

2021

# REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

PREFECTURES AND MUNICIPALITIES





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# 2021



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC



## REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2021

Director of the Publication:

**PHD ELSA DHULI**

Prepared by INSTAT

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

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

### Regional Yearbook 2021

Regional indicators provide comparisons of the most important statistical indicators of the country at regional, prefecture and municipality level. Usually the regions are statistically comparable between them, but in reality it is difficult to compare a small region with a large region in terms of population.

The Regional Statistical Yearbook aims to provide a wide perception of statistics that have been collected in regional level by entities through statistical surveys or administrative sources. Through this publication, valuable statistical information is provided, which serves to compare economic, social, environmental, etc., indicators between regions.

In recent years, despite the challenges posed by the global Covid-19 pandemic, INSTAT has expanded the scope of statistics that are provided beyond those at the country or prefecture, covering with statistics another territorial typology, addressing the growing needs of policy makers within the context of regional development. These changes are based on the harmonization and integration of different typologies, defined in the Statistical Classification of Territorial Units, which allows the collection, compilation and dissemination of official Albanian statistics at different territorial levels, regional, prefecture and municipality.

The Regional Statistical Yearbook 2021 is a publication that consist of about 250 pages divided into 19 chapters, summarizing in a separate chapter the unified data for each prefecture and describing in other chapters statistical information prefecture or municipality level, according to the topics.

Statistical information is presented in this publication with different forms of communication, visualized in tables, graphics or maps, thus facilitating the reading and understanding of statistics by prefecture and municipalities. Also, this publication comes to you in electronic and paper formats, in Albanian and English.

This publication needs to be improved by enriching it with new indicators, the source of which may be the municipalities / prefecture themselves through the data they collect for their purposes or through administrative sources. Increasing the number of data at the municipal level will lead to an increase in statistical indicators at these levels, produced with quality and for frequent periods of time, by the Institute of Statistics.

The presented statistics have been prepared with special care by the specialized sectors of INSTAT and with the continuous support and advice of the experts of the Federal Statistical Office (ZFS), Switzerland, through the SALSTAT project "For Strong Albanian Local Statistics".

A special thanks is given to the SALSTAT project and ZFS for the continuous support they have given to this institution for the strengthening of local government in Albania through the development of statistics at the regional level (prefecture / municipality).

PhD. Elsa Dhuli  
Director General of INSTAT



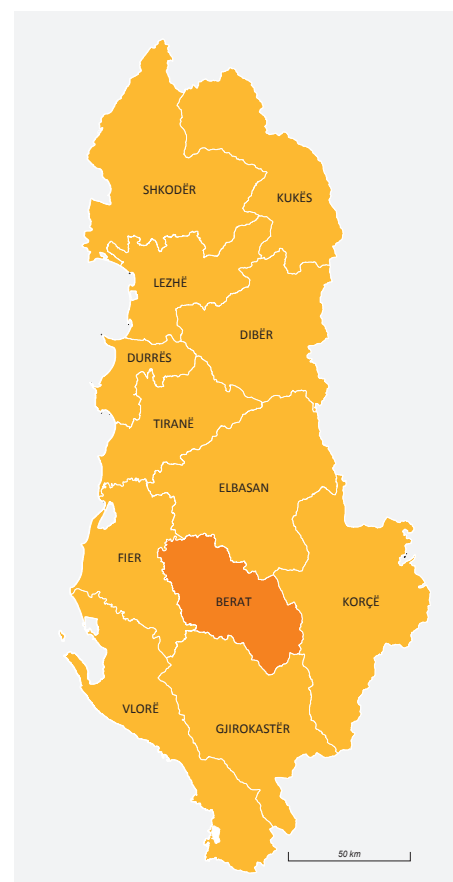


## Prefecture of Berat



Prefecture with the lowest number of **casualties** per 10,000 inhabitants (1.4)

Number of population	120,727
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-3.2
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-8.4
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	65.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	8.0
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	76,247.7
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	43,380
Number of active enterprises	9616 / 10190
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	20,227
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	470
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	159
Building permits issued for new buildings	44
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.8



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)
BERAT	BERAT	5	-202	-179	42,210	3,725	2	11.2
	DIMAL	4	37	-138	41,639	7,143	14	10.8
	POLIÇAN	3	-24	-221	40,377	2,207	4	7.8
	SKRAPAR	9	-25	-231	43,759	3,101	0	5.5
	KUÇOVË	4	-172	-242	42,896	4,051	24	9.9

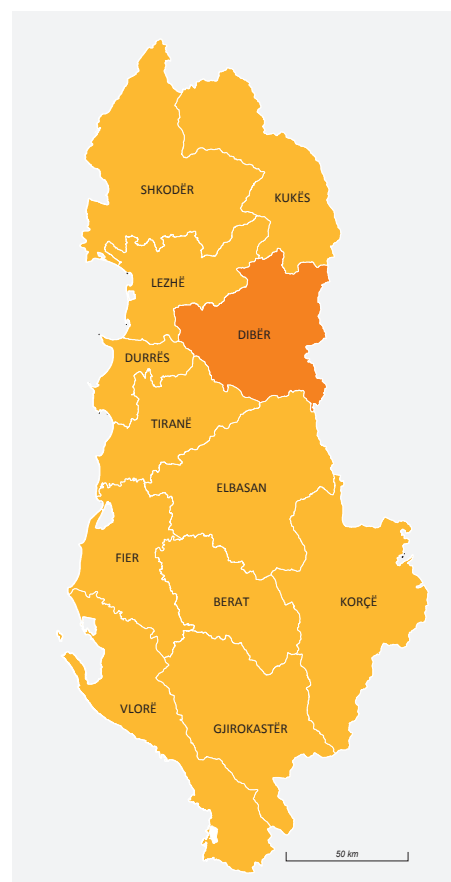


## Prefecture of Dibër



Prefecture with the highest **natural population growth rate** (4.4) per 1,000 inhabitants

Number of population	114,771
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	4.4
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-16.1
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	49.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	71,134.7
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	49,019
Number of active enterprises	3023 / 3325
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	29,800
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	434
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	126
Building permits issued for new buildings	22
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.7



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)
DIBËR	DIBËR	15	303	-990	49,301	12,000	15	10.0
	BULQIZË	8	169	-433	46,881	4,300	7	10.6
	MAT	8	5	-241	48,855	7,000	0	9.0
	KLOS	4	26	-181	46,024	6,500	0	7.9

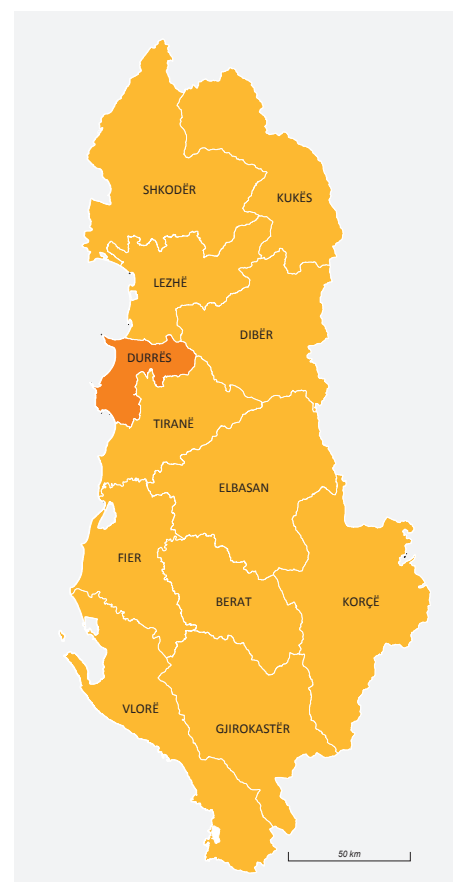


## Prefecture of Durrës



Prefecture with the highest percentage of **households using gas (12.2)** as main source of heating.

Number of population	291,363
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	1.5
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	8.4
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	54.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	13.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	76,554.0
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	45,119
Number of active enterprises	12684 / 13521
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	23,000
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	593
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	250
Building permits issued for new buildings	127
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	14.9



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)
DURRËS	DURRËS	6	299	2,019	43,890	10,112	70	15.8
	SHIJAK	4	-70	201	42,100	3,460	34	12.9
	KRUJË	6	222	229	44,811	9,428	23	13.3

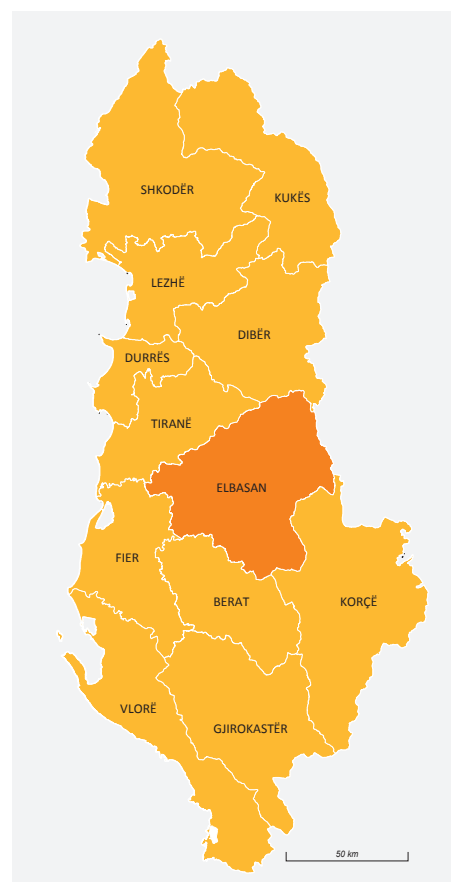


## Prefecture of Elbasan



Prefecture with the largest number of households receiving **economic aid** (26 % of the Albanian total)

Number of population	268,160
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.0
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.4
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	73,719.5
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	46,149
Number of active enterprises	13906 / 14963
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	35,300
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	412
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	132
Building permits issued for new buildings	109
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.0



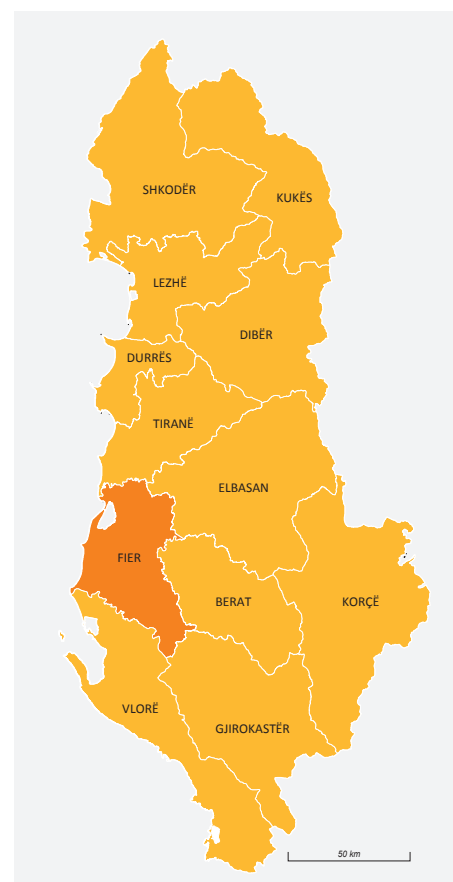
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
ELBASAN	ELBASAN	13	-24	-143	45,598	12,000	46	11.1
	BELSH	5	-51	-62	38,563	3,000	19	9.5
	CËRRIK	5	-28	-85	39,647	2,500	15	10.1
	GRAMSH	10	19	-356	46,218	6,000	0	6.8
	LIBRAZHD	7	46	-420	45,460	6,500	9	9.0
	PRRENJAS	4	61	-172	45,517	2,800	13	10.7
	PEQIN	6	-26	-51	48,400	2,500	7	9.7

## Prefecture of Fier



Prefecture with the highest level of **grape production** from vineyards, (34.6 thousand tonnes)

<b>Number of population</b>	<b>287,946</b>
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-1.8
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-2.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	65.0
Unemployment rate, population 15+	8.4
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	79,839.3
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	47,211
Number of active enterprises	23420 / 24581
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	58,570
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	641
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	172
Building permits issued for new buildings	101
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.0



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	-328	503	54,005	17,500	19	11.5
	PATOS	3	-41	-36	49,478	920	8	12.4
	ROSKOVEC	4	-7	-235	39,411	5,530	4	10.9
	LUSHNJE	11	-138	-205	39,416	21,020	35	10.6
	DIVJAKË	5	32	-57	38,295	11,000	31	11.1
	MALLAKASTËR	9	-48	-788	42,132	2,600	4	9.4

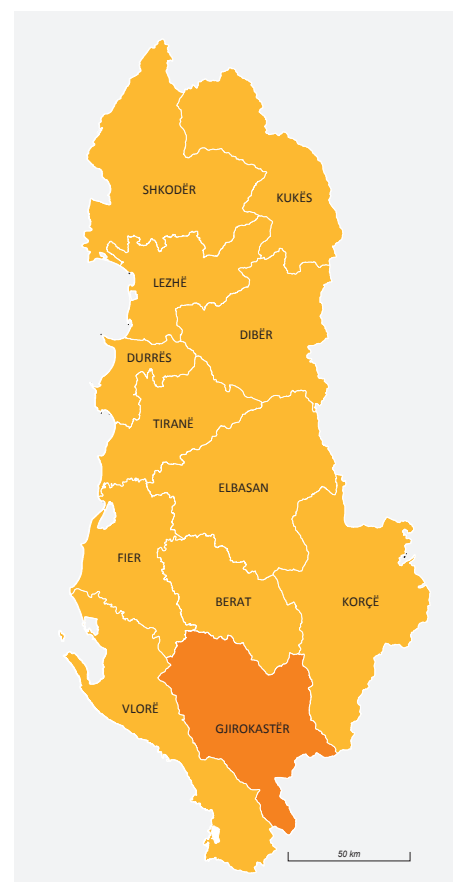


## Prefecture of Gjirokaštër



Prefecture with the highest number of **hospital beds relative to the population** (59.1 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants)

Number of population	58,706
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-7.0
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-9.1
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	73.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	5.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	76,024.5
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	49,191
Number of active enterprises	4841 / 5212
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	13,500
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	618
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	212
Building permits issued for new buildings	20
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.2



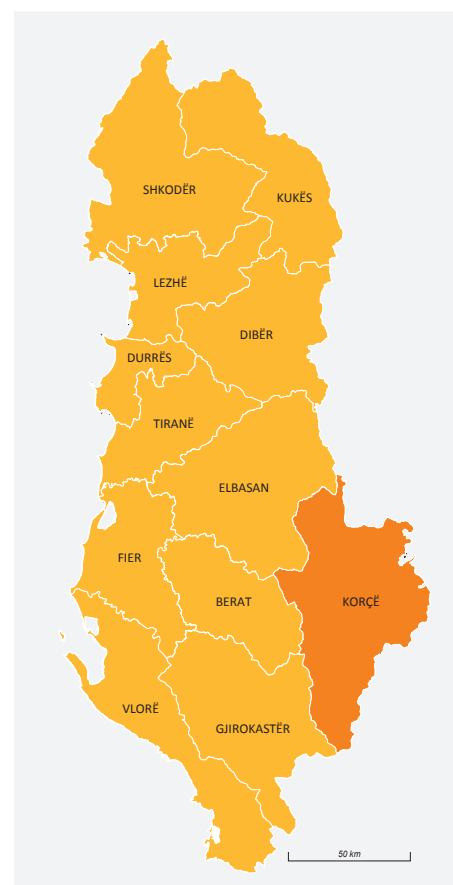
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
GJIROKASTËR	GJIROKASTËR	7	-103	-181	45,526	2,900	3	11.6
	LIBOHOVË	3	-18	-23	43,964	1,800	1	7.8
	DROPULL	3	-69	4	55,983	600	10	6.1
	TEPELENË	4	-30	159	48,151	3,800	1	6.4
	MEMALIAJ	6	-56	-263	41,438	1,900	3	5.4
	PËRMET	5	-102	-58	41,131	1,400	2	8.2
	KËLCYRË	4	-32	-174	38,191	1,100	0	7.2



## Prefecture of Korçë



Prefecture with the highest  
volume of fruit trees production  
(82.0 thousand tonnes)



Number of population	203,512
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-4.3
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-3.7
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	67.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.6
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	83,159.7
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	43,922
Number of active enterprises	14531 / 15374
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	39,400
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	442
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	129
Building permits issued for new buildings	63
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.5

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)
KORÇË	KORÇË	8	-496	134	43,821	8,800	45	11.4
	MALIQ	7	-27	-379	38,552	10,000	5	10.3
	PUSTEC	1	-20	-2	40,063	1,750	0	4.9
	DEVOLL	5	-125	-163	40,496	3,500	1	10.1
	KOLONJË	8	-108	-183	46,374	6,950	2	7.3
	POGRADEC	8	-107	-150	42,208	8,400	10	10.6

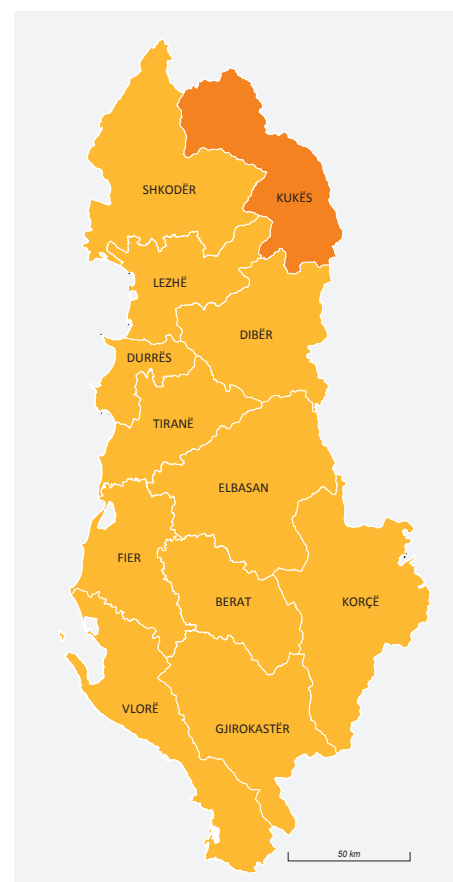


## Prefecture of Kukës



Prefecture with the lowest average monthly expenditures per households (70,252 ALL)

Number of population	74,909
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	3.2
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-11.7
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.0
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	70,251.7
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	49,099
Number of active enterprises	2160 / 2511
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	27,323
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	359
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	167
Building permits issued for new buildings	27
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.3



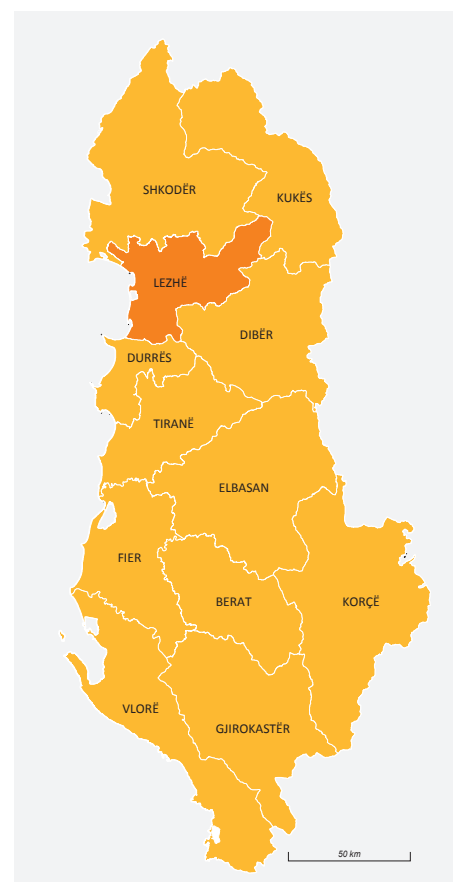
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage per employed	No of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)
KUKËS	KUKËS	15	237	-559	49,205	11,557	5	9.8
	HAS	4	54	-123	46,374	7,180	15	10.5
	TROPOJË	8	-48	-193	47,165	8,586	7	7.4

## Prefecture of Lezhë



Prefecture with the highest unemployment rate (22.2%)

Number of population	121,690
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.0
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.8
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	43.3
Unemployment rate, population 15+	22.2
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	76,826.9
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	42,728
Number of active enterprises	5314 / 5758
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	24,800
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	427
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	222
Building permits issued for new buildings	51
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)
LEZHË	LEZHË	10	27	486	42,143	12,900	15	11.7
	KURBIN	4	9	-523	38,756	8,100	21	11.5
	MIRDITË	7	-42	-553	41,994	3,800	15	8.4

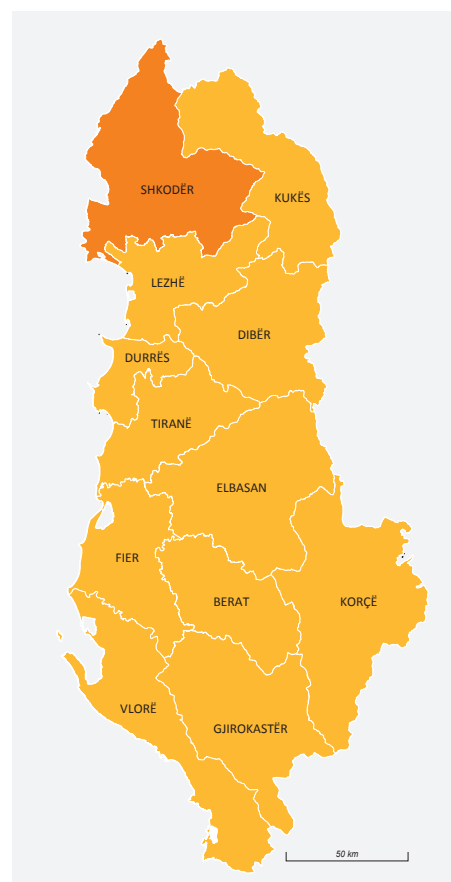


## Prefecture of Shkodër



Prefecture with the third highest number of **accommodation establishments** (257 units)

Number of population	198,593
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-2.4
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.1
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	59.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	14.5
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	77,261.4
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	43,213
Number of active enterprises	10959 / 11674
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	30,308
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	427
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	193
Building permits issued for new buildings	35
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.8



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)
SHKODËR	SHKODËR	11	-376	171	40,558	12,700	9	10.0
	VAU DEJËS	6	2	-199	43,238	7,285	11	8.4
	MALËSI E MADHE	6	-108	-96	45,766	3,625	13	7.2
	PUKË	5	17	-268	48,720	3,282	2	6.3
	FUSHË ARRËS	5	-11	-416	38,313	3,416	0	5.1

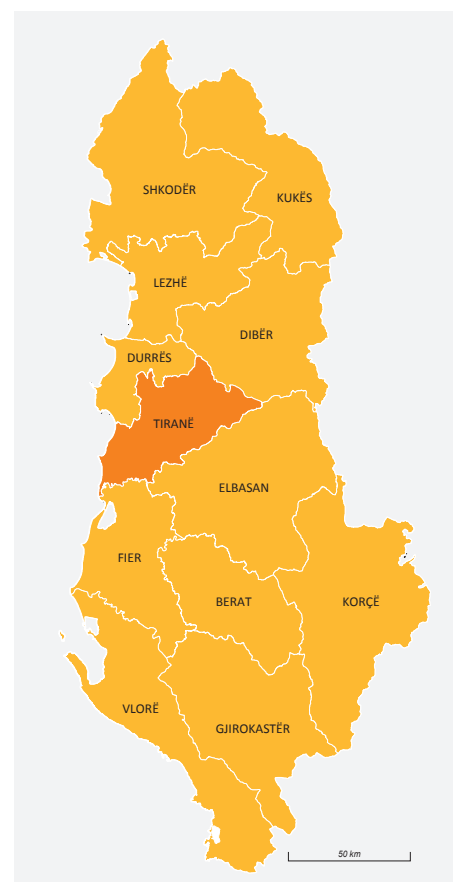


## Prefecture of Tiranë



Prefecture with the highest quantity of **managed wastes** (96.6%)

Number of population	909,173
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	2.5
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	6.7
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	56.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	13.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	98,737.2
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	60,857
Number of active enterprises	54276 / 56743
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	36,935
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	802
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	222
Building permits issued for new buildings	313
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	16.4



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	1,483	5,226	60,925	19,475	194	17.3
	KAMËZ	2	750	838	38,935	3,220	65	18.6
	VORË	3	147	-16	48,913	2,790	9	13.5
	KAVAJË	5	-101	110	40,954	6,310	36	10.0
	RROGOZHINË	5	-21	-46	44,141	5,140	9	8.0

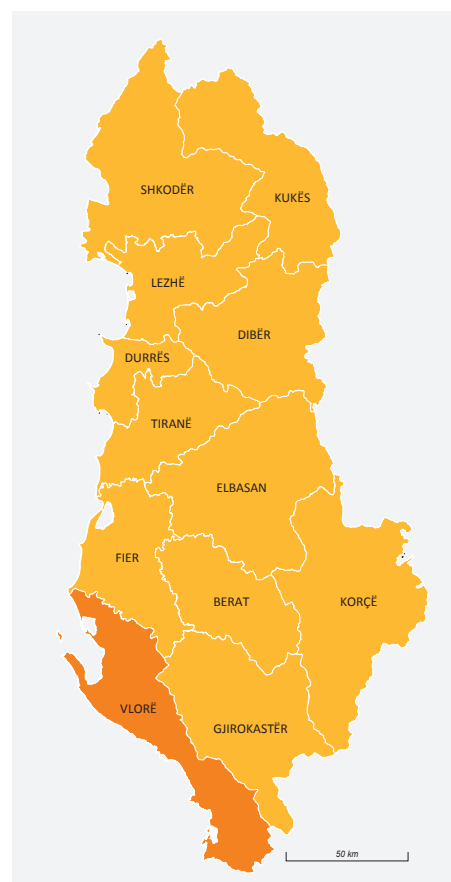


## Prefecture of Vlorë



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

Number of population	188,299
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-2.8
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-0.2
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	16.6
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	72,427.9
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	44,196
Number of active enterprises	11656 / 12364
Number of bovine animals (livestock in 1,000 heads)	23,420
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	493
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	196
Building permits issued for new buildings	49
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in public compulsory education (9 years schools)	11.7



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)
VLORE	VLORE	5	-255	248	43,449	6,278	15	12.9
	SELENICE	6	-43	-230	47,882	4,755	1	7.4
	HIMARE	3	-88	-113	32,266	2,640	2	9.0
	SARANDE	2	21	314	42,006	1,958	30	16.1
	FINIQ	5	-89	-40	37,988	2,311	1	4.9
	DELVINË	2	-58	-136	44,945	1,839	0	7.7
	KONISPOL	3	-13	-89	39,388	3,639	0	10.1





# 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 kilometers. 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 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. 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 and Law No. 34/2021, the municipalities themselves are subdivided into administrative units. They are composed by towns and villages.

Tab. II.1 – List of prefectures

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

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

1	BERAT	23	ROSKOVEC	45	SHKODËR
2	DIMAL	24	DIVJAKË	46	VAU I DEJËS
3	KUÇOVË	25	MALLAKASTËR	47	MALËSI E MADHE
4	SKRAPAR	26	GJIROKASTËR	48	PUKË
5	POLIÇAN	27	LIBOHOVË	49	FUSHË ARRËS
6	DIBËR	28	PËRMET	50	TIRANË
7	BULQIZË	29	KËLCYRË	51	KAMËZ
8	MAT	30	TEPELENË	52	VORË
9	KLOS	31	MEMALIAJ	53	KAVAJË
10	DURRËS	32	DROPULL	54	RROGOZHINË
11	SHIJAK	33	KORÇË	55	VLORE
12	KRUJË	34	POGRADEC	56	HIMARË
13	ELBASAN	35	MALIQ	57	SARANDË
14	CËRRIK	36	PUSTEC	58	KONISPOL
15	BELSH	37	KOLONJË	59	DELVINË
16	PEQIN	38	DEVOLL	60	FINIQ
17	GRAMSH	39	KUKËS	61	SELENICË
18	LIBRAZHID	40	TROPOJË		
19	PRRENJAS	41	HAS		
20	FIER	42	LEZHË		
21	LUSHNJE	43	MIRDITË		
22	PATOS	44	KURBIN		

Source: Official Journal 137/2014 and 55/2021

## 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 the European Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics. The NUTS classification subdivides the territory of the Member States into smaller 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).

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 and an agreement between Albania and Eurostat that entered into force in the country in April 2011.

Statistical regions in Albania follow the administrative hierarchy in the country, with the exception of the NUTS 2 level. Albania (NUTS 1 level) 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 II.3 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

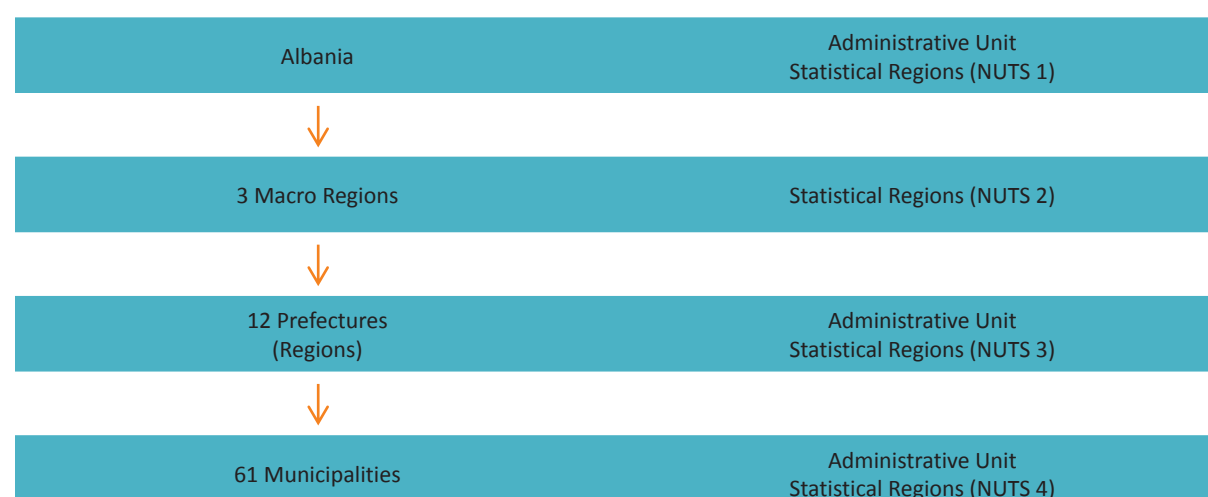
STATISTICAL REGION	NAME	NUTS CORRESPONDENCE
<b>AL00</b>	<b>Albania</b>	<b>NUTS 1</b>
<b>AL01</b>	<b>NORTH</b>	<b>NUTS 2</b>
AL011	Dibër	NUTS 3
AL012	Durrës	
AL013	Kukës	
AL014	Lezhë	
AL015	Shkodër	
<b>AL02</b>	<b>CENTER</b>	<b>NUTS 2</b>
AL021	Elbasan	NUTS 3
AL022	Tiranë	
<b>AL03</b>	<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>NUTS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

## 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 harmonized 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.

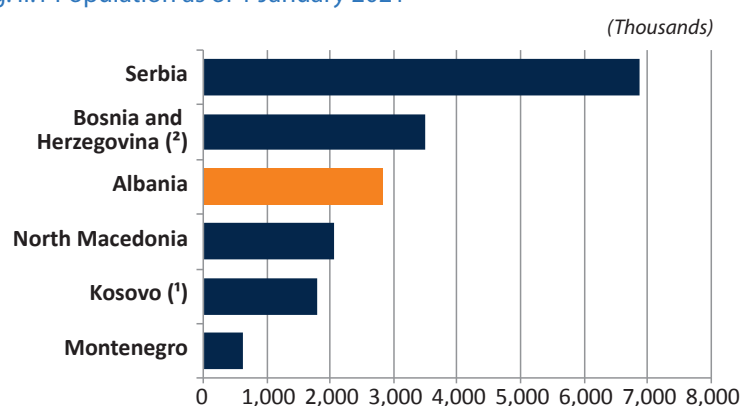
In the Regional Statistical Yearbook, the users will be provided with many indicators at the NUTS 3 level and at the Local Administrative Unit level.





## Albania in comparison (Western Balkan Region and EU)

Fig. II.1 Population as of 1 January 2021

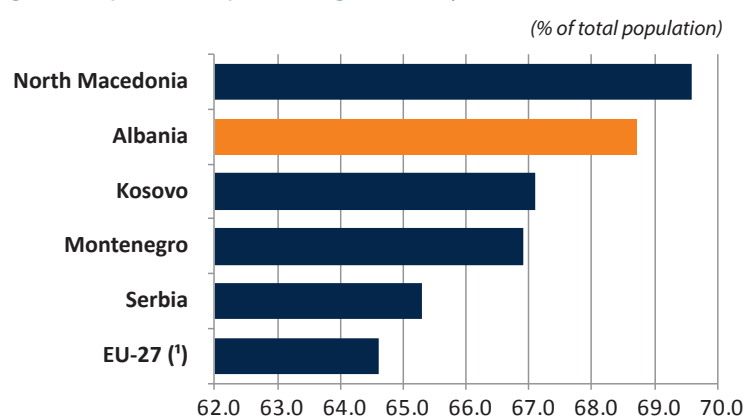


<sup>(1)</sup> 2020 instead of 2021

<sup>(2)</sup> 2019 instead of 2021

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.2 Proportion of persons aged 15-64 years, 2019

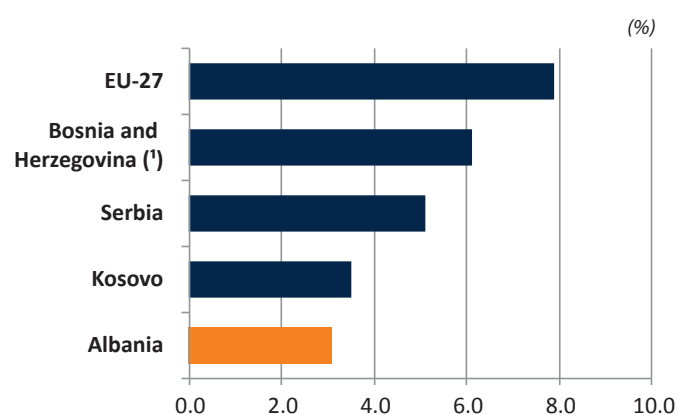


Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina, not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Provisional.

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.3 Public expenditure on health relative to GDP, 2019

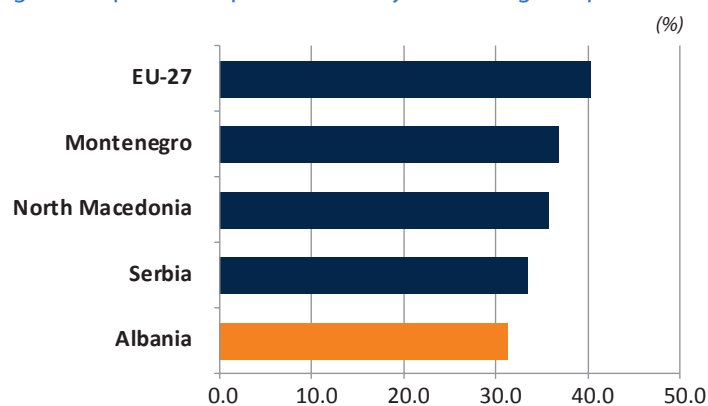


Note: Montenegro and North Macedonia, not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> 2018 instead of 2019

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.4 Proportion of persons 30-34 years having completed tertiary or equivalent education, 2019



Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, not available.

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.5a Gross value added by agriculture, forestry and fishing (NACE Rev. 2), 2020

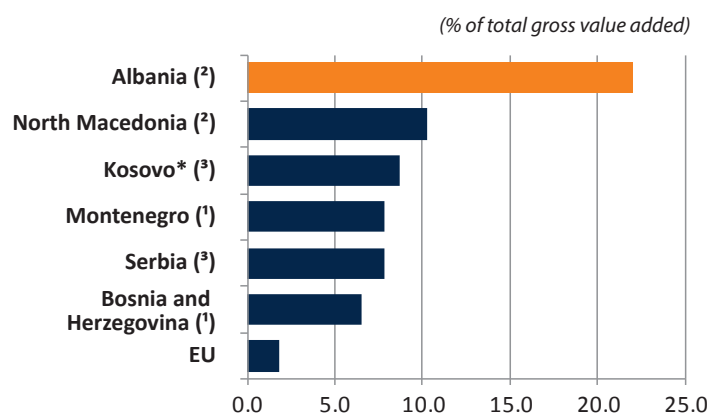


Fig. II.5b Gross value added by construction (NACE Rev. 2), 2020

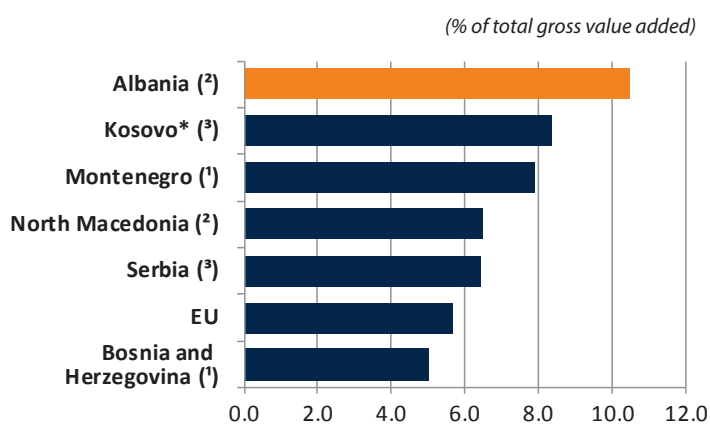


Fig. II.5c Gross value added by Industry (NACE Rev. 2), 2020

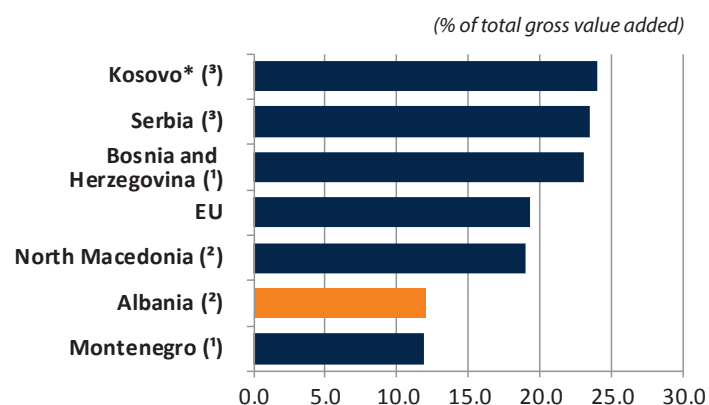
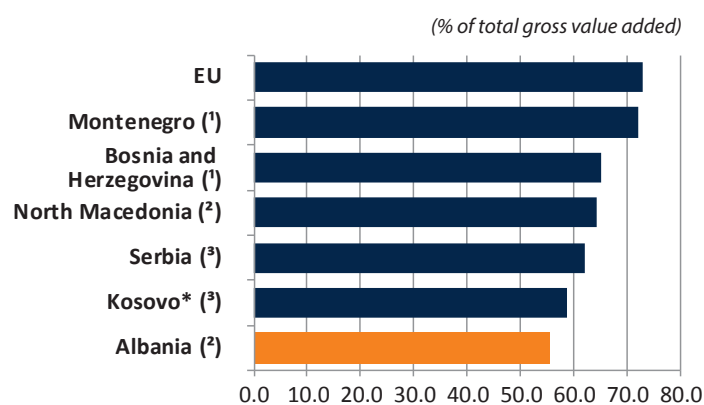


Fig. II.5d Gross value added by services (NACE Rev. 2), 2020



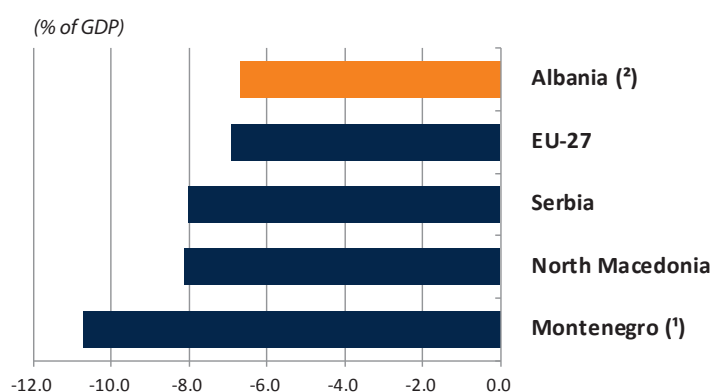
<sup>(1)</sup> 2019 instead of 2020

<sup>(2)</sup> 2020: estimates

<sup>(3)</sup> 2020: provisional

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.6 General government deficit/surplus relative to GDP, 2020



Note: Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, not available.

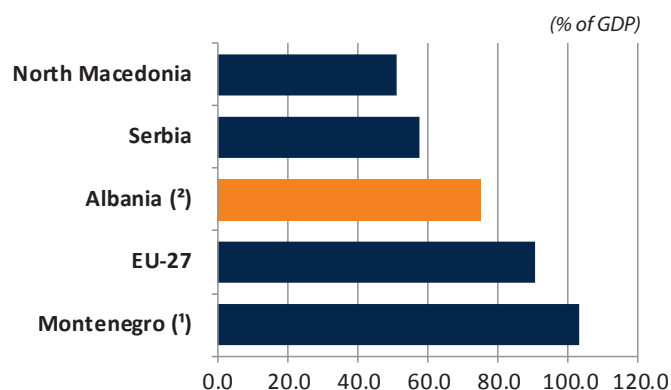
Note: the government deficit data of the candidate countries and potential candidates are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

<sup>(1)</sup> 2020: estimates

<sup>(2)</sup> 2020: Forecasts

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.7 General government consolidated gross debt relative to GDP, 2020



Note: Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, not available.

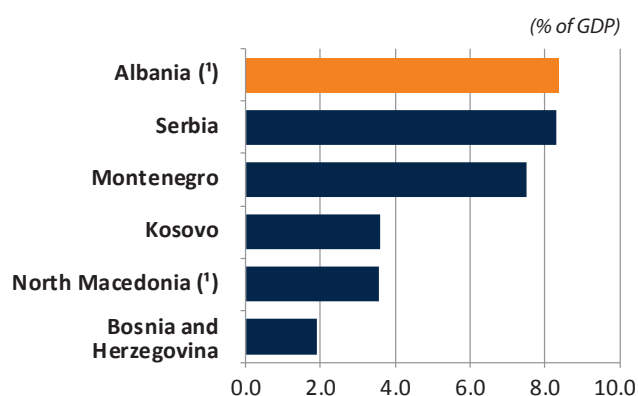
Note: the government debt data of the candidate countries and potential candidates are published on an 'as is' basis and without any assurance as regards their quality and adherence to ESA rules.

<sup>(1)</sup> 2020: provisional

<sup>(2)</sup> 2020: Forecasts

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.8 Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, 2019

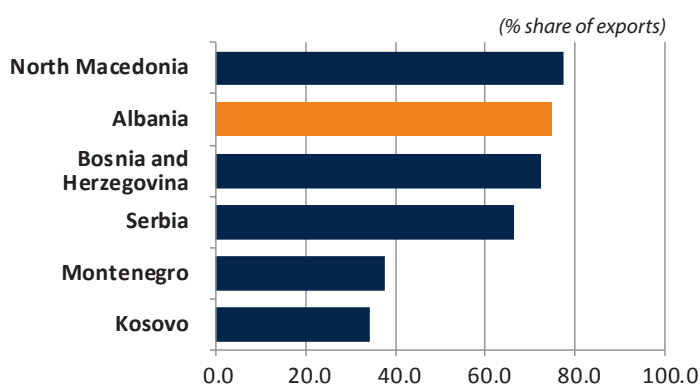


Note: Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority

<sup>(1)</sup> 2019: provisional

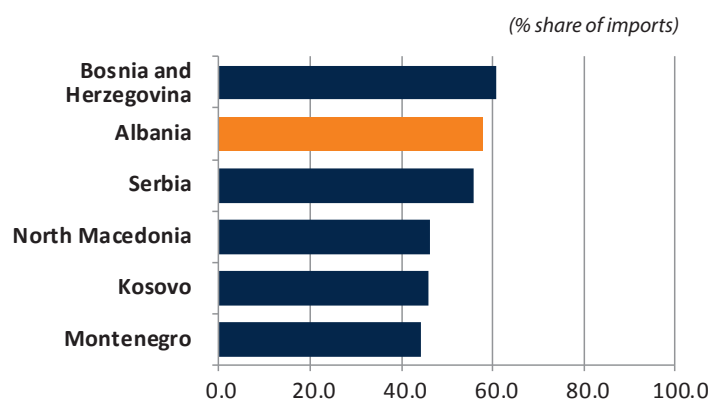
Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.9a International trade in goods with the EU, exports 2020



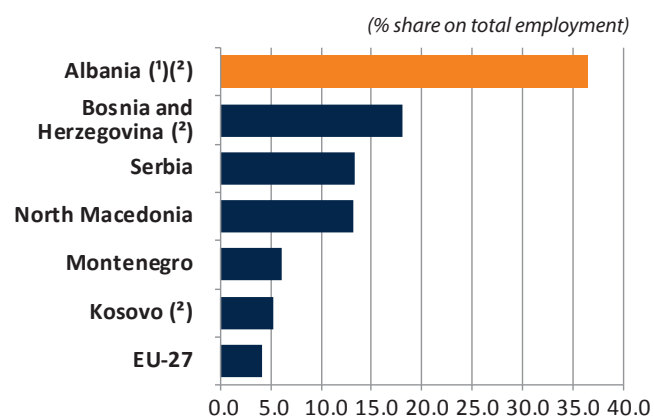
Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.9b International trade in goods with the EU, imports 2020



Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.10 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2019

<sup>(1)</sup> Estimates.<sup>(2)</sup> Persons aged 15 and more. Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.11a Agricultural production, cereals (including rice), 2019

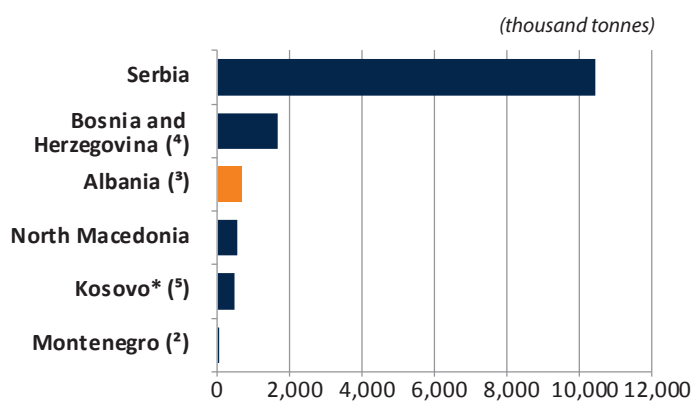


Fig. II.11b Agricultural production, potatoes, 2019

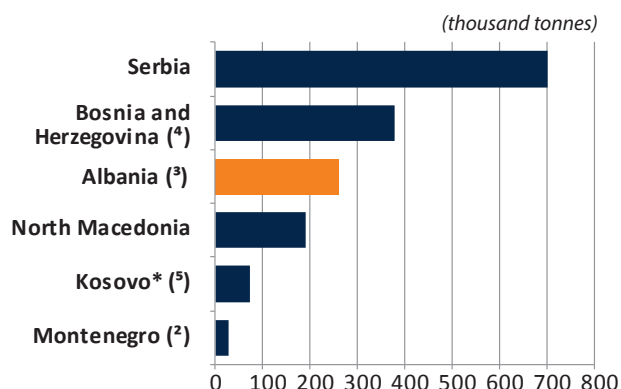
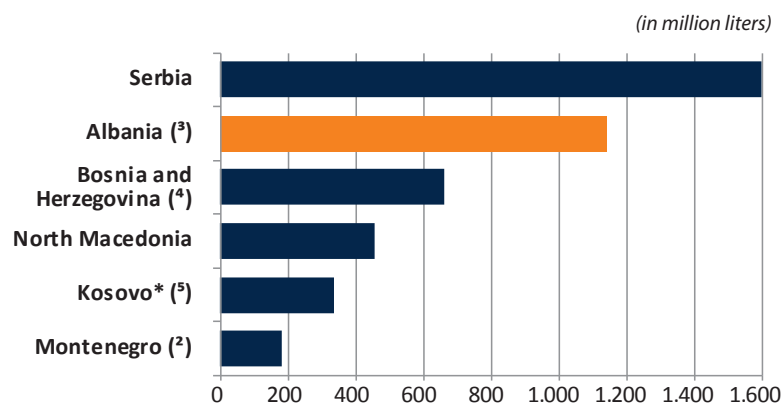


Fig. II.11c Agricultural production, raw milk available on farms, 2019



Note: Some of the data on raw milk were supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.

<sup>(1)</sup> Raw milk: 2019 provisional.

<sup>(2)</sup> Raw milk: in million litres. Net quantity. 2019: provisional.

<sup>(3)</sup> Raw milk: 2018 instead of 2019.

<sup>(4)</sup> Estimates. Raw milk: 2010 instead of 2009.

<sup>(5)</sup> Cereals and potatoes: 2014 estimates. Raw milk: 2018 instead of 2019.

Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.12a Imports of food, live animals, drinks and tobacco, 2020

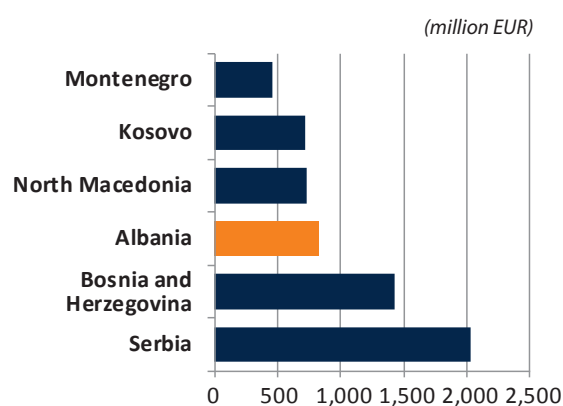
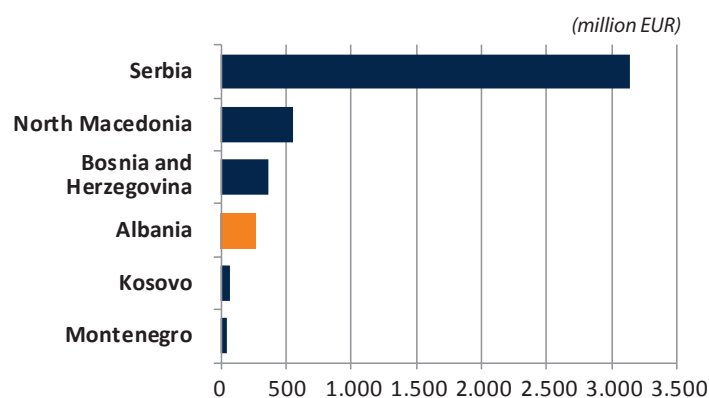
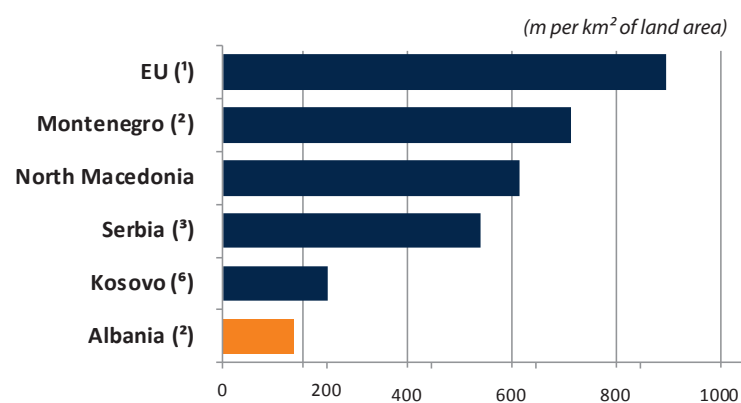


Fig. II.12b Exports of food, live animals, drinks and tobacco, 2020



Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.13 Density of road transport network, 2019

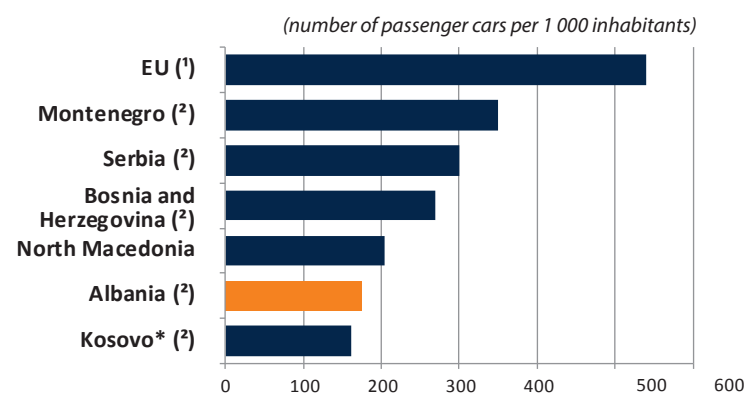


Note: Bosnia and Herzegovina, not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> Rounded estimates based on the closest reference period available for each EU Member State. Estimates do not include data from Greece and Malta for motorways and from Germany and Greece for roads (excluding motorways).<sup>(2)</sup> Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.<sup>(3)</sup> 2017 instead of 2019. Land area data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.<sup>(5)</sup> Roads (excluding motorways): excludes local roads.<sup>(6)</sup> Land area data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority.

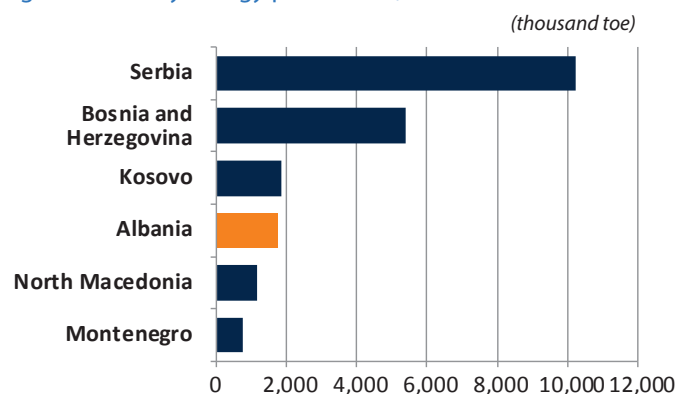
Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.14 Motorisation rate, 2019

<sup>(1)</sup> Rounded estimates based on the closest reference period available for each EU Member State<sup>(2)</sup> Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority

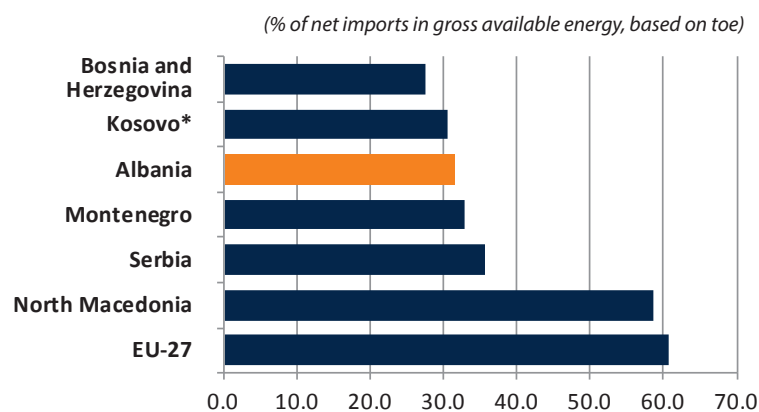
Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.15 Primary energy production, 2018



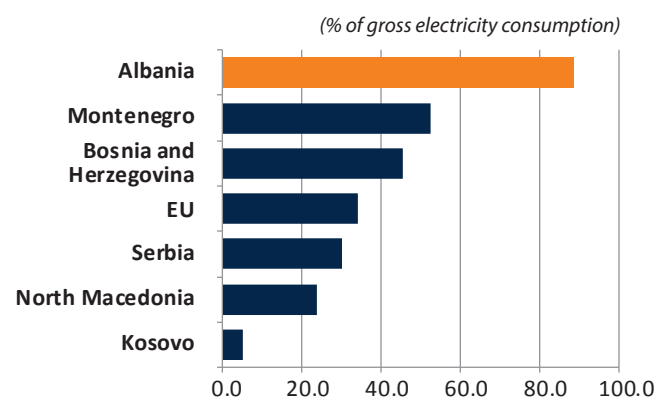
Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.16 Energy dependency, 2019



Source: Eurostat

Fig. II.17 Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, 2019



Source: Eurostat





1





POPULATION



## Births

In 2020, the total number of births in Albania has decreased by 486 compared to 2019.

The prefecture with the highest number of births is Tiranë, with 9,387 births in 2020, while the prefecture with the lowest number of births is Gjirokastrë, with 504 births during 2020.

In the same year, the municipality with the highest number of births was Tiranë with 7,221 births, while the municipality with the lowest number of births was Dropull, with only 6 births.

In 2020, the sex ratio at birth in Albania was 107 males for every 100 females.

The prefecture with the highest sex ratio at birth was Durrës, with 112 males for every 100 females at birth.

The lowest sex ratio at birth was recorded in Gjirokastrë and Korçë, with only 98 males at birth for every 100 females. These are the only prefecture where the number of females at birth during 2020 was higher than that of males.

In 2020, the crude birth rate in Albania was approximately 9.9 births per thousand inhabitants.

The prefectures of Dibër and Kukës had the highest crude birth rates, with 13.4 and 11.6 births per thousand inhabitants respectively. The prefectures of Vlorë and Korçë had the lowest crude birth rates, with 7.0 and 8.3 births per thousand inhabitants respectively.

Tab. 1.1 Births by prefecture, sex, sex ratio and crude rate, 2020

Prefecture	TOTAL	SEX		Sex ratio	Crude birth rate
		M	F		
Berat	1,048	523	525	100	8.7
Dibër	1,541	794	747	106	13.4
Durrës	3,005	1,588	1,417	112	10.3
Elbasan	2,709	1,414	1,295	109	10.1
Fier	2,582	1,344	1,238	109	9
Gjirokastrë	504	250	254	98	8.6
Korçë	1,696	840	856	98	8.3
Kukës	870	443	427	104	11.6
Lezhë	1,3	679	621	109	10.7
Shkodër	1,866	963	903	107	9.4
Tiranë	9,387	4,858	4,529	107	10.3
Vlorë	1,318	661	657	101	7
*Unknown	249	129	120	108	-
<b>Albania</b>	<b>28,075</b>	<b>14,486</b>	<b>13,589</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>9.9</b>

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

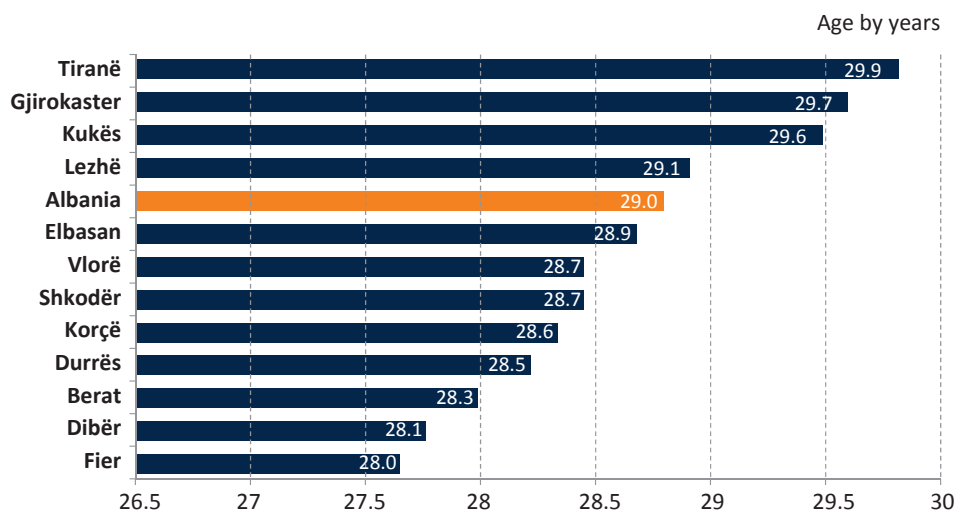
\*\*Category "Unknown" means that the information on the number of births in the prefecture in which the birth was recorded is missing

## Total fertility rate and Mean age at childbirth

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Albania has decreased steadily from 1.54 children per women in 2016 to 1.34 in 2020.

At the same time, the mean age of Albanian women at childbirth has increased by almost one year, through a five-year period, from 28.1 in 2016 to 29.0 in 2020.

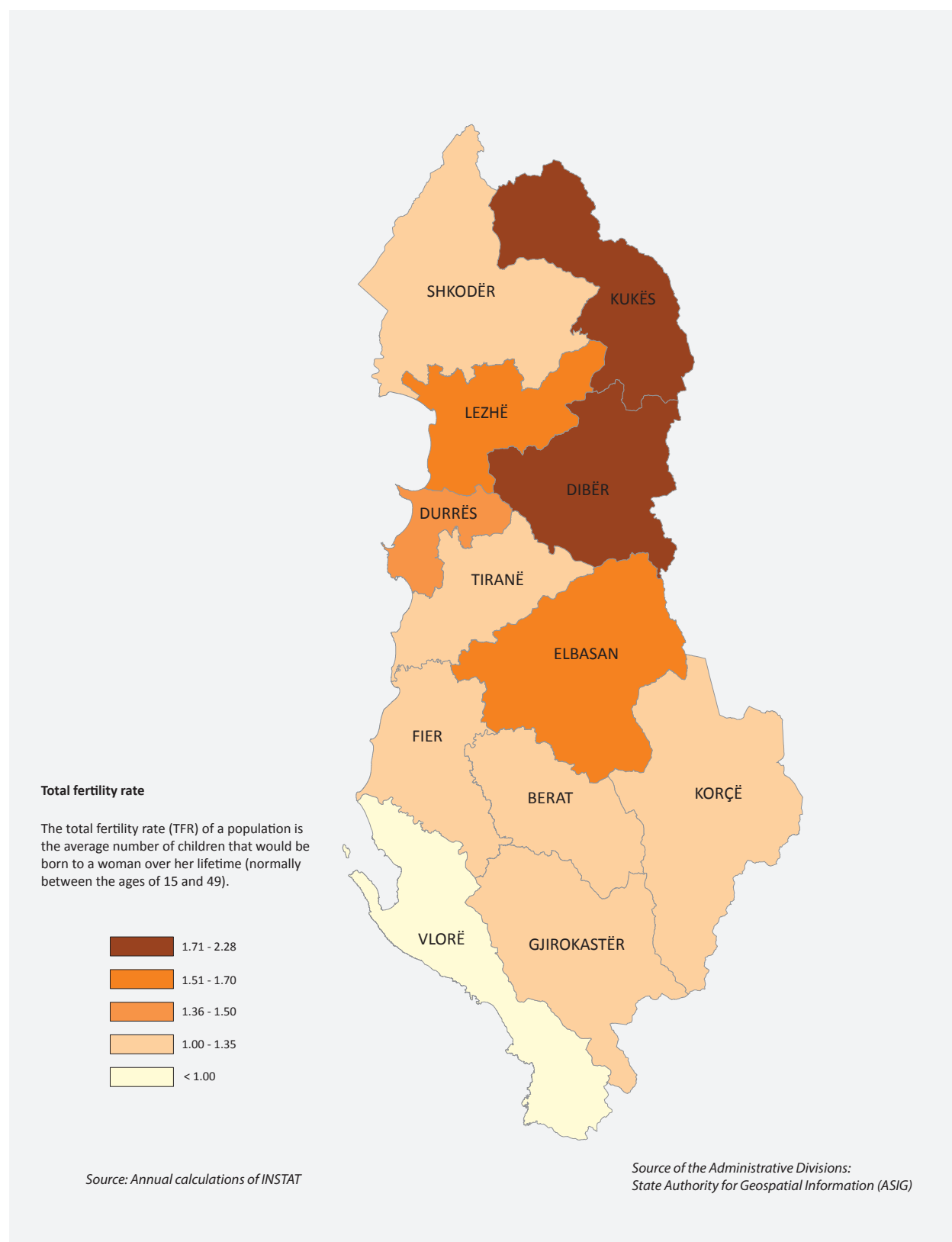
Fig. 1.1 Mean age at childbirth by prefecture, 2020



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

The prefectures with the highest TFR in Albania are Dibër and Kukës, with 2.28 and 2.07 children per woman. These are the only two prefectures where the total fertility rate is above the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman. The prefectures with the lowest total fertility rate are Vlorë and Korçë, with 0.96 and 1.16 children per woman.

Map 1.1 Total fertility rate by prefecture, 2020



## Marriages

In 2020, 17,473 marriages were registered at the Civil Register offices, 22% fewer than in the previous year.

In 2020, the prefecture with the highest number of marriages was Tiranë, with 4,739 marriages, while the prefecture with the lowest number of marriages was Gjirokastrë, with 364 marriages.

In Albania, 6.2 marriages per thousand inhabitants were registered in 2020.

The highest crude marriage rate was observed in Lezhë, with 8.0 marriages per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was in the prefecture of Tiranë, with 5.2 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

Tab. 1.2 Number of marriages and crude marriage rate by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Marriages	Crude marriage rate
Berat	833	6.9
Dibër	809	7.0
Durrës	1,801	6.2
Elbasan	1,797	6.7
Fier	1,965	6.8
Gjirokastrë	364	6.2
Korçë	1,105	5.4
Kukës	480	6.4
Lezhë	979	8.0
Shkodër	1,266	6.4
Tiranë	4,739	5.2
Vlorë	996	5.3
*Unknown	339	-
<b>Albania</b>	<b>17,473</b>	<b>6.2</b>

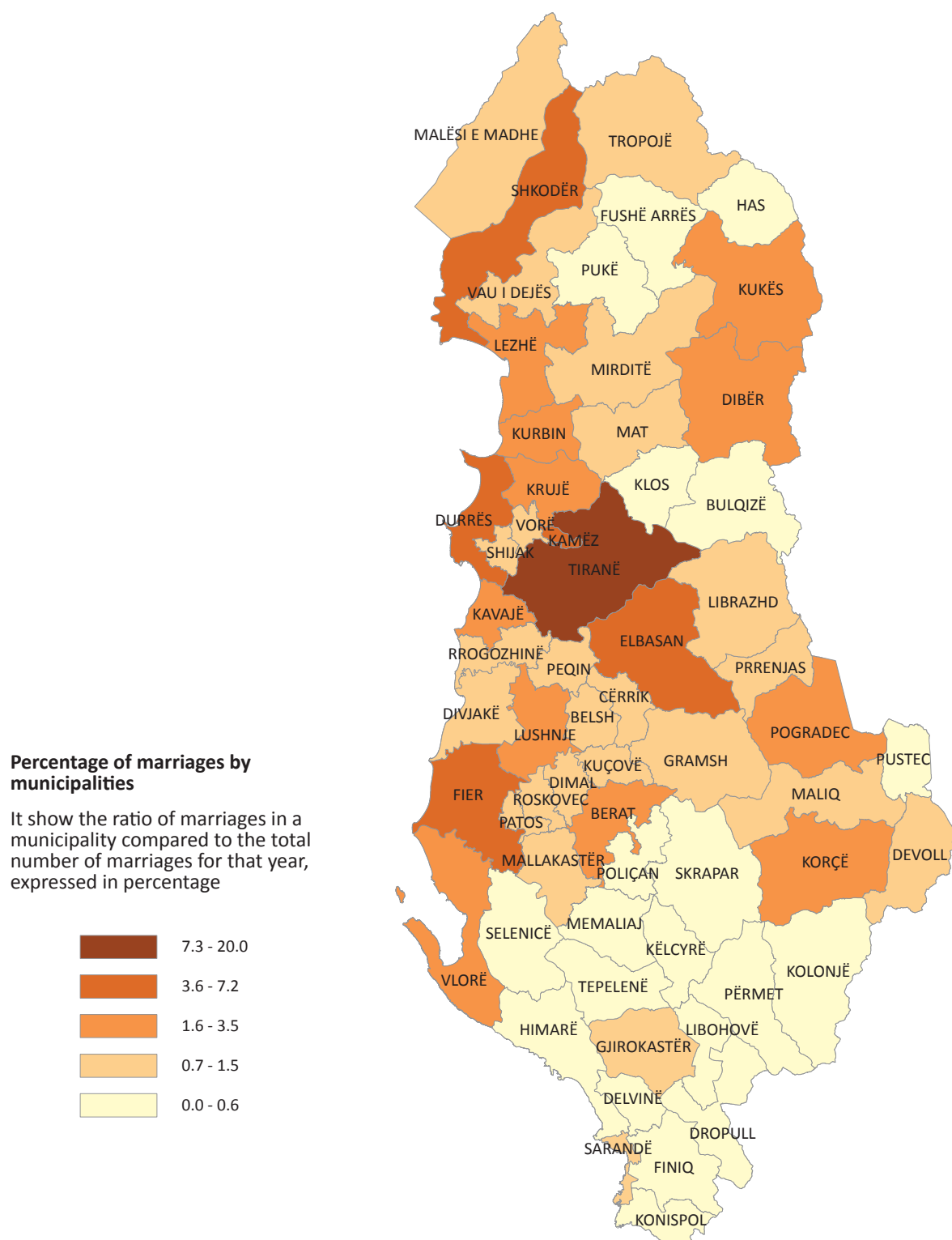
Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

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

In 2020, the municipality with the highest number of marriages was Tiranë, with 3,494 marriages, while the municipality with the lowest number of marriages was Pustec, with only 7 marriages.



Map 1.2 Percentage of marriages by municipality, 2020



Source: General Directorate of Civil Status,  
Annual calculation of INSTAT

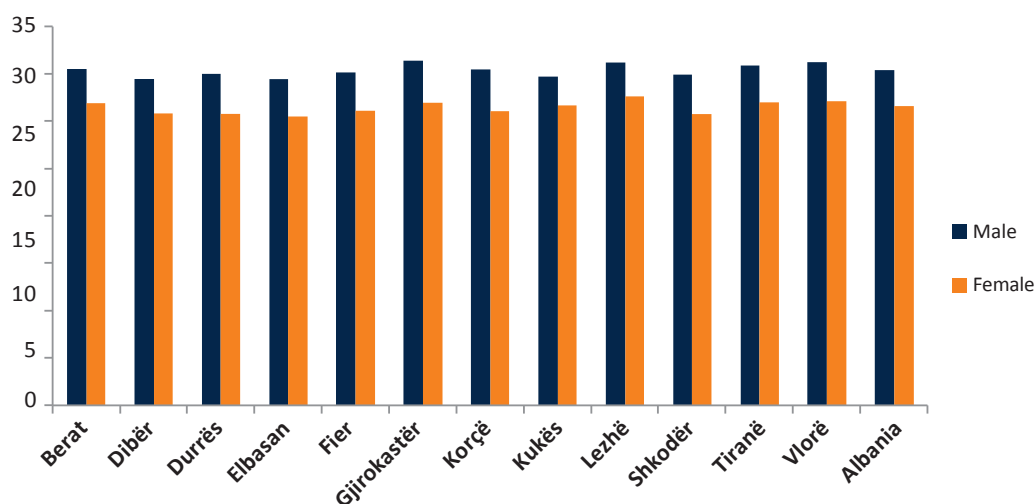
Source of the Administrative Divisions:  
State Authority for Geospatial Information (ASIG)

In 2020, the mean age at marriage for men in Albania was 31.1 years, while the mean age at marriage for women was 27.7 years.

In 2020, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for men was Gjirokastër, with 32.1 years, while the prefectures with the lowest mean age at marriage for men were Dibër and Elbasan, with 30.3 years respectively.

In the same year, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for women was Lezhë, with 28.6 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at marriage for women was Elbasan, with 26.8 years.

Fig. 1.2 Mean age at marriage by sex and prefecture, 2020



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

## Deaths

The number of deaths in Albania has increased during the last year. In 2020, there were 5,668 deaths more than in the previous year. The situation was affected by the Covid 19 pandemic.

The prefecture with the highest number of deaths was Tiranë, with 7,129 deaths in 2020, while the prefecture with the lowest number of deaths was Kukës, with 627 deaths during 2020.

In 2020, the municipality with the highest number of deaths was Tiranë, with 5,738 deaths, while the municipality with the lowest number of deaths was Pustec, with only 29 deaths.

Tab. 1.3 Deaths by sex and crude death rate by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Total	Sex		Crude natural increase rate
		M	F	
Berat	1,434	789	645	11.9
Dibër	1,038	537	501	9.0
Durrës	2,554	1,469	1,085	8.8
Elbasan	2,712	1,500	1,212	10.1
Fier	3,112	1,770	1,342	10.8
Gjirokastër	914	493	421	15.6
Korçë	2,579	1,393	1,186	12.7

Kukës	627	356	271	8.4
Lezhë	1,306	743	563	10.7
Shkodër	2,342	1,329	1,013	11.8
Tiranë	7,129	4,102	3,027	7.8
Vlorë	1,843	1,012	831	9.8
*Unknown	15	11	4	-
<b>Albania</b>	<b>27,605</b>	<b>15,504</b>	<b>12,101</b>	<b>9.7</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 2020, the crude death rate in Albania was 9.7 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

At the prefecture level, in 2020, the crude death rate reached the highest value in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë, with 15.6 deaths per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was in the prefecture of Tiranë, with 7.8 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

### Life expectancy at birth

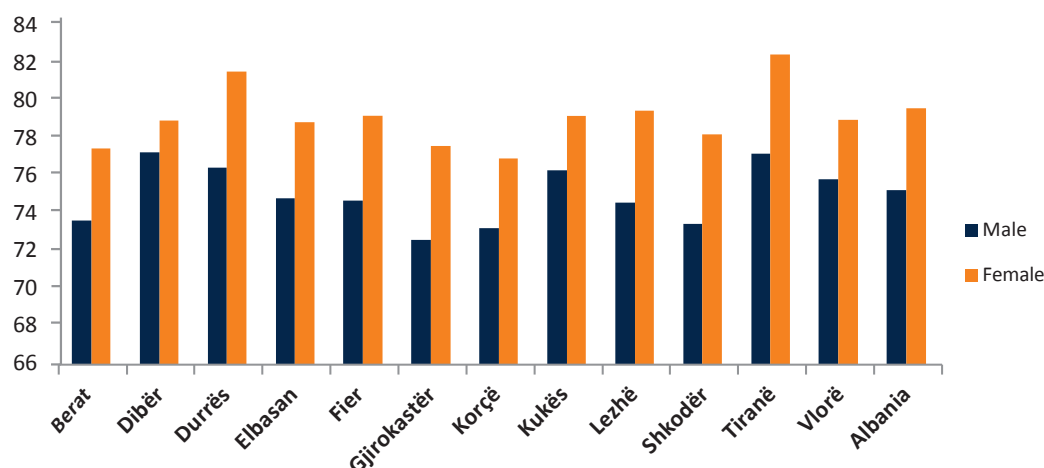
Life expectancy at birth shows how many years people are expected to live, based on the specific mortality coefficients in a given year.

In 2020, the life expectancy at birth in Albania was 77.3 years for the whole population. It was 75.2 years for men and 79.6 years for women. This means that women are expected to live approximately 4 years longer than men.

In 2020, the prefecture with the highest life expectancy at birth for men was Tiranë, with 77.1 years, while the prefecture with the lowest value was Gjirokastrë, with 72.6 years.

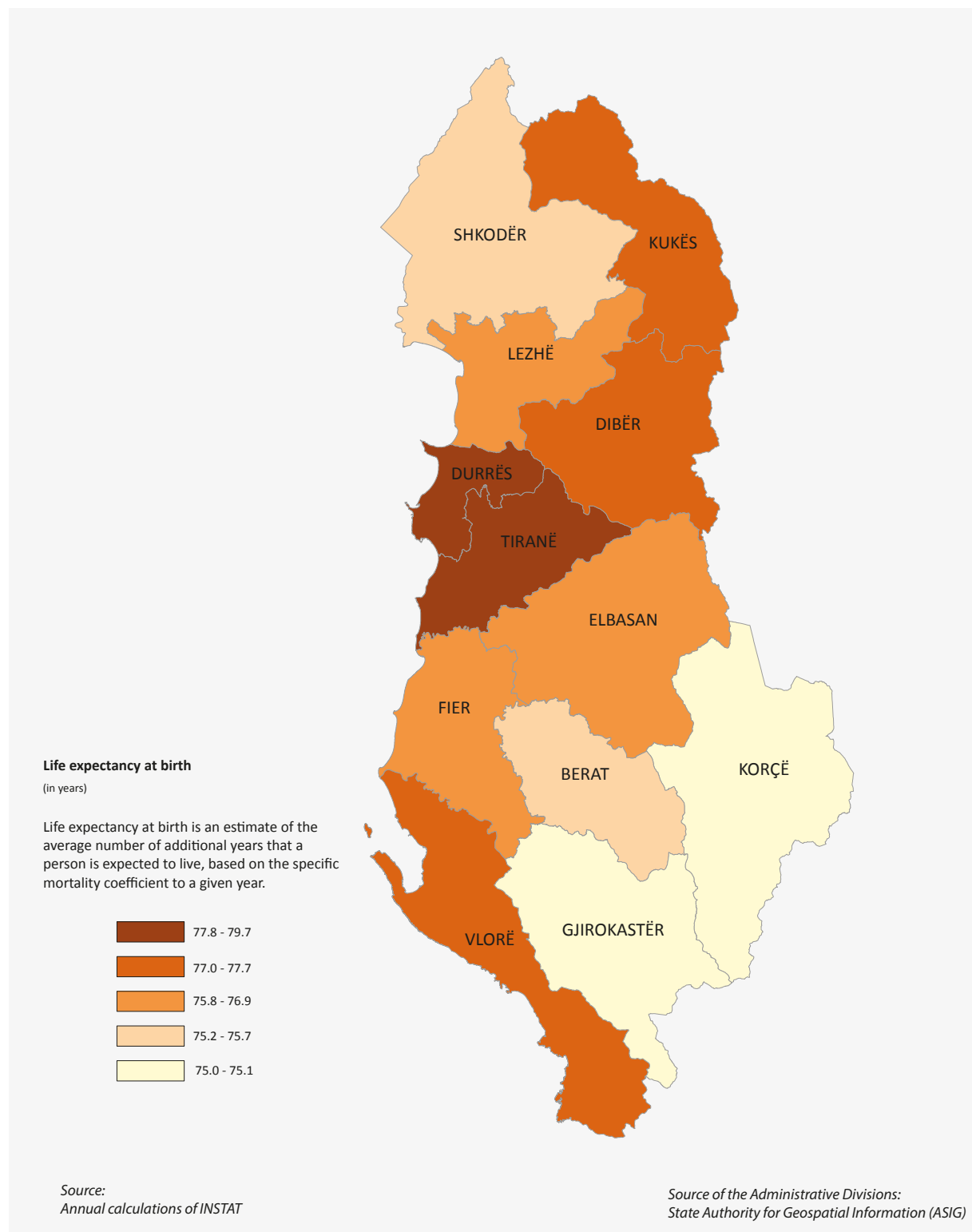
In the same year, the prefecture with the highest life expectancy at birth for women was Tiranë, with 82.5 years, while the prefecture with the lowest value was Korça, with 76.9 years.

Fig. 1.3 Life expectancy at birth by sex and prefecture, 2020



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Map 1.3 Life expectancy at birth by prefecture, 2020



## Natural increase of population

The natural population increase of Albania has declined in the past year, from a surplus of 6,624 births over deaths in 2019 to a surplus of only 470 births over deaths in 2020.

The prefecture with the highest natural increase of population was Tiranë, with a surplus of 2,258 births over deaths in 2020, while the prefecture with the lowest natural increase of population was Korçë, with a surplus of 883 deaths over births in the same year.

Tab. 1.4 Natural increase of population by sex and crude increase rate by prefecture, 2020

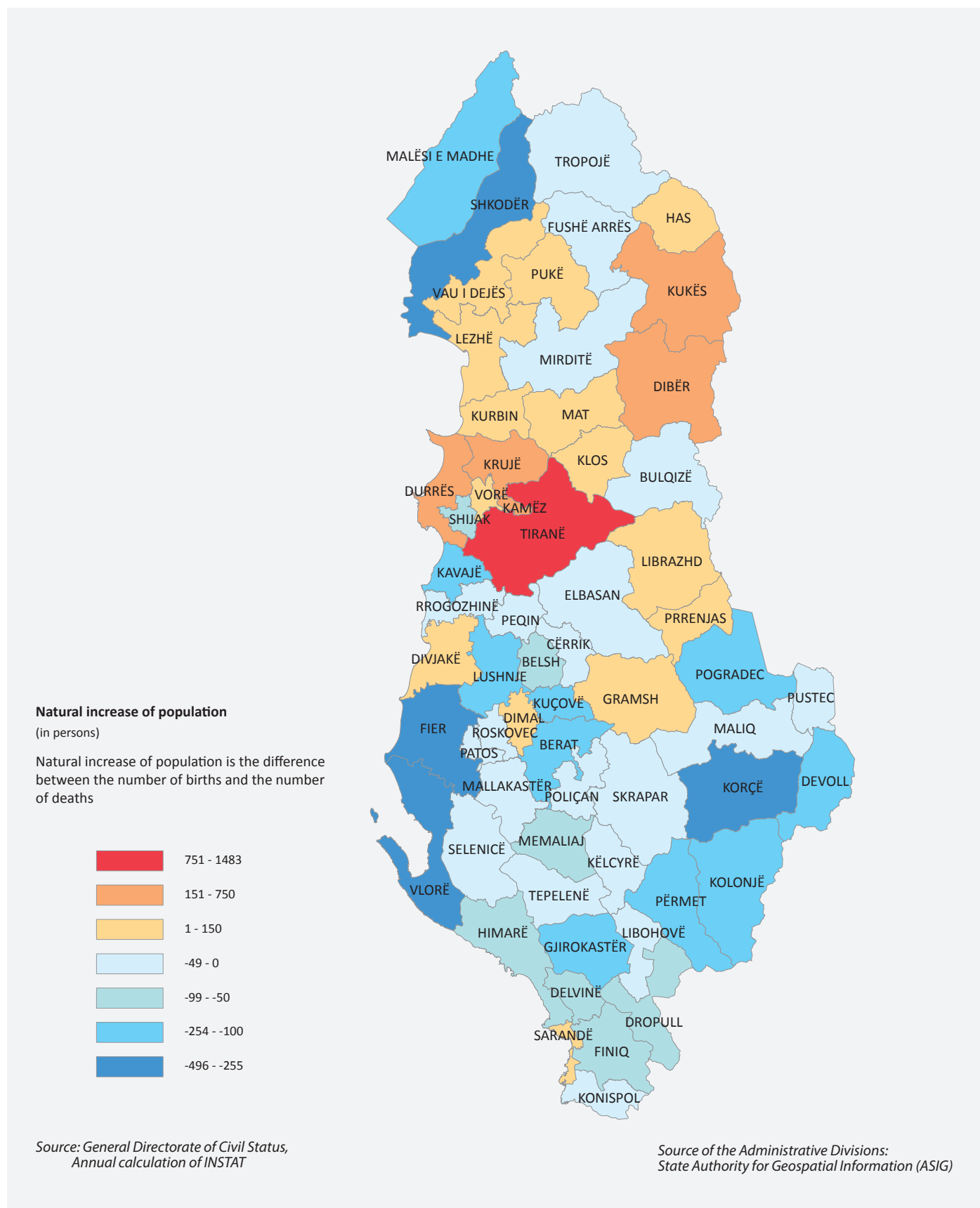
Prefecture	Total	Sex		Crude natural increase rate
		M	F	
Berat	-386	-266	-120	-3.2
Dibër	503	257	246	4.4
Durrës	451	119	332	1.5
Elbasan	-3	-86	83	0.0
Fier	-530	-426	-104	-1.8
Gjirokastrë	-410	-243	-167	-7.0
Korçë	-883	-553	-330	-4.3
Kukës	243	87	156	3.2
Lezhë	-6	-64	58	0.0
Shkodër	-476	-366	-110	-2.4
Tiranë	2,258	756	1,502	2.5
Vlorë	-525	-351	-174	-2.8
*Unknown	234	118	116	-
<b>Albania</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-1,018</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>0.2</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 2020, the municipality with the highest natural increase of population was Tiranë with 1,483 births more than deaths, while the municipality with the lowest natural increase was Korçë, with 496 deaths more than births.

Map 1.4 Natural increase of population by municipality, 2020



## Internal migration of population

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

In 2020, at the prefecture level, only Tiranë and Durrës had a positive net internal migration (more inflows than outflows) of 6,112 and 2,449 persons respectively.

All other prefectures had a negative net internal migration (more outflows than inflows) during 2020, most notably the prefectures of Dibër and Elbasan, with -1,845 and -1,289 persons respectively.

Tab. 1.5 Internal migration and crude net migration rate by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Incoming flows	Outgoing flows	Net internal migration	Crude net internal migration rate
Berat	1,238	2,249	-1,011	-8.4
Dibër	924	2,769	-1,845	-16.1
Durrës	5,265	2,816	2,449	8.4
Elbasan	1,825	3,114	-1,289	-4.8
Fier	3,773	4,591	-818	-2.8
Gjirokastër	884	1,420	-536	-9.1
Korçë	1,698	2,441	-743	-3.7
Kukës	540	1,415	-875	-11.7
Lezhë	1,812	2,402	-590	-4.8
Shkodër	1,559	2,367	-808	-4.1
Tiranë	12,165	6,053	6,112	6.7
Vlorë	2,326	2,372	-46	-0.2
<b>Albania</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

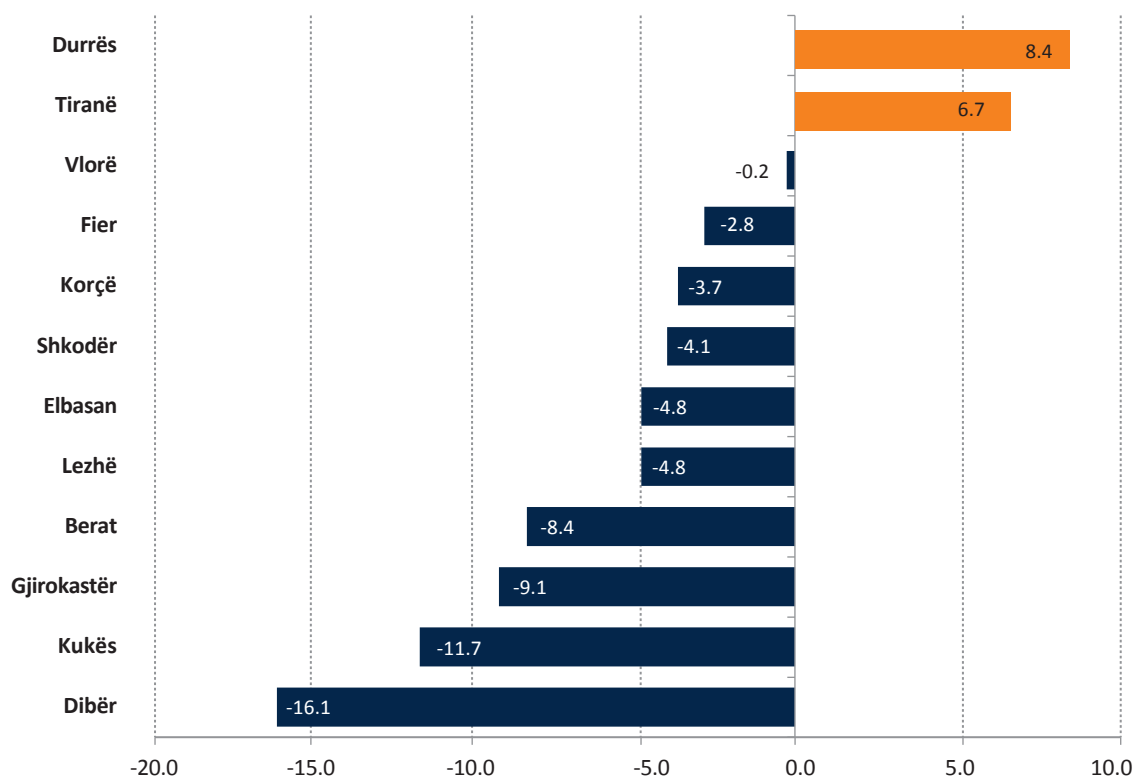
Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

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

Durrës and Tiranë are the only prefectures with a positive crude internal migration rate of +8.4 in Durrës and +6.7 in Tiranë (persons per thousand inhabitants).

The prefectures of Dibër and Kukës had the highest negative net internal migration rates, with -16.1 and -11.7 persons per thousand inhabitants respectively.

Fig. 1.4 Crude net internal migration rate by prefecture, 2020

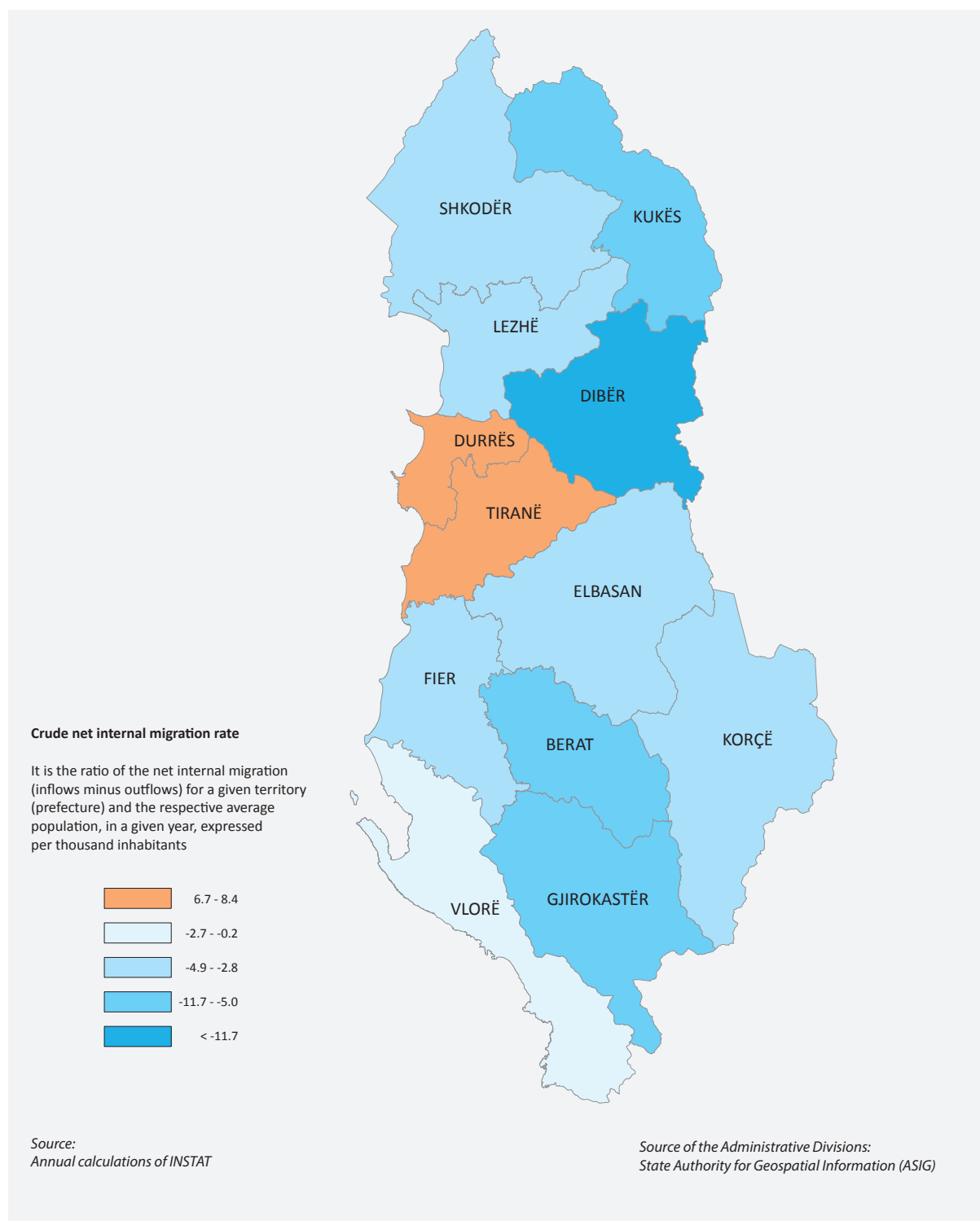


Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

In 2020, the municipality with the highest migration gain was Tiranë with a surplus of 5,226 inflows over outflows, while the municipality with the highest migration loss was Dibër, with 990 more outflows than inflows.



Map 1.5 Net internal migration by prefectures, 2020



## 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 2,854,191 to 2,837,849 inhabitants (see table 1.6 in the Annex).

In 2020, the prefecture with the highest population number in Albania was Tiranë, with 909,137 inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Fier with 287,946 inhabitants.

At the same time, the two prefectures with the lowest population numbers in 2020 were Gjirokastrë and Kukës, with 58,706 and 74,909 inhabitants respectively.

During 2020, only the populations of Tiranë and Durrës prefectures have increased, while the remaining prefectures had a negative population growth rate.

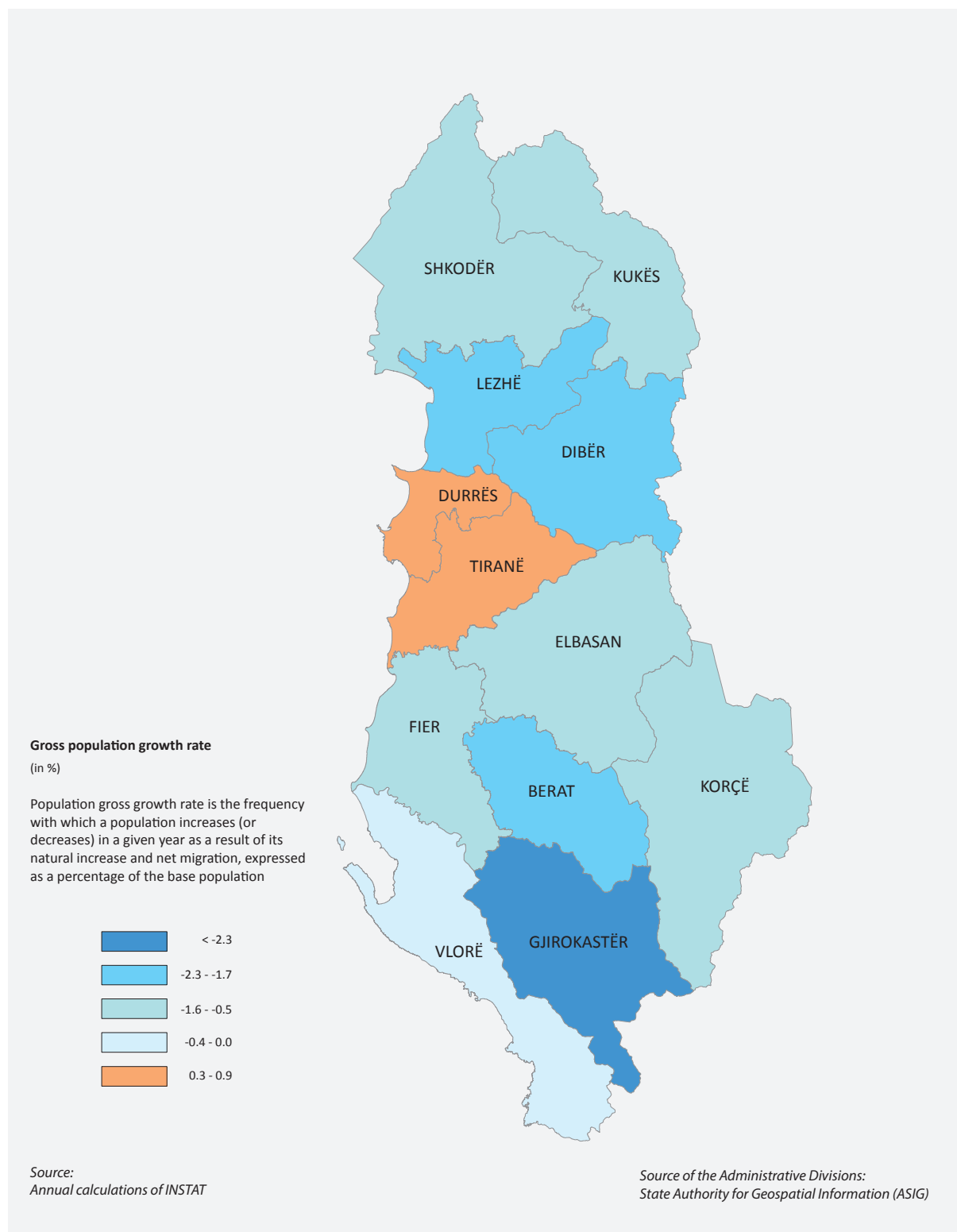
The prefecture of Tiranë had the highest population growth rate during 2020, with an increase by 0.9% compared to 2019. On the other hand, Gjirokastrë prefecture had the lowest population growth rate with -2.8% during 2020.

During 2020, the population of only 11 municipalities has increased when 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.

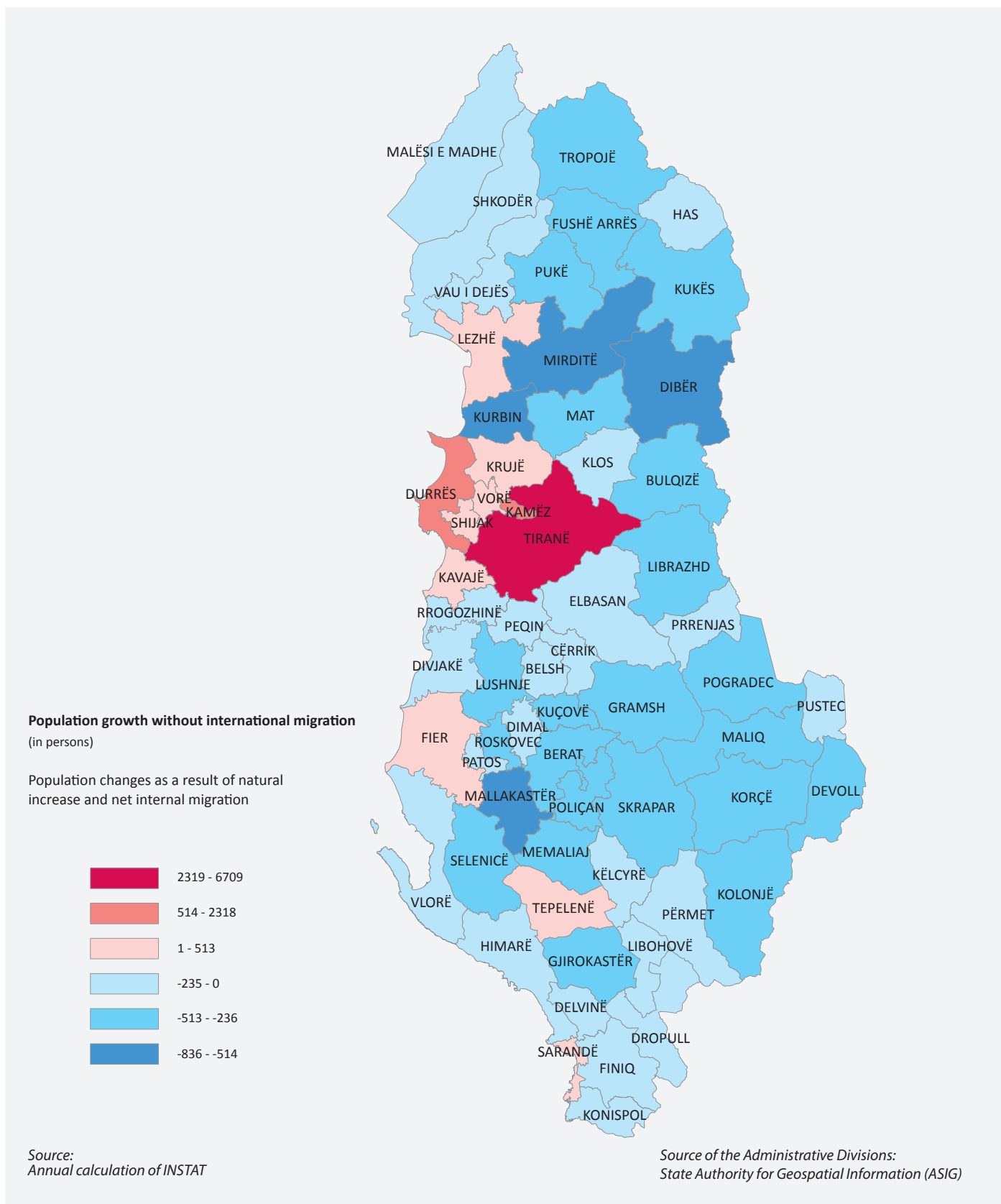
The municipality of Tiranë had the highest population growth without international migration during 2020. increased by 6,709 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Durrës, which has increased by 2,318 inhabitants.

On the other hand, the municipality of Mallakastër has had the lowest population growth without including international migration during 2020, as it decreased by 836 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Dibra, which has decreased by 687 inhabitants.

Map 1.6 Gross population growth rate by prefecture, 2019-2020 (%)



Map 1.7 Population growth without international migration by municipality, 2020



## Population structure and dependency ratios

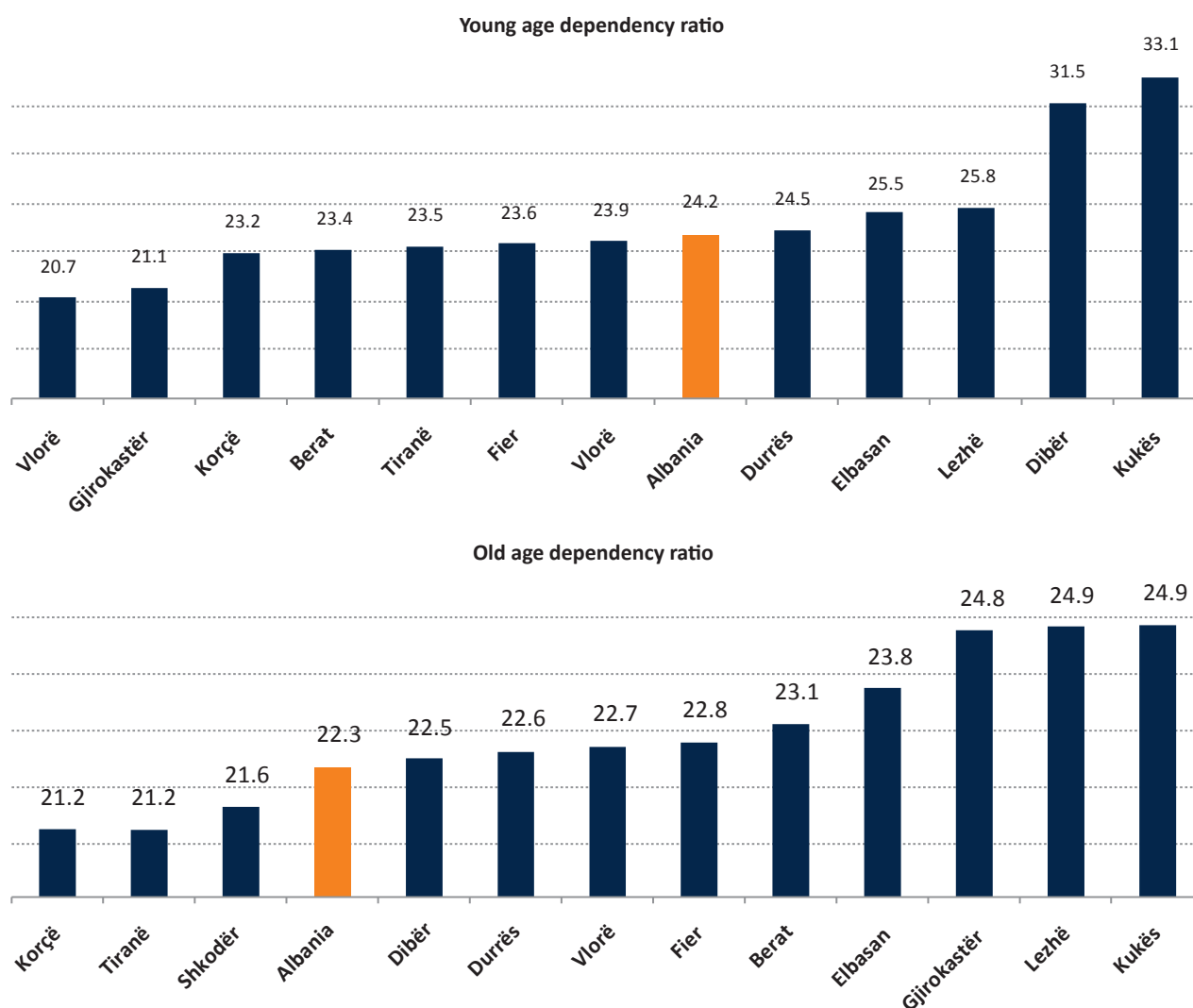
On 1 January 2021, there were in Albania 467,366 inhabitants younger than 15 years and 431,531 inhabitants, aged 65 or more. 1,930,844 persons were of working age (persons aged 15 to 64 years) (see table 1.7 in the Annex).

As evidenced by the distribution of the population in the three main age groups, in ten prefectures there are higher numbers of young people compared to the elderly. Only in the prefectures of Gjirokaštër and Vlorë 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 33.1 and 31.5 people younger than 15 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years respectively. While the prefectures with the lowest young age dependency ratio are Vlorë and Gjirokaštër, with 20.7 and 21.1 people younger than 15 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years respectively.

On the other hand, the prefectures with the highest old age dependency ratio are those of Kukës and Lezhë, both with approximately 24.9 people older than 65 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years. The prefectures with the lowest old age dependency ratio are those of Korçë and Tiranë, both with approximately 21.2 persons older than 65 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years.

Fig. 1.5 Dependency ratios by prefecture, on 1 January 2021



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

## Median age of the population

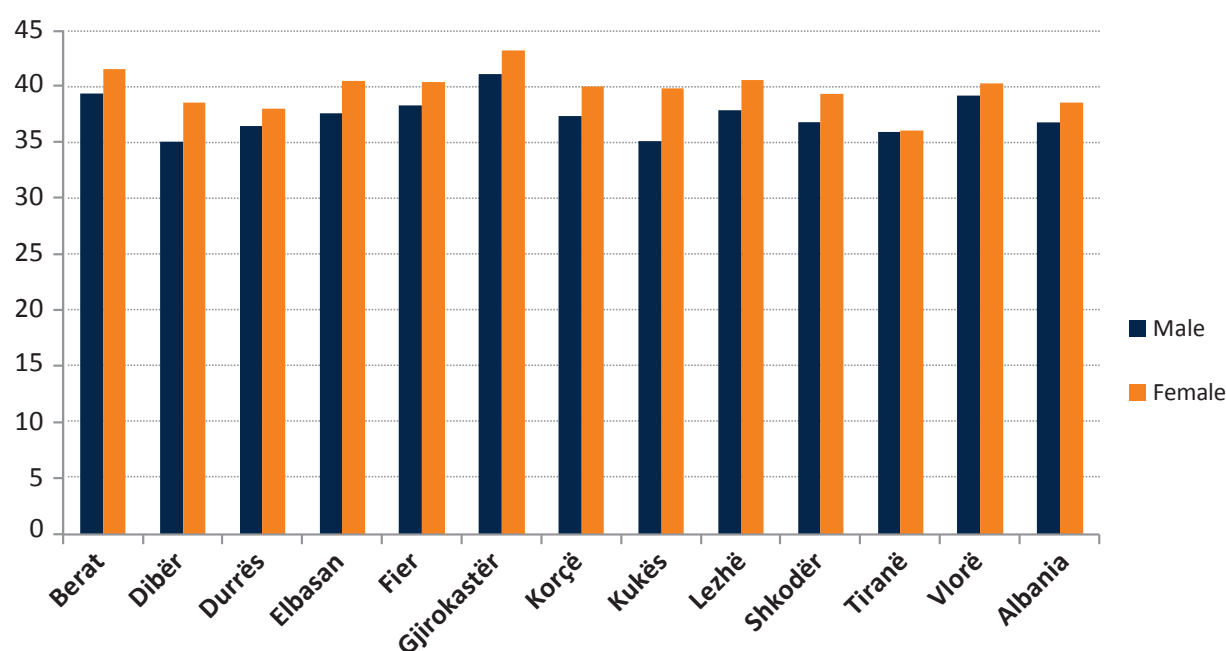
The median age of the population represents the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups, meaning half the people are younger than the median age and half are older.

On 1 January 2021, the median age for Albania was 37.6 years. According to this indicator, the population of Tiranë had the youngest population in Albania, with a median age of 35.9 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the oldest population in the country, with a median age of 42.4 years. Coincidentally, these are the prefectures with the biggest and the smallest populations in Albania respectively (see table 1.8 in the Annex).

The median age for men reached the lowest value in Dibër prefecture with 35.0 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the oldest median age for men, with 41.3 years.

The median age for women reached the lowest value in Tiranë prefecture with 36.3 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the oldest median age for women, with 43.3 years.

Fig. 1.6 Median age by sex and prefecture, 1 January 2021



Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

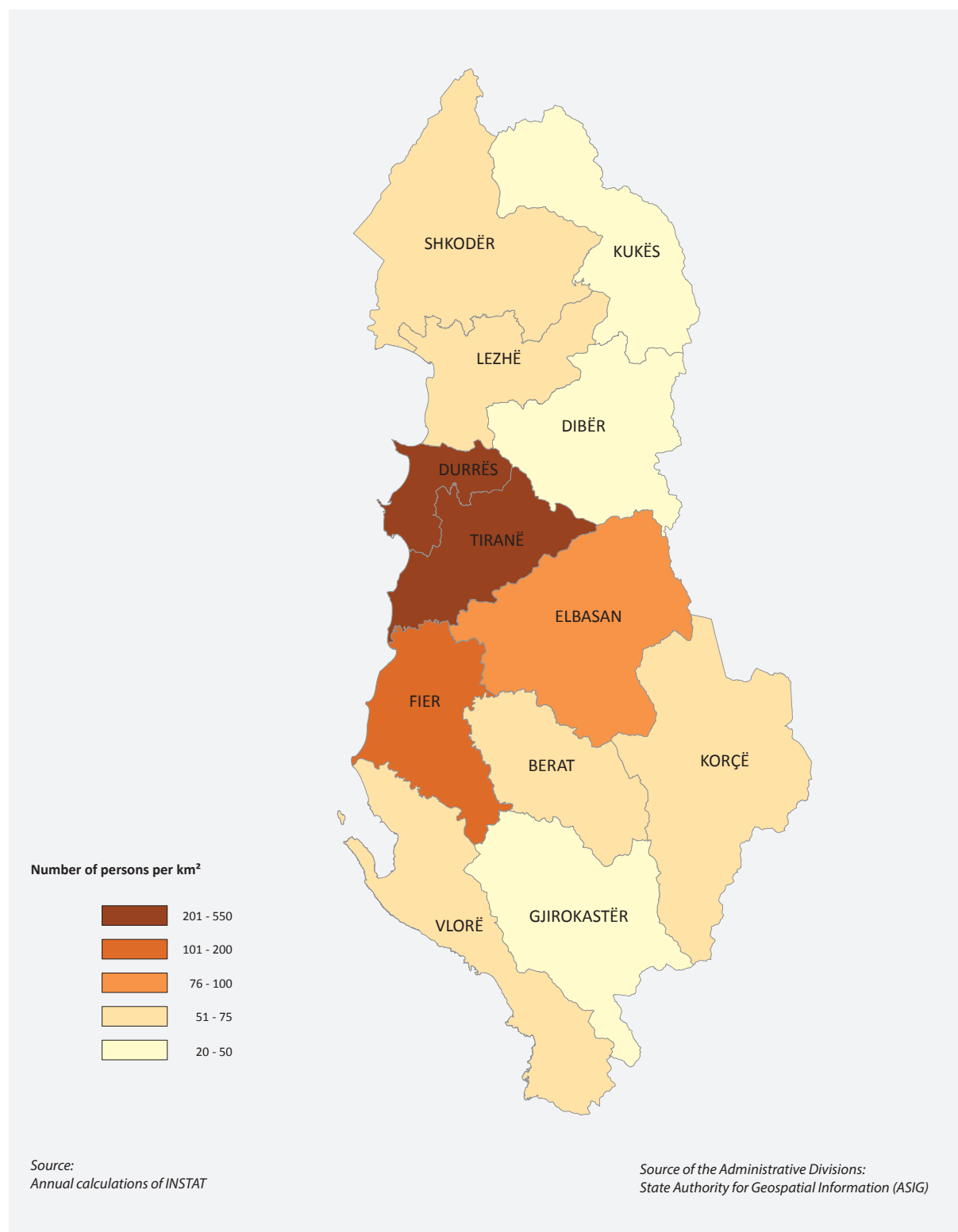
## Population density

The population density of Albania in 2020 was 99 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The population density has remained almost at the same level during the five previous years (see table 1.9. in the Annex).

In 2020, the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest population density, with 550 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>. The prefecture with the second highest population density is Durrës, with 380 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

On the other hand, the prefectures with the lowest population density in 2020 were those of Gjirokastrë, and Kukës, with 20, and 32 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

Map 1.8 Population density by prefecture, 2020



## ANNEX

Tab. 1.6 Average population by sex and prefecture, 2018-2020

Prefecture	2018			2019			2020		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Berat	63,495	62,800	126,295	61,933	61,648	123,581	60,431	60,296	120,727
Dibër	62,515	57,449	119,964	61,201	56,202	117,403	59,914	54,857	114,771
Durrës	146,870	143,008	289,878	146,948	143,464	290,412	147,392	143,971	291,363
Elbasan	138,802	137,963	276,765	136,108	136,421	272,529	133,604	134,556	268,160
Fier	150,555	145,891	296,446	148,004	144,315	292,319	145,457	142,489	287,946
Gjirokastrë	30,584	31,604	62,188	29,493	30,909	60,402	28,520	30,186	58,706
Korçë	104,235	104,799	209,034	102,582	103,779	206,361	101,001	102,511	203,512
Kukës	39,491	37,503	76,994	39,027	36,985	76,012	38,481	36,428	74,909
Lezhë	62,941	63,057	125,998	61,630	62,318	123,948	60,402	61,288	121,690
Shkodër	100,061	103,884	203,945	98,519	102,932	201,451	96,936	101,657	198,593
Tiranë	439,461	450,111	889,572	444,765	455,891	900,656	448,725	460,448	909,173
Vlorë	95,092	94,205	189,297	94,894	94,223	189,117	94,435	93,864	188,299
<b>Albania</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>	<b>1,415,298</b>	<b>1,422,551</b>	<b>2,837,849</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Tab. 1.7 Population by sex and main age groups by prefecture, 1 January 2021

Prefecture	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	TOTAL
Berat	9,623	40,909	9,183	59,715	9,425	40,630	9,680	59,735	19,048	81,539	18,863	119,450
Dibër	11,977	39,046	8,349	59,372	11,282	34,765	8,264	54,311	23,259	73,811	16,613	113,683
Durrës	24,771	101,136	21,741	147,648	23,826	97,343	23,212	144,381	48,597	198,479	44,953	292,029
Elbasan	22,906	89,002	20,593	132,501	22,600	89,291	21,853	133,744	45,506	178,293	42,446	266,245
Fier	23,293	99,220	21,768	144,281	22,839	96,109	22,773	141,721	46,132	195,329	44,541	286,002
Gjirokastrë	4,182	19,362	4,568	28,112	4,218	20,400	5,301	29,919	8,400	39,762	9,869	58,031
Korçë	16,610	69,352	14,266	100,228	15,880	70,624	15,461	101,965	32,490	139,976	29,727	202,193
Kukës	8,024	24,465	5,724	38,213	7,544	22,631	6,000	36,175	15,568	47,096	11,724	74,388
Lezhë	10,366	39,945	9,515	59,826	10,322	40,120	10,410	60,852	20,688	80,065	19,925	120,678
Shkodër	16,455	65,931	13,711	96,097	15,938	69,542	15,600	101,080	32,393	135,473	29,311	197,177
Tiranë	76,616	309,970	63,343	449,929	71,622	320,149	70,490	462,261	148,238	630,119	133,833	912,190
Vlorë	13,900	65,772	14,388	94,060	13,147	65,130	15,338	93,615	27,047	130,902	29,726	187,675
<b>Albania</b>	<b>238,723</b>	<b>964,110</b>	<b>207,149</b>	<b>1,409,982</b>	<b>228,643</b>	<b>966,734</b>	<b>224,382</b>	<b>1,419,759</b>	<b>467,366</b>	<b>1,930,844</b>	<b>431,531</b>	<b>2,829,741</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations



Tab. 1.8 Median age of the population by sex and prefecture, 1 January 2019-2021

Prefecture	2019			2020			2021		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Berat	37.9	40.1	39.1	38.9	41.0	40.0	39.4	41.6	40.6
Dibër	34.0	37.7	35.5	34.6	38.4	36.2	35.0	38.8	36.6
Durrës	35.7	37.3	36.4	36.2	37.8	36.9	36.6	38.1	37.3
Elbasan	36.3	39.3	37.8	37.1	40.1	38.7	37.6	40.6	39.2
Fier	37.0	39.2	38.1	37.9	40.0	39.0	38.4	40.5	39.5
Gjirokastrë	39.3	41.5	40.6	40.7	42.5	41.8	41.3	43.3	42.4
Korçë	35.9	38.5	37.2	36.7	39.1	38.0	37.2	39.7	38.4
Kukës	34.2	38.5	36.1	34.7	39.2	36.7	35.3	39.9	37.3
Lezhë	36.6	39.0	37.8	37.5	39.8	38.7	37.9	40.4	39.2
Shkodër	35.8	38.3	37.1	36.5	39.0	37.8	36.9	39.4	38.1
Tiranë	34.6	35.6	35.1	35.1	36.0	35.5	35.5	36.3	35.9
Vlorë	38.0	39.4	38.6	38.8	40.0	39.3	39.4	40.5	39.9
<b>Albania</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>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Tab. 1.9 Average population density by prefecture, 2018-2020

Prefecture	Area	Inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>				
	km <sup>2</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Berat	1,798	70	69	67	70	69
Dibër	2,586	46	45	44	46	45
Durrës	766	378	379	380	378	379
Elbasan	3,199	87	85	84	87	85
Fier	1,890	157	155	152	157	155
Gjirokastrë	2,884	22	21	20	22	21
Korçë	3,711	56	56	55	56	56
Kukës	2,374	32	32	32	32	32
Lezhë	1,620	78	77	75	78	77
Shkodër	3,562	57	57	56	57	57
Tiranë	1,652	538	545	550	538	545
Vlorë	2,706	70	70	70	70	70
<b>Albania</b>	<b>28,748</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

## 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 migrations are provided electronically by the General Directorate of Civil Status.

This method of the data collection 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

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

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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).

*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.

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

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

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

*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.

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

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

*Old 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.

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

*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.

*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.

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

*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.

*Total fertility*: 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.

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

*Young 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.

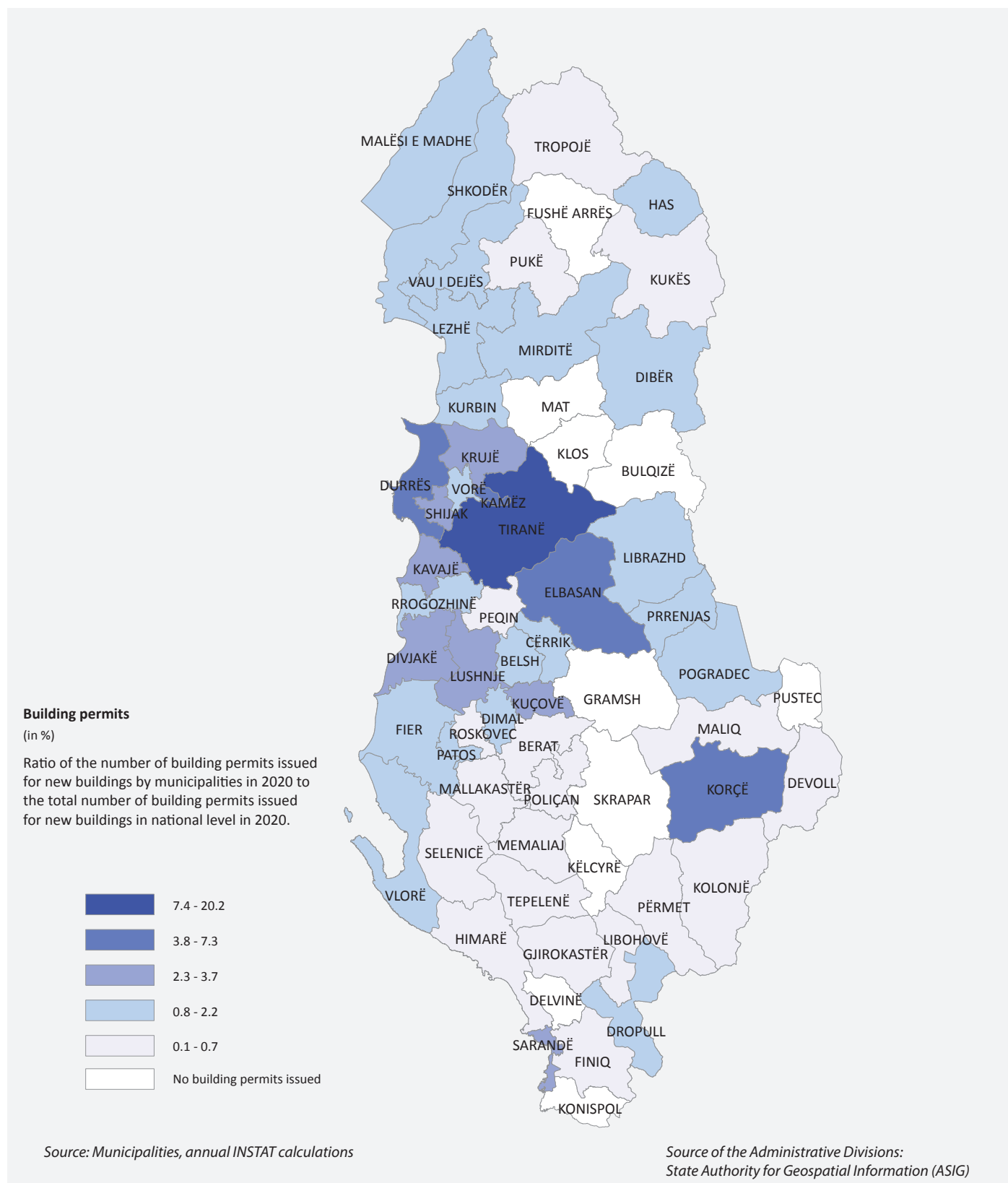




## BUILDINGS

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”.

Map 2.1 Number of building permits issued for new buildings by municipality, 2020



Tab. 2.1 Number and total area of building permits issued for new buildings by prefecture, 2017-2020

Prefecture	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	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	25	22,667	44	28,680	18	6,491	44	15,307
Dibër	24	5,029	34	8,028	18	7,734	22	6,560
Durrës	105	74,893	156	172,658	152	136,395	127	150,707
Elbasan	63	28,404	88	34,165	97	44,818	109	62,049
Fier	133	52,091	129	61,339	98	47,716	101	55,109
Gjirokastrë	13	14,427	40	16,985	20	11,242	20	10,765
Korçë	71	37,856	100	40,774	81	33,501	63	23,156
Kukës	5	1,066	6	3,483	12	9,618	27	22,617
Lezhë	22	7,390	57	22,529	65	101,062	51	49,618
Shkodër	65	56,316	89	60,040	52	17,845	35	25,207
Tiranë	231	521,996	388	940,348	423	1,561,858	313	1,121,722
Vlorë	62	46,399	63	53,754	58	43,469	49	65,394
<b>Albania</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>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,608,211</b>

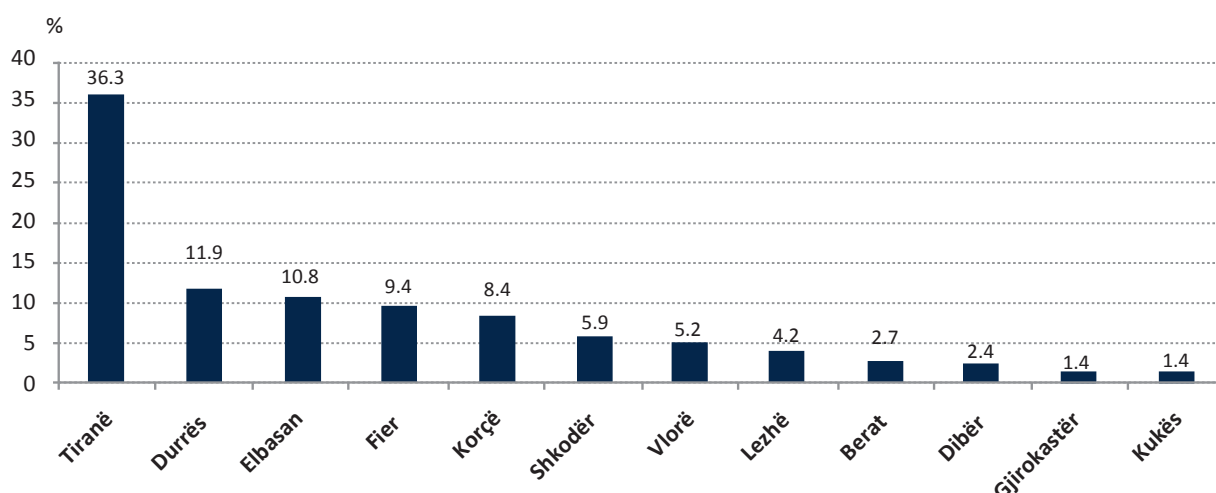
Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

During 2017-2020, the total number of building permits issued for new buildings was 4,068, on average 1,017 permits per year. By prefecture, the largest number of building permits issued in this four-year period is in Tiranë, with 1,355 permits or 33.3% 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 2017-2020, building permits issued for residential buildings comprise 66.2% of total permits issued, while building permits issued for other buildings comprise 33.8% of this indicator.

During 2017-2020, approximately 69.8% of the total area of building permits issued for new buildings was concentrated in Tiranë prefecture, while Dibër prefecture comprises the lowest value for this indicator at approximately 0.5%. The average area for a building permit issued during this period is 1,460 square meters.

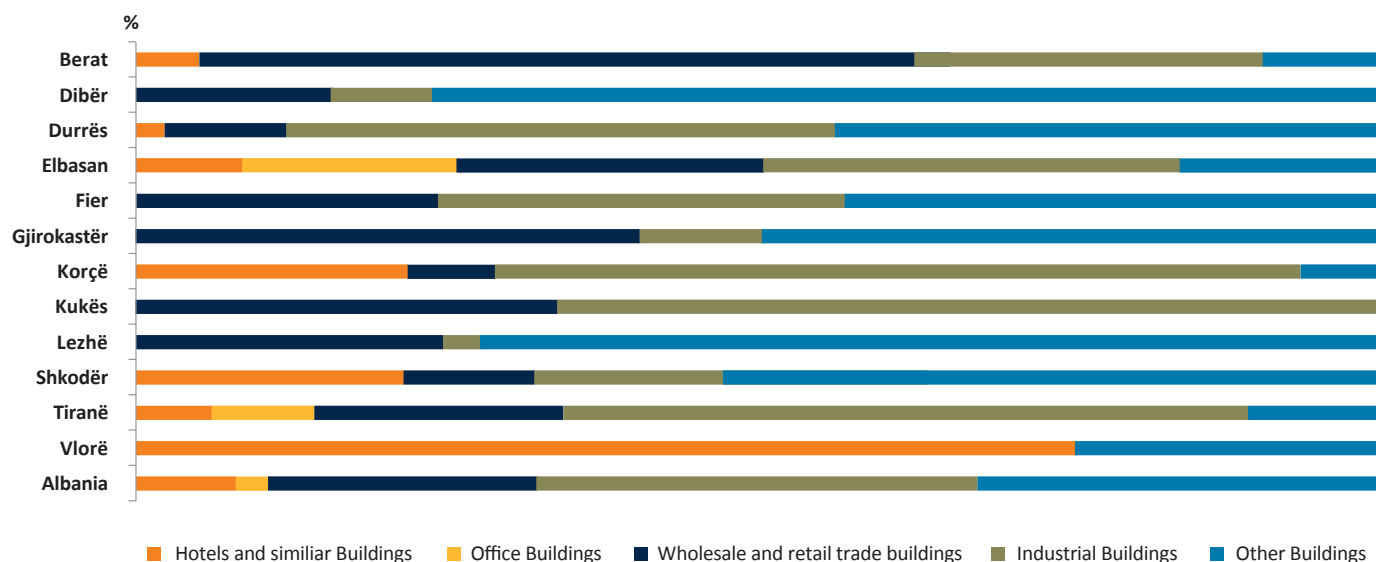
Fig. 2.1 Distribution of building permits issued for residential buildings by prefecture, 2017-2020



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

In the last four years, a total number of 2,695 building permits have been issued for residential buildings. In 2020, this indicator decreased by 10.9% compared with 2019, mainly due to the decrease of building permits issued for residential buildings in Tiranë and Shkodër prefectures by 24.4% and 54.3% respectively.

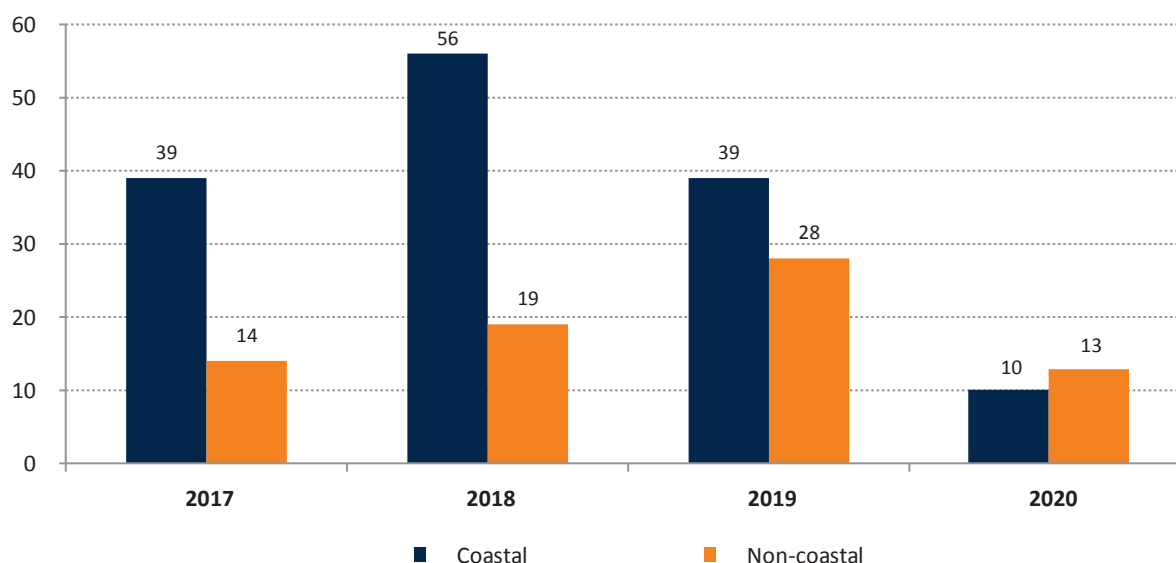
Fig. 2.2 Structure of building permits issued for non-residential buildings by prefecture, 2020



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

In 2020, 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 Elbasan with 6 permits and 2 permits respectively. Vlorë prefecture marked the highest number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" with approximately 39.1% of the total number issued at national level for this indicator. The number of building permits issued for "Wholesale and retail trade buildings" in 2020 marked an annual decrease by 19.8% compared with 2019. Durrës and Lezhë prefectures represented the highest number of building permits issued for "Other buildings" with 23 permits and 21 permits issued respectively, or approximately 44.4% of the total number of such permits issued in Albania during 2020.

Fig. 2.3 Number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" by coastal and non-coastal municipalities, 2017-2020



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations



During 2017-2020, the building permits issued for “Hotels and similar buildings” were mainly concentrated in coastal municipalities. Around 61.8% of the permits in coastal municipalities were issued in Sarandë and Kavajë municipalities, 41.0% and 20.8% respectively. Regarding non-coastal municipalities, the building permits issued for “Hotels and similar buildings” during this four-year period were mainly concentrated in Tiranë municipality at 28.4% and Korçë municipality at 21.6%.

## 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

**Buildings:** 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.

**Building permits issued:** 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.

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

**Non-residential buildings:** 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.

**Residential buildings:** 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.





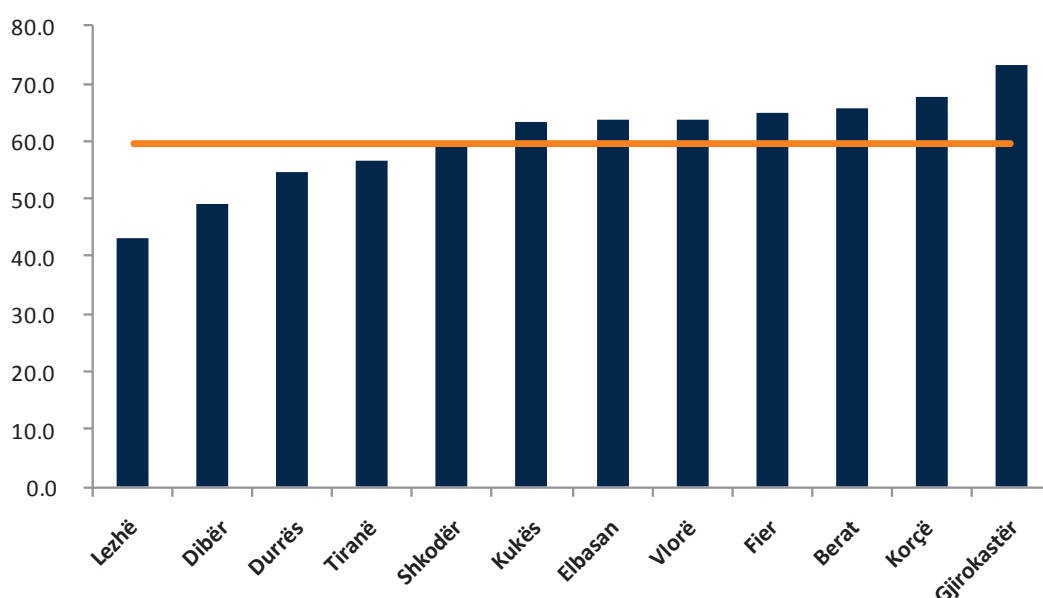
LABOUR MARKET AND WAGES

## Labour Force

In 2020, the labour force in Albania was composed of approximately 1.4 million people that represent the active population, comprising employed and unemployed persons. 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 productive 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 Gjirokaštër (73.3%), and Korçë (67.6%), while the lowest rates are recorded in the prefectures of Lezhë and Dibër (49.2% and 43.3% respectively). The average rate for the country in 2020 was 59.5% (Fig. 3.1).

Fig. 3.1 Labour force participation rate by prefecture, 2020

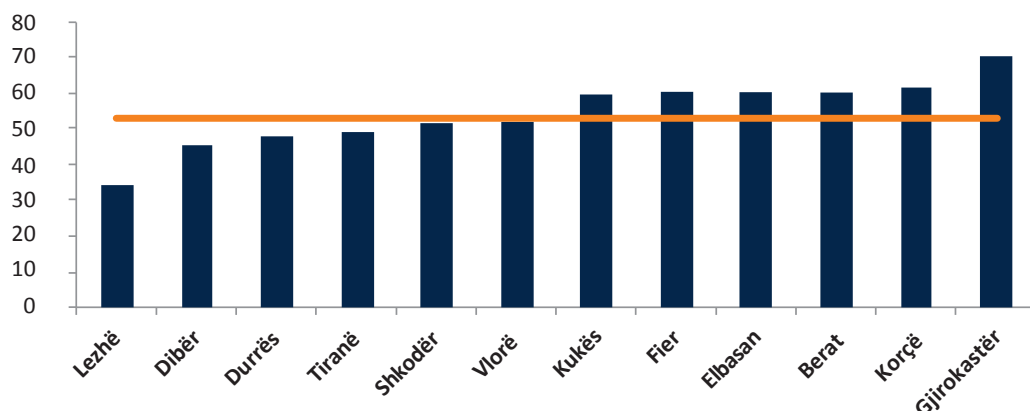


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

## Employment

In 2020, the ratio of employed persons aged 15 and over to the population of the same age (approximately 2.4 mio.) was 52.5%. The highest regional employment rates are recorded in Gjirokaštër (69.0%), followed by Korçë (61.0%). The lowest rates are registered in the prefecture of Lezhë (33.7%) and Dibër (44.7%) (Fig. 3.2).

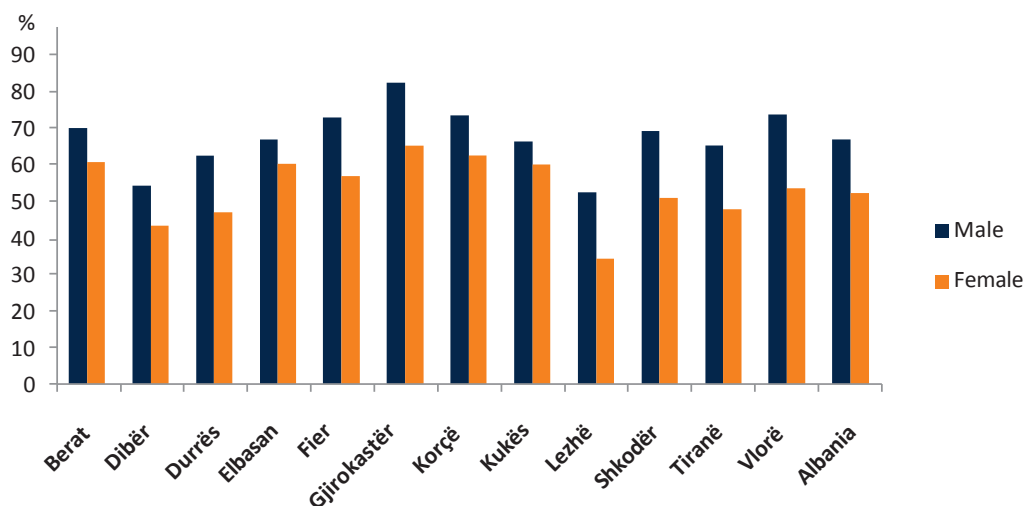
Fig. 3.2 Employment rate by prefecture, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

As regards the gender perspective, all prefectures had in 2020 higher employment rates for males than for females (Fig. 3.3). The largest difference was found in Vlorë, where the gap was 21.6 pp while the average in Albania was 13.1 pp.

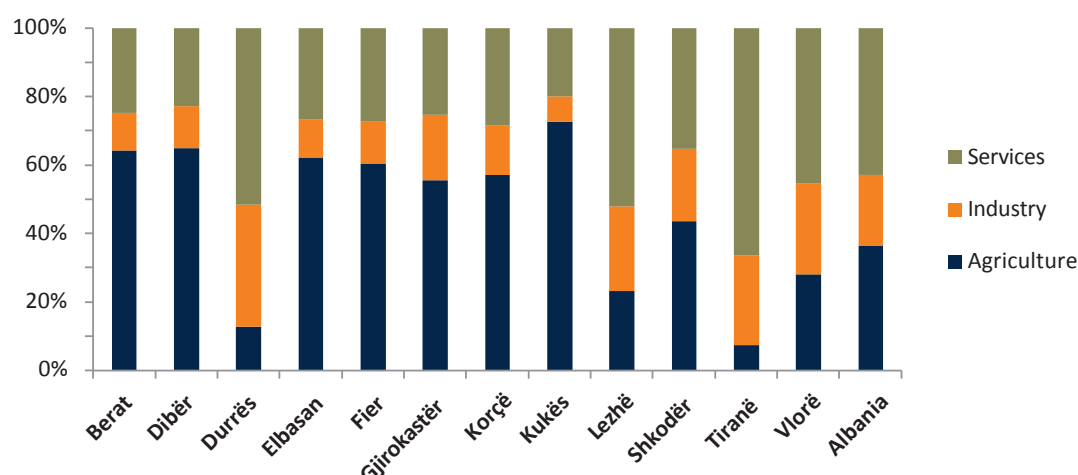
Fig. 3.3 Employment rate by sex and prefecture, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis of employment by economic activity (Fig. 3.4) indicates that services and agriculture represent the majority of employed people, 43.5% and 36.1% respectively, while those employed in the industry sector, account for only 20.5%. Tiranë is the prefecture with the highest percentage of employment in the service sector (66.3%) and with the lowest rate of people working in the agriculture sector (7.3%). The prefecture with the highest rate of employment in industry is Durrës (35.4%), whereas the prefecture of Kukës represents the lowest rate for this sector (6.8%). Kukës is also the prefecture with the highest rate of employment in agriculture (71.8%) and the lowest rate in services (20.6%).

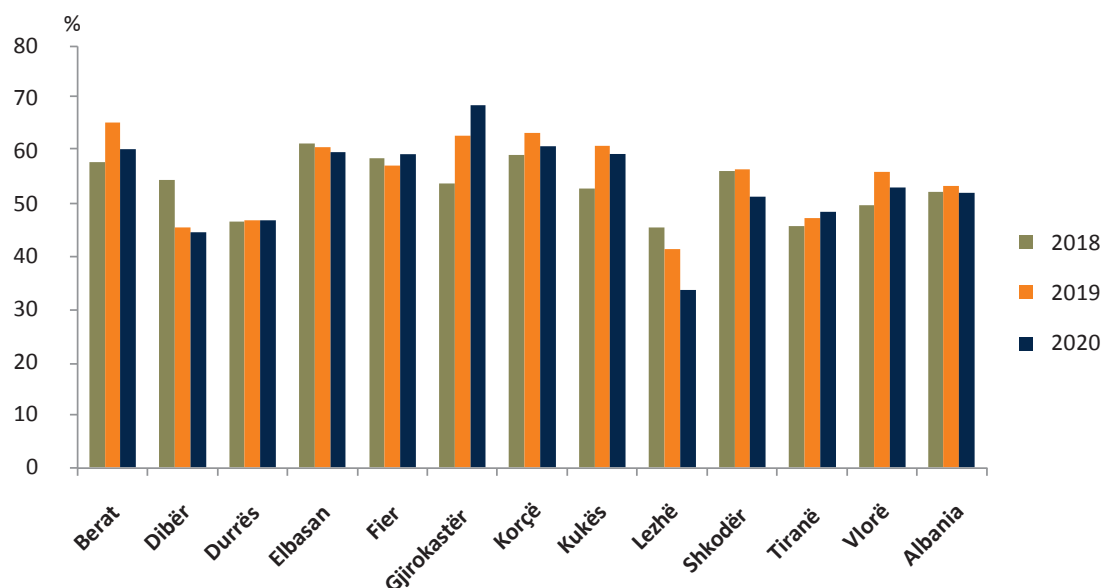
Fig. 3.4 Employment rate by economic activity and prefecture, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

During 2018-2020, the highest employment rate increase was recorded in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë, (+6.0 percentage points or pp), while the largest decrease was recorded in Lezhë (-8.0 pp) (Fig. 3.5). The increase of the employment rate was highest in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë for both males (+6.6 pp) and females (+5.4 pp). The highest decrease during the period for this indicator was recorded in Berat for males (-8.2 pp) and in Lezhë for females (-8.2 pp).

Fig. 3.5 Employment rate by prefecture, 2018-2020

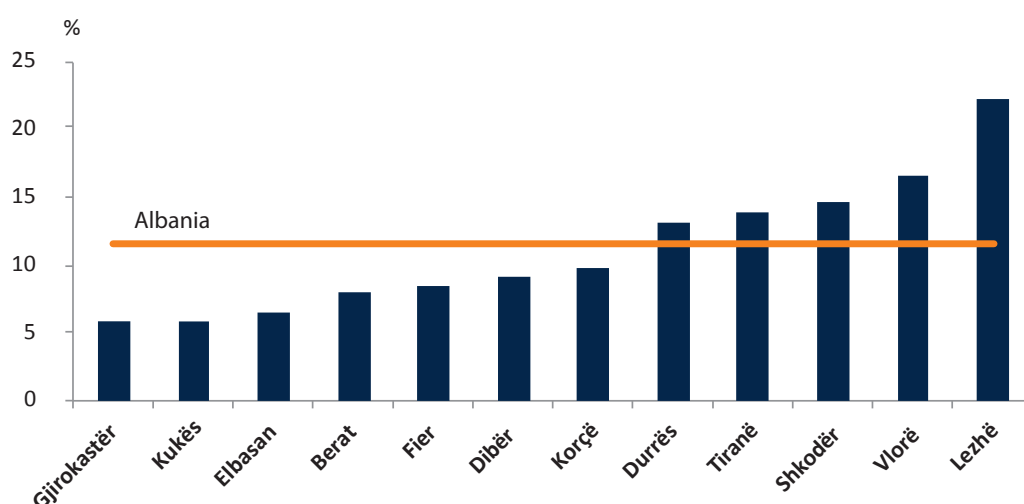


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

## Unemployment

In 2020, there were about 165,000 people unemployed in Albania, equivalent to 11.7% of the total labour force. The figures show an increase of unemployment after a downward trend in the last years across the country. The lowest regional unemployed rates were recorded in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë (5.7%) and Kukës (6.0%), while the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Lezhë, peaking at 22.2%, followed by Vlorë (16.6%). The prefectures of Shkodër, Tiranë and Durrës also present high rates of unemployment that are above the country average (Fig. 3.6).

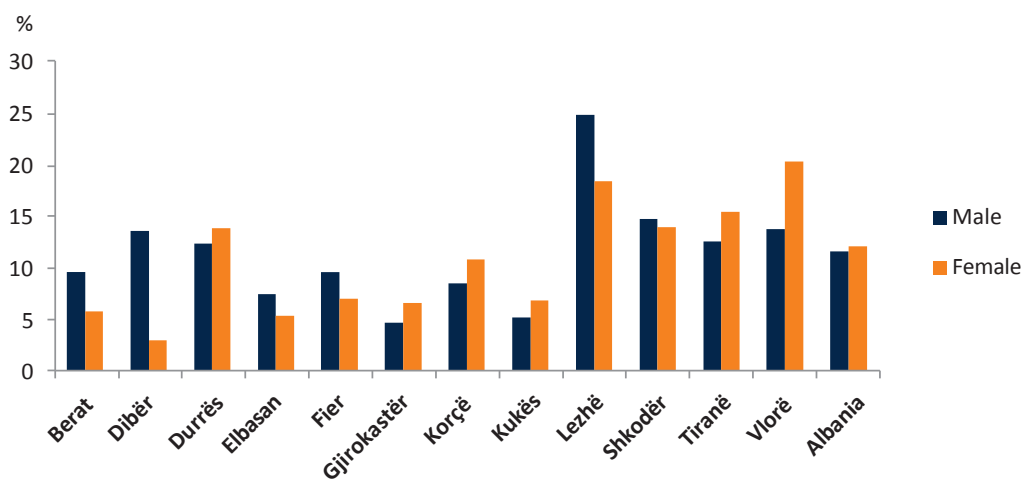
Fig. 3.6 Unemployment rate by prefecture, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis by sex shows that the prefecture with the highest unemployment rate for females was Vlorë with 20.5%, followed by Lezhë with 18.5%. The highest rate of unemployment for males was recorded in the prefecture of Lezhë with 24.9%, followed by Shkodër (15.0%). The female unemployment rate showed the lowest values in the prefectures of Elbasan (5.5%) and Dibër (3.2%). The lowest unemployment rate for males was recorded in the prefectures of Gjirokastrë and Kukës (4.7% and 5.2% respectively).

Fig. 3.7 Unemployment rate by sex and prefecture, 2020

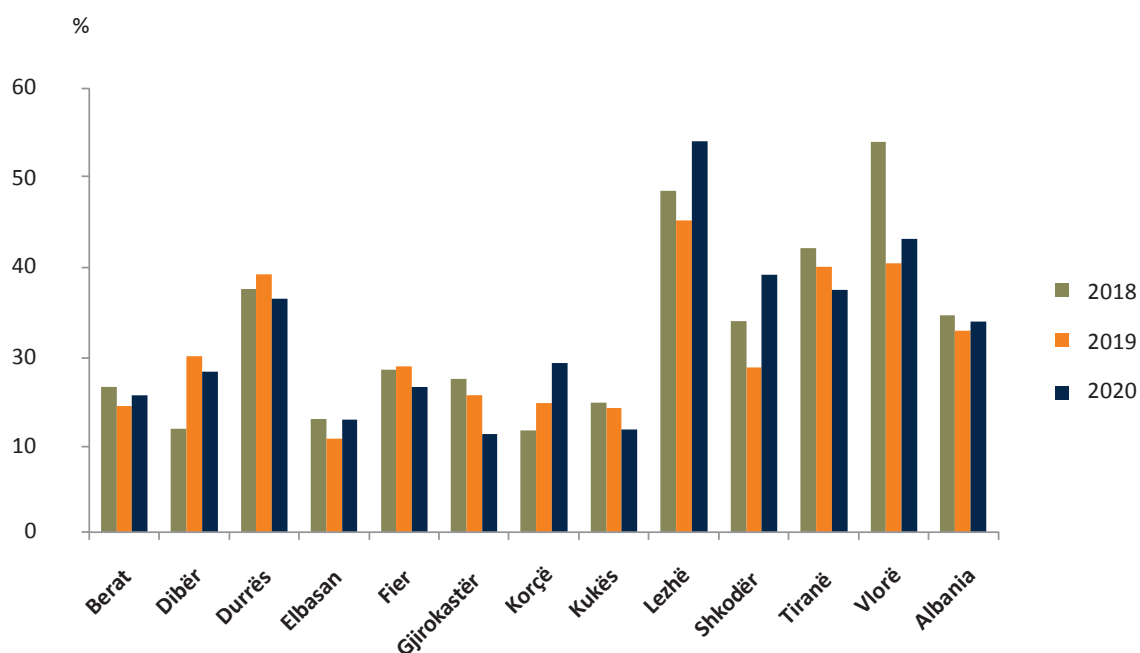


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

In the period 2018-2020, the unemployment rate has decreased in half of the prefectures (Fig. 3.8). The prefectures of Vlorë and Gjirokastrë had the highest decrease (-5.3 pp and -3.0 pp respectively). The highest increase was registered in Korçë and Dibër (+3.7 pp and +3.2 pp respectively).

The decrease of the unemployment rate between 2018 and 2010 in Vlorë was led by both males (-5.0 pp) and females (-5.7 pp), while the unemployment rate decrease in Gjirokastrë was led mostly by males (-5.3 pp). The increase of unemployment in Korçë was due to the contribution of both males (+3.1 pp) and females (+ 4.4 pp), while the increase of this indicator in Dibër was mostly driven by men (+6.5 pp).

Fig. 3.8 Unemployment rate by prefecture, 2018-2020



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

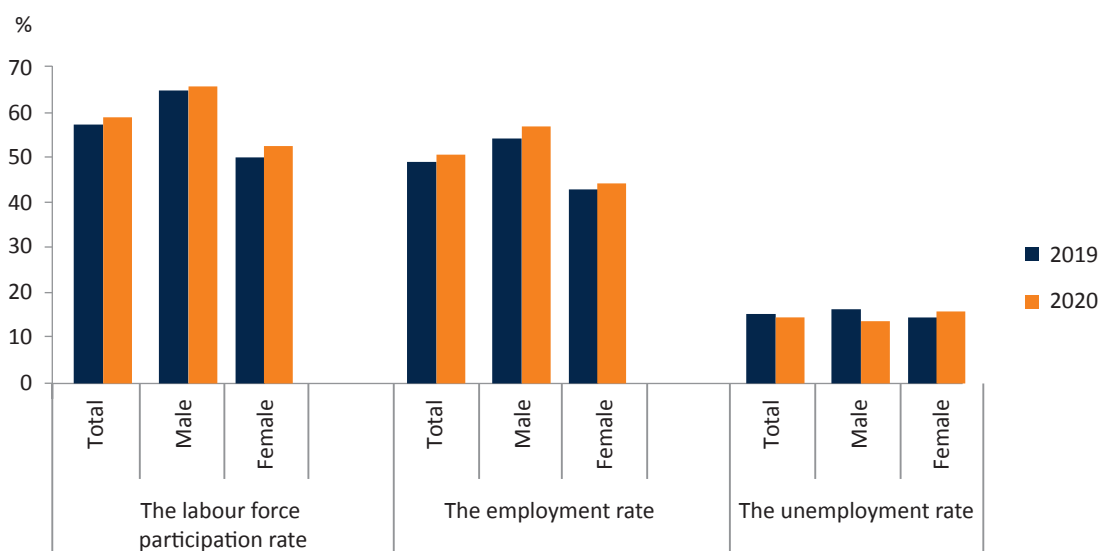
### Estimation of labour statistics by municipality

The labour force survey data do not provide labour market indicators by municipality. However, starting from 2019, some assessment has been possible for the two largest municipalities of the country, Tiranë and Durrës (Fig. 3.9) regarding the following indicators: employment rate, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate.

Between 2019 and 2020, the labour market indicators for the two biggest municipalities in the country presented a dynamic picture. In Tiranë municipality, the labour force participation rate increased by 1.6 pp. This was due mostly to women that showed an increase of the indicator by 2.5 pp (compared to men with an increase of only 0.6 pp). The gender gap in labour market participation was 12.9 pp, decreasing by 1.9 pp from 2019 (Fig. 3.9).

During 2019-2020, the employment rate increased by 2.1 pp due to both men and women but led mostly by men (+2.4 pp). The unemployment rate decreased by 1.1 pp, due to the decrease of this indicator for men (-2.9 pp), while women register an increasing rate, 1.0 pp higher in 2020 than in 2019.

Fig. 3.9 Main labour market indicators for Tirana municipality,



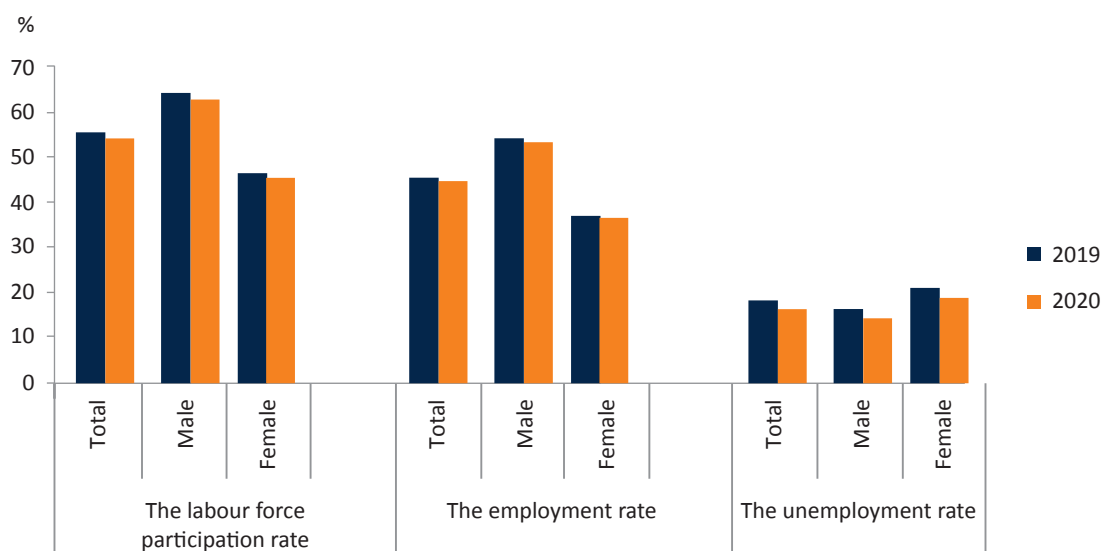
Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

In Durrës municipality, the labour force participation rate and the employment rate were lower in 2020, compared to 2019 (Fig. 3.10). The labour force participation rate was lower by 1.5 pp due mostly to men (-1.8 pp). The employment rate decreased slightly (-0.4 pp) due to men that showed a decrease by 0.8 pp, while for women the indicator remain unchanged.

Even for Durrës municipality, the gender gap in the participation rate showed a decrease, compared to the previous year, reaching 16.2%. Though the employment rate has decreased during the period, the unemployment rate also decreased (by 1.5 pp) led more by males (-1.9 pp) than females (-1.1 pp).



Fig. 3.10 Main labour market indicators for Durrës municipality, 2020

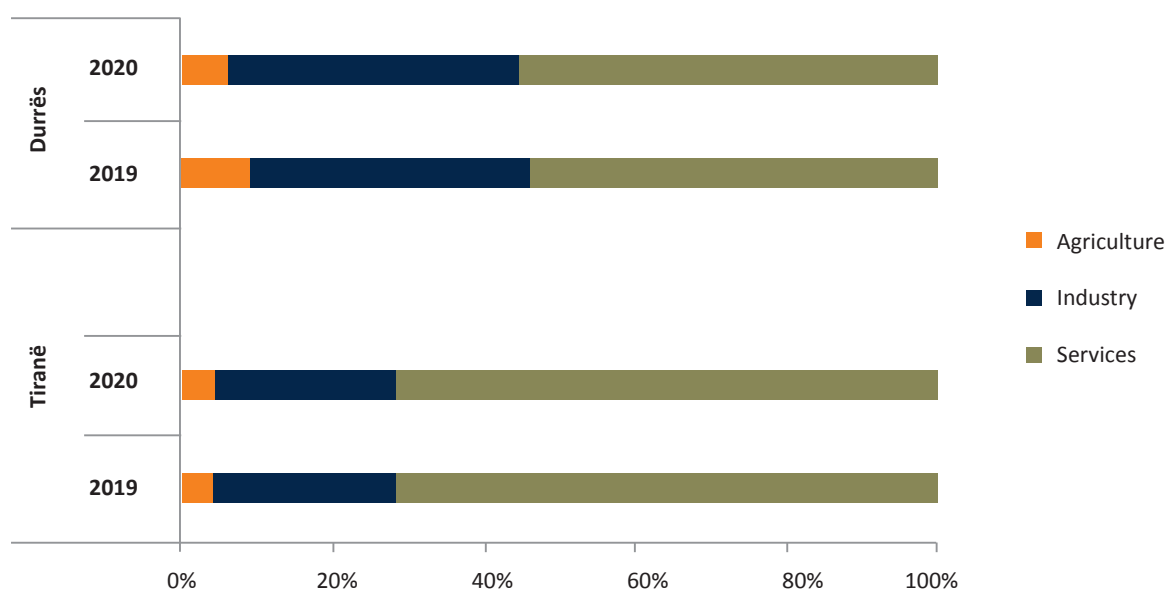


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis by economic activities in both municipalities, with a dominant service sector in Tiranë and a strong industry sector in Durrës, shows slight changes in the weight occupied by the economic sectors during the years 2019-2020. In the Municipality of Tiranë, the share of employees in the agricultural sector increased in 2020 compared to 2019 (+0.4 pp), while in the Municipality of Durrës their share decreased (-2.9 pp).

In the Municipality of Tiranë, the percentage of employees in the industry sector decreased, while the share of employees in the services sector remained at the same level. In the Municipality of Durrës, the share of employees increased in both the services sector (+1.9 pp) and in industry (+1.2 pp) (Fig. 3.11).

Fig. 3.11 Employment by economic activity for Durrës and Tiranë municipalities, 2019-2020



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

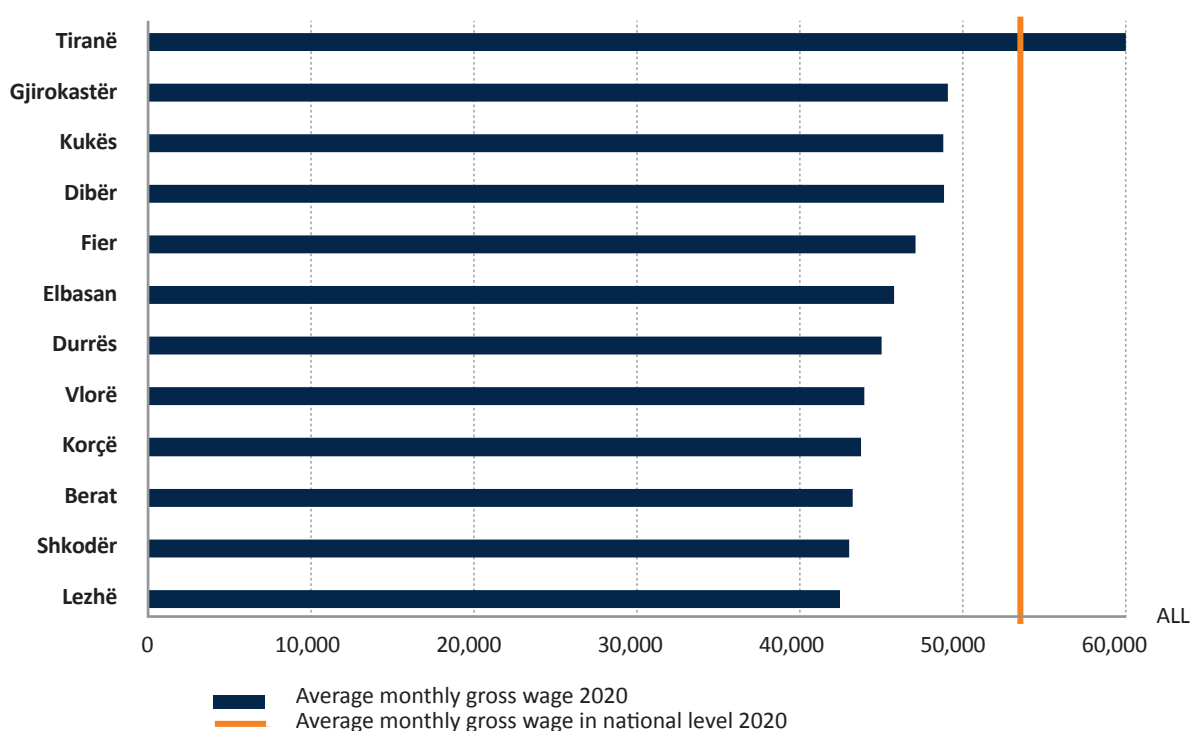
## Wages

### Main findings

In 2020, the average monthly wage per employee in Albania was ALL 53,662, with the prefecture of Tiranë having the highest average monthly wage (ALL 60,857), whereas the prefectures of Lezhë and Shkodër had the lowest wage (approximately ALL 42,728 and ALL 43,213).

The prefecture of Tiranë shows the greatest divergence from the national average, with wages that were 13.4% higher; while the prefecture of Lezhë had wages that were approximately 20.4% lower than the national average (Fig. 3.12).

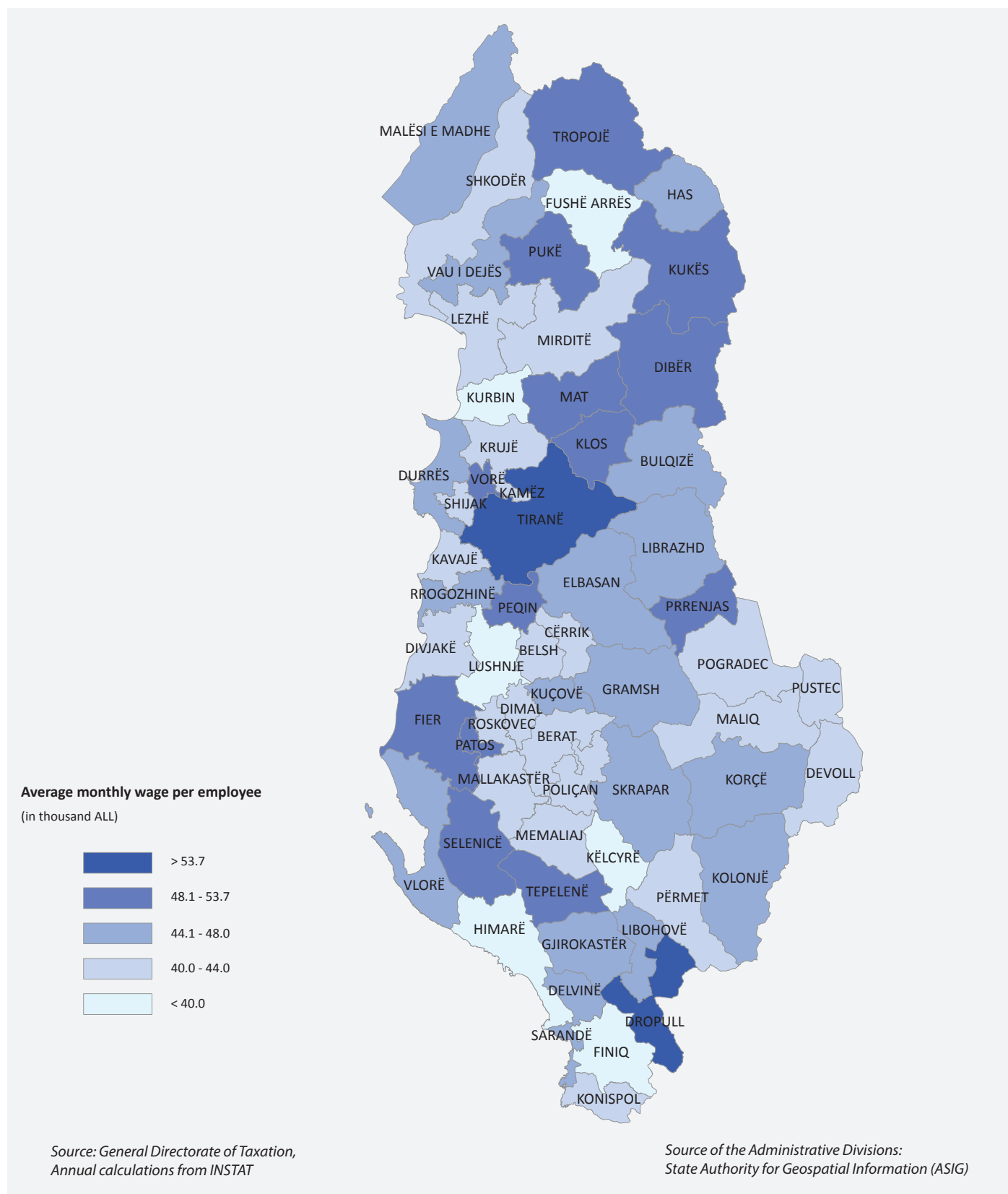
Fig. 3.12 Average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2020



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

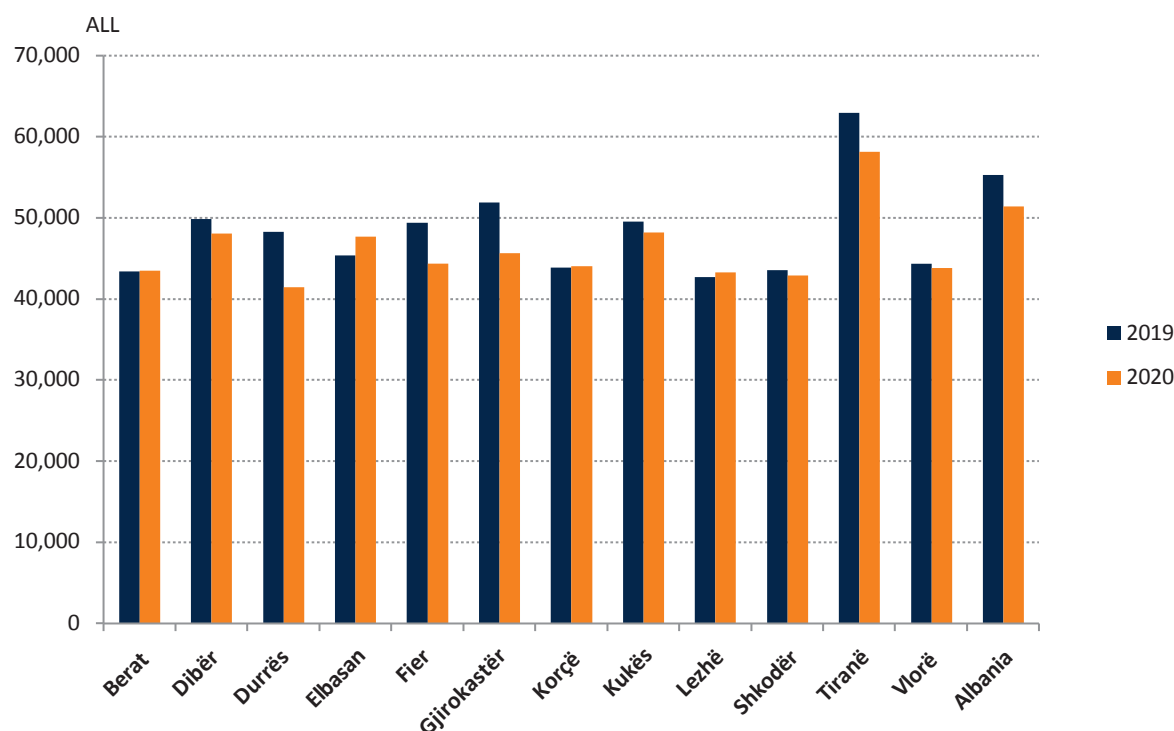
Map 3.1 shows which municipalities had the highest and the lowest wage levels across the regions.

Map 3.1 Average gross monthly wage per employee by municipality, 2020



According to the data by sex, males had in 2020 the highest wage levels in the prefecture of Tiranë (ALL 62,986) and the lowest in the prefecture of Lezhë (ALL 42,349). The wages of female employees were generally lower than those of male employees, but women had also the highest wages in the prefecture of Tiranë (ALL 58,309) and the lowest in the prefecture of Lezhë (ALL 43,175). In the prefecture of Durrës, males were paid more than females by approximately 13.9%, while in the prefecture of Elbasan males were paid less than women by – 5% (Fig. 3.13).

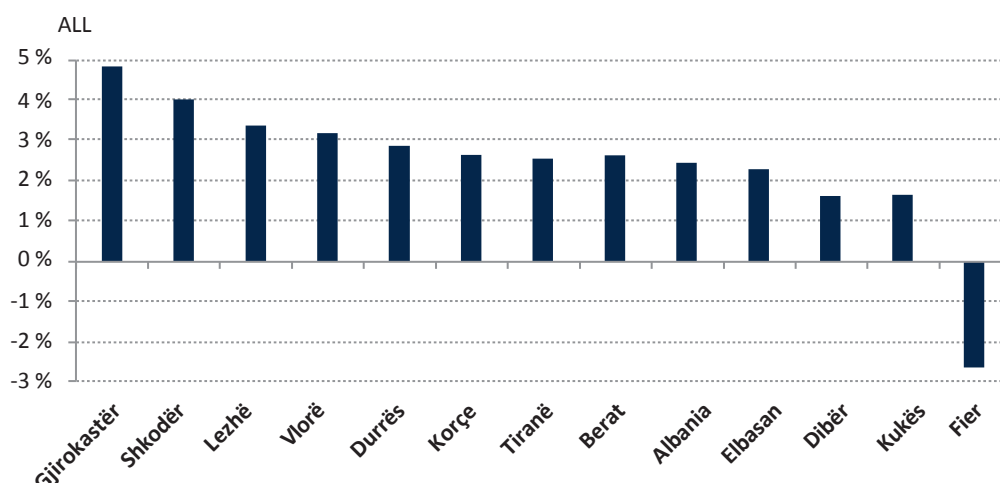
Fig. 3.13 Average gross monthly wage by sex and prefecture, 2020



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Compared to 2019, the average gross monthly wage increased during 2020 by 2.4% at the national level. The prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the largest wage increase with 4.8%, while the wage level in the prefecture of Fier decreased by 2.6% (Fig.3.14).

Fig. 3.14 Annual change in percentage of average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2020

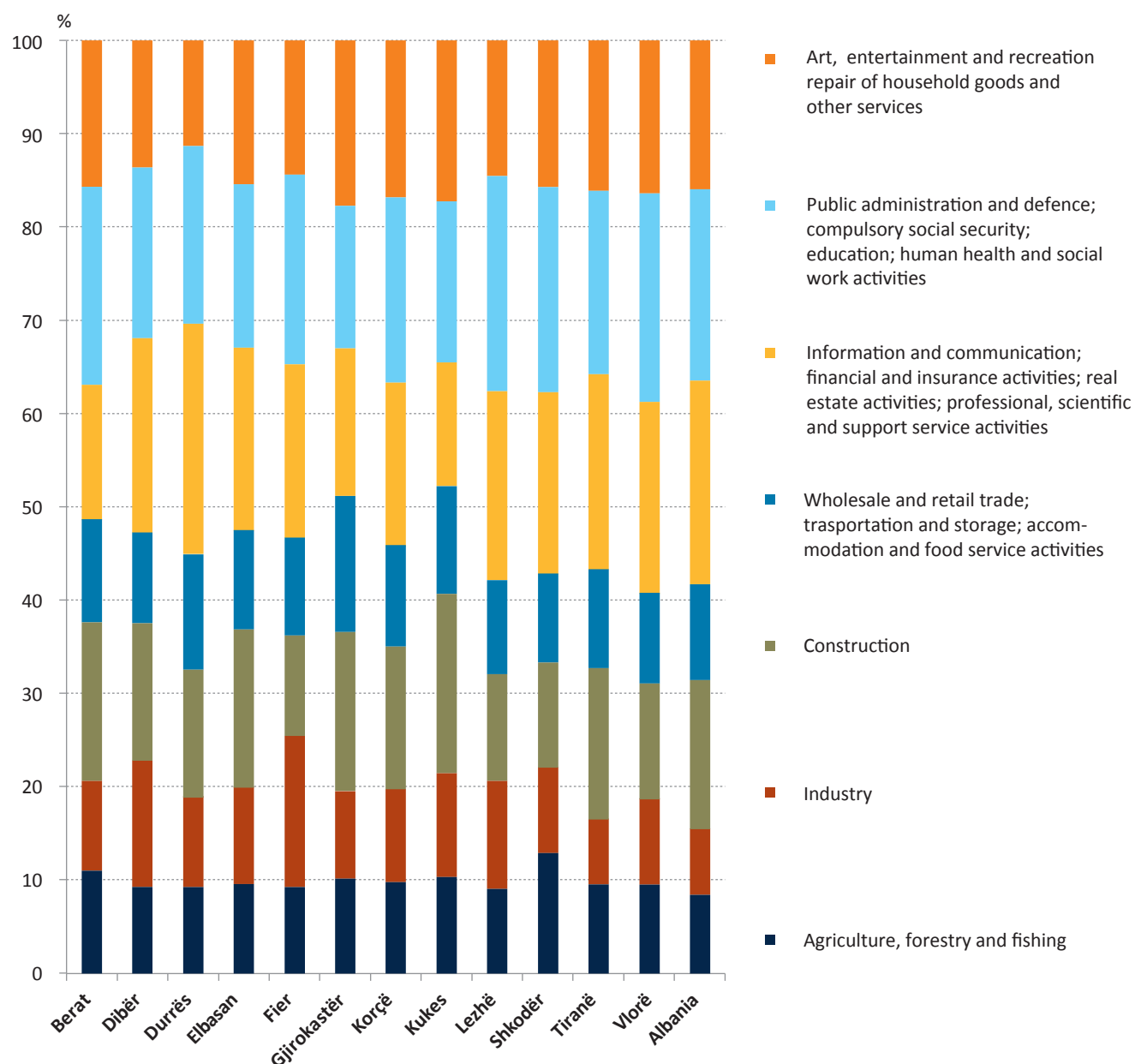


Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

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 had the highest wages in the prefecture of Tirana and the lowest wages in the prefecture of Dibër.

The lowest wages in the entire economy are in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing. In this sector, the lowest wages were in the prefecture of Tirana and the highest in the prefecture of Shkodër (Fig. 3.15).

Fig. 3.15 Average gross monthly wage by economic activity and prefecture, 2020



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

## Source of data

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.

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:** Gross wage of an employee for the work performed. It is composed of the following elements:

- Basic wage for the job performed
- Additional payment for managerial duties
- Additional payment for years at work
- Additional payment for difficult working conditions
- Other regular additional payments.

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

**Employed:** 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 various 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.

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

**Labour Force:** Sum of employed and unemployed people.

**Labour force participation rate:** Proportion of the labour force to the working age population.

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

**Unemployed:** 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.

*Unemployment rate:* Ratio of the unemployed to the labour force.

*Working age population:* Population 15-64 years old.







## HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

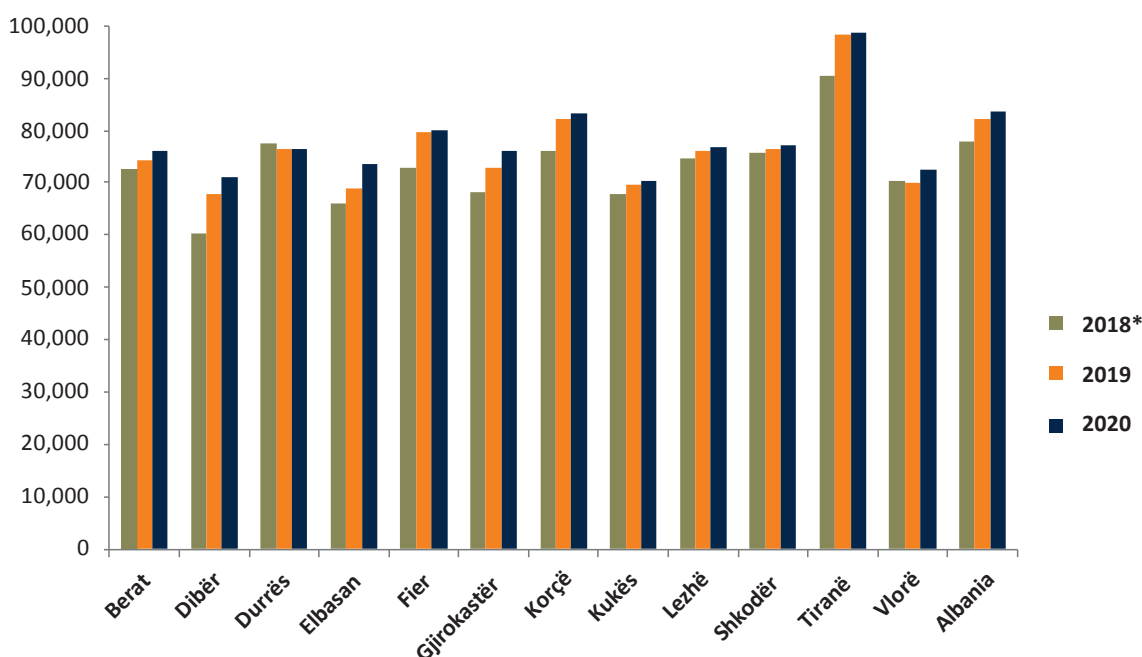
## Introduction

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 with households that have their 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.

## Distribution of average monthly consumption expenditures of households by prefecture, 2018 - 2020

The average consumption expenditures by prefectures have changed over the period 2018-2020, expressing different trends of consumption expenditure amounts. The highest increase of the average consumption expenditures from 2018 is recorded in the prefectures of Dibër and Elbasan, +17.8 % and +11.9 % respectively. A decrease of expenditures between 2018 and 2020 is recorded in the prefecture of Durrës (-1.4 %).

Fig. 4.1 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2018-2020 in ALL



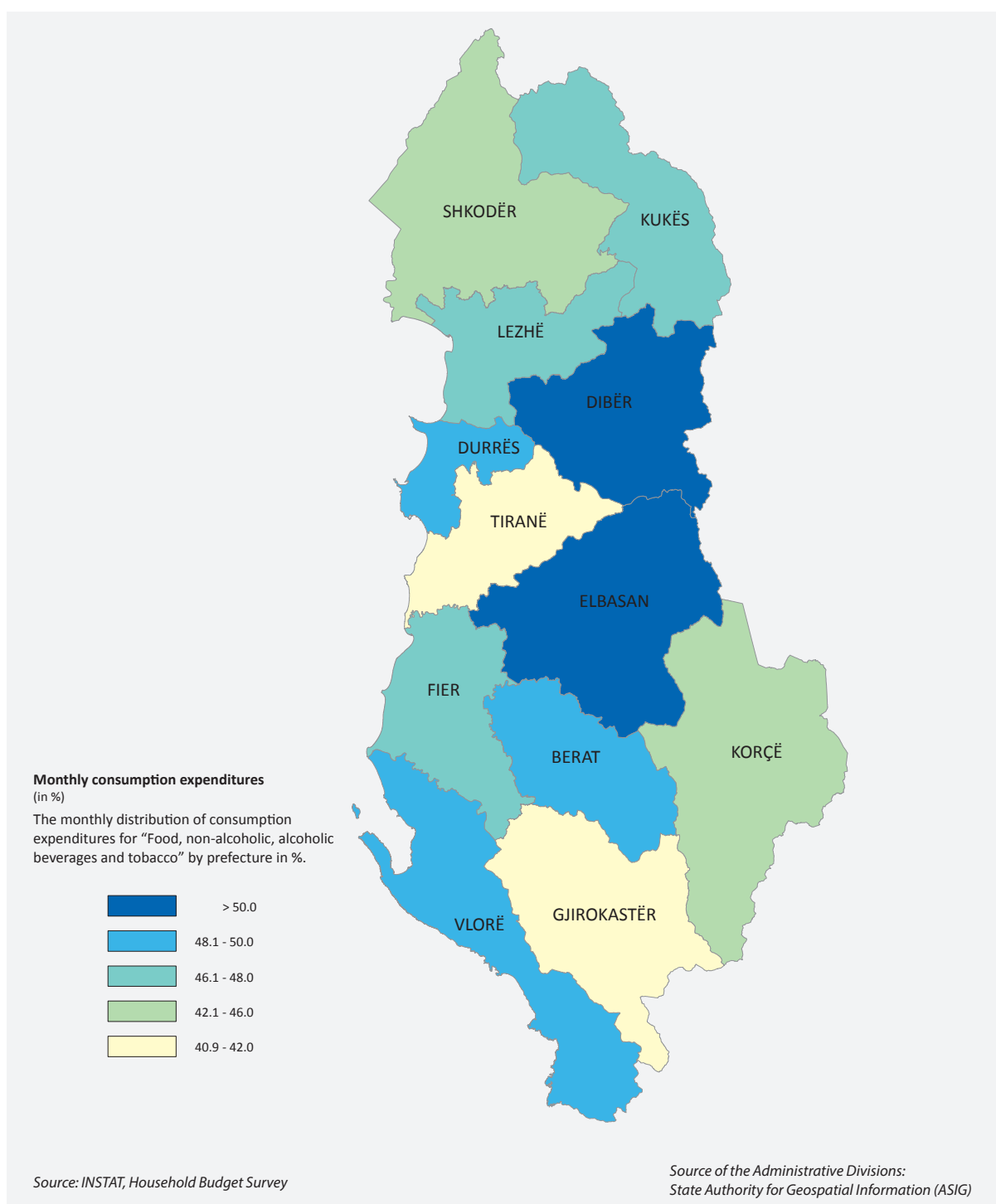
Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey, 2020.

## Household budget structure of monthly consumption expenditures for "Food and non-alcoholic / alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture, 2018-2020

The average consumption expenditures for the groups "Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture have changed during the period 2018 - 2020, expressing different behaviours in general. The highest increase of consumption expenditures in these groups is recorded in the prefecture of Kukës with +10.9 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 Gjirokastrë, with -9.7 percentage points.

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

Map 4.1 Share of average monthly consumption expenditures for the groups “Food, non-alcoholic, alcoholic beverages and tobacco” by prefecture, 2020

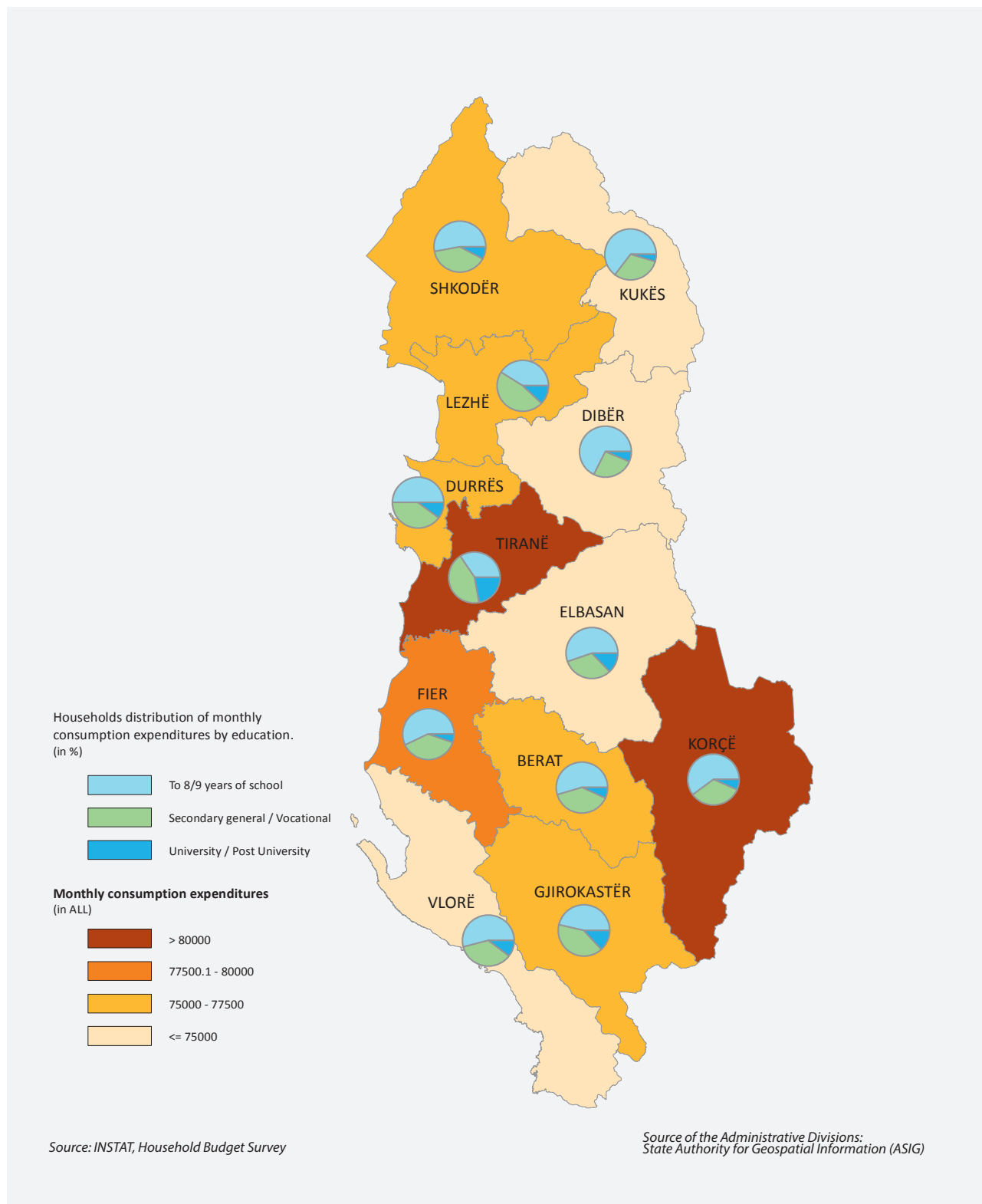


### Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head by prefecture, 2020

Regarding the consumption expenditures at the prefecture level, disaggregated by the level of education of the household head, it is noted that the highest values are recorded in the category where the household head has completed the university/post-university level, followed by the category with secondary general/vocational level of education. The highest values of expenditures in 2020 are recorded in the category with university/post-university

education in the prefectures of Shkodër and Tiranë, 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 Annex, table 4.2). The distribution of the households by the level of education of the household head and the average monthly consumption expenditures show different trends of concentration in the prefectures.

Map 4.2 Household distribution by level of education of household head and average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2020 (in %)



### Data source:

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.

*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.

*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.

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

## Annex:

Tab. 4.1 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, year 2018 - 2020 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Berat	72,597	74,183	76,248
Dibër	60,380	67,805	71,135
Durrës	77,645	76,418	76,554
Elbasan	65,889	68,903	73,719
Fier	72,942	79,620	79,839
Gjirokastrë	68,201	72,923	76,025
Korçë	76,125	82,224	83,160
Kukës	67,817	69,763	70,252
Lezhë	74,796	75,978	76,827
Shkodër	75,802	76,295	77,261
Tiranë	90,531	98,402	98,737
Vlorë	70,477	70,091	72,428
<b>Albania</b>	<b>77,864</b>	<b>82,235</b>	<b>83,475</b>

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey.

Tab. 4.2 Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head and prefecture, 2018-2020 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Up to 8/9 years of school	Secondary general / Vocational	University / Post university	Total
Berat	2018	71,957	69,661	90,824	72,597
	2019	69,753	80,584	79,127	74,183
	2020	68,588	80,224	115,417	76,248
Dibër	2018	58,535	56,099	94,739	60,380
	2019	64,244	72,743	92,010	67,805
	2020	67,785	77,672	79,974	71,135
Durrës	2018	66,863	79,162	106,717	77,645
	2019	69,912	78,077	94,717	76,418
	2020	65,112	82,741	108,481	76,554
Elbasan	2018	62,027	67,740	82,682	65,889
	2019	67,360	67,255	82,130	68,903
	2020	69,570	75,464	87,278	73,719
Fier	2018	65,725	73,354	119,378	72,942
	2019	70,795	87,200	100,084	79,620
	2020	74,415	84,536	105,466	79,839
Gjirokastrë	2018	61,810	68,896	88,523	68,201
	2019	66,823	80,033	78,737	72,923
	2020	66,905	82,048	89,564	76,025

<b>Korçë</b>	2018	68,121	84,042	95,497	76,125
	2019	73,452	93,058	95,403	82,224
	2020	74,189	93,298	114,150	83,160
<b>Kukës</b>	2018	67,352	64,134	78,846	67,817
	2019	67,886	74,345	64,335	69,763
	2020	68,472	71,978	84,276	70,252
<b>Lezhë</b>	2018	60,628	82,501	102,756	74,796
	2019	63,451	86,932	84,882	75,978
	2020	62,156	80,440	113,249	76,827
<b>Shkodër</b>	2018	69,860	76,892	101,090	75,802
	2019	68,489	79,618	105,074	76,295
	2020	67,161	80,132	131,647	77,261
<b>Tiranë</b>	2018	73,136	85,748	112,291	90,531
	2019	78,810	96,890	123,380	98,402
	2020	80,993	97,017	129,661	98,737
<b>Vlorë</b>	2018	58,641	74,980	106,648	70,477
	2019	61,290	76,017	82,171	70,091
	2020	62,658	84,247	82,625	72,428
<b>Albania</b>	2018	66,389	78,645	106,931	77,864
	2019	70,395	86,135	108,257	82,235
	2020	71,462	87,429	116,548	83,475

Source: NSTAT, Household Budget Survey.

Tab. 4.3 Average monthly consumption expenditures by type of household and prefecture, 2018-2020 (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	
<b>Berat</b>	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
	2020	39,712	*	71,041	79,258	83,925	87,278	76,248
<b>Dibër</b>	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
	2020	49,239	*	63,180	72,867	80,951	75,536	71,135
<b>Durrës</b>	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
	2020	39,726	74,820	57,975	81,143	82,933	89,473	76,554
<b>Elbasan</b>	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
	2020	45,131	77,152	64,845	71,322	83,141	81,320	73,719

<b>Fier</b>	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
	2020	45,204	*	63,145	87,518	85,628	93,792	79,839
<b>Gjirokastrë</b>	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
	2020	30,592	-	64,783	107,174	89,189	93,628	76,025
<b>Korçë</b>	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
	2020	42,252	*	64,192	87,664	94,041	108,486	83,160
<b>Kukës</b>	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
	2020	30,313	*	60,641	76,420	75,689	74,178	70,252
<b>Lezhë</b>	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
	2020	37,463	*	59,995	86,548	88,402	85,150	76,827
<b>Shkodër</b>	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
	2020	40,011	*	53,486	61,224	89,043	98,222	77,261
<b>Tiranë</b>	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
	2020	60,719	73,706	68,945	101,261	105,179	118,984	98,737
<b>Vlorë</b>	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
	2020	34,758	*	61,140	79,764	84,412	81,049	72,428
<b>Albania</b>	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
	2020	46,150	69,419	63,965	86,270	92,108	99,376	83,475

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey.

\*Hidden values for confidentiality reasons.

Tab. 4.4 Average monthly consumption expenditures by size of household and prefecture, year 2018-2020 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Household size					Total
		Households with one person	Households with 2 members	Households with 3 members	Households with 4 members	Households with 5+ members	
<b>Berat</b>	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
	2020	39,712	71,060	77,241	84,948	89,819	76,248
<b>Dibër</b>	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
	2020	49,239	63,180	74,313	79,322	76,074	71,135



<b>Durrës</b>	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
	2020	39,726	58,536	77,125	87,991	87,216	76,554
<b>Elbasan</b>	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
	2020	45,131	65,143	75,318	79,370	82,033	73,719
<b>Fier</b>	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
	2020	45,204	63,390	75,439	94,577	95,310	79,839
<b>Gjirokastrë</b>	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
	2020	30,592	64,783	93,712	92,972	103,657	76,025
<b>Korçë</b>	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
	2020	42,252	64,358	87,203	92,572	111,870	83,160
<b>Kukës</b>	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
	2020	30,313	60,466	67,265	80,407	75,788	70,252
<b>Lezhë</b>	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
	2020	37,463	59,444	78,047	82,742	94,062	76,827
<b>Shkodër</b>	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
	2020	40,011	53,459	80,940	81,850	95,091	77,261
<b>Tiranë</b>	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
	2020	60,719	68,916	100,364	107,588	117,648	98,737
<b>Vlorë</b>	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
	2020	34,758	61,140	73,453	85,915	83,764	72,428
<b>Albania</b>	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
	2020	46,150	64,047	84,914	93,225	99,659	83,475

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey.





## LIVING CONDITIONS

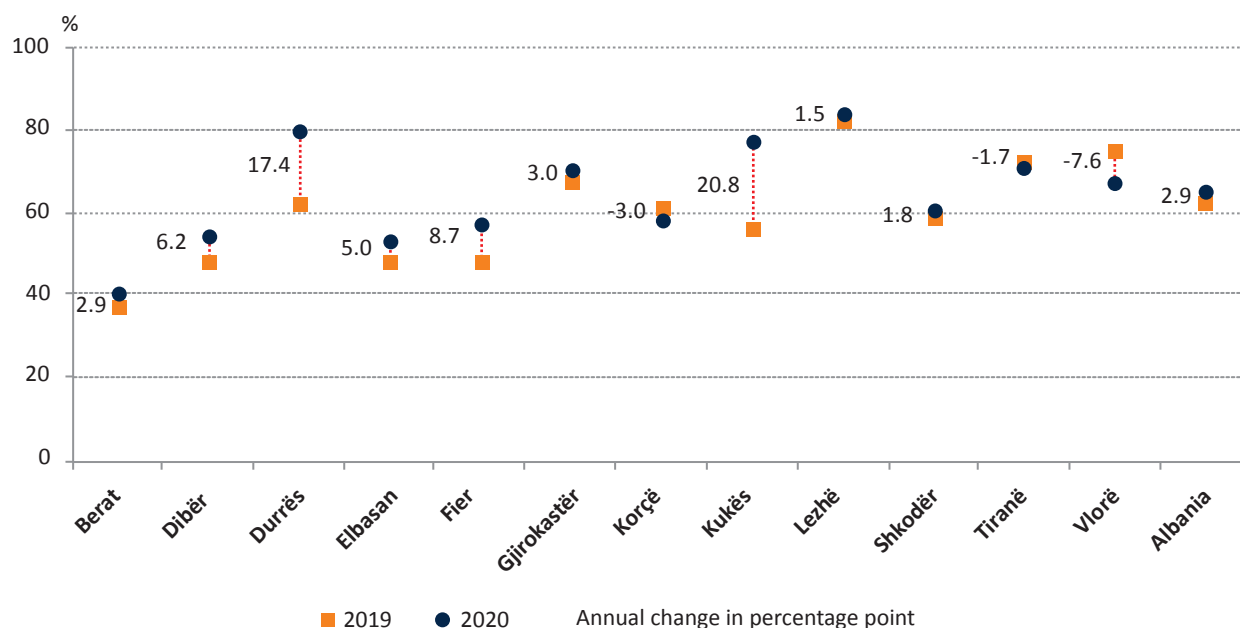
## Introduction

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 to help policy-makers in monitoring and developing social programs.

## Household distribution of durable goods owned by households and by prefecture, 2019-2020

The main durable goods owned by Albanian households include television, refrigerator, washing machine, boiler, and iron for ironing (more than 90%). However, over the years, the behavior of households in Albania has changed regarding the ownership of durable goods such as microwaves, 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 2019 and 2020 by almost 2.9 percentage points. The highest increase in the ownership of devices with several functions was recorded in the prefecture of Kukës with +20.8 percentage points.

Fig. 5.1 Percentage of households owning devices with several functions (iPad, Tablet, Smartphone, etc.) by prefecture, 2019 – 2020

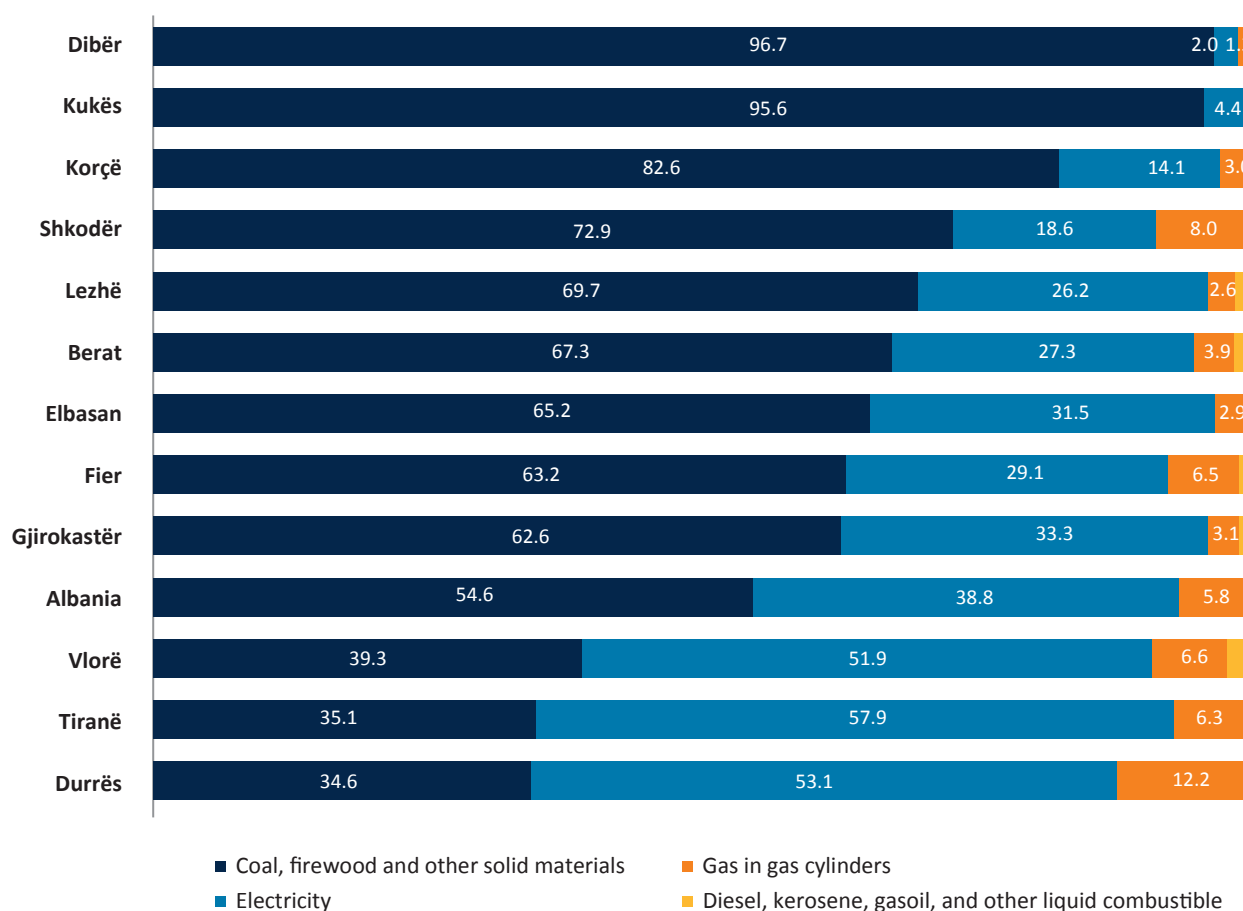


Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

## Main sources of heating in households by prefecture, 2020

The main source of heating in Albanian households in 2020 was coal and firewood (54.6%), followed by electricity (38.8%), and gas in cylinders (5.8%). In 2020, the highest percentage of households that used gas as the main source of heating was recorded in the prefecture of Durrës (12.2%), while the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest percentage of households using electricity as the main source of heating (57.9%), followed by Durrës. In 2020, the highest percentage of households that used coal and firewood as the main source of heating was recorded in the prefectures of Dibër, Kukës and Korçë.

Fig. 5.2 Main sources of heating in households by prefecture, 2020



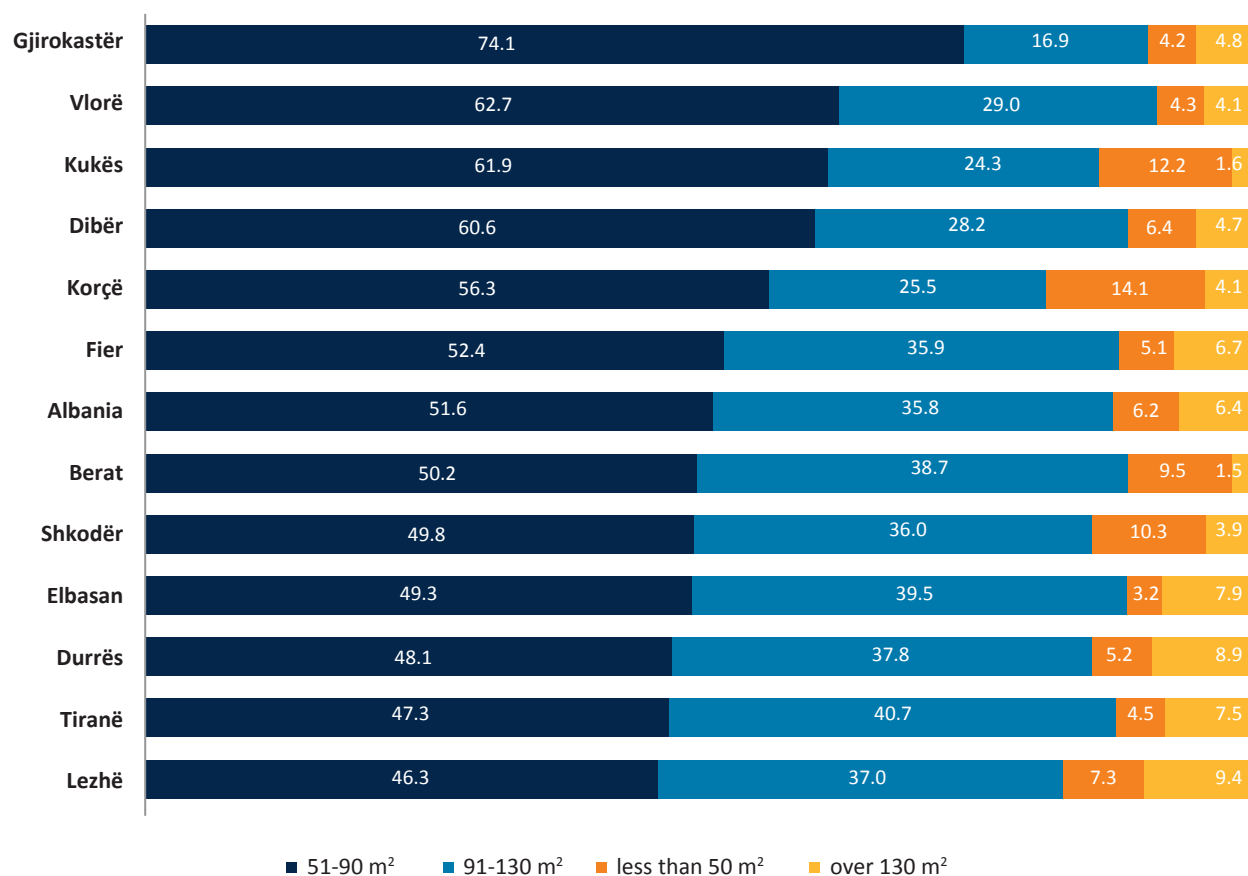
Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

### Household distribution by area used for living and by prefecture, 2020

In 2020, 51.6 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 Gjirokastrë (74.1%). Dwellings whose areas vary from 91 to 130 m<sup>2</sup> ranked second with 35.8 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 (40.7%) which live in dwellings with an area from 91 to 130 m<sup>2</sup>.

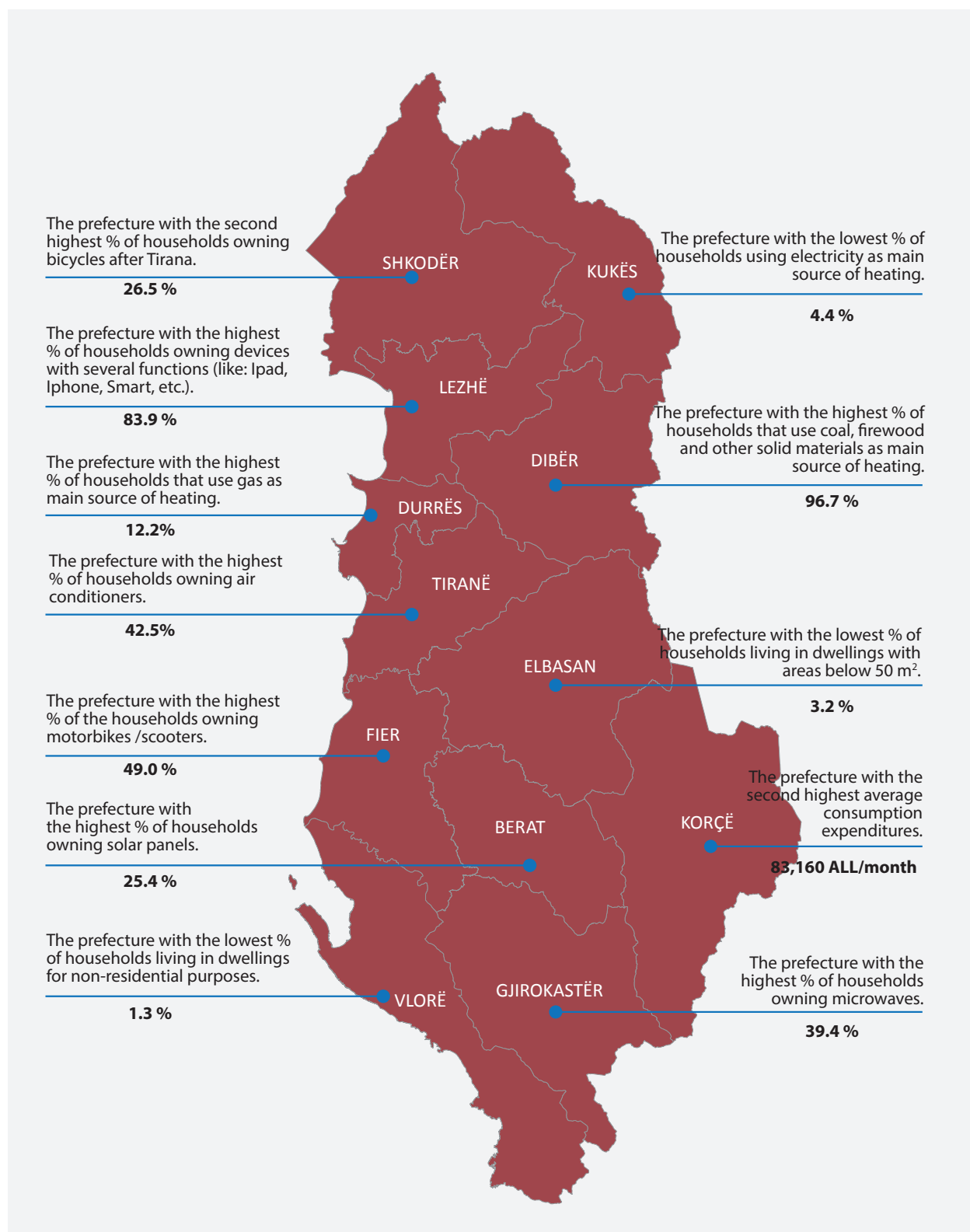
The prefectures of Dibër and Gjirokastrë recorded the highest increase in households that lived in dwellings over 130 m<sup>2</sup>. On the other hand, during 2019 to 2020, the prefecture of Vlorë recorded a decrease of -6.8 percentage points in the number of households living in dwellings with an area of less than 50 m<sup>2</sup>.

Fig. 5.3 Household distribution by area used for living and by prefecture, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Map. 5.1 Main figures by prefectures, 2020



## Data source:

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 standards of living, access to basic services, and ownership of durable goods of private households provided by Household Budget Survey data.

## Definitions:

*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.

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

## Annex:

Tab. 5.1 Durable goods owned by households, 2018-2020

Prefecture	Durable goods (in %)											
	Microwave			Solar panels			Air conditioning			Devices with several functions (Ipad. Iphone etc.)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Berat	30.8	26.3	23.3	22.9	16.6	25.4	13.1	12.5	19.1	37.7	37.0	39.8
Dibër	21.0	7.7	10.9	2.4	1.6	1.2	3.3	5.8	10.9	38.7	48.5	54.7
Durrës	26.7	13.3	6.7	6.6	0.4	0.5	27.9	21.1	16.9	55.6	62.5	79.9
Elbasan	15.7	5.4	8.9	14.5	8.1	5.7	11.6	7.8	17.0	41.8	48.4	53.4
Fier	17.9	18.0	20.1	19.3	20.0	18.5	10.1	7.9	9.9	35.7	48.6	57.3
Gjirokastrë	47.4	37.7	39.4	7.0	1.9	3.4	28.8	17.7	24.2	61.7	67.7	70.7
Korçë	27.4	19.9	15.7	4.9	8.1	10.6	4.0	3.8	2.4	43.8	61.4	58.5
Kukës	12.5	5.4	6.2	1.3	-	2.2	4.5	1.8	5.1	46.0	56.7	77.4
Lezhë	36.5	23.6	20.0	1.8	2.5	3.0	15.2	12.9	12.8	74.9	82.5	83.9
Shkodër	30.3	23.2	28.1	3.0	1.1	3.0	17.5	16.6	21.8	57.8	59.0	60.8
Tiranë	45.2	32.0	28.4	3.9	2.9	2.1	47.3	44.7	42.5	66.0	72.6	70.9
Vlorë	31.9	26.4	27.1	4.5	3.5	4.2	26.1	24.8	20.4	42.6	74.9	67.3
Albania	31.8	22.3	20.9	7.6	5.7	6.0	25.2	22.6	23.3	53.1	62.6	65.5

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey



Tab. 5.2 Main sources of heating in households by prefecture, 2018-2020

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	2018	13.0	24.5	62.6	-
	2019	5.1	23.7	67.5	3.7
	2020	3.9	27.3	67.3	1.5
Dibër	2018	2.6	8.5	88.9	-
	2019	0.2	5.6	94.2	-
	2020	1.3	2.0	96.7	-
Durrës	2018	37.5	37.3	25.2	0.1
	2019	11.7	45.2	43.1	-
	2020	12.2	53.1	34.6	0.1
Elbasan	2018	3.3	28.8	67.8	0.1
	2019	2.0	20.9	77.1	-
	2020	2.9	31.5	65.2	0.4
Fier	2018	7.6	28.1	63.8	0.5
	2019	5.1	29.2	64.9	0.7
	2020	6.5	29.1	63.2	1.1
Gjirokastrë	2018	0.5	30.3	69.2	-
	2019	1.6	35.3	62.6	0.5
	2020	3.1	33.3	62.6	1.0
Korçë	2018	2.1	7.9	90.0	-
	2019	7.4	8.8	83.7	0.1
	2020	3.0	14.1	82.6	0.2
Kukës	2018	-	3.7	96.3	-
	2019	0.7	0.8	98.5	-
	2020	-	4.4	95.6	-
Lezhë	2018	7.5	38.0	54.5	-
	2019	6.6	30.8	62.6	-
	2020	2.6	26.2	69.7	1.5
Shkodër	2018	16.7	13.5	69.2	0.6
	2019	17.7	13.7	67.1	1.6
	2020	8.0	18.6	72.9	0.5
Tiranë	2018	9.4	62.9	27.6	0.1
	2019	5.9	60.4	33.3	0.3
	2020	6.3	57.9	35.1	0.8
Vlorë	2018	2.8	68.2	28.6	0.5
	2019	2.1	67.7	27.2	3.0
	2020	6.6	51.9	39.3	2.2
Albania	2018	10.2	39.3	50.3	0.2
	2019	6.2	38.3	54.7	0.7
	2020	5.8	38.8	54.6	0.8

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Tab. 5.3 Distribution of households by area used for living by prefecture, 2018-2020

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>		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Berat	7.5	8.6	9.5	56.0	61.2	50.2	33.9	28.8	38.7	2.7	1.4	1.5
Dibër	9.7	3.9	6.4	57.5	70.3	60.6	31.1	25.5	28.2	1.7	0.2	4.7
Durrës	4.7	3.2	5.2	50.6	54.9	48.1	34.3	32.4	37.8	10.4	9.6	8.9
Elbasan	8.5	7.1	3.2	44.6	47.2	49.3	39.6	37.1	39.5	7.3	8.7	7.9
Fier	9.3	6.4	5.1	48.8	48.3	52.4	35.6	38.1	35.9	6.4	7.2	6.7
Gjirokastrë	6.1	4.1	4.2	53.8	63.7	74.1	37.7	30.5	16.9	2.5	1.8	4.8
Korçë	13.9	10.8	14.1	55.2	57.5	56.3	26.5	26.2	25.5	4.3	5.4	4.1
Kukës	6.0	8.5	12.2	61.7	79.3	61.9	31.4	11.9	24.3	0.9	0.3	1.6
Lezhë	9.4	10.1	7.3	53.3	43.9	46.3	32.2	34.3	37.0	5.1	11.7	9.4
Shkodër	9.7	13.0	10.3	59.0	60.3	49.8	28.1	20.6	36.0	3.2	6.2	3.9
Tiranë	4.5	2.9	4.5	50.1	44.1	47.3	36.0	44.1	40.7	9.3	8.8	7.5
Vlorë	6.6	11.2	4.3	59.5	53.0	62.7	29.2	32.4	29.0	4.7	3.4	4.1
Albania	7.2	6.3	6.2	52.2	51.7	51.6	33.9	35.0	35.8	6.7	7.0	6.4

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey







## SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection schemes cover the necessary policies and programs implemented by public and private entities to reduce the consequences of poverty and social exclusion in families and individuals who are at risk in 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 people.

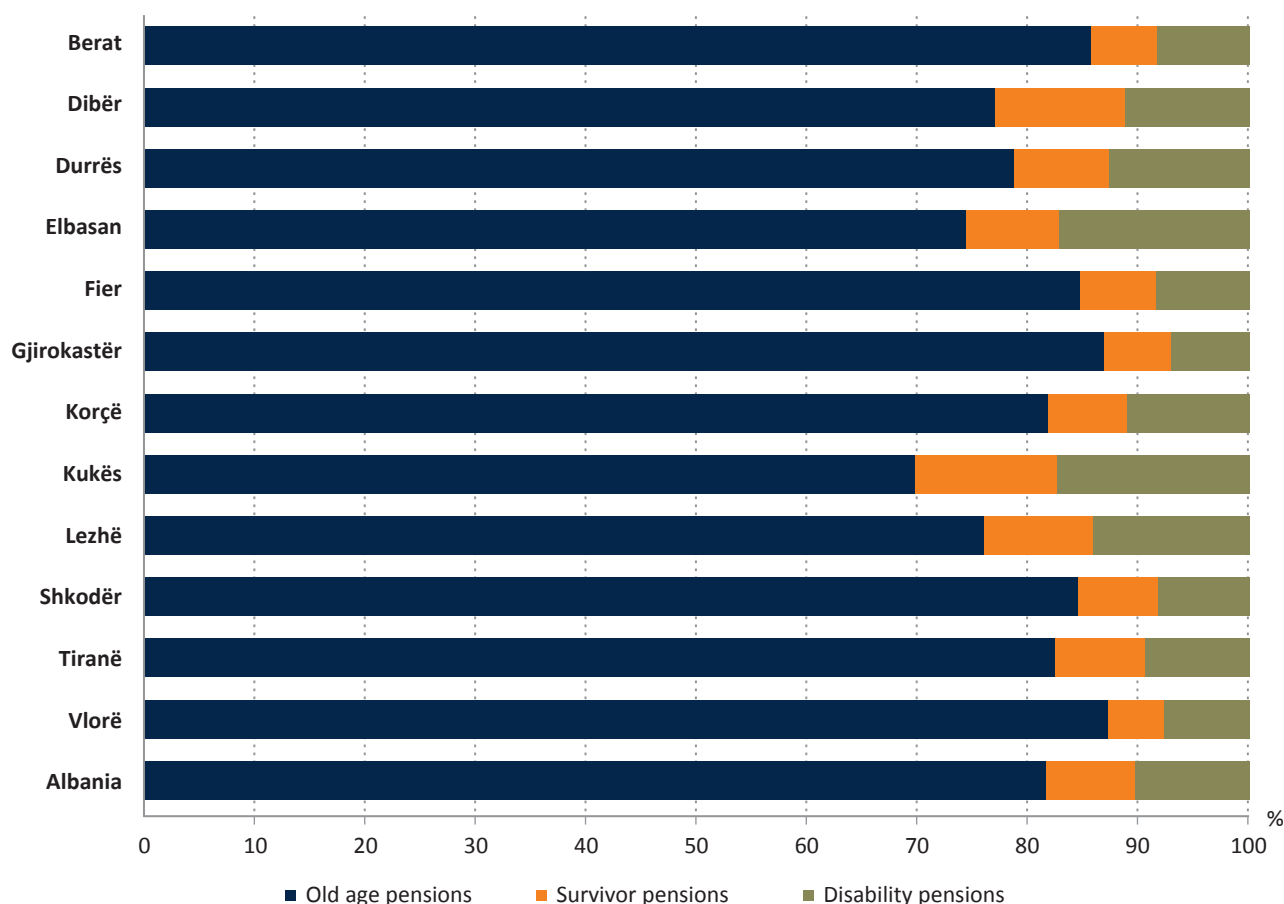
Social protection statistics in this chapter reflect disaggregated data at the prefecture level regarding pension schemes, economic assistance, benefits for disability, unemployment benefits and the beneficiaries in social care institutions.

## Pensions

Pensions are the main group of benefits; they have the largest number of beneficiaries and the largest financial expenditures in the social protection system of Albania.

In 2020, according to the type of pensions, 82% of all pensions were old age pensions; 10% disability pensions and 8% survivor pensions (Fig. 6.1). The highest percentage of old age pensions was in Tiranë prefecture with 24.7% and the lowest percentage in Kukës prefecture with 2% of the total number of old age pensions on the country level (Tab. 6.1).

Fig. 6.1 Type of pensions in percentage by prefecture, 2020



Source: Social Insurance Institute, INSTAT calculations

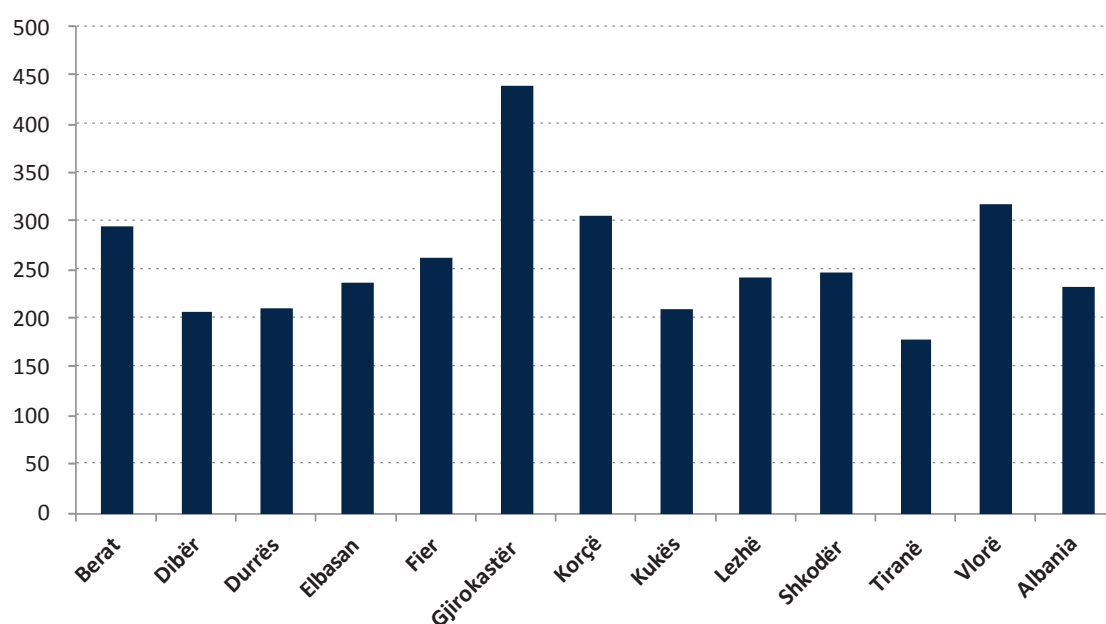
Tab. 6.1 Urban and rural old age pensions by prefectures, 2020

Prefecture	Old age pensions		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Berat	23,810	6,757	30,567
Dibër	12,203	6,095	18,298
Durrës	40,140	8,018	48,158
Elbasan	34,684	12,588	47,272
Fier	49,933	14,390	64,323
Gjirokastrë	17,844	4,680	22,524
Korçë	41,346	9,684	51,030
Kukës	7,852	3,225	11,077
Lezhë	17,227	5,138	22,365
Shkodër	32,405	9,456	41,861
Tiranë	119,298	15,046	134,344
Vlorë	43,464	8,674	52,138
<b>Albania</b>	<b>440,206</b>	<b>103,751</b>	<b>543,957</b>

Source: Social Insurance Institute

In 2020, the prefecture with most beneficiaries of pensions per 1000 inhabitants was Gjirokastrë with 441 beneficiaries, while the prefecture with the lowest number of beneficiaries was Tiranë with 179 beneficiaries for one thousand inhabitants (Fig. 6.2).

Fig. 6.2 Beneficiaries of pensions (all types) per 1000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2020



Source: Social Insurance Institute, INSTAT calculations

## Economic aid

Economic aid is financial benefits for families and individuals in need. Included are families in need, parents in need with more than two children born at the same time, orphans, children in foster families, victims of trafficking and domestic violence and refugees according to the respective provisions of the Albanian legislation.

In 2020, 61,445 households on average received economic aid (Tab. 6.2). Elbasan prefecture had the largest number of households with economic aid (26% of the Albanian total), followed by Dibër (17%), while the smallest number of beneficiary households were in Gjirokastër and Durrës prefectures with approximately 1% respectively.

Tab. 6.2 Average numbers of beneficiary households of economic aid by type of household and prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Number of beneficiary households of economic aid	Beneficiary households by type, in %			
		Households with persons with disabilities	Households with persons of Rom nationality	Households with female head of household	Other households
Berat	1,743	13	4	12	72
Dibër	10,444	10	0	9	81
Durrës	755	21	6	16	58
Elbasan	16,107	18	2	10	70
Fier	2,211	9	7	12	72
Gjirokastër	919	9	5	5	82
Korçë	8,415	13	7	11	69
Kukës	8,320	8	0	8	84
Lezhë	2,683	14	3	11	72
Shkodër	4,443	16	1	15	68
Tiranë	3,346	15	6	15	64
Vlorë	2,058	9	3	22	66
<b>Albania</b>	<b>61,445</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>73</b>

Source: State Social Service, INSTAT calculations

In addition in 2020, about 1834 individual people received economic aid.. The largest percentage was orphans who were not in institutions (35%). The largest percentage was in Berat prefecture (52%) while the Shkodër prefecture had the smallest number with 6% (Tab. 6.3).

Tab. 6.3 Average numbers of beneficiaries of economic aid by type of need, 2020

Prefecture	Number of total beneficiaries	Beneficiaries by type of need, in %			
		Orphans out of institutions	Mothers who have born more than two child simultaneously	Victims of violence or trafficking	Children in custody service
Berat	75	52	16	6	25
Dibër	68	21	46	8	25
Durrës	119	43	14	18	25
Elbasan	147	24	6	42	29
Fier	249	19	14	45	22



Gjirokaštër	45	51	13	16	19
Korçë	151	45	10	26	19
Kukës	48	20	39	15	26
Lezhë	129	12	9	61	17
Shkodër	96	6	13	37	44
Tiranë	642	47	15	25	13
Vlorë	66	38	28	14	19
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: State Social Service, INSTAT calculations

## Disability payment

Disability payment is a benefit in money and in kind given to the people with disability to support their daily basic needs. Beneficiaries are persons who have been declared as such by the decision of the Medical Commission for Assignment of Ability to Work and/or the Multidisciplinary Commission for the Assessment of Disability.

In 2020, 73,718 persons were beneficiaries of disability payments. The prefecture with the largest number of inhabitants with disability payments was the prefecture of Elbasan with an average of 48 persons per one thousand inhabitants, while the prefecture with the smallest number per one thousand inhabitants was Tiranë with an average of 14 people on disability payments (Tab. 6.4).

If we analyse the distribution of this payment according to the type of disability, we see that mental and physical disability was the largest category with 74%, followed by blind people with 17% and paraplegics-tetraplegics with 9% of the total beneficiaries.

Tab. 6.4 Average numbers of beneficiaries of disability payments by type of disability and prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Number of beneficiaries disability payment	By type of disability in percentage		
		Blind	Paraplegics-tetraplegic	Mental and physical inability
Berat	3,831	23	6	71
Dibër	3,668	12	8	80
Durrës	6,445	19	11	70
Elbasan	12,760	13	6	81
Fier	8,225	20	11	68
Gjirokaštër	2,349	21	7	73
Korçë	6,726	15	7	78
Kukës	2,522	8	10	82
Lezhë	4,499	14	10	76
Shkodër	5,675	14	9	77
Tiranë	12,357	19	10	70
Vlorë	4,662	22	13	65
<b>Albania</b>	<b>73,718</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>

Source: State Social Service, INSTAT calculations

## Social care institutions

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

In 2020, an average of 16,370 persons were beneficiaries of social care, of which 1,748 were located in residential social care centres and 14,622 were beneficiaries of services in day care centres of social care institutions. The largest number of beneficiaries of social care services was in the social centres of Shkodër prefecture followed by Tiranë and Elbasan (Tab. 6.5).

Tab. 6.5 Public and private social care institutions and average number of beneficiaries, 2020

Prefecture	Social care institutions			Beneficiaries		
	Total	Residential	Day care	Total	Residential	Day care
Berat	4	3	1	107	83	24
Dibër	6	1	5	103	0	103
Durrës	19	6	13	1,213	132	1,081
Elbasan	31	8	23	1,938	94	1,844
Fier	4	1	3	327	49	278
Gjirokastrë	6	2	4	165	65	100
Korçë	23	6	17	972	114	858
Kukës	2	0	2	79	0	79
Lezhë	14	5	9	634	35	599
Shkodër	62	23	39	7,084	503	6,581
Tiranë	43	15	28	2,652	549	2,103
Vlorë	18	6	12	1,095	123	972
<b>Albania</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>16,370</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>14,622</b>

Source: State Social Service, INSTAT calculations

## Unemployment benefits

Unemployment benefits are a monthly amount in cash which provides income support to registered unemployed persons.

During the year 2020, the average number of total registered job seekers was 82921 persons, while the average number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits was 4745 persons, which represents around 6% of the total registered job seekers. The highest percentage was found in Berat prefecture (10%), followed by Tiranë, Shkodër and Korçë with 9% respectively, while the lowest numbers were found with 3% in Elbasan and Fier prefectures. (Tab. 6.6)

Tab. 6.6 Average numbers of registered jobseekers by characteristics and by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Total job seekers	Characteristics of jobseekers, in %				
		Female	Head of HH	With disability	Beneficiaries of economic aid	Beneficiaries of unemployment benefits
Berat	2,732	47	49	1	24	10
Dibër	4,962	53	41	0	53	6
Durrës	6,976	54	39	0	6	4
Elbasan	10,674	53	45	0	47	3
Fier	10,421	55	38	0	19	3
Gjirokastrë	4,521	48	39	1	18	5
Korçë	6,124	48	44	0	39	9
Kukës	6,547	50	39	0	69	4
Lezhë	4,245	55	44	0	30	6
Shkodër	7,047	53	38	0	25	9
Tiranë	12,849	56	43	0	25	9
Vlorë	5,823	52	42	0	35	4
<b>Albania</b>	<b>82,921</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: National Agency for Employment and Training, INSTAT calculations

About 55% of the beneficiaries of unemployment benefits were women and 43% were heads of household on the country level (Tab. 6.7).

Tab. 6.7 Average numbers of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits by type and prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Total beneficiaries of unemployment benefits	Type of beneficiaries in %	
		Female	Head of HH
Berat	263	38	55
Dibër	288	28	60
Durrës	285	65	33
Elbasan	367	55	47
Fier	329	37	52
Gjirokastrë	222	54	35
Korçë	558	48	49
Kukës	247	40	61
Lezhë	241	55	44
Shkodër	607	68	32
Tiranë	1,112	67	34
Vlorë	225	55	45
<b>Albania</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: National Agency for Employment and Training, INSTAT calculations

## Data sources

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

## Definitions

**Beneficiaries of disability payments:** 1. Paraplegic and tetraplegic persons, declared as such by decision of the Medical Commission for Assignment of Ability to Work regardless of the cause and age; 2. Persons with disabilities, who are declared incapable of work by decision of the Medical Commission for Assignment of Ability to Work, as well as persons incapable of work, who do not meet the conditions for an occupational disability pension according to the law of social insurance in the Republic of Albania; 3. Persons with disabilities, declared as such by a decision of the Multidisciplinary Commission for the Assessment of Disability.

**Beneficiaries of economic aid:** 1. Families in need who have or have insufficient income; 2. Parents in need with more than two children born at the same time; 3. Children placed in foster families according to law no. 121/2016 "On social care services in the Republic of Albania"; 4. Orphans who are not in institutions; 5. Victims of trafficking, after leaving the social care institutions, until the moment of their employment; 6. Victims of domestic violence, for the period of validity of the protection order or immediate protection order, who are not treated in social care institutions; 7. Refugees who have received refugee status according to law 121/2014 "On asylum in the Republic of Albania".

**Beneficiaries of unemployment benefits:** 1. Persons that have contributed to the social security fund for not less than 12 months for each case of risk; 2. Persons that are certified by the relevant labour office as unemployed jobseekers willing to be employed when offered a paid suitable job.

**Child in need of special protection:** 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 offense.

**Disability pension:** Periodic cash payment to a person that has lost its ability to work due to an illness, a handicap or an injury (including blinding).

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

**Persons with disabilities:** Person, child or adult, with long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers hinder her full and effective participation in society.

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

**Social care services:** 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 for social care.

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

**Survivor pension:** Periodic cash payment to people whose entitlement results from their relationship with a deceased person protected by the pension scheme.

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

*Victims of trafficking:* Person who is the object of 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.

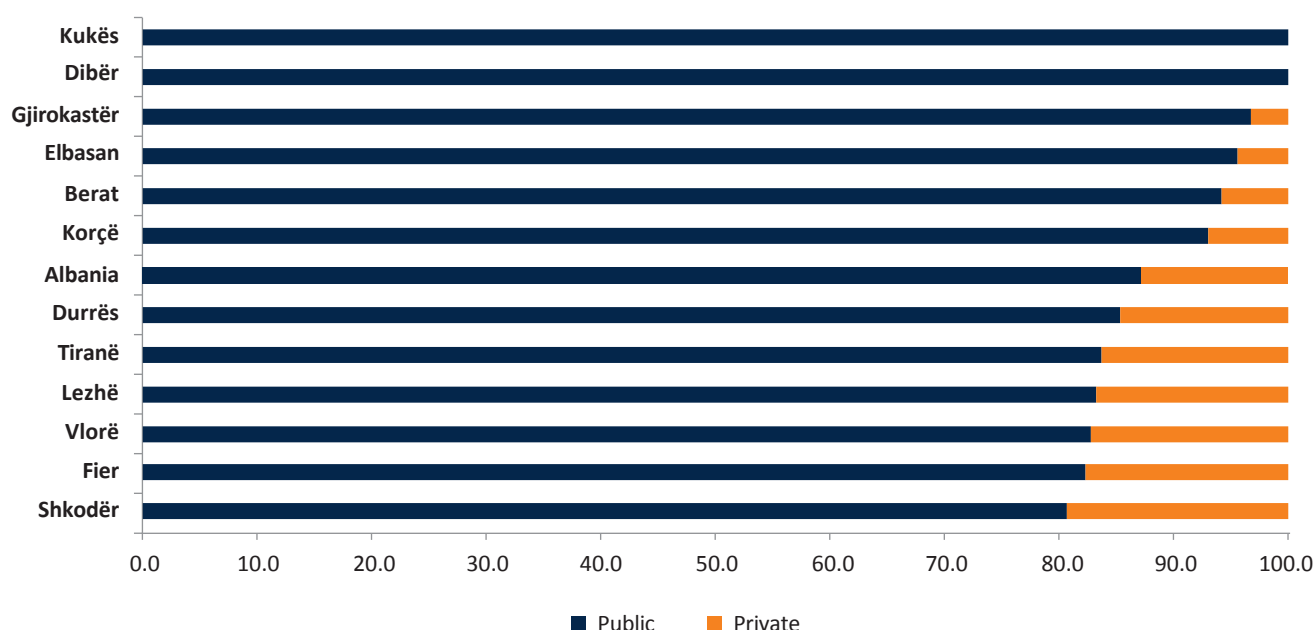
Education indicators are calculated for school/academic years at the national, prefecture, and municipal levels for pre-university education and at the national level for tertiary education.

The number of students in pre-university education is constantly decreasing in absolute figures. In the school year 2020-21, 465,807 students and children attended pre-university education, marking a decrease of 3.4% compared with the 2019-20 school year, and of 10.6% compared with 2017-18. The decline in the number of students in absolute figures follows the decline in the population of pre-university age.

In the 2020-21 school year, a total of 71,332 children attended pre-school, marking a decrease of 8.4%, compared with the previous year and of 12.0% compared with 2017-18. The number of students that attended the obligatory 9-year education is 286,486 students, marking a decrease of 2.8% compared with the previous year and of 10.4% compared with 2017-18.

Of the total upper secondary education students, 12.9% attended private upper secondary education. However, there are considerable differences between the prefectures of Shkodër, Fier, Vlorë, Lezhë 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, 2020-2021



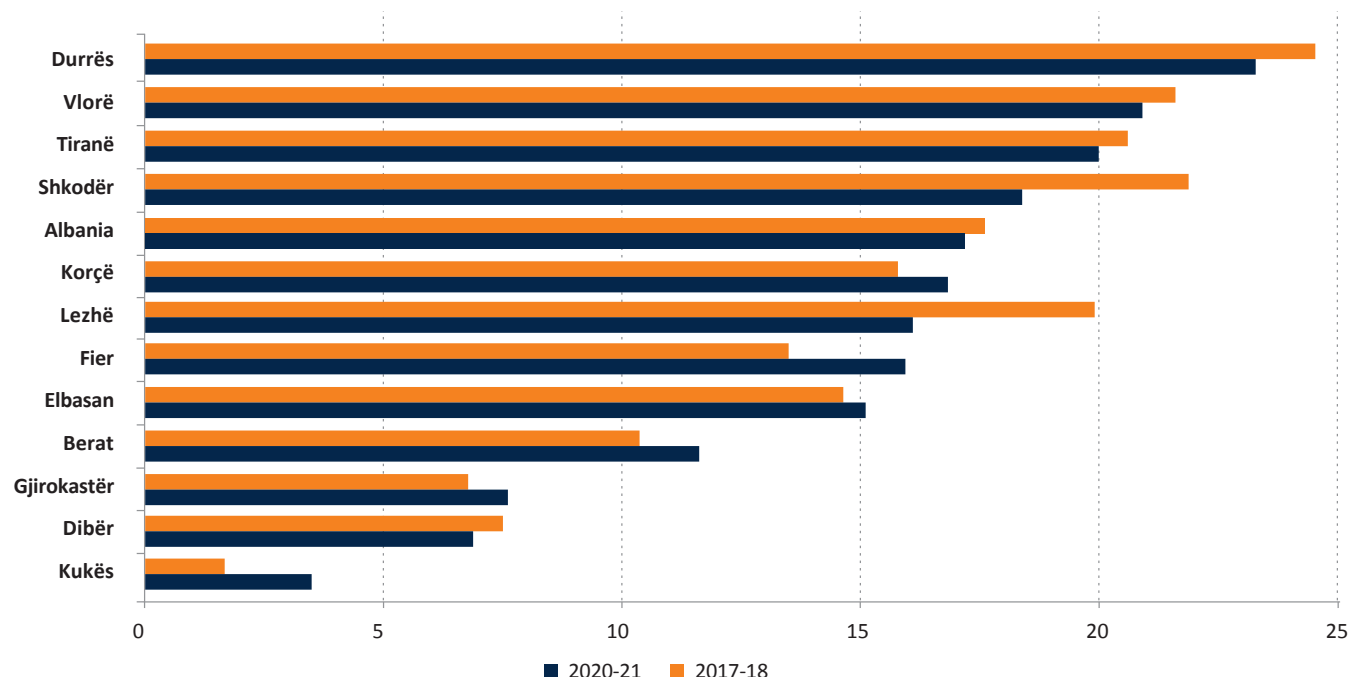
Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy; INSTAT calculations



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. In 2020-21, students in vocational education accounted for 17.6% of all those enrolled in upper secondary education, while in 2017-18 they accounted for 17.2%.

The highest increase in professional education, compared with 2017-18, was in the prefecture of Lezhë, Shkodër and Durrës with respectively 3.8, 3.5 and 1.2 percentage points. The prefectures of Fier, Kukës and Berat had a decrease by respectively 2.4, 1.9 and 1.3 percentage points. The remaining prefectures had a change of less than 1 percentage point.

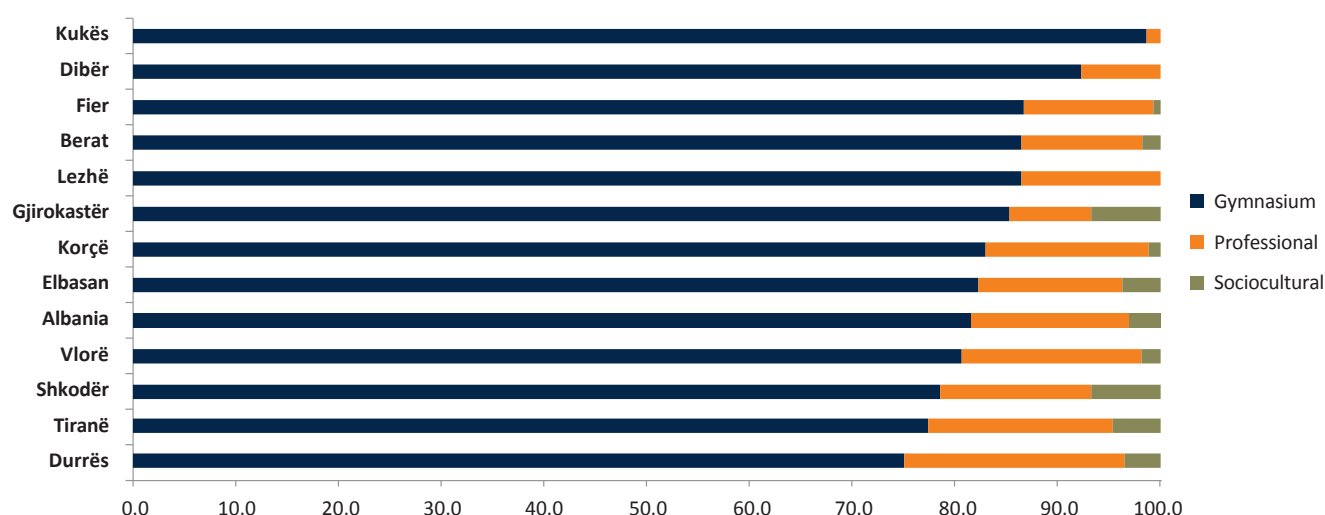
Fig. 7.2 Enrollement in professional education in percentage of total upper secondary enrollment by prefecture, 2017-2018, 2020-2021



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

In 2019-20, 33,618 pupils graduated from lower secondary education, or 98.2% of students enrolled in the 2019-20 ninth grade, marking an increase of 1.8 percentage points compared with the previous year. In 2019-20, 31,662 pupils graduated from upper secondary education, which represents a decrease of 6.9% compared with 2018-19.

Fig. 7.3 Distribution of upper secondary education graduates by program and prefecture, 2019-2020

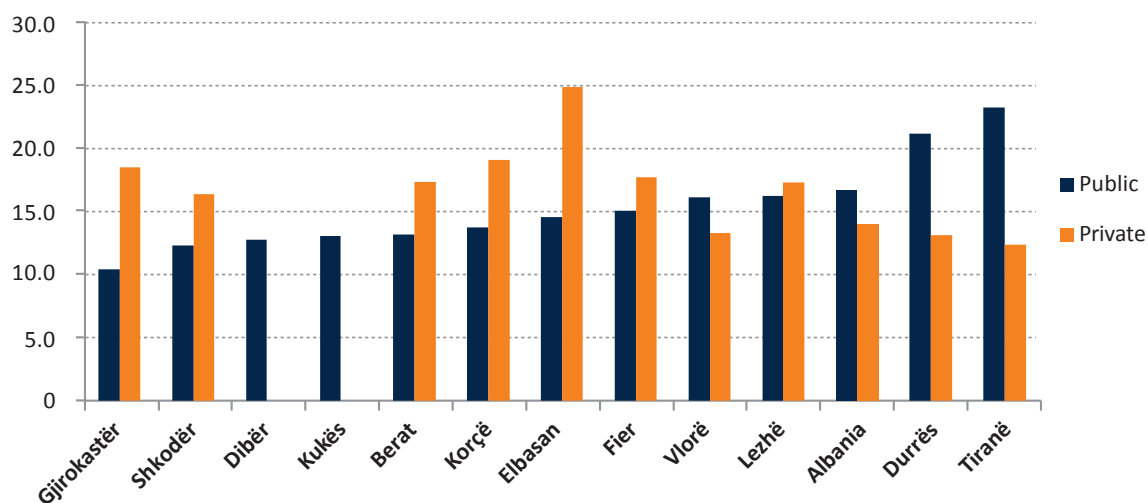


Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy; INSTAT calculations

The pupil-per-teacher ratio is considered an indicator of quality in the teaching process. On the national level, private schools have fewer pupils per teacher. In the school year 2020-21, in private primary education, the indicator is lower by 2.6 pupils per teacher than in public education. But this is essentially due to the situation in Tiranë, Durrës, and to a lesser degree in Vlorë. Private schools in Tiranë and Durrës have 12.3 and 13.2 pupils per teacher respectively, while public schools have 23.2 and 21.3 pupils per teacher.

Other prefectures show opposite trends. In the prefecture of Elbasan, private schools have 24.9 pupils per teacher and public schools 14.5. In the prefecture of Gjirokastër, private schools have 18.6 pupils per teacher and public schools 10.4. 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, 2020-2021



Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth; INSTAT calculations

## Annex

Tab. 7.1 Public education indicators by prefecture and municipality, 2020-2021

Prefecture/ Municipality	Children in public Kindergar- tens	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 Gymnasi- ums	In oriented Gymnasiums (Sociocul- tural)	In vocational Schools
<b>Berat</b>	3,318	11,793	14.7	9.8	4,788	87.3	1.8	10.9
Berat	1,481	5,045	16.8	11.2	2,451	75.2	3.4	21.4
Dimal	799	2,765	15.5	10.8	875	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuçovë	660	2,310	15.3	9.9	823	100.0	0.0	0.0
Skrapar	212	849	8.0	5.5	403	100.0	0.0	0.0
Poliçan	166	824	12.1	7.8	236	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Dibër</b>	3,928	13,754	15.0	9.7	4,201	92.5	0.0	7.5
Dibër	2,003	6,561	15.1	10.0	2,010	87.0	0.0	13.0
Bulqizë	794	3,312	15.5	10.6	833	93.8	0.0	6.2
Mat	741	2,448	15.2	9.0	895	100.0	0.0	0.0
Klos	390	1,433	12.9	7.9	463	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Durrës</b>	5,117	27,507	22.0	14.9	9,880	70.0	3.6	26.5
Durrës	3,044	18,660	23.7	15.8	7,461	60.2	4.7	35.0
Shijak	590	2,279	18.5	12.9	454	100.0	0.0	0.0
Krujë	1,483	6,568	19.3	13.3	1,965	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Elbasan</b>	7,160	27,158	15.5	10.0	10,034	81.9	2.8	15.3
Elbasan	3,377	13,083	17.6	11.1	5,516	69.1	5.0	25.9
Cërrik	620	2,355	15.9	10.1	726	85.3	0.0	14.7
Belsh	404	1,535	13.5	9.5	428	100.0	0.0	0.0
Peqin	515	2,246	15.6	9.7	520	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gramsh	607	2,157	10.8	6.8	766	100.0	0.0	0.0
Librazhd	910	3,041	13.2	9.0	1,105	100.0	0.0	0.0
Prrenjas	727	2,741	16.0	10.7	973	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Fier</b>	6,801	26,425	17.4	11.0	8,939	83.0	0.8	16.2
Fier	2,512	10,617	19.0	11.5	3,736	72.9	1.9	25.2
Lushnjë	1,967	6,551	16.5	10.6	2,458	79.2	0.0	20.8
Patos	456	1,966	17.9	12.4	445	100.0	0.0	0.0
Roskovec	480	1,958	15.7	10.9	596	100.0	0.0	0.0
Divjakë	846	3,064	16.8	11.1	1,013	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mallakastër	540	2,269	14.9	9.4	691	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gjirokastër</b>	1,582	5,211	12.8	8.2	2,204	89.2	3.9	6.9
Gjirokastër	741	2,259	18.2	11.6	1,170	79.7	7.4	13.0
Libohovë	68	273	14.4	7.8	48	100.0	0.0	0.0
Përmet	170	709	12.2	8.2	252	100.0	0.0	0.0
Këlcyrë	115	461	10.0	7.2	170	100.0	0.0	0.0

Tepelenë	256	713	11.5	6.4	206	100.0	0.0	0.0
Memaliaj	188	693	8.3	5.4	283	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dropull	44	103	7.9	6.1	75	100.0	0.0	0.0
Korçë	5,584	18,306	15.4	10.5	6,744	82.1	0.8	17.0
Korçë	1,765	6,079	16.7	11.4	2,696	65.5	2.1	32.4
Pogradec	1,784	5,665	16.5	10.6	2,238	87.8	0.0	12.2
Maliq	1,130	3,661	14.1	10.3	849	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pustec	38	89	5.9	4.9	25	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kolonjë	203	697	11.4	7.3	258	100.0	0.0	0.0
Devoll	664	2,115	14.4	10.1	678	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kukës	2,715	9,292	13.6	9.3	3,391	98.4	0.0	1.6
Kukës	1,616	5,565	14.7	9.8	2,017	97.3	0.0	2.7
Tropojë	520	1,860	10.6	7.4	734	100.0	0.0	0.0
Has	579	1,867	14.7	10.5	640	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lezhë	3,145	12,388	17.6	11.1	4,207	85.5	0.0	14.5
Lezhë	1,470	6,216	17.7	11.7	2,281	76.9	0.0	23.1
Mirditë	429	1,512	14.7	8.4	500	83.8	0.0	16.2
Kurbin	1,246	4,660	18.7	11.5	1,426	100.0	0.0	0.0
Shkodër	3,209	15,737	14.3	8.8	6,355	67.3	8.0	24.7
Shkodër	1,794	10,205	16.5	10.0	4,597	58.5	11.1	30.4
Vau i Dejës	546	2,183	13.8	8.4	614	72.0	0.0	28.0
Malësi e Madhe	525	2,117	11.0	7.2	711	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pukë	220	679	10.8	6.3	316	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fushë-Arrëz	124	553	8.0	5.1	117	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tiranë	15,383	79,592	24.5	16.4	28,141	74.0	4.5	21.4
Tiranë	10,883	57,561	25.7	17.3	20,449	74.0	6.1	19.8
Kamëz	2,363	13,500	27.5	18.6	5,162	66.9	0.0	33.1
Vorë	693	3,204	20.5	13.5	859	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kavajë	953	3,559	17.2	10.0	1,147	75.2	1.1	23.7
Rrogozhinë	491	1,768	11.5	8.0	524	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vlorë	4,011	14,617	17.3	11.7	5,154	75.6	1.4	23.0
Vlorë	2,369	8,648	19.1	12.9	3,376	68.0	2.1	29.9
Himarë	156	547	12.7	9.0	152	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sarandë	710	2,850	23.4	16.1	947	81.6	0.0	18.4
Konispol	173	506	13.3	10.1	91	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delvinë	185	635	11.8	7.7	212	100.0	0.0	0.0
Finiq	70	258	7.6	4.9	53	100.0	0.0	0.0
Selenicë	348	1,173	11.4	7.4	323	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>61,953</b>	<b>261,780</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>94,038</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>

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

Tab. 7.2 Kindergarten institutions, children enrolled and teaching staff in kindergartens by prefecture, 2020-2021

Prefecture	2020-21			Change since year 2017-18		
	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Teaching staff	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Teaching staff
Berat	138	3,537	290	6	-853	-6
Dibër	160	3,928	282	10	-443	15
Durrës	118	5,830	356	16	-511	64
Elbasan	295	7,650	555	21	-1,697	0
Fier	274	7,669	529	4	-1,611	-1
Gjirokastrë	83	1,699	180	9	-557	-11
Korçë	203	5,987	487	13	-1,154	22
Kukës	96	2,715	194	7	-200	24
Lezhë	95	3,553	240	-2	-660	-3
Shkodër	147	3,794	288	2	-715	-1
Tiranë	406	20,379	1,437	152	-47	384
Vlorë	141	4,591	372	-1	-1,246	-17
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>71,332</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>-9,694</b>	<b>470</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth; INSTAT calculations

Tab. 7.3 Educational institutions, pupils enrolled and teachers in compulsory 9-year education by prefecture, 2020-2021

Prefecture	2020-21			Change since year 2017-18		
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Berat	69	12,392	1,244	-5	-2,252	-17
Dibër	70	13,754	1,423	-17	-2,405	-13
Durrës	98	30,326	2,151	-9	-3,178	-6
Elbasan	154	27,896	2,781	-35	-3,849	-26
Fier	139	28,530	2,565	-20	-5,084	-160
Gjirokastrë	33	5,696	673	-6	-986	-87
Korçë	94	19,261	1,828	-21	-2,756	-149
Kukës	59	9,292	995	-13	-1,755	-19
Lezhë	64	13,339	1,202	-13	-2,089	-43
Shkodër	96	18,596	2,019	-14	-3,332	-143
Tiranë	220	91,056	6,114	-12	-3,100	429
Vlorë	76	16,348	1,448	-8	-2,399	-113
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>286,486</b>	<b>24,443</b>	<b>-173</b>	<b>-33,185</b>	<b>-347</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth; INSTAT calculations

Tab. 7.4 Gross enrollment rate in compulsory 9-year education by sex and prefecture, 2020-2021

Prefecture	Total	Female	Male
Berat	100.2	96.7	103.7
Dibër	99.7	95.6	103.5
Durrës	101.6	97.8	105.2
Elbasan	95.3	93.3	97.3
Fier	93.9	88.1	99.7
Gjirokastrë	103.0	104.4	101.5
Korçë	87.2	85.7	88.6
Kukës	98.9	93.6	103.8
Lezhë	103.8	97.2	110.4
Shkodër	88.0	84.3	91.6
Tiranë	101.3	100.0	102.5
Vlorë	88.6	86.6	90.6
<b>Albania</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth; INSTAT calculations

Tab. 7.5 Pupils graduated from public and private compulsory 9-year education by prefecture, 2019-2020

Prefecture	2019-20		Change since year 2016-17	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Berat	1,503	47	-153	13
Dibër	1,734	0	-232	-12
Durrës	3,221	303	-287	-85
Elbasan	3,252	82	-362	11
Fier	3,228	300	-183	12
Gjirokastrë	620	42	-48	16
Korçë	2,155	115	-64	9
Kukës	1,290	0	-179	0
Lezhë	1,523	112	-354	8
Shkodër	1,977	365	-577	-76
Tiranë	8,801	1,035	-365	251
Vlorë	1,703	210	-259	-12
<b>Albania</b>	<b>31,007</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>-3,063</b>	<b>135</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth; INSTAT calculations

Tab. 7.6 Teachers and pupils in upper secondary education by prefecture, 2020-2021

Prefecture	2020-21				Change since year 2017-18			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils
Berat	388	4,788	21	300	-21	-779	-5	51
Dibër	336	4,201	0	0	-19	-1,081	0	0
Durrës	577	9,880	192	1,698	-40	-1,050	26	188
Elbasan	771	10,034	67	465	-35	-1,320	20	94
Fier	693	8,939	143	1,935	-41	-1,178	-9	-101
Gjirokastrë	237	2,204	27	74	-17	-338	4	34
Korçë	571	6,744	56	513	-25	-777	-16	-202
Kukës	265	3,391	0	0	-3	-547	0	0
Lezhë	367	4,207	70	862	-38	-906	-10	23
Shkodër	541	6,355	152	1,528	-48	-1,215	-31	-216
Tiranë	1,828	28,141	673	5,500	-14	-2,329	-12	344
Vlorë	447	5,154	162	1,076	-14	-569	-9	-199
<b>Albania</b>	<b>7,021</b>	<b>94,038</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>13,951</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>-12,089</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>16</b>

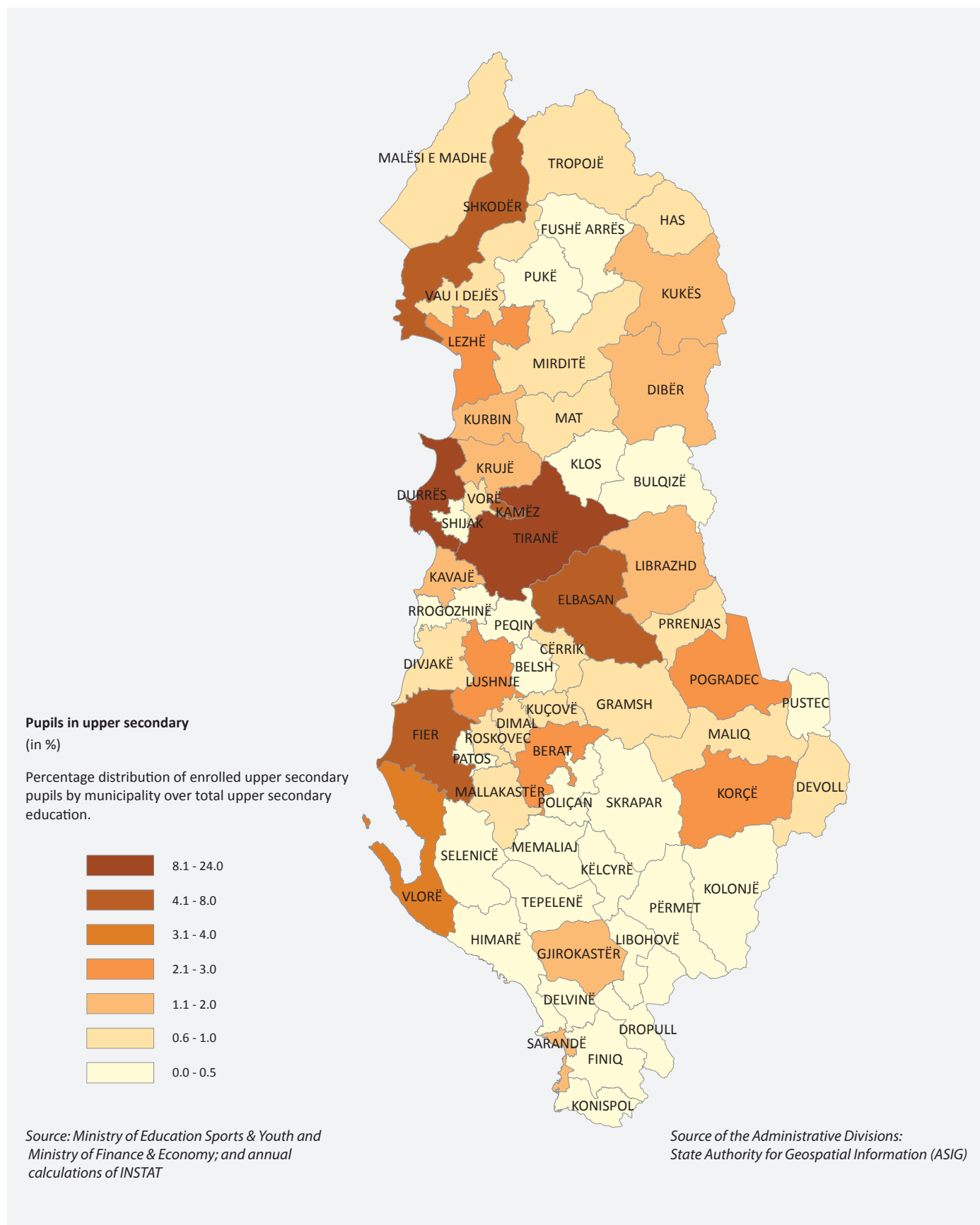
Source: Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and Ministry of Finance and Economy; INSTAT calculations

Tab. 7.7 Pupils graduated from upper secondary education by prefecture, 2018-2019, 2019-2020

Prefecture	2018-19		2019-20	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Berat	1,573	79	1,388	93
Dibër	1,380	0	1,302	0
Durrës	2,777	550	2,703	596
Elbasan	3,199	171	2,979	100
Fier	2,688	741	2,505	596
Gjirokastrë	791	10	648	10
Korçë	2,215	244	1,893	202
Kukës	1,085	0	1,037	0
Lezhë	1,459	151	1,325	202
Shkodër	1,877	539	1,795	518
Tiranë	8,973	1,539	8,214	1,744
Vlorë	1,535	445	1,443	369
<b>Albania</b>	<b>29,552</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>27,232</b>	<b>4,430</b>

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

Map 7.1 Pupils in upper secondary education by municipality, 2020-2021





## Methodology

INSTAT has organized the provision of education data by drafting various questionnaires that are also part of the Official Statistical Programme. Information on education data is initially collected by the educational institution. This information, is transmitted to education offices or directorates (according to the 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 data 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

## 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.

**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 services in Albania is in 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 2020, in Albania the number of deaths from all causes was 27,605. This number, at the national level, marks an increase in deaths by 25.8% compared to 2019. At the prefecture level, Lezhë and Tiranë had the highest increase in the number of deaths in percentage, with 34.2% and + 32.3%, respectively. Meanwhile, Vlorë and Dibër have recorded the lowest increase in the percentage of deaths, with 10.6% and 9.3%, respectively. The number of deaths was strongly increasing in all regions of the country.

In 2020, as in previous years, deaths from the groups “Diseases of the circulatory system” and “Tumors” caused the highest number of deaths.

Map 8.1 Deaths from the groups “Diseases of the circulatory system” and “Tumors” per 100 thousand inhabitants by prefecture, 2020

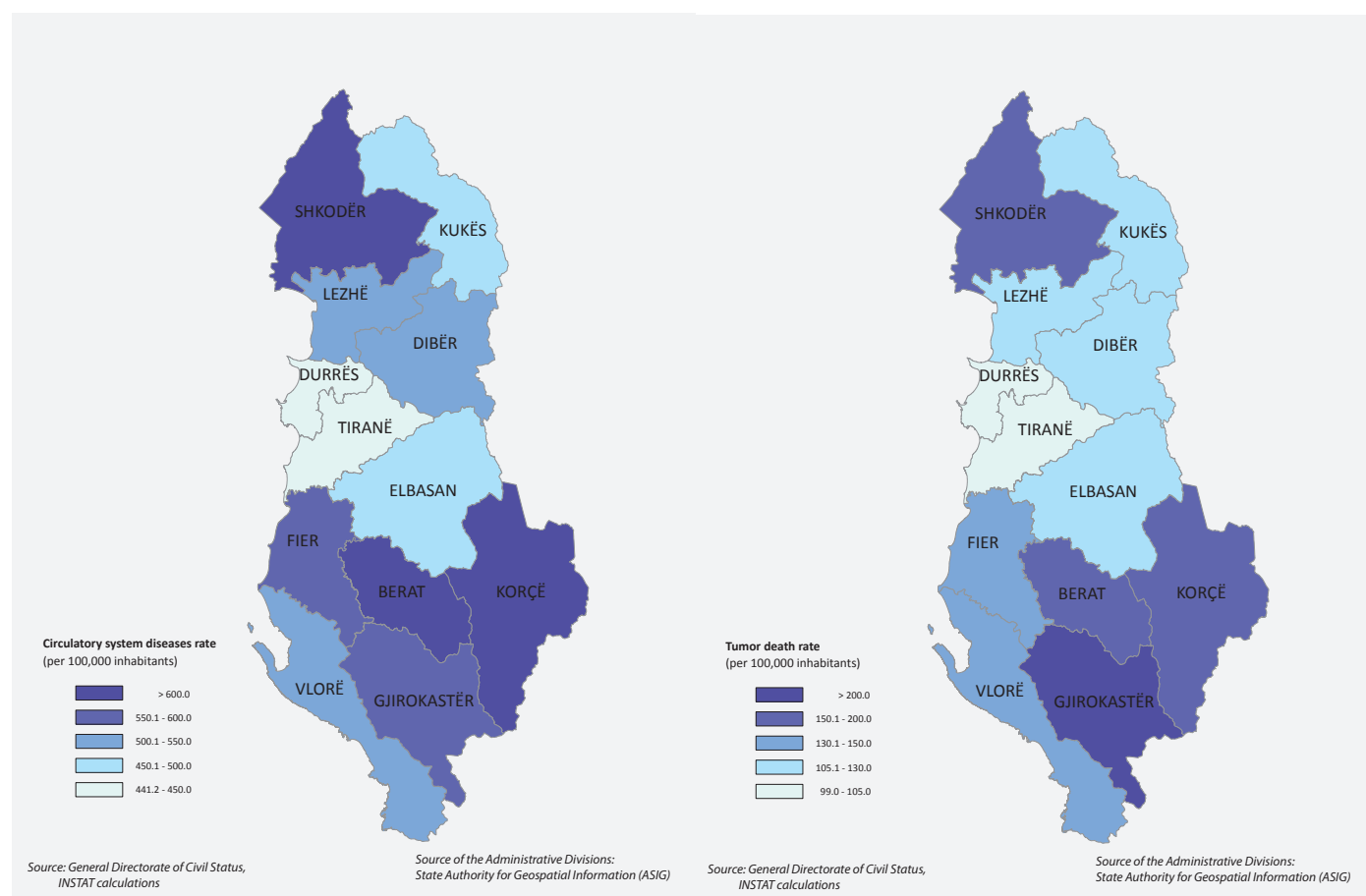


Table 8.1 shows the weight of the two largest groups of diseases in the total number of deaths in the country, namely "Diseases of the circulatory system" and "Tumors". At the national level, 52.2% of total deaths were caused by "Diseases of the circulatory system" and 13.0% as a result of "Tumors". According to the prefecture, Shkodër and Kukës had the highest mortality rate from "Diseases of the circulatory system" with 57.9% and 57.3% of deaths caused by this group; while for the group of "Tumors" the prefectures of Gjirokastër and Kukës had the highest mortality rates with 15.9% and 15.3% respectively.

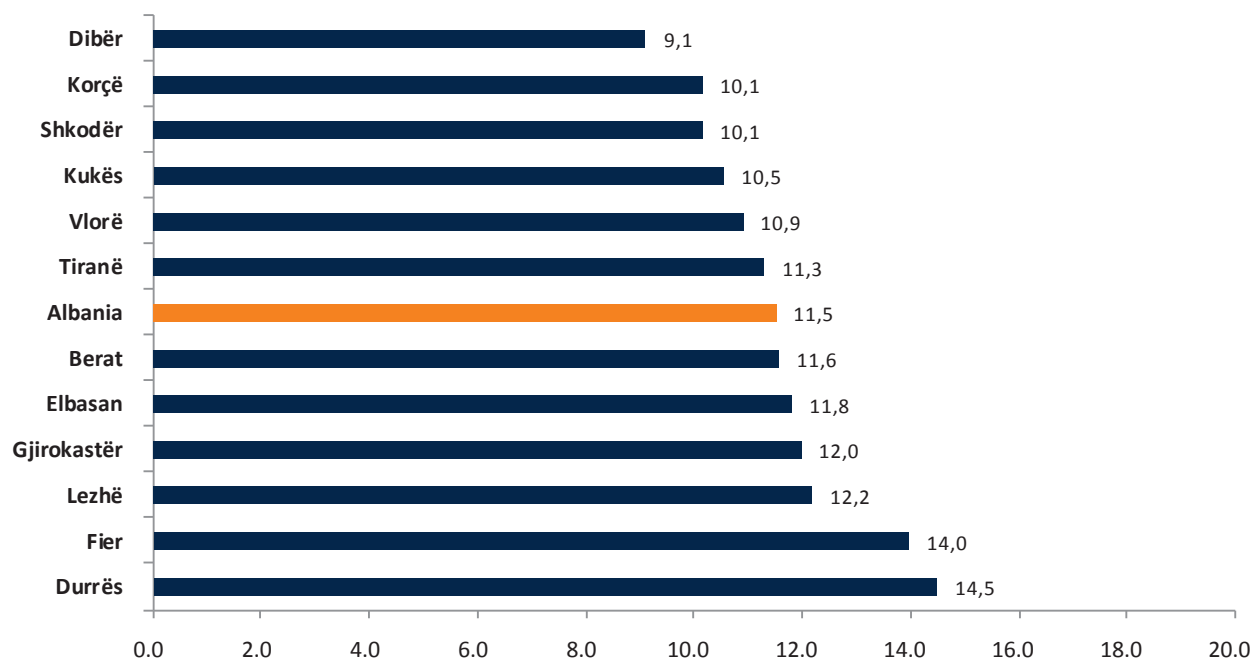
Tab. 8.1 Weight occupied by two groups of main diseases in total deaths by age group and prefecture in %, 2020

Prefecture	Tumors			Circulatory system diseases		
	Below age 65	Age 65 and over	Total	Below age 65	Age 65 and over	Total
Berat	7.1	6.8	13.9	10.5	43.9	54.4
Dibër	6.6	5.9	12.4	12.6	43.4	56.0
Durrës	6.3	5.5	11.9	12.1	38.8	50.9
Elbasan	6.6	6.0	12.7	10.4	37.5	47.9
Fier	6.0	7.1	13.1	10.1	40.8	51.0
Gjirokastër	7.5	8.3	15.9	7.7	30.9	38.5
Korçë	7.3	5.6	12.9	9.2	38.4	47.5
Kukës	8.6	6.7	15.3	11.6	45.6	57.3
Lezhë	5.2	5.4	10.6	8.3	39.2	47.5
Shkodër	5.6	8.0	13.6	11.2	46.7	57.9
Tiranë	6.1	6.5	12.6	13.7	42.6	56.3
Vlorë	7.0	7.9	14.9	11.5	39.7	51.2
Albania	6.4	6.6	13.0	11.3	40.9	52.2

Some chronic health problems such as hypertension and diabetes, although classified as diseases, can also be considered as risk factors for circulatory diseases. Based on the electronic reimbursement system in 2020, 11.5% of chronic patients were treated for Diabetes Mellitus and 36.1% of chronic patients for Arterial Hypertension.

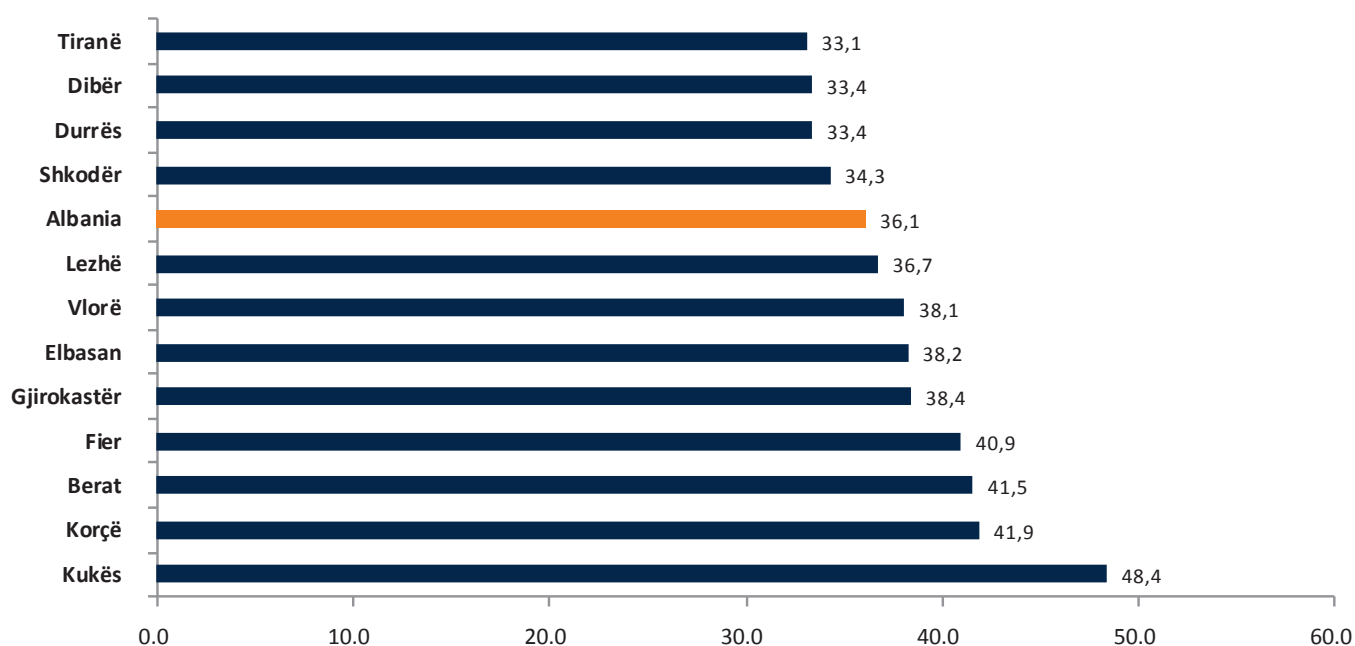
The prefecture of Durrës had the highest percentage of chronic patients treated for Diabetes Mellitus with 14.5%, while for Arterial Hypertension the highest percentage was in Kukës prefecture with 48.4%.

Fig. 8.1 Percentage of patients treated for Diabetes Mellitus to the total number of chronic patients by prefecture, 2020



Source: Compulsory Health Insurance Fund

Fig. 8.2 Percentage of patients treated for Arterial Hypertension to the total number of chronic patients by prefecture, 2020



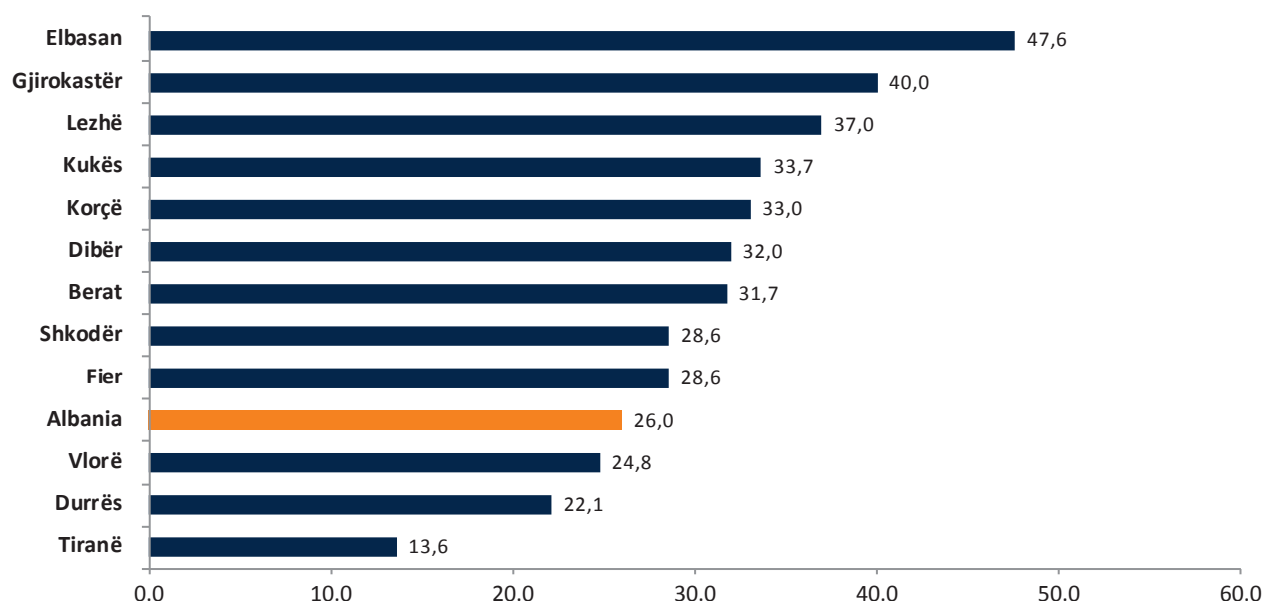
Source: Compulsory Health Insurance Fund



## 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 number of persons with disabilities in relation to the population is registered in the prefectures of Elbasan and Gjirokastër.

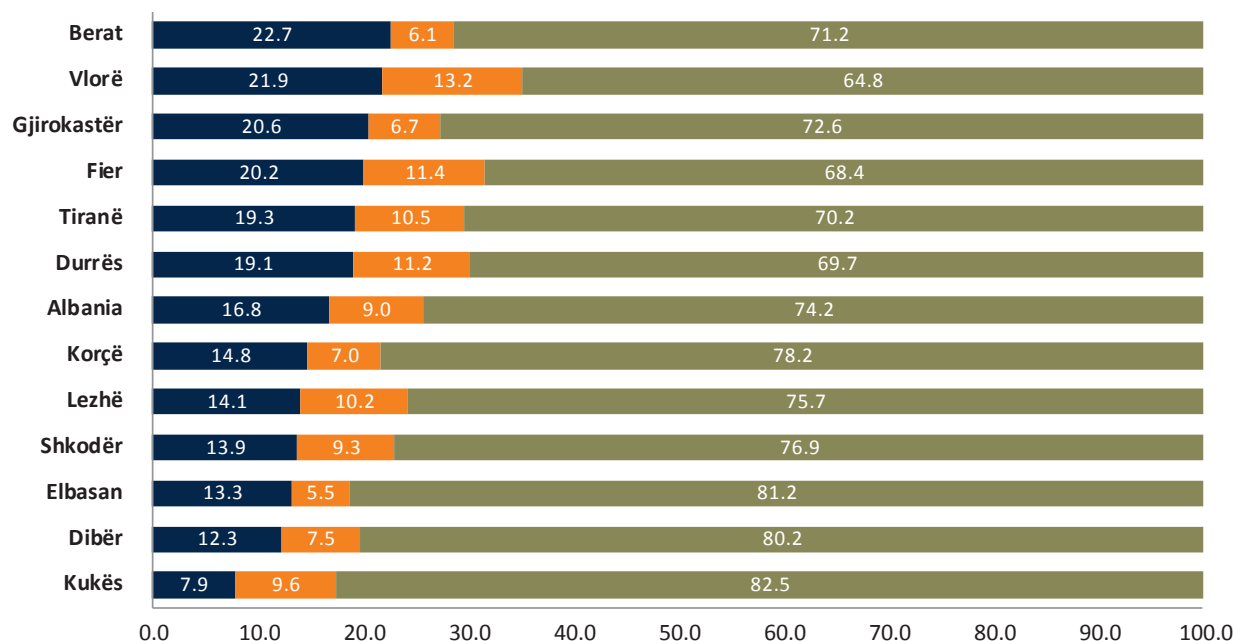
Fig. 8.3 Persons with disabilities per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2020



Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

According to the type of disability, the profile in all prefectures is almost similar, over 60% of registered persons with disabilities are grouped in the category "Mental and physical disability".

Fig. 8.4 Percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability and by prefecture, 2020



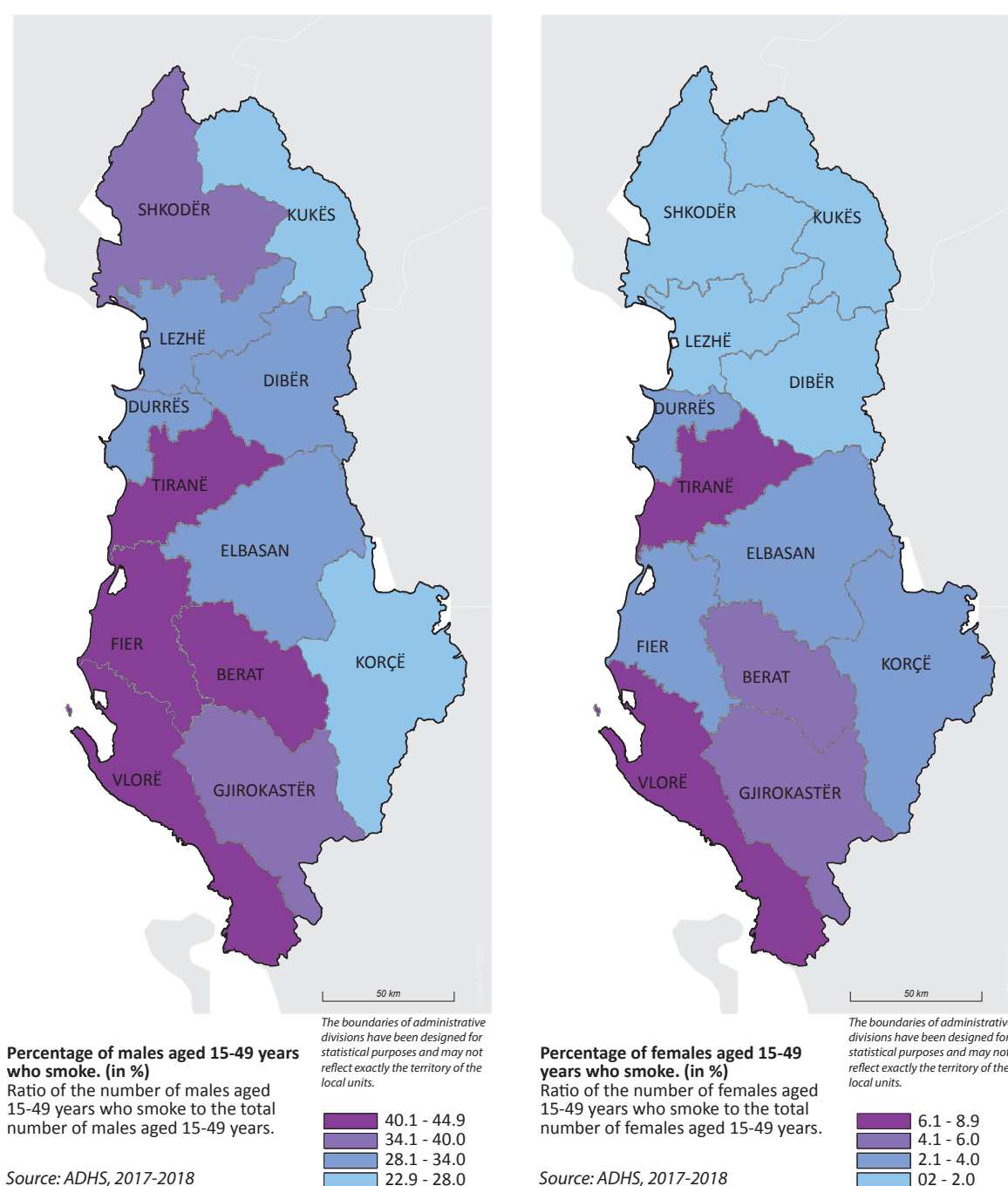
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

## Health risk factors

The elimination of behaviors considered risky for health, such as alcohol consumption, smoking, lack of physical exercise etc., plays a major role in the life of every person. This has a significant effect on 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 36.0% of men aged 15-49, were regular smokers. Data by prefecture show that the highest percentage of men aged 15-49 who smoke is in Vlorë prefecture (44.9%) and the lowest percentage in Korça prefecture (22.9%). Meanwhile, the highest percentage of women who smoke is in the region of Tiranë (7.2%) and the lowest percentage in the prefecture of Kukës (0.2%).

Map 8.2 Tobacco consumption of men and women aged 15-49 by prefecture, 2018



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 preceding 12 months. The following table shows alcohol consumption frequency indicators by prefecture. The highest percentage of men who consume alcohol is in the prefectures of Fier (88.4%), Berat (87.1%) and Lezhë (67.3%) and the lowest percentage is in the prefectures of Dibër (28.2%) and Kukës (39.1%).

The percentage of women aged 15-49 who consume alcohol is highest in the prefectures of Berat (44.1%), Tiranë (40.7%) and Vlorë (36.8%). Meanwhile the lowest percentage is in the prefectures of Kukës (4.0%), Dibër (5.0%) and Shkodër (7.4%).

Tab. 8.2 Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who consumed alcohol in the last 12 months by prefecture, 2018

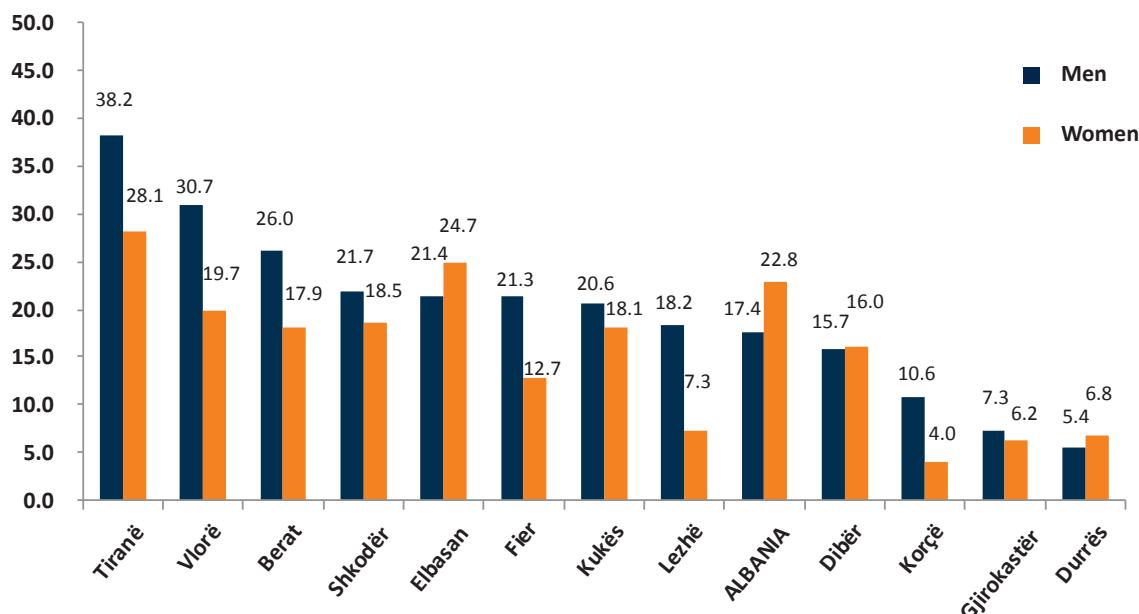
Prefecture	Women		Men	
	Did not drink alcohol in the 12 months	Drink alcohol in the 12 months	Did not drink alcohol in the 12 months	Drink alcohol in the 12 months
Berat	55.9	44.1	12.9	87.1
Dibër	95.0	5.0	71.8	28.2
Durrës	84.2	15.8	51.9	48.1
Elbasan	75.1	24.9	50.4	49.6
Fier	66.4	33.6	11.6	88.4
Gjirokastrë	69.4	30.6	50.4	49.6
Korçë	77.3	22.7	38.7	61.3
Kukës	96.0	4.0	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	38.0	62.0
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 exercise. About 1 in 10 men and women aged 15-49 years old perform regular physical activity (5-7 days a week).

The following chart shows the prefecture 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, respectively 38.2% and 30.7%. Meanwhile, for women, the prefectures with the highest percentages of physical activity are Tiranë and Elbasan, with 28.1% and 24.7% respectively.

Fig. 8.5. Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who perform physical activity by 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. During 2020, the average number of contacts of the population in the primary health service at the national level was 2.6 contacts per person. This indicator was highest in the prefecture of Dibër with 3.7 contacts per person and lowest in the prefecture of Kukës with 1.9 contacts per person.

Tab. 8.3 Number of health centers, primary health care personnel, average number of visits per person, 2020

Prefecture	Health centers total	Number of family doctors in primary care	Number of nurses in primary care	Average number of visits in primary care
Berat	23	73	472	2.9
Dibër	33	49	528	3.7
Durrës	24	158	451	2.0
Elbasan	53	159	703	2.4
Fier	45	145	637	2.5
Gjirokastrë	31	54	380	3.5
Korçë	39	102	585	2.7
Kukës	27	42	330	1.9
Lezhë	21	81	379	3.3
Shkodër	36	106	612	2.4
Tiranë	51	411	1,059	2.7
Vlorë	30	109	421	2.1
<b>Albania</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>6,557</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

## Hospital service

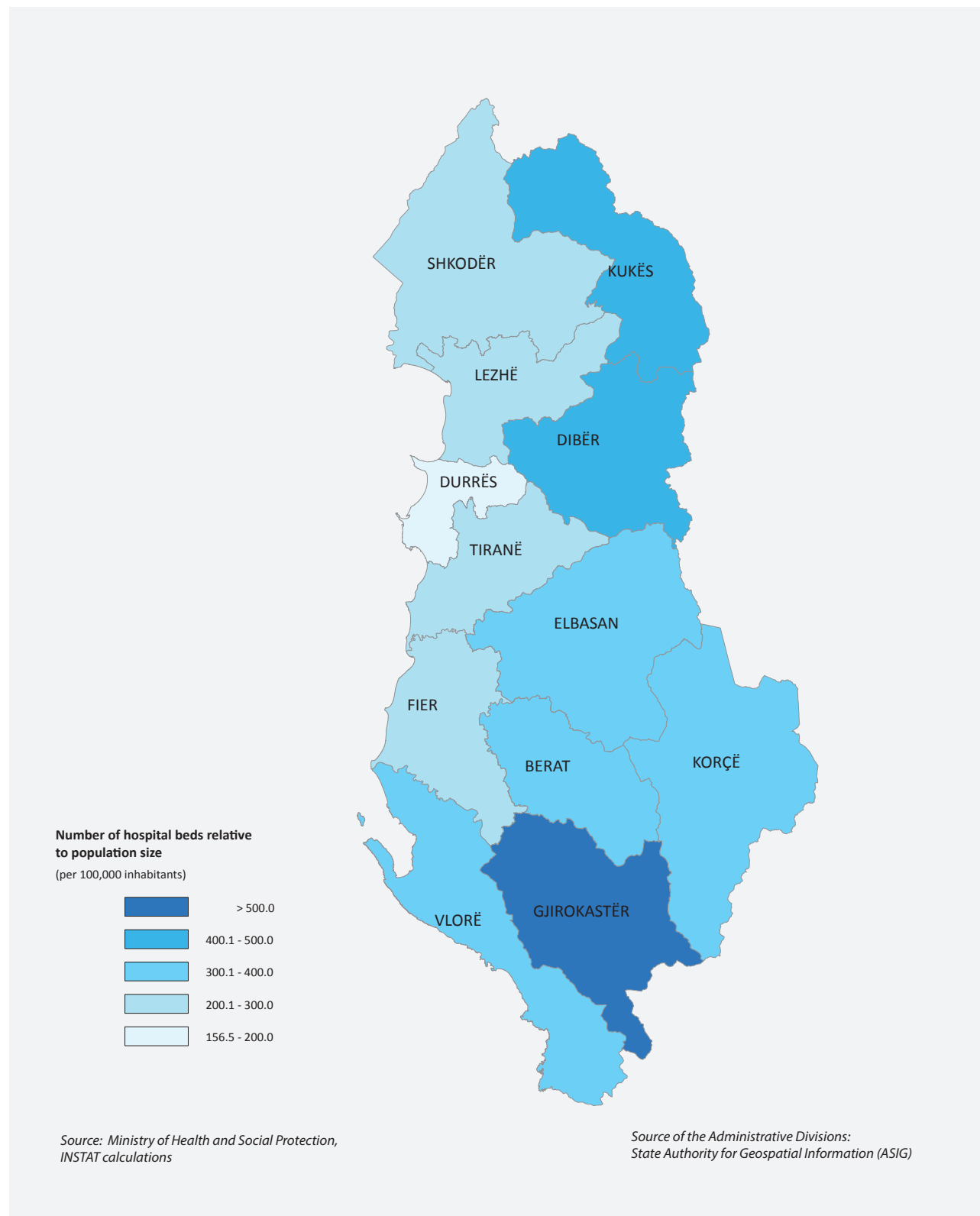
Tiranë remains the prefecture with the highest number of hospitals and hospital beds. This is related not only to the large population number, but also to the larger number of specialized university hospital services catering to people from other prefectures as well. The number of hospital beds along 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 in public hospitals, by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Number of public hospitals	Hospital beds (public)	Hospital beds (public) per 10,000 inhabitants
Berat	3	379	31.4
Dibër	3	512	44.6
Durrës	2	456	15.7
Elbasan	5	1,024	38.2
Fier	3	611	21.2
Gjirokastrë	3	347	59.1
Korçë	4	752	37.0
Kukës	3	357	47.7
Lezhë	3	327	26.9
Shkodër	2	583	29.4
Tiranë	7	2,410	26.5
Vlorë	4	576	30.6
<b>Albania</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8,334</b>	<b>29.4</b>

Source : Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

Map 8.4 Hospital beds (public) by prefecture, 2020



## Data sources

INSTAT is one of the leading institutions in the country that publishes data on health indicators and health. The source of data in general are administrative data as well as statistical surveys over the years. Administrative statistical data are provided by health institutions, where the main source of this data are national patient registers or annual reports from the basic registers of institutions, which are reported in formats determined by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The selection and setting of methodological criteria is done based on concepts, definitions and comparable international methods. In this publication, data sources for various indicators are administrative, based on statistical evidence from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, and survey based with the Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18. Data on the causes of death are obtained from the General Directorate of Civil Status, information which is based on death records, completed by the doctors on the death certificate.

## Definitions

*Cause of death:* Disease that caused or contributed to the death of a person, as described on the death certificate.

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

*Death:* Permanent disappearance of all signs of life at any moment after a live birth (cessation of vital functions without the possibility of resuscitation). This definition does not contain fetal death.

*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.

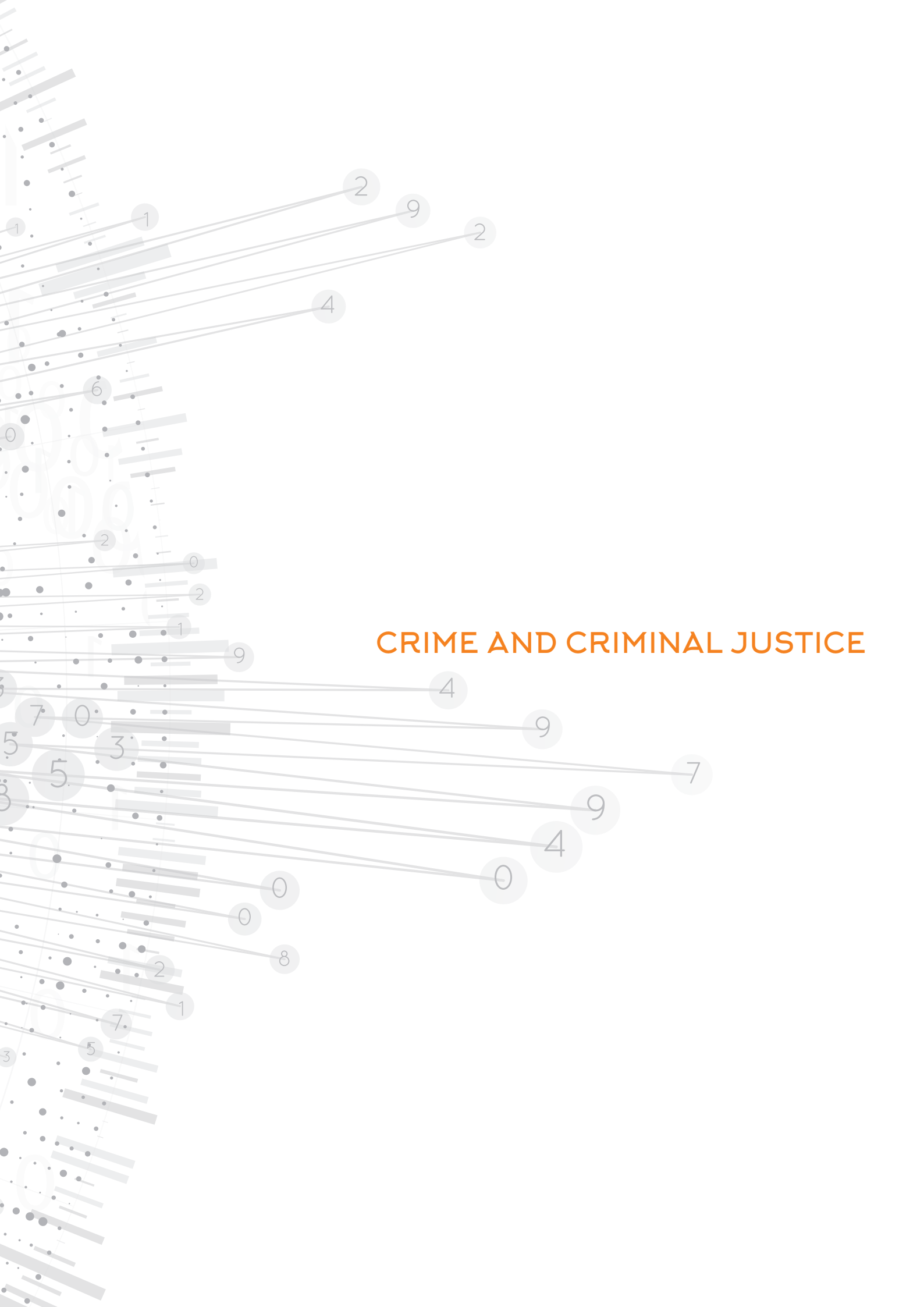
*International Classification of Diseases "ICD-9":* The international classification of diseases, Version 9, includes the codes of 17 major disease groups. Coding for causes of death is done by the doctor and constitutes the most complete official statistical source of the diseases that are the causes of death.

*Morbidity rate:* The 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 rate by cause of death:* The number of deaths attributed to a specific cause of death per 100 thousand inhabitants in a given year.







CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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

## Suspects of criminal offences

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

In 2020, 40,956 persons in total have been suspected of criminal offences, 2,123 (5.2%) are women and 38,833 (94.8%) are 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, Dibër and Gjirokastrë.

Referring to the age of suspects, 3,308 (8.1%) are juveniles and 37,648 (91.9%) are adults. The prefecture of Tiranë has the highest number of juvenile suspects, 70.7% of the total juvenile suspects.

Tab. 9.1 Suspects of criminal offences by prefecture, sex and age group, 2020

Prefecture	Sex		Age		Total
	Women	Men	Juvenile (under 18 years )	Adults (over 18 years)	
Berat	47	1,317	46	1,318	1,364
Dibër	29	1,057	42	1,044	1,086
Durrës	276	3,796	246	3,827	4,073
Elbasan	87	2,876	89	2,874	2,963
Fier	157	2,070	79	2,148	2,227
Gjirokastrë	55	1,227	29	1,253	1,282
Korçë	107	2,443	56	2,494	2,550
Kukës	44	844	44	843	887
Lezhë	90	2,022	80	2,032	2,112
Shkodër	106	1,912	104	1,914	2,018
Tiranë	870	15,841	2,338	14,373	16,711
Vlorë	255	3,428	155	3,528	3,683
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>38,833</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>37,648</b>	<b>40,956</b>

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

Note: Total perpetrators represent the number of perpetrators per criminal offence.

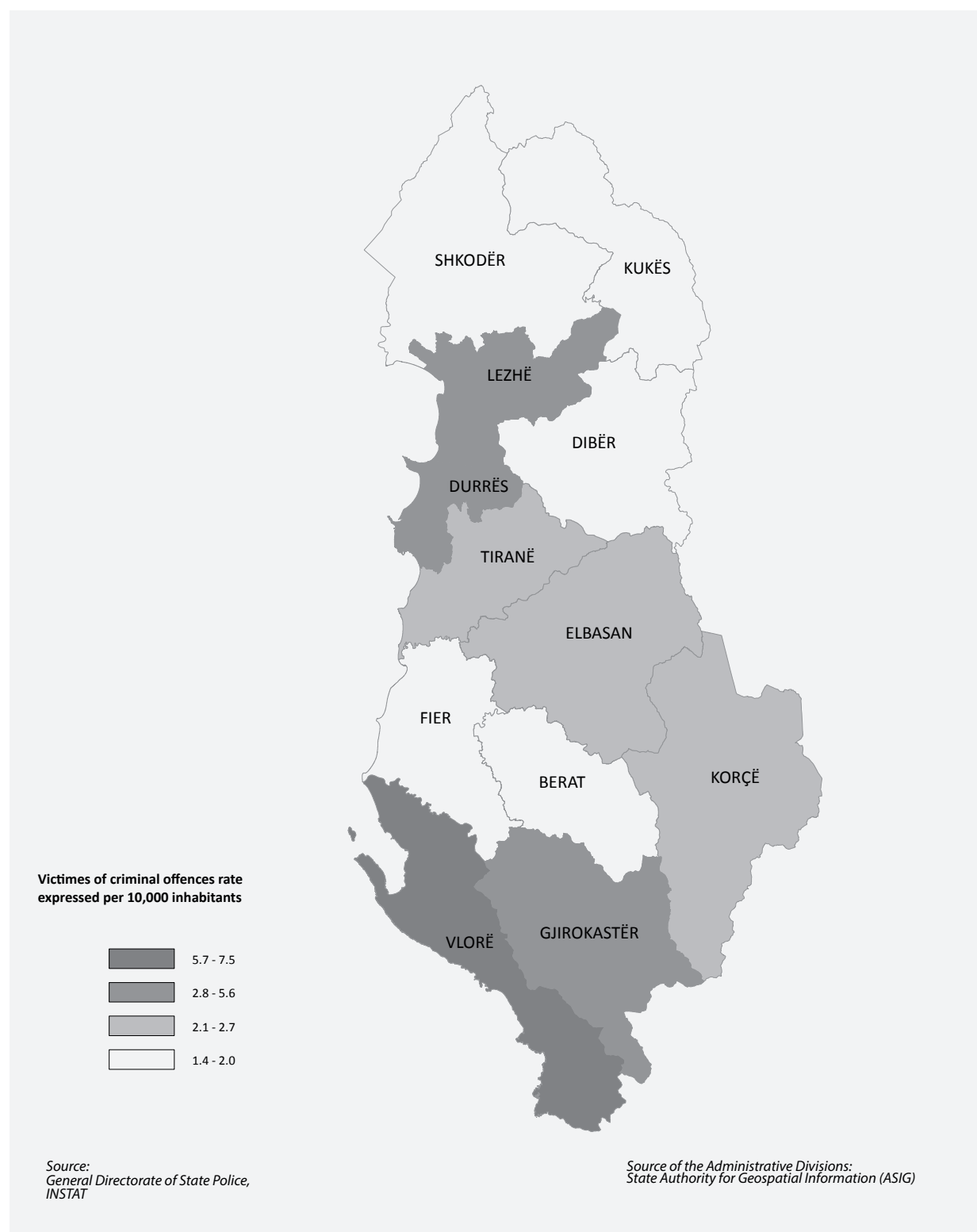
An perpetrator may be present in more than one criminal offence.

## Victims from 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 from crimes against the person in relation to the population by prefecture level.

In 2020, a total of 17,829 victims have been recorded by the police; 4,546 (25.5%) women and 13,283 (74.5%) men. This corresponds to 62.6 victims per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest rates are registered in the prefectures of Vlorë and Gjirokastrë. The prefectures of Fier and Berat have the lowest rates of victims.

Map 9.1 Victims from criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants by prefecture, 2020



In 2020, 6,998 persons are victims of crimes against the person. They constitute 39.3% of all victims, with 2,284 (32.6%) being women and 4,714 (67.4%) being men. In relation to the population, 24.6 victims per 10 thousand inhabitants are recorded; 16.0 women in relation to 10 thousand females and 33.2 men in relation to 10 thousand males.

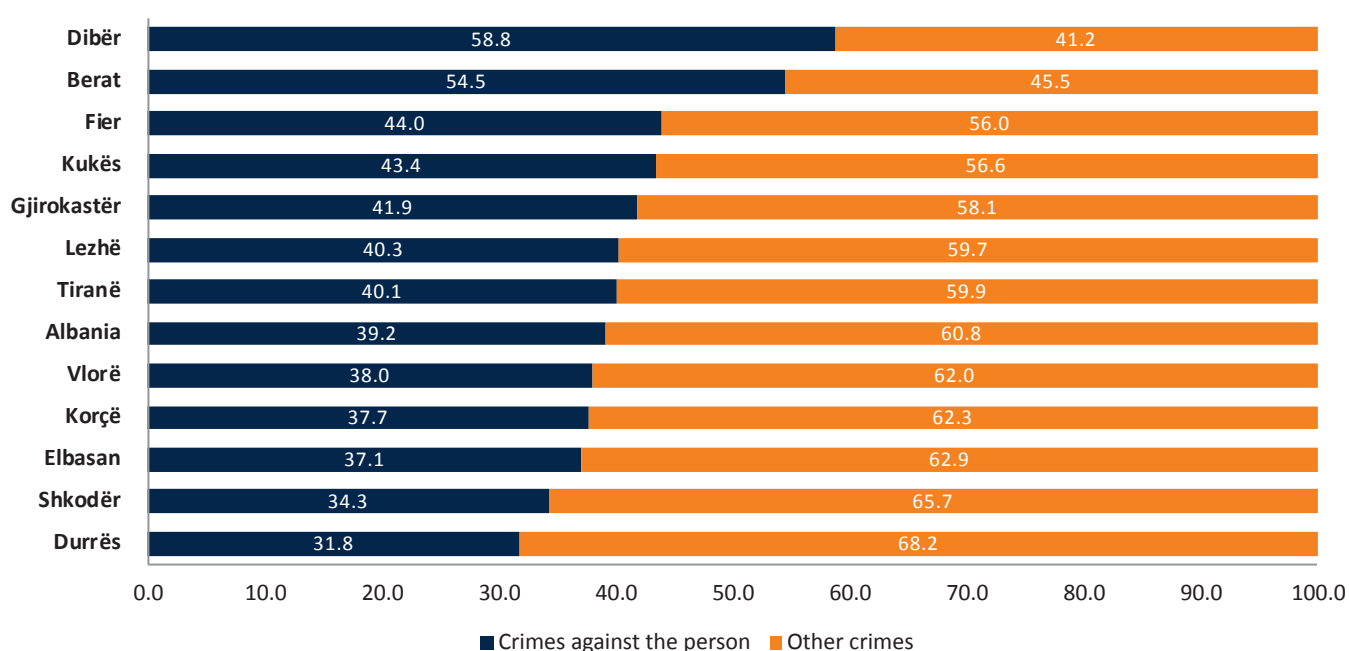
Tab. 9.2 Victims from crimes against the person in absolute numbers and per 10 thousand inhabitants by sex and prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	64	10.5	212	34.7	276	22.6
Dibër	60	10.8	235	38.9	295	25.5
Durrës	288	20.1	530	36	818	28.1
Elbasan	187	13.8	447	33.2	634	23.5
Fier	168	11.7	279	19	447	15.4
Gjirokastrë	75	24.6	172	59.5	247	41.6
Korçë	128	12.4	287	28.2	415	20.3
Kukës	33	9.0	109	28.1	142	18.8
Lezhë	104	16.8	268	44	372	30.3
Shkodër	96	9.4	209	21.4	305	15.2
Tiranë	861	18.8	1,441	32.2	2,302	25.4
Vlorë	220	23.4	525	55.4	745	39.4
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>24.6</b>

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

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

Fig. 9.1 Percentage of victims of crimes against the person and other criminal offences by prefecture, 2020



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

## Defendants

Statistics on defendants presents 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 2020, a total of 13,409 defendants have been recorded, 658 (4.9%) women and 12,751 (95.1%) men. In the population over 14 years, there are 55.9 defendants per 10 thousand inhabitants, 5.4 women in relation to the female population and 107.0 men in relation to the male population.

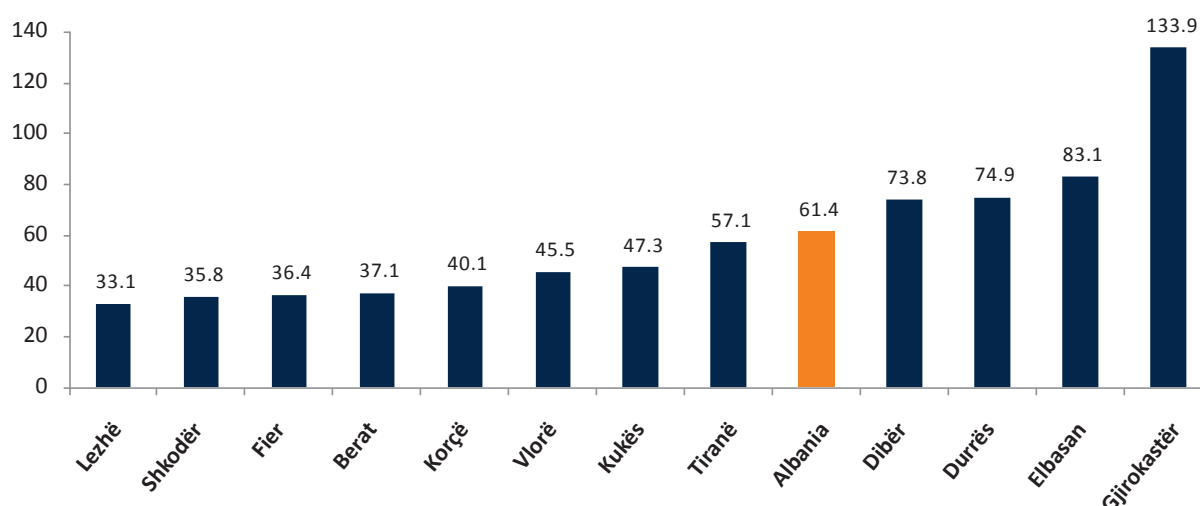
Tab. 9.3 Defendants in absolute numbers and per 10 thousand inhabitants by sex and prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Rate 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	29	5.6	352	68.5	381	37.1
Dibër	20	4.5	665	136.8	685	73.8
Durrës	64	5.3	1,777	143.1	1,841	74.9
Elbasan	105	9.3	1,767	157.7	1,872	83.1
Fier	38	3.1	852	69	890	36.4
Gjirokastrë	34	12.9	647	262.8	681	133.9
Korçë	32	3.7	662	77.5	694	40.1
Kukës	10	3.4	274	88.9	284	47.3
Lezhë	9	1.7	329	65	338	33.1
Shkodër	44	5.1	558	68.4	602	35.8
Tiranë	231	5.9	4,168	110.6	4,399	57.1
Vlorë	42	5.1	700	86	742	45.5
<b>Albania</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>12,751</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13,409</b>	<b>55.9</b>

Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculation

As the table shows, the ranking of the prefectures by rates 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, Lezhë and Fier have the lowest rates.

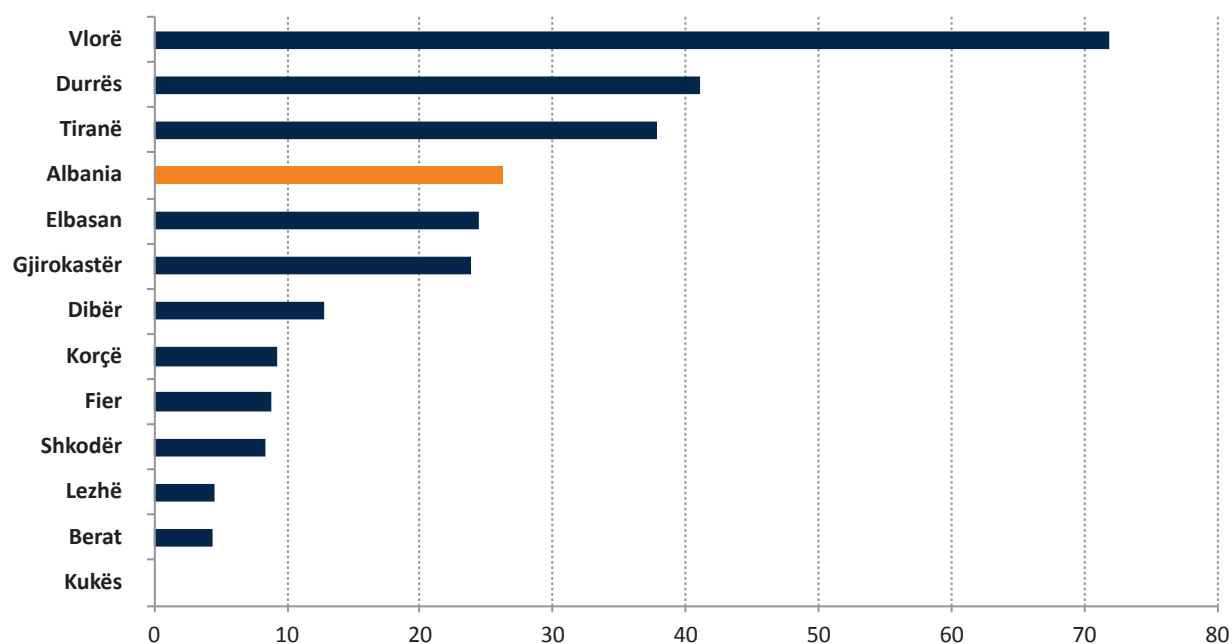
Fig. 9.2 Defendant rates by prefecture, 2020



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculation

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 2020, are registered 392 juvenile or 26.2 juvenile per 10 thousand inhabitants. The prefectures of Vlorë and Durrës have the highest rates, 71.9 and 41.1 respectively. The prefecture of Kukës and Berat have the lowest rates, 0 and 4.4 juvenile defendants respectively.

Fig. 9.3 Juvenile defendant rate by prefecture, 2020



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculation

## 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 31st.

In 2020, 4,614 prisoners were recorded (detention or under arrest), 2,289 inmates and 2,325 detainees, against whom was taken a security measure. The prefectures of Tiranë and Durrës have the highest absolute number of prisoners, 21.0% and 14.0% of the total number of prisoners. The prefectures of Kukës and Berat have the lowest numbers of prisoners, 2.9% and 3.6% 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 Gjirokastrë, with 62.9% and 63.1% respectively. The prefectures with the lowest rate are Fier with 41.3%, followed by Gjirokastrë with 41.7% detained.

Tab. 9.4 Inmates, detainees and detainee rate by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	2020			
	Inmate	Detainee	Total number of prisoners	Detainees rate
Berat	65	103	168	61.3%
Dibër	73	99	172	57.6%
Durrës	318	329	647	50.9%

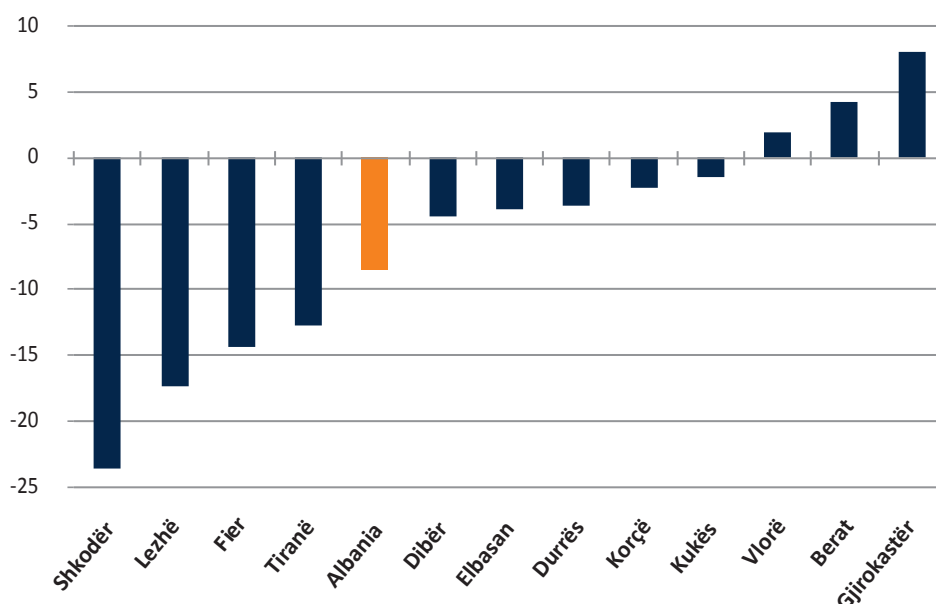
Elbasan	151	143	294	48.6%
Fier	337	237	574	41.3%
Gjirokastrë	69	118	187	63.1%
Korçë	202	176	378	46.6%
Kukës	60	73	133	54.9%
Lezhë	155	126	281	44.8%
Shkodër	196	140	336	41.7%
Tiranë	511	457	968	47.2%
Vlorë	136	231	367	62.9%
Foreigners	16	93	109	85.3%
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>50.4%</b>

Source: General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT calculation

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

In 2020, the prison population decreased by 8.5%, compared to the previous year. During 2020, only the prefectures of Gjirokastrë, Berat and Vlorë, have had a positive growth rate of prisoners in correctional institutions. In all other prefectures, the number of prisoners has dropped. The prefecture of Gjirokastrë had the highest level of increase in the number of prisoners with +8.1%, compared to 2019. On the other hand, the prefecture with the biggest decrease in the number of prisoners was Shkodër, with -23.6% during 2020.

Fig. 9.4 Change in the number of prisoners in percentage, 2019-2020



Source: General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT calculation

## 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

**Authors:** persons who by their action or inaction allow the occurrence or not of a criminal offense, thus causing the consequence of the criminal offense. These are persons suspected of committing a criminal offense.

**Adult:** Person over the age of 18.

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

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

**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.





10





BUSINESS STATISTICS

## Introduction

This chapter presents results based on the Statistical Business Register (SBR). These data describe the development of enterprises over the last two years, their main characteristics and the economic activity in which they operate. The Statistical Business Register is the backbone for producing economic statistics. The existence of the register is of particular importance for the compilation of statistics on short-term indicators and structural economic developments.

Since 2015, the Statistical Business Register includes also the farmers registered in the regional tax offices and are identified with the Number of Identification for Persons Taxation (NIPT).

In this chapter will also be treated the turnover by economic activity, one of the main indicators of business statistics. Regional turnover is the value generated by any unit engaged in the production of goods and services. Regional turnover is a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes.

## Findings

- 166,386 enterprises are active at the end of year 2020, compared with 162,342 registered at the end of 2019.
- 49,053 farmers are registered at the end of 2020 in tax offices with the Identification Number for Persons Taxation (NIPT) compared with 44,473 farmers registered at the end of 2019. The farmers registered in the municipality of Lushnja cover 11.4% of the total active farmers registered with NIPT.
- The number of new enterprises registered during 2020 is 17,319, almost the same number compared to the registration of 2019.
- About 55.4% of the total active enterprises are located in Tirana, Fier and Korça. The prefecture of Tirana has the highest number with 54,276 enterprises and the prefecture of Kukës counts the lowest number with 2,160 enterprises. This situation has not changed since during 2019.
- On the municipal level, the municipality of Tirana counts the biggest number of enterprises and the municipality of Pustec the lowest number.

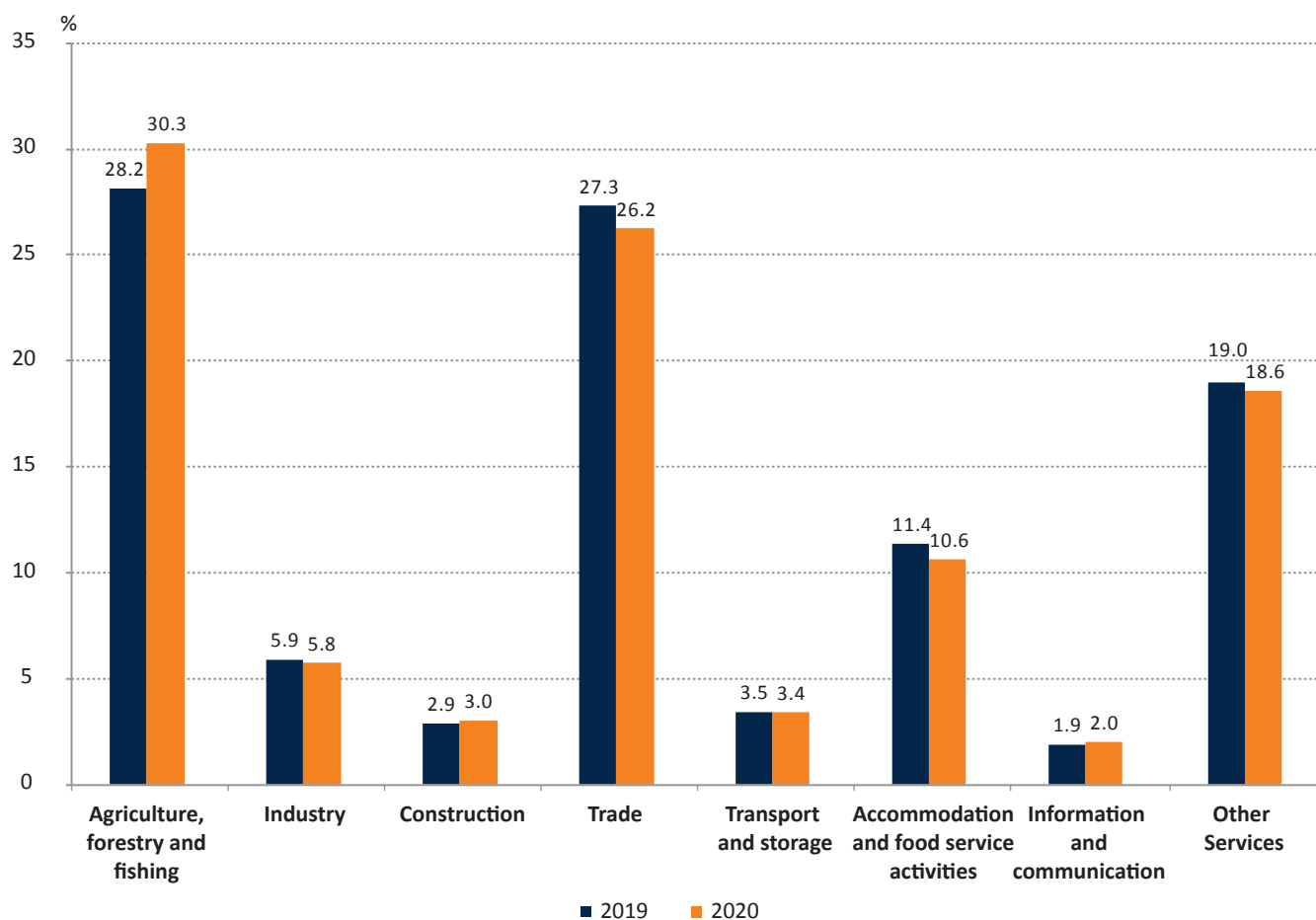
Information from the database of the Statistical Business Register for the years 2010-2020 can be found on the INSTAT website: <http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/en/DST/?rxid=4ffea35a-6f18-4b77-81b8-e5d0dbd82321>

## Economic activity

The Albanian economy is focused mainly on agriculture, forestry and fishing as well as on trade and other service activities. This phenomenon is also evident in the newly registered enterprises. Newly created trade enterprises counted 22.1% compared with 23.0% enterprises registered during 2019.

60.9% of active enterprises are producers of services, compared to 63.0% that were in the same sector in 2019. The overall dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all municipalities, as well as in all prefectures. 55.4% of all producers of services are concentrated in the prefectures of Tirana and Durrës.

Fig. 10.1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2019-2020



Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

Tab. 10.1 Active enterprises by economic activity and prefecture, 2019-2020

Prefecture	Total Albania		Producers of goods							
			Total Producers of goods		Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry		Construction	
	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020
Berat	9,616	485	6,147	522	5,575	529	474	-7	98	0
Dibër	3,023	134	1,223	147	851	166	297	-10	75	-9
Durrës	12,684	204	2,911	322	979	177	1,284	23	648	122
Elbasan	13,906	465	7,254	543	6,205	539	830	-10	219	14
Fier	23,420	931	15,116	1,118	13,882	1,098	914	3	320	17
Gjirokastrë	4,841	120	2,709	191	2,348	202	281	-1	80	-10
Korçë	14,531	432	9,069	589	8,283	592	598	-8	188	5
Kukës	2,160	126	1,110	129	931	133	130	-4	49	0
Lezhë	5,314	147	1,809	154	1,276	126	326	12	207	16
Shkodër	10,959	-40	5,503	389	4,802	418	497	-38	204	9
Tiranë	54,276	669	7,888	416	2,142	296	3,265	-22	2,481	142
Vlorë	11,656	371	4,303	461	3,137	430	675	3	491	28
<b>Albania</b>	<b>166,386</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>65,042</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>50,411</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>9,571</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>334</b>

Tab. 10.1 Active enterprises by economic activity and prefecture, 2019-2020 (continuation)

Prefecture	Total Albania		Producers of services											
			Total Producers of services		Trade		Transport and storage		Accommodation and food service activities		Information and communication		Other services	
	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020
Berat	9,616	485	3,469	-37	1,799	-42	254	9	722	-18	52	18	642	-4
Dibër	3,023	134	1,800	-13	897	2	106	-1	374	-5	22	-2	401	-7
Durrës	12,684	204	9,773	-118	4,659	-64	687	36	1,548	-75	181	17	2,698	-32
Elbasan	13,906	465	6,652	-78	3,025	-52	500	7	1,508	-51	118	12	1,501	6
Fier	23,420	931	8,304	-187	4,451	-118	471	-8	1,619	-46	103	6	1,660	-21
Gjirokastrë	4,841	120	2,132	-71	961	-27	159	7	464	-29	32	-1	516	-21
Korçë	14,531	432	5,462	-157	2,661	-88	453	-9	1,130	-27	79	-11	1,139	-22
Kukës	2,160	126	1,050	-3	412	-18	82	4	250	6	21	4	285	1
Lezhë	5,314	147	3,505	-7	1,661	-26	197	8	746	-16	41	-3	860	30
Shkodër	10,959	-40	5,456	-429	2,605	-237	219	-43	1,141	-124	136	13	1,355	-38
Tiranë	54,276	669	46,388	253	17,448	36	2,065	73	6,344	-247	2,450	201	18,081	190
Vlorë	11,656	371	7,353	-90	3,089	-22	515	11	1,867	-95	114	6	1,768	10
<b>Albania</b>	<b>166,386</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>101,344</b>	<b>-937</b>	<b>43,668</b>	<b>-656</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>17,713</b>	<b>-727</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>30,906</b>	<b>92</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

## Legal form

Businesses in Albania are mainly organized as physical persons which in 2020 represented 75.2% of all enterprises (excluding farmers), compared to 74.9% at the end of 2019. However juridical person make the main contribution to the total economy.

Tab. 10.2 Active enterprises by legal form and prefecture, 2019-2020

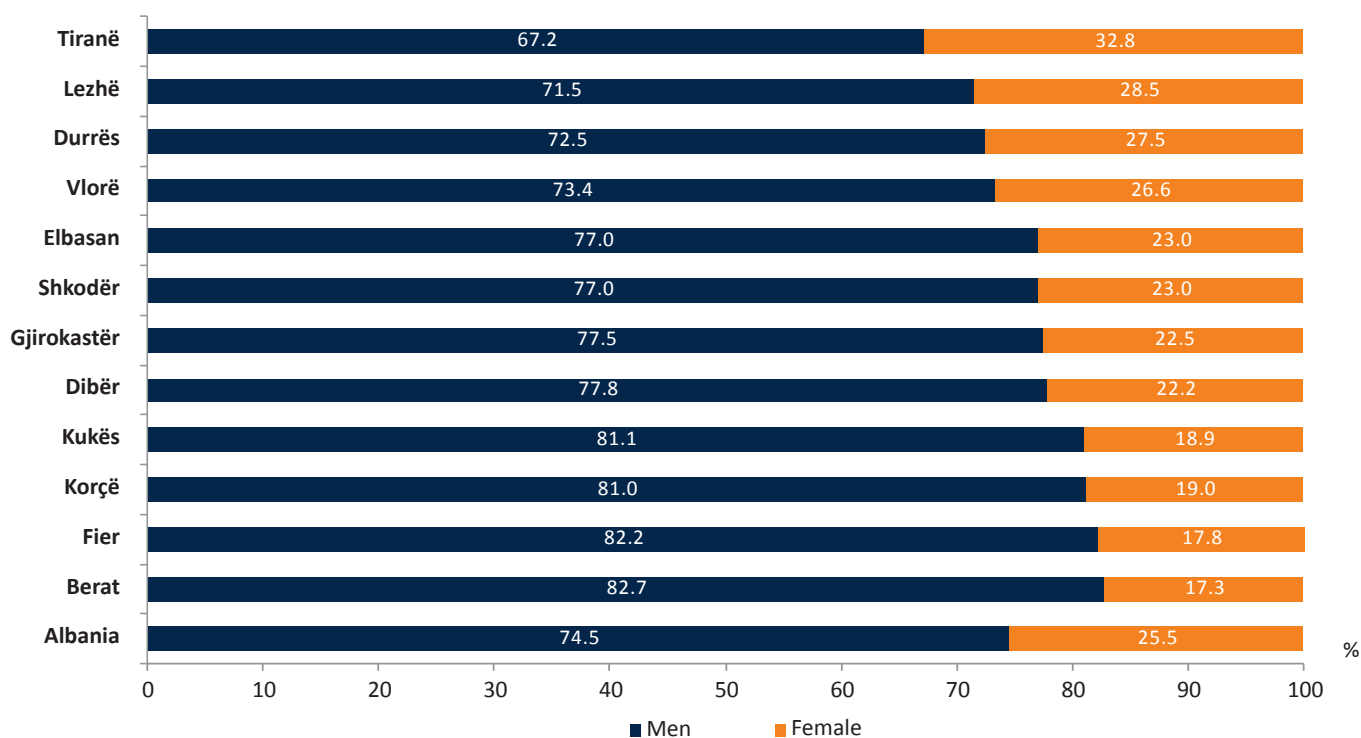
Prefecture	Total		Farmers		Physical persons		Juridical persons	
	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020
Berat	9,616	485	5,530	528	3,454	-26	632	-17
Dibër	3,023	134	799	168	1,658	-8	566	-26
Durrës	12,684	204	794	163	8,671	-9	3,219	50
Elbasan	13,906	465	6,101	523	6,571	-11	1,234	-47
Fier	23,420	931	13,694	1,078	8,096	-138	1,630	-9
Gjirokastrë	4,841	120	2,304	194	1,943	-41	594	-33
Korçë	14,531	432	8,176	576	5,345	-103	1,010	-41
Kukës	2,160	126	907	129	849	6	404	-9
Lezhë	5,314	147	1,188	118	3,321	56	805	-27
Shkodër	10,959	-40	4,714	414	4,907	-356	1,338	-98
Tiranë	54,276	669	1,945	276	36,500	602	15,831	-209
Vlorë	11,656	371	2,901	413	6,928	-39	1,827	-3
<b>Albania</b>	<b>166,386</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>49,053</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>88,243</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>29,090</b>	<b>-469</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

## Sex of managers/owners

Women manage / own 25.5% of all active enterprises. Participation of women as owners or administrators is higher in the municipality of Tirana, with 37.8% in 2020. The municipality of Pustec has almost no women as owners or administrators with 0.03%.

Fig. 10.2 Active enterprises by sex of the administrator and prefecture, 2020



Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

Tab. 10.3 Active enterprises by sex of owners / CEO by prefecture, 2019-2020

Prefecture	Total	Change 2019-2020	Owners/CEO				
			Men		Women		Women 2020 (%)
			2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	
Berat	9,616	485	7,957	428	1,659	57	1.0
Dibër	3,023	134	2,351	107	672	27	0.4
Durrës	12,684	204	9,190	160	3,494	44	2.1
Elbasan	13,906	465	10,710	425	3,196	40	1.9
Fier	23,420	931	19,244	752	4,176	179	2.5
Gjirokastrë	4,841	120	3,754	90	1,087	30	0.7
Korçë	14,531	432	11,766	187	2,765	245	1.7
Kukës	2,160	126	1,752	106	408	20	0.2
Lezhë	5,314	147	3,799	127	1,515	20	0.9
Shkodër	10,959	-40	8,437	-86	2,522	46	1.5
Tiranë	54,276	669	36,480	256	17,796	413	10.7
Vlorë	11,656	371	8,550	305	3,106	66	1.9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>166,386</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>123,990</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>42,396</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>25.5</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

## Size of enterprises

Approximately 90.0% of enterprises are enterprises with 1-4 employed. In 2020, big enterprises with 50 and more employed represented only 1.2% of total enterprises but their contribution to employment was 48.5%, compared to 47.8% in 2019.

Tab. 10.4 Active enterprises by size and prefecture, 2019-2020

Prefecture	Total		Employees 1-4		Employees 5-9		Employees 10-49		Employees 50+	
	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020
Berat	9,616	485	9,212	494	161	-21	193	7	50	5
Dibër	3,023	134	2,710	148	105	-5	172	-2	36	-7
Durrës	12,684	204	10,809	226	858	-52	782	39	235	-9
Elbasan	13,906	465	13,047	481	375	-60	395	40	89	4
Fier	23,420	931	22,399	928	455	-19	436	8	130	14
Gjirokastrë	4,841	120	4,468	120	152	-5	173	3	48	2
Korçë	14,531	432	13,813	478	327	-27	315	-18	76	-1
Kukës	2,160	126	1,947	130	84	-1	101	-2	28	-1
Lezhë	5,314	147	4,785	153	247	-17	232	15	50	-4
Shkodër	10,959	-40	10,166	-4	328	-32	371	-7	94	3
Tiranë	54,276	669	45,753	1,341	4,003	-696	3,453	25	1,067	-1
Vlorë	11,656	371	10,663	420	488	-51	429	12	76	-10
<b>Albania</b>	<b>166,386</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>149,772</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>-986</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>-5</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

## Ownership

Enterprises with foreign owners or foreigners and Albanian partners represented 3.6% of the total active enterprises compared to 4.0% in 2019 and employed 12.4% of all employees.

Foreign and joint enterprises are mainly concentrated in the municipalities of Tirana and Durrës, with 64.9% and 12.1% respectively.

Tab. 10.5 Active enterprises by ownership and prefecture, 2019-2020

Prefecture	Total 2020	Change 2019-2020	Albanian		Foreign and Joint (Foreigners + Albanian)	
			2020	Change 2019-2020	2020	Change 2019-2020
Berat	9,616	485	9,578	487	38	-2
Dibër	3,023	134	3,006	131	17	3
Durrës	12,684	204	11,844	147	840	57
Elbasan	13,906	465	13,786	480	120	-15
Fier	23,420	931	23,257	940	163	-9
Gjirokastrë	4,841	120	4,779	123	62	-3
Korçë	14,531	432	14,422	455	109	-23
Kukës	2,160	126	2,131	143	29	-17
Lezhë	5,314	147	5,217	174	97	-27



Shkodër	10,959	-40	10,830	-4	129	-36
Tiranë	54,276	669	50,126	995	4,150	-326
Vlorë	11,656	371	11,375	381	281	-10
<b>Albania</b>	<b>166,386</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>160,351</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>6,035</b>	<b>-408</b>

Source: Statistical Business Register, year 2019-2020

## Regional turnover structure, 2019

The turnover structure by prefecture shows the proportion of the turnover realized by enterprises in each prefecture. Table 10.6 shows the prefecture turnover structure and economic activities for 2019. The results show that Tiranë prefecture has the highest share of turnover with 56.0 %, followed by Durrës with 12.2%. Tiranë prefecture has the highest share of turnover in almost all economic activities, while Kukës prefecture has the lowest share of turnover in most economic activities. In Mining and Quarrying, Fier prefecture has the highest share of turnover with 46.4%, while Gjirokastrë prefecture has the lowest share of turnover with 0.2%.

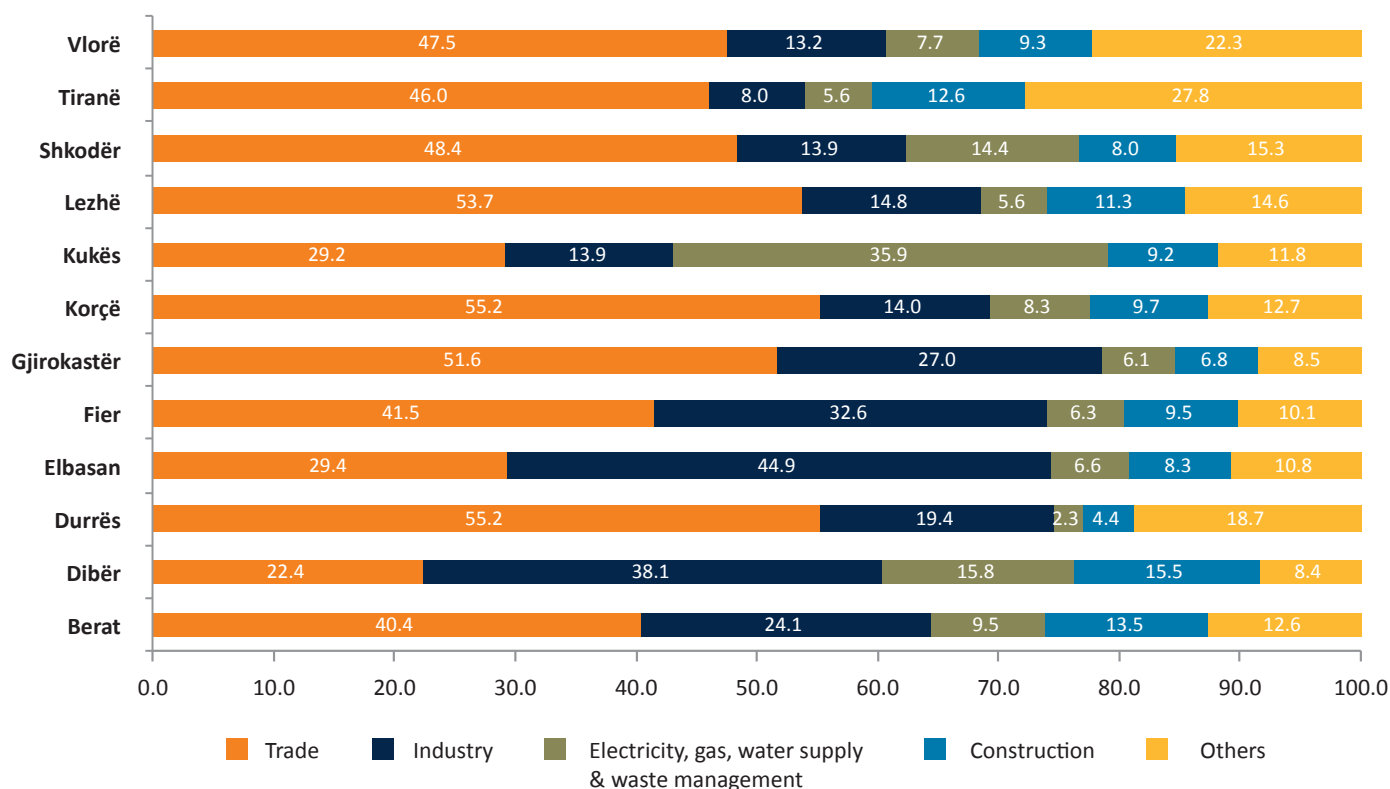
Tab. 10.6 Turnover structure by economic activity and prefecture, in %, 2019

Prefecture	Economic Activities								
	Total	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water supply & waste manag.	Construction	Trade	Accommodation and Restaurants	Transport and Communication	Other Services
Berat	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.4	0.9	0.8
Dibër	1.5	8.8	2.3	3.8	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
Durrës	12.2	7.3	18.3	4.6	5.0	14.6	11.6	14.3	7.6
Elbasan	5.1	7.2	17.8	5.5	4.0	3.3	4.6	1.5	2.6
Fier	6.6	46.4	5.2	6.7	5.9	5.9	4.6	1.7	3.5
Gjirokastrë	2.6	0.2	6.1	2.6	1.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	0.8
Korçë	3.5	1.1	3.8	4.6	3.2	4.1	5.4	1.7	1.3
Kukës	0.8	2.7	0.2	4.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Lezhë	2.7	4.8	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2	5.2	1.0	1.4
Shkodër	3.2	0.8	3.6	7.5	2.4	3.4	4.5	1.7	2.0
Tiranë	56.0	15.0	34.2	50.1	66.4	55.8	46.7	71.9	77.0
Vlorë	3.8	2.8	3.5	4.7	3.3	3.9	12.4	3.2	2.0
<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 Survey

Figure 10.3 shows the turnover structure in percentage for each economic activity by prefecture. The figure shows that the trade sector has the largest share of turnover in all prefectures. Whereas 'accommodation and restaurants' and 'transport and communication' sectors have the lowest share of turnover in almost all prefectures. Although Kukës prefecture has the lowest share of turnover in most economic activities, in the electricity, gas, water supply & waste management sector this prefecture has the largest share of turnover with 35.9%.

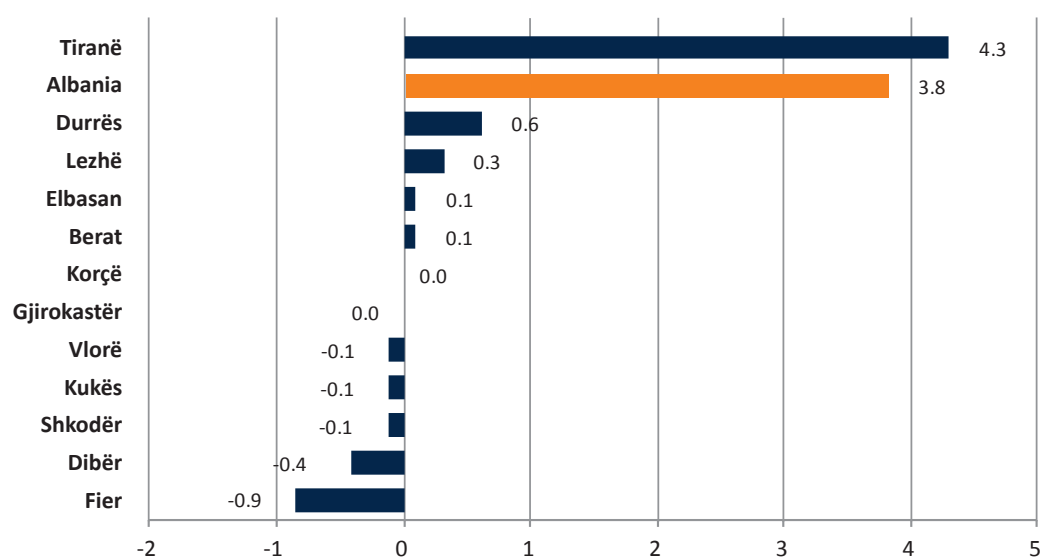
Fig. 10.3 Share of turnover by main group of economic activity by prefecture, in %, 2019



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

Figure 10.4 shows the contribution of the prefectures in the turnover growth rate of Albania. In 2019, the total turnover of enterprises in the country increased by 3.8%. Tiranë prefecture is the main contributor to the turnover growth rate with + 4.3 p.p., followed by Durrës prefecture, with + 0.6 p.p. Fier prefecture has negatively contributed to the turnover growth rate with - 0.9 p.p.

Fig. 10.4 Contribution to the turnover growth rate of Albania by prefecture, in p.p., 2019



Source: INSTAT, Structural Business Survey

## Methodology

Structural Business Statistics (SBS) by region attempt to show the development and structure of economic activities by regions. Regional data is estimated based on a model in which the structure of variables between different activities is used to determine the level at which each variable should contribute to the local unit, depending on the activity of this unit. To implement this model, the Register of Local Units is used, together with data on enterprises, obtained from the Statistical Enterprise Register. The information used by local units is the activity and number of employees in these units. The main assumption is that structural statistics variables are correlated with employment, but there may be variations between different activities. Some activities have different variations between employment and other variables, such as whether they use more capital, i.e. are capital intensive and use less labor. Any variable / employment ratio, in this case, would be higher. More detailed information on Structural Statistics and the Local Unit Register can be found under the link below: <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-tradeand-services/structural-business-statistics/>

## Sources of the Statistical Business Register

The Statistical Business Register (SBR) includes all legal units registered with Tax offices and since 2007 is using the National Registration Business (NRB) information. Legal units are identifying by a unique code ( NIPT) and are carrying on economic activities on the Albanian territory.

The Business Register is maintained from administrative sources and surveys conducted by INSTAT and other statistical agencies.

### Administrative sources

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

### Statistical sources

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

## Legal unit

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

## Definitions

**Classification of Economic Activities (NACE):** A four-digit classification of economic activities performed by different subjects. The classification in Albania is adopted by Government Decision No. 320, date 28.05.2014 and is the translation and adoption of the Classification of Economic Activities of the European Union, NACE Rev.2.

**Enterprise:** The smallest combination of legal units that is producing goods or services and benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries

out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit). The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: "The enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units".

*Farmer:* A farmer shall be an individual that resides where he owns the agricultural land or uses it; conducts the activity in an agricultural entrepreneurship such as activities focused on the production of agricultural, plant or livestock products, is self-employed in his land. Based on Census 2011 data average size of the household declined is 3.9 members. Considering that the farmers work mainly as family business is evaluated and reported to include in size 1-4 employed.

*Turnover:* Total amount invoiced by the observation units during the reference period. This corresponds to the market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.



11





AGRICULTURE

## Introduction

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

Albania, although in a small geographical area, is characterized by a diversity of climates in its regions, with unfavorable weather conditions in one region for the cultivation of different cultures, often offset by optimal conditions in another region. Also, from year to year, there is a significant increase in agricultural production in greenhouses, responding to the needs of the internal and external market (mainly vegetables), to be covered throughout the year regardless of climatic conditions.

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

The main cereals cultivated in Albania are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oat. A considerable share in the production of field crops represent also vegetables as well as potatoes and white beans. The main permanent crops cultivated in Albania are fruit trees (apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, nut etc.), olives, citrus and grapes.

## Field crops

In 2020 year, the sown area of field crops was 421.6 thousand ha, which is an increase of 1.1% compared with 2019. The growth rate of the sown area from 2015 to 2020 was 2.1%. In 2020, the highest share of sown area was in the prefecture of Fier with 20.7%, followed by Elbasan with 11.6% and Korça with 10.9%. The lowest percentage of sown area was found in the prefectures of Gjirokastrë with 4.6% and Kukës with 2.8%.

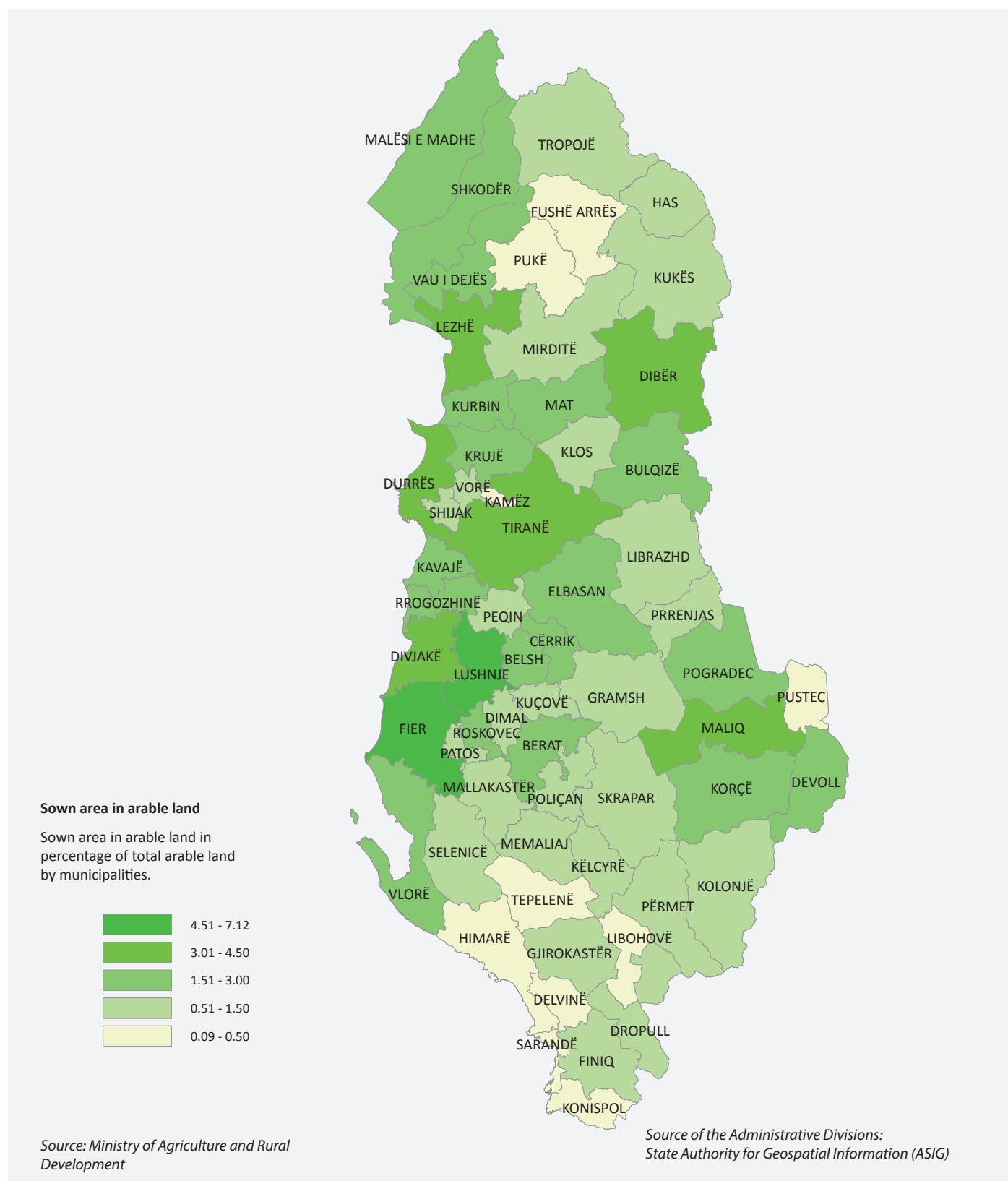
Tab. 11.1 Sown area of field crops by prefecture, 2020

Prefectures	Sown area (000 ha)	Sown area (in %)	Growth rate (in %) 2020/2015
Berat	25.2	6.0	-9.9
Dibër	40.6	9.6	40.1
Durrës	30.3	7.2	6.2
Elbasan	49.0	11.6	-3.0
Fier	87.3	20.7	-3.5
Gjirokastrë	19.2	4.6	-3.0
Korçë	45.9	10.9	-2.4
Kukës	11.8	2.8	-6.3
Lezhë	24.3	5.8	5.5
Shkodër	33.4	7.9	-1.9
Tiranë	35.7	8.5	1.3
Vlorë	18.8	4.5	27.6
<b>Albania</b>	<b>421.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data



Map 11.1 Sown area in arable land by municipality, 2020



The main cereals cultivated in Albania are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oat and their production in 2020 was 684.0 thousand tonnes. Cereals are used primarily for human consumption and animal feed, but they may also be used to make drinks and industrial products.

Prefectures with the highest level of cereal production was found in Fier with 170.2 thousand tonnes, followed by Elbasan with 99.9 thousand tonnes and Korça with 78.8 thousand tonnes. The lowest level of cereal production was recorded at the prefecture of Gjirokaštër with 16.9 thousand tonnes and Kukës with 14.7 thousand tonnes.

Tab. 11.2 Sown area, production and yield of field crops by prefecture, 2020

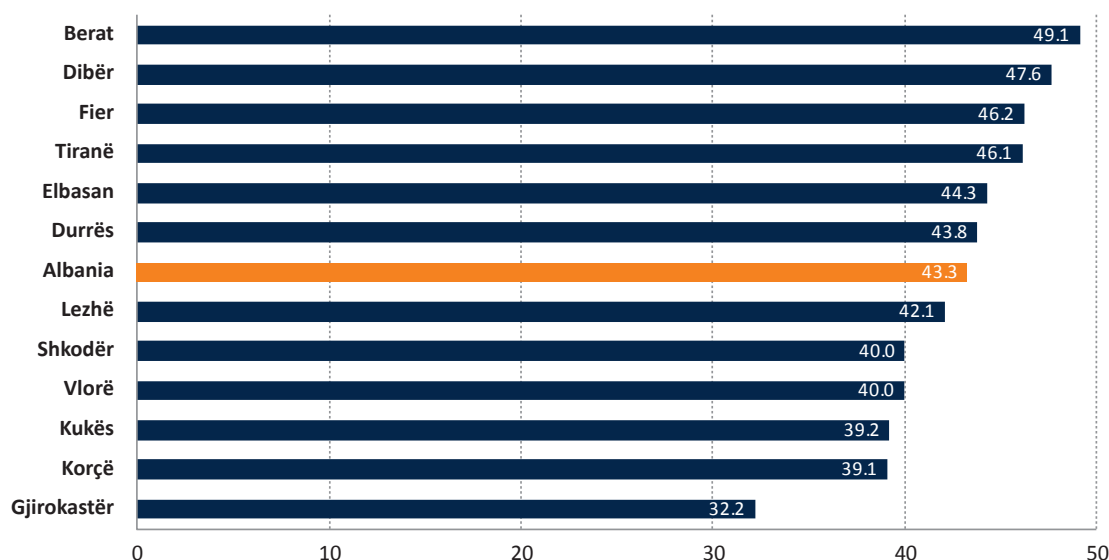
Cereals		Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 ha)	Total Cereals	131.3	8.0	7.2	6.9	19.3	31.4	5.3	20.5	3.3	6.0	7.0	8.3	8.1
	Wheat	53.9	3.1	1.3	2.3	8.5	14.8	1.9	11.7	0.5	2.4	1.3	3.7	2.3
	Maize	56.7	2.9	5.6	3.6	8.5	10.5	1.2	4.9	2.1	3.6	5.7	3.6	4.4
	Oats	15.5	2.0	0.1	0.9	2.1	5.2	2.1	0.8	0.3	-	-	0.7	1.4
	Rye	1.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.4	-	-	0.0	-
	Barley	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	-	2.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
Production (000 tonnes)	Total Cereals	684.0	36.1	46.2	41.0	99.9	170.2	16.9	78.8	14.7	34.1	46.8	45.5	54.0
	Wheat	233.4	15.1	6.2	10.2	37.8	68.4	6.2	45.9	1.9	10.2	5.2	17.0	9.3
	Maize	399.1	16.4	39.1	28.8	56.7	84.0	8.1	21.5	11.3	23.9	41.6	25.9	41.8
	Oats	35.6	4.3	0.2	2.0	5.0	14.6	2.5	2.1	0.6	-	-	0.0	-
	Rye	3.2	-	0.5	-	0.3	-	-	1.6	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.2
	Barley	12.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	3.3	-	7.7	-	-	-	1.7	2.7
Yield (100 kg/ha)	Wheat	43.3	49.1	47.6	43.8	44.3	46.2	32.2	39.1	39.2	42.1	40.0	46.1	40.0
	Maize	65.1	47.7	60.0	65.6	59.8	72.8	66.1	44.3	49.6	64.6	72.1	65.8	95.5
	Oats	22.9	21.9	30.0	20.7	24.3	28.0	11.7	26.3	22.2	-	-	22.5	19.7
	Rye	24.6	-	30.0	-	25.0	-	-	24.2	22.7	-	-	30.0	2.6
	Barley	33.5	24.9	36.0	31.0	23.4	37.1	-	32.6	-	-	-	36.3	25.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

In 2020, the highest cereals yield was achieved in corn crop with 65.1 kv/ha at country level. The prefectures with the highest corn crop yield are Vlorë with 95.5 kv/ha, followed by Fier with 72.8 kv/ha and Shkodër with 72.1 kv/ha.

In Albania, the highest yield of soft wheat production in 2020 was achieved in the prefecture of Berat with 49.1 kv/ha, followed by Dibër with 47.6 kv/ha, while the prefecture with the lowest yield was Gjirokaštër with 32.2 kv/ha.

Fig. 11.1 Average yield (in 100 kg/ha) of soft wheat by prefecture, 2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

A considerable share in the production of field crops are vegetables as well as potatoes and white beans. In 2020, the production of potatoes decreased by 2.2% (254.8 thousand tonnes), compared to 2019, while the white beans production showed a light increase of 1.0% (25.8 thousand tonnes).

Tab. 11.3 Sown area, production and yield of other field crops by prefecture, 2020

Other field crops		Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 ha)	Potatoes	9.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5
	White beans	13.3	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.5	3.2	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.5
	Vegetables	33.5	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	7.1	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.9	3.4	5.1	2.0
	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	0.7	0.03	-	0.05	-	0.55	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-
	Tobacco	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	225.0	14.1	30.6	18.7	23.6	43.8	12.1	16.9	7.0	15.0	15.9	19.7	7.6
	Medicinal Crops	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.1
	Sugarbeet	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Production (000 tonnes)	Potatoes	254.9	9.8	17.2	14.7	28.7	50.1	5.5	59.3	14.7	12.2	24.5	13.1	5.0
	White beans	25.8	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.5	5.4	0.5	3.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.3	0.9
	Vegetables	1,295.7	131.7	52.6	99.9	98.2	506.5	14.9	76.5	14.9	47.1	78.1	130.0	45.3
	Strawberry	5.4	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
	Oil seeds	1.7	0.1	-	0.1	-	1.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-
	Tobacco	1.4	0.0	-	0.1	0.9	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.5	-	0.0
	Forage crops	7,170.6	423.6	657.7	691.9	874.9	1873.3	203.5	451.2	91.3	464.5	528.4	553.6	356.7
	Medicinal Crops	14.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	10.4	0.1	0.2
	Sugarbeet	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.0	-	-	-	-	-

Yield (100 kg/ha)	Potatoes	245.0	234.6	305.1	268.0	241.3	301.7	168.3	301.4	236.0	216.2	223.6	160.0	100.1
	White beans	16.9	17.7	15.5	17.8	23.0	16.8	18.6	13.2	15.5	15.0	11.9	18.9	17.5
	Sunflower	23.2	27.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Soya	25.0	-	-	24.0	-	36.7	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-
	Tabacco	19.0	12.5	-	14.9	20.7	13.7	-	14.7	-	-	17.3	-	10.0

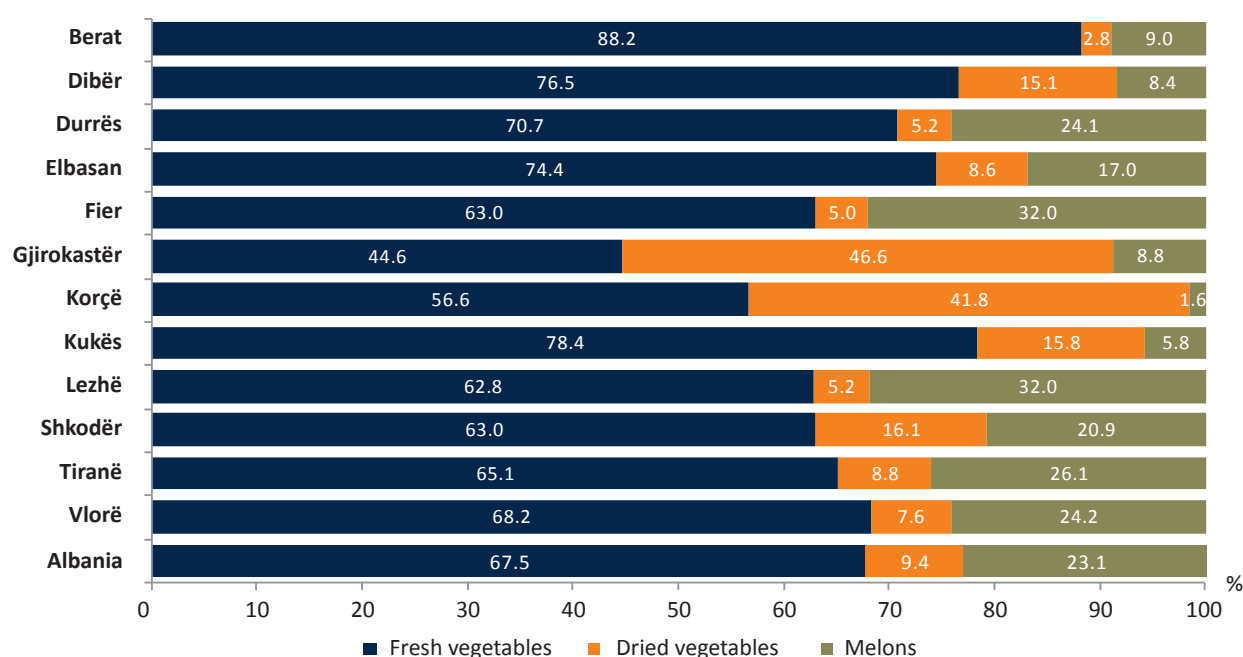
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

## Vegetables

In 2020, 1,295.7 thousand tonnes of vegetables were produced, which represents an increase of 2.9% compared with 2019. The highest level of total vegetable production was found in the prefectures of Fier (506.5 thousand tonnes), Berat (131.7 thousand tonnes) and Tiranë (130.0 thousand tonnes), while the prefectures of Kukës (14.8 thousand tonnes) and Gjirokastrë (14.9 thousand tonnes) had the lowest level of total vegetable production. (See also in the annex: Tab. 11.5 Structure of vegetables production, by prefecture/municipality, 2020.)

The main categories of vegetables are fresh vegetables, dried vegetables and melons. The figure below presents the structure in percentage of vegetables and melons by prefecture in 2020, where fresh vegetables represent 67.5%, melons 23.1% and dried vegetables 9.4%.

Fig. 11.2 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture, 2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

In 2020, divided by categories, fresh vegetables represented the largest sown area with 67.3% (28.7 thousand ha). The highest share belonged to the prefecture of Fier with 24.4%, followed by Tirana with 14.8% and Durrës with 9.6%, while the lowest share belonged to the prefectures of Gjirokastrë with 2.4% and Kukës with 1.9%.

In 2020, fresh vegetables production was 874.9 thousand tonnes at country level. Compared with 2015, the total production has increased by 35.4%. The highest share of fresh vegetables production belonged to the prefecture of Fier with 36.4%, followed by Berat with 13.3% and Tirana with 9.7%. The lowest level of fresh vegetables production was found in Kukës with 1.3% and Gjirokastrë with 0.8%.

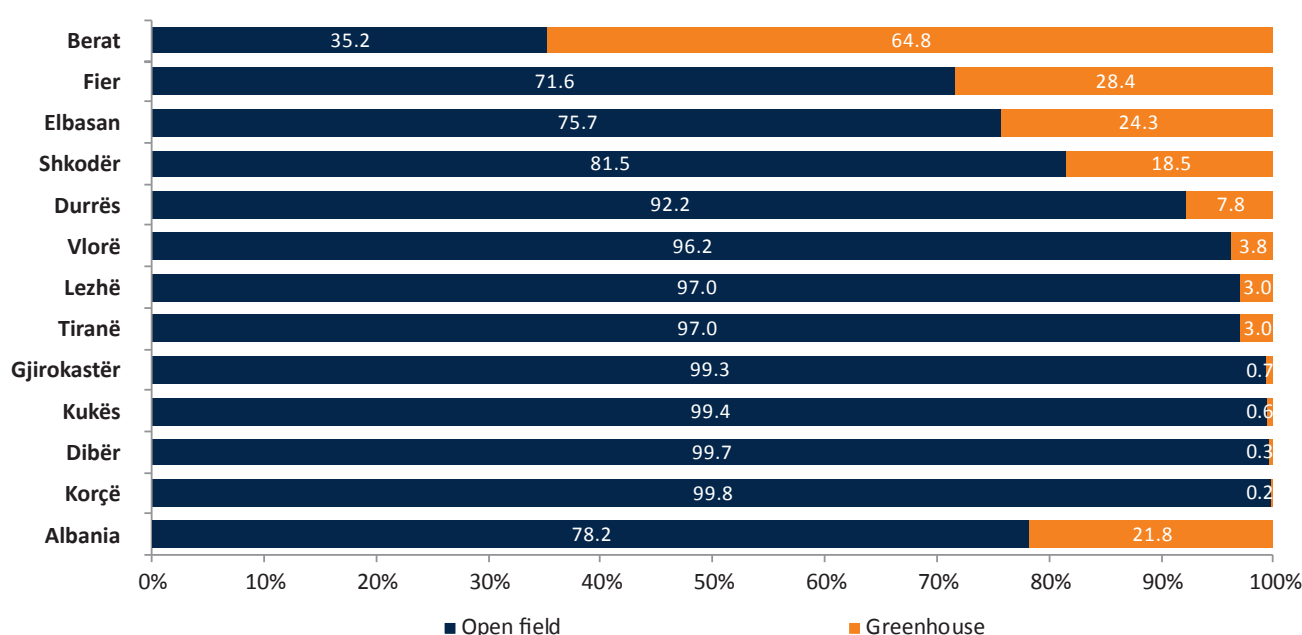
Tab. 11.4 Cultivated area and production of fresh vegetables by prefecture, 2020

Prefectures	Fresh vegetables			
	Sown area (in 000 ha)	Production (in 000 tonnes)	Structure of production (in %)	Growth rate 2020/2015 (in %)
Berat	2.6	116.2	13.3	28.8
Dibër	1.4	40.2	4.6	32.5
Durrës	2.7	70.6	8.1	5.8
Elbasan	2.2	73.1	8.4	40.2
Fier	7.0	318.9	36.4	74.8
Gjirokastrë	0.7	6.6	0.8	-48.1
Korçë	1.9	43.3	4.9	11.0
Kukës	0.5	11.7	1.3	9.0
Lezhë	1.3	29.6	3.4	31.6
Shkodër	2.1	49.2	5.6	18.2
Tiranë	4.3	84.6	9.7	12.8
Vlorë	2.0	30.9	3.5	35.6
<b>Albania</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>874.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Vegetable production in greenhouses represented in 2020 21.8% of the total vegetable production, with the prefecture of Fier representing 50.9% of the production. Greenhouse vegetable production in 2020 increased by 5.2% compared to the previous year. The highest level of greenhouse vegetable production from the total vegetable production was achieved in Berat prefecture with 64.8%, followed by Fier with 28.4%. The lowest levels were achieved in Korça and Dibër prefectures with 0.2% and 0.3%.

Fig. 11.3 Vegetables production in open field and greenhouse by prefectures, 2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

## Permanent crops

The main groups of permanent crops cultivated in Albania are fruit trees, olives, citrus and grapes. In 2020, the total area of permanent crops increased by 2.5% compared to 2019. Most of the area of permanent crops is occupied by olives with 61.2% (53.8 thousand/ha), fruit trees with 23.5% (20.7 thousand/ha) and 15.2% (13.4 thousand/ha) are occupied by grapes and citrus.

Tab. 11.6 Area and production of permanent crops by prefecture, 2020

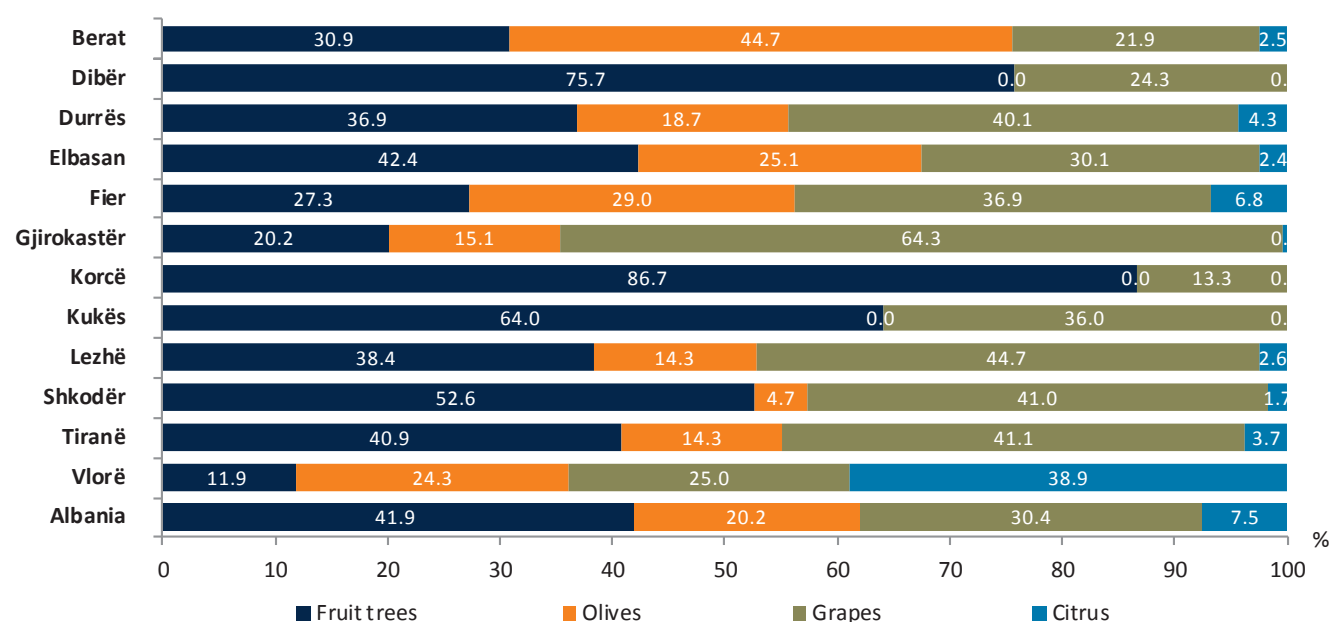
Permanent Crops	Albania	Prefectures											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>
<b>Area (000 ha)</b>													
Fruit trees	20.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.8	0.4	3.9	3.0	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.5
Olives	53.8	10.4	-	2.4	6.6	16.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	4.9	10.3
Citrus	1.4	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Vineyards	12.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3
<b>Production (000 tonnes)</b>													
Total	654.0	74.0	26.0	37.9	90.8	123.8	17.9	94.6	13.7	20.4	30.7	40.4	83.6
Fruit trees	273.7	22.9	19.7	14.0	38.5	33.8	3.6	82.0	8.8	7.8	16.2	16.5	10.0
Olives	132.0	33.1	-	7.1	22.8	35.9	2.7	-	-	2.9	1.5	5.8	20.3
Citrus	49.2	1.9	-	1.6	2.2	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	32.5
Grapes*	199.1	16.2	6.3	15.2	27.4	45.7	11.5	12.6	4.9	9.1	12.6	16.6	20.9

\*: Grapes production includes vineyard and pergola production

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

In 2020, the permanent crops production in Albania was composed by fruit trees with 41.9%, grapes with 30.4%, olives with 20.2% and citrus fruits with 7.5% of the total production.

Fig. 11.4 Structure of permanent crops production by prefecture, 2020



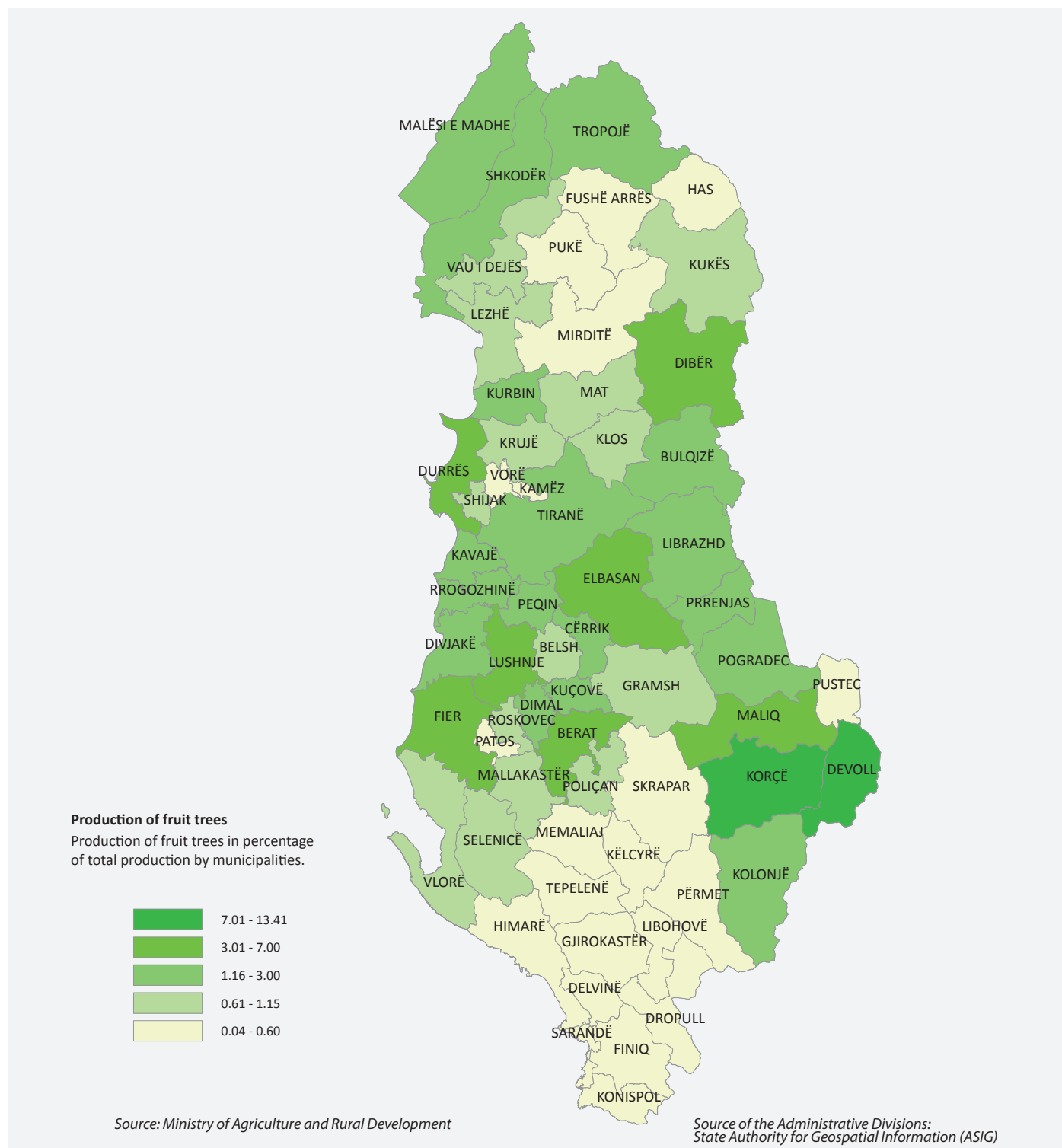
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

The highest level of fruit trees production (in blocks and scattered trees) was achieved in the south-eastern part of the country. In 2020, 273,749 tonnes of fruits were produced, a slight decrease of 0.2% compared to the previous year.

The highest volume of fruit trees production was reached in Korça prefecture with 82.0 thousand tonnes, followed by Elbasan (38.5 thousand tonnes) and Fier (33.8 thousand tonnes). The prefectures with the lowest production were Kukës (8.8 thousand tonnes), Lezhë (7.8 thousand tonnes) and Gjirokastër (3.6 thousand tonnes).

The most important production from fruit trees concerned apples with 37.3%, plums with 15.2%, figs with 8.0%, cherries with 7.5% and peaches with 7.4%. Korça prefecture produced 83.1% of all apples in the country. (See also in the annex: Tab. 11.7 Production area and yield of fruit trees by prefecture/ municipality, 2020)

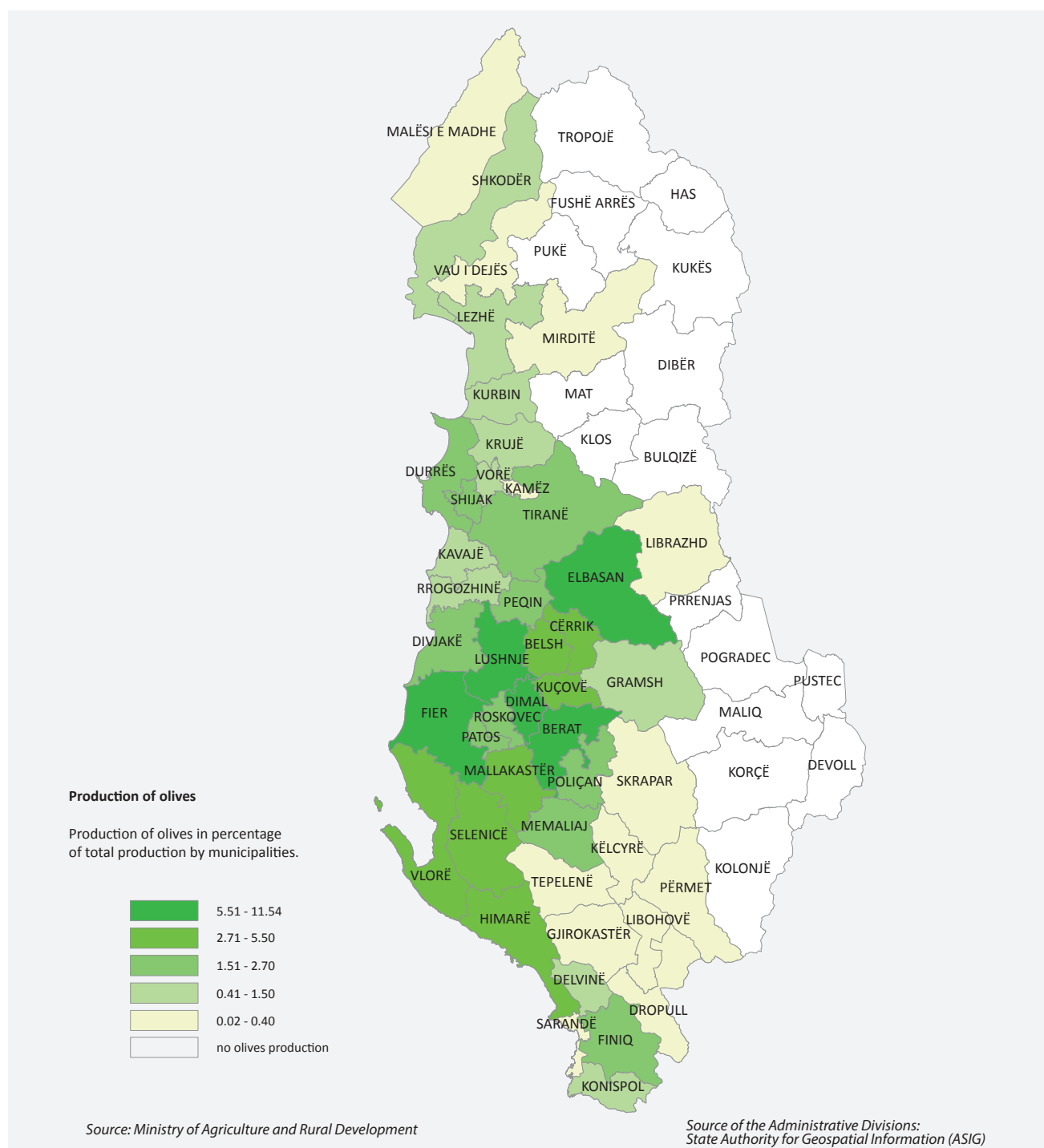
Map 11.2 Production of fruit trees by municipality, 2020



In 2020, the production of olives (planted in blocks and scattered trees) reached 131,971 tonnes, which represents an increase of 34.2% compared to 2019. Over 80% of the olive production in the country is recorded in the prefectures of Fier (27.2%), Berat (25.1%), Elbasan (17.2%), and Vlorë (15.4%), while the other prefectures represent 15.1% of the total olive production. Cultivated olives come in two main types: olives for oil represent 82.2% of the olive production and olives for table represent 17.8%. (See also in the annex: Tab. 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2020.)

The map below shows that, based on the climatic conditions, the highest level of olive production was in the lowlands and coastal areas. The lowest level of olive production was recorded in the prefectures of Gjirokastër, Shkodër, Lezhë. North-eastern and south-eastern areas with cold climates, such as Kukës, Korçë and Dibër prefectures are not at all suited for olive cultivation.

Map 11.3 Production of olives by municipality, 2020

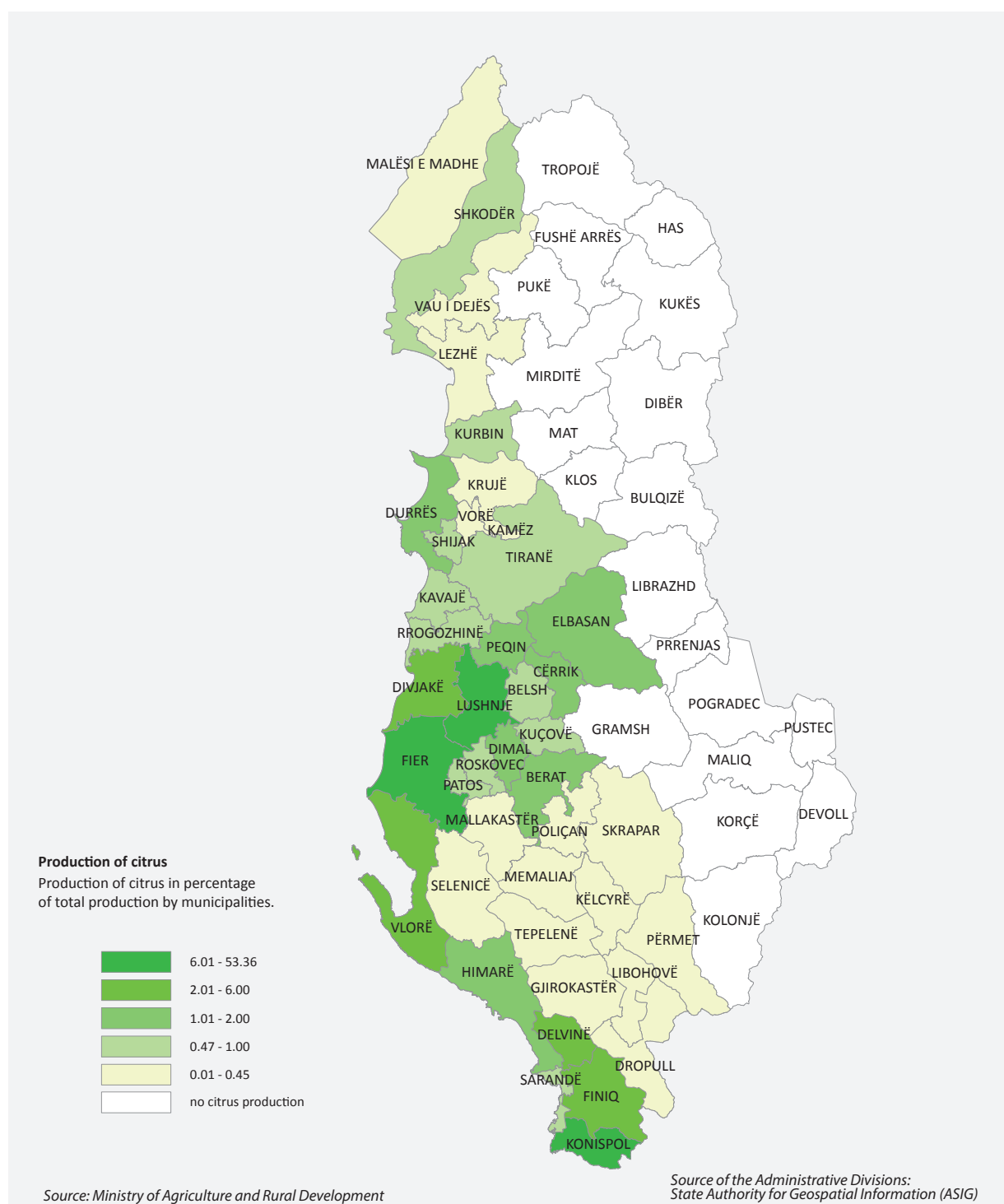




The production of citrus fruits reached in 2020 49,201 tonnes, an increase by 4.95% compared to the previous year. Among citrus fruits, mandarins had the largest share with 65.4%. (See also in the annex: Tab. 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2020).

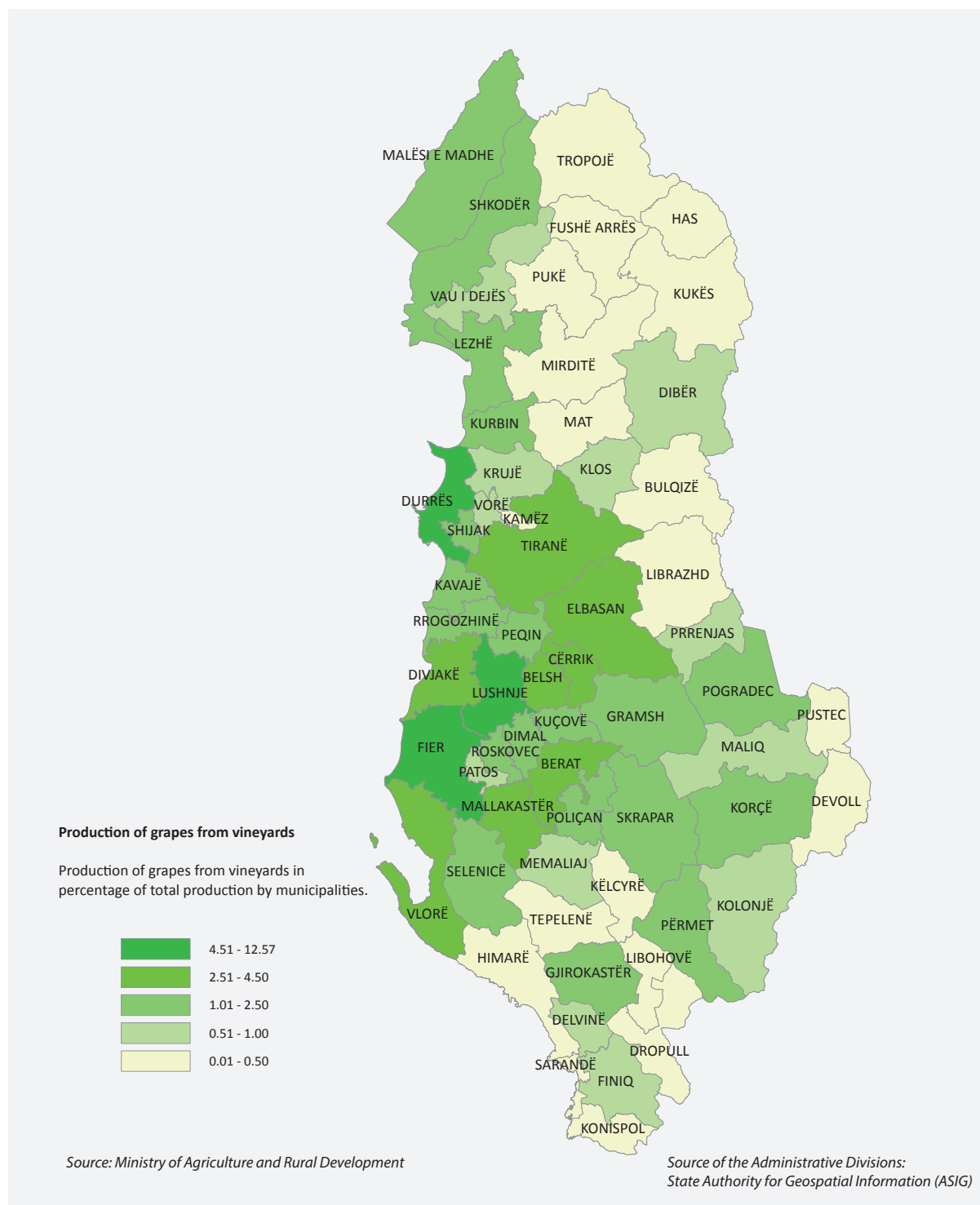
The highest level of production was recorded in the prefecture of Vlora with 66.1% of the total citrus production in the country, followed by the prefecture of Fier, while the lowest level of production was recorded in the prefectures of Shkodra, Lezha and Gjirokastër. North-eastern and south-eastern areas with cold climates, such as Kukës, Korçë and Dibër prefectures are not suited for citrus cultivation.

Map 11.4 Production of citrus fruits by municipality, 2020



In 2020, 199,070 tonnes of grapes were harvested, which represents a decrease of 2.5% compared to 2019. 59.7% of grapes were from vineyards and 40.3% from pergolas. The south-western area of the country, which is presented in a darker color on the map, also marks the highest level of grape production from vineyards, with 34.6 thousand tonnes in Fier prefecture and 11.0 thousand tonnes in Durrës prefecture. The lowest level of grape production from the vineyards is found in the prefecture of Kukës with 0.9 thousand tonnes. (See also in the annex: Table 11.9 Production area and yield of grapes from vineyards by prefecture/municipality, 2020).

Map 11.5 Production of grapes from vineyards by municipality, 2020



## ANNEX

Tab. 11.5 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture/municipality, 2020

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>131,735</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>59,489</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>16,856</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Berat	16,145	34.1	7,416	27.0	1,154	3.2	1,365	0.0
Dimal	85,983	77.1	43,933	46.2	12,446	14.3	8,060	0.0
Kuçovë	22,928	50.9	6,407	17.8	2,106	6.9	2,327	0.0
Skrapar	1,946	0.0	408	0.0	140	0.0	-	0.0
Polican	4,733	39.7	1,325	7.3	1,010	16.4	134	0.0
<b>Dibër</b>	<b>52,584</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Dibër	14,678	0.2	1,855	0.1	1,491	0.1	955	0.0
Bulqizë	14,297	0.2	1,855	0.1	1,491	0.1	955	0.0
Mat	11,778	0.5	2,006	0.2	1,123	0.2	1,250	0.0
Klos	11,830	0.7	2,224	0.3	935	0.1	1,236	0.0
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>99,896</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>15,864</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>24,023</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Durrës	55,814	6.0	7,838	1.7	3,997	0.8	12,235	2.2
Shijak	20,463	14.7	2,689	8.1	958	2.0	7,054	0.6
Krujë	23,619	5.9	5,337	3.0	3,366	1.6	4,734	0.0
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>98,176</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>33,833</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10,797</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>16,654</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Elbasan	37,253	20.7	15,363	11.1	4,723	4.5	3,223	0.0
Peqin	16,523	18.1	3,007	8.6	1,376	6.5	7,084	0.0
Belsh	9,463	19.2	2,490	11.5	435	2.4	3,801	0.0
Gramsh	4,335	5.7	1,372	4.4	863	1.2	160	0.0
Librazhd	5,593	0.2	1,578	0.0	826	0.0	245	0.0
Prrenjas	3,707	0.0	1,024	0.0	512	0.0	190	0.0
Cërrik	21,303	52.0	8,999	29.9	2,063	4.9	1,951	0.0
<b>Fier</b>	<b>506,531</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>110,254</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>43,471</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>162,251</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Fier	71,983	14.1	18,557	10.1	3,353	1.3	20,713	0.0
Patos	13,716	27.0	3,883	16.5	817	5.1	4,773	0.0
Roskovec	39,106	67.7	25,000	57.3	3,281	7.7	5,375	0.0
Mallakastër	6,020	3.3	1,285	1.2	200	1.1	450	0.0
Divjakë	192,801	12.8	14,694	4.8	9,864	4.5	88,676	0.7
Lushnjë	182,906	42.9	46,836	20.6	25,956	13.0	42,265	1.3
<b>Gjirokastër</b>	<b>14,851</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Gjirokastër	1,666	1.0	246	0.6	90	0.2	179	0.0
Dropull	1,147	2.1	168	0.9	54	0.3	131	0.0
Këlcyrë	3,299	1.8	259	1.2	159	0.5	289	0.0
Libohovë	1,262	0.1	184	0.0	78	0.0	38	0.0
Memaliaj	2,694	0.0	162	0.0	98	0.0	255	0.0
Përmet	2,538	0.0	175	0.0	131	0.0	267	0.0
Tepelenë	2,245	0.0	145	0.0	68	0.0	144	0.0

Korçë	76,472	0.2	16,020	0.1	2,002	0.1	1,279	0.0
Korçë	21,506	0.0	5,109	0.0	935	0.0	538	0.0
Maliq	26,094	0.0	3,958	0.0	250	0.0	315	0.0
Pustec	840	0.0	68	0.0	-	0.0	258	0.0
Pogradec	14,104	0.9	4,158	0.6	379	0.3	-	0.0
Kolonjë	2,018	0.0	584	0.0	115	0.0	33	0.0
Devoll	11,910	0.0	2,143	0.0	323	0.0	136	0.0
Kukës	14,946	0.6	2,848	0.2	2,784	0.4	874	0.0
Kukës	5,451	1.6	1,180	0.6	817	1.0	98	0.0
Has	6,530	0.0	920	0.0	1,500	0.0	730	0.0
Tropojë	2,965	0.0	748	0.0	467	0.0	46	0.0
Lezhë	47,128	3.0	8,047	1.7	4,939	1.3	15,052	0.0
Lezhë	26,666	3.4	4,763	1.8	2,808	1.5	10,560	0.0
Kurbin	15,954	3.3	2,726	2.2	1,522	1.1	4,284	0.0
Mirditë	4,508	0.0	558	0.0	609	0.0	208	0.0
Shkodër	78,131	18.5	14,151	8.9	6,861	4.9	16,323	0.3
Shkodër	36,082	6.4	5,439	3.2	2,767	2.3	6,880	0.0
Malësi e Madhe	8,832	0.0	1,184	0.0	680	0.0	30	0.0
Pukë	3,178	0.0	372	0.0	176	0.0	-	0.0
Vau i Dejës	28,332	42.8	6,947	20.5	3,165	10.5	9,413	0.8
Fushë Arrës	1,707	0.0	209	0.0	73	0.0	-	0.0
Tiranë	130,001	3.0	33,300	1.7	9,150	0.5	33,874	0.0
Tiranë	48,592	4.9	16,367	2.9	4,327	0.9	4,873	0.0
Vorë	10,010	6.6	2,939	2.9	1,839	1.3	889	0.2
Kamëz	1,833	2.3	592	1.7	260	0.2	54	0.0
Kavajë	28,422	1.5	5,712	1.0	1,455	0.2	10,112	0.0
Rrogozhinë	41,143	0.9	7,691	0.5	1,269	0.2	17,946	0.0
Vlorë	45,275	3.8	10,025	2.9	2,786	0.6	10,972	0.0
Vlorë	19,991	6.2	4,645	4.5	1,410	1.1	4,433	0.0
Selenicë	11,918	0.1	2,425	0.1	637	0.0	2,705	0.0
Himarë	2,282	0.0	724	0.0	110	0.0	206	0.0
Sarandë	931	2.9	237	2.0	58	0.5	229	0.0
Delvinë	1,721	3.4	281	3.1	67	0.0	816	0.0
Konispol	3,415	0.0	470	0.0	222	0.0	1,093	0.0
Finiq	5,017	7.4	1,243	6.6	282	0.4	1,490	0.0
Albania	1,295,726	21.8	313,109	12.0	113,685	4.9	298,887	0.4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Tab. 11.7 Production area and yield of fruit trees by prefecture/municipality, 2020

Prefecture/ Municipality	Total Fruits		Apple		Plums		Cherries		Figs		Peaches & Nectarines	
	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/ trees	ha	kg/ trees	ha	kg/ trees	ha	kg/ trees	ha	kg/ trees	ha	kg/ trees
<b>Berat</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Berat	1,400	25.7	69	24.9	74	19.7	192	26.6	913	30.3	59	25.8
Dimal	171	23.3	19	23.3	17	15.1	35	23.1	9	35.6	31	27.8
Kuçovë	258	21.5	27	21.3	38	19.6	22	20.0	19	16.0	71	20.0
Çorovodë	282	8.7	63	13.2	68	8.6	85	6.3	7	7.0	10	24.7
Poliçan	224	18.0	28	20.9	48	19.1	77	19.7	21	29.1	15	3.0
<b>Dibër</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Dibër	1,032	16.2	321	17.0	188	13.4	329	19.2	-	-	7	15.3
Bulqizë	247	15.1	76	17.5	61	15.4	47	12.3	-	-	0	12.4
Mat	64	15.9	12	11.8	23	15.2	10	12.2	-	19.1	1	18.3
Klos	82	17.8	25	14.2	20	27.6	9	10.2	-	21.2	2	17.8
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Durrës	279	23.1	100	24.4	80	24.0	10	20.1	5	25.9	12	21.8
Shijak	89	20.8	6	19.2	23	24.6	1	19.3	3	22.1	18	15.1
Krujë	257	17.4	34	20.0	103	20.7	2	6.9	16	9.1	15	15.4
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>33.2</b>
Elbasan	211	27.6	21	30.7	22	22.8	6	18.6	26	22.0	73	30.0
Peqin	101	26.5	8	27.0	16	26.4	1	29.0	39	19.6	16	34.6
Belsh	708	30.5	93	31.6	166	32.0	202	26.1	25	24.3	99	33.3
Gramsh	198	20.3	57	23.7	40	30.0	54	10.0	24	20.0	3	11.0
Librazhd	114	28.6	43	37.4	21	33.0	22	15.8	3	14.7	-	13.0
Prrenjas	68	29.7	36	38.0	10	34.5	14	15.6	-	15.0	-	11.6
Cërrik	346	43.0	55	41.6	54	39.8	30	35.8	10	35.1	78	43.8
<b>Fier</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Fier	288	25.8	39	25.4	32	27.1	3	25.3	1	31.1	122	25.1
Patos	96	19.0	10	22.5	1	24.5	27	19.8	-	27.2	3	22.7
Roskovec	83	21.5	29	25.0	9	20.2	5	17.1	3	19.7	17	22.7
Mallakastër	1,136	18.1	202	20.3	47	23.7	239	23.6	111	23.4	118	13.7
Divjakë	173	20.5	11	25.2	41	33.6	1	22.3	2	30.0	27	38.0
Lushnje	798	31.8	100	29.0	171	35.0	108	22.0	104	28.5	144	38.0
<b>Gjirokastrë</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Gjirokastrë	67	10.0	2	11.9	2	2.2	6	10.0	5	21.9	2	9.0
Dropull	22	15.8	-	14.0		15.0	1	14.0	-	29.0		12.0
Këlcyrë	22	10.9	7	11.9	1	5.4	10	6.7		16.9	-	8.9
Libohovë	12	17.5		12.0		12.0	-	19.0	-	29.0	-	11.0
Memaliaj	40	18.4	5	18.0	6	19.0	10	17.7	5	23.0	1	17.9
Përmet	52	9.6	13	14.1	6	13.5	13	3.3	1	22.2	4	18.4
Tepelenë	70	20.5	17	22.0	19	14.2	9	12.6	5	27.5	2	19.1

Korcë	3,426	28.4	2,380	30.9	409	24.8	424	21.6	-	10.1	4	14.6
Korçë	1,021	49.0	646	55.1	148	35.6	180	28.8	-	-	-	23.0
Maliq	658	22.4	546	23.2	54	24.1	44	14.6	6.1	1	11.3	
Pustec	58	20.6	58	20.6		-		-	-		-	
Pogradec	460	20.6	204	21.6	49	23.7	130	21.9	-	2	17.2	
Kolonjë	173	25.9	101	29.8	21	23.6	24	14.4	11.9	0	14.0	
Devoll	1,056	19.9	826	21.0	136	16.5	46	11.9	-		4.8	
Kukës	2,770	11.7	168	14.6	433	12.5	54	13.9	-	17.9	3	12.2
Kukës	57	12.1	10	10.9	24	10.0	17	14.9	17.9	1	15.4	
Has	273	10.0	48	11.1	149	10.2	4	10.0	-	2	10.1	
Tropojë	2,440	12.0	110	19.0	260	15.3	33	14.0	-	1	10.0	
Lezhë	221	21.8	36	21.0	48	24.5	20	20.6	12	32.8	13	19.7
Lezhë	84	23.9	16	18.0	9	34.0	8	20.0	5	32.0	10	25.0
Kurbini	113	26.5	15	28.7	33	31.8	8	22.5	7	42.9	2	19.3
Mirditë	24	13.2	5	12.0	6	10.0	4	20.0	11.8	1	10.0	
Shkodër	700	25.9	147	17.5	148	20.4	76	16.9	64	35.5	102	20.0
Shkodër	261	24.7	6	16.4	36	15.5	39	15.6	55	33.0	77	16.2
M.Madhe	148	30.2	12	16.2	34	21.8	17	21.3	53.0	10	39.0	
Pukë	170	21.3	119	18.0	23	23.0	14	15.2	34.8		11.5	
Vau i Dejës	82	22.8	7	18.9	18	13.9	7	19.6	9	28.1	15	9.3
Fushë-Arrëz	41	24.7	4	22.4	36	31.9		9.5	15.8		8.9	
Tiranë	998	20.8	126	21.5	169	19.2	62	16.4	40	24.8	139	22.1
Tiranë	523	17.7	7	18.7	80	17.9	36	15.1	17	21.4	44	13.4
Vorë	78	19.6	9	24.7	14	16.0	8	14.9	3	19.6	14	18.4
Kamëz	10	12.4	-	14.6	2	11.7	-	5.4	-	11.5	2	9.4
Kavajë	176	26.0	41	25.8	37	23.9	13	25.3	20	30.1	13	29.2
Rrogozhinë	212	23.1	69	20.7	36	21.6	6	20.0	1	44.5	65	28.9
Vlorë	390	18.5	38	17.3	34	18.4	22	17.1	32	22.9	57	22.2
Vlorë	130	18.7	15	17.0	22	15.0	3	13.1	4	24.5	36	23.0
Selenicë	75	18.3	14	17.0	6	18.0	6	13.9	4	23.1	12	25.1
Himarë	14	18.9	1	18.9	3	20.1		21.3	5	24.0		14.0
Sarandë	-	19.1		13.6		21.9		25.0		20.2		16.2
Delvinë	46	18.2	5	18.1		21.0	2	23.1		22.9	6	25.0
Konispol	65	17.9	1	20.8	0	21.1	8	13.9	3	21.9	1	21.0
Finiq	61	18.8	2	18.0	2	23.6	3	21.0	16	20.0	2	18.1
Albania	17,496	23	4,420	27	2,644	22	2,237	20	1,504	27	1,267	25

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Tab. 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2020

Prefecture/ Municipality	Olives		Total Citrus		Mandarin		Orange		Lemon	
	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees
<b>Berat</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Berat	3,618	22.7	7	22.0	3	20.1	3	23.6	1	24.1
Dimal	3,374	17.3	44	16.6	38	15.1	4	22.5	3	15.8
Kuçovë	1,757	16.3	9	14.8	4	14.1	3	16.3	1	13.0
Çorovodë	76	3.7	2	10.5	2	10.5		-		-
Poliçan	640	17.5	-	16.2		14.1		19.9		12.0
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Durrës	454	23.7	20	18.9	6	17.1	9	21.1	6	17.3
Shijak	475	24.6	9	20.4	4	23.9	4	21.6	2	15.8
Krujë	1219	8.7	-	21.6		19.3		24.3		21.0
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Elbasan	2,376	15.1	3	45.0	-	51.6	3	44.5	-	43.1
Peqin	1,776	13.9	24	25.9	9	24.8	14	26.7	2	25.4
Belsh	992	12.6	7	25.4	-	50.7	5	25.5	2	20.0
Gramsh	241	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librazhd	7	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prrenjas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cërrik	615	21.8	15	40.8	-	42.0	15	40.8	-	39.8
<b>Fier</b>	<b>14,228</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26.8</b>
Fier	3,877	14.5	36	23.5	13	22.6	21	24.3	2	22.7
Patos	1,995	11.2	-	16.2	-	20.0	-	16.9	-	7.7
Roskovec	1,669	10.2	4	16.2	2	16.6	2	15.7	0	18.5
Mallakastër	3,025	10.2	-	11.1	-	10.6	-	11.1	-	11.5
Divjakë	474	27.2	36	30.5	8	25.0	22	32.0	6	32.0
Lushnje	3,189	27.3	131	30.0	54	26.5	55	32.0	22	32.0
<b>Gjirokastër</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44.9</b>
Gjirokastër	15	5.4	-	2.1		11.1		1.5		6.3
Dropull	-	11.1	-	17.6		20.0		16.7		17.5
Këlcyrë	11	5.0	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Libohovë	5	82.0	-	20.0		20.0		21.7		17.9
Memaliaj	720	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Përmet	35	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tepelenë	140	14.0	2	29.1		20.0	2	29.3		25.0
<b>Lezhë</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Lezhë	124	12.0	10	10.0	8	10.0	2	10.8		8.0
Kurbın	245	20.7	2	21.4	1	23.5	1	22.2	1	15.3
Mirditë	1	3.7	-	-		-		-		-

Shkodër	706	8.8	19	13.9	15	13.0	3	17.9	-	1.3
Shkodër	558	9.8	17	14.2	13	13.0	3	18.4		15.0
M.Madhe	3	6.7	-	10.3		10.0		16.8		9.7
Pukë		-	-	-		-		-		-
Vau i Dejës	145	7.6	2	13.8	2	14.5		15.0		10.2
Fushë-Arrëz		-	-	-		-		-		-
<b>Tiranë</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Tiranë	2,770	6.4	7	14.0	3	12.6	3	15.7	1	14.4
Vorë	635	6.9	2	16.6	1	16.7	1	19.9	1	13.4
Kamëz	6	7.8	-	12.3	-	10.0	-	13.5	-	12.8
Kavajë	320	13.7	3	28.2	2	27.8	1	28.7	0	28.3
Rrogozhinë	449	15.3	14	28.1	7	27.3	6	28.7	1	28.3
<b>Vlorë</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>43.0</b>
Vlorë	3,200	13.2	50	47.1	34	42.0	11	50.0	5	47.7
Selenicë	1,688	11.4	-	49.0		30.0		50.8		50.5
Himarë	2,068	12.0	17	44.0	4	35.9	8	45.0	5	45.0
Sarandë	228	11.0	7	45.9	6	50.1	1	39.8		40.4
Delvinë	1,035	12.0	43	31.9	29	30.0	13	35.0	1	32.0
Konispol	520	11.0	791	58.9	761	58.9	26	60.0	4	54.0
Finiq	1,334	14.0	16	37.7	12	38.0	4	38.2		36.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>48,102</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>26</b>

Note :The prefectures of Dibra, Korçë and Kukës are not areas of olive and citrus cultivation

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data



Tab. 11.9 Production area and yield of grapes from vineyards by prefecture/municipality, 2020

Prefecture/ Municipality	Vineyards	
	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/trees
<b>Berat</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>99.2</b>
Berat	482	88.5
Dimal	146	123.9
Kuçovë	148	151.1
Çorovodë	181	80.1
Poličan	162	82.8
<b>Dibër</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>107.4</b>
Dibër	63	119.0
Bulqizë	28	90.9
Mat	40	99.8
Klos	65	107.7
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>146.3</b>
Durrës	502	155.5
Shijak	182	135.0
Krujë	71	110.0
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>126.8</b>
Elbasan	263	132.1
Peqin	142	167.2
Belsh	348	107.0
Gramsh	133	119.9
Librazhd	40	110.1
Prrenjas	65	133.9
Cërrik	273	130.1
<b>Fier</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>177.6</b>
Fier	763	148
Patos	84	135
Roskovec	136	143
Mallakastër	284	113
Divjakë	162	240
Lushnje	622	240
<b>Gjirokastrë</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>74.1</b>
Gjirokastrë	227	71.0
Dropull	32	75.0
Këlcyrë	68	70.0
Libohovë	34	74.0
Memaliaj	116	86.0
Përmet	261	70.0
Tepelenë	49	86.8
<b>Korçë</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>63.0</b>
Korçë	351	47.2
Maliq	166	54.3
Pustec	66	80.0
Pogradec	284	99.1
Kolonjë	123	50.9
Devoll	109	37.1
<b>Kukës</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>109.5</b>
Kukës	46	103.9
Has	19	121.1
Tropojë	16	111.9
<b>Lezhë</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>125.9</b>
Lezhë	155	141.9
Kurbini	135	170.0
Mirditë	98	39.8
<b>Shkodër</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>72.0</b>
Shkodër	180	80.0
M.Madhe	334	76.0
Pukë	29	44.8
Vau i Dejës	122	57.0
Fushë-Arrëz	5	32.4
<b>Tiranë</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>119.4</b>
Tiranë	385	97.7
Vorë	55	121.0
Kamëz	5	107.7
Kavajë	174	145.2
Rrogozhinë	180	140.8
<b>Vlorë</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>74.5</b>
Vlorë	675	74.0
Selenicë	231	75.0
Himarë	33	75.2
Sarandë	9	77.8
Delvinë	145	73.0
Konispol	46	76.3
Finiq	100	77.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>10,445</b>	<b>114</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

## 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 on administrative unit level, for total areas, agricultural areas, cultivated areas and production areas as well as production volumes and yields of permanent crops. The data for the yields are collected from the most representative farms on 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

**Agricultural holding (or farm):** Single unit, both technically and economically, operating under a single management and which undertakes economic activities in agriculture within the economic territory of 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.

**Greenhouse:** Crops under glass or high (accessible) cover refers to crops which are covered by accessible greenhouses or fixed or mobile high cover (glass or rigid or flexible plastic) for the whole period of growth or for the predominant part of it.

**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.

12





## LIVESTOCK

## Introduction

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 2020 44.0% of the total number of heads of livestock, followed by sheep and goats with 30.8%, poultry 10.6%, equidae with 8.0% and pigs with 6.6% of the total number of heads of livestock.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding cattle was Fier with 16.2%, while Gjirokaštër was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding cattle with 3.7% of the number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of breeding sheep were Vlorë with 23.9%, Korçë and Fier respectively with 15.8% and 14.5%. Lezhë was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding sheep with 1.7% of the total number of heads.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding goats was Vlorë with 18.9%. Kukës was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding goats with 2.8% of the total number of heads.

The largest concentration of breeding pigs was in the prefectures of Lezhë with 35.6% and Fier with 19.6%. Kukës was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding pigs with only 0.4% of the total number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of poultry were Durrës with 22.8% and Fier with 20.2%. Kukës was the prefecture which has the smallest number of poultry with 1.3% of the total number of heads.

Farmers in many areas of the country are developing beekeeping (apiculture). Shkodër is the most important prefecture with 16.7% of all beehives in the country. Durrës is the prefecture with the smallest number of beehives (3.6%).

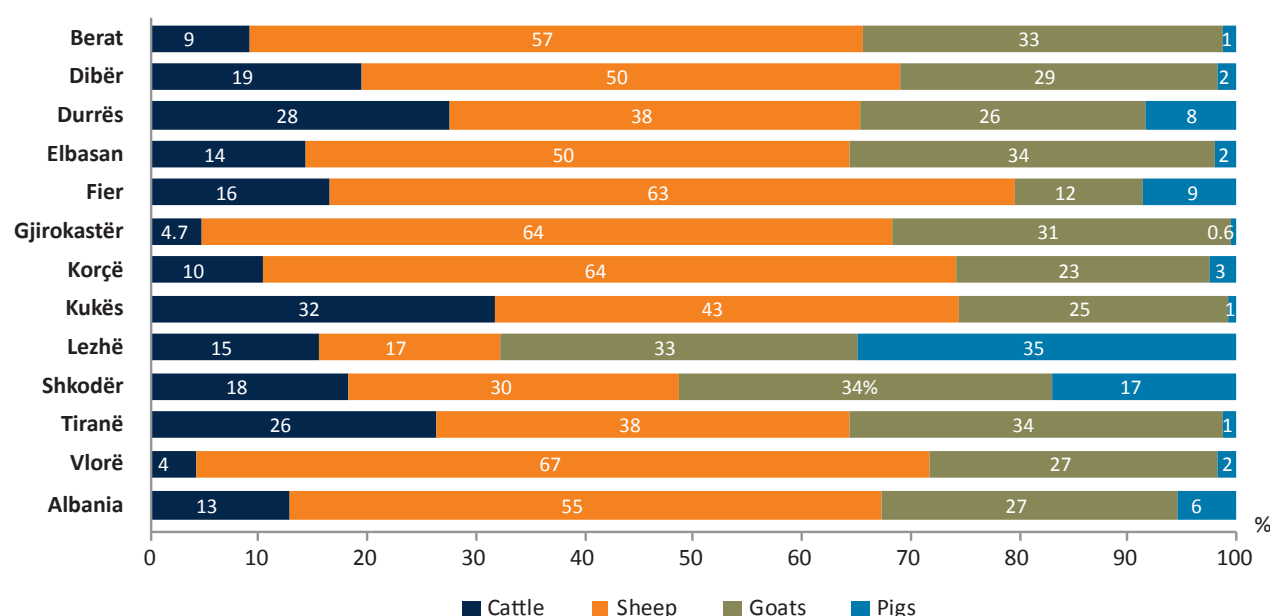
Tab. 12.1 Number of livestock in 1000 heads and in % by prefecture, 2020

Unit	Categories	Prefectures												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
In 1000 heads	Cattle	363	20	30	23	35	59	14	39	27	25	30	37	23
	Cows	289	15	26	18	29	42	9	32	24	19	26	30	20
	Sheep	1,558	128	77	32	124	226	185	246	37	27	51	54	373
	Milk sheep	1,174	100	68	25	92	135	148	194	33	21	46	45	268
	Goats	774	75	45	22	84	42	91	90	22	53	57	48	146
	Milk goats	619	64	40	18	67	34	73	73	18	37	51	38	105
	Pigs	158	3	3	7	5	31	2	10	1	56	29	2	10
	Equidae	79	9	8	2	10	9	6	15	4	1	4	5	7
	Poultry	7,907	610	318	1,802	853	1,599	166	491	101	286	626	602	454
	Laying hens	5,001	423	288	1,021	461	695	134	304	83	217	579	445	351
	Beehives	358	19	24	13	28	22	23	51	37	22	60	31	28

	Cattle	100	6	8	6	10	16	4	11	8	7	8	10	6
	Cows	100	5	9	6	10	15	3	11	8	7	9	10	7
	Sheep	100	8	5	2	8	15	12	16	2	2	3	3	24
	Milk sheep	100	9	6	2	8	11	13	17	3	2	4	4	23
	Goats	100	10	6	3	11	5	12	12	3	7	7	6	19
☞	Milk goats	100	10	6	3	11	5	12	12	3	6	8	6	17
	Pigs	100	2	2	4	3	20	1	6	0	36	18	1	6
	Equidae	100	11	10	3	12	11	7	19	5	2	5	7	10
	Poultry	100	8	4	23	11	20	2	6	1	4	8	8	6
	Laying hens	100	8	6	20	9	14	3	6	2	4	12	9	7
	Beehives	100	5	7	4	8	6	6	14	10	6	17	9	8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Fig. 12.1 Structure of livestock by prefecture, 2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

## Milk production

In 2020, 1,052,192 tonnes of milk were produced in Albania. Cow milk represented 85.3%, goat milk 7.6% and sheep milk 7.1%.

In 2020, cows produced 897,349 tonnes of milk, 5.2% less compared with 2019. The milk yield per cow on the country level was 3,028 kg per head. Fier had the highest yield with 4,334 kg per head, while Gjirokastrë had the lowest yield with 1,827 kg per head.

The production of sheep milk in 2020 was 8.6% less than in the year 2019. The yield per sheep on country level was 65 kg per head. Durrës had the highest yield of sheep milk production with an average of 121 kg per head.

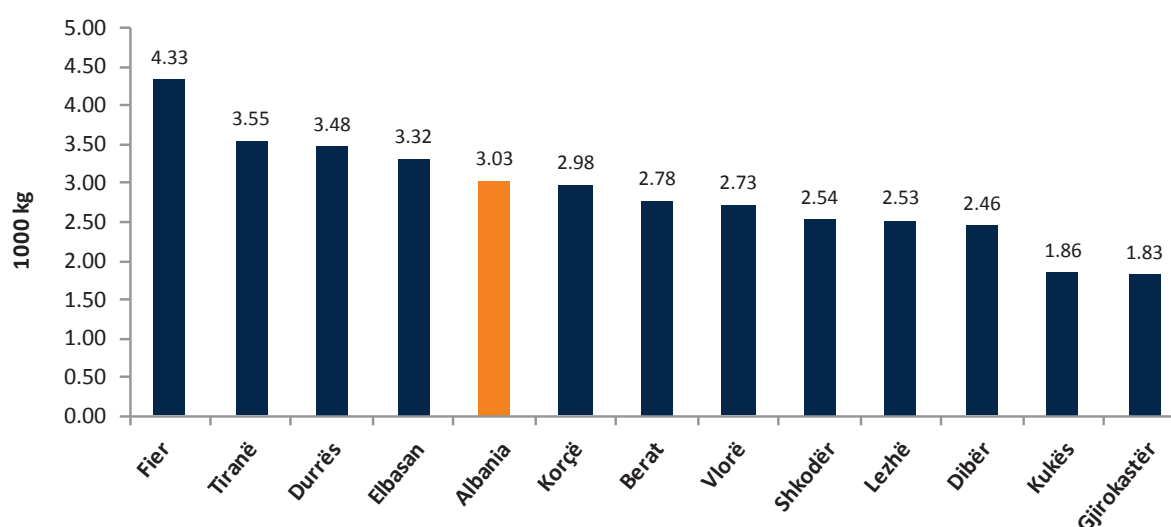
The production of goat milk in 2020 was 4.5% less than in the year 2019. The milk yield per goat on the country level was 126 kg per head. The prefecture with the highest productivity in 2020 was again Durrës, with an average yield per head of 193 kg. The prefecture with the lowest yield was Vlorë with 97 kg per head.

Tab. 12.2 Livestock products in tonnes and annual change index in % (2019=100%) by prefecture, 2019 - 2020

Prefecture	Milk			Meat			Eggs (thousand pieces)			Honey		
	2019	2020	<u>2020</u> <u>2019</u>	2019	2020	<u>2020</u> <u>2019</u>	2019	2020	<u>2020</u> <u>2019</u>	2019	2020	<u>2020</u> <u>2019</u>
Berat	60,394	55,121	91.3	10,009	9,081	90.7	74,747	71,887	96.2	208	214	103.0
Dibër	75,340	72,445	96.2	9,380	9,547	101.8	33,805	35,130	103.9	172	198	114.9
Durrës	69,036	69,071	100.1	8,486	8,601	101.4	269,895	272,500	101.0	129	136	105.4
Elbasan	141,916	132,573	93.4	17,074	16,031	93.9	76,029	74,922	98.5	436	458	105.0
Fier	215,792	197,377	91.5	30,295	30,507	100.7	86,025	91,598	106.5	331	364	109.8
Gjirokastrë	40,683	33,400	82.1	8,926	7,033	78.8	14,123	13,829	97.9	402	214	53.3
Korçë	112,231	112,016	99.8	14,133	14,289	101.1	39,285	39,394	100.3	630	605	96.0
Kukës	45,614	48,526	106.4	4,871	4,940	101.4	15,017	11,716	78.0	232	282	121.6
Lezhë	61,079	54,755	89.6	10,265	9,714	94.6	22,133	24,115	109.0	138	185	134.1
Shkodër	86,214	76,244	88.4	11,205	9,392	83.8	104,170	99,806	95.8	486	982	202.1
Tiranë	113,885	113,179	99.4	11,325	10,332	91.2	70,080	66,004	94.2	277	286	103.2
Vlorë	90,012	87,486	97.2	20,930	20,888	99.8	59,201	60,116	101.5	674	675	100.1
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,112,196</b>	<b>1,052,192</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>156,898</b>	<b>150,354</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>864,510</b>	<b>861,018</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>4,599</b>	<b>111.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Fig. 12.2 Milk yield per cow (in 1000 kg) by prefecture, 2020



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

## Meat live weight

The total meat live weight production in 2020 was 150,354 tonnes, 4.0% less compared with 2019. Cattle and cows contributed 41.5%, sheep and goats 34.3%, poultry 14.0% and pigs 10.2% to the total meat live weight production. The prefecture with the highest meat live weight production in 2020 was Fier with 20.3%, followed by Vlorë with 13.9%. The prefecture with the lowest production of meat live weight was Kukës with 3.3%.



## Other livestock products

The production of eggs decreased in 2020 by 0.4%, compared with 2019. The most important prefecture was Durrës with 31.6% of the total, whereas Gjirokaster and Kukës contributed only 1.6% and 1.4% of the total production.

Production of honey increased in 2020 by 11.7% compared with 2019. The prefectures with the highest contribution of honey in 2020 were Shkodër with 21.4% and Vlorë with 14.7%. The least important prefecture was Durrës with 3.0% of the total honey production.

Tab. 12.3 Livestock number (in 1000 heads) by municipality, 2020

Prefecture/ Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
<b>Berat</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>19</b>
Berat	4	3	17	13	18	15	0	0	3	239	3
Dimal	7	5	21	16	4	3	0	0	2	148	3
Kuçovë	4	3	20	16	11	9	2	0	1	126	3
Çorovodë	3	2	48	38	32	27	0	-	2	61	10
Skrapar	2	2	22	17	10	9	0	0	1	36	0
<b>Dibër</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>24</b>
Bulqizë	4	4	8	7	6	5	-	-	2	50	5
Dibër	12	10	43	38	16	15	0	-	4	132	11
Mat	7	6	16	15	14	12	3	2	1	58	5
Klos	7	6	10	9	10	8	-	-	1	78	3
<b>Durrës</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>13</b>
Durrës	10	7	19	15	7	5	3	0	1	956	6
Shijak	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	132	1
Krujë	9	8	10	8	14	12	3	0	1	715	5
<b>Elbasan</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>28</b>
Peqin	3	2	6	5	7	6	0	0	1	135	2
Belsh	3	2	16	12	4	4	1	0	1	100	3
Elbasan	12	10	22	17	22	18	1	0	2	248	11
Gramsh	6	5	31	23	21	15	1	0	2	98	5
Librazhd	7	6	24	18	17	14	0	0	2	97	4
Prrenjas	3	2	12	8	8	6	-	-	1	70	1
Cërrik	3	2	14	11	6	5	1	0	1	105	3
<b>Fier</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>22</b>
Fier	18	13	95	50	18	15	12	2	2	446	8
Patos	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	30	1
Roskovec	6	4	19	9	2	2	0	0	1	60	1
Mallakastër	3	2	37	19	8	7	-	-	1	97	4
Divjakë	11	8	30	23	4	4	7	1	1	246	2
Lushnjë	21	14	41	32	9	6	11	1	3	720	6

Prefecture/ Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
<b>Gjirokaštër</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>23</b>
Gjirokaštër	3	2	57	44	20	15	1	0	1	29	6
Dropull	1	1	10	8	5	3	-	-	0	26	3
Këlcyrë	1	1	22	18	15	13	0	0	1	14	2
Libohovë	2	1	15	12	4	3	0	0	0	10	2
Memaliaj	2	2	23	19	11	9	-	-	2	60	3
Përmet	1	1	14	12	20	15	0	0	1	13	5
Tepelenë	4	2	44	35	17	15	0	0	1	14	2
<b>Korçë</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>51</b>
Korçë	9	7	69	56	14	10	5	1	3	249	12
Maliq	10	8	75	61	19	15	2	0	3	103	9
Pustec	2	2	5	3	2	2	0	-	1	5	1
Pogradec	8	6	57	39	27	21	1	0	4	81	14
Kolonjë	7	6	24	21	22	20	-	-	2	24	10
Devoll	4	3	16	13	6	5	1	0	2	29	7
<b>Kukës</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>37</b>
Has	7	7	2	2	6	5	-	-	1	39	13
Kukës	12	10	24	22	11	10	-	-	2	23	11
Tropojë	9	7	11	9	4	4	1	0	1	39	13
<b>Lezhë</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>22</b>
Kurbini	8	6	5	4	12	7	10	1	0	111	3
Lezhë	13	10	15	11	17	13	40	2	1	130	12
Mirditë	4	3	7	6	24	17	6	0	0	45	7
<b>Shkodër</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>60</b>
M.Madhe	4	3	11	10	6	5	3	0	1	191	8
Pukë	3	3	3	3	13	11	2	0	0	25	4
Shkodër	13	11	24	22	16	14	8	1	2	263	39
Vau-Dejës	7	7	9	8	7	6	15	1	1	124	6
Fushë-Arrëz	3	2	4	3	15	14	2	0	0	23	4
<b>Tiranë</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>31</b>
Tiranë	19	16	29	24	35	28	2	0	3	283	16
Vorë	3	2	2	1	2	2	-	-	0	32	3
Kamëz	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	-	0	32	3
Kavajë	6	5	8	7	4	3	0	-	1	135	3
Rrogozhinë	5	4	13	11	6	5	0	0	1	121	5

Prefecture/ Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Sows	Total	Total	Total
<b>Vlorë</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>28</b>
Vlorë	6	6	55	40	28	20	1	0	1	187	4
Selenicë	5	4	136	98	32	23	2	0	2	89	5
Himarë	3	2	32	23	44	32	0	0	1	15	5
Sarandë	2	1	20	14	9	6	1	0	0	26	2
Delvinë	2	1	40	29	12	9	0	0	1	20	2
Konispol	4	3	55	40	16	11	5	0	2	80	4
Finiq	2	2	35	25	6	5	1	0	1	37	6
<b>Albania</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>358</b>

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. Livestock and poultry numbers cover all animals regardless of their age, location, their breeding purpose for racial improvement or livestock products.

## 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.

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

*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).

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

*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.

*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.

*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.

*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.



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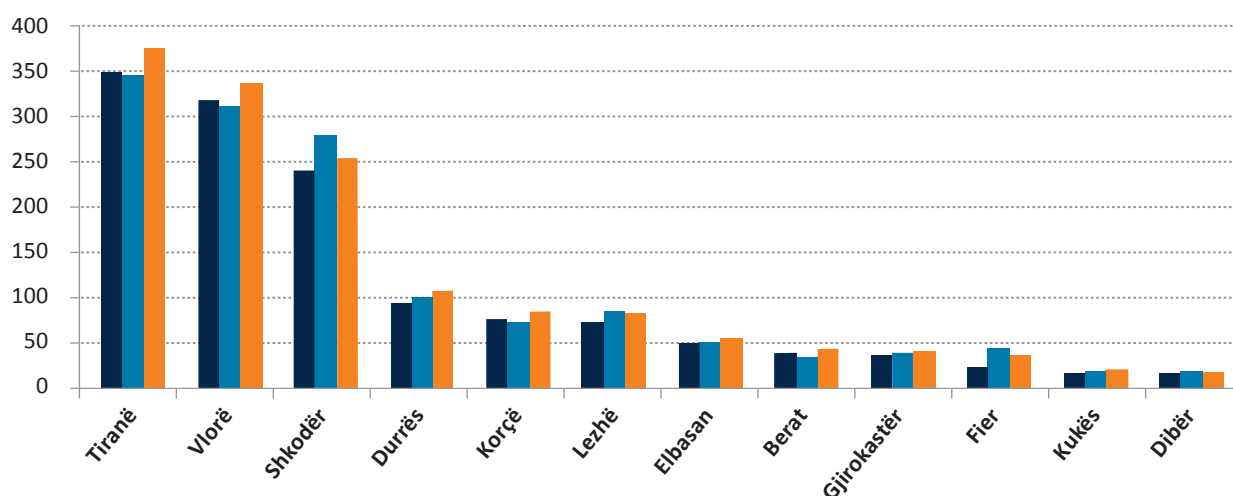
TOURISM

## Accommodation establishments (supply-side)

In the 2018-2020 period, around 15 million foreign citizens arrived in the territory of Albania. In 2020 arrivals of foreign citizens decreased by 55.2% compared with 2018.

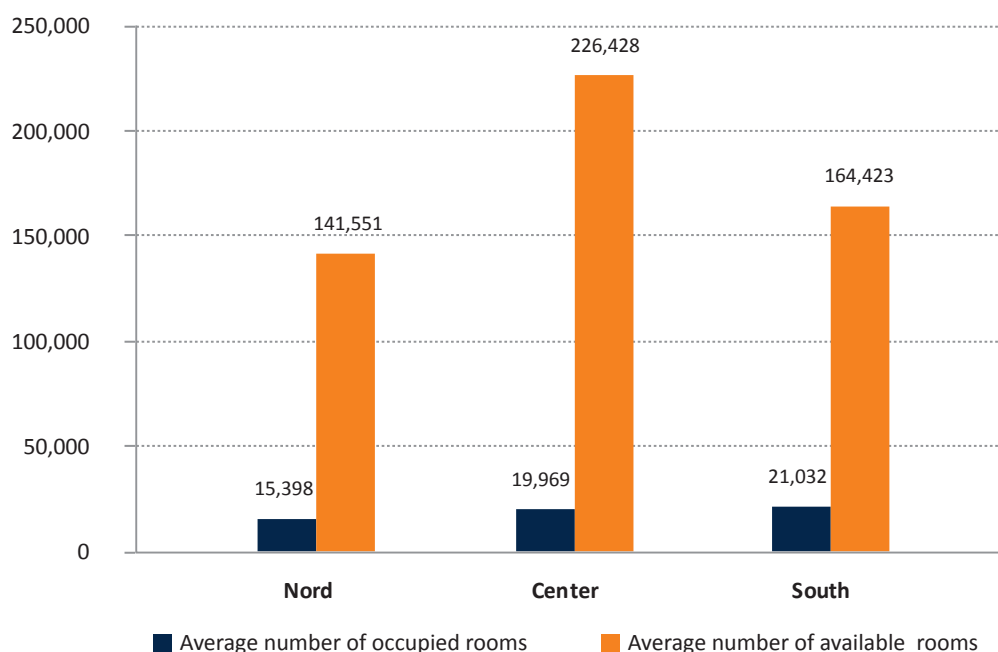
In the 2018-2020 period, an average of 1406 accommodation establishments conducted their activity throughout the country. The number of accommodation establishments increased by 9.4% in 2020 compared with 2018. Referring to the same period, the prefecture with the highest increase was Fier, with 56.5%.

Fig. 13.1. Number of accommodation establishments (hotels, motels, camps, guesthouses, mountain shelters, and other structures for short-term stays) by prefecture, 2018 - 2020



Source: Statistical Business Register, INSTAT

Fig. 13.2. Average number of available rooms and average number of occupied rooms by NUTS 2\* region, 2020

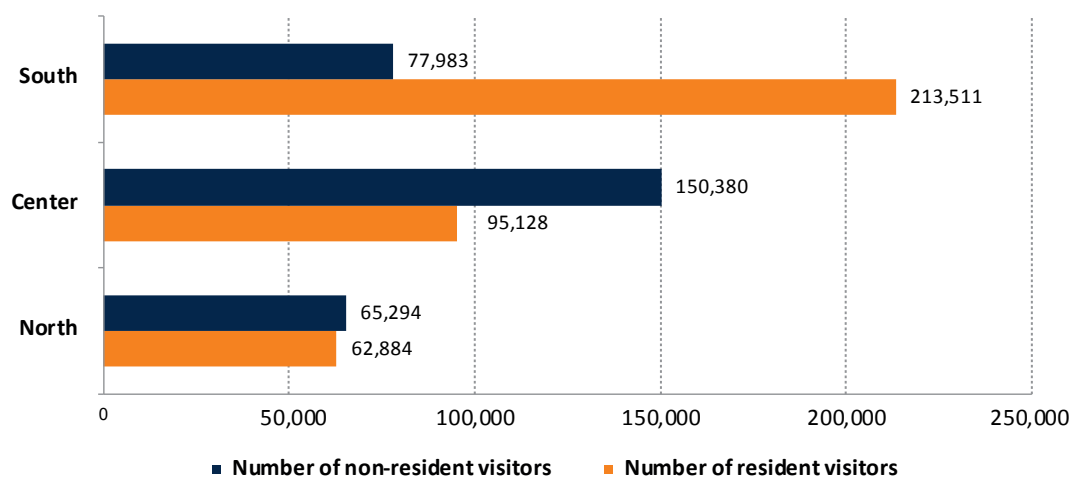


\* North (Dibër, Durrës, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër); Center (Elbasan, Tiranë); South (Berat, Fier, Gjirokastrë, Korçë, Vlorë)

Source: Accommodation Establishment Survey, INSTAT



Fig. 13.3. Number of resident visitors in Albania and non-resident visitors by NUTS 2\* region, 2020



\* North (Dibër, Durrës, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër); Center (Elbasan, Tiranë); South (Berat, Fier, Gjirokastrë, Korçë, Vlorë)  
Source: Accommodation Structure Survey, INSTAT

During 2020, the average number of available bed places for visitors was highest in the Center region with approximately 505,656 bed places. The occupancy rate of bed places in 2020 was highest in the South region with 14.1%, followed by North and Center regions.

Arrivals of non-residents counted for approximately 50.2% of the average number of nights spent during 2020. Center region had the highest proportion with 65.0%.

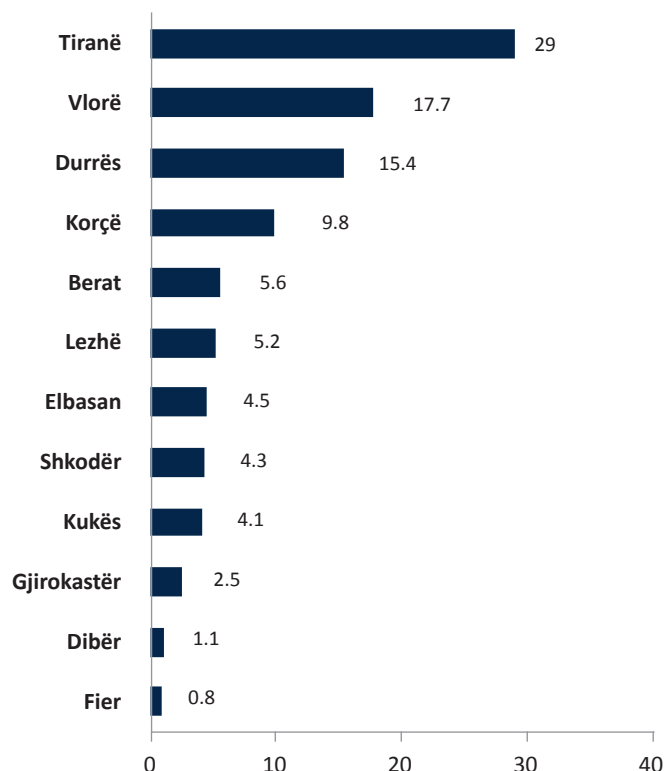
### Trips and holidays (demand-side)

Tourism Statistics of Households and Individuals provides information on "Holidays and Trips" made by all individuals 15 years old or over in Albania.

In 2020, an estimated number of 2,920,200 trips for personal or business purposes was carried out within Albania. 98.8% were trips for personal purposes in Albania, while 1.2% were domestic business travel.

The most preferred destinations of domestic trips for personal or business purposes in 2020 were Tiranë (29.0%), Vlorë (17.7%), Durrës (15.4%) and Korçë (9.8%).

Fig.13.4 Distribution of domestic trips by prefecture of destination in %, 2020



Source: Statistical Business Register, INSTAT

Table13.1 shows that in 2020, the highest percentage of domestic trips for “holiday and leisure” purposes were recorded in Vlorë (29.9 %), while for the purposes of “visiting relatives and friends” and “business”, the preferred destination was Tiranë prefecture.

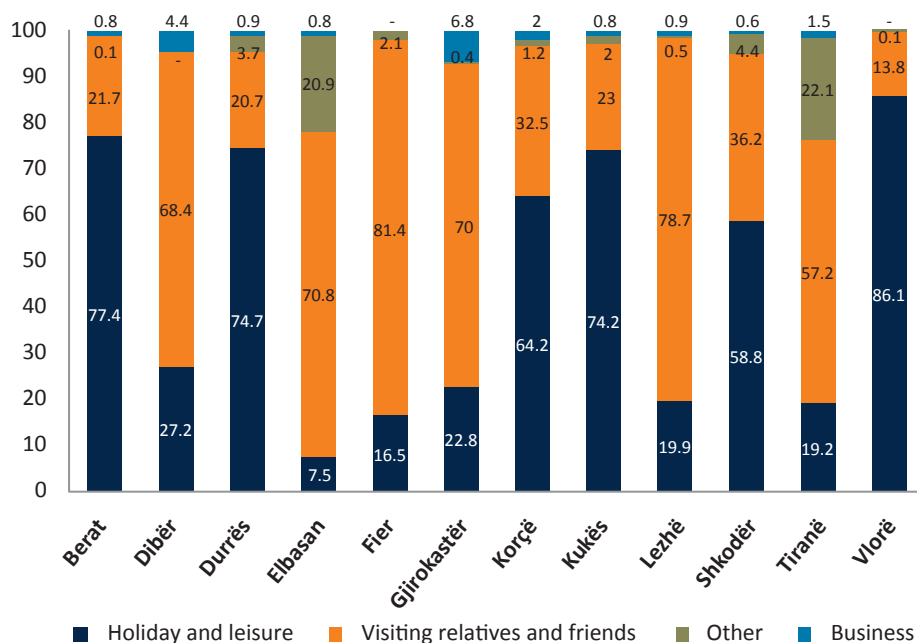
Tab.13.1 Purpose and destination of domestic trips by prefecture of destination in %, 2020

Prefecture	Holiday and leisure	Visiting relatives and friends	Other	Business
Berat	8.5	3.1	0.1	3.8
Dibër	0.6	2.0	-	4.3
Durrës	22.7	8.1	6.7	11.9
Elbasan	0.7	8.0	11.2	2.9
Fier	0.3	1.6	0.2	-
Gjirokastër	1.1	4.5	0.1	14.7
Korçë	12.3	8.0	1.3	16.9
Kukës	6.0	2.4	1.0	2.8
Lezhë	2.0	10.3	0.3	4.1
Shkodër	5.0	4.0	2.3	2.0
Tiranë	10.9	41.9	76.6	36.6
Vlorë	29.9	6.1	0.2	-

Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

If we analyze the domestic trips made within the prefectures destinations by purpose, we note that in the prefectures of Berat, Durrës, Korçë, Kukës, Shkodër and Vlorë the majority of trips are made for purposes of "holiday and leisure" while in all other prefectures "visiting relatives and friends" is the most important motive for trips.

Fig.13.5 Domestic trips by purpose and by prefecture destinations in %, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

In the first, second and fourth quarter of the year the highest percentage of domestic trips had the prefecture of Tiranë as destination (49.5%, 38.3% and 26.9% respectively), while in the third quarter of the year the preferred destination was Vlorë prefecture with 42.1%, followed by Durrës prefecture with 25.6%.

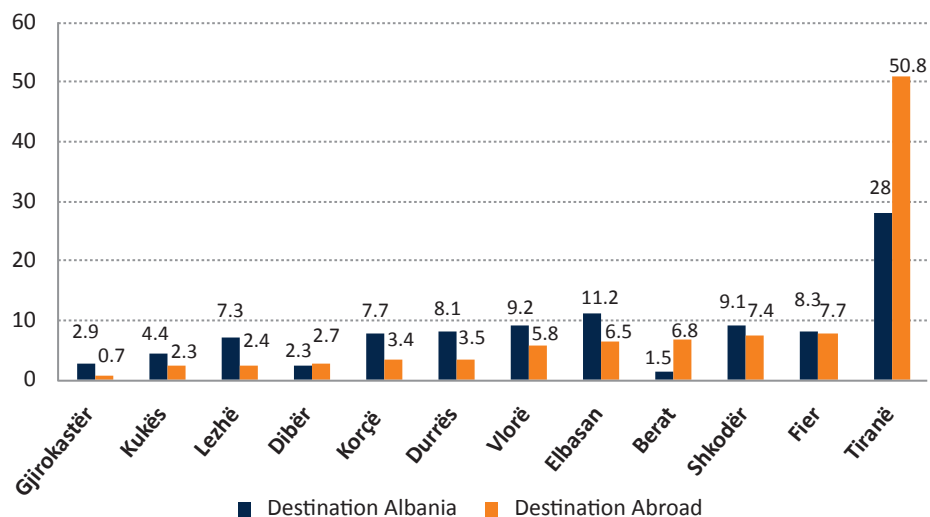
Tab. 13.2 Domestic trips by quarter and prefecture of destination in %, 2020

Prefecture	Quarter			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Berat	5.3	3.0	4.1	9.8
Dibër	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1
Durrës	6.8	17.6	25.6	8.0
Elbasan	2.9	11.2	1.5	5.0
Fier	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.4
Gjirokastrë	1.4	3.2	0.6	5.8
Korçë	11.5	4.0	3.8	20.6
Kukës	4.7	1.0	1.7	9.1
Lezhë	9.2	4.0	5.1	2.4
Shkodër	5.0	5.4	2.4	5.5
Tiranë	49.5	38.3	11.3	26.9
Vlorë	1.4	9.9	42.1	5.4

Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

Most trips both inside Albania (28.0%) and for a destination abroad (50.8%) originate in the prefecture of Tirana.

Fig.13.6 Prefecture of origin for trips inside Albania and abroad in %, 2020



Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

## Data Sources

Tourism statistics data are provided by different surveys and administrative sources.

### Supply side:

- The Accommodation Establishments Survey conducted by INSTAT collects monthly data on the capacity and occupancy of accommodation establishments throughout Albania.
- Administrative data on the movement of citizens in Albania are provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (State Police).
- Data on accommodation establishments are from INSTAT's Statistical Business Register.

### Demand side:

- The Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips conducted by INSTAT collects data throughout the whole year and targets a representative sample of individuals residing in Albania aged 15 years and over. The survey collects information on domestic and outbound trips with or without overnight stays according to different purposes. The data are grouped by quarters of the year.

## Definitions

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

*Bed place:* 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.

*Bedroom:* Unit formed by one room or groups of rooms in an accommodation establishment or dwelling which is rented by tourists as a whole (constituting an indivisible rental).

*Domestic trip:* Visit to different places inside the country (municipalities or prefectures).

*International trip:* Visit to a place in a different country

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

*Night spent:* Each night a guest/tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment.

*Non-Resident:* Person who has lived in the country for less than 12 consecutive months.

*NUTS 2 Regions:* Three Macro Regions of Albania, defined according to the NUTS territorial division of EUROSTAT and grouping different prefectures (see chapter II, The administrative structure and territorial units of Albania).

*Occupancy rate of bed places:* Percentage of occupied bed places for "Hotels and similar accommodation".

*Resident:* Person who has lived in a country for more than 12 consecutive months.

*Tourism:* Activity of 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.

*Tourist:* 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

*Traveler:* Person who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose or duration.

*Trip:* Visit to different places with or without overnight stay.

*Visitor:* Traveler taking a trip to a destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than one year (otherwise considered a migrant), for any purpose (business, leisure or other personal reasons).



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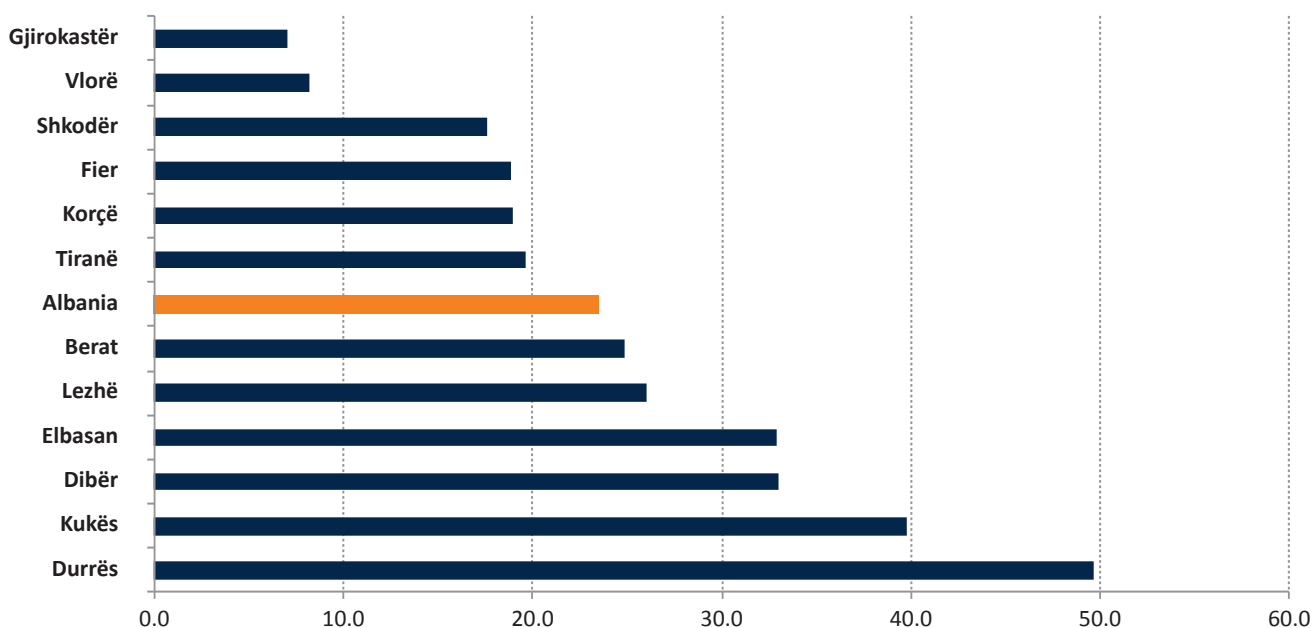


TRANSPORT

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

**Passenger road vehicles** include categories of cars and buses, vehicles which are used for passenger transport only. During the period 2016-2020, it is noticed that the number of passenger road vehicles have an increasing tendency.

Fig. 14.1 Percentage change of passenger road vehicles by regions, 2020/2016



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

During the period 2016-2020, it is noticed an increase of 23.5% in the number of passenger road vehicles in the country. In 2020, the region of Tirana occupies 36.9% of the total passenger road vehicles. The prefecture of Durrës is presented with the highest growth in the country increasing by 49.6%, followed by prefecture of Kukës with 39.8%, while prefecture of Gjirokastrë has marked the lowest growth with 7.0% followed by prefecture of Vlorë with 8.2%.

Table 14.1 presents the road vehicles for passengers for 2016 and 2020 in absolute value and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefectures.

Tab. 14.1 Passenger road vehicles according to regions in absolute number and per 1,000 inhabitants, 2020/2016

Prefecture	Number of passenger road vehicles			Passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		
	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016
Berat	15,362	19,182	24.9	114.9	158.9	38.3
Dibër	10,834	14,413	33.0	85.1	125.6	47.6
Durrës	48,765	72,963	49.6	172.6	250.4	45.1
Elbasan	26,679	35,459	32.9	93.4	132.2	41.6
Fier	41,682	49,558	18.9	137.2	172.1	25.4
Gjirokastrë	11,614	12,431	7.0	173.4	211.8	22.1

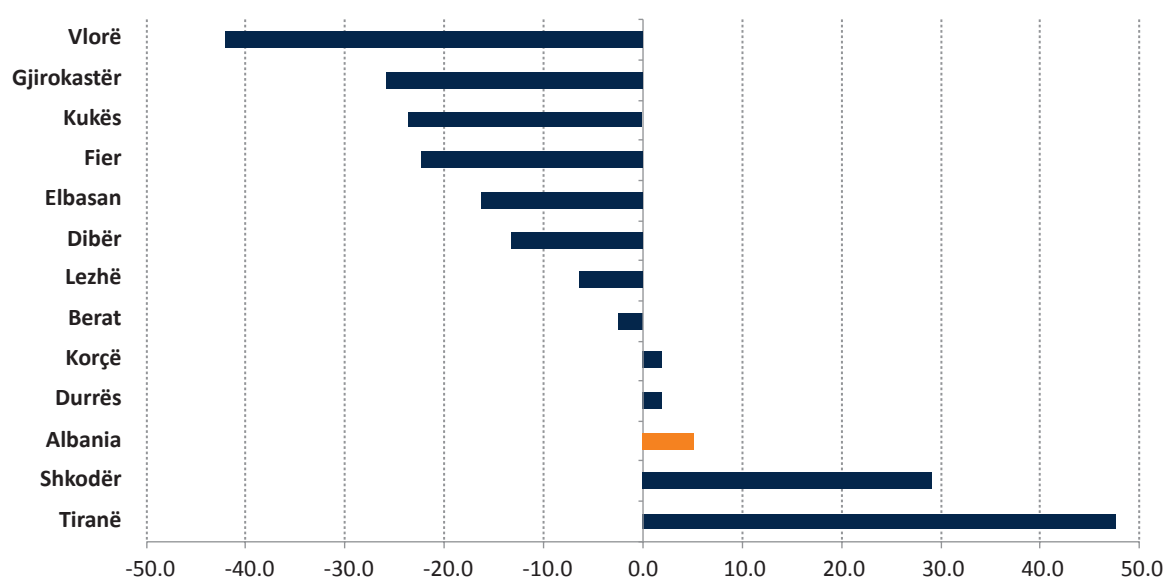
Korçë	22,128	26,320	18.9	102.5	129.3	26.2
Kukës	8,943	12,498	39.8	111.2	166.8	50.0
Lezhë	21,479	27,060	26.0	165.7	222.4	34.2
Shkodër	32,628	38,361	17.6	156.1	193.2	23.8
Tiranë	168,785	201,923	19.6	197.9	222.1	12.2
Vlorë	34,164	36,956	8.2	181.3	196.3	8.2
<b>Albania</b>	<b>443,063</b>	<b>547,124</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>192.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>

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

During the period 2016-2020, there is an increase of 25.2% of the number of passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in the country. The prefecture of Dibër is presented with the highest growth in the country, increasing by 47.6%, followed by prefecture of Durrës with 45.1%, while prefecture of Vlorë has marked the lowest growth with 8.2% followed by prefecture of Tirana with 12.2%.

**Goods road vehicles** include categories of trucks, trailers, technological and agricultural vehicles, vehicles which are used only for the transport of goods.

Fig. 14.2 Percentage change of goods road vehicles by regions, 2020/2016



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

The means of road transport for goods as well as the means of road transport for passengers, have a distribution in all 12 regions of the country. In 2020, the region of Tiranë occupies 39.1 of the total goods road vehicles. During the period 2016-2020, there is an increase of 5.2% in the number of road vehicles for goods, where the region of Tiranë is presented with the highest growth in the country increasing by 47.7%, followed by the region of Shkodra with 29.0%, while the region of Vlorë has marked the largest decrease with 42.0%, followed by the region of Gjirokastrë with 25.9%.

Tab. 14.2 Goods road vehicles according to prefecture in absolute number and per 1,000 inhabitants, 2020/2016

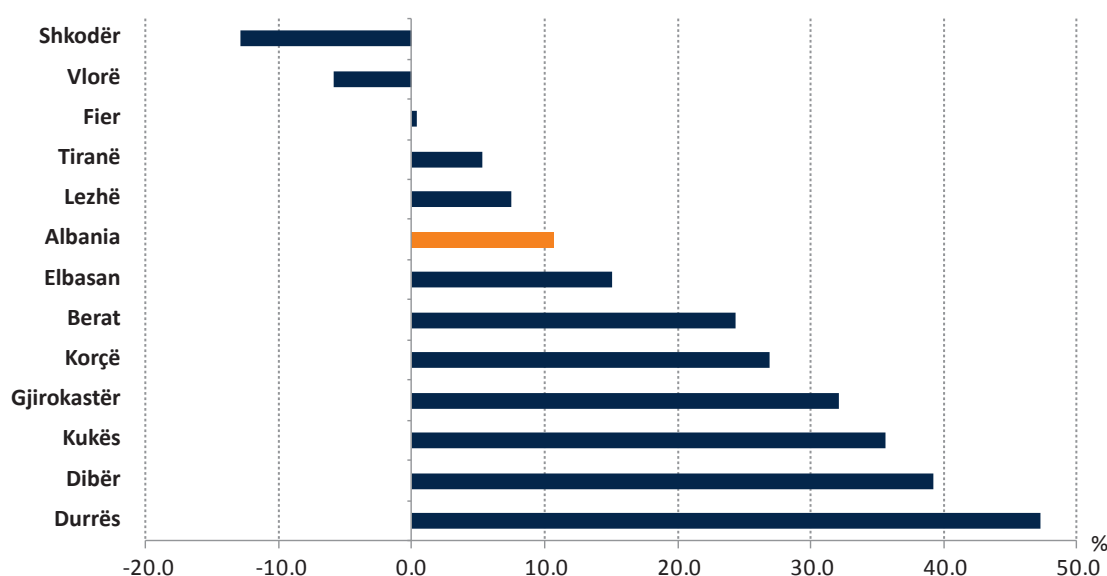
Prefecture	Number of goods road vehicles			Goods road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		
	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016
Berat	1,486	1,448	-2.6	11.1	12.0	7.9
Dibër	996	864	-13.3	7.8	7.5	-3.8
Durrës	4,233	4,315	1.9	15.0	14.8	-1.2
Elbasan	2,426	2,030	-16.3	8.5	7.6	-10.8
Fier	3,979	3,088	-22.4	13.1	10.7	-18.1
Gjirokastrë	1,520	1,126	-25.9	22.7	19.2	-15.5
Korçë	2,274	2,316	1.8	10.5	11.4	8.0
Kukës	1,057	807	-23.7	13.1	10.8	-18.0
Lezhë	1,825	1,707	-6.5	14.1	14.0	-0.4
Shkodër	2,042	2,635	29.0	9.8	13.3	35.8
Tiranë	9,624	14,213	47.7	11.3	15.6	38.5
Vlorë	3,083	1,787	-42.0	16.4	9.5	-42.0
<b>Albania</b>	<b>34,545</b>	<b>36,336</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>

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

During the period 2016-2020, there is an increase of 6.6% in the number of goods road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in our country. The region of Tiranë is presented with the highest growth in the country, increasing by 38.5%, followed by the region of Shkodër with 35.8%, while the region of Vlorë has marked the highest decline with 42.0% followed by Fier region with 18.1%.

**Road vehicles for mixed transport** include categories of vehicles such as: motor vehicles, vehicles for mixed transport and special transport vehicles, vehicles which are used for the transport of passengers and goods as well as various mechanisms. In the period 2016-2020, there is an increasing trend in the number of road vehicles for for mixed transport.

Fig. 14.3 Percentage change of road vehicles for mixed transport by prefecture, 2020/2016



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

**Road transport vehicles for mixed transport** have a distribution in all 12 regions of the country. In 2020, the Tiranë region occupies 35.6 of the total road vehicles for mixed transport. During the period 2016-2020, there is an increase of 9.2% in the number of road vehicles for mixed transport, where the region of Durrës is presented with the highest growth in the country increasing by 51.8%, followed by the region of Kukës with 26.3%, while the region of Shkodra has marked the largest decrease with 17.2%, followed by the region of Vlorë with 5.9%.

Tab. 14.3 Road vehicles for mixed transport according to prefecture in absolute number and per 1,000 inhabitants, 2020/2016

Prefecture	Number of road vehicles for mixed transport			Number of road vehicles for mixed transport per 1,000 inhabitants		
	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016
Berat	5,134	5,766	12.3	38.4	47.8	24.4
Dibër	1,259	1,580	25.5	9.9	13.8	39.2
Durrës	7,298	11,082	51.8	25.8	38.0	47.2
Elbasan	6,459	6,977	8.0	22.6	26.0	15.1
Fier	10,385	9,877	-4.9	34.2	34.3	0.3
Gjirokastrë	1,972	2,284	15.8	29.4	38.9	32.1
Korçë	3,522	4,214	19.6	16.3	20.7	26.9
Kukës	871	1,100	26.3	10.8	14.7	35.6
Lezhë	3,542	3,574	0.9	27.3	29.4	7.5
Shkodër	7,861	6,506	-17.2	37.6	32.8	-12.9
Tiranë	29,616	33,260	12.3	34.7	36.6	5.3
Vlorë	7,579	7,131	-5.9	40.2	37.9	-5.9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>85,498</b>	<b>93,351</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>

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

During the period 2016-2020, there is an increase of 10.7% in the number of road vehicles for mixed transport per 1,000 inhabitants in our country. The region of Durrës is presented with the highest growth in the country, increasing by 47.2%, followed by the region of Dibër with 39.2%, while the region of Shkodra has marked the highest decline with 12.9% followed by Vlorë region with 5.9%.

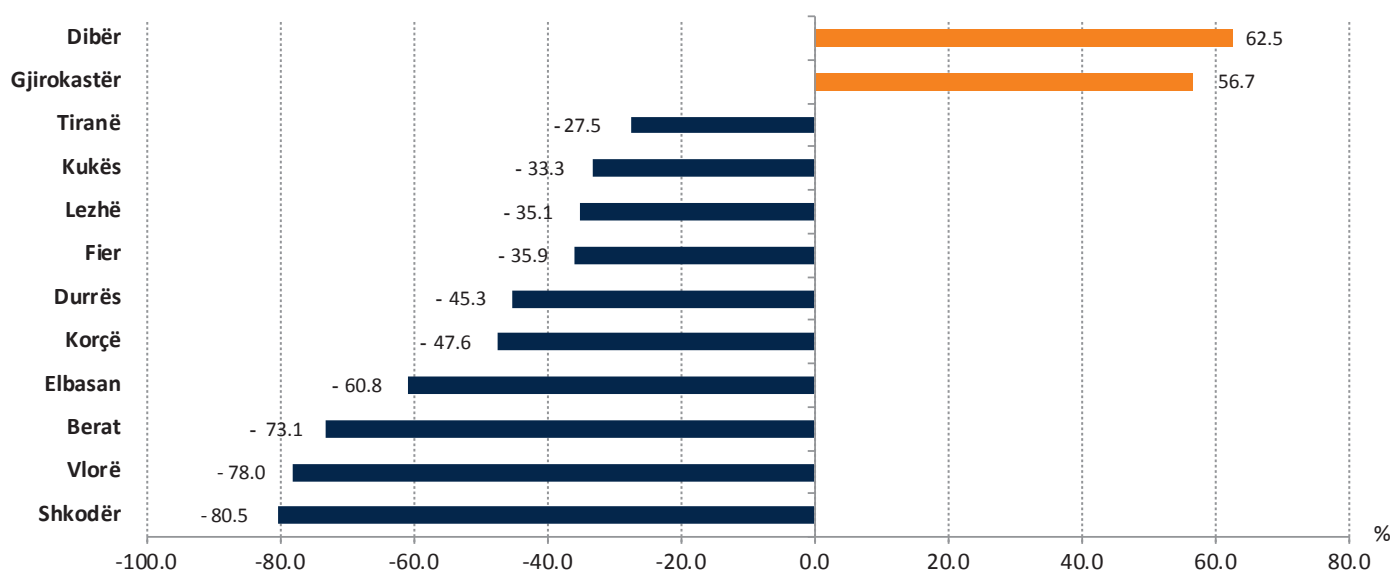
## Road accidents

The probability of **road accidents** can be associated to several factors, such as: the number of kilometers traveled the layout and quality of the road infrastructure, climatic and geographical conditions and population density. Drivers' behavior can be a cause of accidents, such as inexperience in driving, lack of concentration, driving with a speed beyond the permitted limit, disregard of traffic rules and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The number of **road accidents** at the national level as well as in all prefectures (with the exception of Dibër and Gjirokastrë) has declined during the last five years (2020 compared to 2016).

Referring to the absolute number of road accidents throughout the years 2016-2020, the prefecture of Tiranë shows the highest number of road accidents, followed by the prefectures of Durrës and Lezhë, while the prefectures of Dibër and Berat have the lowest number of accidents.

Figure 14.4 shows the **number of accidents** by prefecture per 10,000 inhabitants for 2020/2016.

Fig. 14.4 Percentage change of accidents 10,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2020/2016



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

In the period of 2016-2020, the **number of casualties** per 10,000 inhabitants showed also a downward trend. In 2020, there were approximately 6 casualties per 10,000 inhabitants. The highest number of casualties per 10,000 inhabitants was reached in prefecture of Lezhë with 14 inhabitants, while the lowest number was recorded in the prefecture of Berat with 1 casualty per 10,000 inhabitants in 2020.

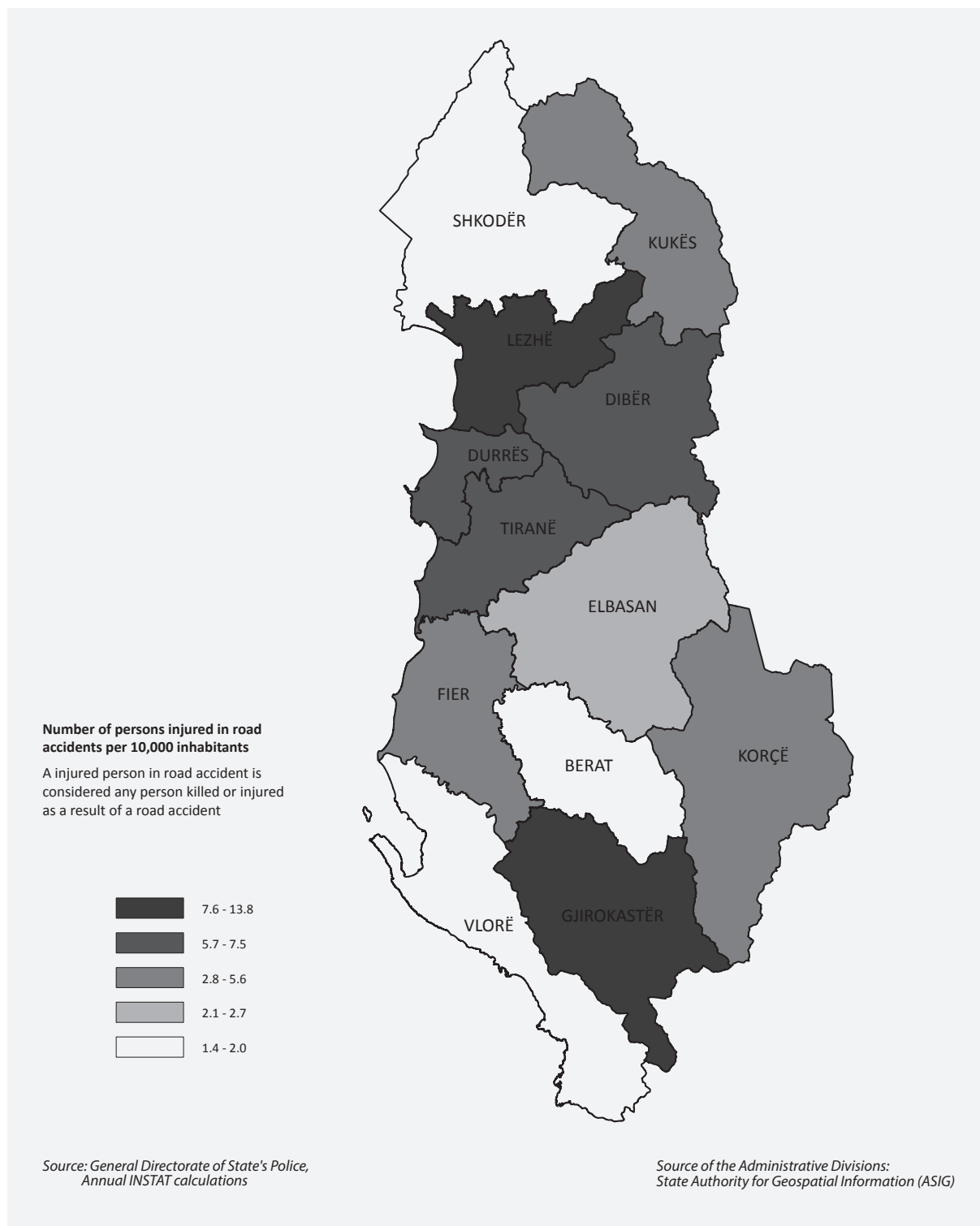
Table 14.4 presents the number of injuries by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants for 2016 and 2020.

Tab. 14.4 Number of injuries by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants, 2020/2016

Prefecture	Number of injured persons by road accidents			Number of injured persons by road accidents per 10.000 inhabitants		
	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016	2016	2020	Change (%) 2020/2016
Berat	69	17	-75.4	5.2	1.4	-72.7
Dibër	51	69	35.3	4.0	6.0	50.1
Durrës	316	184	-41.8	11.2	6.3	-43.5
Elbasan	224	72	-67.9	7.8	2.7	-65.8
Fier	191	125	-34.6	6.3	4.3	-30.9
Gjirokastrë	62	79	27.4	9.3	13.5	45.4
Korçë	196	95	-51.5	9.1	4.7	-48.6
Kukës	84	39	-53.6	10.4	5.2	-50.2
Lezhë	318	168	-47.2	24.5	13.8	-43.7
Shkodër	173	39	-77.5	8.3	2.0	-76.3
Tiranë	957	678	-29.2	11.2	7.5	-33.6
Vlorë	137	33	-75.9	7.3	1.8	-75.9
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>-42.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-41.7</b>

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

Map 14.1 Person Injured in road accidents per 10,000 inhabitants, 2020



## Data source

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

## Definitions

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

*Road vehicle inventory:* Total 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.





15





ENVIRONMENT

## Introduction

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 2021 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 2020, the total amount of urban waste generated by private households in Albania was approximately 1.17 million tons. The prefecture that generated the largest amount of urban waste was Tirana with 34.5%, followed by Fier with 12.3%, while Kukës was the prefecture with the lowest amount of generated urban waste at only 2.2%. Managed waste on the country level in 2020 represented 89.3% of the total generated waste. The prefecture with the highest level of managed waste was Tirana with 96.6%, followed by Fier with 95.7%, and Korçë with 94.2% of the total generated waste.

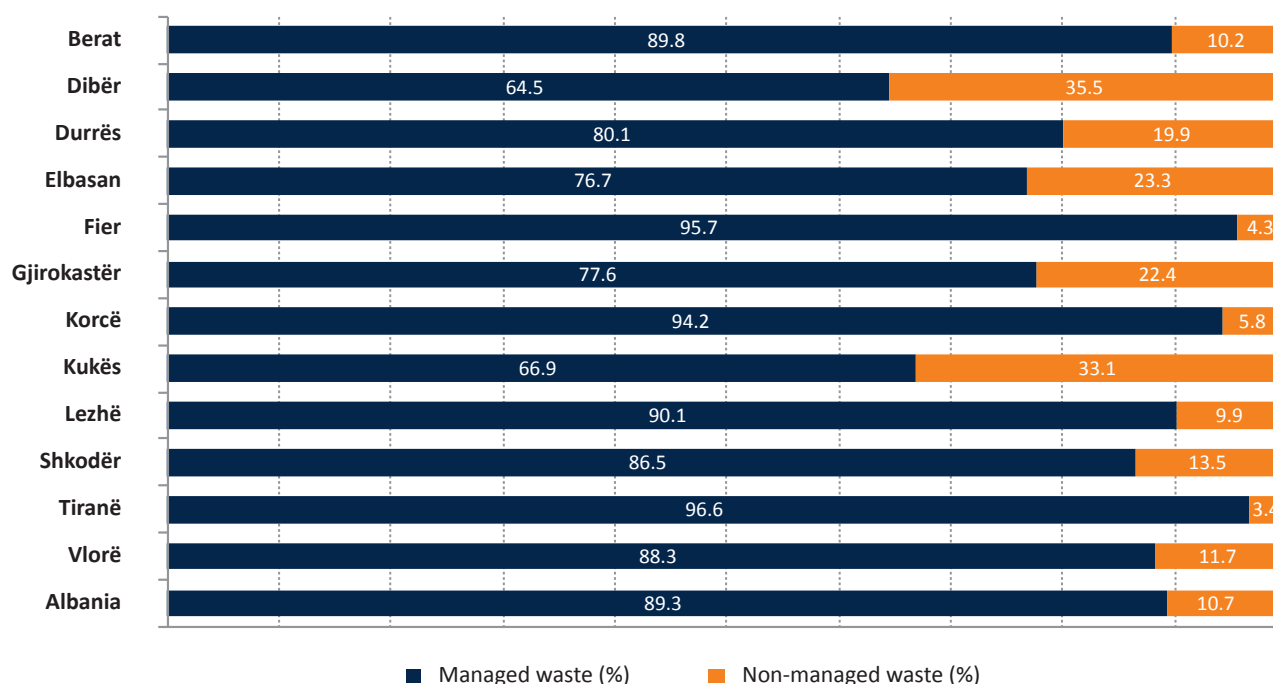
On the other hand, the prefecture with the highest level of non-managed waste was Dibër with 35.5% followed by Kukës with 33.1%, and Elbasan with 23.3% of the total generated waste.

Tab. 15.1 Total generated waste and managed waste by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Total generated waste (tonnes)	Managed waste (%)	Non-managed waste (%)
Berat	41,500	89.8	10.2
Dibër	35,842	64.5	35.5
Durrës	137,250	80.1	19.9
Elbasan	92,205	76.7	23.3
Fier	144,042	95.7	4.3
Gjirokastër	52,359	77.6	22.4
Korçë	51,220	94.2	5.8
Kukës	25,455	66.9	33.1
Lezhë	38,075	90.1	9.9
Shkodër	53,217	86.5	13.5
Tiranë	405,160	96.6	3.4
Vlorë	97,406	88.3	11.7
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,173,730</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Fig. 15.1 Waste management by prefecture, 2020



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

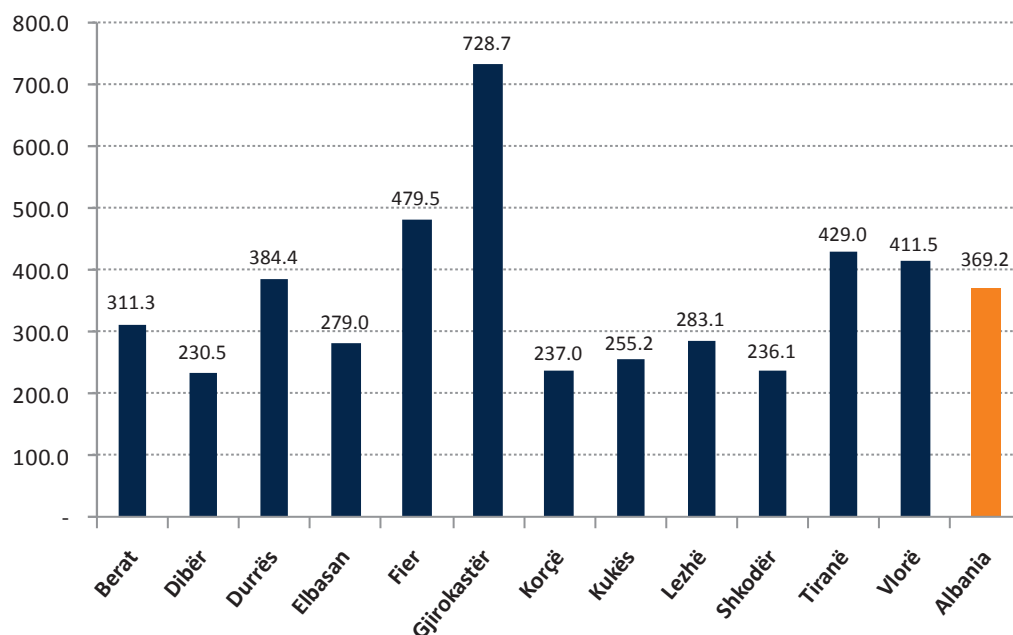
In 2020, the quantity of urban waste managed per capita in Albania was 369.2 kg. The prefecture with the highest quantity of managed waste per capita was Gjirokastrë with 728.7 kg, followed by Fier with 479.5 kg, and Tiranë with 429.0 kg. On the other hand, the prefecture with the lowest quantity of managed waste per capita was Korçë with 237.0 kg, followed by Shkodër with 236.1 kg, and Dibër with 230.5 kg.

Tab. 15.2 Total managed waste and managed waste per capita by prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Total managed waste (%)	Managed waste per capita (kg)
Berat	3.6	311.3
Dibër	2.5	230.5
Durrës	10.7	384.4
Elbasan	7.1	279.0
Fier	13.2	479.5
Gjirokastrë	4.1	728.7
Korçë	4.6	237.0
Kukës	1.8	255.2
Lezhë	3.3	283.1
Shkodër	4.5	236.1
Tiranë	37.2	429.0
Vlorë	7.4	411.5
Albania	100	369.2

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Fig. 15.2 Managed waste per capita (in kg) by prefecture, 2020



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 2020, the structure of waste treatment was as follows: 80.2% deposited in landfills, 18.1 % recycled, 0.5 % freely disposed, 1.1% combusted in incinerators (with energy recollection), and 0.2 % combusted for elimination.

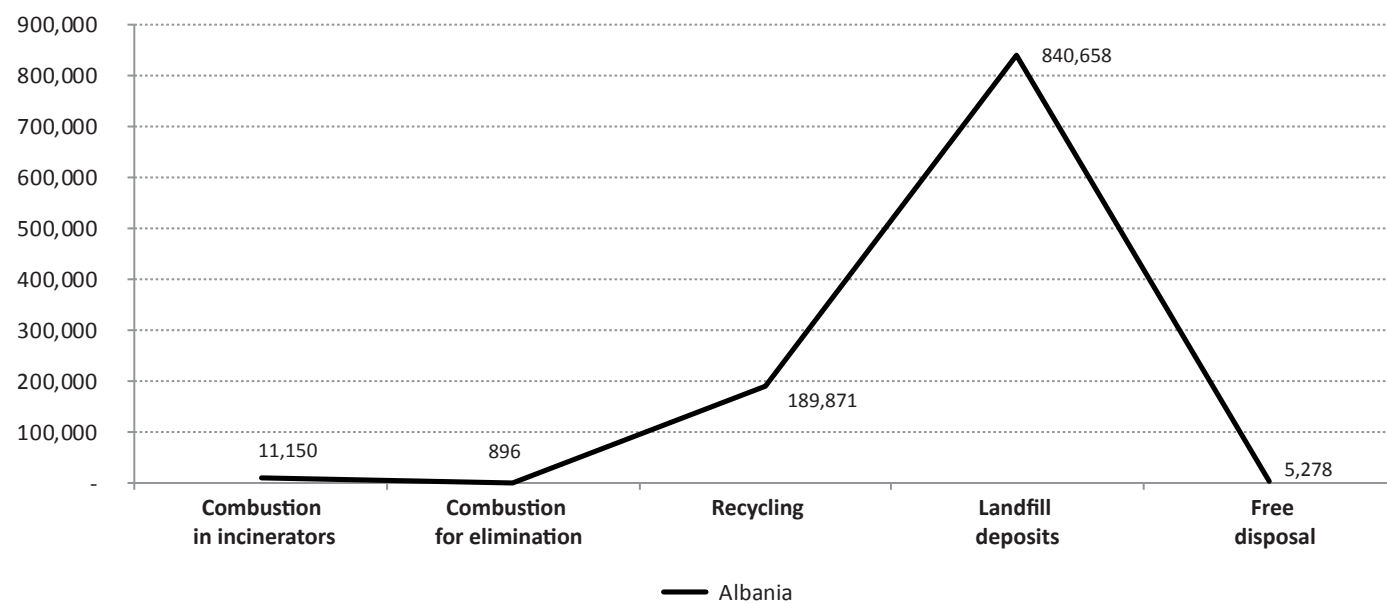
The prefecture with the largest share of recycled waste was Tiranë with 40.2%, followed by Durrës with 13.1 %, and Fier with 10.7% of the total recycled waste. Elbasan was the prefecture with the biggest amount of combusted waste in an incinerator with 90.3%, followed by Berat and Fier with 3.8% and Korçë with 2.1%.

Tab. 15.3 Waste treatment (in tonnes) by type and prefecture, 2020

Prefecture	Combustion in incinerators	Combustion for elimination	Recycling	Landfill deposits	Free disposal
Berat	427	50	524	35,976	603
Dibër	-	-	370	25,824	263
Durrës	-	-	24,853	86,637	500
Elbasan	10,066	-	13,400	50,794	123
Fier	427	30	20,300	116,059	1,670
Gjirokastrë	-	550	9,500	32,070	660
Korçë	230	130	9,831	37,753	280
Kukës	-	136	2,500	16,422	60
Lezhë	-	-	8,020	26,391	45
Shkodër	-	-	10,000	36,814	78
Tiranë	-	-	76,253	313,104	638
Vlorë	-	-	14,320	62,815	358
<b>Albania</b>	<b>11,150</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>189,871</b>	<b>840,658</b>	<b>5,278</b>

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Fig. 15.3 Waste treatment by type (in tons), Albania, 2020



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

## Data sources

The classifications, definitions and standard statistical indicators are defined by Albanian requirements and the European legislation, pursuant to the relevant regulations. The data for 2020 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

**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 the absence of waste treatment provided by the public services.

**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.

**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.

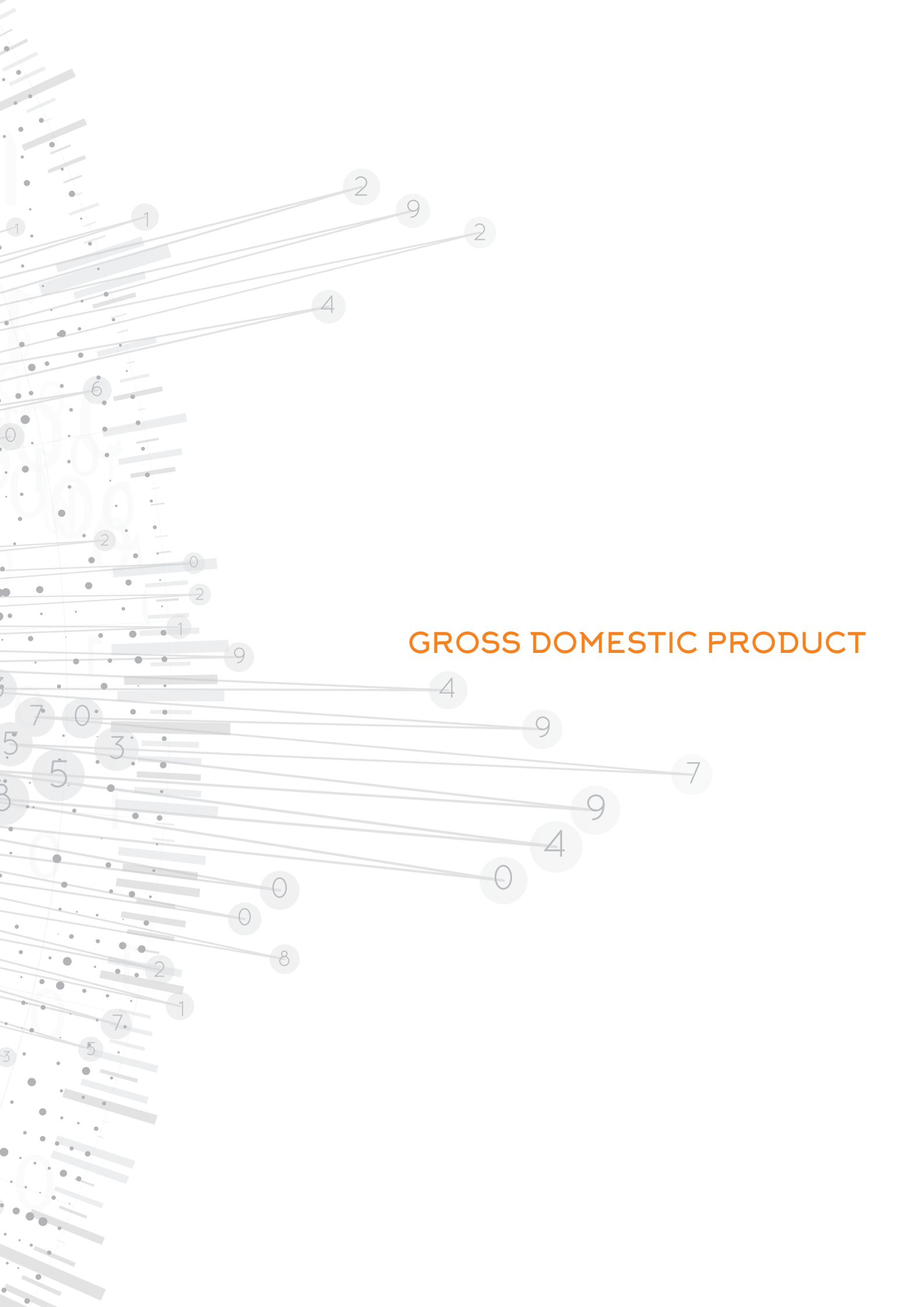
**Waste treatment:** Main methods of treatment of waste during waste management. They can involve storage, recycling, transformation, or elimination of waste





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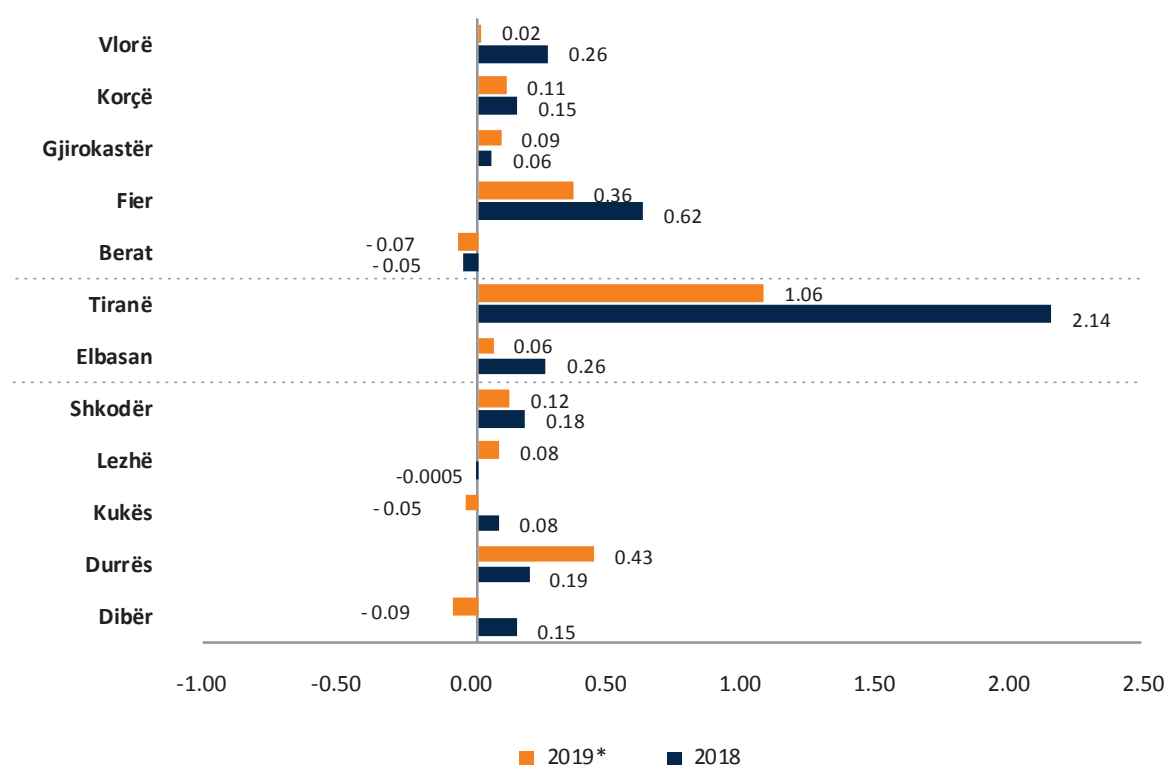
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The Gross Domestic Product at current prices of the Republic of Albania (level 1 of the Eurostat statistical regions), was ALL 1,691.7 billion in 2019 and has increased by 2.11%, compared to 2018.

According to statistical regions level 3 (prefectures), the highest value of GDP was registered in the prefecture of Tiranë, with approximately ALL 722,7 billion or 42.72% of the total GDP. Compared to 2018, GDP at current prices in nominal terms for this prefecture increased by 3.70%. The lowest value of GDP was in the prefecture of Kukës with ALL 27.3 billion or 1.71% of total GDP. Compared to 2018, GDP at current prices in nominal terms for this prefecture decreased by 2.20%.

The largest contribution to the real growth rate for 2019 was registered in prefecture of Tiranë with +1.06 p.p., followed by the prefecture of Durrës with a contribution to the real growth rate by +0.43 p.p, and the prefecture of Fier with +0.36 p.p. The lowest contribution to the real growth was registered in the prefecture of Berat with -0.07 p.p., followed by prefecture of Kukës with -0.05 p.p.

Fig. 16.1 Contribution to economic growth rate by prefecture, 2018-2019\*



\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

## Real Growth Rate of GDP

Gross Domestic Product in 2019, in comparison to 2018, increased by 2.11% at current prices. According to statistical regions level 3 (prefectures), the highest growth rate was registered in the prefecture of Durrës where GDP in real terms has increased by 4.37%. It was followed by the prefecture of Gjirokastrë where GDP in real terms has increased by 3.99% and the prefecture of Fier where GDP in real terms increased by 3.26%.

Among the regions with a decrease in the total economy in 2019, was the prefecture of Dibër where GDP in real terms has decreased by 2.89%. It was followed by the prefecture of Kukës where GDP in real terms has decreased by 2.80% and the prefecture of Berat where GDP in real terms has decreased by 2.06%.

Tab. 16.1 Main economic indicators of GDP by prefecture, 2018-2019\*

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		%		%		%		%	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Berat	58,547	58,119	58,052	57,340	-0.05	-0.07	-1.33	-2.06	-0.49	-0.73	3.58	3.44
Dibër	52,106	50,964	51,525	50,597	0.15	-0.09	4.60	-2.89	5.78	-2.19	3.18	3.01
Durrës	162,378	172,276	159,811	169,473	0.19	0.43	1.88	4.37	3.52	6.10	9.92	10.18
Elbasan	110,379	112,383	109,578	111,336	0.26	0.06	3.77	0.87	4.53	1.82	6.74	6.64
Fier	178,368	187,306	175,536	184,188	0.62	0.36	5.75	3.26	7.46	5.01	10.90	11.07
Gjirokastrë	35,572	37,295	35,350	36,991	0.06	0.09	2.49	3.99	3.14	4.84	2.17	2.20
Korçë	87,837	91,138	87,032	89,613	0.15	0.11	2.74	2.02	3.69	3.76	5.37	5.39
Kukës	27,936	27,322	27,705	27,154	0.08	-0.05	4.65	-2.80	5.52	-2.20	1.71	1.62
Lezhë	50,972	52,948	50,550	52,314	0.00	0.08	-0.01	2.63	0.82	3.88	3.11	3.13
Shkodër	83,618	86,057	82,769	85,618	0.18	0.12	3.47	2.39	4.53	2.92	5.11	5.09
Tiranë	696,952	722,733	684,123	714,376	2.14	1.06	5.09	2.50	7.06	3.70	42.58	42.72
Vlorë	92,067	93,188	90,940	92,319	0.26	0.02	4.70	0.27	6.00	1.22	5.63	5.51
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,636,731</b>	<b>1,691,729</b>	<b>1,612,971</b>	<b>1,671,319</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

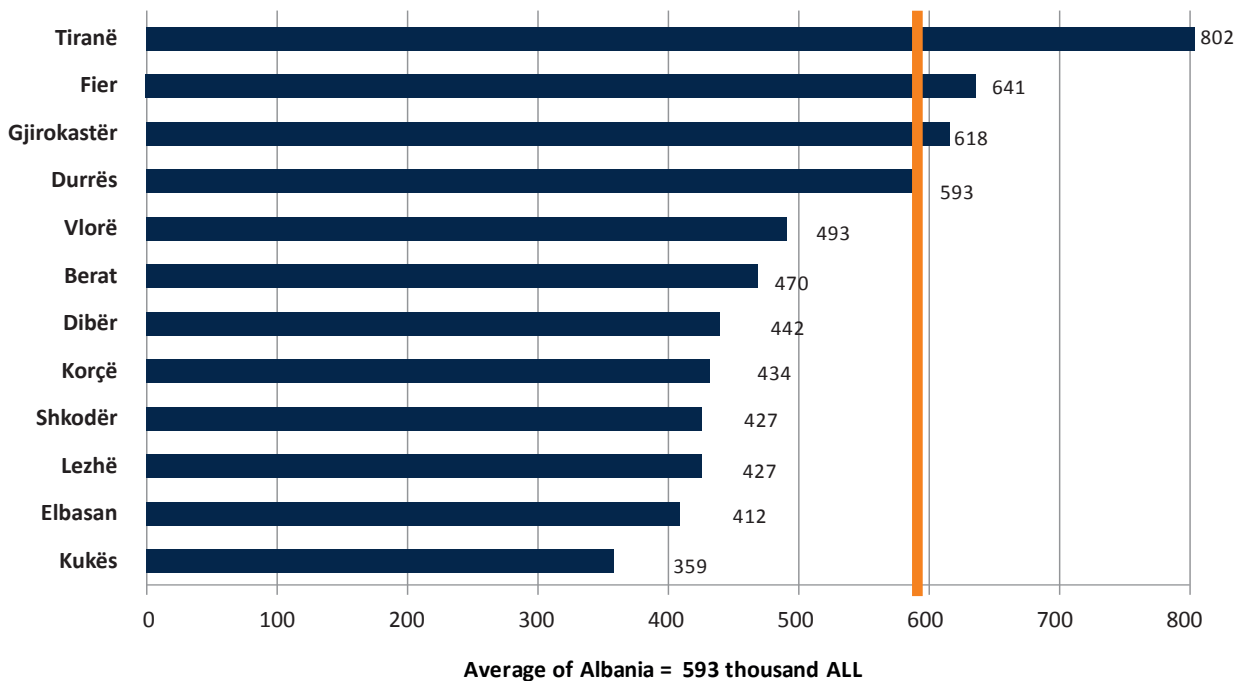
## GDP per capita

In 2019, the level of GDP per capita in the Republic of Albania (statistical regions level 1), was around ALL 593 thousand. Compared to 2018, GDP per capita in nominal terms has increased by 3.80%.

The highest level of GDP per capita of the statistical regions level 3 (prefectures), was in the prefecture of Tiranë with approximately ALL 802 thousand or 35.38% above the national average. In 2019, it has increased by 2.42% compared to 2018. The prefecture with the second highest GDP per capita is Fier with around ALL 641 thousand or 8.11% above the national average, and it has registered an increase of 6.49% compared to 2018.

The lowest level of GDP per capita in 2019 was in the prefecture of Kukës with around ALL 359 thousand and it has registered a decrease in nominal terms by 0.94%, compared with 2018. GDP per capita for the prefecture of Kukës was 39.36% below the national average. The second lowest GDP per capita was registered in the prefecture of Elbasan with around ALL 412 thousand, which represented an increase of 3.40% compared with 2018. The GDP per capita for the prefecture of Elbasan was 30.43% below the national average.

Fig. 16.2 GDP per capita according to prefecture compared with the national average, 2019\*



\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

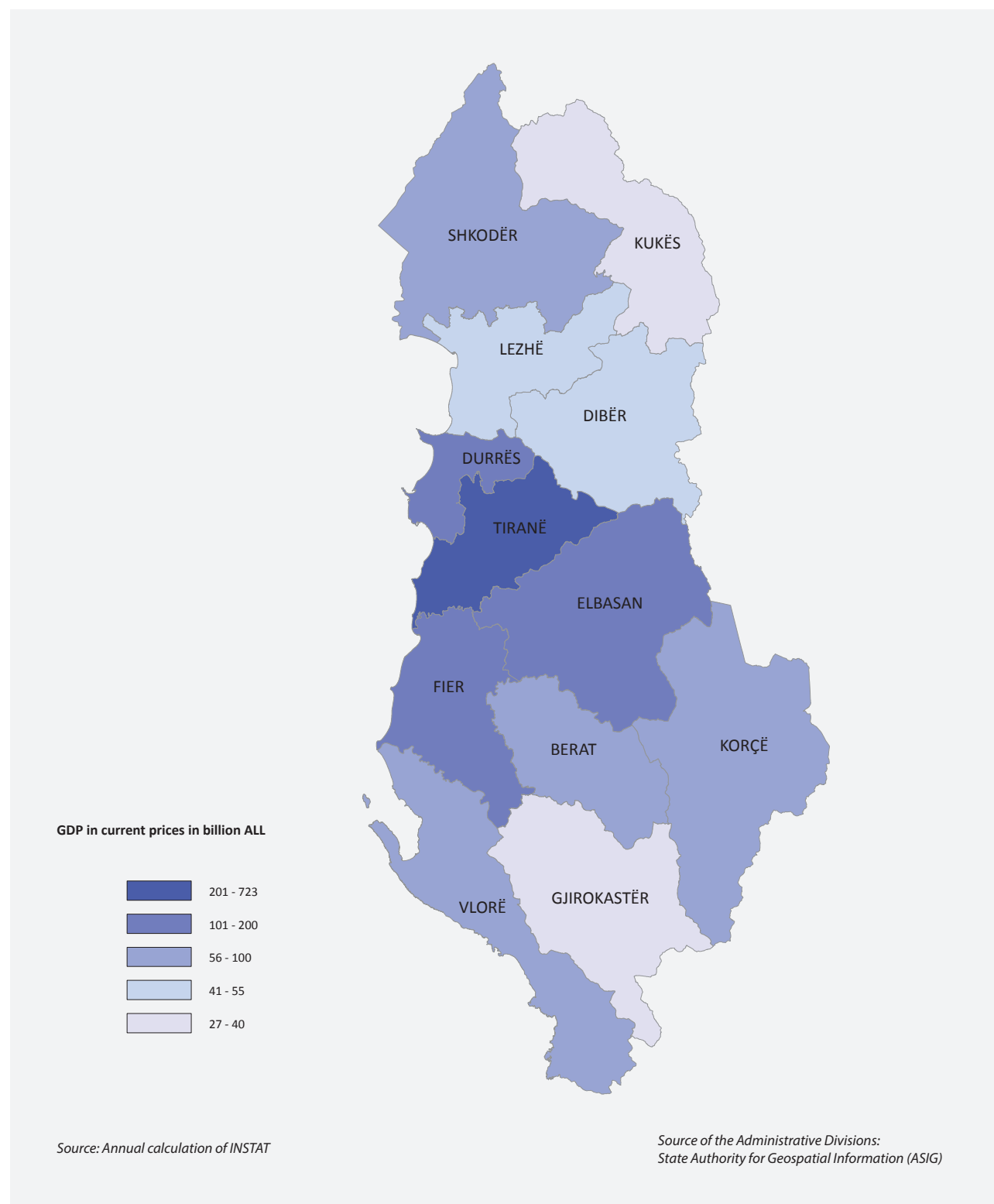
Tab. 16.2 Main indicators of GDP per capita by prefecture, 2018-2019\*

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		in thousand ALL		%		%	
	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*	2018	2019*
Berat	58,547	58,119	126,299	123,578	464	470	2.18	1.45	81.18	79.35
Dibër	52,106	50,964	119,967	117,409	434	434	8.70	-0.06	76.06	73.23
Durrës	162,378	172,276	289,871	290,409	560	593	2.58	5.90	98.10	100.08
Elbasan	110,379	112,383	276,766	272,526	399	412	6.20	3.40	69.84	69.57
Fier	178,368	187,306	296,448	292,317	602	641	8.86	6.49	105.37	108.11
Gjirokastrë	35,572	37,295	62,190	60,395	572	618	6.89	7.96	100.17	104.19
Korçë	87,837	91,138	209,036	206,364	420	442	5.28	5.10	73.59	74.51
Kukës	27,936	27,322	76,990	76,011	363	359	7.56	-0.94	63.55	60.64
Lezhë	50,972	52,948	126,004	123,953	405	427	2.35	5.60	70.84	72.07
Shkodër	83,618	86,057	203,944	201,452	410	427	5.81	4.19	71.80	72.07
Tiranë	696,952	722,733	889,566	900,661	783	802	5.08	2.42	137.21	135.38
Vlorë	92,067	93,188	189,295	189,116	486	493	5.85	1.31	85.18	83.14
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,636,731</b>	<b>1,691,729</b>	<b>2,866,376</b>	<b>2,854,191</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

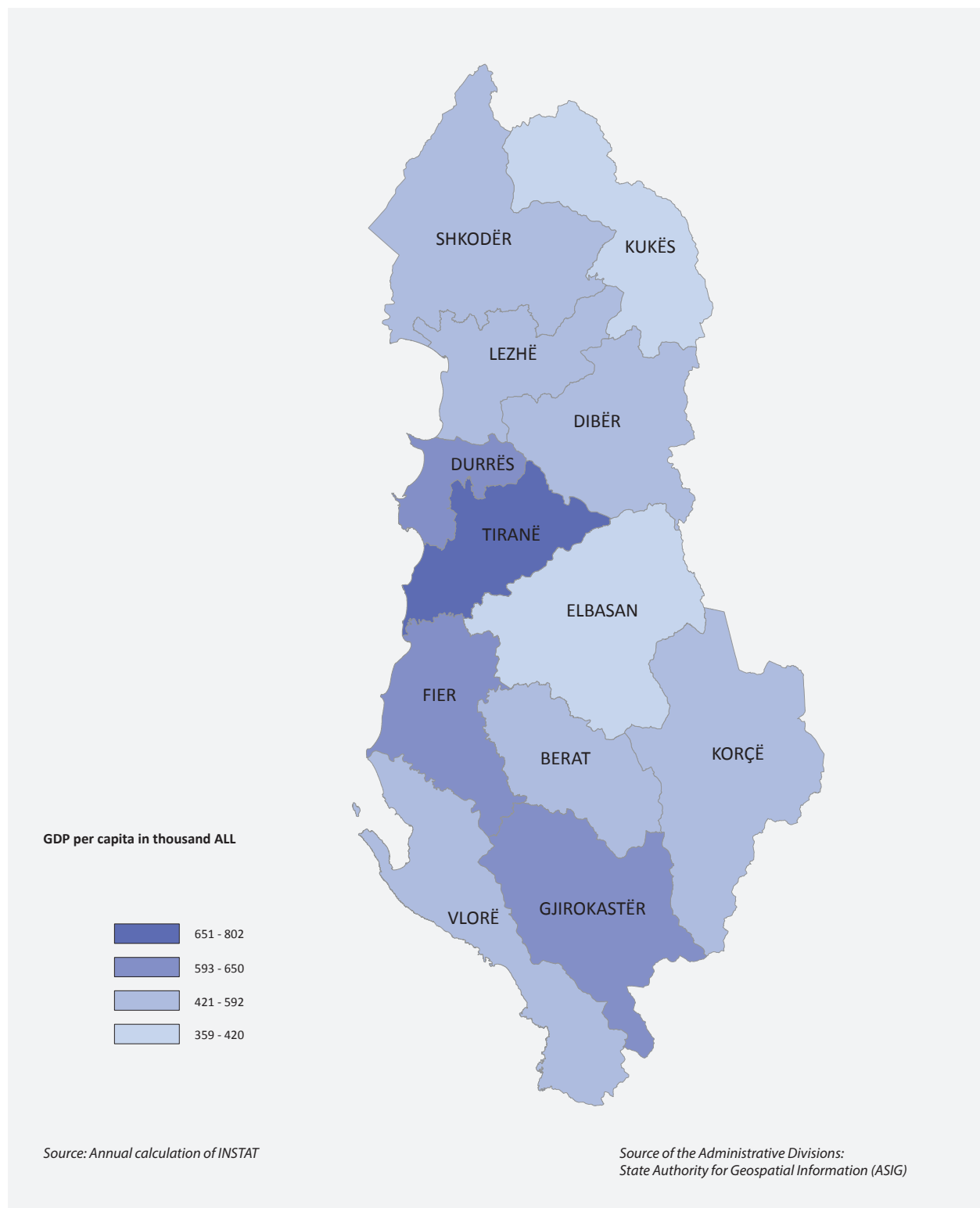
\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data

Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Map 16.1 GDP at current prices by prefecture, 2019\*



Map 16.2 GDP per capita by prefecture, 2019\*





Tab. 16.3 Real growth rate of Gross Domestic Product by prefecture in %, 2015-2019\*

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Berat	2.02	5.45	2.07	-1.33	-2.06
Dibër	10.01	5.67	0.68	4.60	-2.89
Durrës	7.42	3.33	6.20	1.88	4.37
Elbasan	-4.64	4.43	0.27	3.77	0.87
Fier	-5.67	-2.12	1.10	5.75	3.26
Gjirokastrë	-6.80	1.16	-0.84	2.49	3.99
Korçë	-0.22	6.35	-3.02	2.74	2.02
Kukës	-6.73	-2.10	2.95	4.65	-2.80
Lezhë	0.80	7.82	-2.02	-0.01	2.63
Shkodër	1.62	3.09	-0.95	3.47	2.39
Tiranë	6.74	3.05	8.33	5.09	2.50
Vlorë	-1.81	9.56	-2.00	4.70	0.27
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.11</b>

\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Tab. 16.4 Gross Domestic Product in current prices by prefecture in million ALL, 2015-2019\*

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Berat	54,691	56,964	58,833	58,547	58,119
Dibër	46,850	48,940	49,260	52,106	50,964
Durrës	140,260	144,605	156,857	162,378	172,276
Elbasan	100,200	104,100	105,598	110,379	112,383
Fier	169,437	163,484	165,990	178,368	187,306
Gjirokastrë	34,309	34,469	34,491	35,572	37,295
Korçë	80,826	86,429	84,713	87,837	91,138
Kukës	26,008	25,475	26,474	27,936	27,322
Lezhë	47,513	51,183	50,557	50,972	52,948
Shkodër	77,364	79,953	79,997	83,618	86,057
Tiranë	575,735	589,670	651,015	696,952	722,733
Vlorë	81,112	87,207	86,859	92,067	93,188
<b>Albania</b>	<b>1,434,307</b>	<b>1,472,479</b>	<b>1,550,645</b>	<b>1,636,731</b>	<b>1,691,729</b>

\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Tab. 16.5 Gross Domestic Product per capita by prefecture in ALL, 2015-2019\*

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Berat	399,488	426,089	453,658	463,561	470,301
Dibër	360,234	384,393	399,580	434,333	434,068
Durrës	502,551	511,849	546,111	560,172	593,219
Elbasan	346,549	364,351	375,548	398,818	412,375
Fier	552,703	538,116	552,699	601,683	640,762
Gjirokastrë	498,763	514,626	535,193	571,991	617,526
Korçë	369,389	400,373	399,122	420,198	441,635
Kukës	317,715	316,750	337,354	362,850	359,447
Lezhë	362,572	394,816	395,256	404,529	427,164
Shkodër	365,513	382,464	387,474	410,005	427,185
Tiranë	686,571	691,556	745,570	783,474	802,447
Vlorë	430,954	462,850	459,480	486,367	492,758
<b>Albania</b>	<b>497,903</b>	<b>511,972</b>	<b>539,644</b>	<b>571,011</b>	<b>592,717</b>

\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

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

Prefecture	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Berat	80.23	83.22	84.07	81.18	79.35
Dibër	72.35	75.08	74.04	76.06	73.23
Durrës	100.93	99.98	101.20	98.10	100.08
Elbasan	69.60	71.17	69.59	69.84	69.57
Fier	111.01	105.11	102.42	105.37	108.11
Gjirokastrë	100.17	100.52	99.18	100.17	104.19
Korçë	74.19	78.20	73.96	73.59	74.51
Kukës	63.81	61.87	62.51	63.55	60.64
Lezhë	72.82	77.12	73.24	70.84	72.07
Shkodër	73.41	74.70	71.80	71.80	72.07
Tiranë	137.89	135.08	138.16	137.21	135.38
Vlorë	86.55	90.41	85.14	85.18	83.14
<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 the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Table 16.7 shows the structure of Gross Value Added by economy branch and by prefecture (Branch = 100%), for 2019. The regional ratio presented above expresses the prefecture with the greatest impact within a specific economic branch on the total GVA.

The largest contributing prefecture to the total GVA was Tiranë with 42.5% of the total GVA, followed by the prefecture of Durrës with 11.0% of the total GVA.

For 2019, the lowest contributing region was the prefecture of Kukës with 1.6% of the total GVA, followed by Gjirokastër with 2.2% of the total GVA.

Tab. 16.7 Structure of Gross Value Added by branch of the economy and by prefecture, 2019\*

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	7.39	2.94	2.58	2.05	1.64	4.90	2.19	0.70	3.11	1.48	3.41
Dibër	5.78	3.73	1.13	1.23	1.19	3.03	1.78	0.36	3.31	0.78	2.87
Durrës	7.32	16.78	10.33	13.89	5.49	7.93	12.69	9.38	6.80	6.43	10.96
Elbasan	12.46	7.75	3.76	4.74	2.79	5.59	5.88	1.87	6.89	3.08	6.80
Fier	23.95	11.61	7.19	6.56	4.03	7.69	7.74	3.64	6.33	3.04	10.71
Gjirokastër	2.96	1.69	1.58	2.50	1.39	3.03	2.05	0.78	2.91	1.12	2.19
Korçë	10.18	4.19	4.39	4.43	2.17	6.06	4.50	1.19	5.52	3.34	5.36
Kukës	2.63	1.48	0.90	0.88	1.05	2.80	1.09	0.39	2.52	0.55	1.57
Lezhë	4.67	2.53	3.60	2.58	1.29	3.73	3.38	1.26	3.27	2.29	3.09
Shkodër	7.24	5.63	3.82	4.21	2.49	4.43	4.98	2.35	5.88	3.95	5.11
Tiranë	7.76	36.93	54.01	51.55	73.55	42.66	46.79	74.70	50.18	71.43	42.49
Vlorë	7.67	4.75	6.69	5.39	2.92	8.16	6.94	3.38	3.29	2.52	5.44
Albania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Branch = 100%)

\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Table 16.8 shows the Gross Value Added structure by economic branch and by prefecture (Prefecture = 100%), for 2019.

The regional ratio presented in table 16.8 shows the most important economic branches regarding the total GVA in a specific region.

In 2019 the highest contribution was made by the first branch of agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing with 21.1% of the total GVA, followed by the fourth branch of wholesale, retail trade, and transportation with 18.8% of the total GVA.

The lowest contribution in 2019 was made by the sixth branch of financial and insurance activities with 2.6% of the total GVA, followed by the branch of arts, entertainment, and recreation with 3.1% of the total GVA.

Tab. 16.8 Structure of GVA by branch of the economy and by prefecture, 2019\* (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
<b>Berat</b>	45.23	11.66	7.35	11.47	1.62	3.80	4.09	1.57	12.07	1.14	100.00
<b>Dibër</b>	40.36	24.06	3.67	7.83	1.33	2.68	3.78	0.92	14.68	0.69	100.00
<b>Durrës</b>	15.12	19.18	9.92	26.22	1.82	2.08	7.98	7.10	8.91	1.67	100.00
<b>Elbasan</b>	39.46	14.70	5.54	13.72	1.42	2.25	5.67	2.17	13.85	1.23	100.00
<b>Fier</b>	45.50	18.30	6.35	11.38	1.23	1.85	4.48	2.54	7.63	0.73	100.00
<b>Gjirokastër</b>	28.29	9.44	7.03	21.79	2.13	3.66	5.94	2.74	17.64	1.34	100.00
<b>Korçë</b>	39.76	9.74	7.97	15.79	1.36	3.00	5.35	1.71	13.67	1.64	100.00
<b>Kukës</b>	34.23	15.09	5.48	10.51	2.20	4.62	4.32	1.86	20.80	0.89	100.00
<b>Lezhë</b>	31.41	11.05	11.24	15.82	1.40	3.18	6.91	3.11	13.95	1.93	100.00
<b>Shkodër</b>	29.95	15.50	7.35	15.89	1.65	2.32	6.28	3.57	15.44	2.06	100.00
<b>Tiranë</b>	3.82	11.53	12.36	23.19	5.82	2.66	7.02	13.49	15.68	4.43	100.00
<b>Vlorë</b>	29.30	12.30	11.88	18.79	1.79	3.95	8.07	4.73	7.98	1.21	100.00
<b>Albania</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Branch = 100%)

\* Estimates for the year 2019 are based on semi-final data  
Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

## 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 the market and produced for personal consumption by all residential units operating in the Albanian territory considered as “economic” territory. GDP by production method expresses the sum of gross value added by economic 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 coming from INSTAT sources (several surveys) or from other national institutions, 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 concepts of the European System of National Accounts (ESA) and the national version of the 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 branches of the economy. 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 economic 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 the economy as regards the ancillary activities.

### **Comparability over time**

INSTAT publishes regional indicators in coherence with the development of the Annual National Accounts methodology and its revisions. 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.



17







## Introduction

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 Budget, Local Finance Department in 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:

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

### *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.

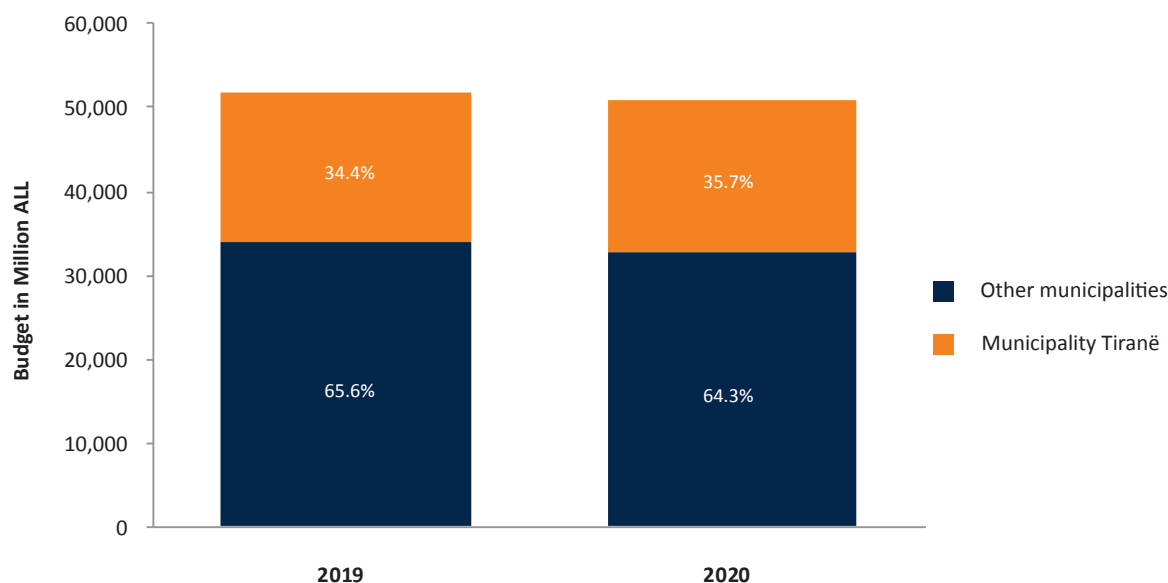
## The size of the budget by municipality

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 2020 has increased by 7.8% in nominal terms compared to 2019. 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 2019 was 34.4% while for 2020 it reached 35.7%.

Fig. 17.1 Budget size of the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total budget of municipalities, 2019-2020

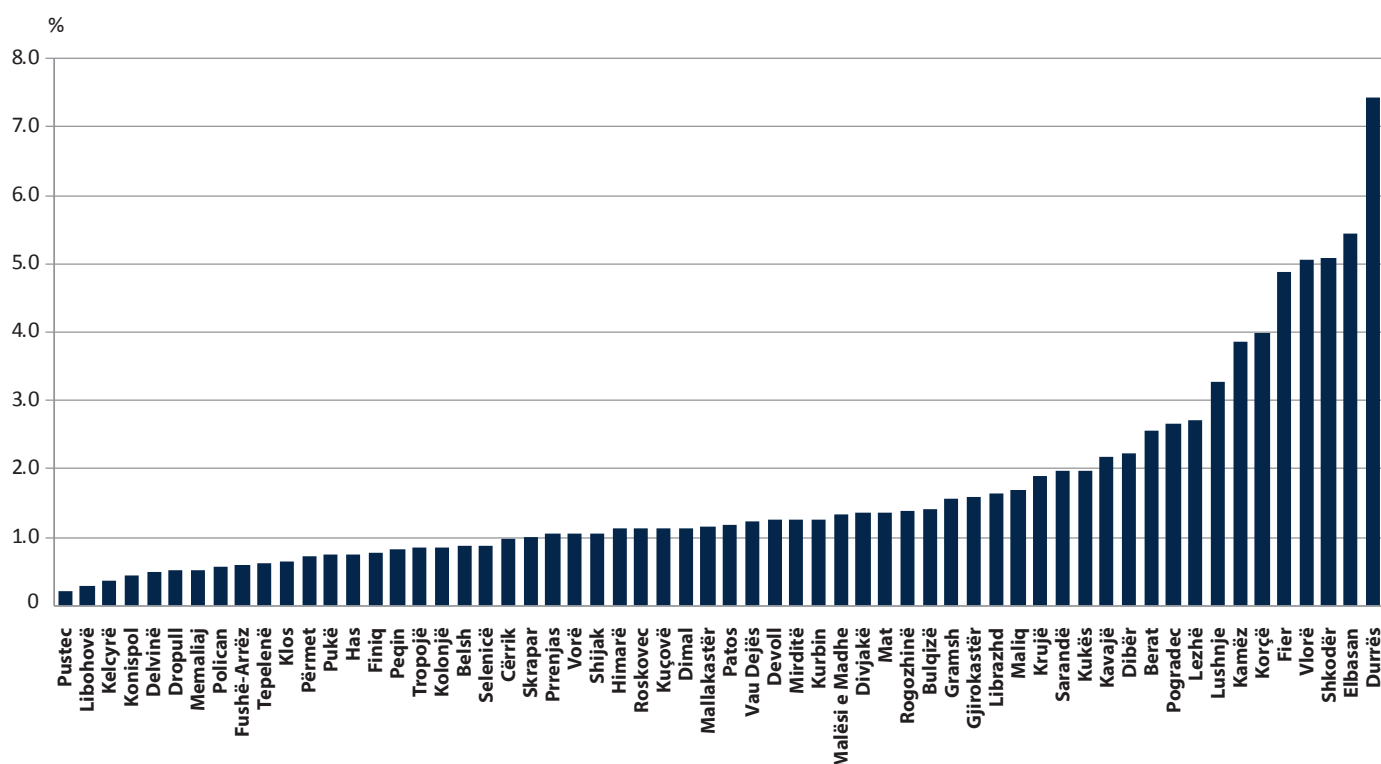


Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

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, Vlorë and Fier. 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, 2020 (without Tirana)



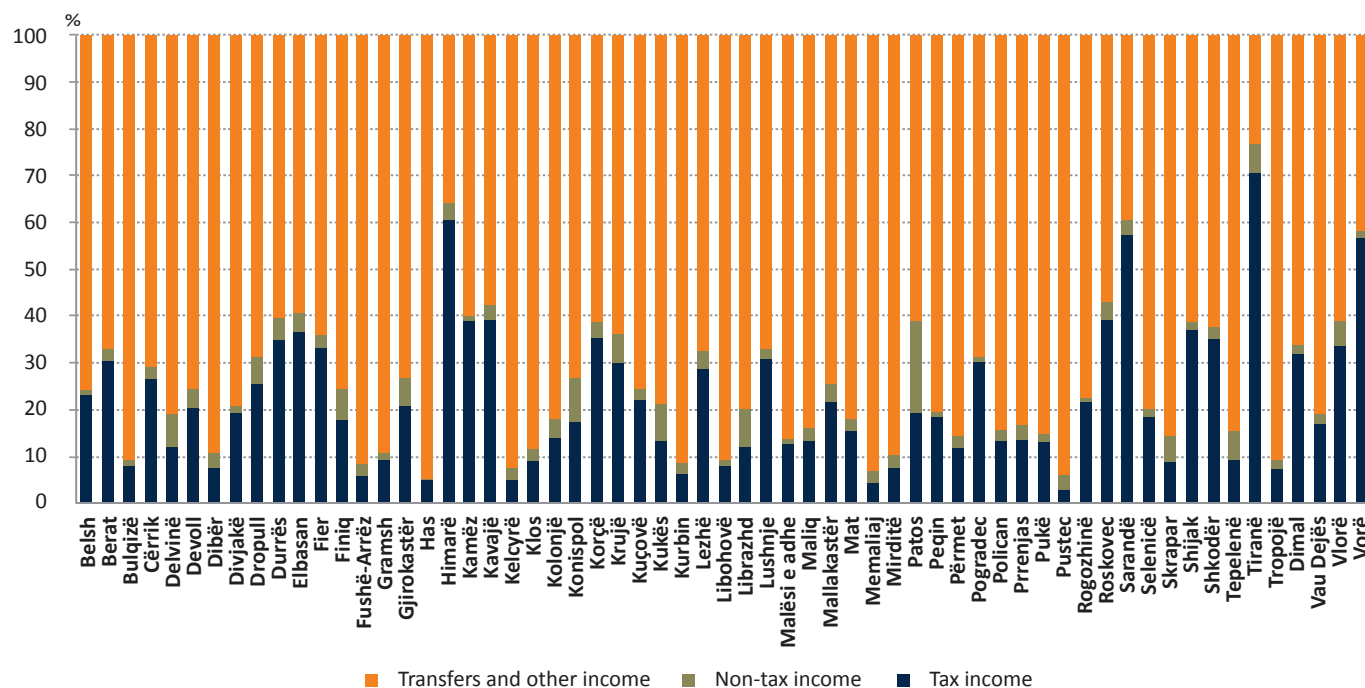
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

## Local government revenues

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

- tax income from local units;
- non-taxable income (including enterprise and ownership income; administrative services and secondary income);
- transfers and other income (including income from current transfers of central government; extraordinary income).

Fig. 17.3 Municipal revenues by source of funding, 2020



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

The largest share of revenues for municipalities are provided by the central government, classified in the category of “transfers and other revenues.” The exceptions are the municipalities of Tiranë, Himarë, Sarandë and Vorë, where the revenues from “transfers and other income” are lower compared to “tax” and “non-tax” revenues.

The widening of the income gap by source of funding is not a homogeneous phenomenon spread across municipalities, but is based on the performance of their own sources of revenue in a limited number of municipalities and on the impact of revenues from infrastructure tax and new construction.

## 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.

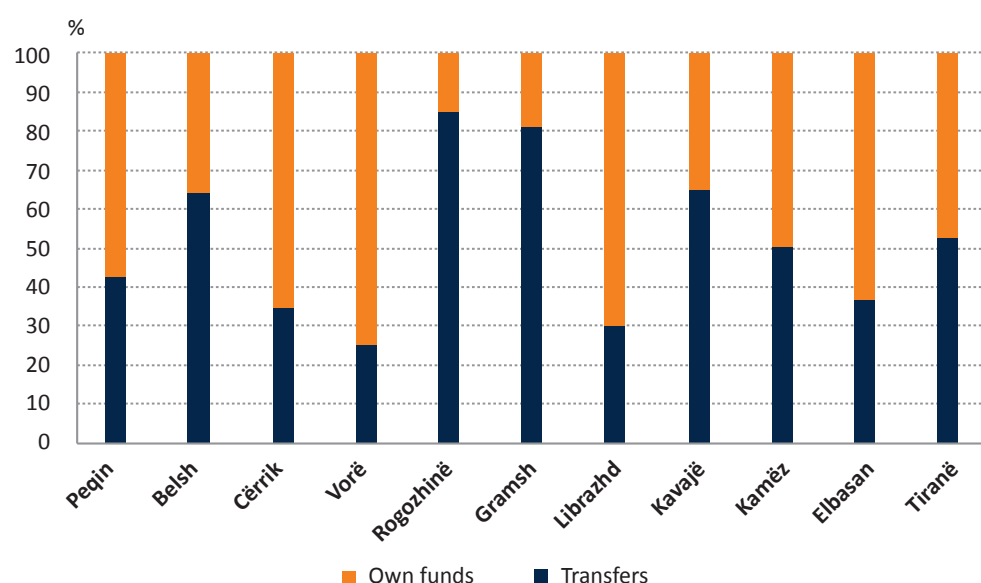
Total local government expenditure has increased in recent years, with the highest increase being in the category of “personnel expenditure”, mainly as a result of increased public sector wages, increased number of employees due to the transfer of new functions, etc.

Fig. 17.4 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region North, 2020



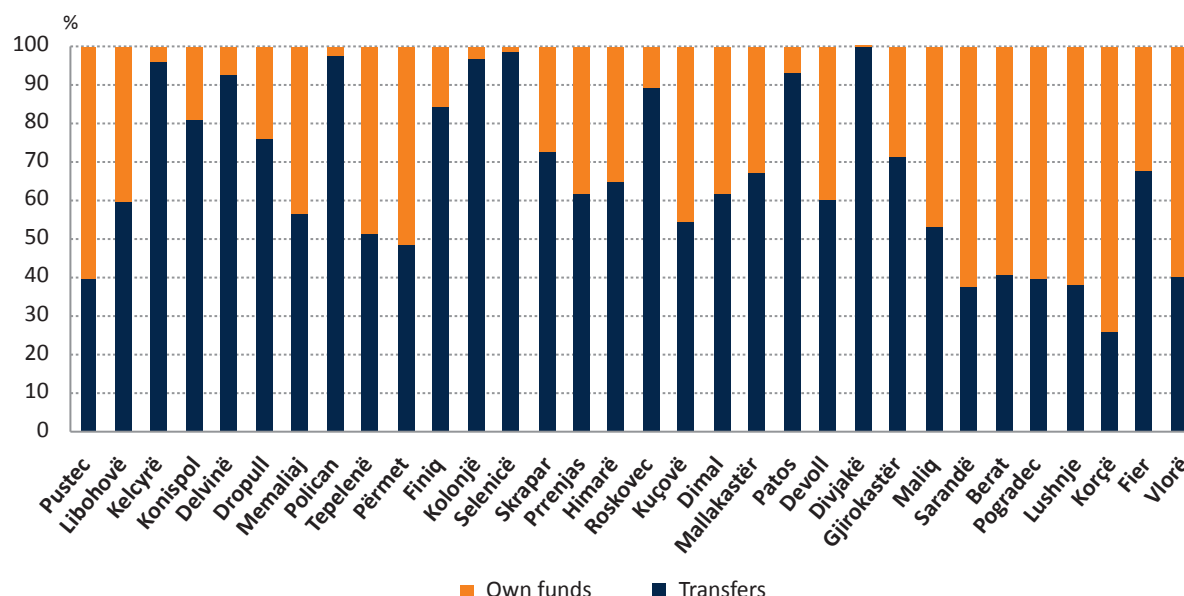
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig. 17.5 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region Center, 2020



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig. 17.6 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region South, 2020



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 2020, classified into 10 main categories, note that local government units spend the largest share of the expenditures, mainly for the categories of "General public services" with 22.9%, "Education" with 19.8%, "Economic issues" with 18.9%, "Housing and community amenities" with 18.9%, "Environmental protection" with 7.7% and "Entertainment, culture, and religious affairs" with 4.6 % of total public expenditures of local government.

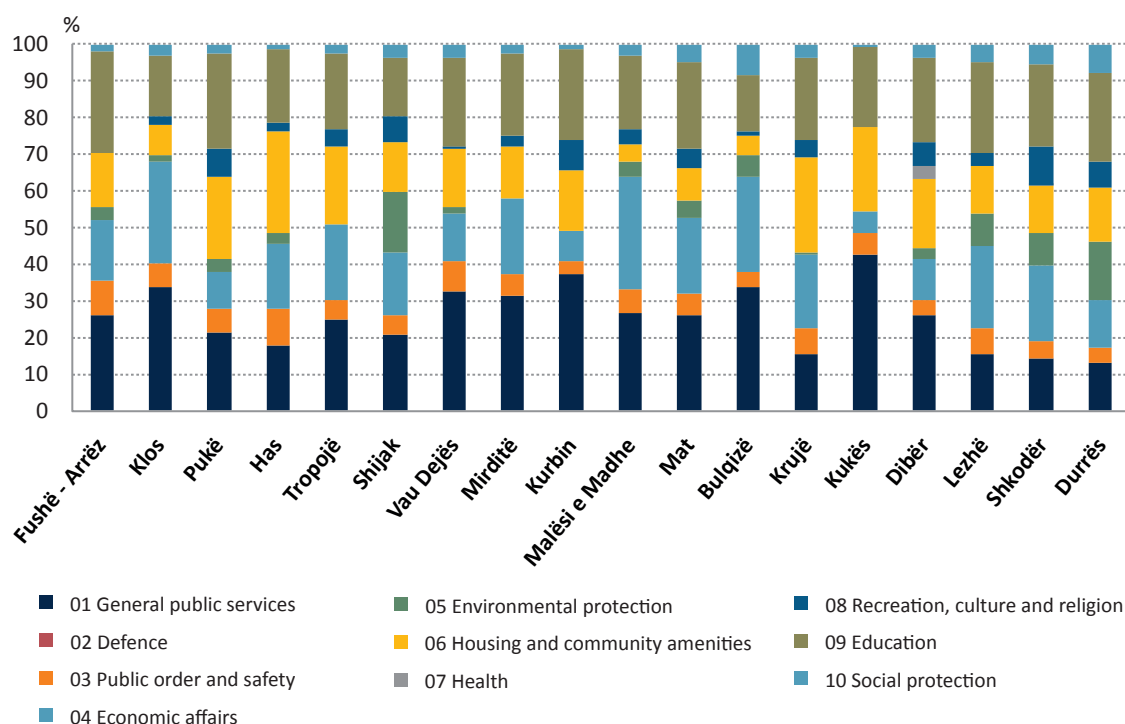
Tab. 17.1 Structure of local government expenditures by function, 2020

Local government expenditure by function (COFOG)	Year 2020 (%)
01 General public services	22.9
02 Defence	0.0
03 Public order and safety	4.6
04 Economic affairs	18.9
05 Environmental protection	7.7
06 Housing and community amenities	18.9
07 Health	0.1
08 Recreation, culture, and religious affairs	4.5
09 Education	19.8
10 Social protection	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

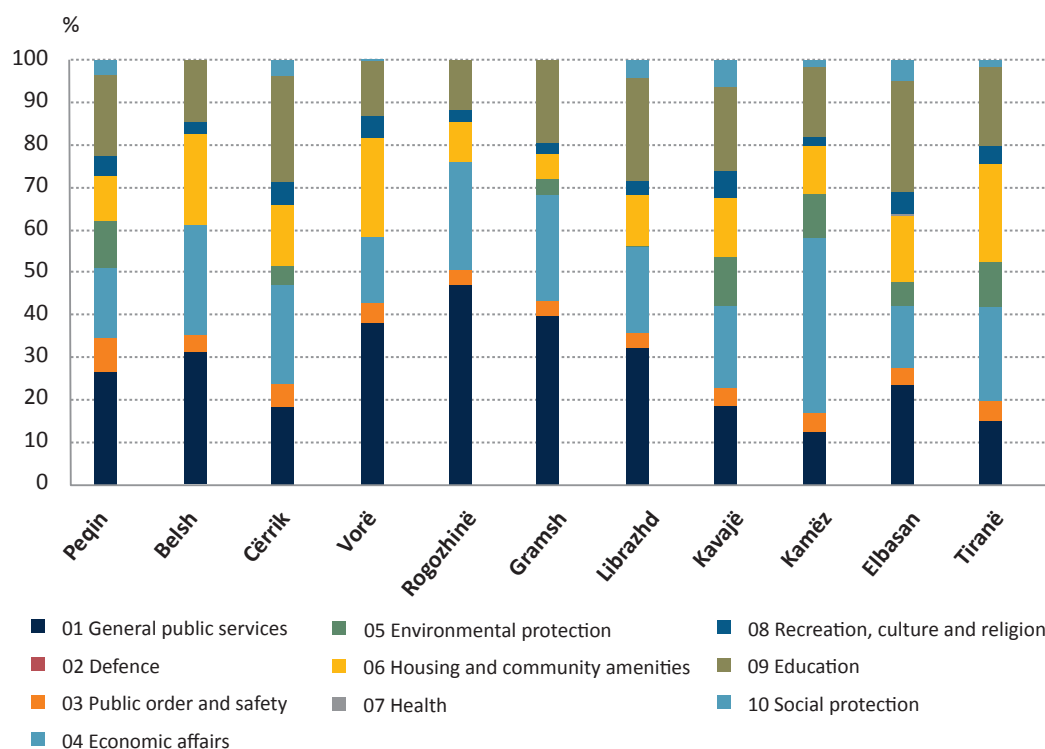
Expenditures by function for the categories: "Social protection", "Public order and safety", "Health", and "Protection" are expenditures made mainly by the central government and therefore the expenditures for these categories are either missing or comprise a very small part of total local government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

Fig. 17.7 Expenditures of local government units by function (COFOG), Statistical Region North, 2020



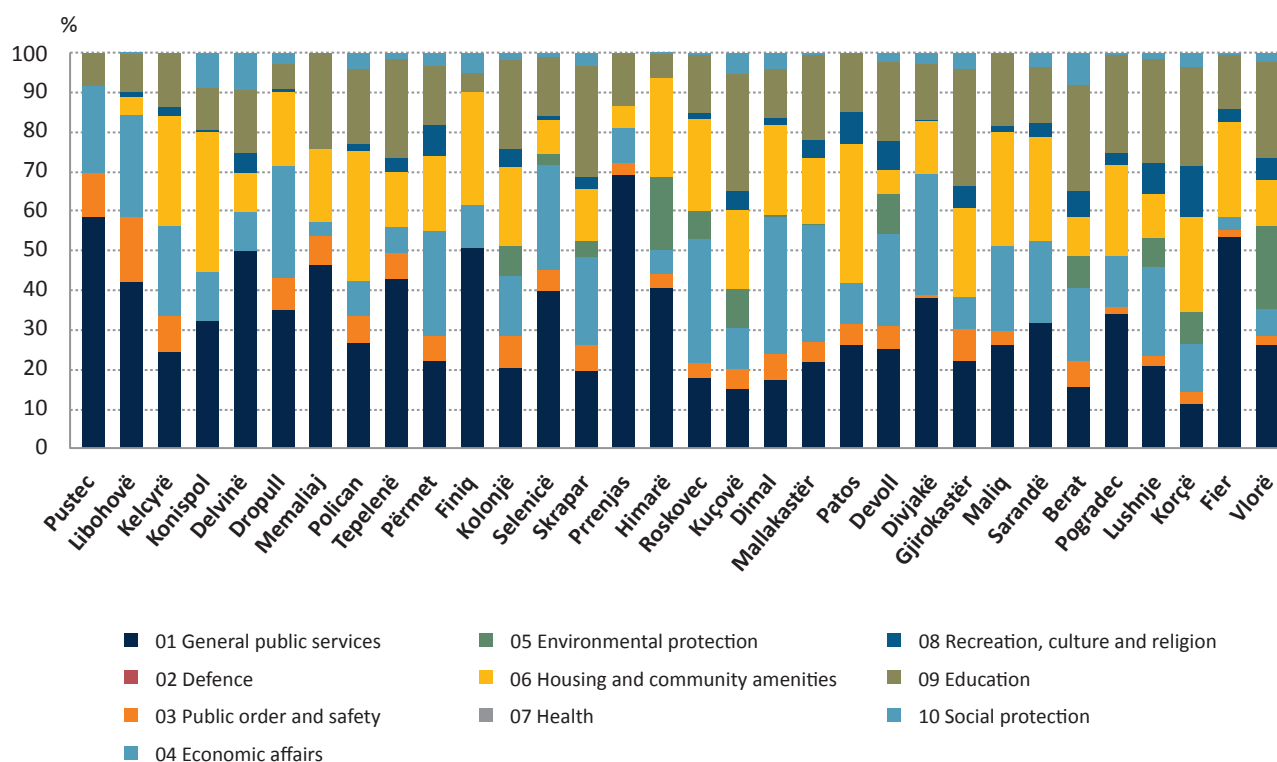
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig. 17.8 Expenditures of local government units by function (COFOG), Statistical Region Center, 2020



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Fig. 17.9 Expenditures of local government units by function (COFOG), Statistical Region South, 2020



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".

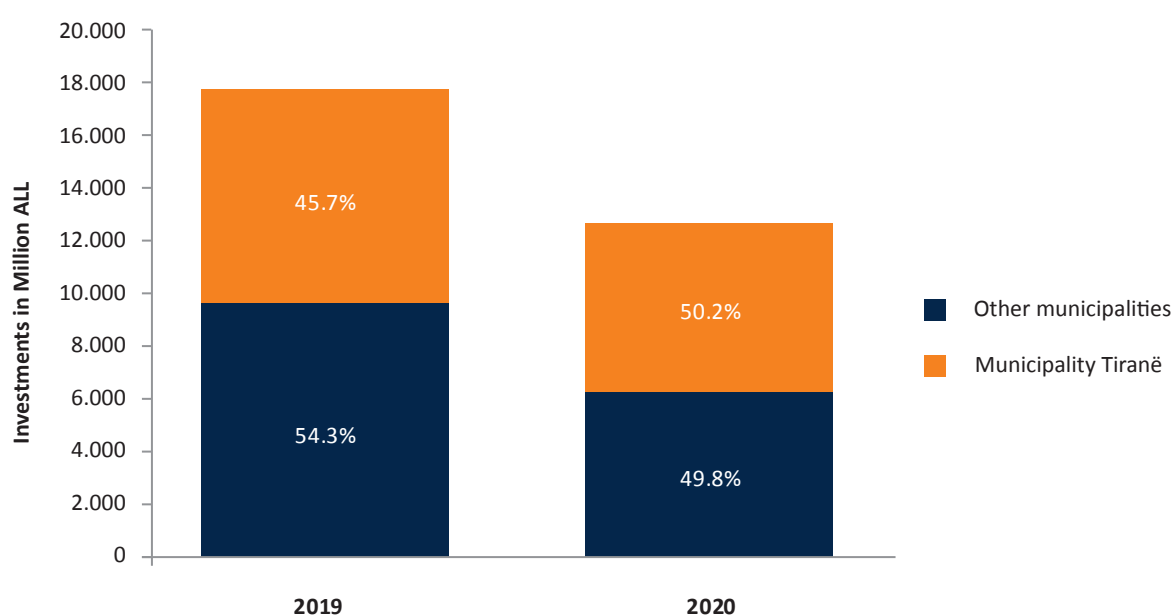
The rest of the expenditures, in terms of importance, go to the categories: "Entertainment, culture, and religious issues", "Social protection", "Environmental protection". Expenditures for the "Protection" category do not exist at the local level because this is a completely central function.

### 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 2020 has decreased by 28.3% in nominal terms compared to 2019.

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 2019 were 45.7% while in 2020 they reached to 50.2%.

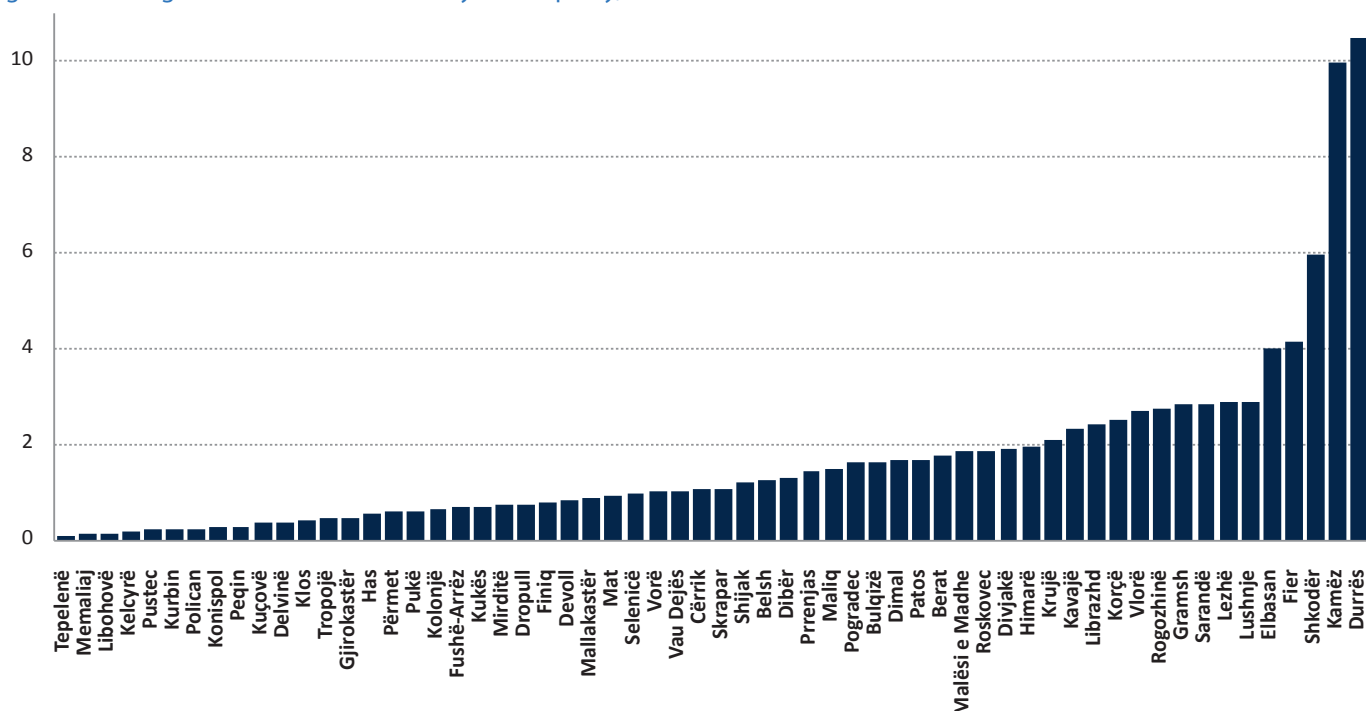
Fig. 17.10 Investments in the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total investments of municipalities, 2019-2020



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 50.2% of the total investments of local government units.

Fig. 17.11 Local government investments by municipality, 2020



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 Elbasan. The five municipalities with the lowest investments are the municipalities of Tepelenë, Memaliaj, Libohovë, Kelcyrë and Pustec.

Tab. 17.2 Total revenues, expenditures and investments by municipality, 2020

Municipality	Total revenues by municipalities (In million ALL)	Total expenditures by municipalities (In million ALL)	Total investments by municipalities (In million ALL)
Belsh	247	285	76
Berat	881	838	111
Bulqizë	460	465	102
Cërrik	334	320	66
Delvinë	177	162	22
Devoll	399	412	52
Dibër	756	730	80
Divjakë	429	442	118
Dropull	172	167	47
Durrës	2,329	2,431	658
Elbasan	1,927	1,783	250
Fier	1,659	1,598	259
Finiq	242	250	49
Fushë-Arrëz	171	196	42
Gramsh	531	509	176
Gjirokastër	561	523	28
Has	250	247	33
Himarë	478	369	120

Kamëz	1,224	1,264	626
Kavajë	716	710	144
Kelcyrë	118	121	10
Klos	239	211	24
Kolonjë	275	280	41
Konispol	143	145	16
Korçë	1,334	1,310	158
Krujë	728	619	129
Kuçovë	390	372	21
Kukës	739	649	44
Kurbin	457	415	13
Lezhë	881	889	179
Libohovë	85	91	7
Librazhd	557	540	151
Lushnje	1,084	1,070	180
Malësi e Madhe	486	435	115
Maliq	558	557	92
Mallakastër	390	383	54
Mat	434	444	57
Memaliaj	186	167	6
Mirditë	415	413	46
Patos	447	386	104
Peqin	272	273	17
Përmet	237	238	36
Pogradec	877	872	102
Polican	193	184	14
Prrenjas	345	341	89
Pukë	258	243	36
Pustec	67	66	12
Rogozhinë	453	456	173
Roskovec	396	370	117
Sarandë	661	643	177
Selenicë	310	290	61
Skrapar	305	333	66
Shijak	358	348	74
Shkodër	1,681	1,664	373
Tepelenë	201	199	5
Tiranë	18,100	18,220	6,340
Tropojë	355	275	27
Dimal	372	373	103
Vau Dejës	410	402	64
Vlorë	1,677	1,657	169
Vorë	477	344	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,892</b>	<b>50,990</b>	<b>12,629</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Tab. 17.3 Total revenues, expenditures and investments of prefectures, 2020

Prefecture	Total revenues by prefectures (In million ALL)	Total expenditures by prefectures (In million ALL)	Total investments by prefectures (In million ALL)
Berat	35	32	8
Dibër	42	26	0
Durrës	87	65	36
Elbasan	79	82	30
Fier	40	36	9
Gjirokastrë	38	33	7
Korçë	59	80	50
Kukës	36	26	-
Lezhë	43	47	12
Shkodër	58	38	14
Tiranë	91	103	74
Vlorë	54	70	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>283</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy



# REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

PREFECTURES AND MUNICIPALITIES

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