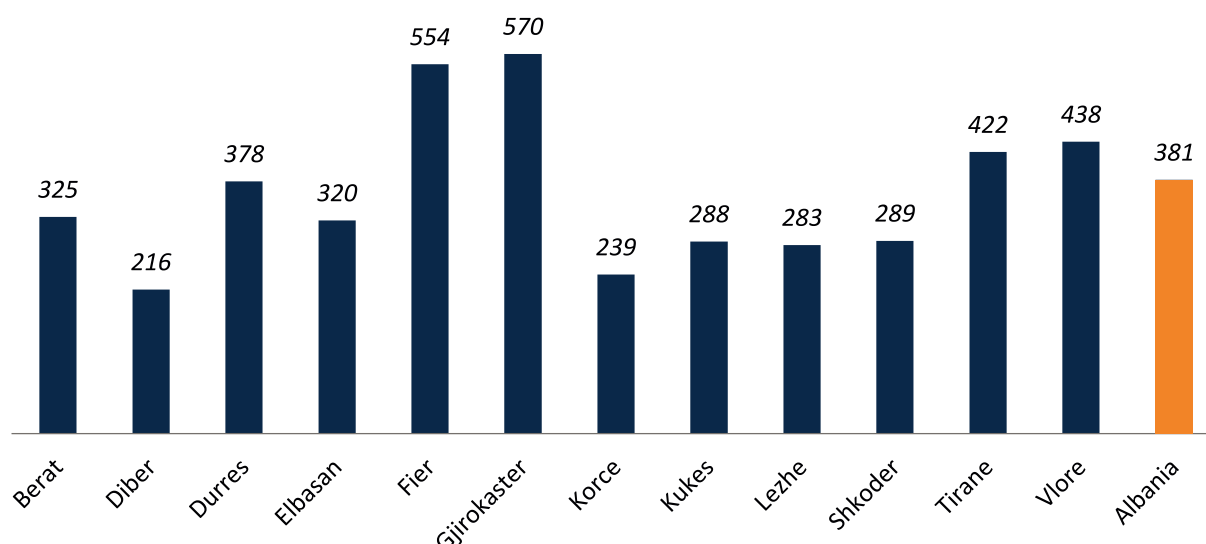
Tab 15.2 Total managed waste and managed waste per capita by prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Total managed waste (%)	Managed waste per capita (kg)
Berat	3.7	325.1
Dibër	2.3	216.3
Durrës	10.1	378.4
Elbasan	8.0	319.8
Fier	14.9	554.0
Gjirokastrë	3.2	569.6
Korçë	4.5	238.6
Kukës	2.0	288.2
Lezhë	3.2	283.0
Shkodër	5.4	289.3
Tiranë	35.0	422.4
Vlorë	7.6	437.8
<b>Albania</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>380.7</b>

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey



Fig 15.2 Managed waste per capita (in kg) by prefecture, 2019



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Managed waste is treated mainly by depositing waste in landfills and other storage places approved by the relevant local government bodies. In 2019, the structure of waste treatment was as follows: 78.0 % deposited in landfills, 18.7 % recycled, 2.3 % freely disposed, 0.9 % combusted in incinerators (with energy recollection), and 0.2 % combusted for elimination.

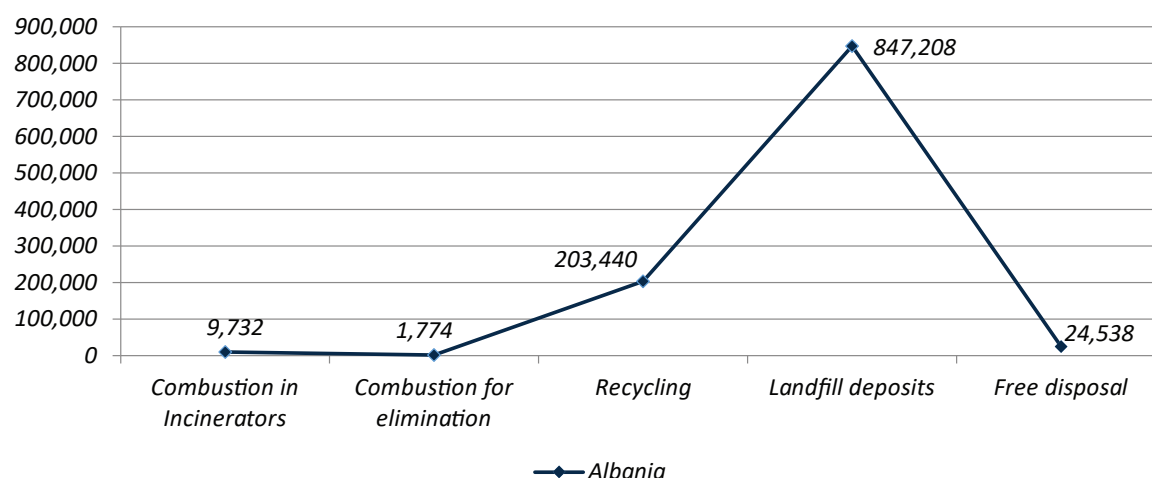
The prefecture with the largest share of recycled waste was Tiranë with 37.7 %, followed by Durrës with 15.2 %, and Fier with 10.5 % of the total recycled waste. Elbasan was the only prefecture with a certain amount of combusted waste in an incinerator. However, it was also the prefecture with the largest amount of freely disposed waste by far.

Tab 15.3 Waste treatment (in tons) by type and prefecture, 2019

Prefecture	Combustion in incinerators	Combustion for elimination	Recycling	Landfill deposits	Free disposal
Berat	0	0	765	38,099	1,311
Dibër	0	0	375	24,608	413
Durrës	0	50	31,009	78,839	0
Elbasan	9,732	9	16,234	42,896	18,284
Fier	0	1,460	21,374	137,210	1,890
Gjirokastër	0	60	10,358	23,671	310
Korçë	0	0	11,880	37,306	58
Kukës	0	155	2,746	18,337	671
Lezhë	0	15	8,598	25,155	1,307
Shkodër	0	0	9,251	48,855	175
Tiranë	0	0	75,429	305,009	0
Vlorë	0	25	15,421	67,223	120
<b>Albania</b>	<b>9,732</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>203,440</b>	<b>847,208</b>	<b>24,538</b>

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Fig 15.3 Waste treatment by type (in tons), Albania, 2019



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Household Waste Survey

### Data sources

Urban waste statistics provide annual data on waste produced by households and waste disposal. The classifications, definitions and standard statistical indicators are defined by Albanian requirements and the European legislation, pursuant to the relevant regulations.

The data for 2019 were collected by INSTAT directly from municipalities. In 2020, INSTAT applied for the first time the innovative method of “online questionnaires” for all municipalities. This new method was a step forward to produce and disaggregate relevant environmental indicators, not only on the national level but also on the regional and municipal level.

### Definitions

**Urban waste:** Any substance or object that the household owners want to deposit or are required to discard. The holders remove these physical materials from themselves, thus losing any concrete interest despite the value that substances or objects may carry at the time of abandonment. Urban waste is distinct from waste produced by economic activities.

**Total generated waste:** Total urban waste generated by households and household members resident in a community (municipality). The total urban waste is composed of the total managed waste and the total non-managed waste.

**Total managed waste:** Generated household waste that is managed by the public waste management services. It is a subset of the total generated waste and depends on the extent of coverage of the resident households by the public waste management services.

**Total non-managed urban waste:** Waste managed by the resident households themselves due to waste treatment not being provided by the public services.

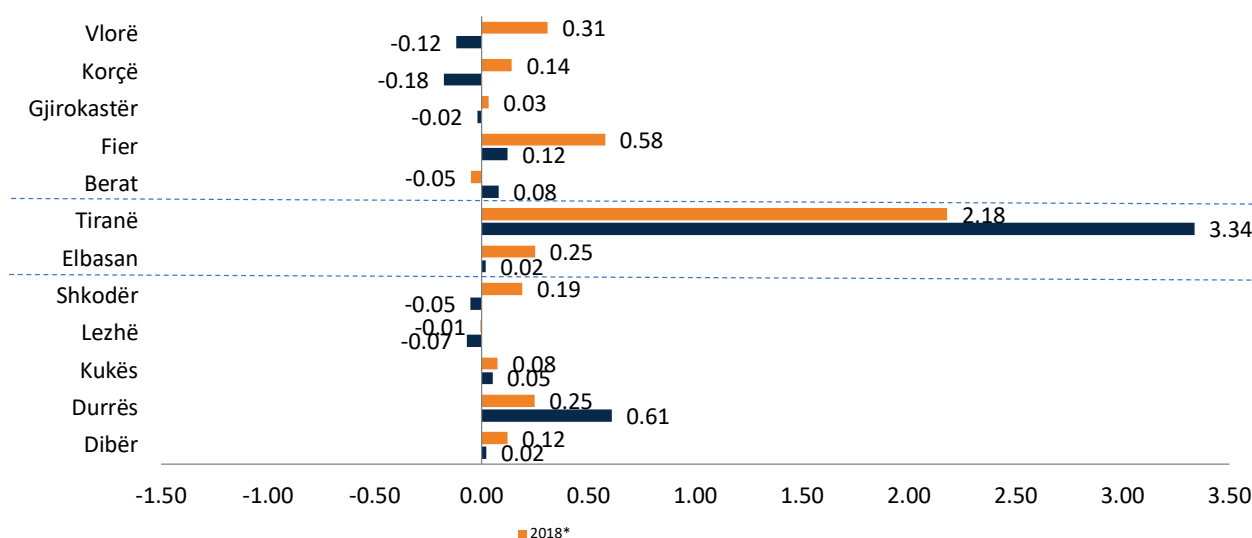
**Waste management:** All activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, including monitoring and regulation of the waste management process.

**Waste treatment:** Main methods of treatment of waste during waste management. They can involve storage, recycling, transformation, or elimination of waste.

## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



Fig 16.1 Contribution to economic growth rate by prefecture, (2017-2018\*)



\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

In 2018, according to NUTS 1 level (Republic of Albania), the GDP at current prices was ALL 1,635.7 Billion and has increased by 4.07 %, compared with 2017.

According to statistical regions on NUTS 3 level (prefectures), the highest GDP value was in the prefecture of Tiranë, with approximately ALL 696.8 Billion or 42.60 % of the total GDP. Compared with 2017, GDP at current prices in nominal terms for this prefecture has increased by 7.04 %. The lowest GDP value was in the prefecture of Kukës with ALL 27.9 Billion or 1.70 % of total GDP. Compared with 2017, GDP at current prices in nominal terms for this prefecture has increased by 5.23 %.

In 2018, the GDP real growth rate has increased by 4.07 % compared with 2017, and the contribution to the GDP growth rate by prefecture was as presented in Figure 16.1. The prefecture of Tiranë has made the largest contribution to the real growth rate for 2018, with + 2.18 pp, followed by the prefecture of Fier with a contribution of + 0.58 pp to the real growth rate, and the prefecture of Vlorë with + 0.31 pp. The prefecture of Berat accounted for the lowest contribution to the real growth rate with - 0.05 pp, followed by the prefecture of Lezhë with - 0.01 pp.

### Real GDP growth rate

The Gross Domestic Product of the Republic of Albania increased in 2018, in comparison with 2017, by 4.07 % at current prices. The highest growth rate by prefecture was recorded in the prefecture of Vlorë where the GDP in real terms increased by 5.52 %. It was followed by the prefecture of Fier, where GDP in real terms increased by 5.40 %, and by the prefecture of Tiranë where GDP in real terms increased by 5.19 %.

In 2018, among the regions, the prefecture of Berat showed a decrease in the total economy, where GDP in real terms decreased by 1.30 %. It was followed by the prefecture Lezhë, where GDP in real terms decreased by 0.17 %. In 2018, the GDP in real terms showed variations in growth levels by prefecture. In specific prefectures, the growth rate depends on each prefecture's individual contribution to the total GDP, the economy branches' structure, etc.

Tab 16.1 Main GDP economic indicators by prefecture, 2017 and 2018

Prefecture	GDP Current price		GDP Constant price		Contribution to Real Growth Rate		Real GDP Growth Rate		GDP nominal growth rate at current prices		GDP Structure	
	mill. ALL		mill. ALL		%		%		%		%	
	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*
Berat	58,833	58,470	58,145	58,066	0.08	-0.05	2.07	-1.30	3.28	-0.62	3.79	3.57
Dibër	49,260	51,643	49,273	51,121	0.02	0.12	0.68	3.78	0.65	4.84	3.18	3.16
Durrës	156,857	163,178	153,573	160,706	0.61	0.25	6.20	2.45	8.47	4.03	10.12	9.98
Elbasan	105,598	110,137	104,381	109,480	0.02	0.25	0.27	3.68	1.44	4.30	6.81	6.73
Fier	165,990	177,652	165,278	174,950	0.12	0.58	1.10	5.40	1.53	7.03	10.70	10.86
Gjirokastrë	34,491	35,172	34,181	34,995	-0.02	0.03	-0.84	1.46	0.06	1.97	2.22	2.15
Korçë	84,713	87,579	83,815	86,910	-0.18	0.14	-3.02	2.59	-1.99	3.38	5.46	5.35
Kukës	26,474	27,860	26,227	27,648	0.05	0.08	2.95	4.43	3.92	5.23	1.71	1.70
Lezhë	50,557	50,833	50,152	50,473	-0.07	-0.01	-2.02	-0.17	-1.22	0.55	3.26	3.11
Shkodër	79,997	83,694	79,191	82,965	-0.05	0.19	-0.95	3.71	0.06	4.62	5.16	5.12
Tiranë	651,015	696,828	638,783	684,807	3.34	2.18	8.33	5.19	10.40	7.04	41.98	42.60
Vlorë	86,859	92,669	85,467	91,655	-0.12	0.31	-2.00	5.52	-0.40	6.69	5.60	5.67
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,550,645</b>	<b>1,635,715</b>	<b>1,528,466</b>	<b>1,613,777</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

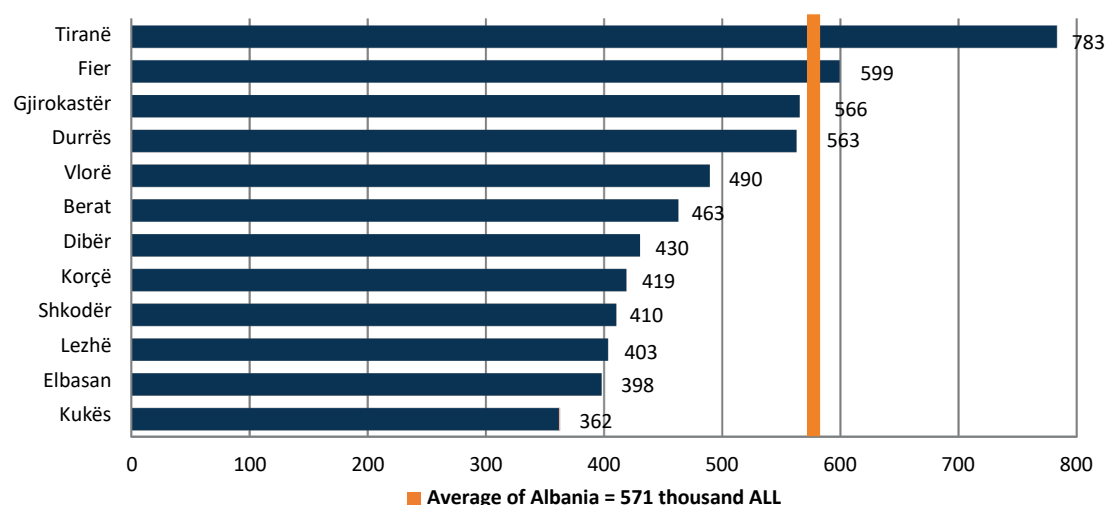
## GDP per capita

In 2018, the GDP per capita for the Republic of Albania was around ALL 571 Thousand. Compared with 2017, the GDP per capita in nominal terms has increased by 5.75 %.

In 2018, the highest GDP level per capita was in the prefecture of Tiranë with approximately ALL 783 Thousand or 37.27 % above the national average. An increase of 5.06 % was recorded as compared with 2017. The prefecture following it is Fier with around ALL 599 Thousand or 5.01 % above the national average, with a recorded increase of 8.43 % compared with 2017.

The GDP per capita in other prefectures was below the national average, the lowest being the prefecture of Kukës with approximately ALL 362 Thousand or 36.59 % below the national average. Further, the lowest GDP level per capita was in the prefecture of Elbasan, with around ALL 398 Thousand or 30.27 % below the national average.

Fig 16.2 GDP per capita by prefecture compared with the national average, 2018\*



\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Tab 16.2 Main GDP indicators per capita by prefecture, 2017 and 2018

Prefecture	GDP Current price		Population		GDP per capita		GDP nominal growth rate per capita at current prices		GDP structure per capita to the national average	
	mill. ALL		inhabitants		thousand ALL		%		%	
	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*	2017	2018*
Berat	58,833	58,470	129,687	126,294	454	463	6.47	2.05	84.07	81.13
Dibër	49,260	51,643	123,279	119,963	400	430	3.95	7.74	74.04	75.44
Durrës	156,857	163,178	287,226	289,877	546	563	6.69	3.08	101.20	98.64
Elbasan	105,598	110,137	281,185	276,765	376	398	3.07	5.96	69.59	69.73
Fier	165,990	177,652	300,326	296,446	553	599	2.71	8.43	102.42	105.01
Gjirokastrë	34,491	35,172	64,446	62,188	535	566	4.00	5.68	99.18	99.11
Korçë	84,713	87,579	212,250	209,034	399	419	- 0.31	4.97	73.96	73.42
Kukës	26,474	27,860	78,477	76,994	337	362	6.50	7.26	62.51	63.41
Lezhë	50,557	50,833	127,910	125,998	395	403	0.11	2.07	73.24	70.70
Shkodër	79,997	83,694	206,459	203,945	387	410	1.31	5.91	71.80	71.91
Tiranë	651,015	696,828	873,179	889,578	746	783	7.81	5.06	138.16	137.27
Vlorë	86,859	92,669	189,039	189,297	459	490	- 0.73	6.54	85.14	85.79
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,550,645</b>	<b>1 635,715</b>	<b>2,873,458</b>	<b>2,866,376</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

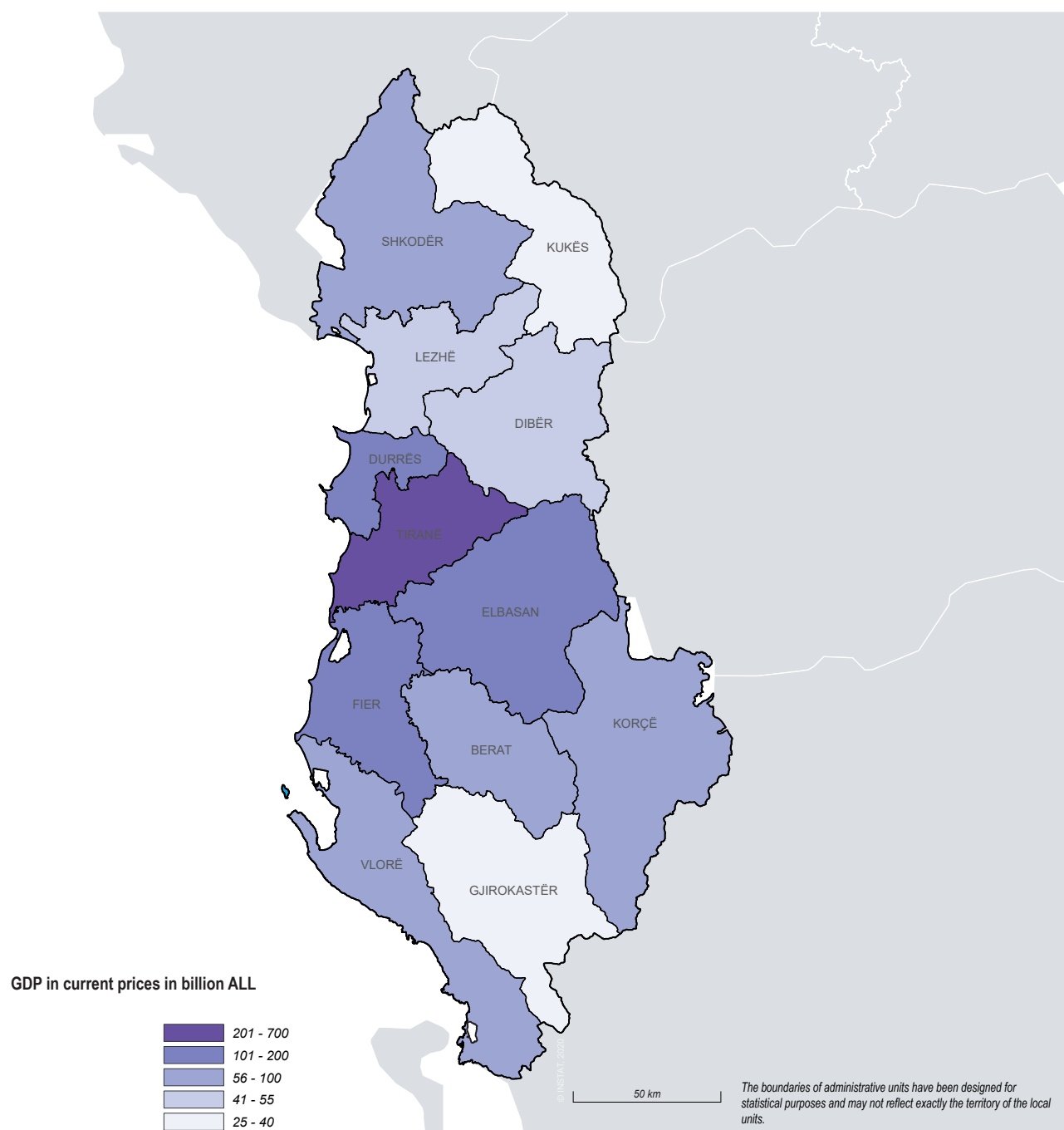
Tab 16.3 Gross Domestic Product Real Growth rate by prefecture, 2014-2018 (in %)

Prefecture	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Berat	3.12	2.02	5.45	2.07	- 1.30
Dibër	1.20	10.01	5.67	0.68	3.78
Durrës	0.07	7.42	3.33	6.20	2.45
Elbasan	- 0.48	- 4.64	4.43	0.27	3.68
Fier	5.24	- 5.67	- 2.12	1.10	5.40
Gjirokastrë	1.01	- 6.80	1.16	- 0.84	1.46
Korçë	- 0.44	- 0.22	6.35	- 3.02	2.59
Kukës	- 14.51	- 6.73	- 2.10	2.95	4.43
Lezhë	9.39	0.80	7.82	- 2.02	- 0.17
Shkodër	- 4.72	1.62	3.09	- 0.95	3.71
Tiranë	3.27	6.74	3.05	8.33	5.19
Vlorë	0.60	- 1.81	9.56	- 2.00	5.52
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.07</b>

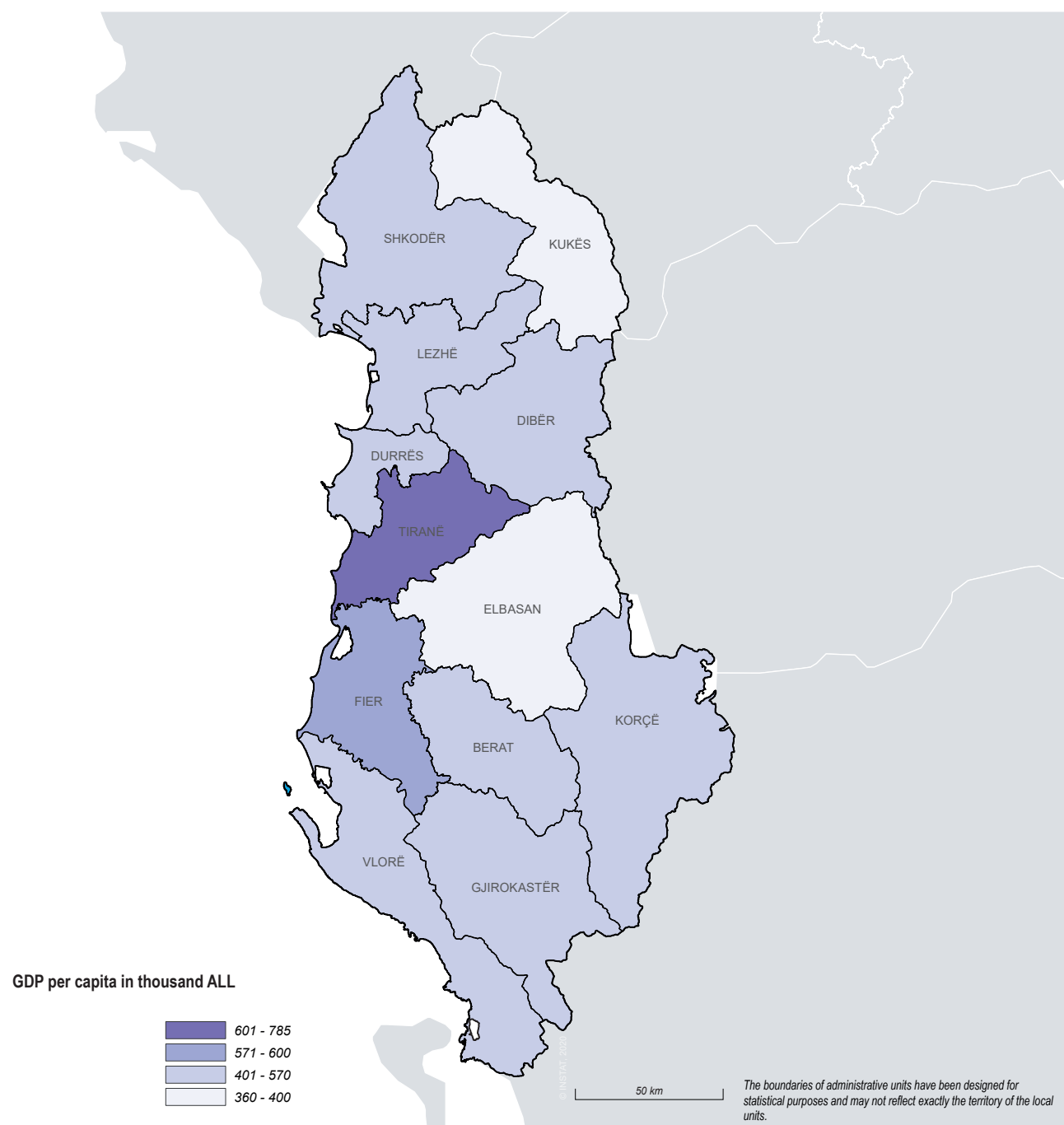
\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Map 16.1 GDP at current prices by prefecture, 2018



Map 16.2 GDP per capita by prefecture, 2018



Source: Annual calculation of INSTAT

Tab 16.4 Gross Domestic Product in current prices by prefecture, 2014-2018 (in mill. ALL)

Prefecture	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Berat	52,676	54,691	56,964	58,833	58,470
Dibër	44,031	46,850	48,940	49,260	51,643
Durrës	129,149	140,260	144,605	156,857	163,178
Elbasan	103,357	100,200	104,100	105,598	110,137
Fier	188,760	169,437	163,484	165,990	177,652
Gjirokastrë	36,269	34,309	34,469	34,491	35,172
Korçë	80,261	80,826	86,429	84,713	87,579
Kukës	27,176	26,008	25,475	26,474	27,860
Lezhë	46,666	47,513	51,183	50,557	50,833
Shkodër	73,573	77,364	79,953	79,997	83,694
Tiranë	531,419	575,735	589,670	651,015	696,828
Vlorë	81,970	81,112	87,207	86,859	92,669
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,395,305</b>	<b>1,434,307</b>	<b>1,472,479</b>	<b>1,550,645</b>	<b>1,635,715</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Tab 16.5 Gross Domestic Product per capita by prefecture, 2014-2018 (in ALL)

Prefecture	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Berat	376,955	399,488	426,089	453,658	462,964
Dibër	331,824	360,234	384,393	399,580	430,495
Durrës	466,203	502,551	511,849	546,111	562,920
Elbasan	352,992	346,549	364,351	375,548	397,945
Fier	608,646	552,703	538,116	552,699	599,273
Gjirokastrë	513,997	498,763	514,626	535,193	565,579
Korçë	362,168	369,389	400,373	399,122	418,972
Kukës	325,978	317,715	316,750	337,354	361,842
Lezhë	351,432	362,572	394,816	395,256	403,447
Shkodër	342,497	365,513	382,464	387,474	410,378
Tiranë	643,998	686,571	691,556	745,570	783,324
Vlorë	435,137	430,954	462,850	459,480	489,543
<b>Albania</b>	<b>482,956</b>	<b>497,903</b>	<b>511,972</b>	<b>539,644</b>	<b>570,656</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts



Tab 16.6 Gross Domestic Product per capita, AL=100 (in %)

Prefecture	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Berat	78.05	80.23	83.22	84.07	81.13
Dibër	68.71	72.35	75.08	74.04	75.44
Durrës	96.53	100.93	99.98	101.20	98.64
Elbasan	73.09	69.60	71.17	69.59	69.73
Fier	126.03	111.01	105.11	102.42	105.01
Gjirokastrë	106.43	100.17	100.52	99.18	99.11
Korçë	74.99	74.19	78.20	73.96	73.42
Kukës	67.50	63.81	61.87	62.51	63.41
Lezhë	72.77	72.82	77.12	73.24	70.70
Shkodër	70.92	73.41	74.70	71.80	71.91
Tiranë	133.35	137.89	135.08	138.16	137.27
Vlorë	90.10	86.55	90.41	85.14	85.79
<b>Albania</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Tab 16.7 Gross Value Added Structure by economy branch and by prefecture, 2018\* (Branch = 100 %)

Prefecture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail 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; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	GVA at basic prices
Berat	8.1	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	4.3	1.9	0.6	3.2	2.2	3.6
Dibër	6.1	5.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.8	3.3	1.2	3.2
Durrës	7.2	13.5	10.4	13.1	5.1	10.1	13.8	9.0	6.6	6.5	10.0
Elbasan	12.5	7.8	3.6	4.9	3.3	5.6	5.5	1.6	6.8	3.5	6.7
Fier	22.7	13.5	7.4	7.5	3.9	7.6	7.0	3.9	6.2	3.7	10.9
Gjirokastrë	2.9	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.7	3.1	1.6	0.7	2.9	1.3	2.2
Korçë	10.2	3.5	4.2	4.2	2.3	6.7	4.4	1.3	5.5	4.5	5.4
Kukës	2.9	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.8	1.7
Lezhë	4.7	1.9	3.6	2.7	1.5	4.9	3.1	1.1	3.3	2.6	3.1
Shkodër	7.5	6.1	3.6	3.9	2.5	4.5	5.1	2.4	5.7	3.9	5.1
Tiranë	7.8	36.3	55.7	51.5	72.5	42.5	47.7	75.7	48.3	65.4	42.6
Vlorë	7.3	4.9	5.7	5.5	3.0	6.9	7.4	2.5	5.7	4.4	5.7
<b>Albania</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT Regional Accounts

Tab 16.8 Gross Value Added Structure by economy branch and by prefecture, 2018\* (Prefecture = 100 %)

Prefecture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail 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; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	GVA at basic prices
Berat	47.7	12.0	6.2	11.3	1.5	3.1	3.3	1.2	11.7	1.9	100.0
Dibër	40.8	25.8	3.7	7.0	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.8	13.7	1.2	100.0
Durrës	15.2	19.0	10.8	24.6	1.7	2.6	8.7	6.7	8.7	2.0	100.0
Elbasan	39.1	16.2	5.5	13.7	1.6	2.2	5.1	1.8	13.3	1.6	100.0
Fier	44.2	17.5	7.0	13.0	1.2	1.8	4.0	2.6	7.6	1.1	100.0
Gjirokastrë	28.7	9.6	7.4	21.3	2.5	3.8	4.7	2.4	17.6	1.9	100.0
Korçë	40.2	9.2	8.1	14.8	1.4	3.3	5.1	1.8	13.5	2.6	100.0
Kukës	35.6	17.5	5.5	10.4	2.3	2.7	3.7	1.7	19.1	1.4	100.0
Lezhë	31.6	8.8	11.9	16.5	1.6	4.1	6.3	2.6	14.1	2.6	100.0
Shkodër	31.0	16.8	7.3	14.2	1.6	2.3	6.3	3.5	14.8	2.4	100.0
Tiranë	3.9	12.0	13.4	22.7	5.6	2.6	7.0	13.2	14.9	4.8	100.0
Vlorë	27.3	12.2	10.4	18.1	1.7	3.2	8.2	3.3	13.2	2.4	100.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Estimates for 2018 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Table 16.7 shows the Gross Value Added structure by economy branch and by prefecture (Branch = 100 %), for 2018. The regional ratio presented above expresses the greatest impact region within a specific economy branch on the total GVA.

The largest contributing region to the total GVA is the prefecture of Tiranë with 42.6 % of the total GVA, followed by Fier prefecture with 10.9 % of the total GVA.

For 2018, the lowest contributing region was the prefecture of Kukës with 1.7 % of the total GVA, followed by the prefecture of Lezhë with 2.2 % of the total GVA.

Table 16.8 shows the Gross Value Added structure by economy branch and by prefecture (Prefecture = 100 %), for 2018. The regional ratio presented in table 16.8 shows the most important industries regarding the total GVA in a specific region.

In 2018 the highest contribution was made by the industry Section A1 - Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing with 21.1 % of the total GVA, followed by industry Section A4 - Wholesale, Retail Trade, and Transportation by 18.8 % of the total GVA.

The lowest contribution for 2018 was made by the industry Section A6 - Financial and Insurance Activities with 2.6 % of the total GVA, followed by industry Section A10 - Arts, entertainment, and recreation by 3.1 % of the total GVA.

## Data sources

INSTAT estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by prefecture based on the production method 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 gross value added sum by economy branch, by adding taxes and deducting subsidies over products.

Information provided by various statistical and administrative data sources are used to estimate GDP based on the production method. The data used may be INSTAT's statistical product (several surveys) or other national institutions' product, including Ministries, the General Directorate of Taxation and Customs, the National Centre of Registration, the Bank of Albania, Albanian Financial Supervisory Authority, and other institutions.

## Concepts and classifications used

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

## Residence principle

The main principle for the GVA allocation in Regional 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 Regional Accounts' specific issues are linked to the units being used. In the Regional Accounts, using only the unit (enterprise) and its location is not enough but 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-regional units treatment

Many producer units have sites in more than one prefecture and are active in more than one industry. Activities of the multi-regional units should be classified correctly to local KAUs. The multi-regional and multi-industry unit treatment in Regional Accounts follows the same principle applied in the Annual National Accounts. The treatment starts by defining the possible primary, secondary and ancillary activities of the enterprise. The primary activity of a local KAU is the activity whose Value Added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit. A secondary activity is an activity carried out within a single local KAU in addition to the principal 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 Regional Accounts, the Gross Value Added is calculated at previous year prices. In calculating the Gross Domestic Production by prefecture, GVA is converted into market prices. This is made possible by tax collection and subsidies deduction by products. Taxes and subsidies are broken down by the GVA structure. In the calculation of regional indicators at previous year prices the annual deflators are used by economy branches.

## Ancillary activities approach

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

## Comparability over time

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

## PUBLIC FINANCES



The local government plays an important role not only in the local economic development, but also in the national one.

This chapter provides data on local finances and their use in a systematic and transparent way. Managing these finances efficiently aims to reduce the level of inequality between municipalities and increase the level of services provided.

The source of public finance data for the first tier of local government units (municipalities) is the Albanian Government Financial Information System (AGFIS), General Directorate of Treasury at the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MoFE). The volume of public finances of local government units is extremely small at the prefecture level compared with that at the municipality level, (see Tables 17.2 and 17.3).

### 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:

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

#### *Position of Tiranë municipality in the Republic of Albania*

Tiranë municipality is the largest municipality 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 of the government institutions as well as the headquarters of the most important companies are located there.
- Some of the main sectors of the economy are concentrated there, such as construction, trade, public administration, services (banks, insurance, as well as telecommunications), etc.
- The average salary level of employees is higher compared to other municipalities.
- Inflow of employees from other municipalities.

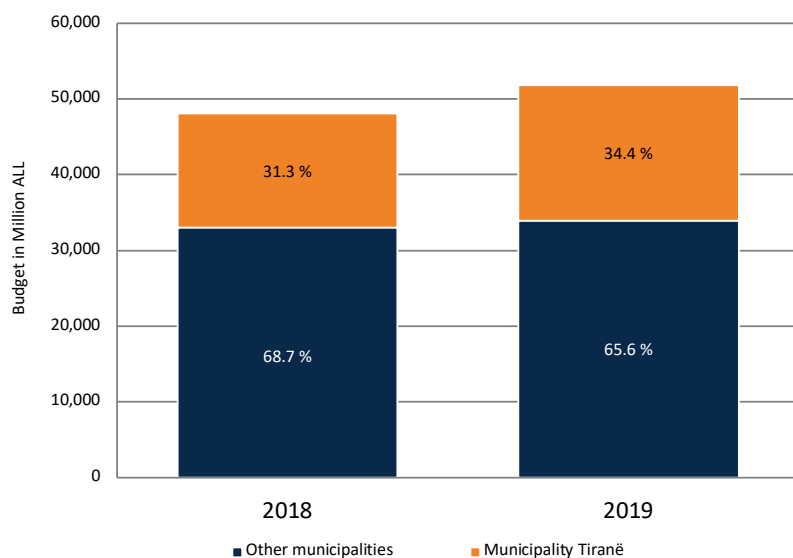
### The size of the budget by municipality

The overall available financial resources for most of the municipalities have increased in nominal terms in recent years. The size of the total budget of municipalities for 2019 has increased by 7.8 % in nominal terms compared to 2018. The distribution of the local budget among municipalities identifies clearly the differences in nominal terms between them, establishing the municipality of Tiranë as the entity with the highest budget compared to other municipalities (Fig 17.1).

In addition to the nominal increase in the average budget level, the range 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.

Fig 17.1 shows the total revenues collected from local government units divided into other municipalities (60 units) and the share of Tiranë municipality (1 unit) in relation to the total budget. The size of the budget of Tiranë municipality in relation to the total budget for 2018 was 31.3 % while for 2019 it reached 34.4 %.

Fig 17.1 Budget size of the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total budget of municipalities, 2018-2019

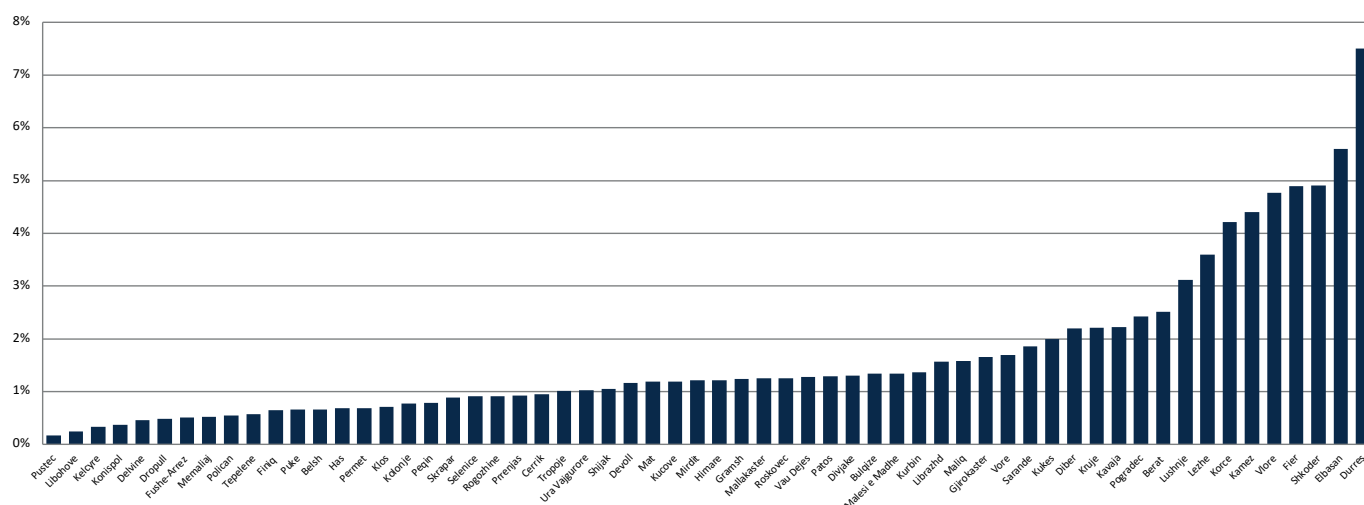


Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig 17.2 shows the budget of local government units (60 units) without the municipality of Tiranë, which is considered an outlier.

The five municipalities with the highest budget are Durrës, Elbasan, Shkodër, Fier, and Vlorë. Whereas, the five municipalities with the lowest budget are Pustec, Libohovë, Këlcyrë, Konispol, and Delvinë. The other municipalities range somewhere between these two extremes.

Fig 17.2 Budget size in percentage by municipality, 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy



### Local government expenditures

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

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

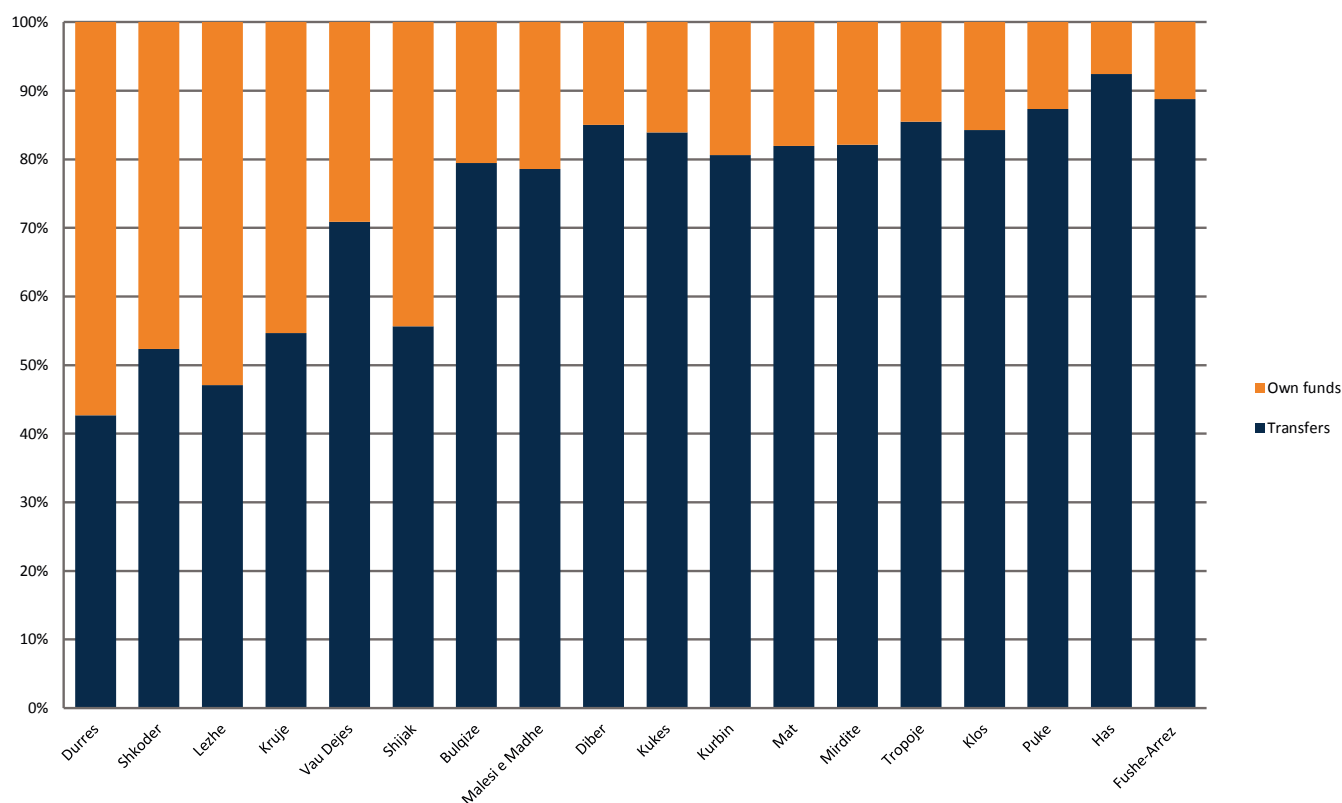
The category “expenditures covered with own funds” includes those sources over which municipalities have relative decision-making rights in terms of how they are used.

In the category “expenses covered with 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 comprise central government transfers, compared with 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 as a result of increased public sector wages, increased number of employees due to the transfer of new functions, etc.

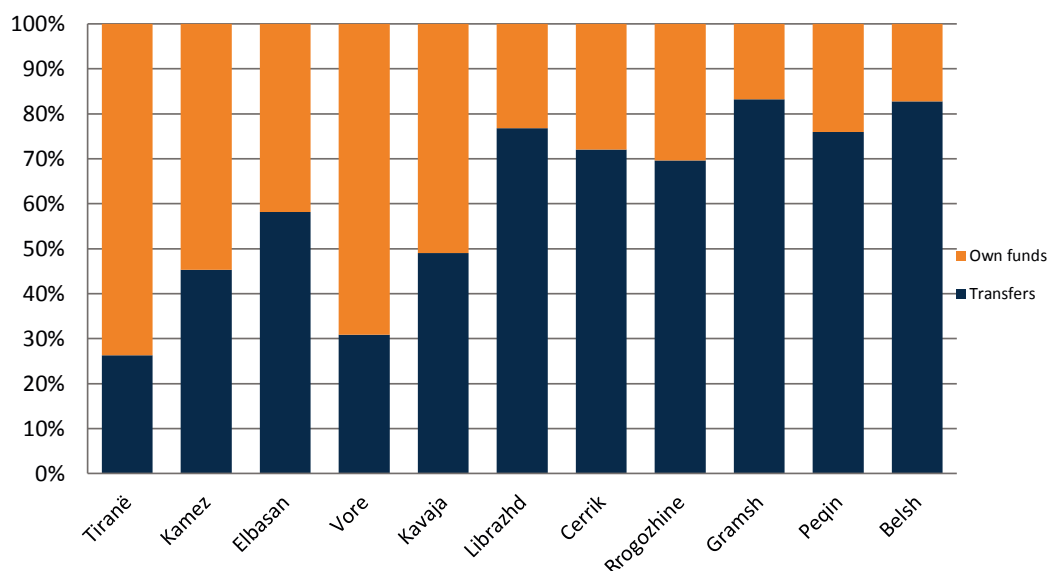
Fig 17.4 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region North, 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

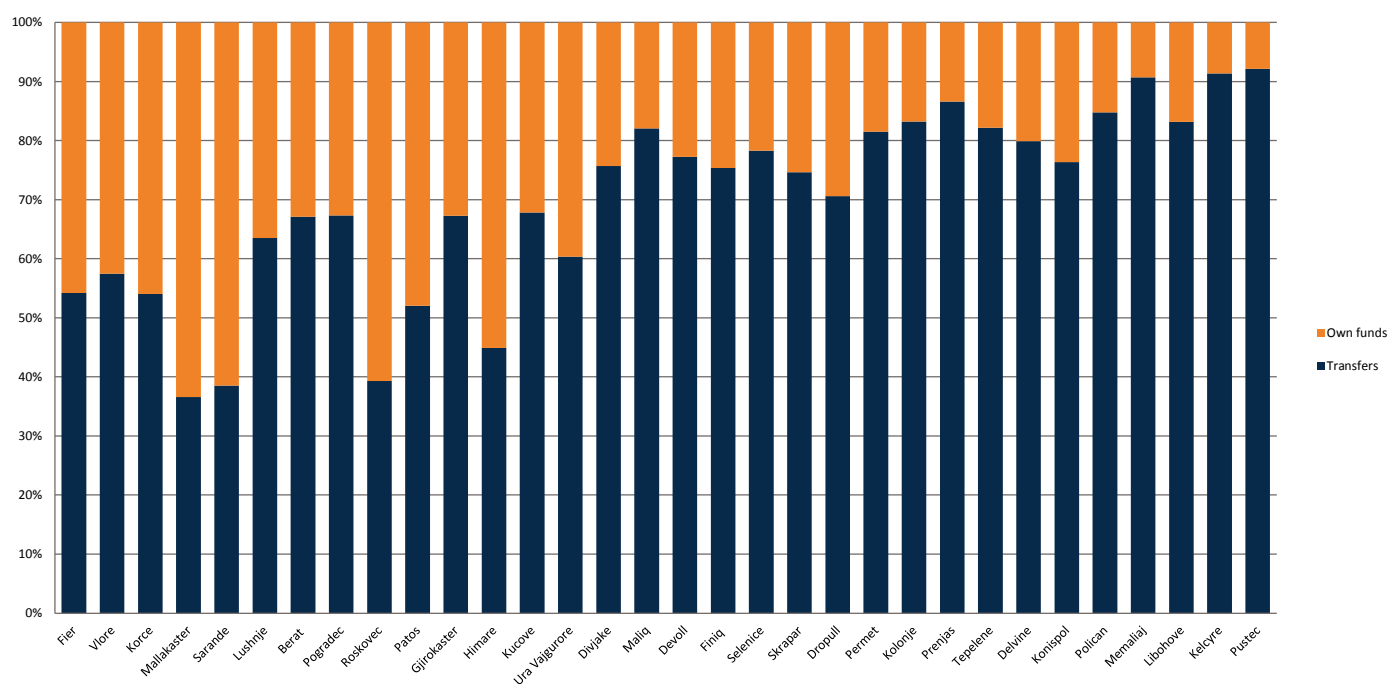


Fig 17.5 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region Center, 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig 17.6 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region South, 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

### Local government expenditures by function (COFOG)

The data on LG units' expenditures by government function (COFOG) at the 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 data for 2019, classified into 10 main categories, note that local government units spend the largest share of the expenditures, mainly for the categories of "Economic issues" with 24.0 %, "Housing and community amenities" with 21.7 %, "General public services" with 20.7 %, "Education" with 19.4 % and "Entertainment, culture, and religious affairs" with 4.5 % of total public expenditures of local government.

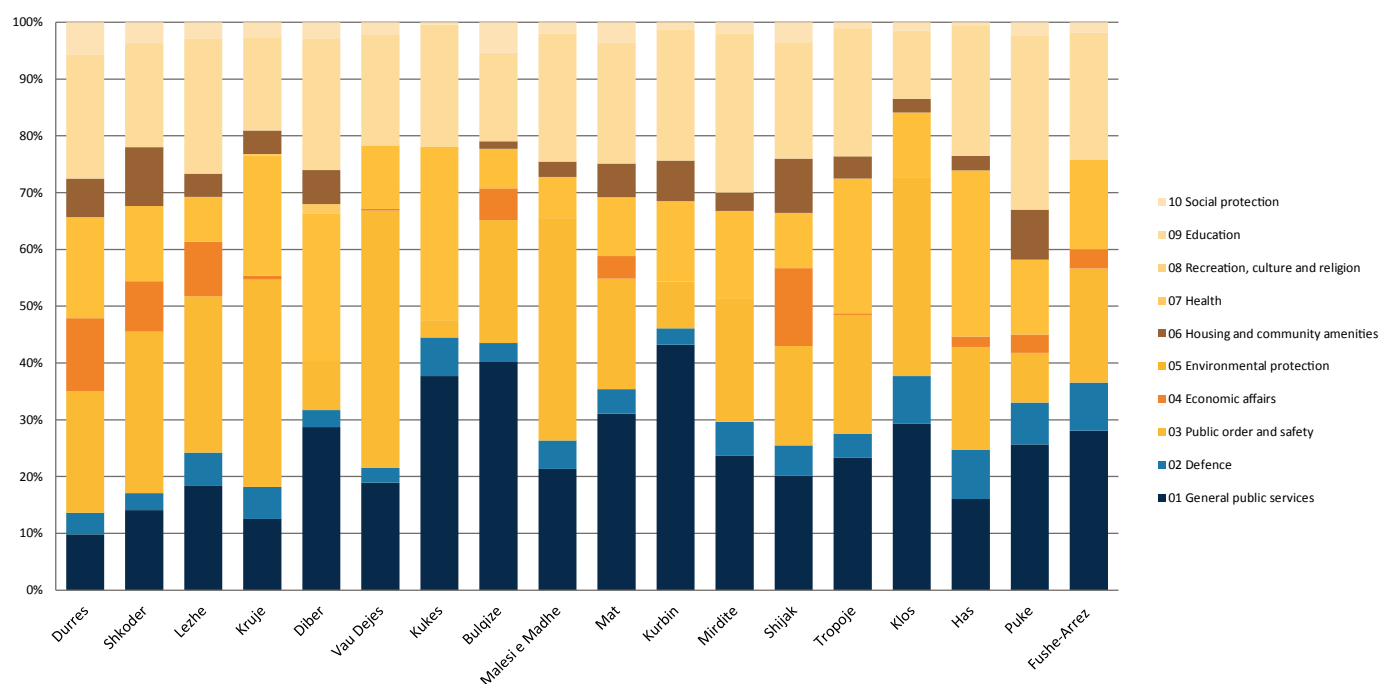
Table 17.1 Structure of local government expenditures by function

Local government expenditure by function (COFOG)	Year 2019
01 General public services	20.7 %
02 Defence	0 %
03 Public order and safety	2.6 %
04 Economic affairs	24.0 %
05 Environmental protection	3.4 %
06 Housing and community amenities	21.7 %
07 Health	0 %
08 Recreation, culture, and religious affairs	4.5 %
09 Education	19.4 %
10 Social protection	3.7 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

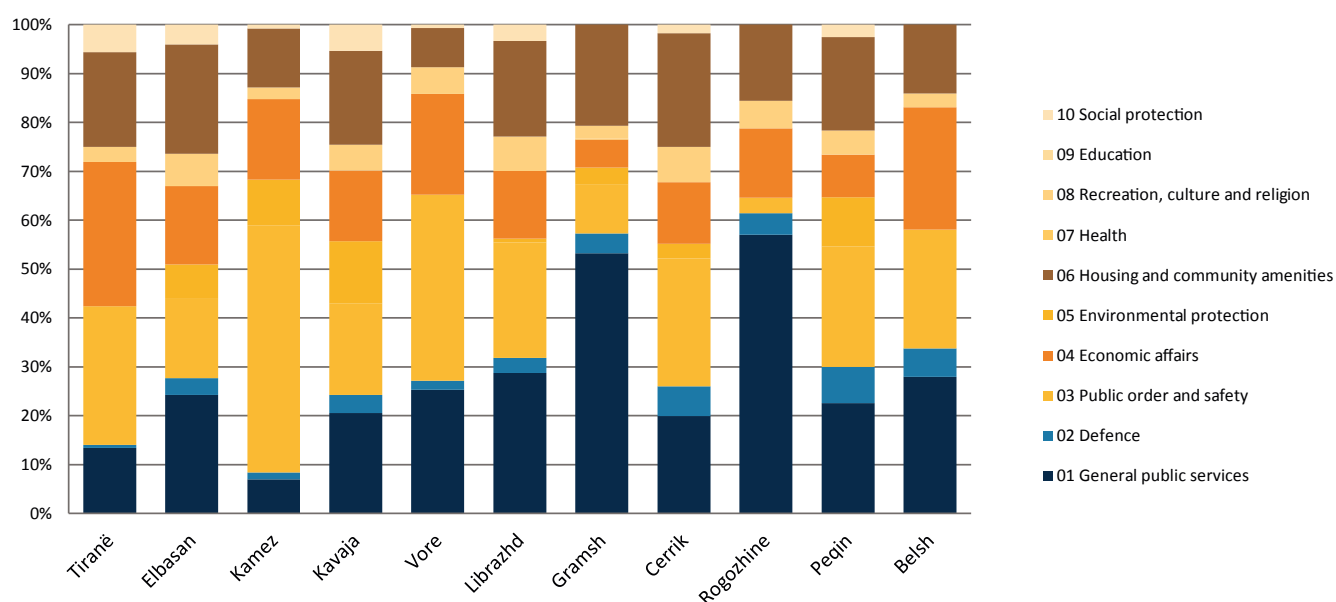
Expenditures by function for the categories: "Social protection", "Environmental protection", "Public order and safety", "Health", and "Protection" are expenditures made mainly by the central government and therefore the expenditures for these categories are either missing or comprise a very small part of total local government public expenditures.

Fig 17.7 Expenditures of local government units by function (COFOG), Statistical Region North, 2019



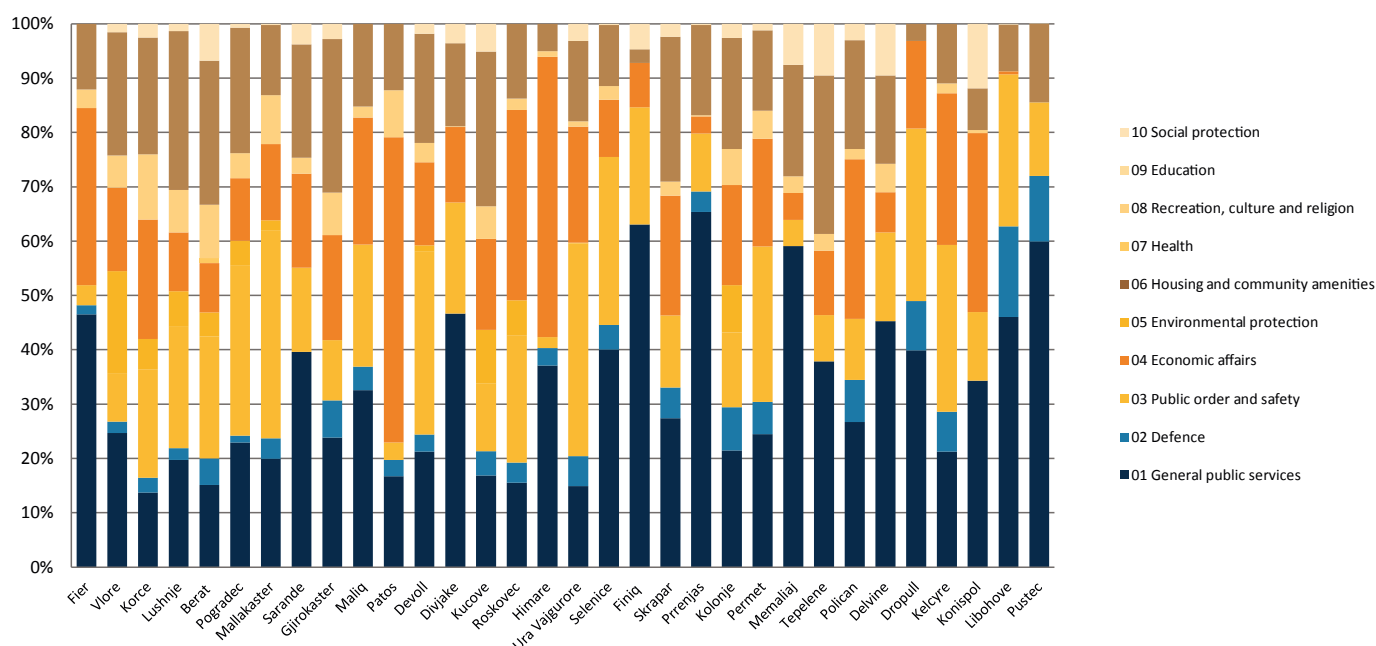
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig 17.8 Expenditures of local government units by function (COFOG), Statistical Region Center, 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig 17.9 Expenditures of local government units by function (COFOG), Statistical Region South, 2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Expenditures of local government units according to government functions for each municipality have different characteristics; however most of the expenditures include the following categories: “General public services”, “Economic issues”, “Housing and community amenities” and “Education”.

The rest of the expenditures, in terms of importance, go to the categories: “Entertainment, culture, and religious issues”, “Social protection”, “Environmental protection”.

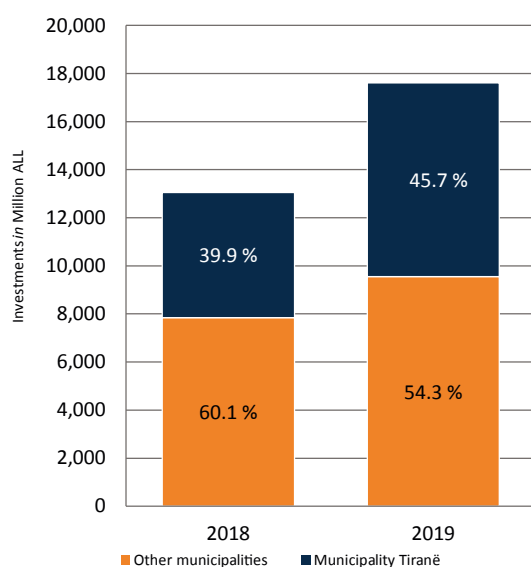
Expenditures for the “Protection” category do not exist at the local level because this is a completely central function.

### Local government investments

Public investment expenditures made by municipalities have increased during the recent years due to inter-governmental transfers for capital expenditure. Total public investment for local government units (merged) for 2019 has increased by 34.9 % in nominal terms compared to 2018. In 2019, for the first time, local government investments were approximately 1 % of the GDP.

Fig 17.6 shows the total revenues collected from local government units divided into other municipalities (60 units) and the share of the municipality of Tiranë (1 unit) in relation to total investments. Investments in the municipality of Tiranë in relation to the total investments of local government units for 2018 were 39.9 % while in 2019 they reached to 45.7 %.

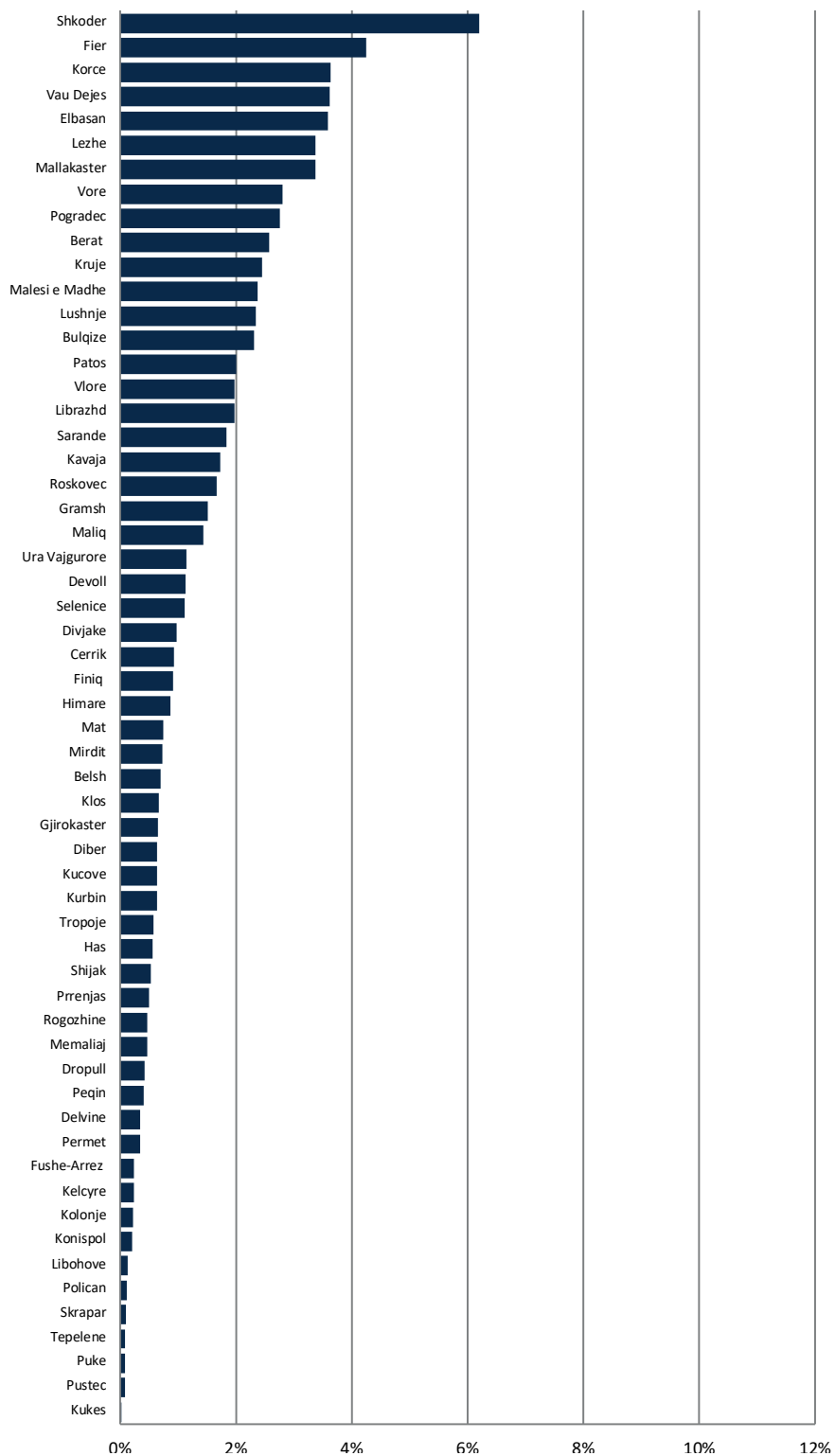
Fig 17.10 Investments in the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total investments of municipalities, 2018-2019



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig 17.10 shows the distribution of public investments by municipalities (60 units) where the municipality of Tiranë is not included, considering it as a special case, where the level of investments occupies 45.7 % of the total investments of local government units.

Fig 17.11 Local government investments by municipality, 2019 (in %)



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

The distribution of investments clearly highlights the differences between larger and smaller municipalities (area and population). The five municipalities with the highest budget for investments are the municipalities of Durrës, Kamëz, Shkodër, Fier, and Korçë. The five municipalities with the lowest investments are the municipalities of Kukës, Pustec, Pukë, Tepelenë, and Skrapar.

Table 17.2 Total revenues, expenditures and investments by municipality, 2019

Municipality	Total revenues	Total expenditures	Total investments
	Million ALL	Million ALL	Million ALL
Pustec	56	61	8
Libohovë	83	87	12
Këlcyrë	114	141	22
Konispol	126	139	19
Delvinë	157	164	33
Dropull	162	158	41
Fushë-Arrëz	173	170	23
Memaliaj	179	206	44
Polican	185	182	11
Tepelenë	196	199	9
Finiq	219	304	88
Pukë	223	220	8
Belsh	226	230	66
Has	233	263	54
Përmet	234	234	33
Klos	240	264	64
Kolonjë	262	252	21
Peqin	266	278	39
Skrapar	300	268	9
Selenicë	308	320	107
Rrogozhinë	311	309	45
Prrenjas	312	268	48
Cërrik	323	350	89
Tropojë	342	332	56
Ura Vajgurore	348	342	109
Shijak	358	347	50
Devoll	395	445	108
Mat	404	450	72
Kuçovë	405	424	60
Mirditë	411	407	70
Himarë	411	343	84
Gramsh	423	468	145
Mallakastër	424	694	322
Roskovec	425	416	159
Vau Dejës	434	647	346
Patos	437	476	192
Divjakë	444	441	93

Table 17.2 Total revenues, expenditures and investments by municipality, 2019 (continues)

Municipality	Total revenues	Total expenditures	Total investments
	Million ALL	Million ALL	Million ALL
Bulqizë	455	576	222
Malësi e Madhe	456	539	227
Kurbin	463	445	60
Librazhd	532	582	188
Maliq	537	590	138
Gjirokastër	562	592	62
Vorë	577	616	268
Sarandë	630	684	176
Kukës	677	612	2
Dibër	746	719	62
Krujë	752	754	234
Kavajë	755	802	165
Pogradec	824	825	264
Berat	853	904	245
Lushnjë	1 057	1 096	223
Lezhë	1 223	1 219	323
Korçë	1 431	1 521	348
Kamëz	1 495	1 637	996
Vlorë	1 619	1 686	189
Fier	1 661	1 734	406
Shkodër	1 668	1 978	593
Elbasan	1 902	1 853	344
Durrës	2 551	2 889	1 068
Tiranë	17 846	19 404	8 047
<b>Albania</b>	<b>51 823</b>	<b>55 550</b>	<b>17 607</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Table 17 Total revenues, expenditures and investments of prefectures, 2019

Prefecture	Total revenues	Total expenditures	Total investments
	Million ALL	Million ALL	Million ALL
Berat	31	29	0
Dibër	38	49	13
Durrës	63	69	37
Elbasan	79	85	27
Fier	38	29	0
Gjirokastër	34	45	16
Korçë	55	61	26
Kukës	33	41	6
Lezhë	36	34	0
Shkodër	52	80	55
Tiranë	85	119	87
Vlorë	52	37	11
<b>Albania</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>280</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy





