

REGIONAL STATISTICAL OCCUPANTS TO THE STATIST

PREFECTURES AND MUNICIPALITIES



PREFECTURES AND MUNICIPALITIES



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2023

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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 2023

The Regional Statistical Yearbook 2023 provides information on the population, economy, agriculture, environment, between prefectures and municipalities, giving a broader perception of statistics that have been collected by various entities through statistical surveys or administrative sources.

The special characteristics of each prefecture or municipality are presented through statistics. The regional indicators in this publication provide comparisons of the country's most important statistical indicators at the regional, prefecture and municipal levels. Regions are usually statistically comparable, but in reality it is difficult to compare a small region with a large one in terms of population. Through this publication, valuable statistical information is provided, which serves to compare economic, social, environmental indicators, etc., between regions.

Every year, INSTAT works to expand the field of statistics that are provided, beyond those at the country or prefecture level, 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, country, region, prefecture and municipality.

The Regional Statistical Yearbook 2023 is a publication with 260 pages divided into 20 chapters, 3 general chapters and 17 thematic chapters which contain statistical information at the prefecture or municipality level.

Information presented through tables, graphs and maps makes it easier for users to read and understand statistics by prefecture and municipalities.

The Regional Statistical Yearbook is available to users in electronic and paper formats, in Albanian and English.

INSTAT aims to improve this publication every year and enrich it with new indicators, the source of which can be the municipalities/ prefectures themselves through the data they collect for their own purposes.

Increasing the number of data provided at the municipal level will lead to the increase of statistical indicators for this level, produced with quality and for frequent periods of time by the Institute of Statistics.

INSTAT, in cooperation with experts of the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland and local experts, has invested in developing the capacities of municipalities and strengthening their knowledge in terms of statistics, making them not only professional in their collection and processing, but also aware of the role and importance of statistics at the municipal, prefecture and regional level.

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

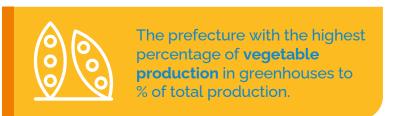
Special thanks go to the SALSTAT project and the FSO for their continuous support given to this institution in our efforts to strengthen the local government in Albania through the development of statistics at the regional level (prefecture/municipality).

Elsa Dhuli, PhD. Director General of INSTAT

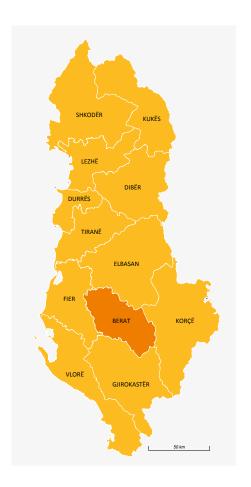
STATISTICAL PROFILES OF PREFECTURES



Prefecture of Berat



Number of population on 1 January 2023	111,431
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-3.0
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-9.7
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	69.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.4
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	82,850
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	50,587
Number of active enterprises	4,027
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	15.4
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	531
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	191
Building permits issued for new buildings	30
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.1



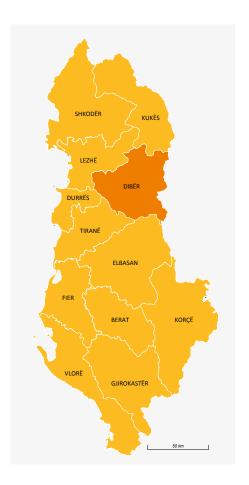
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	BERAT	5	-106	-327	2,190	51,028	3.4	6	10.5
	DIMAL	4	6	-85	651	50,679	5.4	3	9.1
BERAT	POLIÇAN	3	-37	-232	150	48,413	2.0	4	7.0
	SKRAPAR	9	-59	-268	206	51,467	2.2	4	5.9
	KUÇOVË	4	-140	-182	830	48,522	2.4	13	8.7



Prefecture of Dibër



Number of population on 1 January 2023	106,380
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	2.2
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-16.9
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	56.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	17.8
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	72,724
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	55,600
Number of active enterprises	2,207
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	26.0
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	479
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	155
Building permits issued for new buildings	16
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.0



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	DIBËR	15	227	-744	967	56,696	10.0	8	9.0
DIBËR	BULQIZË	8	57	-403	558	52,549	3.9	5	10.1
	MAT	8	-21	-479	549	56,670	6.8	2	8.7
	KLOS	4	-23	-196	133	57,019	5.3	1	7.4

Prefecture of Durrës



The second prefecture after the prefecture of Tirana for **Student to Teacher Ratio** - PTR - in compulsory public education (9 year old school), 13.5.

Number of population on 1 January 2023	289,797
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	1.7
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	4.1
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	64.2
Unemployment rate, population 15+	13.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	83,473
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	53,436
Number of active enterprises	12,721
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	18.5
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	640
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	279
Building permits issued for new buildings	445
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	13.5



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	DURRËS	6	276	1,241	9,913	54,082	10	177	14.1
DURRËS	SHIJAK	4	-11	118	1004	56,503	2	103	11.9
	KRUJË	6	217	-177	1804	49,077	7	165	12.3

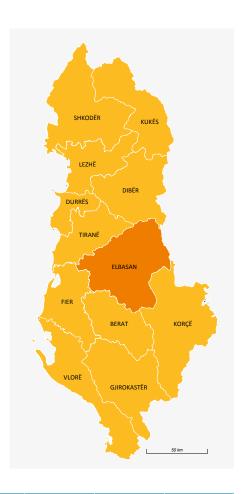


Prefecture of Elbasan



The second prefecture with the highest rate of **participation in the labor force** (population 15+), 69.3% after Korçë prefecture with 69.6%.

Number of population on 1 January 2023	252,719
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-0.9
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-5.0
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	69.3
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	75,899
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	53,163
Number of active enterprises	7,673
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	25.9
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	476
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	156
Building permits issued for new buildings	94
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.3

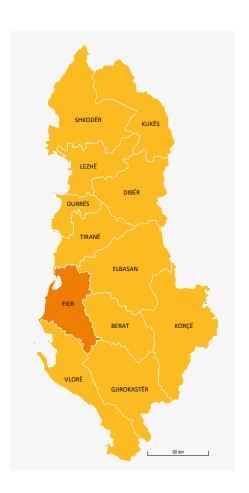


Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	ELBASAN	13	-131	-197	4,681	53,070	8	41	10.6
	BELSH	5	-23	-78	560	51,678	1	14	8.5
	CËRRIK	5	-61	-44	591	48,059	2	12	8.6
ELBASAN	GRAMSH	10	-17	-292	414	54,761	5	0	6.3
	LIBRAZHD	7	6	-283	652	54,209	6	6	7.9
	PRRENJAS	4	37	-217	369	54,332	3	13	9.8
	PEQIN	6	-31	-172	406	56,219	2	8	9.0

Prefecture of Fier



Number of population on 1 January 2023	271,672
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-2.4
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-4.3
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	66.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	7.8
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	83,371
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	53,988
Number of active enterprises	9,564
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	38.1
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	714
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	195
Building permits issued for new buildings	100
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.4



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	FIER	10	-263	198	4,653	58,427	12	23	11.7
	PATOS	3	-75	-520	525	55,314	1	6	10.5
EIED	ROSKOVEC	4	-31	-89	472	47,923	4	5	9.8
FIER	LUSHNJE	11	-189	-211	2,748	46,019	11	47	9.6
	DIVJAKË	5	-32	-177	706	47,743	8	12	10.0
	MALLAKASTËR	9	-78	-388	460	48,820	1	7	8.3

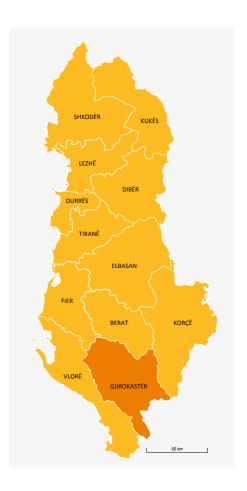


Prefecture of Gjirokastër



The prefecture with the highest percentage of women administrators (35.8%) of active enterprises registered in 2022.

Number of population on 1 January 2023	53,314
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-8.2
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-12.1
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	64.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	3.5
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	81,522
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	57,031
Number of active enterprises	2,515
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	10.5
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	683
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	237
Building permits issued for new buildings	16
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	7.9

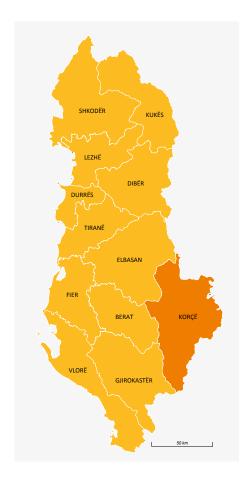


Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	GJIROKASTËR	7	-128	-92	1,269	62,159	3	4	11.0
	LIBOHOVË	3	-4	-1	52	59,553	1	0	6.9
	DROPULL	3	-71	27	196	53,140	1	7	6.1
GJIROKASTËR	TEPELENË	4	-47	-211	321	58,171	3	0	6.1
	MEMALIAJ	6	-49	-203	144	49,115	2	2	5.2
	PËRMET	5	-91	-61	399	46,867	1	2	6.8
	KËLCYRË	4	-54	-115	134	44,698	1	1	6.6

Prefecture of Korçë



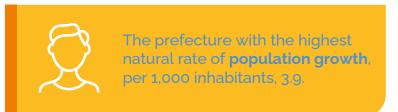
Number of population on 1 January 2023	192,925
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-4.9
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-5.4
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	69.6
Unemployment rate, population 15+	8.0
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	85,398
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	50,354
Number of active enterprises	6,167
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	37.4
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	484
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	150
Building permits issued for new buildings	112
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.5



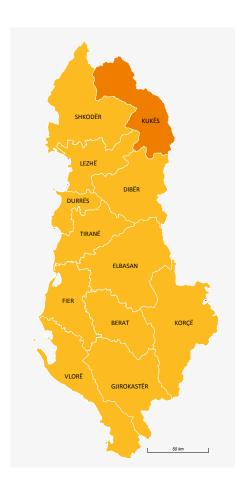
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	KORÇË	8	-406	-320	3,245	51,400	8	95	10.9
	MALIQ	7	-146	-280	552	50,005	10	3	9.3
KODCË	PUSTEC	1	-24	4	20	47,297	2	0	4.8
KORÇË	DEVOLL	5	-165	-90	499	47,943	3	3	8.7
	KOLONJË	8	-81	-144	263	54,509	7	1	6.4
	POGRADEC	8	-137	-221	1,588	48,182	8	10	9.4



Prefecture of Kukës



Number of population on 1 January 2023	71,498
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	3.9
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-10.4
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	4.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	73,099
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	55,059
Number of active enterprises	1,342
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	25.9
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	395
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	200
Building permits issued for new buildings	12
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.6



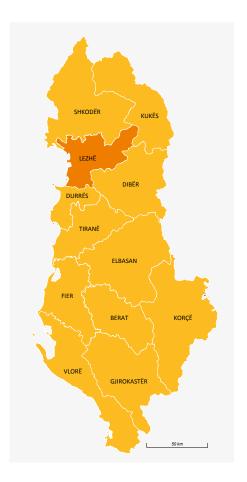
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	KUKËS	15	302	-500	820	55,804	9	1	9.1
KUKËS	HAS	4	-2	-83	199	51,227	8	6	9.2
	TROPOJË	8	-22	-168	323	55,398	9	5	7.0

Prefecture of Lezhë



The prefecture with the highest percentage of recycled waste (22.5%) against the total generated waste.

Number of population on 1 January 2023	114,181
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	0.6
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-3.7
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	53.0
Unemployment rate, population 15+	22.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	82,557
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	49,711
Number of active enterprises	4,281
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	20.7
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	461
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	258
Building permits issued for new buildings	95
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	10.0



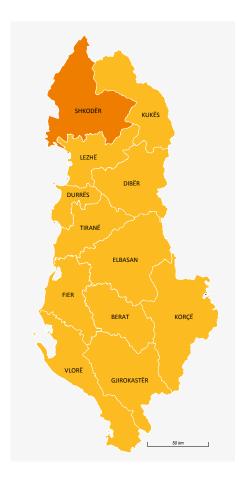
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	LEZHË	10	70	73	2,687	50,381	10	67	10.4
LEZHË	KURBIN	4	89	-105	1,146	47,388	7	17	10.2
	MIRDITË	7	-90	-397	448	51,093	3	11	8.1



Prefecture of Shkodër



Number of population on 1 January 2023	189,164
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-1.8
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	-2.7
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	65.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	83,014
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	49,223
Number of active enterprises	6,315
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	29.4
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	467
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	221
Building permits issued for new buildings	38
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.7

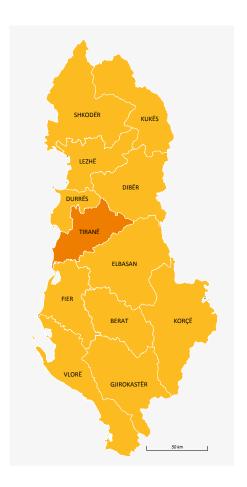


Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	SHKODËR	11	-184	320	4,994	48,779	12	17	10.0
	VAU-DEJËS	6	5	-60	488	49,576	7	10	7.5
SHKODËR	MALËSI E MADHE	6	-105	-402	535	51,874	4	8	6.9
	PUKË	5	-56	-328	220	54,996	3	3	4.9
	FUSHË-ARRËS	5	-7	-44	78	44,213	3	0	4.8

Prefecture of Tiranë



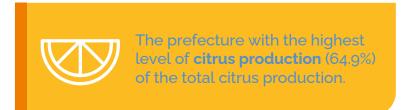
Number of population on 1 January 2023	925,268
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	3.5
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	8.0
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	57.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	12.2
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	104,426
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	69,743
Number of active enterprises	58,828
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	26.5
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	886
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	230
Building permits issued for new buildings	382
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	14.1



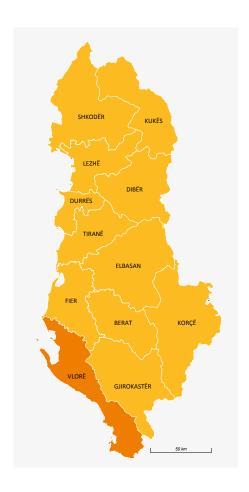
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	TIRANË	14	2,608	6,004	52,223	71,826	15	229	14.3
	KAMËZ	2	679	1278	3,327	49,732	2	72	17.2
TIRANË	VORË	3	113	25	1,140	61,531	1	23	12.3
	KAVAJË	5	-94	170	1,667	48,806	5	35	9.2
	RROGOZHINË	5	-44	-111	471	51,324	3	23	7.2



Prefecture of Vlorë



Number of population on 1 January 2023	183,436
Natural population growth rate, per 1,000 population	-3.6
Net internal migration rate per 1,000 population	1.3
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	62.9
Unemployment rate, population 15+	15.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (ALL)	79,337
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	51,402
Number of active enterprises	9,582
Number of bovine animals (thousand heads)	23.4
Regional GDP per capita (thousand ALL)	567
Passenger cars per 1,000 inhabitants	225
Building permits issued for new buildings	80
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.8



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)	Average monthly wage per employed	No. of bovine animals (thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)
	VLORË	5	-334	429	5,986	52,693	6	1	10.3
	SELENICË	6	-69	-185	177	56,724	5	1	6.3
	HIMARË	3	-72	-17	612	43,093	3	23	6.8
VLORË	SARANDË	2	11	137	2,280	48,786	2	53	14.0
	FINIQ	5	-99	-14	213	48,391	2	1	5.3
	DELVINË	2	-52	-99	176	47,901	2	0	6.8
	KONISPOL	3	-52	-12	138	45,483	4	1	9.3



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

Administratively, the Republic of Albania is divided in 12 prefectures (Qark) and 61 municipalities with subdivisions as provided by law. The municipalities constitute the first level of local government units. The prefectures constitute the second level of local government units. They are composed by municipalities.

Table II.1 shows the list of prefectures according to the current administrative and territorial division of Albania. 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 village.

Table 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	Vlorë	

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

Table II.2 - List of municipalities

BERAT	01
KUÇOVË	02
POLIÇAN	03
SKRAPAR	04
DIMAL	05
BULQIZË	06
DIBËR	07
KLOS	08
MAT	09
DURRËS	10
KRUJË	11
SHIJAK	12
BELSH	13
CËRRIK	14
ELBASAN	15
GRAMSH	16
LIBRAZHD	17
PEQIN	18
PRRENJAS	19
DIVJAKË	20
FIER	21
LUSHNJE	22

MALLAKASTËR	23
PATOS	24
ROSKOVEC	25
DROPULL	26
GJIROKASTËR	27
KËLCYRË	28
LIBOHOVË	29
MEMALIAJ	30
PËRMET	31
TEPELENË	32
DEVOLL	33
KOLONJË	34
KORÇË	35
MALIQ	36
POGRADEC	37
PUSTEC	38
HAS	39
KUKËS	40
TROPOJË	41
KURBIN	42
LEZHË	43
MIRDITË	44

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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:

- 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.

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 2010¹ and an agreement between Albania and Eurostat that entered into force in the country in April 2011².

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.

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^{1.} See Official Journal No. 183: Decision of Council of Ministers No. 1037, dated 15.12.2010 "On the implementation of the nomenclature "Albania in 3 (three) NUTS 2 regions" according to the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) of the European Union"

^{2.} See letter signed by the Director General of Eurostat Walter Radermarcher on 28 April 2011

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

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

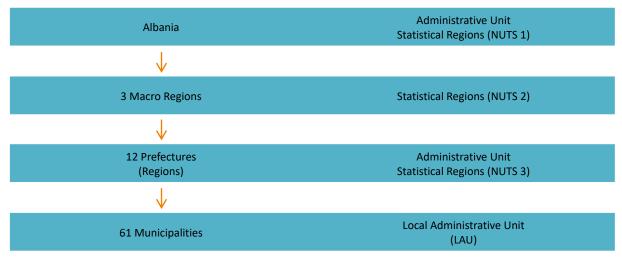
STATISTICAL REGION	NAME	NUTS CORRESPONDENCE
AL00	Albania	NUTS 1
AL01	NORTH	NUTS 2
AL011	Dibër	NUTS 3
AL012	Durrës	NUTS 3
AL013	Kukës	NUTS 3
AL014	Lezhë	NUTS 3
AL015	Shkodër	NUTS 3
AL02	CENTER	NUTS 2
AL021	Elbasan	NUTS 3
AL022	Tiranë	NUTS 3
AL03	SOUTH	NUTS 2
AL031	Berat	NUTS 3
AL032	Fier	NUTS 3
AL033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

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.

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



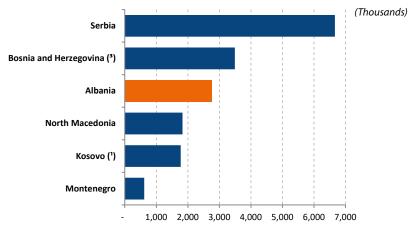


ALBANIA IN THE REGION

Albania in comparison (Western Balkan Region and EU)

In this sub-chapter a brief graphical comparison of Albania with other countries in the region and EU is presented. The data used are provided by the statistical office of the European Union (Eurostat) in the section Enlargement countries - statistical overview.

Figure III.1 Population as of 1 January 2023



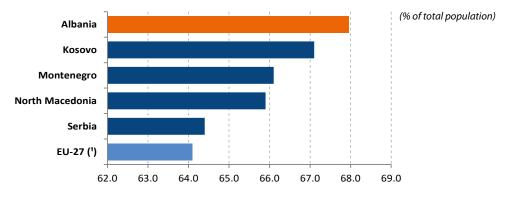
(1) 2022 instead of 2023

(2) 2019 instead of 2023

(3) Due to the lack of data on migration, the demographic balance is based only on natural population change.

Source: Eurostat

Figure III.2 Population age 15-64 years, 2022



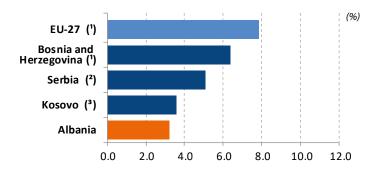
Note: Data for Bosnia and Herzegovina are not available

(¹) Provisional

Source: Eurostat



Figure III.3 Public expenditure on health relative to GDP, 2022



Data for Montenegro and North Macedonia are not available

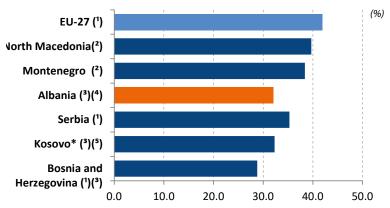
(1) 2019 instead of 2020

(2) 2018 instead of 2020

(3) 2020: Estimates

Source: Eurostat

Figure III.4 Proportion of 30-34 year olds having completed tertiary or equivalent education, 2021



Note: Countries are listed according to 2021 data

(¹) 2021: Break in time series

(2) 2020 data instead of 2021.

(3) Data supported under the responsibility of the authority of the national statistics office.

(4) Estimations.

Source: Eurostat

Figure III.5a Gross value added by economic activity in percentage of total GVA (NACE Rev. 2), 2022

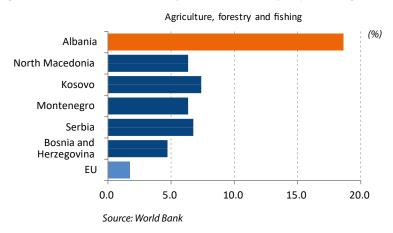


Figure III.5b Gross value added by economic activity in percentage of total GVA(NACE Rev. 2), 2022

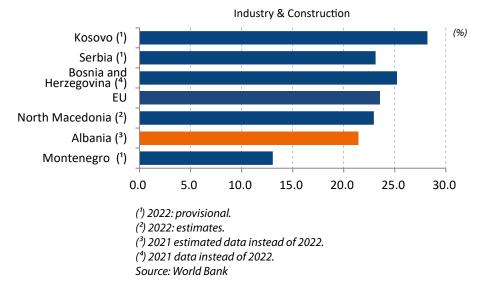
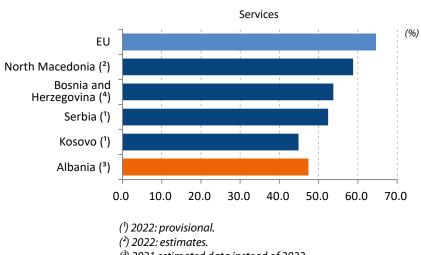


Figure III.5c Gross value added by economic activity in percentage of total GVA(NACE Rev. 2), 2022



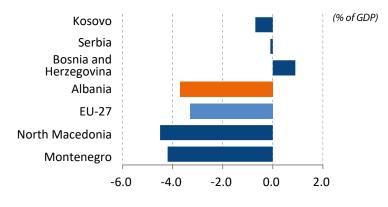
(3) 2021 estimated data instead of 2022.

(4) 2021 data instead of 2022.

Source: World Bank

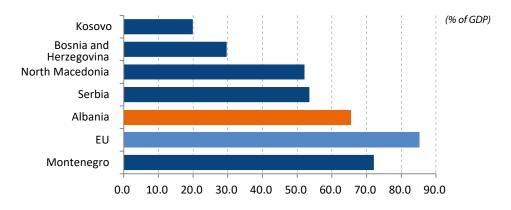


Figure III.6 General government deficit/surplus relative to GDP, 2022



Source: IMF, 2023

Figure III.7 General government consolidated gross debt relative to GDP, 2022



Source: IMF, 2023



Figure III.8 Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows, 2021

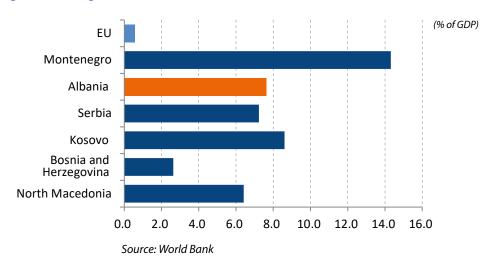


Figure III.9a International trade in goods with the EU, 2022

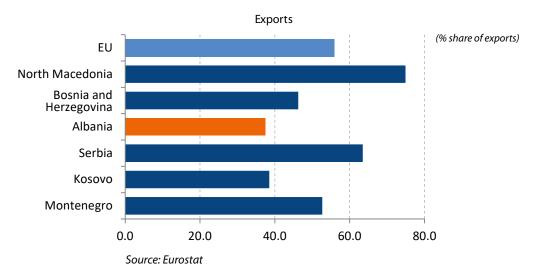
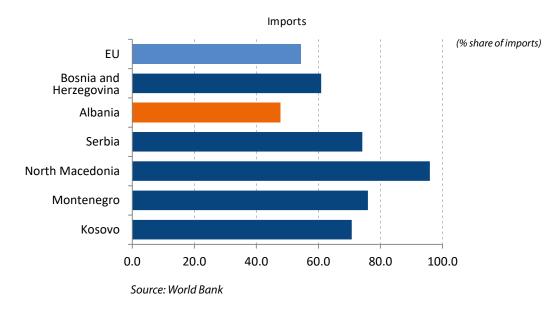


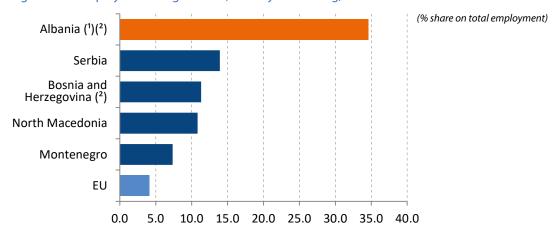
Figure III.9b International trade in goods with the EU, 2022



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Figure III.10 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2021



(1) Estimates.

 $(^2)$ Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority. Source: Eurostat

Figure III.11a Agricultural production, 2021

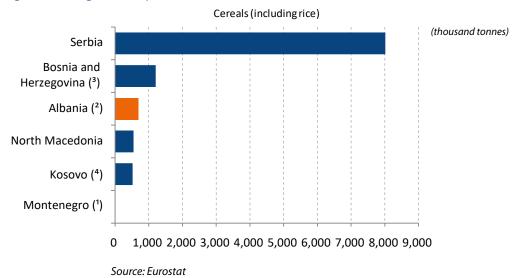


Figure III.11b Agricultural production, 2021

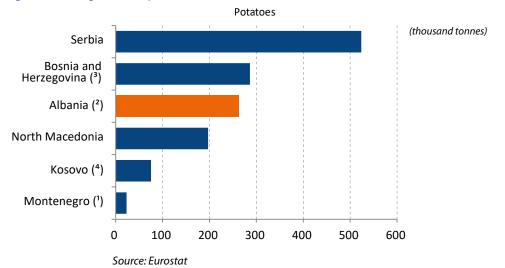
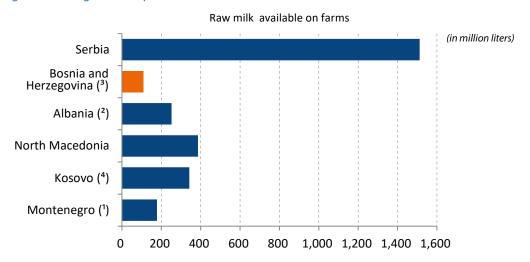


Figure III.11c Agricultural production, 2021



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

(¹) Ceareals and potatoes: 2021 data provisional. Raw milk: in million litres, net quantity, 2020 provisional data instead of 2021.

(2) Raw milk: 2019 data instead of 2021.

(3) Raw milk: 2020 data instead of 2021.

(4) Raw milk: estimates; 2020 data instead of 2021.

Source: Eurostat

Figure III.12a Imports of food, live animals, drinks and tobacco, 2022

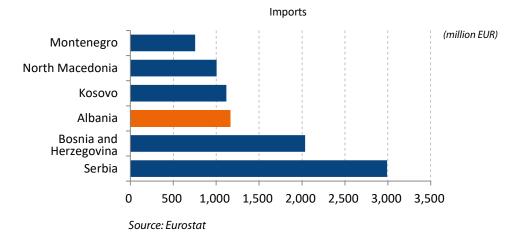


Figure III.12b Exports of food, live animals, drinks and tobacco, 2022

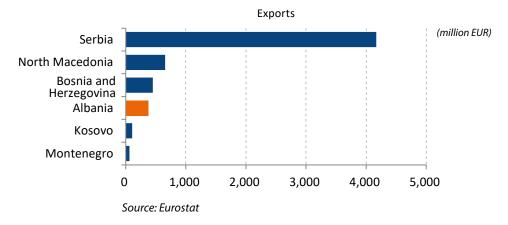
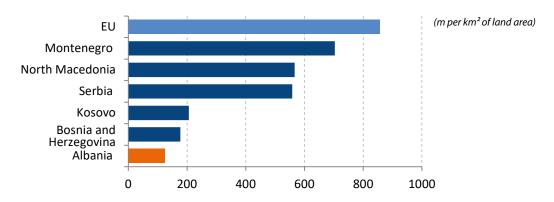


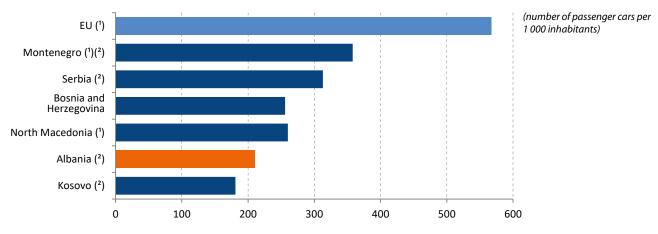


Figure III.13 Density of road transport network, 2020



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road_if_motorwa, road_if_roadsc and reg_area3) and Eurostat data collection

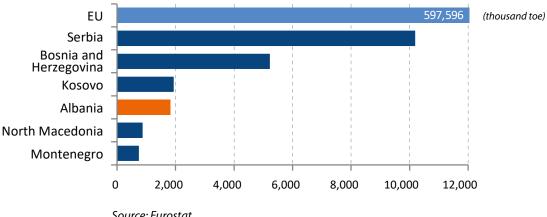
Figure III.14 Motorisation rate, 2021



(1) 2020: not available. 2019 instead of 2020.

(2) Data supplied by and under the responsibility of the national statistical authority. Source: Eurostat

Figure III.15 Primary energy production, 2021



Source: Eurostat

Figure III.16 Energy dependency, 2021

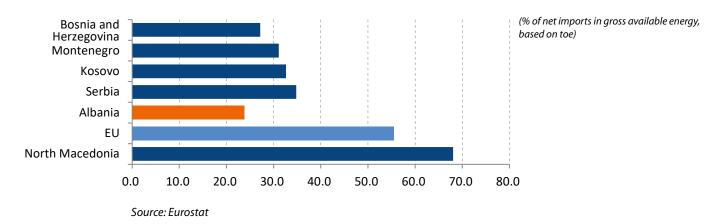
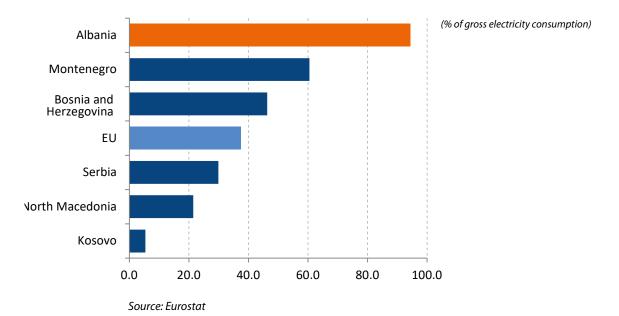


Figure III.17 Electricity generated from renewable energy sources, 2021





POPULATION



Births

The number of births in Albania has decreased over the past year. In 2022 there were 2,523 births fewer than in 2021.

In 2022, the prefecture with the highest number of births was Tiranë, with 9,089 births, while the prefecture with the lowest number of births was Gjirokastër, with 392 births. In the same year, the municipality with the highest number of births was Tiranë with 7,183 births.

In 2022, the sex ratio at birth in Albania was 107 males for every 100 females. The prefecture with the highest sex ratio at birth was Fieri, with 114 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. The lowest sex ratio at birth was recorded in Berat, with almost 97 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. This is the prefecture where the number of females at birth was slightly larger than males.

In 2022, the crude birth rate in Albania was approximately 8.9 births per thousand inhabitants. The prefectures of Kukës had the highest crude birth rates, with 11.4 births per thousand inhabitants. The prefectures of Vlorë had the lowest crude birth rates, with 6.3 births per thousand inhabitants.

Table 1.1 Births by sex, sex ratio and crude birth rate by prefecture, 2022

Duefestous	TOTAL	Se	ex	Countie	Consider health make	
Prefecture	TOTAL	М	F	Sex ratio	Crude birth rate	
Berat	930	459	471	97	8.2	
Dibër	1,187	609	578	105	11.0	
Durrës	2,733	1,417	1,316	108	9.4	
Elbasan	2,185	1,127	1,058	107	8.5	
Fier	2,062	1,100	962	114	7.5	
Gjirokastër	392	204	188	109	7.2	
Korçë	1,269	647	622	104	6.5	
Kukës	819	408	411	99	11.4	
Lezhë	1,208	637	571	112	10.4	
Shkodër	1,656	870	786	111	8.7	
Tiranë	9,089	4,691	4,398	107	9.9	
Vlorë	1,158	614	544	113	6.3	
Albania	24,688	12,783	11,905	107	8.9	

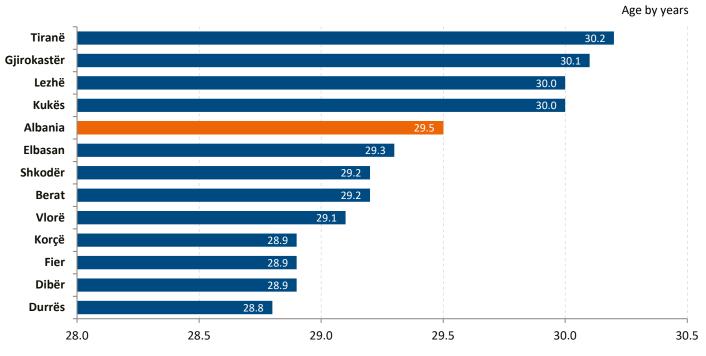
Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

Total fertility rate (TFR) and mean age at childbirth

Total fertility rate (TFR) in Albania has decreased steadily: from 1.37 children per woman in the year 2018 to 1.21 in the year 2022.

While, at the same time, the mean age of Albanian women at childbirth has increased by almost one year, through a five year period: from 28.6 in the year 2018 to 29.5 in the year 2022.

Figure 1.1 Mean age at childbirth by prefecture, 2022

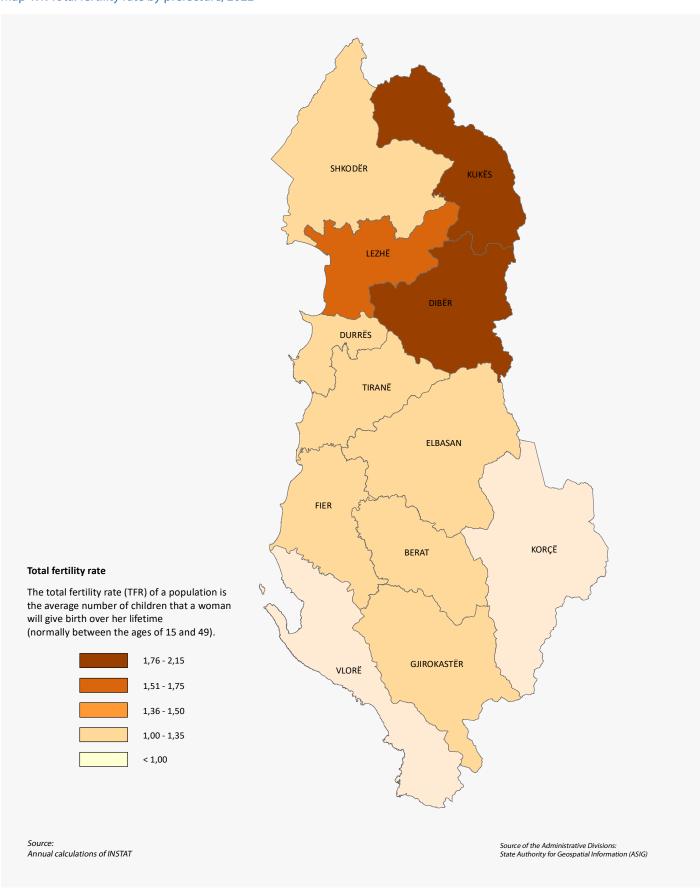


Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

The prefectures with the highest TFR in Albania are Kukës and Dibër, respectively with 2.15 and 1.97 children per woman, being also the prefectures with TFR closest to the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman. The prefectures with the lowest total fertility rate are Vlorë and Korçë, respectively with 0.88 and 0.91 children per woman.



Map 1.1: Total fertility rate by prefecture, 2022



Marriages

In 2022 there were registered 18,781 marriages at the Civil Register offices; 4.7% less than the previous year.

In 2022, the prefecture with the highest number of marriages was Tiranë, with 5,023 marriages, while the prefecture with the lowest number of marriages was Gjirokastër, with 374 marriages.

In Albania there were 6.8 marriages per thousand inhabitants, in the year 2022. The highest crude marriage rate was observed in Lezhë, with 9.9 marriages per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was in the prefecture of Tiranë, with 5.4 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

Table 1.2 Number of marriages and crude marriages rate by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Marriages	Crude marriage rate
Berat	857	7.6
Dibër	879	8.1
Durrës	1,991	6.9
Elbasan	1,911	7.5
Fier	2,081	7.6
Gjirokastër	374	6.9
Korçë	1,123	5.8
Kukës	465	6.4
Lezhë	1,143	9.9
Shkodër	1,361	7.1
Tiranë	5,023	5.4
Vlorë	1,110	6.0
*Unknown	463	-
Albania	18,781	6.8

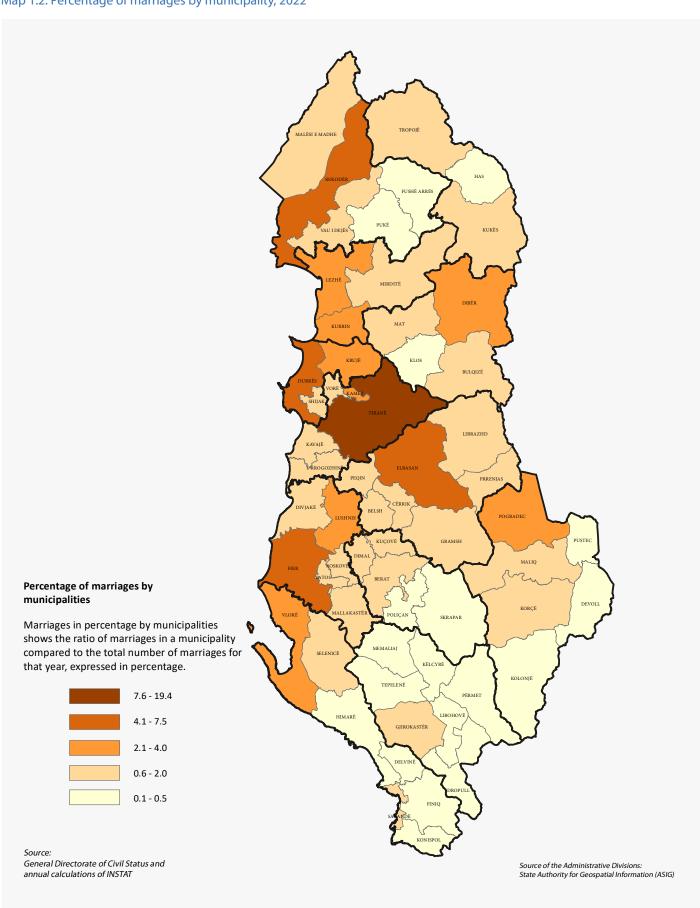
Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

In 2022, the municipality with the highest number was Tiranë, with 3,652 marriages, while the municipality with the lowest number was Pustec, with 9 marriages.

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



Map 1.2: Percentage of marriages by municipality, 2022



In 2022, the mean age at marriage for men was 31.2 years, while the mean age at marriage for women was 27.8 years.

In 2022, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for men was Gjirokastër, with 33.5 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at marriage for men was Dibër, with 30.3 years.

In the same year, the prefecture with the highest mean age at marriage for women was Gjirokastër, with 29.5 years, while the prefecture with the lowest mean age at marriage for women was Durrës, with 27.1 years.

32 30 28 Male Age 26 Female 24 22 20 Berat Dibër Durrës Elbasan Gjirokastër Korçë Kukës Lezhë Shkodër Tiranë Vlorë Albania

Figure 1.2 Mean age at marriage by sex and prefecture, 2022

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Deaths

The number of deaths in Albania has decreased during the last year. In 2022 there were 6,509 deaths less than in the previous year. The situation was affected by the post Covid 19 pandemic in 2021.

In 2022, the prefecture with the highest number of deaths was Tiranë, with 5,827 deaths, while the prefecture with the lowest number of deaths was Kukës, with 541 deaths.

In 2022, the municipality with the highest number of deaths was Tiranë, with 4,575 deaths, while the municipality with the lowest number of deaths was Libohovë, with 29 deaths.

Table 1.3 Deaths by sex and crude deaths rate by prefecture, 2022

Duefactuus	TOTAL	S	Crude death rate		
Prefecture	TOTAL	M	F	Crude death rate	
Berat	1,266	661	605	11.2	
Dibër	947	487	460	8.8	
Durrës	2,251	1,246	1,005	7.7	
Elbasan	2,405	1,257	1,148	9.4	
Fier	2,730	1,474	1,256	9.9	
Gjirokastër	836	443	393	15.4	
Korçë	2,228	1,238	990	11.4	
Kukës	541	300	241	7.5	
Lezhë	1,139	621	518	9.8	

continued



Prefecture	TOTAL	Se	ex	Crude death rate	
Prefecture	TOTAL	M	F	Crude death rate	
Shkodër	2,003	1,059	944	10.5	
Tiranë	5,827	3,140	2,687	6.3	
Vlorë	1,825	995	830	9.9	
Albania	23,998	12,921	11,077	8.6	

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

In 2022, the crude death rate in Albania was 8.6 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

In 2022, the crude death rate reached the highest value in the prefecture of Gjirokastër, with 15.4 deaths per thousand inhabitants, while the lowest value was in the prefecture of Tiranë, with 6.3 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 2022, the life expectancy at birth in Albania was 79.1 years for the whole population. It was 77.3 years for men and 80.9 years for women. This means that women are expected to live approximately 4 years longer than men.

In 2022, the prefecture with the highest life expectancy at birth for men was Tiranë, with 81.0 years, while the prefecture with the lowest value was Gjirokastër, with 72.5 years.

In the same year, the prefecture with the highest life expectancy at birth for women was Tiranë, with 84.5 years, while the prefecture with the lowest value was Gjirokastër, with 77.9 years.

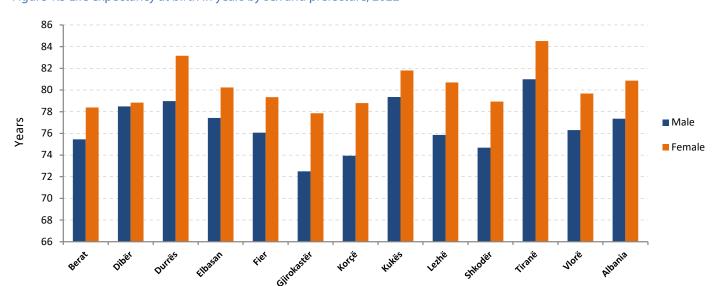
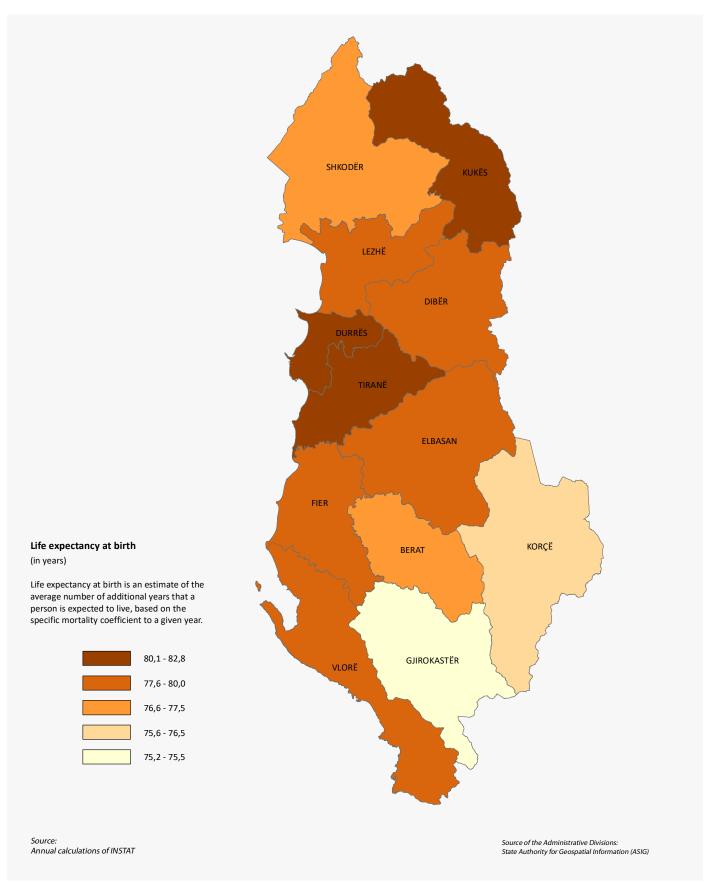


Figure 1.3 Life expectancy at birth in years by sex and prefecture, 2022

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Map 1.3: Life expectancy at birth by prefecture, 2022





Natural population increase

The natural population increase in Albania returned to be positive during the last year. It increased, from 3,296 deaths more than births in 2021, to 690 births more than deaths in 2022.

The prefecture with the highest natural population increase was Tiranë, with 3,262 births more than deaths in 2022, while the prefecture with the lowest natural population increase was Korçë, with 959 deaths more than births in that year.

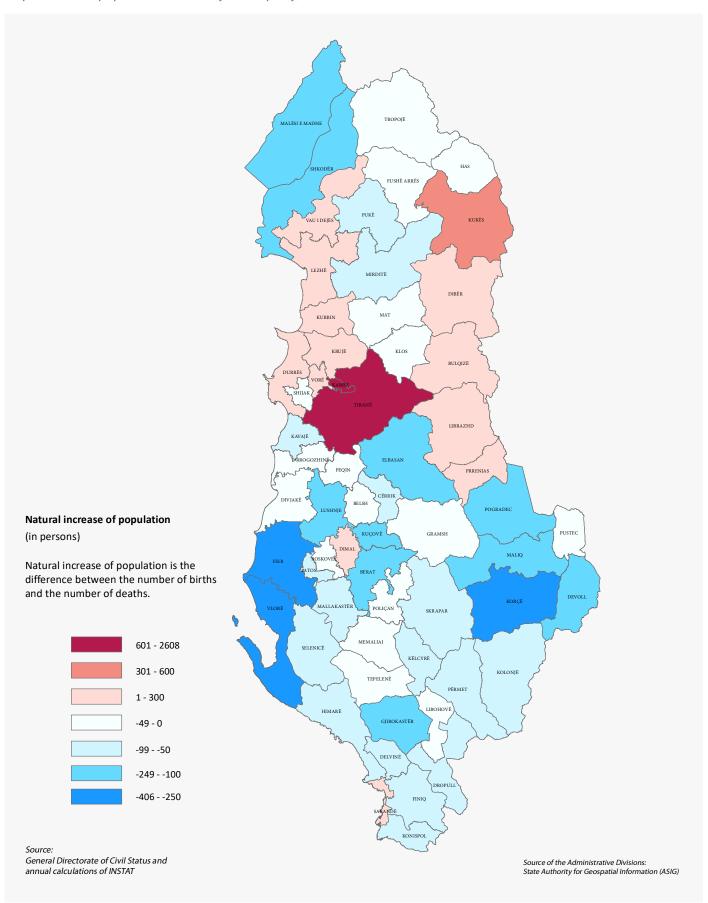
Table 1.4 Natural population increase by sex and crude increase rate by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Total	Se	ex	Crude natural
Prefecture	iotai	M	F	increase rate
Berat	-336	-202	-134	-3.0
Dibër	240	122	118	2.2
Durrës	482	171	311	1.7
Elbasan	-220	-130	-90	-0.9
Fier	-668	-374	-294	-2.4
Gjirokastër	-444	-239	-205	-8.2
Korçë	-959	-591	-368	-4.9
Kukës	278	108	170	3.9
Lezhë	69	16	53	0.6
Shkodër	-347	-189	-158	-1.8
Tiranë	3,262	1,551	1,711	3.5
Vlorë	-667	-381	-286	-3.6
Albania	690	-138	828	0.2

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

In 2022, the municipality with the highest natural population increase was Tiranë with 2,608 births more than deaths, while the municipality with the lowest natural population increase was Korçë, with 406 deaths more than births.

Map 1.4: Natural population increase by municipality, 2022





Internal migration of population

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

In 2022, at the prefecture level, only Tiranë, Durrës and Vlorë had a positive net internal migration (more inflows than outflows), respectively with 7,366 Tirana, 1,182 Durrës and 239 persons at Vlorë.

All other prefectures had a negative net internal migration (more outflows than inflows) during 2022, most notably the prefectures of Dibër and Elbasan, with -1,822 and -1,283 respectively.

Table 1.5 Internal migration and crude net migration rate by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Incoming flows	Outgoing flows	Net internal migration	Crude net inter- nal migration rate
Berat	1,209	2,303	-1,094	-9.7
Dibër	879	2,701	-1,822	-16.9
Durrës	4,113	2,931	1,182	4.1
Elbasan	2,073	3,356	-1,283	-5.0
Fier	3,105	4,292	-1,187	-4.3
Gjirokastër	837	1,493	-656	-12.1
Korçë	1,688	2,739	-1,051	-5.4
Kukës	530	1,281	-751	-10.4
Lezhë	1,680	2,109	-429	-3.7
Shkodër	1,925	2,439	-514	-2.7
Tiranë	14,015	6,649	7,366	8.0
Vlorë	2,790	2,551	239	1.3
Albania	34,844	34,844	0	0.0

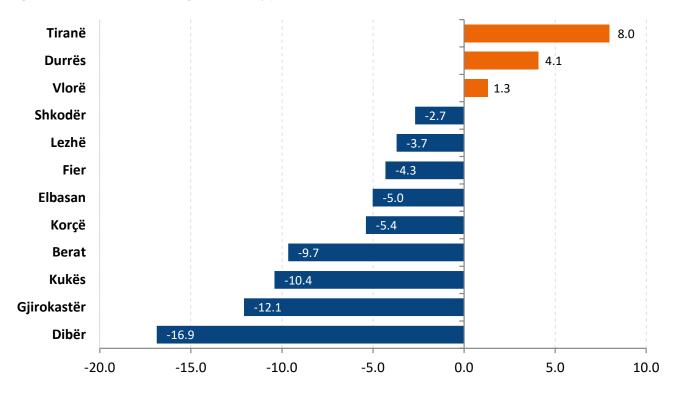
Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

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

Tiranë, Durrës and Vlorë were the only prefectures with a positive crude internal migration rate of +8.0 in Tiranë, +4.1 in Durrës and +1.3 in Vlorë (persons per thousand inhabitants) respectively.

The prefectures of Dibër and Gjirokastër had the highest negative net internal migration rates, with -16.9 and -12.1 (persons per thousand inhabitants) respectively.

Figure 1.4 Crude net internal migration rate by prefecture, 2022

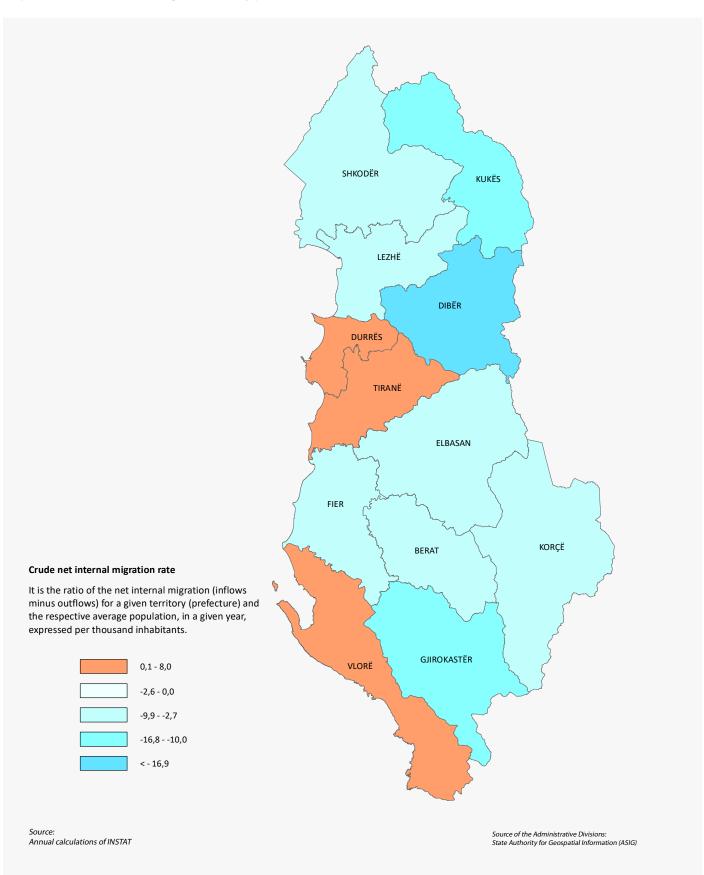


Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

In 2022, the municipality with the highest net internal migration was Tiranë, with 6,004 inflows more than outflows, while the municipality with the lowest net internal migration was Dibër, with 744 outflows more than inflows.



Map 1.5: Crude net internal migration rate by prefecture, 2022



Population change

The population of Albania has been decreasing since 2001, although not all prefectures have followed this trend. During the last year, the average population of Albania for 2022 decreased from 2,811,666 to 2,777,689 inhabitants (see table 1.6 in the Annex).

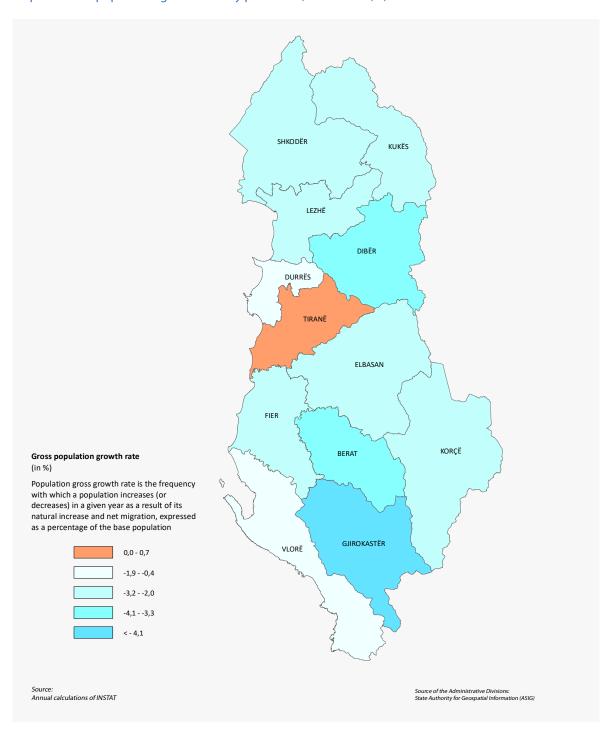
In 2022, the prefecture with the largest average population in Albania was Tiranë, with 922,386 inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Durrës, with 290,561 inhabitants. At the same time, the two prefectures with the smallest average population in 2022 were Gjirokastër and Kukës, with 54,296 and 72,133 inhabitants respectively.

During 2022, only the population of Tiranë prefecture has increased, while the remaining prefectures had a negative population growth rate.

The prefecture of Tiranë had the highest population growth rate during 2022, with an increase by 0.7% compared to 2021. On the other hand, Gjirokastër prefecture had the lowest population growth rate, with -4.2% during 2022.



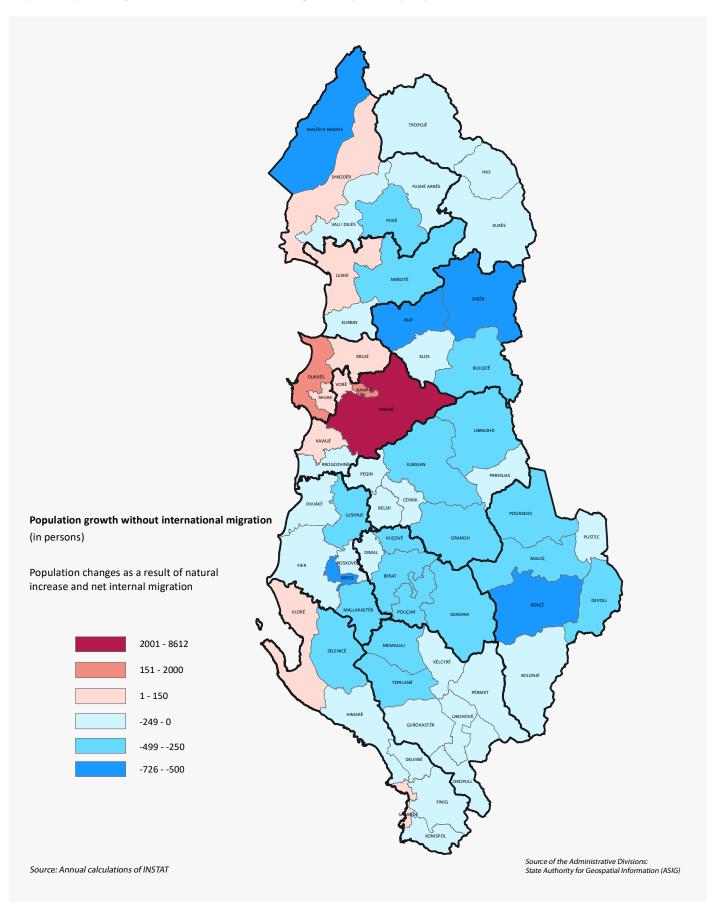
Map 1.6: Gross population growth rate by prefecture, 2021-2022 (%)



During 2022, the population of only 11 municipalities has increased when taking into consideration the natural population increase and net internal migration, whereas all the remaining municipalities had a negative population growth without international migration.

During 2022, the municipality of Tiranë had the highest population growth without international migration, after increasing by 8,612 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Kamëz, which has increased by 1,957 inhabitants. On the other hand, the municipality of Korçë had the lowest population growth without including international migration, as it decreased by 726 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Patos, which has decreased by 595 inhabitants.

Map 1.7: Population growth without international migration by municipality, 2022





Population structure and dependency ratios

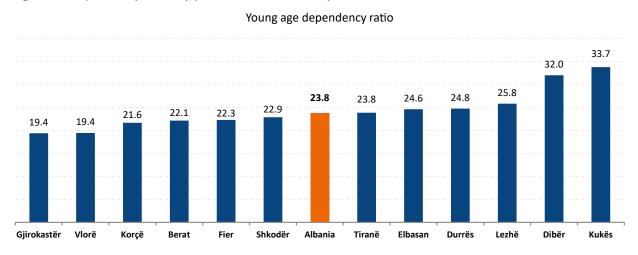
On 1 January 2023, there were in Albania 443,227 inhabitants younger than 15 years and 454,496 inhabitants aged 65 or more. The working age population (people aged 15 to 64) was 1,864,062 persons during the same year (see table 1.7 in the annex).

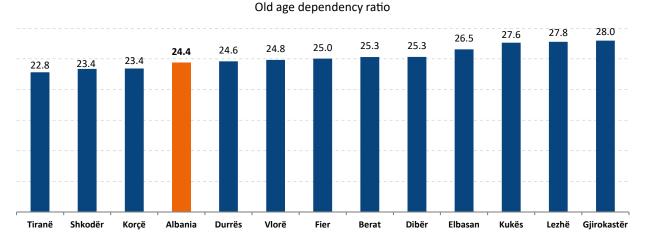
As evidenced by the distribution of the population in the three main age groups, in four prefectures (Dibër, Durrës, Kukës, Tiranë) there are more young people compared to the elderly. In eight prefectures (Berat, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokastër, Korçë, Lezhë, Shkodër, Vlorë) the number of those younger is smaller than the number of the elderly.

The prefectures with the highest young age dependency ratio are Kukës and Dibër, respectively with 33.7 and 32.0 people younger than 15 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years. While the prefectures with the lowest young age dependency ratio are Gjirokastër and Vlorë, with 19.4 people younger than 15 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years.

On the other hand, the prefectures with the highest old age dependency ratio are those of Gjirokastër and Lezhë, respectively with 28.0 and 27.8 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 Tiranë and Shkodër, respectively with 22.8 and 23.4 persons older than 65 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years.

Figure 1.5 Dependency ratios by prefectures, on 1 January 2023





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 2023, the median age for Albania was 38.8 years. According to this indicator, the population of Tiranë prefecture had the youngest population in Albania, with a median age of 36.7 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastër had the oldest population in the country, with a median age of 44.8 years (see table 1.8 in the annex). Coincidentally, these are the prefectures with the biggest and the smallest populations in Albania respectively.

The median age for men reached the lowest value in Tiranë prefecture with 36.4 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastër had the oldest median age for men, with 43.9 years.

The median age for women reached the lowest value in Tiranë prefecture with 37.1 years, while the prefecture of Gjirokastër had the oldest median age for women, with 45.5 years.

44 42 ■ Male 40 Median age ■ Female 38 36 34 32 Dibër Elbasan Kukës Shkodër Tiranë Berat Durrës Fier Gjirokastër Korçë Lezhë Vlorë Albania

Figure 1.6 Median age of population by sex and prefecture, on 1 January 2023

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

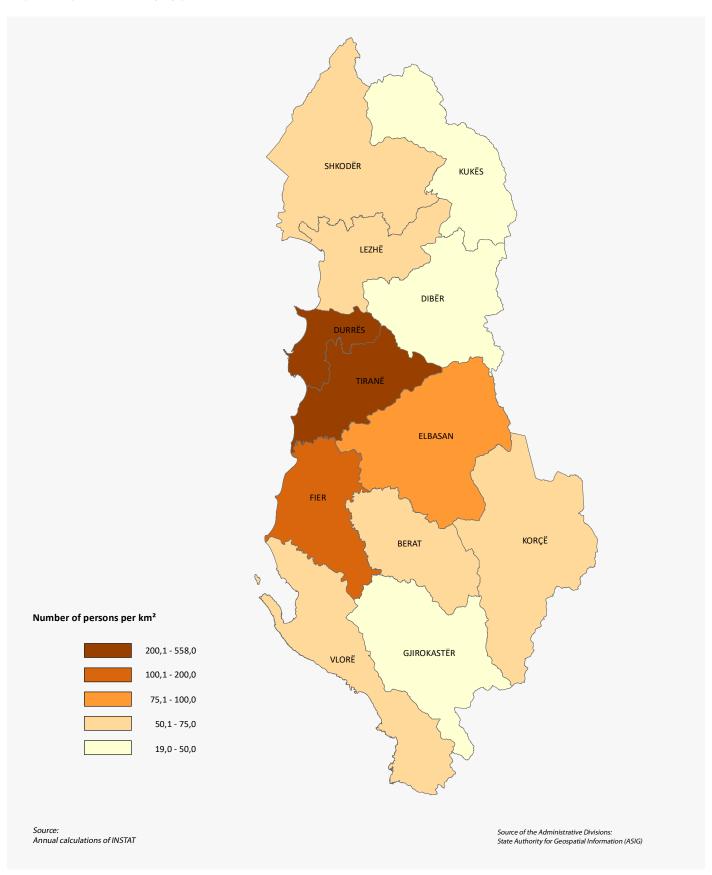
Population density

The average population density of Albania in 2022 was 97 inhabitants per km². The population density has remained almost at the same level, during the five previous years (see table 1.9. in the annex).

In 2022, the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest population density, with 558 inhabitants per km². The prefecture with the second highest population density is Durrës, with 379 inhabitants per km². On the other hand, the prefectures with the lowest population density were Gjirokastër and Kukës, respectively with 19, and 30 inhabitants per km².



Map 1.8: Population density by prefecture, 2022



Annex

Table 1.6 Average population by sex and prefecture, 2020-2022

Duefesture		2019			2020			2021	
Prefecture	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Berat	60,431	60,296	120,727	58,453	58,797	117,250	56,127	57,114	113,241
Dibër	59,914	54,857	114,771	58,258	53,376	111,634	56,248	51,735	107,983
Durrës	147,392	143,971	291,363	147,372	144,305	291,677	146,568	143,993	290,561
Elbasan	133,604	134,556	268,160	130,355	132,324	262,679	126,229	129,687	255,916
Fier	145,457	142,489	287,946	141,942	140,266	282,208	137,586	137,457	275,043
Gjirokastër	28,520	30,186	58,706	27,340	29,315	56,655	25,987	28,309	54,296
Korçë	101,001	102,511	203,512	98,731	101,017	199,748	95,862	99,253	195,115
Kukës	38,481	36,428	74,909	37,787	35,791	73,578	37,038	35,095	72,133
Lezhë	60,402	61,288	121,690	58,801	60,179	118,980	56,896	58,836	115,732
Shkodër	96,936	101,657	198,593	94,902	100,190	195,092	92,572	98,515	191,087
Tiranë	448,725	460,448	909,173	451,355	464,495	915,850	453,997	468,389	922,386
Vlorë	94,435	93,864	188,299	93,219	93,096	186,315	91,881	92,315	184,196
Albania	1,415,298	1,422,551	2,837,849	1,398,515	1,413,151	2,811,666	1,376,991	1,400,698	2,777,689

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Table 1.7 Population by sex, main age group and prefecture, on 1 January 2023

Post fortune		Ma	ale			Fema	ale			тот	AL	
Prefecture	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	TOTAL
Berat	8,294	37,544	9,223	55,061	8,425	38,039	9,906	56,370	16,719	75,583	19,129	111,431
Dibër	11,045	35,687	8,618	55,350	10,580	31,945	8,505	51,030	21,625	67,632	17,123	106,380
Durrës	24,297	98,801	22,942	146,040	23,731	95,241	24,785	143,757	48,028	194,042	47,727	289,797
Elbasan	20,467	82,306	21,476	124,249	20,667	84,890	22,913	128,470	41,134	167,196	44,389	252,719
Fier	20,551	92,632	22,385	135,568	20,509	91,808	23,787	136,104	41,060	184,440	46,172	271,672
Gjirokastër	3,398	17,349	4,660	25,407	3,616	18,831	5,460	27,907	7,014	36,180	10,120	53,314
Korçë	14,540	65,264	14,684	94,488	14,245	67,709	16,483	98,437	28,785	132,973	31,167	192,925
Kukës	7,637	23,139	5,939	36,715	7,314	21,167	6,302	34,783	14,951	44,306	12,241	71,498
Lezhë	9,528	36,705	9,784	56,017	9,660	37,629	10,875	58,164	19,188	74,334	20,659	114,181
Shkodër	14,990	62,472	13,974	91,436	14,579	66,889	16,260	97,728	29,569	129,361	30,234	189,164
Tiranë	77,519	309,991	67,697	455,207	72,913	320,886	76,262	470,061	150,432	630,877	143,959	925,268
Vlorë	12,616	63,654	15,113	91,383	12,106	63,484	16,463	92,053	24,722	127,138	31,576	183,436
Albania	224,882	925,544	216,495	1,366,921	218,345	938,518	238,001	1,394,864	443,227	1,864,062	454,496	2,761,785

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations



Table 1.8 Median population age on 1 January by sex and prefecture, 2021-2023

Duefestone		2020			2021			2022	
Prefecture	M	F	TOTAL	М	F	TOTAL	М	F	TOTAL
Berat	39.4	41.6	40.6	40.3	42.4	41.4	41.6	43.2	42.5
Dibër	35.0	38.8	36.6	35.8	39.5	37.4	36.6	40.1	38.2
Durrës	36.6	38.1	37.3	37.1	38.6	37.8	37.7	39.1	38.4
Elbasan	37.6	40.6	39.2	38.6	41.4	40.1	39.7	42.2	41.1
Fier	38.4	40.5	39.5	39.2	41.2	40.2	40.4	42.0	41.2
Gjirokastër	41.3	43.3	42.4	42.4	44.4	43.5	43.9	45.5	44.8
Korçë	37.2	39.7	38.4	37.9	40.4	39.1	38.8	41.3	40.0
Kukës	35.3	39.9	37.3	35.9	40.6	38.0	36.6	41.4	38.7
Lezhë	37.9	40.4	39.2	38.7	41.0	40.0	39.8	41.9	41.0
Shkodër	36.9	39.4	38.1	37.5	39.9	38.6	38.2	40.5	39.3
Tiranë	35.5	36.3	35.9	35.9	36.6	36.2	36.4	37.1	36.7
Vlorë	39.4	40.5	39.9	40.1	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.9	41.4
Albania	36.8	38.6	37.6	37.3	39.1	38.2	38.1	39.7	38.8

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Table 1.9 Average population density by prefecture, 2020-2022

Prefecture	Area	I	nhabitants/km	2
Prefecture	km2	2019	2020	2021
Berat	1,798	67	65	63
Dibër	2,586	44	43	42
Durrës	766	380	381	379
Elbasan	3,199	84	82	80
Fier	1,890	152	149	146
Gjirokastër	2,884	20	20	19
Korçë	3,711	55	54	53
Kukës	2,374	32	31	30
Lezhë	1,620	75	73	71
Shkodër	3,562	56	55	54
Tiranë	1,652	550	554	558
Vlorë	2,706	70	69	68
Albania	28,748	99	98	97

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

Methodology

Data sources

INSTAT collects a wide range of data on demographic events, including population statistics at the national and regional levels, which have an impact on population size and structure.

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

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 also 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: It is the number of births per 1,000 inhabitants of a specific territory, in a given year.

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

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

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

Crude net internal migration rate: It is the ratio of the net internal migration to a given territory (prefecture) 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).

Late foetal deaths or stillbirths: It is extraction from the mother of a dead foetus after the time at which it would normally be presumed capable of independent extrauterine existence (commonly taken to be after 24 to 28 weeks of gestation). This does not include infants who are born alive but die shortly after birth.

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

Live births: Births of children who showed signs of life. Is the number of births excluding stillbirths. (Total births include live births and 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 population 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 km²).

Population growth rate: It 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.

Resident population: It is based on the concept of usual residence. According to this definition in the total resident population are included all those people who live or indented to live in the country at least 12 months, regardless of their citizenship.

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

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, 2022

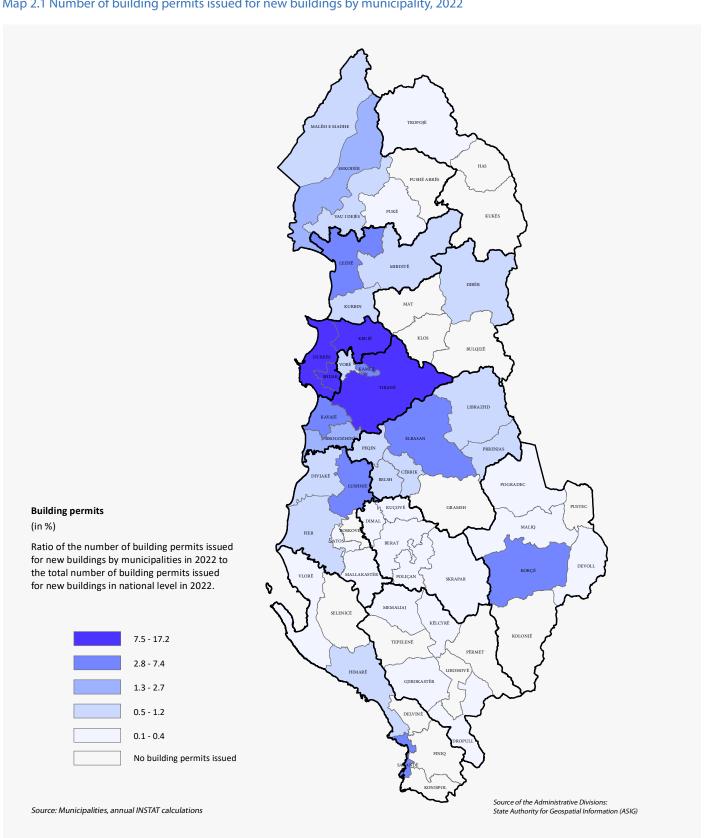


Table 2.1 Number and total area of building permits issued for new buildings by prefecture, 2019-2022

	20	19	20	20	20	21	20	22
Prefecture	Number	r Total area m ² Numb		Total area m²	Number	Total area m²	Number	Total area m²
Berat	18	6,491	44	15,307	54	10,806	30	15,765
Dibër	18	7,734	22	6,560	21	5,145	16	3,831
Durrës	152	136,395	127	150,707	290	240,665	445	435,698
Elbasan	97	44,818	109	62,049	127	45,449	94	36,675
Fier	98	47,716	101	55,109	119	36,666	100	50,684
Gjirokastër	20	11,242	20	10,765	17	13,188	16	13,100
Korçë	81	33,501	63	23,156	112	59,801	112	55,430
Kukës	12	9,618	27	22,617	36	39,177	12	5,497
Lezhë	65	101,062	51	49,618	178	127,770	95	64,043
Shkodër	52	17,845	35	25,207	33	30,082	38	35,649
Tiranë	423	1,561,858	313	1,121,722	366	1,649,132	382	1,808,369
Vlorë	58	43,469	49	65,394	43	58,828	80	142,756
Albania	1,094	2,021,749	961	1,608,211	1,396	2,316,709	1,420	2,667,497

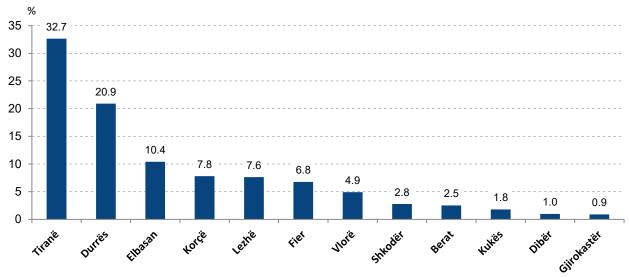
Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

During 2019-2022, the total number of building permits issued for new buildings was 4,871, on average around 1,218 permits per year. By prefecture, the largest number of building permits issued in this four-year period is in Tiranë, with 1,484 permits or 30.5 % 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 2019-2022, building permits issued for residential buildings comprise 73.3 % of total permits issued, while building permits issued for other buildings comprise 26.7 % of this indicator.

During 2019-2022, approximately 71.3% 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 0.3 %. The average area for a building permit issued during this period is around 1,768 square meters.

Figure 2.1 Distribution of building permits issued for residential buildings by prefecture, 2019-2022



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations



In the last four years, a total number of 3,577 building permits have been issued for residential buildings. In 2022, this indicator increased by 4.7 % compared with 2021, mainly due to the increase of building permits issued for residential buildings in Durrës prefecture which issued 177 building permits more than the previous year.

Berat Dibër Durrës Elbasan Fier Gjirokastër Korcë Kukës Lezhë Shkodër Tiranë Vlorë Albania ■Hotels and similar buildings Office buildings ■Wholesale and retail trade buildings ■Industrial buildings Other buildings

Figure 2.2 Structure of building permits issued for non-residential buildings by prefecture, 2022

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

In 2022, the largest number of building permits for non-residential buildings was issued, mainly for "Industrial buildings". The number of building permits issued for "Office buildings" in 2022 increased by 16.7 % compared to the previous year. Korçë prefecture marked the highest number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" with approximately 29.4 % of the total number issued for this indicator. During 2022, Durrës prefecture marked the highest annual decrease in the number of building permits issued for "Wholesale and retail trade buildings" with respectively 78.3 %. Fier and Lezhë were the prefectures with the highest number of building permits issued for "Other buildings", with 27 and 14 permits respectively. They represented 50.0 % of the total number of such permits issued in Albania during 2022.

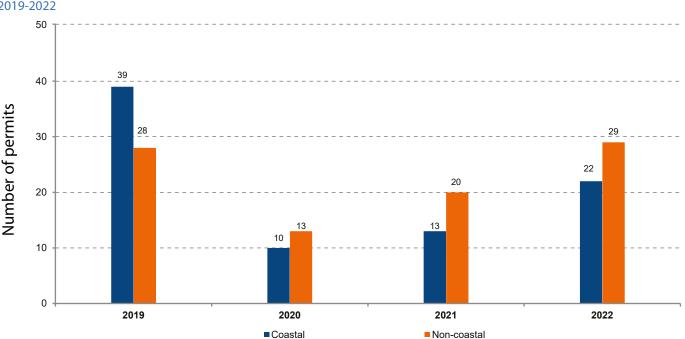


Figure 2.3 Number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" by coastal and non-coastal municipalities, 2019-2022

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

During 2019-2022, the building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" were mainly concentrated in coastal municipalities. Around 57.1 % of the permits in coastal municipalities were issued in Durrës and Sarandë municipalities, respectively 28.6 % each. Regarding non-coastal municipalities, the building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" during this four-year period were mainly concentrated in Korçë municipality at 30.3 % and Tiranë municipality at 20.2 %.

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 MARKET AND WAGES

Labour Force

In 2022, the labour force in Albania was composed of approximately 1,458 thousand people that represent the active population, comprising employed and unemployed people in the country. However, to measure the degree of activity of the population, the indicator 'labour force participation rate' is used to shed light on the potential of the economy to engage with the population in some form of production activity.

This indicator varies across prefectures in Albania, showing different characteristics of the labour market in each of them. The highest rate of labour force participation is recorded in the prefectures of Korçë (69.6 %), Elbasan (69.3 %) and Berat (69.1 %), while the lowest rates are recorded in the prefectures of Lezhë and Dibër (53.0 % and 56.5 % respectively). The average rate for the country in 2022 is 62.4 % (Figure 3.1).

80.0 70.0 60.0 50.0 40.0 Labour force participation rate ALBANIA 30.0 20.0 10.0 0.0 Shkodër 4_{Ore} lethi:

Figure 3.1. Labour force participation rate by prefecture, 2022

Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

Employment

In 2022, the ratio of employed persons aged 15 and over to the population of the same age (approximately 2,337 thousand) is 55.5 %. The highest regional employment rates are recorded in Berat at 64.6 %, followed by Elbasan at 64.4 %. The lowest rates are registered in the prefecture of Lezhë at 41.0 % and Dibër at 46.4 % (Figure 3.2).

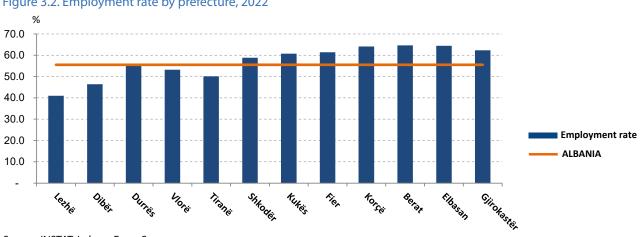
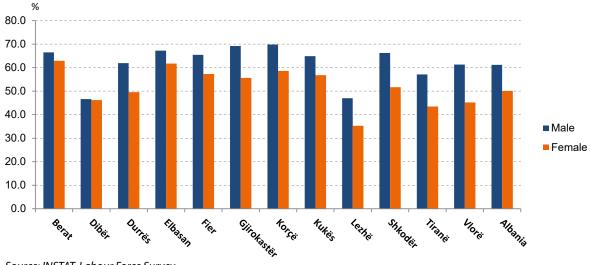


Figure 3.2. Employment rate by prefecture, 2022

Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

As regards the gender perspective, all prefectures have in 2022 higher employment rates for males than for females (Figure 3.3). The largest difference in employment rates for the population 15 years and over is found in Vlorë, where the gender gap is 16.1 pp while the average in Albania is 11.1 pp.

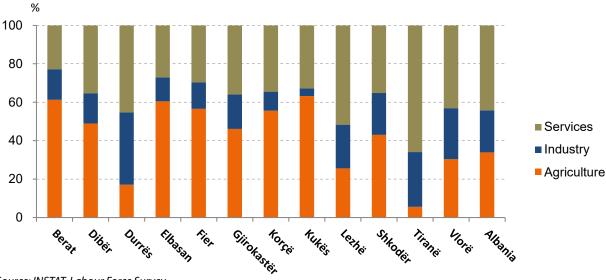
Figure 3.3. Employment rate by sex and prefecture, 2022



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis of employment by economic activity (Figure 3.4) shows that services and agriculture represent the majority of employed people, 44.2 % and 33.9 % respectively, while those employed in the industry sector, account for only 21.9 %. Tiranë is the prefecture with the highest percentage of employment in the service sector (66.0 %) and with the lowest rate of people working in the agriculture sector (5.6 %). The prefecture with the highest rate of employment in industry is Durrës (37.6 %), whereas the prefecture of Kukës represents the lowest rate for this sector (4.0%). Kukës is the prefecture with the highest rate of employment in agriculture (63.2%), while Berati is the prefecture with the lowest rate in services (22.8 %).

Figure 3.4. Employment rate by prefecture and economic activity, 2022

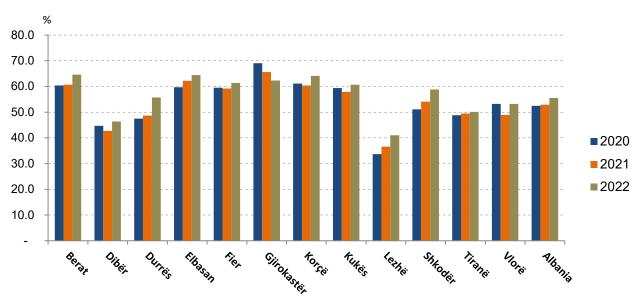


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

Between 2020 and 2022, the highest employment rate increase was recorded in the prefecture of Durrës (+8.2 percentage points or pp), while the largest decrease was recorded in Gjirokastër (-6.7 pp) (Figure 3.5). The increase of the employment rate was highest in the prefecture of Shkodër for females (+7.6 pp), and in the prefecture of Shkodër for males (+7.7 pp). The highest decrease during the period for this indicator was recorded in Gjirokastër for males (-9.0 pp) and in Gjirokastër for females (-5.0 pp).

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Figure 3.5. Employment rate by prefecture, 2020-2022

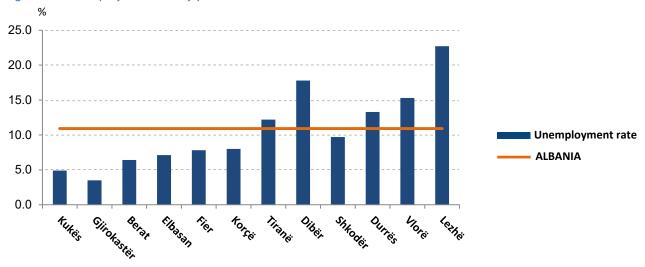


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

In 2022, there were about 160 thousand people unemployed in Albania, equivalent to 10.9 % of the total labour force. The lowest regional unemployed rates were recorded in the prefectures of Gjirokastër (3.5 %) and Kukës (4.9 %), while the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Lezhë, peaking at 22.7 %, followed by Dibër (17.8%) and Vlorë (15.3%). The prefectures of Tiranë, Durrës and Shkodër present rates of unemployment, similar to the national average, while the remaining prefectures are below the country's average (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6. Unemployment rate by prefecture, 2022



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis by sex shows that the prefecture with the highest unemployment rate for females is Lezhë with 23.7 %, followed by Vlorë with 17.3 %. The highest rate of unemployment for males was recorded in the prefecture of Lezhë with 21.9 %, followed by Dibër with 21.2 %. The female unemployment rate records the lowest values in the prefectures of Kukës (4.3 %) and Gjirokastër (6.6 %). The lowest unemployment rate for males was recorded in the prefectures of Gjirokastër (0.9 %) and Kukës (5.4 %).

25.0 20.0 15.0 10.0 5.0 0.0 4.0 10.0 5.0 0.0 10.0

Figure 3.7. Unemployment rate by sex and prefecture, 2022

Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

In the period 2020-2022, the unemployment rate has decreased in more than half of the prefectures (Figure 3.8). The prefectures of Shkodër and Gjirokast**ër** have had the highest decrease (-4.8 pp and -2.2 pp respectively). The highest increase is recorded in Dibër and Elbasan (+8.7 pp and +0.7 pp respectively).

The decrease of the unemployment rate, between 2020 and 2022, in the prefecture of Shkodër is led mostly by males (-4.9 pp), while the unemployment rate decrease in Gjirokastër is due to the contribution of females (-4.9 pp). The increase of unemployment in the prefecture of Dibër is due to the contribution of females (+10.7 pp), and the increase of this indicator in Elbasan is mostly driven by females (+2.1 pp).

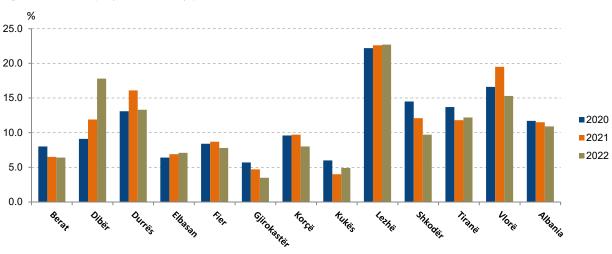


Figure 3.8. Unemployment rate by prefecture, 2020-2022

Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

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Estimation of labour statistics by municipality

The labour force survey data do not provide labour market indicators by 61 municipalities defined by the administrative division. However, starting from 2020, some assessment has been possible for the two largest municipalities of the country, Tiranë and Durrës (Figure 3.9) regarding the main indicators: employment rate, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate.

Between 2020 and 2022, the labour market indicators for the two biggest municipalities in the country presented a dynamic picture. In Tiranë municipality, the labour force participation rate decreased by -1.7 pp. This is due to males that show a decrease of the indicator by 2.4 pp (while females present a decrease by 1.0 pp). The gender gap in labour market participation is 11.6 pp, decreasing by 1.3 pp from 2020 (Figure 3.9).

In Tiranë municipality, during 2020-2022, the employment rate increased by 0.6 pp, as a result of the increase in the indicator for both men and women, with the same impact of 0.6 pp. The unemployment rate decreased by 3.6 pp, due to the decrease of this indicator for males (-4.2 pp), and to a lesser extent for females, registering 2.9 pp lower in 2022 than in 2020.

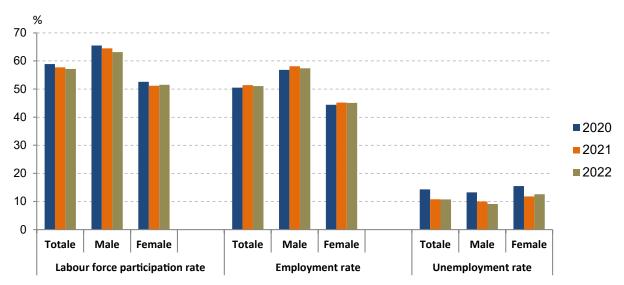


Figure 3.9. Main labour market indicators for Tirana municipality, 2022

Source: INSTAT Labour Force Survey

In Durrës municipality, the labour force participation rate and the employment rate are higher in 2022, compared to 2020 (Figure 3.10). The labour force participation rate increased by 8.8 pp due mostly to females +10.3 pp). The employment rate increased by 9.3 pp compared to 2020, also due to females that show an increase by 11.0 pp.

The gender gap in the labour force participation rate for Durrës municipality decreased by 2.7 pp, compared to 2020, reaching 14.3 pp in favour of males. In line with the increase of the employment rate, the unemployment rate decreased by 3.2 pp, due to the contribution of males (2.0 pp), and of females with 4.9 pp.

80.0 70.0 60.0 50.0 **2020** 40.0 **2021** 30.0 **2022** 20.0 10.0 0.0 Female Female **Totale Totale** Male Male Male Labour force participation rate **Employment rate** Unemployment rate

Figure 3.10. Main labour market indicators for Durrës municipality, 2022

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, show a changing picture when it comes to the weights of economic sectors during the years 2020-2022. In the Municipality of Tiranë, the share of people employed in the industry sector increased by 3.1 pp in 2022 compared to 2020. The sector of agriculture followed by services sector, have registered lower percentage of people employed (-2.0 and -1.1 pp respectively).

In the municipality of Durrës, the percentage of employees in the industry sector decrease, by -0.2 pp, followed by the services sector that also, engaged a larger share of employment (-5.9 pp). In return, the share of employed people in the agriculture sector increase by 6.0 pp during the same period 2020-2022 (Figure 3.11).

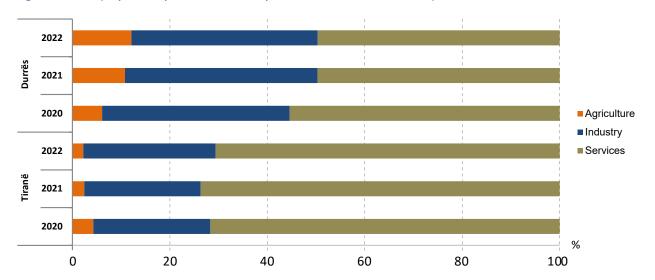


Figure 3.11. Employment by economic activity for Durrës and Tiranë municipalities, 2020-2022

Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

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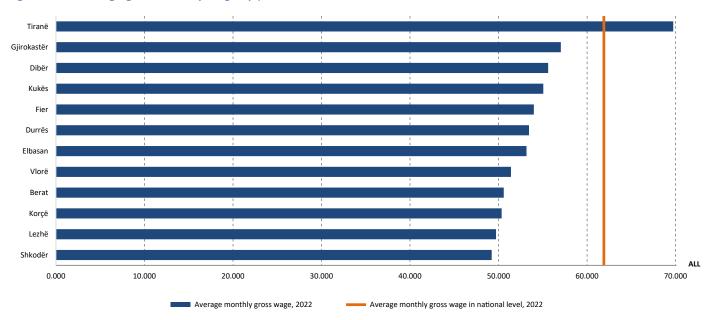
Wages

Main findings

In 2022, the average monthly wage per employee in Albania was ALL 61,898, with the prefecture of Tiranë having the highest average monthly wage (ALL 69,743), whereas the prefectures of Shkodër and Lezhë had the lowest wage (approximately ALL 49,223 and ALL 49,711).

The prefecture of Tiranë shows the greatest divergence from the national average, with wages that were 12.7% higher; while the prefecture of Shkodër had wages that were approximately 20.5% lower than the national average (Figure 3.12).

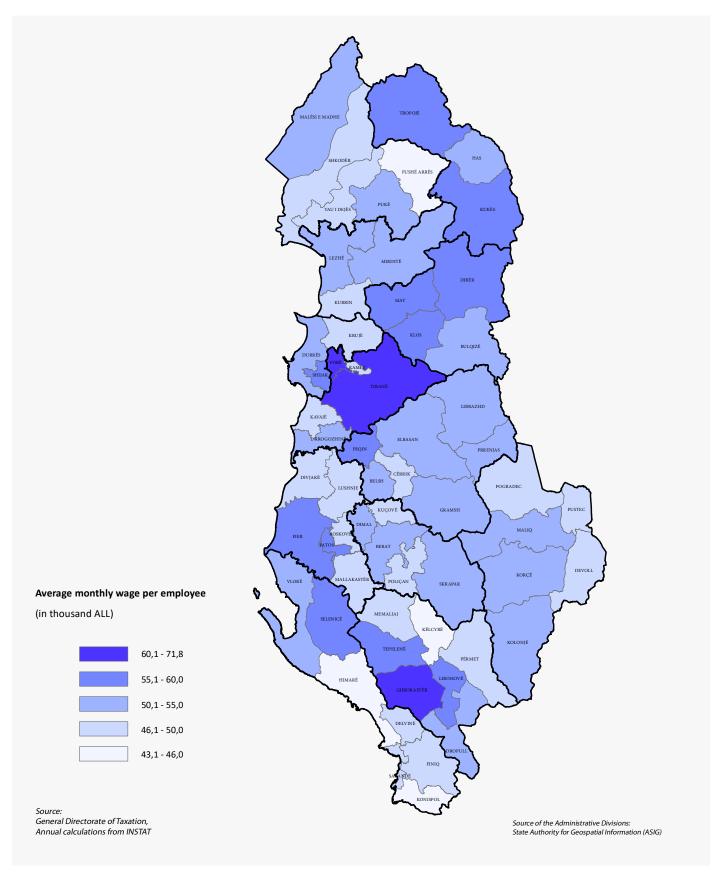
Figure 3.12: Average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2022



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, 2022



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According to the data by sex, males had in 2022 the highest wage levels in the prefecture of Tiranë (ALL 72,33) and the lowest in the prefecture of Lezhë (ALL 49,135). 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 66,911) and the lowest in the prefecture of Skodër (ALL 48,879). In the prefecture of Gjirokastër, males were paid more than females by approximately 10.4%, while in the prefecture of Lezhë males were paid less than females by – 2.4% (Figure 3.13).

80.000 70.000 60.000 50.000 40.000 Female 30.000 20.000 10.000 0.000 Dibër Elbasan Kukës Lezhë Shkodër Vlorë Albania Berat Durrës Gjirokastër Korçë Tiranë

Figure 3.13: Average gross monthly wage by sex and prefecture, 2022

Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Compared to 2021, the average gross monthly wage increased during 2022 by 8.2 % at the national level. The prefecture of Durrës had the largest wage increase with 11 %, while the prefecture of Tirana had the smallest increase with 2.7% (Figure 3.14).

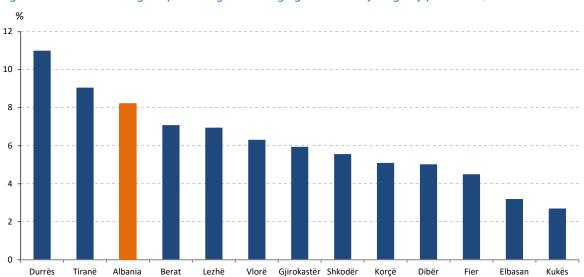


Figure 3.14: Annual change in percentage of average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2022

Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Studies on the average gross monthly wage show that the activity group of Information and communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities has higher wages than all other activity groups of the economy. The lowest wages in the entire economy are in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (Figure 3.15).

Vlorë Tiranë Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services Shkodër Public administration and defence: compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities Lezhë Information and communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Kukës administrative and support service activities ■ Wholesale and retail trade; transportation and storage; Korçë accommodation and food service activities ■ Construction Gjirokastër Industry ■ Agriculture, forestry and fishing Fier Elbasan Durrës Dibër Berat

80.000

100.000

120.000

Figure 3.15: Average gross monthly wage by economic activity and prefecture, 2022

Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

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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 security institutions. 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.

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 of seeking work: Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work; having been in contact with a private employment agency to find work; applying at employers directly; asking friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work; placing or answering job advertisements; studying job advertisements; taking a recruitment test, or examination, or being interviewed; looking for land, premises, or equipment; applying for permits, licenses, or financial resources.

Working age population: Population 15-64 years old

Labour Force: Sum of employed and unemployed people

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

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

Unemployment rate: Ratio of the unemployed to the labour force

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



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 in households with usual residence in Albania to provide an overview of their socio-economic situation. The structure of Albanian households consumption expenditures is divided into 12 main groups (COICOP - HBS 2012 classification), food expenditure, non-food expenditure (clothing and footwear, household equipment etc.), expenditures for basic services (electricity, water, gas, phone etc.), expenditures on education, communication, health and long-term equipment.

Distribution of average monthly consumption expenditures of households by prefecture, year 2020–2022.

The average consumption expenditures by prefectures have changed over the period of 2020-2022, expressing different trends of their consumption expenditure amounts. The highest increase of the average consumption expenditures since 2020 is recorded in the prefectures of Vlorë and Durrës 9.5 % and 9.0 % respectively. The lowest increase of expenditures is recorded in the prefecture of Dibër, with 2.2 %.

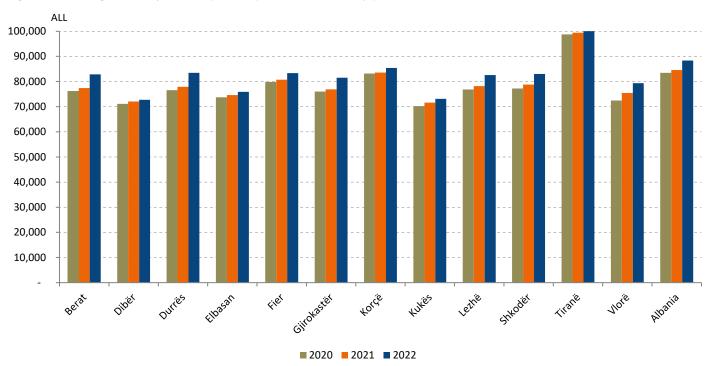


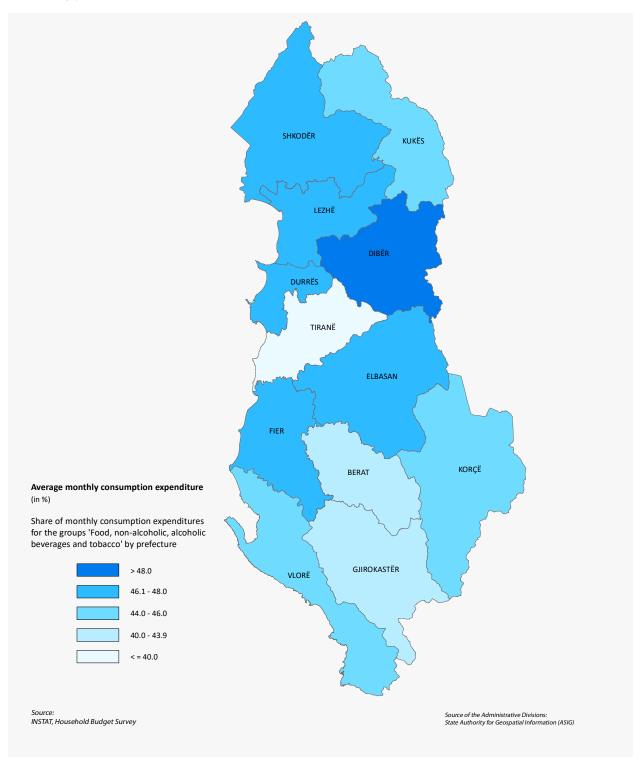
Figure 4.1. Average monthly consumption expenditures in ALL by prefecture, 2020-2022

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Average monthly consumption expenditures distribution for the groups "Food and non-alcoholic / alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture, 2020-2022.

The average consumption expenditures for the groups "Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture have changed during the period 2020- 2022, expressing different behaviors in general. The highest share in the structure of consumption expenditures in these groups are recorded in the prefecture of Dibër with 51.4 percent, Shkodër 48.0 percent and Elbasan 47.0 percent.

Map 4.1 Share of average monthly consumption expenditures for the groups "Food, non-alcoholic, alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture, 2022



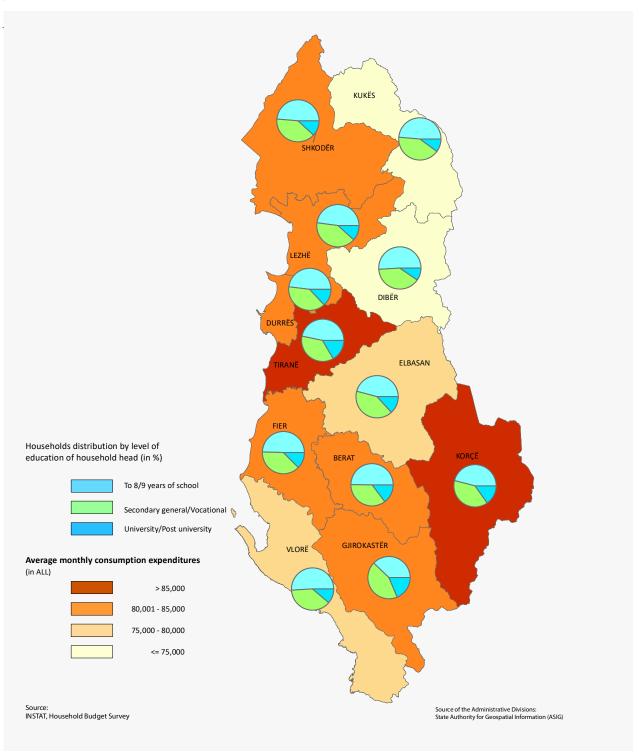
Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head and prefecture, 2022.

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. The highest consumption expenditures in 2022 in the category with university/post-university are recorded in the prefectures of Tiranë and Shkodër, while the highest consumption expenditures in the category with secondary general/vocational levels of education are recorded in the prefectures of Tiranë and Gjirokastër (see Table 4.2/Annex). The distribution of the households by the level of education of the household head and the average monthly consumption expenditures show different tendencies of concentration in prefectures.

Map. 4.2. Household distribution by level of education of household head and average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture in %, 2022



Data sources

All statistics are based on yearly survey data. The Household Budget Survey is a statistical survey which is carried out at the household level and gives a representative overview of the socio-economic situation of the Albanian households by prefecture. 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 for goods and services made by households. Excluded are purchases of durable goods, investments, money given to others and imputed rent.

Head of household: A person is defined as the head of household for the purposes of the survey, usually the person who is the owner of the house or a 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 most to the income of the household.

Household: A group of people, related 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: Duration for which a certain information is collected. The survey uses different reference periods, depending on the type of information which must be collected and the analytical objectives.



Annex:

Table 4.1. Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2020 - 2022 (in ALL)

Prefecture		Year	
Prefecture	2020	2021	2022
Berat	76,248	77,402	82,850
Dibër	71,135	72,048	72,724
Durrës	76,554	77,925	83,473
Elbasan	73,719	74,609	75,899
Fier	79,839	80,752	83,371
Gjirokastër	76,025	76,877	81,522
Korçë	83,160	83,591	85,398
Kukës	70,252	71,636	73,099
Lezhë	76,827	78,163	82,557
Shkodër	77,261	78,764	83,014
Tiranë	98,737	99,416	104,426
Vlorë	72,428	75,481	79,337
Albania	83,475	84,548	88,367

Table 4.2. Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head and prefecture, 2020-2022 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Up to 8/9 years of school	Secondary general / Vocational	University / Post university	Total
	2020	68,588	80,224	115,417	76,248
Berat	2021	69,591	82,443	112,152	77,402
	2022	86,954	75,873	85,766	82,850
	2020	67,785	77,672	79,974	71,135
Dibër	2021	70,325	70,455	100,641	72,048
	2022	76,320	66,877	77,712	72,724
	2020	65,112	82,741	108,481	76,554
Durrës	2021	73,453	80,473	88,201	77,925
	2022	81,407	83,448	91,150	83,473
	2020	69,570	75,464	87,278	73,719
Elbasan	2021	70,354	77,552	84,409	74,609
	2022	70,645	75,360	95,861	75,899
	2020	74,415	84,536	105,466	79,839
Fier	2021	72,533	88,401	102,069	80,752
	2022	81,140	81,384	98,221	83,371
	2020	66,905	82,048	89,564	76,025
Gjirokastër	2021	77,560	77,494	72,431	76,877
	2022	68,664	87,243	94,245	81,522

Prefecture	Year	Up to 8/9 years of school	Secondary general / Vocational	University / Post university	Total
	2020	74,189	93,298	114,150	83,160
Korçë	2021	70,987	98,270	125,869	83,591
	2022	81,022	83,562	103,327	85,398
	2020	68,472	71,978	84,276	70,252
Kukës	2021	63,574	80,081	103,846	71,636
	2022	81,265	64,498	68,659	73,099
	2020	62,156	80,440	113,249	76,827
Lezhë	2021	72,776	78,947	98,589	78,163
	2022	80,678	76,103	112,824	82,557
	2020	67,161	80,132	131,647	77,261
Shkodër	2021	71,957	85,212	94,908	78,764
	2022	80,260	75,065	121,492	83,014
	2020	80,993	97,017	129,661	98,737
Tiranë	2021	88,300	96,399	122,773	99,416
	2022	99,703	101,769	123,570	104,426
	2020	62,658	84,247	82,625	72,428
Vlorë	2021	66,808	80,230	94,471	75,481
	2022	77,482	76,644	97,217	79,337
	2020	71,462	87,429	116,548	83,475
Albania	2021	74,809	87,967	109,208	84,548
	2022	85,388	85,175	107,233	88,367

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Table 4.3. Average monthly consumption expenditures by type of household and prefecture, 2020-2022 (in ALL)

		Type of household										
Prefecture	Year	One person	One person Adult with children		Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	Total				
	2020	39,712	*	71,041	79,258	83,925	87,278	76,248				
Berat	2021	37,283	91,300	59,496	74,621	83,249	104,957	77,402				
	2022	36,990	35,074	69,811	82,367	104,508	103,606	82,850				
	2020	49,239	*	63,180	72,867	80,951	75,536	71,135				
Dibër	2021	40,801	64,521	60,585	64,508	78,239	84,520	72,048				
	2022	48,483	-	70,895	70,530	71,096	80,541	72,724				
	2020	39,726	74,820	57,975	81,143	82,933	89,473	76,554				
Durrës	2021	43,630	61,427	58,976	83,426	83,695	89,698	77,925				
	2022	38,646	82,930	58,201	80,704	90,360	98,554	83,473				
	2020	45,131	77,152	64,845	71,322	83,141	81,320	73,719				
Elbasan	2021	55,205	66,888	63,470	76,888	79,881	81,581	74,609				
	2022	51,591	107,458	61,751	81,364	79,636	85,961	75,899				

Continued



		Type of household									
Prefecture	Year	One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	Total			
	2020	45,204	*	63,145	87,518	85,628	93,792	79,839			
Fier	2021	44,716	49,478	62,879	86,724	86,697	98,056	80,752			
	2022	40,784	82,605	64,412	83,634	94,589	103,110	83,371			
	2020	30,592	-	64,783	107,174	89,189	93,628	76,025			
Gjirokastër	2021	46,213	-	61,871	95,682	86,908	93,840	76,877			
	2022	38,747	-	64,064	126,893	98,272	82,315	81,522			
	2020	42,252	*	64,192	87,664	94,041	108,486	83,160			
Korçë	2021	45,754	98,405	64,179	90,623	92,732	104,294	83,591			
	2022	44,002	69,502	70,254	98,329	92,977	101,100	85,398			
	2020	30,313	*	60,641	76,420	75,689	74,178	70,252			
Kukës	2021	40,577	*	58,669	70,745	71,565	79,999	71,636			
	2022	44,355	-	55,592	71,739	70,865	84,360	73,099			
	2020	37,463	*	59,995	86,548	88,402	85,150	76,827			
Lezhë	2021	40,716	72,213	66,953	73,652	84,342	94,513	78,163			
	2022	36,105	58,986	61,886	80,531	91,709	102,604	82,557			
	2020	40,011	*	53,486	61,224	89,043	98,222	77,261			
Shkodër	2021	41,861	71,499	56,870	74,668	88,781	97,783	78,764			
	2022	36,841	122,505	59,318	75,686	89,517	111,916	83,014			
	2020	60,719	73,706	68,945	101,261	105,179	118,984	98,737			
Tiranë	2021	51,363	69,893	70,545	98,222	112,847	112,729	99,416			
	2022	58,395	71,389	74,426	107,656	114,221	119,824	104,426			
	2020	34,758	*	61,140	79,764	84,412	81,049	72,428			
Vlorë	2021	46,460	78,780	59,884	90,897	77,627	86,245	75,481			
	2022	40,752	77,655	58,900	94,121	85,618	90,216	79,337			
	2020	46,150	69,419	63,965	86,270	92,108	99,376	83,475			
Albania	2021	46,815	72,307	63,557	87,439	94,467	98,795	84,548			
	2022	46,660	79,342	66,049	92,889	97,929	104,177	88,367			

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey * Hidden values for confidentiality reasons.

Table 4.4. Average monthly consumption expenditures by size of household and prefecture, 2020-2022 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Household size									
	Teal	One person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5+ persons	Total				
	2020	39,712	71,060	77,241	84,948	89,819	76,248				
Berat	2021	37,283	60,167	76,426	90,626	103,684	77,402				
	2022	36,990	69,811	81,760	107,206	104,529	82,850				

Continued

				Househ	old size		
Prefecture	Year	One person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5+ persons	Total
	2020	49,239	63,180	74,313	79,322	76,074	71,135
Dibër	2021	40,801	60,776	75,365	74,743	80,217	72,048
	2022	48,483	70,895	63,730	70,384	81,864	72,724
	2020	39,726	58,536	77,125	87,991	87,216	76,554
Durrës	2021	43,630	59,066	71,990	84,367	93,887	77,925
	2022	38,646	58,592	77,418	90,592	101,411	83,473
	2020	45,131	65,143	75,318	79,370	82,033	73,719
Elbasan	2021	55,205	63,620	74,692	81,098	80,976	74,609
	2022	51,591	61,923	79,071	81,632	87,594	75,899
	2020	45,204	63,390	75,439	94,577	95,310	79,839
Fier	2021	44,716	62,949	77,279	88,191	101,962	80,752
	2022	40,784	64,281	81,862	95,903	106,388	83,371
	2020	30,592	64,783	93,712	92,972	103,657	76,025
Gjirokastër	2021	46,213	61,871	81,526	93,087	100,111	76,877
	2022	38,747	64,064	98,816	81,101	121,980	81,522
	2020	42,252	64,358	87,203	92,572	111,870	83,160
Korçë	2021	45,754	64,736	89,120	93,048	106,449	83,591
	2022	44,002	70,193	91,158	96,156	103,604	85,398
	2020	30,313	60,466	67,265	80,407	75,788	70,252
Kukës	2021	40,577	58,465	72,802	84,478	71,608	71,636
	2022	44,355	55,592	69,106	73,314	81,976	73,099
	2020	37,463	59,444	78,047	82,742	94,062	76,827
Lezhë	2021	40,716	66,710	73,896	80,763	96,900	78,163
	2022	36,105	61,326	75,670	91,356	107,258	82,557
	2020	40,011	53,459	80,940	81,850	95,091	77,261
Shkodër	2021	41,861	56,873	73,229	86,974	99,720	78,764
	2022	36,841	59,318	77,261	87,531	114,479	83,014
	2020	60,719	68,916	100,364	107,588	117,648	98,737
Tiranë	2021	51,363	70,456	93,854	110,982	114,847	99,416
	2022	58,395	74,230	97,832	114,799	122,113	104,426
	2020	34,758	61,140	73,453	85,915	83,764	72,428
Vlorë	2021	46,460	59,696	76,124	80,744	95,481	75,481
	2022	40,752	58,934	91,523	84,554	88,902	79,337
	2020	46,150	64,047	84,914	93,225	99,659	83,475
Albania	2021	46,815	63,627	81,824	94,884	101,223	84,548
	2022	46,660	66,001	86,480	99,012	107,439	88,367



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, 2021-2022

The main durable goods owned by Albanian households (more than 95 percent) include television, refrigerator, washing machine, boiler, and iron for ironing. However, over the years, the behaviour 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 75 % of Albanian households now own digital devices with several functions and ownership increased between 2021 and 2022 by almost 5.7 percentage points. The highest increase in the ownership of devices with several functions was recorded in the prefecture of Gjirokastër with 17.6 percentage points.

17.6 മറ 10.0 60 1.6 20 0 Durrës Elbasan Giirokastër Shkodër Berat Fier Korcë Kukës Vlorë Albania • 2022 Annual Change in percentage point

Figure 5.1: Percentage of households owning devices with several functions (IPad, Tablet, Smartphone, etc.) by prefecture, 2021-2022

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Main sources of heating in households by prefecture, 2022

The main source of heating in Albanian households in 2022 was coal and firewood (49.3 %), followed by electricity (46.3 %), and gas in cylinders (4.0 %). In 2022, the highest percentage of households that used gas as the main source of heating was recorded in the prefecture of Durrës (6.1 %), while the prefecture of Tiranë had the highest percentage of households using electricity as the main source of heating (69.6 %), followed by Vlorë. In 2022, the highest percentage of households that used coal and firewood as the main source of heating was recorded in the prefectures of Kukës, Dibër, and Korçë.

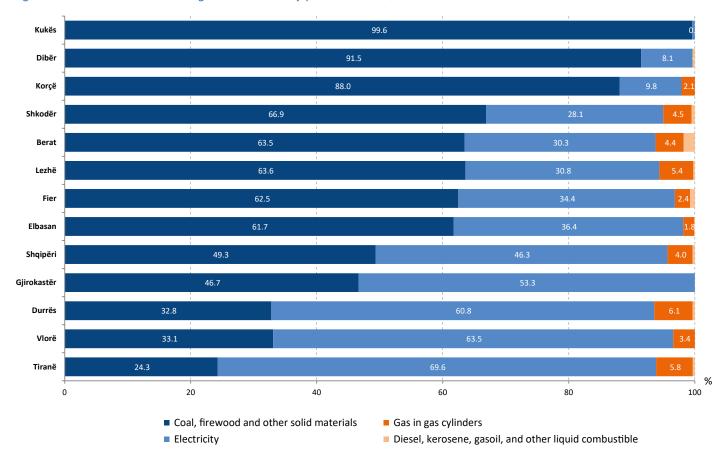


Figure 5.2: Main sources of heating in households by prefecture in %, 2022

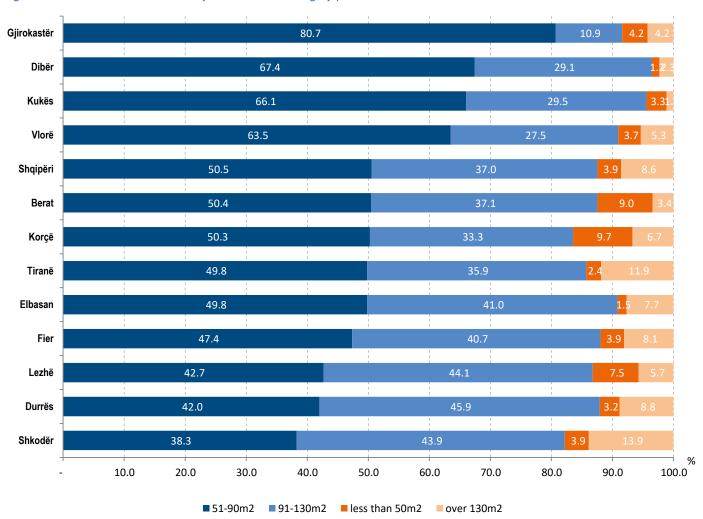
Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Household distribution by area used for living and by prefecture, 2022

In 2022, 50.5 percent of Albanian households lived in dwellings whose area ranged from 51 to 90 m². The highest percentage of households living in dwellings with areas ranging from 51 to 90 m² was recorded in the prefecture of Gjirokastër (80.7 percent). Dwellings whose areas vary from 91 to 130 m² ranked second with 37.0 percent. Compared to 2021, an increase of 2.2 percentage points of households living in such dwellings was recorded. The prefecture of Durrës had the highest percentage of households (45.9%) which live in dwellings with an area from 91 to 130 m². The prefectures of Shkodër and Tiranë recorded the highest increase in households that lived in dwellings over 130 m².

5 LIVING CONDITIONS

Figure 5.3: Household distribution by area used for living by prefecture in %, 2022



Data sources

All statistics are based on survey data collected annually. The Household Budget Survey is a statistical survey carried out at the household level. The statistics of living conditions produce indicators regarding 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: Main source used to heat the largest part of the dwelling.

Durable goods: A category of consumer goods that does 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 a household (not included are the size of the garage, balcony, terrace or common surfaces).



Annex:

Table 5.1 Durable goods owned by households and prefecture in %, 2020-2022

					ı	Ourable go	ods (in %)					
Prefecture	N	Microwave			Solar panels		Air	conditioni	ng		es with sev	
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Berat	23.3	24.3	18.2	25.4	26.2	26.5	19.1	17.9	21.1	39.8	47.4	49.0
Dibër	10.9	11.9	10.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	10.9	7.4	2.4	54.7	57.8	67.8
Durrës	6.7	5.6	6.5	0.5	1.8	2.1	16.9	17.1	15.4	79.9	83.2	83.4
Elbasan	8.9	11.7	7.3	5.7	12.1	8.3	17.0	20.7	23.2	53.4	57.4	64.6
Fier	20.1	21.9	18.2	18.5	19.6	18.7	9.9	13.5	18.2	57.3	60.5	76.5
Gjirokastër	39.4	32.9	46.0	3.4	8.2	4.8	24.2	23.3	33.7	70.7	72.4	90.0
Korçë	15.7	18.6	17.3	10.6	11.1	10.6	2.4	3.6	5.7	58.5	60.1	60.6
Kukës	6.2	8.4	10.7	2.2	0.8	0.2	5.1	3.8	3.4	77.4	79.3	94.4
Lezhë	20.0	20.6	17.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	12.8	15.6	19.6	83.9	84.5	93.2
Shkodër	28.1	35.7	35.3	3.0	1.6	2.0	21.8	25.6	35.2	60.8	62.9	64.8
Tiranë	28.4	34.1	33.5	2.1	2.1	3.2	42.5	47.8	49.9	70.9	78.5	82.0
Vlorë	27.1	23.7	15.5	4.2	3.2	2.3	20.4	23.6	27.6	67.3	73.9	81.5
Albania	20.9	23.6	21.9	6.0	6.8	6.5	23.3	26.1	28.8	65.5	70.2	75.9

Table 5.2 Main sources of heating in households by prefecture in %, 2020-2022

		Main source of heating (in %)									
Prefecture	Year	Gas in gas cylinders	Electricity	Coal, firewood, and other solid materials	Diesel, kerosene, gasoil, and other liquid combustible						
	2020	3.9	27.3	67.3	1.5						
Berat	2021	3.2	29.3	67.0	0.5						
	2022	4.4	30.3	63.5	1.8						
	2020	1.3	2.0	96.7	-						
Dibër	2021	0.9	3.0	95.8	0.3						
	2022	-	8.1	91.5	0.4						
	2020	12.2	53.1	34.6	0.1						
Durrës	2021	12.0	52.7	34.8	0.5						
	2022	6.1	60.8	32.8	0.3						
	2020	2.9	31.5	65.2	0.4						
Elbasan	2021	2.6	30.6	66.6	0.2						
	2022	1.8	36.4	61.7	0.1						
	2020	6.5	29.1	63.2	1.1						
Fier	2021	8.4	35.6	55.8	0.3						
	2022	2.4	34.4	62.5	0.8						
	2020	3.1	33.3	62.6	1.0						
Gjirokastër	2021	2.4	33.9	63.0	0.6						
	2022	-	53.3	46.7	-						
	2020	3.0	14.1	82.6	0.2						
Korçë	2021	2.1	13.7	84.0	0.1						
	2022	2.1	9.8	88.0	-						
	2020	-	4.4	95.6	-						
Kukës	2021	-	4.0	96.0	-						
	2022	-	0.4	99.6	-						
	2020	2.6	26.2	69.7	1.5						
Lezhë	2021	5.9	33.4	60.5	0.2						
	2022	5.4	30.8	63.6	0.2						
	2020	8.0	18.6	72.9	0.5						
Shkodër	2021	8.3	19.4	71.2	1.1						
	2022	4.5	28.1	66.9	0.5						
	2020	6.3	57.9	35.1	0.8						
Tiranë	2021	6.9	68.9	23.7	0.5						
	2022	5.8	69.6	24.3	0.3						
	2020	6.6	51.9	39.3	2.2						
Vlorë	2021	6.7	59.0	32.3	2.0						
	2022	3.4	63.5	33.1	2.0						
	2020	5.8	38.8	54.6	0.8						
Albania	2021	6.2	43.8	49.6	0.5						
, awaiiiu	2021	4.0	46.3	49.3	0.4						
	2022	4.0	40.3	49.3	0.4						



Table 5.3 Distribution of households by area used for living by prefecture in %, 2020-2022

						Dwelling a	rea (in %)					
Prefecture	Les	Less than 50m²			51-90m²			91-130m²			Over 130m²	
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Berat	9.5	9.1	9.0	50.2	52.4	50.4	38.7	37.6	37.1	1.5	0.9	3.4
Dibër	6.4	2.6	1.2	60.6	76.1	67.4	28.2	18.7	29.1	4.7	2.6	2.3
Durrës	5.2	3.8	3.2	48.1	43.8	42.0	37.8	42.0	45.9	8.9	10.3	8.8
Elbasan	3.2	1.7	1.5	49.3	48.9	49.8	39.5	41.7	41.0	7.9	7.7	7.7
Fier	5.1	5.1	3.9	52.4	53.7	47.4	35.9	36.4	40.7	6.7	4.9	8.1
Gjirokastër	4.2	1.8	4.2	74.1	77.8	80.7	16.9	18.5	10.9	4.8	1.9	4.2
Korçë	14.1	10.0	9.7	56.3	55.3	50.3	25.5	28.8	33.3	4.1	5.9	6.7
Kukës	12.2	8.2	3.3	61.9	70.8	66.1	24.3	21.0	29.5	1.6	-	1.1
Lezhë	7.3	8.7	7.5	46.3	51.0	42.7	37.0	32.1	44.1	9.4	8.2	5.7
Shkodër	10.3	5.5	3.9	49.8	50.1	38.3	36.0	35.5	43.9	3.9	8.9	13.9
Tiranë	4.5	4.3	2.4	47.3	54.0	49.8	40.7	35.5	35.9	7.5	6.2	11.9
Vlorë	4.3	3.5	3.7	62.7	56.8	63.5	29.0	34.8	27.5	4.1	4.9	5.3
Albania	6.2	4.9	3.9	51.6	54.1	50.5	35.8	34.8	37.0	6.4	6.2	8.6



SOCIAL PROTECTION



6 SOCIAL PROTECTION

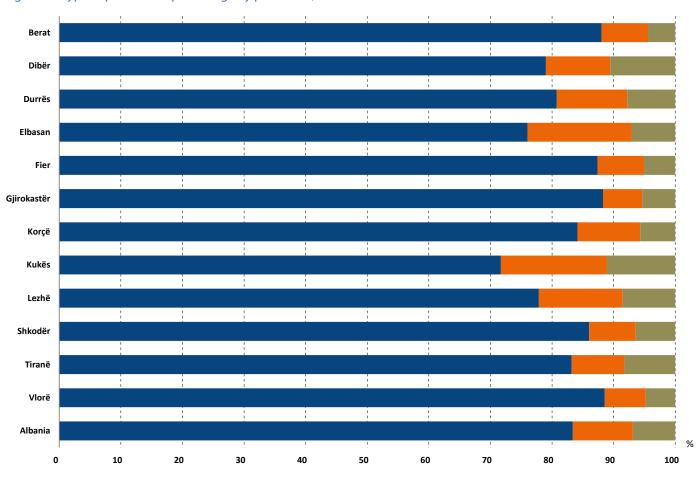
Social protection schemes cover the necessary policies and programs implemented by public and private entities to reduce the consequences of poverty and social exclusion in families and individuals who are at risk in accessing a set of needs and functions. The interventions made by private and public 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 2022, according to the type of pensions, 83 % of all pensions were old age pensions; 10 % disability pensions and 7 % survivor pensions (Fig. 6.1). The highest percentage of old age pensions was in Tiranë prefecture with 24.9 % and the lowest percentage in Kukës prefecture with 1.9 % of the total number of old age pensions on the country level (Table 6.1).



■ Disability pensions

■ Survivor pensions

Figure 6.1 Type of pensions in percentage by prefecture, 2022

Source: Social Insurance Institute, INSTAT calculations

■ Old age pensions

Table 6.1 Urban and rural old age pensions by prefectures, 2022

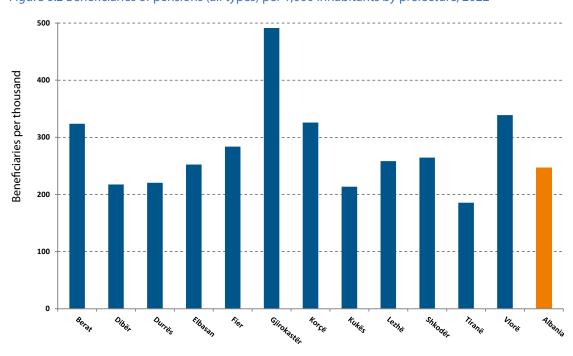
Durafastuus		Old age pensions	
Prefecture	Urban	Rural	Total
Berat	26,462	5,812	32,274
Dibër	13,299	5,250	18,549
Durrës	44,415	7,330	51,745
Elbasan	38,138	10,972	49,110
Fier	55,562	12,628	68,190
Gjirokastër	19,519	4,033	23,552
Korçë	45,155	8,329	53,484
Kukës	8,152	2,890	11,042
Lezhë	18,695	4,581	23,276
Shkodër	35,253	8,231	43,484
Tiranë	128,678	13,770	142,448
Vlorë	47,698	7,595	55,293
Albania	481,026	91,421	572,447

Note: The total number of pensions does not include pensions that are transferred between Regional Directorates that at the time of reporting have not yet reached their destination.

Source: Social Insurance Institute

In 2022, the prefecture with most beneficiaries of pensions per 1,000 inhabitants was Gjirokastër with 491 beneficiaries, while the prefecture with the lowest number of beneficiaries was Tiranë with 186 beneficiaries for one thousand inhabitants (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 Beneficiaries of pensions (all types) per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2022



Source: Social Insurance Institute, INSTAT calculations



Economic aid

Economic aid is a periodic cash payment given to families without income or with insufficient income based on the scoring system, or from the 6 % funds that municipalities use to cover poor families not included in the scoring system and to certain categories of persons in need. The economic aid is provided to families who do not have or have insufficient income from social protection programs such as remittances, rent, assets, agriculture or other income. Beneficiaries of economic aid are also certain categories of persons in need such as parents in need with more than two children born at the same time, orphans, children in foster care, victims of trafficking and domestic violence according to the relevant provisions of Albanian legislation.

In 2022, 57,160 households on average received economic aid. Elbasan prefecture had the largest number of households with economic aid (25.2 % of the Albanian total), followed by Dibër (17.8 %) while the smallest number of beneficiary households was in Durrës and Gjirokastër prefectures with approximately 1.2 % and 1.6 % respectively (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2 Average numbers of beneficiary households of economic aid by type of household and prefecture, 2022

	Number of hones	Beneficiary household by type, in %					
Prefecture	Number of benefi- ciary households of economic aid	Household with persons with disabilities	Household with persons of Rom nationality	Household with female head of household			
Berat	1,271	11	2	9			
Dibër	10,194	10	0	8			
Durrës	711	24	6	20			
Elbasan	14,419	19	2	9			
Fier	1,980	7	6	11			
Gjirokastër	887	9	2	6			
Korçë	8,500	14	5	9			
Kukës	8,084	11	0	8			
Lezhë	2,534	18	2	8			
Shkodër	4,033	16	1	10			
Tiranë	2,870	17	6	14			
Vlorë	1,676	11	4	27			
Albania	57,160	14	2	10			

Note: Presented are the families receiving economic aid based on the scoring system, without including the families benefitting from the 6 % funds. Source: State Social Service, INSTAT calculations

In addition, in 2022, about 2282 individual people received economic aid, based on special needs. The largest group were orphans who were not in institutions (33 %). The largest percentage of such recipients was found in Berat prefecture (56 %) while the Shkodër prefecture had the smallest number with 8 % (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Average numbers of beneficiaries of economic aid by type of need, 2022

		Beneficiaries by type of need, in %							
Prefecture	Number of total beneficiaries	Orphans out of institutions	Mothers who have born more than two children simultaneously	Victims of violence or trafficking	Children in custody service				
Berat	85	56	11	18	15				
Dibër	124	23	26	40	12				
Durrës	150	43	13	25	19				
Elbasan	215	23	6	54	17				
Fier	302	20	8	52	19				
Gjirokastër	53	52	6	30	13				
Korçë	187	44	8	28	20				
Kukës	51	20	41	13	26				
Lezhë	142	11	8	64	17				
Shkodër	100	8	13	44	34				
Tiranë	778	44	8	39	9				
Vlorë	96	30	13	44	14				
Albania	2,282	33	10	41	15				

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 2022, 70,208 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 46 persons per one thousand inhabitants, while the prefecture with the smallest number per one thousand inhabitants was Tiranë with an average of 13 people on disability payments (Table 6.4).

If we analyze 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 18 % and paraplegics-tetraplegics with 8 % of the total beneficiaries.

Table 6.4 Average numbers of beneficiaries of disability payments by type of disability and prefecture, 2022

	Number of benefi-	By type of disability in percentage						
Prefecture	ciaries of disability payments	Blind	Paraplegic-tetraplegic	Mental and physical inability				
Berat	3,582	22	6	72				
Dibër	3,325	13	7	80				
Durrës	6,584	19	10	72				
Elbasan	11,714	16	5	78				

continued



	Number of benefi-	By type of disability in percentage						
Prefecture	ciaries of disability payments	Blind	Paraplegic-tetraplegic	Mental and physical inability				
Fier	8,276	20	10	70				
Gjirokastër	2,158	21	7	72				
Korçë	6,101	17	7	76				
Kukës	2,359	9	9	82				
Lezhë	4,320	15	9	75				
Shkodër	4,993	14	9	78				
Tiranë	12,209	19	10	70				
Vlorë	4,588	21	11	67				
Albania	70,208	18	8	74				

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 2022, an average of 14,890 persons were beneficiaries of social care, of which 1,737 were located in residential social care centers and 13,153 were beneficiaries of services in day care centers of social care institutions. The largest number of beneficiaries of social care services was in the social centers of Shkodër prefecture followed by Tiranë and Durrës (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 Public and private social care institutions and average number of beneficiaries, 2022

	Sc	ocial care institution	ns	Beneficiaries			
Prefecture	Total	Residential	Day care	Total	Residential	Day care	
Berat*	5	3	2	171	74	97	
Dibër	4	0	4	124	3	121	
Durrës	28	6	22	1,810	136	1,673	
Elbasan	30	8	22	1,597	87	1,510	
Fier	4	1	3	393	49	344	
Gjirokastër	6	2	4	211	70	142	
Korçë*	22	7	15	1,082	104	978	
Kukës	2	0	2	120	0	120	
Lezhë	12	5	7	551	30	521	
Shkodër*	69	26	43	5,418	471	4,947	
Tiranë	44	15	28	2,720	615	2,105	
Vlorë	18	6	12	693	98	596	
Albania	244	79	164	14,890	1,737	13,153	

 $Note: *Social\ care\ institutions\ are\ both\ residential\ and\ day\ care\ centers$

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 2022, the average number of total registered job seekers was 76,879 persons, while the average number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits was 2,587 persons, which represents around 3.4 % of the total registered job seekers. The highest percentage was found in Korçë prefecture with 6 %, Berat and Lezha prefectures with 5% respectively, while the lowest numbers were found in Durrës and Kukës prefectures with 2 % respectively (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 Average numbers of registered jobseekers by characteristics and by prefecture, 2022

		Characteristics of jobseekers, in %							
Prefecture	Total job seekers	Female	Head of HH	With disability	Beneficiaries of economic aid	Beneficiaries of unemployment benefits			
Berat	2,212	49	44	0	30	5			
Dibër	4,819	55	38	0	57	4			
Durrës	5,887	56	36	0	11	2			
Elbasan	9,609	52	42	1	57	3			
Fier	6,895	49	38	0	23	3			
Gjirokastër	5,117	49	35	0	24	3			
Korçë	6,249	49	37	0	42	6			
Kukës	6,436	50	34	0	71	2			
Lezhë	3,574	56	43	0	41	5			
Shkodër	5,700	54	36	0	29	4			
Tiranë	15,807	55	38	1	23	3			
Vlorë	4,574	55	36	0	28	3			
Albania	76,879	53	38	0	36	3			

Source: National Agency for Employment and Training, INSTAT calculations

About 58 % of the total number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits were women and 42 % were heads of household (Table 6.7).

Table 6.7 Average numbers of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits by type and prefecture, 2022

	Total	Type of beneficiaries in %				
Prefecture	beneficiaries of unemployment benefits	Female	Head of HH			
Berat	117	44	43			
Dibër	171	53	60			
Durrës	141	63	35			
Elbasan	255	47	39			

continued



	Total	Type of beneficiaries in %			
Prefecture	beneficiaries of unemployment benefits	Female	Head of HH		
Fier	212	47	47		
Gjirokastër	141	53	43		
Korçë	359	55	45		
Kukës	149	95	48		
Lezhë	161	57	47		
Shkodër	235	54	27		
Tiranë	499	62	32		
Vlorë	147	63	54		
Albania	2,587	58	42		

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 centers.

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.

6 SOCIAL PROTECTION

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 tertiary education. Pre-university includes: pre-primary education, compulsory 9-year education, upper secondary education (gymnasium, vocational, and oriented/sociocultural education). University or tertiary education includes short cycles of tertiary, bachelor, master, and PhD programs.

Part of upper secondary education, oriented/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 program content.

Programs 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 national, prefecture and municipality levels for preuniversity education and at national level for tertiary education.

The number of pupils in pre-university education is constantly decreasing in absolute figures. In the school year 2022-23, 432,870 pupils and children enrolled in pre-university education, marking a decrease of 4.7% compared with the 2021-22 school year, and of 13.8% compared with 2018-19. The decline in the number of pupils in absolute figures follows the decline in the population of pre-university age.

In the 2022-23 school year, a total of 69,750 children enrolled in pre-school education, marking a decrease of 3.6% compared with the previous year and a decrease of 11.6% compared with 2018-19. The number of pupils that were enrolled in the obligatory 9-year education is 267,275 students, marking a decrease of 3.9% compared to the previous year and of 12.8% compared to 2018-19.

Of the total upper secondary education pupils, 14.3% attended private upper secondary education. However, there are considerable differences between the prefectures of Fier, Vlorë, Lezhë, Shkodër, Durrës 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.

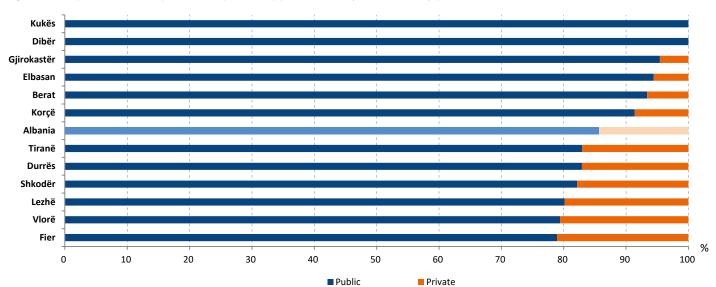


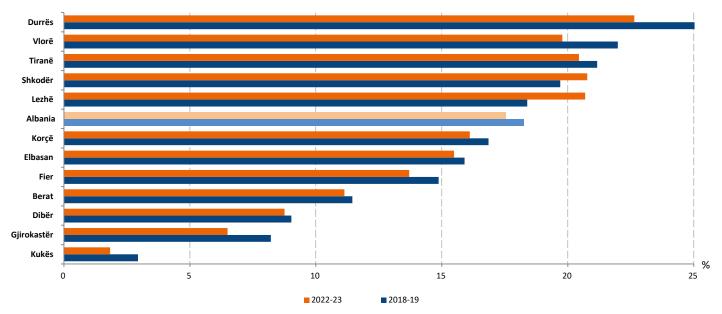
Figure 7.1 Pupils enrolled in public and private upper secondary education by prefecture, 2022-2023

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports 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 2022-23, pupils in vocational education accounted for 17.5% of all those enrolled in upper secondary education, while in 2018-19 they accounted for 18.2%.

The highest increase in professional education, compared with 2018-19, was in the prefectures of Lezhë and Shkodër with respectively 2.3 and 1.1 percentage points. The prefectures of Durrës, Vlorë dhe Gjirokastër, had a decrease by respectively 3.5, 2.2 and 1.7 percentage points. The remaining prefectures had a change of less than 1.2 percentage points.

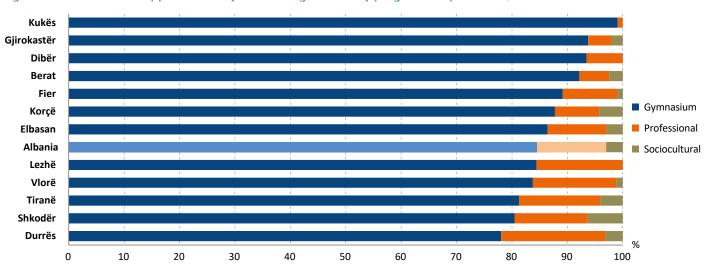
Figure 7.2 Enrollement in professional education in percentage of total upper secondary enrollment by prefecture, 2018-2019, 2022-2023



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

In 2021-22, 29,911 pupils graduated from lower secondary education, marking a decrease of 7.0% compared with the previous year. In 2021-22, 29,503 pupils graduated from upper secondary education, which represents a decrease of 5.2% compared with 2020-21.

Figure 7.3 Distribution of upper secondary education graduates by program and prefecture, 2021-2022



Source: Ministry of Education and Sports 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 2022-23, in private primary education, the indicator is 1.1 pupils per teacher lower than in public education. But this is essentially due to the situation in Tiranë and Durrës. Private schools, primary level, in Tiranë and Durrës have 12.7 and 15.5 pupils per teacher respectively, while public schools have 22.0 and 19.9 pupils per teacher.

Other prefectures show opposite trends as regards primary level. For this education level, in the prefecture of Elbasan private schools have 21.4 pupils per teacher and public schools 13.1. In the prefecture of Fier, private schools have 19.4 pupils per teacher and public schools 14.1. Less extreme differences are found in prefectures of Vlorë and Korçë in this regard.

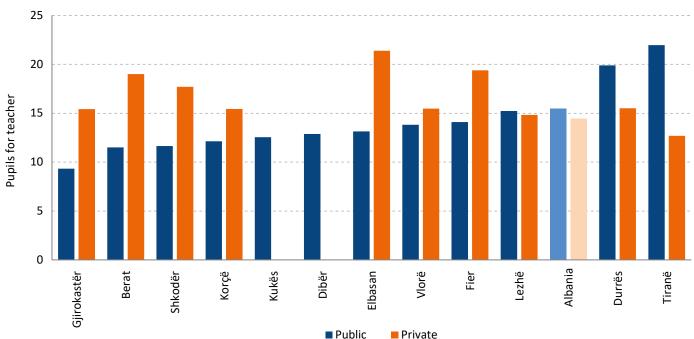


Figure 7.4 Pupil-per-teacher ratio in primary education, public and private, 2022-2023

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations



Annex

Table 7.1 Education indicators by prefecture and municipality, 2022-2023

			Class size	Pupil- per	Pupils in	C	out of these, in S	%
Prefecture/ Municipality	Children in kindergar- tens	Pupils in 9-year education	(Pupils per class) 9-year schools	teacher ratio in 9-year schools	upper secondary education	In gymnasiums	In oriented gymnasiums (Sociocul- tural)	In vocational schools
Berat	3,039	11,057	13.8	9.1	4,374	87.6	1.3	11.1
Berat	1,492	5,207	16.5	10.5	2,401	77.3	2.4	20.3
Dimal	690	2,483	13.9	9.1	695	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuçovë	554	1,972	13.5	8.7	715	100.0	0.0	0.0
Skrapar	171	711	7.0	5.9	342	100.0	0.0	0.0
Poliçan	132	684	11.2	7.0	221	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dibër	3,518	11,932	14.3	9.0	3,449	91.2	0.0	8.8
Dibër	1,872	5,804	14.7	9.0	1,742	87.7	0.0	12.3
Bulqizë	718	2,810	14.1	10.1	662	86.7	0.0	13.3
Mat	577	2,038	15.2	8.7	708	100.0	0.0	0.0
Klos	351	1,280	12.1	7.4	337	100.0	0.0	0.0
Durrës	6,411	28,968	20.5	13.5	10,386	74.6	2.7	22.6
Durrës	4,181	20,737	21.6	14.1	8,261	68.1	3.4	28.5
Shijak	610	2,070	17.3	11.9	410	100.0	0.0	0.0
Krujë	1,620	6,161	18.5	12.3	1,715	100.0	0.0	0.0
Elbasan	7,386	25,226	14.8	9.3	9,332	82.6	1.9	15.5
Elbasan	3,910	12,770	17.0	10.6	5,386	72.1	3.3	24.6
Cërrik	547	1,996	14.2	8.6	643	81.6	0.0	18.4
Belsh	307	1,357	12.9	8.5	328	100.0	0.0	0.0
Peqin	448	1,996	14.6	9.0	452	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gramsh	585	1,890	10.6	6.3	633	100.0	0.0	0.0
Librazhd	910	2,706	12.1	7.9	1,019	100.0	0.0	0.0
Prrenjas	679	2,511	14.5	9.8	871	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fier	6,695	25,745	16.2	10.4	9,539	85.7	0.6	13.7
Fier	2,692	11,318	17.7	11.7	4,589	80.1	1.3	18.7
Lushnjë	1,904	6,286	15.8	9.6	2,376	81.0	0.0	19.0
Patos	457	1,718	15.5	10.5	439	100.0	0.0	0.0
Roskovec	471	1,899	14.4	9.8	635	100.0	0.0	0.0
Divjakë	762	2,698	15.5	10.0	845	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mallakastër	409	1,826	13.5	8.3	655	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gjirokastër	1,533	5,181	13.1	7.9	2,047	90.5	3.0	6.5
Gjirokastër	816	2,568	18.9	11.0	1,118	82.6	5.5	11.9
Libohovë	57	235	13.1	6.9	42	100.0	0.0	0.0
Përmet	141	599	12.0	6.8	237	100.0	0.0	0.0
Këlcyrë	81	415	11.2	6.6	169	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tepelenë	224	643	9.9	6.1	203	100.0	0.0	0.0
Memaliaj	167	593	7.9	5.2	221	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dropull	47	128	8.5	6.1	57	100.0	0.0	0.0 Continued



			Class size	Pupil- per	- " .	C	Out of these, in S	%
Prefecture/ Municipality	Children in kindergar- tens	Pupils in 9-year education	(Pupils per class) 9-year schools	teacher ratio in 9-year schools	Pupils in upper secondary education	In gymnasiums	In oriented gymnasiums (Sociocul- tural)	In vocational schools
Korçë	5,243	17,405	14.9	9.5	6,536	80.9	3.0	16.1
Korçë	1,785	6,043	16.7	10.9	2,772	64.6	7.0	28.4
Pogradec	1,756	5,525	15.5	9.4	2,216	88.0	0.0	12.0
Maliq	912	3,299	13.7	9.3	709	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pustec	36	87	6.2	4.8	23	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kolonjë	189	610	10.5	6.4	237	100.0	0.0	0.0
Devoll	565	1,841	13.3	8.7	579	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kukës	2,534	8,666	13.5	8.6	2,780	98.2	0.0	1.8
Kukës	1,492	5,206	14.6	9.1	1,679	97.0	0.0	3.0
Tropojë	516	1,659	10.4	7.0	580	100.0	0.0	0.0
Has	526	1,801	14.2	9.2	521	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lezhë	3,193	12,163	16.6	10.0	4,215	79.3	0.0	20.7
Lezhë	1,635	6,536	17.4	10.4	2,250	80.5	0.0	19.5
Mirditë	350	1,314	12.8	8.1	762	43.2	0.0	56.8
Kurbin	1,208	4,313	17.1	10.2	1,203	100.0	0.0	0.0
Shkodër	3,800	17,043	15.0	8.7	6,629	72.6	6.6	20.8
Shkodër	2,359	12,280	17.1	10.0	5,310	68.0	8.2	23.7
Vau i Dejës	518	1,886	12.7	7.5	449	73.9	0.0	26.1
Malësi e Madhe	598	1,886	12.4	6.9	533	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pukë	204	534	9.2	4.9	224	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fushë-Arrëz	121	457	7.6	4.8	113	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tiranë	22,202	89,071	22.7	14.1	30,921	76.2	3.4	20.4
Tiranë	17,052	68,705	23.0	14.3	23,984	76.9	4.3	18.8
Kamëz	3,198	12,848	26.7	17.2	4,721	68.4	0.0	31.6
Vorë	637	2,956	20.1	12.3	732	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kavajë	947	3,096	16.3	9.2	1,082	70.7	1.0	28.3
Rrogozhinë	368	1,466	12.7	7.2	402	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vlorë	4,196	14,818	16.4	9.8	5,637	79.0	1.2	19.8
Vlorë	2,629	9,294	18.4	10.3	3,736	76.4	1.8	21.8
Himarë	163	571	11.0	6.8	130	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sarandë	709	2,695	21.1	14.0	1,056	71.7	0.0	28.3
Konispol	159	457	13.4	9.3	94	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delvinë	160	538	10.2	6.8	177	100.0	0.0	0.0
Finiq	61	281	7.0	5.3	183	100.0	0.0	0.0
Selenicë	315	982	10.4	6.3	261	100.0	0.0	0.0
Albania	69,750	267,275	17.5	11.0	95,845	80.0	2.5	17.5

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

Table 7.2 Kindergarten institutions, children enrolled and teaching staff in kindergartens by prefecture, 2022-2023

		2022-23		Change since year 2018-19			
Prefecture	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Teaching staff	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Teaching staff	
Berat	128	3,039	284	-7	-1,057	-5	
Dibër	158	3,518	286	-3	-649	20	
Durrës	117	6,411	379	8	108	80	
Elbasan	288	7,386	560	-4	-1,770	6	
Fier	258	6,695	515	-15	-2,033	-7	
Gjirokastër	84	1,533	177	1	-553	-11	
Korçë	201	5,243	486	-1	-1,746	-4	
Kukës	95	2,534	198	1	-237	25	
Lezhë	86	3,193	235	-7	-818	-2	
Shkodër	138	3,800	301	-11	-561	10	
Tiranë	391	22,202	1,560	60	1,390	428	
Vlorë	123	4,196	377	-18	-1,266	-2	
Albania	2,067	69,750	5,358	4	-9,192	538	

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Table 7.3 Educational institutions, pupils enrolled and teachers in compulsory 9-year education by prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	2022-23			Change since year 2018-19			
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	
Berat	67	11,057	1,218	-6	-2,696	-28	
Dibër	69	11,932	1,328	-9	-3,316	-142	
Durrës	97	28,968	2,149	-4	-3,647	13	
Elbasan	144	25,226	2,716	-23	-5,008	-134	
Fier	137	25,745	2,469	-13	-5,856	-203	
Gjirokastër	30	5,181	658	-8	-1,088	-52	
Korçë	91	17,405	1,823	-21	-3,475	-62	
Kukës	58	8,666	1,002	-7	-1,625	5	
Lezhë	61	12,163	1,216	-12	-2,403	5	
Shkodër	92	17,043	1,951	-9	-3,619	-168	
Tiranë	223	89,071	6,339	-4	-3,495	440	
Vlorë	72	14,818	1,519	-8	-3,027	2	
Albania	1,141	267,275	24,388	-124	-39,255	-324	

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations



Table 7.4 Gross enrollment rate in compulsory 9-year education by sex and prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	Total	Female	Male
Berat	98.7	93.1	104.5
Dibër	89.4	85.1	93.5
Durrës	95.8	91.6	100.0
Elbasan	92.5	89.2	95.8
Fier	92.1	85.5	98.9
Gjirokastër	110.5	102.9	118.7
Korçë	86.7	84.2	89.2
Kukës	91.7	86.9	96.2
Lezhë	99.5	92.2	107.0
Shkodër	88.3	85.0	91.5
Tiranë	96.4	95.5	97.3
Vlorë	86.0	83.7	88.3
Albania	93.7	90.4	96.9

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Table 7.5 Pupils graduated from public and private compulsory 9-year education by prefecture, 2021-2022

Prefecture	2021	L- 22	Change since year 2017-18		
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Berat	1,229	48	-349	-12	
Dibër	1,329	0	-679	0	
Durrës	2,793	261	-631	-161	
Elbasan	2,843	81	-879	5	
Fier	2,677	286	-1,030	-55	
Gjirokastër	621	48	-112	9	
Korçë	1,923	78	-469	-51	
Kukës	980	0	-547	0	
Lezhë	1,320	66	-534	-33	
Shkodër	1,710	369	-781	-70	
Tiranë	8,446	1,071	-1,204	165	
Vlorë	1,531	201	-471	5	
Albania	27,402	2,509	-7,686	-198	

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Table 7.6 Teachers and pupils in upper secondary education by prefecture, 2022-2023

		2022-23			Change since year 2018-19			
Prefecture	Public		Private		Pul	olic	Priv	ate
	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils
Berat	363	4,084	8	290	-10	-1,092	-16	25
Dibër	305	3,449	0	0	-56	-1,491	0	0
Durrës	579	8,611	190	1,775	3	-2,126	-21	-84
Elbasan	784	8,813	61	519	-20	-1,894	13	125
Fier	676	7,530	134	2,009	-70	-2,038	-15	6
Gjirokastër	221	1,953	36	94	-20	-482	9	45
Korçë	545	5,973	51	563	-87	-1,209	-20	-117
Kukës	251	2,780	0	0	-19	-1,028	0	0
Lezhë	362	3,377	71	838	-29	-1,530	-4	19
Shkodër	544	5,446	112	1,183	-54	-1,717	-63	-537
Tiranë	1,858	25,648	707	5,273	-3	-4,395	-15	-158
Vlorë	402	4,476	97	1,161	-73	-1,014	-76	-109
Albania	6,890	82,140	1,467	13,705	-438	-20,016	-208	-785

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

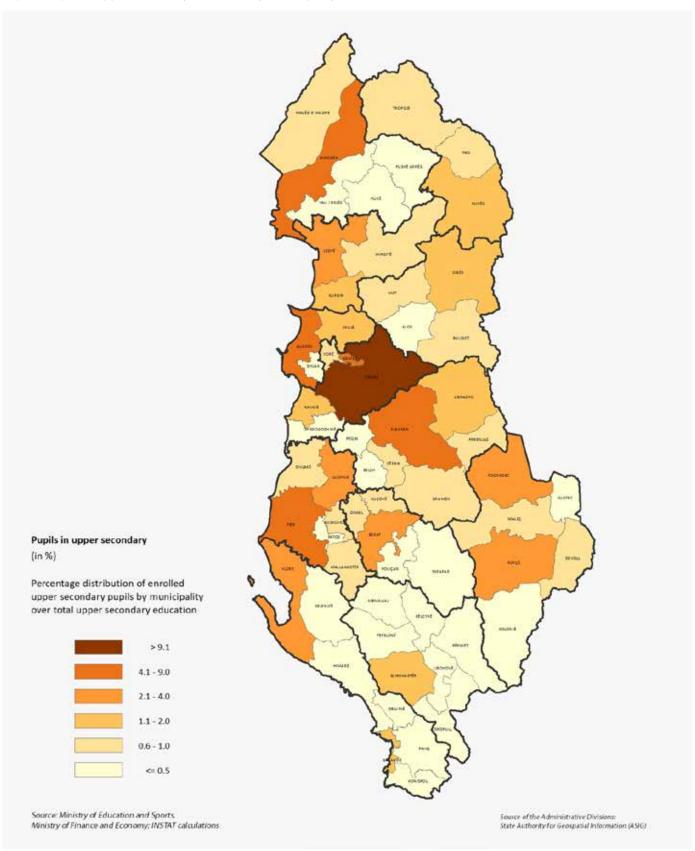
Table 7.7 Pupils graduated from upper secondary education by prefecture, 2020-2021, 2021-2022

	2020)-21	2021-22		
Prefecture	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Berat	1,306	104	1,193	120	
Dibër	1,133	0	979	0	
Durrës	2,757	589	2,667	587	
Elbasan	2,593	141	2,637	145	
Fier	2,510	714	2,313	597	
Gjirokastër	720	18	540	100	
Korçë	1,869	166	1,831	179	
Kukës	1,134	0	887	0	
Lezhë	1,344	217	1,129	218	
Shkodër	1,776	477	1,666	475	
Tiranë	8,096	1,690	7,793	1,888	
Vlorë	1,443	339	1,239	320	
Albania	26,681	4,455	24,874	4,629	

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



Map 7.1 Pupils in upper secondary education by municipality, 2022-2023



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), and is then sent to the responsible education data collection unit at the Ministries. They process the data further, compile summaries in table form and send them to INSTAT. The summaries contain data on children and students enrolled and graduated, educational institutions, teaching staff, etc., by administrative units and at the national level.

ISCED 2011, the international standard classification of education, recommended by Eurostat and UNESCO, is used in the 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 it consists of two cycles: primary or first cycle, conducted in grades 1-5, and second cycle or lower secondary education, 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, including 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.

Upper secondary-oriented education (also called Socialcultural 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 upper secondary education. Education in the field of arts, sports, and technology is offered to talented students in arts, choreography, sports,



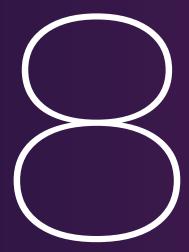
economy, and technology where the length of schooling varies between 3 or 4 years, depending on the education course.

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 upper secondary-oriented education (sociocultural education).



HEALTH



8 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.

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.

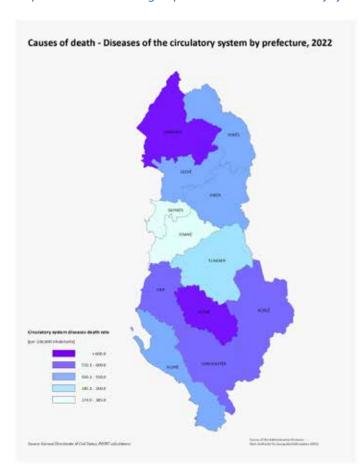
Causes of death and morbidity

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 2022, in Albania the number of deaths from all causes was 23,998. This number, at the national level, marks an decrease in deaths by 21.3% compared to 2021. At the prefecture level Vlorë and Tiranë have recorded the largest decrease in the percentage of deaths registered, with -25.5% and -25.2%. respectively.

In 2022, 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, 2022



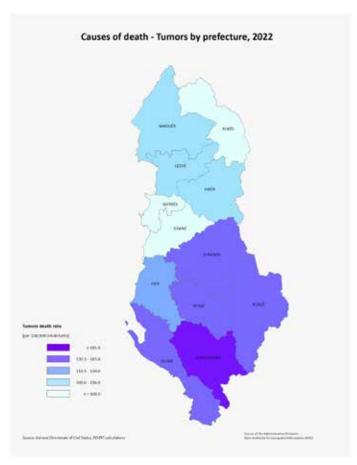


Table 8.1 shows the weight of the two largest groups of diseases in the total number of deaths in the country, namely "Diseases of the circulatory system" and "Tumors". At the national level, 54.5% of total deaths were caused by "Diseases of the circulatory system" and 13.5% as a result of "Tumors". According to the prefectures, Kukës and Dibër had the highest mortality rate from "Diseases of the circulatory system" with 66.9% and 60.8% of deaths caused by this group; while for the group of "Tumors" the prefectures of Berat and Gjirokastër had the highest mortality rates with 16.3% and 15.3% respectively.

Table 8.1 Two groups of main diseases in percentage of total deaths by age group and prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Tumors			Circulatory system diseases		
	Below age 65	Age 65 and over	Total	Below age 65	Age 65 and over	Total
Berat	5.5	10.7	16.3	6.2	48.1	54.3
Dibër	3.7	8.9	12.6	7.7	53.1	60.8
Durrës	4.4	8.1	12.5	7.5	41.8	49.2
Elbasan	6.5	8.4	15.0	7.3	40.2	47.5
Fier	4.0	8.9	12.9	6.9	50.2	57.1
Gjirokastër	4.5	10.8	15.3	4.1	33.4	37.4
Korçë	5.1	9.6	14.7	7.2	43.2	50.4
Kukës	6.1	6.7	12.8	9.1	57.9	66.9
Lezhë	4.4	7.1	11.5	7.1	44.9	52.0
Shkodër	3.2	6.6	9.8	7.8	52.7	60.5
Tiranë	4.3	9.5	13.7	7.9	51.4	59.3
Vlorë	4.3	10.1	14.4	7.0	45.0	52.0
Albania	4.6	8.9	13.5	7.3	47.2	54.5

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status, calculation INSTAT



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, 12.1% of chronic patients were treated in 2022 for Diabetes Mellitus and 34.4% of chronic patients for Arterial Hypertension.

The prefecture of Durrës had the highest percentage of chronic patients treated for Diabetes Mellitus with 15.3%, while for Arterial Hypertension the highest percentage was in Korçë prefecture with 39.8%.

Dibër Korçë 10.3 Shkodër Vlorë 11.7 Kukës 11.8 Tiranë 11.9 Albania 12.1 Lezhë 12.5 Elbasan 12.6 **Berat** 12.7 Gjirokastër 13.0 Fier 14.9 Durrës

Figure 8.1 Patients treated for Diabetes Mellitus among the total number of chronic patients in % by prefecture, 2022

Source: Compulsory Health Insurance Found

2.0

4.0

0.0



8.0

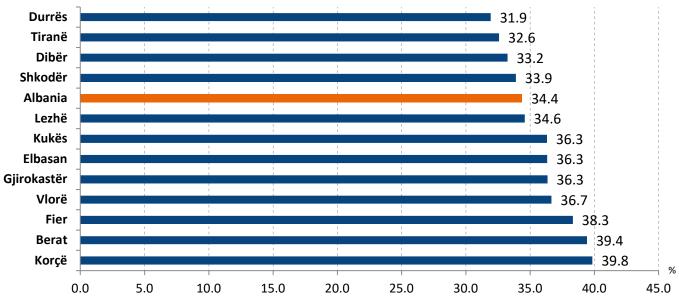
10.0

12.0

14.0

16.0

6.0



Source: Compulsory Health Insurance Found

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.

Elbasan Gjirokastër 39.7 Lezhë Kukës 32.7 **Berat** Korçë Dibër Fier Shkodër 26.1 Albania Vlorë Durrës Tiranë 13.2 0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0 50.0

Figure 8.3 Persons with disabilities per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2022

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".

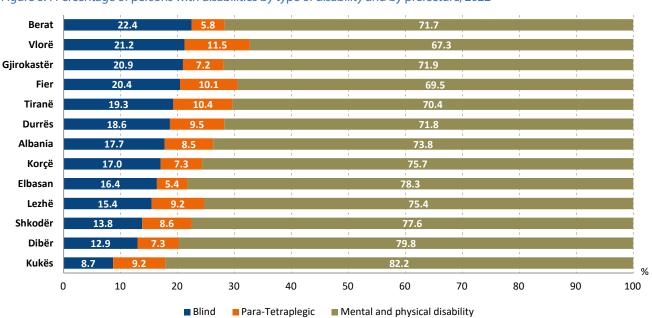


Figure 8.4 Percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability and by prefecture, 2022

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT



Primary public 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 and Fier. During 2022, the average number of contacts of the population in the primary health service at the national level was 3.0 contacts per person. This indicator was highest in the prefecture of Shkodër with 4.6 contacts per person and lowest in the prefecture of Durrës with 2.3 contacts per person.

Table 8.2 Number of health centers, primary health care personnel, average number of visits per person, 2022

Prefecture	Health centers total	Number of doctors in primary care	Number of nurses in primary care	Average number of visits in primary care
Berat	22	95	501	3.3
Dibër	34	63	512	3.5
Durrës	24	176	341	2.3
Elbasan	53	172	752	2.8
Fier	45	192	631	3.3
Gjirokastër	31	60	401	4.2
Korçë	39	155	543	3.5
Kukës	27	50	324	2.7
Lezhë	21	90	364	4.0
Shkodër	36	134	784	4.6
Tiranë	50	705	1315	2.6
Vlorë	31	127	526	2.7
Albania	413	2019	6994	3.0

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

Hospital service

Tiranë remains the prefecture with the highest number of hospitals and hospital beds at the national level. 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.

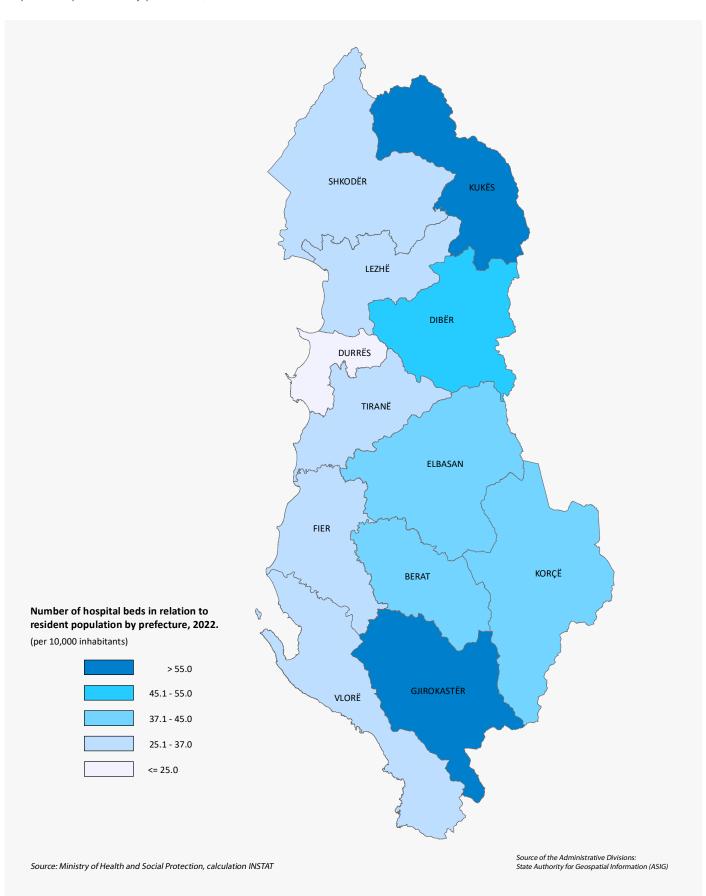
Table 8.3 Number of hospitals, hospital beds at the national level, by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Number of hospitals	Hospital beds	Hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants
Berat	4	451	39.8
Dibër	3	566	52.4
Durrës	3	600	20.6
Elbasan	6	1146	44.8
Fier	4	797	29.0
Gjirokastër	4	412	75.9
Korçë	4	848	43.5
Kukës	3	410	56.8
Lezhë	3	411	35.5
Shkodër	2	707	37.0
Tiranë	21	3250	35.2
Vlorë	4	625	33.9
Albania	61	10223	36.8

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT



Map 8.2 Hospital beds by prefecture, 2022



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 data such as 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 of 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 2022, 38,198 persons in total have been suspected of criminal offences, 2,162 (5.7%) were women and 36,036 (94.3%) were men. A similar sex distribution is seen in the prefectures.

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

Referring to the age of suspects, 1,773 (4.6%) are juveniles and 36,425 (95.4%) are adults. The prefectures of Tiranë and Durrës have the highest number of juvenile suspects, respectively 39.7% and 8.7% of the total juvenile suspects.

Table 9.1 Suspects of criminal offences by prefecture, sex and age group, 2022

	Sex		Aį		
Prefecture	Women	Men	Juvenile (under 18 years)	Adults (over 18 years)	Total
Berat	68	1,388	53	1403	1,456
Dibër	34	1,046	46	1,034	1,08
Durrës	340	4,057	154	4,243	4,397
Elbasan	87	2,267	72	2,282	2,354
Fier	169	2,272	65	2,376	2,441
Gjirokastër	59	1,174	52	1,181	1,233
Korçë	95	2,401	87	2,409	2,496
Kukës	30	934	75	889	964
Lezhë	71	1,846	95	1,822	1,917
Shkodër	198	2,005	110	2,093	2,203
Tiranë	780	13,114	703	13,191	13,894
Vlorë	191	2,433	118	2,506	2,624
Unspecified	40	1,099	143	996	1,139
Albania	2,162	36,036	1,773	36,425	38,198

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

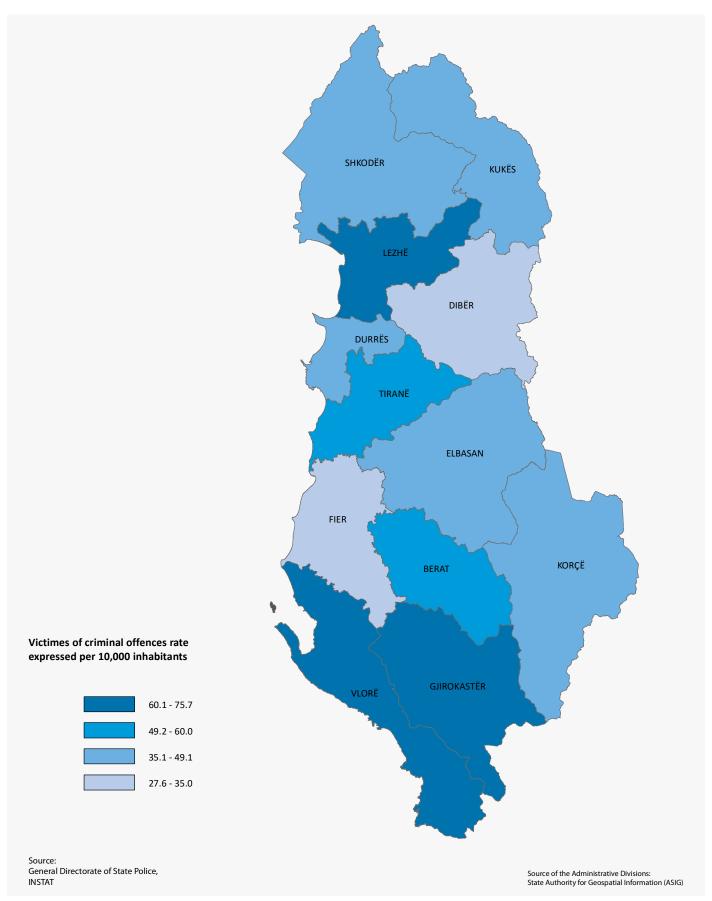
Note: Total perpetrators represent the number of perpetrators per criminal offence. A perpetrator may be present in more than one criminal offence. The "Unspecified" category includes reports directly to the General Directorate of Police, where the categorization in districts is impossible to perform.

Victims of criminal offences

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

In 2022, a total of 13,650 victims were recorded by the police; 4,200 (30.8%) women and 9,450 (69.2%) men. This corresponds to 49.1 victims per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest rates are registered in the prefectures of Gjirokastër and Vlorë. The prefectures of Fier and Dibër have the lowest rates of victims.

Map 9.1 Victims of criminal offences per 10,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2022





In 2022, 5,522 persons were victims of crimes against the person. They constitute 40.5% of all victims, with 2,204 (39.9%) being women and 3,318 (60.1%) being men. In relation to the population, 19.9 victims per 10 thousand inhabitants were recorded; 15.7 women in relation to 10 thousand females and 24.1 men in relation to 10 thousand males.

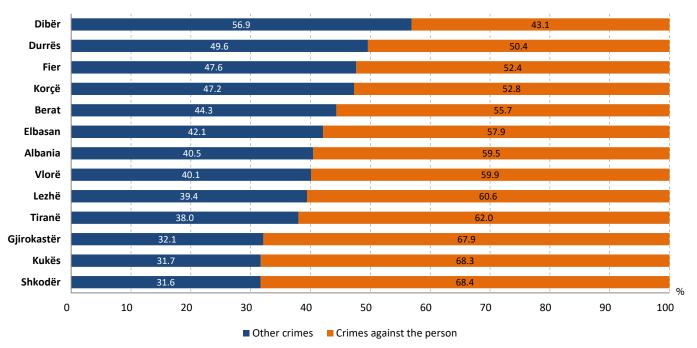
Table 9.2 Victims of crimes against the person in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants by sex and prefecture, 2022

	Wor	nen	M	en	To	tal
Prefecture	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	71	12.4	198	35.3	269	23.8
Dibër	68	13.1	118	21.0	186	17.2
Durrës	353	24.5	301	20.5	654	22.5
Elbasan	150	11.6	271	21.5	421	16.5
Fier	158	11.5	204	14.8	362	13.2
Gjirokastër	40	14.1	92	35.4	132	24.3
Korçë	134	13.5	269	28.1	403	20.7
Kukës	23	6.6	72	19.4	95	13.2
Lezhë	92	15.6	194	34.1	286	24.7
Shkodër	110	11.2	142	15.3	252	13.2
Tiranë	777	16.6	1,165	25.7	1,942	21.1
Vlorë	228	24.7	292	31.8	520	28.2
Albania	2,204	15.7	3,318	24.1	5,522	19.9

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

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

Figure 9.1 Percentage of victims of crimes against the person and other criminal offences by prefecture, 2022



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

Defendants

Statistics on defendants present data on the number of recorded defendants during the reference year by sex and prefecture. In the justice system, defendants are accused persons whose case is still pending, they are not yet legally convicted or acquittedIn 2022, a total of 16,246 defendants were recorded, 853 (5.3%) women and 15,393 (94.7%) men. In the population over 14 years, there were 68.8 defendants per 10 thousand inhabitants, 7.1 women in relation to the female population and 132.2 men in relation to the male population.

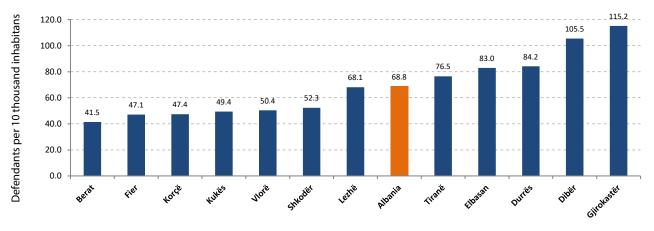
Table 9.3 Defendants in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants by sex and prefecture, 2022

	Wor	men	M	en	To	tal
Prefecture	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants	Number	Per 10 thousand inhabitants
Berat	21	4.3	383	79.4	404	41.5
Dibër	41	9.8	881	192.7	922	105.5
Durrës	106	8.7	1,959	158.5	2,065	84.2
Elbasan	94	8.5	1,706	159.7	1,800	83.0
Fier	38	3.2	1,075	91.0	1,113	47.1
Gjirokastër	14	5.6	535	235.1	549	115.2
Korçë	38	4.4	758	92.2	796	47.4
Kukës	13	4.6	273	91.8	286	49.4
Lezhë	15	3.0	649	135.7	664	68.1
Shkodër	86	10.1	769	98.0	855	52.3
Tiranë	362	9.0	5,619	147.4	5,981	76.5
Vlorë	25	3.1	786	98.2	811	50.4
Albania	853	7.1	15,393	132.2	16,246	68.8

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 Gjirokastër, Dibër, and Durrës have the highest rates. The prefectures of Berat, Fier and Korçë have the lowest rates.

Figure 9.2 Defendant rates by prefecture, 2022



Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculation

9 CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The figure below presents the rate of juvenile defendants, the number of accused persons aged 14-17 years compared to the total 14-17 year old population. In 2022, 476 juvenile defendants were registered or 35.4 juveniles per 10 thousand inhabitants. The prefectures of Dibër and Tiranë have the highest rates, 58.6 and 56.7 respectively. The prefectures of Berat and Fier have the lowest rates, 1.7 and 8.9 juvenile defendants respectively.

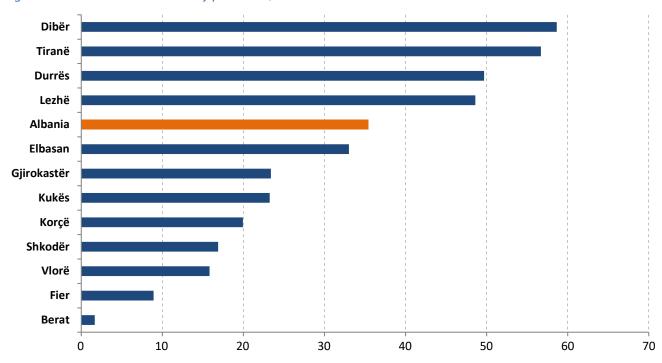


Figure 9.3 Juvenile defendant rate by prefecture, 2022

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.

Juvenile defendants per 10 thousand inhabitans

In 2022, 4,944 prisoners were recorded (detention or under arrest), 2,263 inmates and 2,681 detainees, against whom a security measure was taken. The prefectures of Tiranë and Fier have the highest absolute number of prisoners, 18.8% and 14.2% of the total number of prisoners. The prefectures of Berat and Gjirokastër have the lowest numbers of prisoners, 3.4% and 3.0% 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. The prefectures with the highest detainee rate are Kukës and Gjirokastër, with 76.4% and 70.3% respectively. The prefectures with the lowest rates are Tiranë with 46.8%, followed by Fier with 44.6%.

Table 9.4 Inmates, detainees and detainee rate by prefecture, 2022

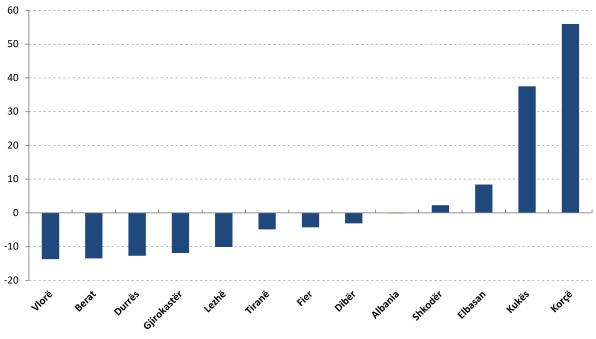
		20	21	
Prefecture	Inmates	Detainees	Total number of prisoners	Detainee rate in %
Berat	64	103	167	61.7
Dibër	81	138	219	63.0
Durrës	231	291	522	55.7
Elbasan	159	203	362	56.1
Fier	390	314	704	44.6
Gjirokastër	44	104	148	70.3
Korçë	223	281	504	55.8
Kukës	52	168	220	76.4
Lezhë	144	149	293	50.9
Shkodër	189	204	393	51.9
Tiranë	495	435	930	46.8
Vlorë	152	207	359	57.7
Foreigners	39	84	123	68.3
Albania	2,263	2,681	4,944	54.2

Source: General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT calculation

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

In 2022, the prison population decreased by 0.2%, compared to the previous year. During 2022, the prefectures of Shkodër, Elbasan, Kukës and Korçë had a positive growth rate of prisoners in correctional institutions. In all other prefectures, the number of prisoners has decreased. The prefecture of Korçë had the highest level of increase in the number of prisoners with +56%, compared to 2021. On the other hand, the prefecture with the biggest decrease in the number of prisoners was Vlorë, with -13.7% during 2022.

Figure 9.4 Change in the number of prisoners in percentage, 2022-2021



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.

Adults: Persons over the age of 18.

Juveniles: 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).

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

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

Detainees: Persons, 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: Persons, Albanian or foreign citizens, 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: Persons whose personal or property rights have been violated or endangered by a criminal act.

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



BUSINESS STATISTICS





Introduction

This chapter presents results based on the business registers. These data describe the development of legal units, farmers, enterprises and their main characteristics, over the last two years. Business registers are the backbone of the production of economic statistics.

Since 2015, business registers include also the farmers registered in the regional tax offices and identified with the Number of Identification for Persons Taxation (NIPT).

Findings

- 209,591 legal units are active at the end of year 2022, from 181,549 at the end of 2021;
- 84,369 active farmers are registered at the end of 2022 in tax offices with the Identification Number for Persons Taxation (NIPT), compared with 62,922 farmers registered at the end of 2021;
- 37,491 active legal units are registered during 2022, compared with 29,152 registered during 2021;
- 125,222 are active enterprises (excluded farmers), compared with 118,627 at the end of 2021.

Table 10.1 Legal units, farmers and enterprises by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Total	Legal Units from which:					
		Enterprises	Farmers				
Berat	13,680	4,027	9,653				
Dibër	4,960	2,207	2,753				
Durrës	14,683	12,721	1,962				
Elbasan	17,935	7,673	10,262				
Fier	32,311	9,564	22,747				
Gjirokastër	6,010	2,515	3,495				
Korçë	21,863	6,167	15,696				
Kukës	2,691	1,342	1,349				
Lezhë	6,071	4,281	1,790				
Shkodër	12,772	6,315	6,457				
Tiranë	62,239	58,828	3,411				
Vlorë	14,376	9,582	4,794				
Albania	209,591	125,222	84,369				

Structure of businesses by economic activity

The Albanian enterprises (excluded registered farmers) are focused mainly on trade and others services activities.

Enterprises in the group "Producers of goods" (Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Industry and Construction) covered 13.5% of the total economy, where the industry sector has the greatest impact, with 7.4% of active enterprises.

86.5% of active enterprises operate in the "Producers of services". The trade sector activities play the main role with 35.0% of active enterprises and 19.1% of the total number of employed.

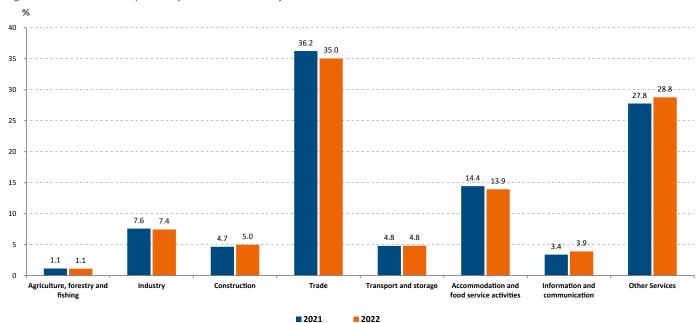


Figure 10.1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2021, 2022

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2021, 2022

In the prefectures of Tirana, Durrës and Vlorë are concentrated about 64.8% of active enterprises. The largest number of enterprises is registered in the prefecture of Tirana with 58,828 enterprises, while the lowest number in the prefecture of Kukës with 1,342 enterprises.

Dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all prefectures and 57.8% of them are located in the prefectures of Tirana and Durrës.



Table 10.2 Active enterprises by economic activity and prefecture, 2021-2022

						Producers	of goods			
Prefecture	Total Albania refecture		Total producers of goods		Agriculture and fi		Indu	stry	Construction	
	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022
Berat	4,027	141	616	56	48	1	460	47	108	8
Dibër	2,207	22	425	7	39	-6	296	10	90	3
Durrës	12,721	811	2,177	121	190	8	1,261	82	726	31
Elbasan	7,673	95	1,132	54	102	5	758	16	272	33
Fier	9,564	121	1,421	82	215	13	845	35	361	34
Gjirokastër	2,515	51	388	8	43	-	263	4	82	4
Korçë	6,167	62	824	7	98	-2	523	-11	203	20
Kukës	1,342	81	196	2	19	-4	122	4	55	2
Lezhë	4,281	155	662	29	85	3	323	12	254	14
Shkodër	6,315	158	821	39	89	-4	496	24	236	19
Tiranë	58,828	4,187	6,812	566	223	6	3,329	96	3,260	464
Vlorë	9,582	711	1,468	95	234	11	646	12	588	72
Albania	125,222	6,595	16,942	1,066	1,385	31	9,322	331	6,235	704

Table 10.2 Active enterprises by economic activity and prefecture, 2021-2022 (continuation)

							Pr	oducers	of service	s				
Prefecture	Total Albania cture		Total producers of services		Trade		Transport and storage		Accom tion & fo vice ac	ood ser-	Information and communication		Other services	
	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021- 2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021- 2022
Berat	4,027	141	3,411	85	1,712	16	218	-10	704	26	61	11	716	42
Dibër	2,207	22	1,782	15	856	-12	114	12	361	-5	34	14	417	6
Durrës	12,721	811	10,544	690	4,813	174	738	44	1,574	115	287	89	3,132	268
Elbasan	7,673	95	6,541	41	2,921	-13	480	5	1,363	-42	151	21	1,626	70
Fier	9,564	121	8,143	39	4,262	-30	460	1	1,453	-21	136	14	1,832	75
Gjirokastër	2,515	51	2,127	43	905	-15	175	12	474	21	42	3	531	22
Korçë	6,167	62	5,343	55	2,484	-12	440	-1	1,088	-	110	18	1,221	50
Kukës	1,342	81	1,146	79	448	22	90	8	264	17	25	4	319	28
Lezhë	4,281	155	3,619	126	1,622	1	197	16	792	41	62	11	946	57
Shkodër	6,315	158	5,494	119	2,490	-21	214	-2	1,108	14	187	4	1,495	124
Tiranë	58,828	4,187	52,016	3,621	18,314	724	2,389	234	6,093	-60	3,608	645	21,612	2,078
Vlorë	9,582	711	8,114	616	3,058	56	531	38	2,178	225	169	33	2,178	264
Albania	125,222	6,595	108,280	5,529	43,885	890	6,046	357	17,452	331	4,872	867	36,025	3,084

Legal form

Businesses in Albania are mainly organized as physical persons and represented in the year 2022, 74.2% of all enterprises (excluding farmers). However juridical persons make the main contribution to the total economy.

Table 10.3 Active enterprises by legal form and prefecture, 2021-2022

	Tot	tal	Physical	persons	Juridical	persons
Prefecture	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022
Berat	4,027	141	3,354	124	673	17
Dibër	2,207	22	1,606	12	601	10
Durrës	12,721	811	9,311	670	3,410	141
Elbasan	7,673	95	6,357	43	1,316	52
Fier	9,564	121	7,851	69	1,713	52
Gjirokastër	2,515	51	1,930	57	585	-6
Korçë	6,167	62	5,119	16	1,048	46
Kukës	1,342	81	917	76	425	5
Lezhë	4,281	155	3,406	134	875	21
Shkodër	6,315	158	4,884	125	1,431	33
Tiranë	58,828	4,187	40,647	2,991	18,181	1,196
Vlorë	9,582	711	7,515	573	2,067	138
Albania	125,222	6,595	92,897	4,890	32,325	1,705

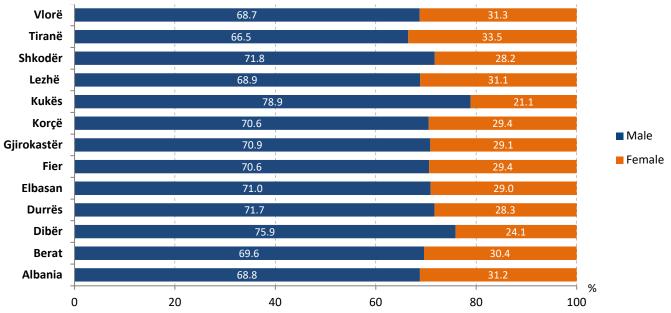


Women owners/managers in economy

Women manage/own 31.2% of total active enterprises. The prefectures of Tirana count the highest enterprises leaded by women, with 33.5%.

The activities "Retail" and "Other services" have the highest participation of women in decision-making, respectively with 34.2% and 40.2%. Enterprises managed by women are mainly enterprises with 1-4 employed.

Figure 10.2 Active enterprises by sex of the managers and prefecture, 2022



Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022

Table 10.4 Active enterprises by sex of owners / CEO and prefecture, 2021-2022

				Owners/CEO								
Prefecture	Total	Change	M	en	Wor	men	Women					
		2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022 (%)					
Berat	4,027	141	2,803	90	1,224	51	1.0					
Dibër	2,207	22	1,675	11	532	11	0.4					
Durrës	12,721	811	9,118	576	3,603	235	2.9					
Elbasan	7,673	95	5,444	35	2,229	60	1.8					
Fier	9,564	121	6,754	122	2,810	-1	2.2					
Gjirokastër	2,515	51	1,782	35	733	16	0.6					
Korçë	6,167	62	4,351	31	1,816	31	1.5					
Kukës	1,342	81	1,059	66	283	15	0.2					
Lezhë	4,281	155	2,948	99	1,333	56	1.1					
Shkodër	6,315	158	4,532	132	1,783	26	1.4					
Tiranë	58,828	4,187	39,095	2,731	19,733	1,456	15.8					
Vlorë	9,582	711	6,587	510	2,995	201	2.4					
Albania	125,222	6,595	86,148	4,438	39,074	2,157	31.2					

Size of enterprises

Approximately 85.6% are enterprises with 1-4 employed. These enterprises play an important role in the economy by creating jobs and contributing to regional development at the prefecture or municipality level. Enterprises with 50 or more employed represent 1.6% of the total enterprises.

Table 10.5 Active enterprises by size and prefecture, 2021-2022

	То	tal	Employ	ees 1-4	Employ	rees 5-9	Employe	es 10-49	Employ	ees 50+
Prefecture	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022
Berat	4,027	141	3,604	122	191	19	181	-1	51	1
Dibër	2,207	22	1,862	3	139	15	167	2	39	2
Durrës	12,721	811	10,715	685	964	64	809	49	233	13
Elbasan	7,673	95	6,805	73	414	21	361	-2	93	3
Fier	9,564	121	8,515	93	503	3	407	14	139	11
Gjirokastër	2,515	51	2,166	58	143	-7	155	-4	51	4
Korçë	6,167	62	5,402	31	381	21	312	7	72	3
Kukës	1,342	81	1,107	57	107	13	103	13	25	-2
Lezhë	4,281	155	3,755	146	271	6	207	4	48	-1
Shkodër	6,315	158	5,457	106	414	45	346	1	98	6
Tiranë	58,828	4,187	49,278	3,607	4,779	387	3,663	157	1,108	36
Vlorë	9,582	711	8,557	682	524	-3	416	25	85	7
Albania	125,222	6,595	107,223	5,663	8,830	584	7,127	265	2,042	83



Ownership

Enterprises with foreign owners or foreigners and Albanian partners represented 5.3% of the total active enterprises compared with 5.6% in 2021.

Enterprises from European countries represented 62.7% of all total foreign and joint enterprises. Enterprises with partners from Italy and Greece represented 48.8% of all total foreign and joint enterprises. Foreign and joint enterprises are mainly concentrated in the prefecture of Tirana and Durrës.

Table 10.6 Active enterprises by ownership and prefecture, 2021-2022

Prefecture	Total	Change	Alba	nian	Foreign a (Foreigners	and joint + Albanian)
Fielectule	2022	2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022	2022	Change 2021-2022
Berat	4,027	141	3,990	141	37	0
Dibër	2,207	22	2,191	22	16	0
Durrës	12,721	811	11,964	895	757	-84
Elbasan	7,673	95	7,570	105	103	-10
Fier	9,564	121	9,394	126	170	-5
Gjirokastër	2,515	51	2,457	61	58	-10
Korçë	6,167	62	6,064	73	103	-11
Kukës	1,342	81	1,308	83	34	-2
Lezhë	4,281	155	4,157	158	124	-3
Shkodër	6,315	158	6,178	162	137	-4
Tiranë	58,828	4,187	54,167	4,100	4,661	87
Vlorë	9,582	711	9,193	715	389	-4
Albania	125,222	6,595	118,633	6,641	6,589	-46

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2021-2022

Turnover

The Albanian economy is mainly focused on the "Producers of services" and enterprises located in Tirana contributing 61.6% of the annual turnover in the group.

The prefecture of Tirana and Durrës have the largest contribution to the annual turnover, with 76.5% of the total turnover.

The enterprises located in Tirana give the main contribution in each size of them, with more than 60 % of annual turnover.

Table 10.7 Structure of turnover by economic activity and prefecture, in %, 2022

			Producers	of goods %				Producers o	f services %	5	
Prefecture	Total Albania %	Total	Agricul- ture, for- estry and fishing	Industry	Construc- tion	Total	Trade	Transport and stor- age	Accom- modation and food service activities	Informa- tion and communi- cation	Other services
Berat	1.4	1.2	4.6	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.9
Dibër	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.4
Durrës	12.3	8.0	19.9	8.9	5.2	14.6	18.9	27.4	10.7	1.2	5.5
Elbasan	3.0	3.7	2.1	4.0	3.2	2.6	3.0	1.7	3.5	0.4	2.1
Fier	5.6	7.0	23.3	7.0	6.0	4.9	6.6	3.4	3.4	0.5	2.1
Gjirokastër	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.7	3.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.7
Korçë	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.5	0.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	4.1	0.3	1.0
Kukës	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.4
Lezhë	1.8	1.5	3.4	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.2	5.7	0.2	2.0
Shkodër	2.4	2.4	9.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.9	1.0	2.0
Tiranë	64.2	69.0	18.0	69.7	70.1	61.6	53.7	56.0	50.8	94.7	76.1
Vlorë	3.3	2.8	13.9	1.5	5.4	3.5	3.4	2.8	13.9	0.9	2.8
Albania	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022

Table 10.8 Structure of turnover by size and prefecture, in %, 2022

Prefecture	Total	Employed 1-4	Employed 5-9	Employed 10-49	Employees 50+
Berat	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.0
Dibër	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.4	0.7
Durrës	12.3	8.9	13.7	10.6	14.4
Elbasan	3.0	3.9	4.6	4.6	1.3
Fier	5.6	5.3	8.1	4.7	5.9
Gjirokastër	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.4	2.9
Korçë	1.9	2.7	4.1	2.2	1.0
Kukës	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
Lezhë	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.4
Shkodër	2.4	3.4	3.7	2.4	1.7
Tiranë	64.2	61.8	49.1	65.1	67.3
Vlorë	3.3	6.3	7.0	3.1	1.5
Albania	100	100	100	100	100



Methodology

Business registers contain detailed information for enterprises that are carrying out economic activities on the Albanian territory and contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Data sources

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

Administrative sources:

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

Statistical sources

- Annual Business Structure Survey, SBS;
- Quarterly Business Structure Survey, STS;
- Accommodation Establishments Survey, AES;
- Other surveys.

Definitions

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: Person engaged in an economic activity in its own right.

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".

Farmers: registered during last years are identified by unique code (NIPT) and enforcement the specific scheme compensation for purposes of agricultural producers of Value Added Tax. The registration process to tax offices, made enables farmers to have legal personality and to be part of legal unit register that INSTAT updates and maintains.

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.

Employed: include all persons working in the enterprise including owners, paid employees as well as unpaid family members.

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



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

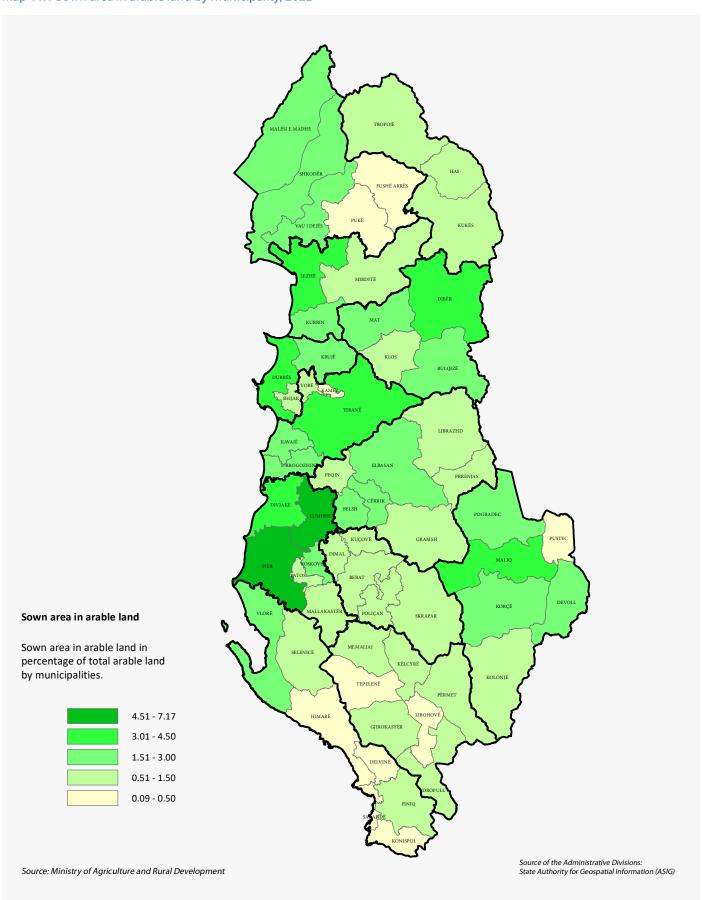
In 2022, the sown area of field crops was 416.5 thousand ha, which is a decrease of 0,9% compared with 2021. The growth rate of the sown area from 2017 to 2022 has decreased by 1.8 %. In 2022, the highest share of sown area was in the prefecture of Fier with 20.8%, followed by Elbasan with 11.5% and Korça with 11.1%. The lowest percentage of sown area was found in the prefectures of Kukës with 2.8% and Gjirokastër with 4.6%.

Table 11.1 Sown area of field crops by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Sown area (000 ha)	Sown area (in %)	Growth rate (in %) 2022/2017
Berat	23.7	5.7	-11.6
Dibër	37.8	9.1	2.6
Durrës	30.3	7.3	1.4
Elbasan	47.9	11.5	-6.5
Fier	86.6	20.8	-4.5
Gjirokastër	19.1	4.6	4.6
Korçë	46.2	11.1	-5.0
Kukës	11.7	2.8	-3.0
Lezhë	24.1	5.8	-2.3
Shkodër	33.4	8.0	-0.2
Tiranë	35.7	8.6	-1.6
Vlorë	19.8	4.8	29.7
Albania	416.5	100	(1.8)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Map 11.1 Sown area in arable land by municipality, 2022





The main cereals cultivated in Albania are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oat and their production in 2022 was 690.9 thousand tonnes. Cereals are used primarily for human consumption and animal feed, but they may also be used to make drinks and industrial products.

The prefecture with the highest level of cereal production was Fier with 171.0 thousand tonnes, followed by Elbasan with 95.4 thousand tonnes and Korça with 81.1 thousand tonnes. The lowest level of cereal production was recorded in the prefectures of Kukës with 14.5 thousand tonnes and Gjirokastër with 17.0 thousand tonnes.

Table 11.2 Sown area, production and yield of field crops by prefecture, 2022

								Prefectu	ire					
Ce	ereals	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
	Total Cereals	132.8	6.9	8.2	7.1	17.9	31.3	5.3	22.7	3.0	6.1	7.1	8.4	8.6
<u>.</u>	Wheat	54.3	2.8	1.7	2.4	7.6	14.3	1.9	12.6	0.4	2.8	1.5	3.8	2.3
Area (000 ha)	Maize	56.6	2.7	6.0	3.7	8.0	10.2	1.2	5.5	2.0	3.3	5.6	3.6	4.8
√ <u>0</u>	Oats	15.0	1.3	0.1	1.0	2.1	4.9	2.2	1.3	0.3	-	-	0.6	1.4
	Rye	1.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.4	-	-	0.0	-
	Barley	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.7	-	-	-	0.4	0.1
	Total Cereals	690.9	31.0	52.4	43.7	95.4	171.0	17.0	81.1	14.5	32.5	46.5	47.3	58.5
Production (000 tonnes)	Wheat	233.1	12.2	8.2	11.5	35.5	65.3	6.4	47.1	1.6	11.5	5.6	17.7	10.5
ducti	Maize	401.4	15.1	42.9	30.1	54.2	84.7	7.8	21.7	11.6	21.0	40.9	26.6	44.9
Pro 000	Oats	34.2	3.2	0.4	2.1	5.0	12.8	2.7	3.3	0.6	-	-	1.4	2.7
Ŭ	Rye	3.1	-	0.6	-	0.2	-	-	1.6	0.8	-	-	0.0	-
	Barley	19.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	8.2	0.0	7.4	-	-	-	1.6	0.3
	Wheat	43.0	43.8	47.2	47.6	46.5	45.6	33.8	37.5	40.0	40.3	37.1	46.4	44.9
/hа)	Maize	66.3	47.0	71.0	67.7	62.4	73.3	63.3	39.4	58.0	63.5	72.7	66.1	91.6
Yield (100 kg/ha)	Oats	22.7	24.6	32.8	21.1	24.4	26.3	12.7	24.9	22.0	-	-	22.3	20.0
(100	Rye	23.7	-	26.1	-	25.4	-	-	23.6	22.0	-	-	33.0	-
	Barley	34.0	37.9	35.8	37.1	36.3	41.5	-	27.7	-	-	-	37.3	28.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

In 2022, the highest cereals yield was achieved in corn crop with 66.3 kv/ha at country level. The prefectures with the highest corn crop yield are Vlorë with 91.6 kv/ha, followed by Fier with 73.3 kv/ha and Shkodër with 72.7 kv/ha.

In Albania, the highest yield of soft wheat production in 2022 was achieved in the prefecture of Durrës with 47.6 kv/ha, followed by Dibra with 47.2 kv/ha, while the prefecture with the lowest yield was Gjirokastra with 33.8 kv/ha and Shkodra with 37.1 kv/ha.

Durrës Dibër Elbasan Tiranë Fier Vlorë Berat Albania Lezhë Kukës Korçë Shkodër Gjirokastër 100 kg/ha 35 50

Figure 11.1 Average yield (in 100 kg/ha) of soft wheat by prefecture, 2022

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 2022, the production of potatoes increased by 1,5% (262,7 thousand tonnes), compared to 2021, while the white beans production showed a decrease of 2,9% (21,8 thousand tonnes).

Table 11.3 Sown area, production and yield of other field crops by prefecture, 2022

								Prefecti	ıre					
Oth	er field crops	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
	Potatoes	9.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.5
	White beans	13.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.4	3.1	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.5
	Vegetables	33.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.6	7.6	1.1	3.1	0.7	1.9	3.1	5.2	2.1
_	Strawberry	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Area (000 ha)	Oil seeds	0.6	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.45	-		-	0.07	-	-	-
[∀] 00	Tobacco	0.8	0.0	-	0.0	0.5	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.3	-	0.0
	Forage crops	217.7	13.9	26.9	18.4	23.3	42.8	12.0	14.8	7.2	14.9	15.8	19.7	8.1
	Medicinal Crops	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.1	0.1
	Sugarbeet	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
	Potatoes	262.7	8.0	19.5	15.5	30.2	47.5	6.1	65.0	14.0	13.3	25.8	12.8	5.0
	White beans	21.8	0.6	0.5	2.2	3.0	4.9	0.5	3.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.2	0.9
	Vegetables	1357.8	139.8	54.6	104.6	109.9	534.4	15.1	79.4	14.2	46.4	75.6	137.0	47.0
es)	Strawberry	6.3	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Production (000 tonnes)	Oil seeds	1.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	1.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
Prod 000	Tobacco	1.8	0.0	-	0.1	1.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.5	-	0.0
-3	Forage crops	7138.8	416.0	648.9	696.6	851.0	1928.9	216.5	405.3	93.5	452.8	550.5	493.6	385.1
	Medicinal Crops	16.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	11.1	0.1	0.3
	Sugarbeet	21.3	-	<u>.</u>	-	-	-	-	21.3	-	-	-	-	-

continued



Oak		Albania		Prefecture										
Oth	Other field crops		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
	Potatoes	250.5	271.4	317.2	269.6	238.9	291.6	184.6	310.5	239.3	229.0	223.1	162.4	100.2
 ha	White beans	16.5	17.8	17.6	18.1	20.9	15.6	17.6	13.1	15.7	16.2	11.8	19.4	17.6
yield (100 kg/ha)	Sunflower	23.7	33.1	-	-	-	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(10	Soya	28.5	-	-	22.0	30.0	36.2	-	-	-	15.0	-	-	-
	Tabacco	21.5	-	-	15.1	26.9	22.1	-	14.4	-	-	15.0	-	10.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Vegetables

In 2022, 1,357.8 thousand tonnes of vegetables were produced, which represents an increase of 1.46% compared with 2021. The highest level of total vegetable production was found in the prefectures of Fier (534.4 thousand tonnes), Berat (139.8 thousand tonnes) and Tiranë (137.0 thousand tonnes), while the prefectures of Kukës (14.2 thousand tonnes) and Gjirokastër (15.1 thousand tonnes) had the lowest level of total vegetable production. (See also in the annex: Table 11.5 Structure of vegetables production, by prefecture/municipality, 2022.)

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 2022, where fresh vegetables represent 67.4%, melons 23.1% and dried vegetables 9.5%.

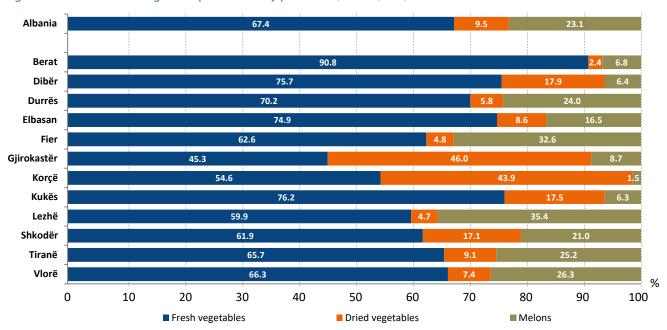


Figure 11.2 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture, 2022 (in %)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

In 2022, divided by categories, fresh vegetables represented the largest sown area with 66.7% (29.1 thousand ha). The highest share belonged to the prefecture of Fier with 25.6%, followed by Tiranë with 15.1% and Durrës with 9.7%, while the lowest share belonged to the prefectures of Kukës with 1.9% and Gjirokastër with 2.4%.



In 2022, fresh vegetables production was 914.9 thousand tonnes at country level. Compared with 2017, the total production has increased by 18.6%. The highest share of fresh vegetables production belonged to the prefecture of Fier with 36.5%, followed by Berat with 13.9% and Tiranë with 9.8%. The lowest level of fresh vegetables production was found in Gjirokastër with 0.7% and Kukës with 1.2% .

Table 11.4 Cultivated area and production of fresh vegetables by prefecture, 2022

		Fresh ve	egetables	
Prefectures	Sown area (in 000 ha)	Production (in 000 tonnes)	Structure of production (in %)	Growth rate 2022/2017 (in %)
Berat	2.7	126.9	13.9	22.9
Dibër	1.4	41.3	4.5	14.6
Durrës	2.8	73.5	8.0	12.9
Elbasan	2.2	82.3	9.0	29.9
Fier	7.5	334.3	36.5	27.9
Gjirokastër	0.7	6.8	0.7	1.0
Korçë	1.7	43.3	4.7	12.2
Kukës	0.6	10.8	1.2	7.2
Lezhë	1.3	27.8	3.0	2.2
Shkodër	1.9	46.8	5.1	-8.3
Tiranë	4.4	89.9	9.8	8.9
Vlorë	2.0	31.2	3.4	18.4
Albania	29.1	915.0	100.0	18.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

Vegetable production in greenhouses represented 22.9% of the total vegetable production, with the prefecture of Fier representing 48.9% of the production. Greenhouse vegetable production in 2022 increased by 7.2% compared to the previous year.

The highest level of greenhouse vegetable production from the total vegetable production was achieved in Berat prefecture with 68.8%, followed by Fier with 28.5%. The lowest levels were achieved in Korçë and Gjirokastër prefectures with 0.2% and 0.4%.



Albania **Berat** 68.8 Fier Elbasan 72.6 Shkodër Durrës 93.5 Vlorë 96.3 Tiranë Lezhë 96.9 Kukës Dibër 99.3 Gjirokastër Korçë 0 10 20 50 60 80 90 100 ■ Open field Greenhouse

Figure 11.3 Production of vegetables in open field and greenhouse by prefecture, 2022(in%)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Permanent Crops

The main permanent crops cultivated in Albania are fruit trees, olives, citrus and grapes. In 2022 the total area of permanent crops was 88.2 (thousand ha). Most of the area of permanent crops is occupied by olives with 62.0% (54.7 thousand ha), fruit trees with 23.7% (20.9 thousand ha), grapes from vineyards with 12.5% (11.0 thousand ha) and citrus with 1.8% (1.6 thousand ha).

Table 11.6 Area and production of permanent crops by prefecture, 2022

Dawe		Albania		Prefecture											
Perm	anent crops	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
	Total	88.2	14.3	2.0	4.0	10.7	21.8	2.3	4.9	3.1	1.2	3.6	7.0	13.3	
<u>a</u>	Fruit trees	20.9	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.4	2.9	0.4	3.8	3.0	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.5	
Area (000 ha)	Olives	54.7	10.5	-	2.5	6.8	16.6	1.1	-	-	0.4	1.4	4.9	10.5	
. 0	Citrus	1.6	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	
	Vineyards	11.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	
	Total	719.4	94.5	34.9	39.6	102.6	135.9	15.5	95.8	14.3	23.0	28.5	42.6	92.3	
tion	Fruit trees	295.4	26.3	25.8	14.8	41.6	36.2	3.8	82.9	9.1	8.7	15.6	17.3	13.3	
duc	Olives	157.7	42.7	-	7.3	27.5	43.8	3.0	-	-	2.8	1.5	6.2	22.9	
Production (000 tonnes)	Citrus	55.1	2.6	-	1.8	2.3	9.8	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	1.6	35.8	
	Grapes*	211.2	22.9	9.2	15.8	31.2	46.2	8.6	12.8	5.2	10.8	10.7	17.5	20.4	

^{*} Grape production includes vineyard and pergola production Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data



In 2022, the permanent crops production in Albania was composed by fruit trees with 41,1%, grapes with 29,3%, olives with 21,9% and citrus fruits with 7,7% of the total production.

Albania Berat Dibër Durrës 37.2 Elbasan Fier Gjirokastër Korçë Kukës Lezhë Shkodër 54.9 Tiranë Vlorë 0 50 60 80 10 20 30 40 70 90 100 Olives ■ Fruit trees ■ Grapes Citrus

Figure 11.4 Structure of permanent crops production by prefecture, 2022 (in%)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data

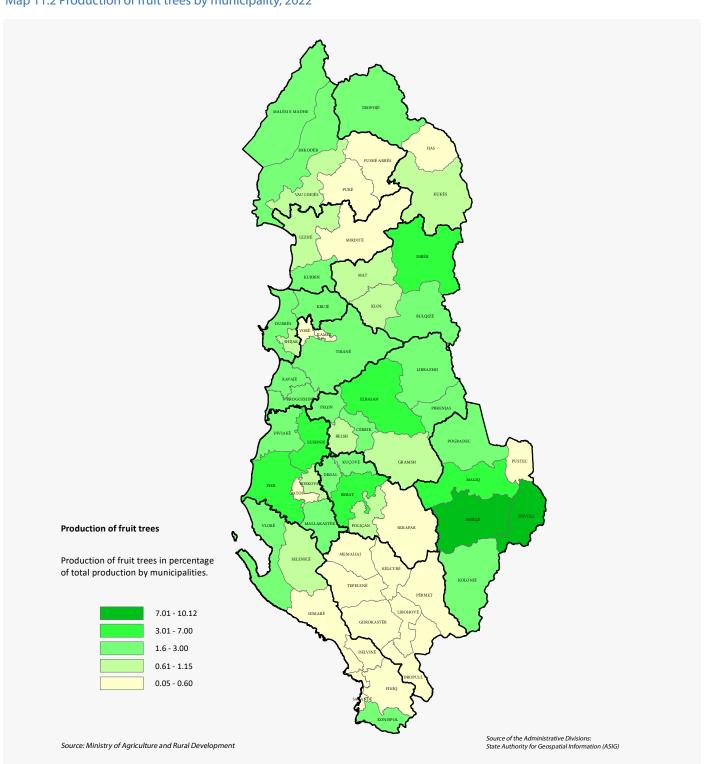
The highest level of fruit trees production (in blocks and scattered trees) was achieved in the south-eastern part of the country. In 2022, 295,428 tonnes of fruits were produced from fruit trees, with an increase of 2.9% compared to the previous year.



The highest volume of fruit trees production was reached in Korçë prefecture with 82.9 thousand tonnes, followed by Elbasan 41.6 thousand tonnes) and Fier (36.2 thousand tonnes). The prefectures with the lowest production were Gjirokastër (3.8 thousand tonnes), Lezhë (8.7 thousand tonnes) and Kukës (9.1 thousand tonnes).

The most important production from fruit trees concerned apples with 35.1%, plums with 15.3%, figs with 7.9%, cherries with 8.2% and peaches with 7.6%. Korça prefecture produced 62.97% of all apples in the country. (See also in the annex: Table 11.7 Production area and yield of fruit trees by prefecture/ municipality, 2022)

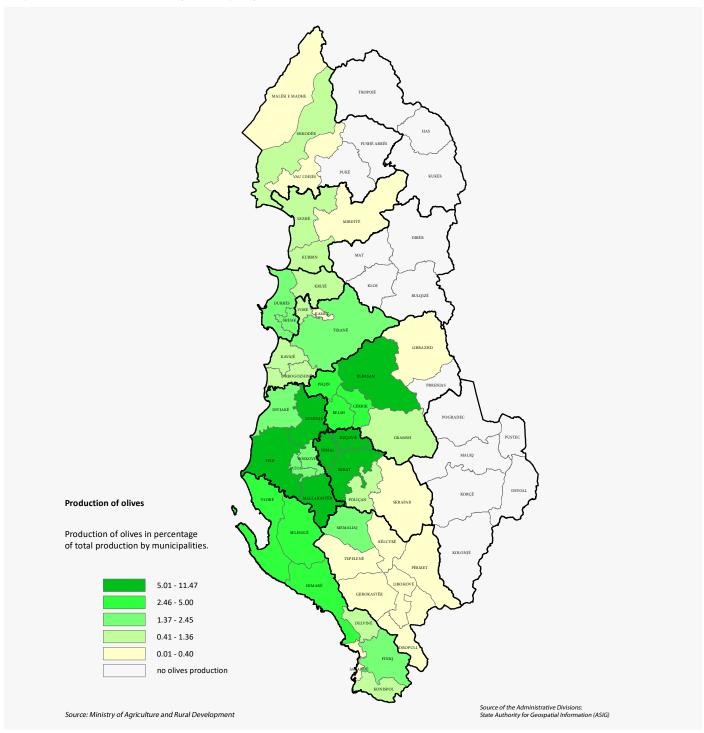
Map 11.2 Production of fruit trees by municipality, 2022





In 2022, the production of olives (planted in blocks and scattered trees) reached 157,710 tonnes, which represents a increase of 43.16% compared to 2021. Over 80% of the olive production in the country is recorded in the prefectures of Fier (27.8%), Elbasan (17.4%), Vlorë (14.5%) and Berat (27.1%), while the other prefectures represent 13.2% of the total olive production. Cultivated olives come in two main types: olives for oil represent 81.7% of the olive production and olives for table represent 18.3%. (See also in the annex: Table 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2022.) 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, 2022

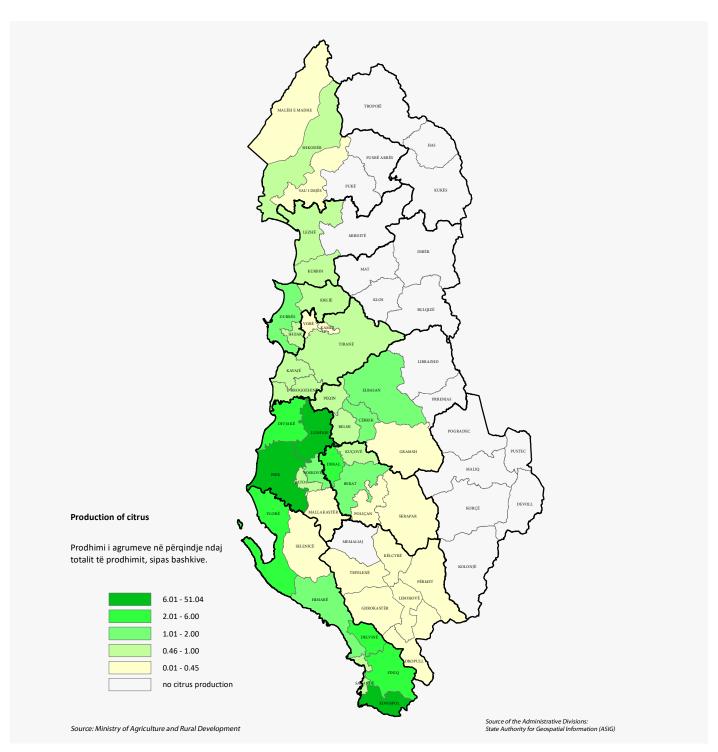




The production of citrus fruits in 2022 reached 55,118 tonnes, an increase by 9.2% compared to the previous year. Among citrus fruits, mandarins had the largest share with 63.8%. (See also in the annex: Table 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2022).

The highest level of production was recorded in the prefecture of Vlora with 64.9% of the total citrus production in the country, followed by the prefecture of Fier(17.7%), 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, 2022

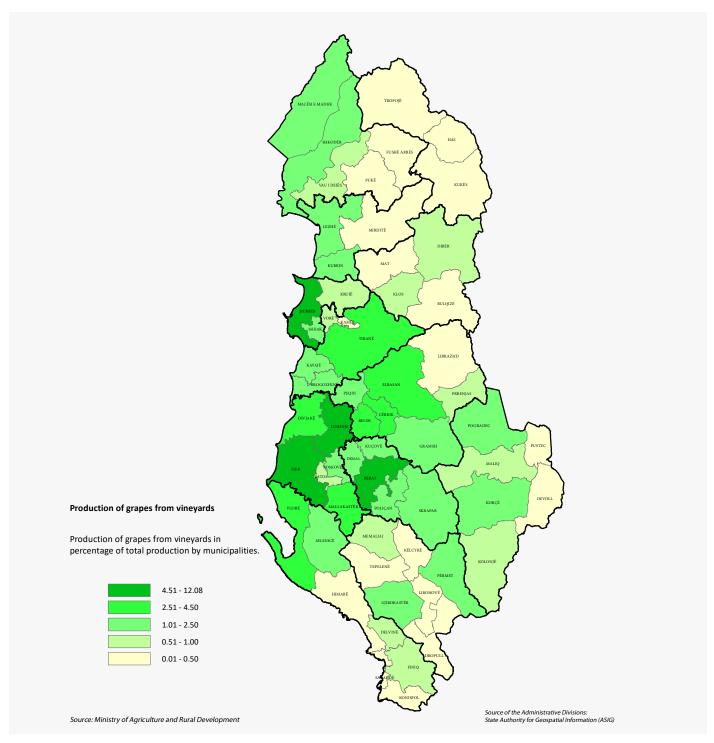




In 2022, 211,178 tonnes of grapes were harvested. The production structure of grapes is 60.8% of grapes from vineyards and 39.2% from pergolas.

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 35.9 thousand tonnes in Fier prefecture and 18.0 thousand tonnes in Elbasan 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, 2022).

Map 11.5 Production of grapes from vineyards by municipality, 2022





ANNEX

Table 11.5 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture/municipality, 2022

Prefecture/	Total vegetab	les production	Toma	atoes	Cucui	mbers	Me	lons
Municipality	Total (in tons)	Greenhouse (in %)						
Berat	139,775	68.8	61,956	37.2	26,859	18.1	9,475	-
Berat	17,772	39.2	8,984	30.0	1,666	6.1	928	-
Dimal	92,087	82.4	45,098	45.1	22,278	24.1	6,317	-
Kuçovë	22,406	45.9	6,148	20.0	1,282	3.4	2,145	-
Skrapar	1,673	-	180	-	198	-	-	-
Poliçan	5,837	50.9	1,546	10.5	1,435	21.2	85	-
Dibër	54,550	0.7	6,388	0.3	5,984	0.2	3,473	-
Dibër	16,600	0.1	1,690	0.1	1,651	0.0	1,070	-
Bulqizë	7,030	-	670	-	462	-	73	-
Mat	15,300	1.1	1,869	0.5	2,052	0.5	1,160	-
Klos	15,620	1.2	2,159	0.5	1,819	0.3	1,170	-
Durrës	104,614	6.5	16,925	2.8	9,788	1.2	25,129	2.3
Durrës	57,166	5.1	8,706	1.1	4,866	0.6	12,970	2.1
Shijak	23,211	11.3	3,135	6.8	1,920	2.7	7,234	0.3
Krujë	24,237	5.1	5,084	2.9	3,002	1.0	4,925	-
Elbasan	109,907	27.4	34,453	13.7	12,590	4.0	18,151	-
Elbasan	38,507	22.9	15,049	13.2	5,106	4.5	3,379	-
Peqin	20,133	15.0	3,421	6.7	1,862	4.3	8,579	-
Belsh	9,372	19.6	2,630	12.2	678	2.0	3,421	-
Gramsh	4,407	5.6	1,372	4.4	863	1.2	200	-
Librazhd	5,545	0.2	1,354	0.0	874	0.0	170	-
Prrenjas	3,271	-	874	-	480	-	100	-
Cërrik	28,673	56.3	9,753	25.3	2,727	5.4	2,303	-
Fier	534,351	28.5	105,993	14.1	47,735	7.8	174,407	0.1
Fier	74,637	15.1	18,654	9.7	3,615	2.5	21,831	0.1
Patos	13,681	31.1	3,657	18.7	1,478	7.7	3,815	-
Roskovec	43,610	55.4	23,604	48.0	2,207	4.1	11,088	-
Mallakastër	10,617	2.3	1,514	1.5	130	-	966	-
Divjakë	194,731	14.4	14,234	4.5	10,695	4.9	91,731	0.9
Lushnjë	197,075	42.8	44,330	18.2	29,610	14.0	44,976	-
Gjirokastër	15,097	0.4	1,441	0.3	670	0.1	1,313	-
Gjirokastër	1,725	0.6	254	0.3	88	0.1	182	-
Dropull	1,137	1.1	167	0.5	53	0.2	99	-
Këlcyrë	3,233	1.3	247	0.8	154	0.4	283	-
Libohovë	1,442	-	211	-	78	-	153	-
Memaliaj	2,699 -		176	-	98	-	247	-
Përmet	2,550	-	182	-	131	-	186	-
Tepelenë	2,311	-	204	-	68	-	163	-

continued

Prefecture/	Total vegetab	les production	Toma	atoes	Cucui	mbers	Me	lons
Municipality	Total (in tons)	Greenhouse (in %)						
Korçë	79,379	0.2	15,453	0.1	1,847	0.1	1,174	-
Korçë	22,530	-	5,079	-	935	-	209	-
Maliq	29,185	-	4,002	-	231	-	566	-
Pustec	865	-	68	-	-	-	258	-
Pogradec	13,058	0.9	3,457	0.6	310	0.3	-	-
Kolonjë	2,013	-	686	-	115	-	33	-
Devoll	11,728	-	2,161	-	257	-	108	-
Kukës	14,161	0.8	2,429	0.2	2,346	0.6	895	-
Kukës	5,674	2.0	1,250	0.4	875	1.6	119	-
Has	5,512	-	430	-	1,003	-	730	-
Tropojë	2,975	-	749	-	468	-	46	-
Lezhë	46,416	3.1	5,738	1.5	4,433	1.6	16,448	-
Lezhë	26,875	3.3	3,088	1.5	2,388	1.7	11,390	-
Kurbin	15,728	3.5	2,200	1.8	1,625	1.7	4,840	-
Mirditë	3,813	-	450	-	420	-	218	-
Shkodër	75,604	22.7	17,968	13.6	5,611	3.0	15,836	3.0
Shkodër	31,784	11.0	5,460	4.7	2,696	1.9	6,186	3.0
Malësi e Madhe	8,318	-	1,948	-	716	-	-	-
Pukë	2,807	-	370	-	170	-	-	-
Vau i Dejës	30,795	44.5	9,970	28.6	1,960	5.5	9,650	3.5
Fushë Arrës	1,900	-	220	-	69	-	-	-
Tiranë	136,951	3.5	36,393	2.0	8,944	0.6	34,564	0.2
Tiranë	52,431	5.7	17,691	3.4	4,432	1.0	5,200	-
Vorë	10,126	7.1	2,953	2.7	1,864	1.7	936	0.2
Kamëz	1,735	2.0	502	1.1	237	0.5	59	-
Kavajë	29,883	1.5	6,323	1.0	1,340	0.2	10,358	-
Rrogozhinë	42,776	1.3	8,923	0.7	1,071	0.0	18,011	-
Vlorë	47,020	3.7	9,921	2.4	3,090	0.7	12,355	-
Vlorë	21,057	5.9	4,557	3.3	1,473	1.4	5,418	-
Selenicë	12,346	0.1	2,317	0.1	718	-	3,060	-
Himarë	2,335	-	683	-	250	-	206	-
Sarandë	994	2.7	281	1.9	47	0.5	262	-
Delvinë	1,792	3.3	317	2.9	77	-	819	-
Konispol	3,433	-	479	-	222	-	1,093	0.5
Finiq	5,063	7.3	1,287	6.6	303	0.4	1,497	_
Albania	1,357,825	22.9	315,057	11.8	129,896	5.7	313,219	0.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data



Table 11.7 Production area and yield of fruit trees by prefecture/municipality, 2022

	Total fr	uits	Apple	es	Plum	S	Cherri	es	Figs		Peache nectarii	
Prefecture/ Municipality	Area in production	Yield										
	На	Kg/ Tree										
Berat	2,351	24.4	206	18.9	237	18.5	418	23.6	979	35.6	188	24.7
Berat	1,420	28.9	69	20.6	76	17.0	197	28.1	923	37.7	60	26.4
Dimal	173	23.4	19	21.9	17	18.2	37	23.5	9	35.6	32	21.9
Kuçovë	249	27.3	27	25.7	28	30.4	22	24.0	19	28.1	72	26.2
Çorovodë	282	10.7	63	13.0	68	9.0	85	6.0	7	6.9	10	24.0
Poliçan	227	20.5	28	14.0	48	20.1	78	29.4	21	24.3	15	20.0
Dibër	1,450	20.3	435	21.5	294	19.3	400	26.8	-	16.9	10	13.5
Dibër	1,051	21.3	322	22.0	190	20.0	333	27.0	-	-	7	12.0
Bulqizë	249	19.4	77	20.0	61	19.5	47	26.0	-	-	0	10.0
Mat	66	17.5	12	20.0	23	17.5	10	25.0	-	18.0	1	18.0
Klos	85	18.9	25	21.0	20	16.0	10	26.5	-	16.0	2	18.0
Durrës	643	21.5	141	23.6	210	23.2	14	16.0	24	21.4	45	17.9
Durrës	284	23.1	100	24.3	80	23.4	10	19.6	5	26.7	12	21.9
Shijak	90	20.2	6	19.2	25	23.5	1	19.8	3	22.0	18	14.5
Krujë	270	19.4	35	22.4	104	22.9	3	6.7	16	11.4	15	17.5
Elbasan	1,824	32.0	323	36.3	329	32.4	336	25.8	128	24.1	298	37.7
Elbasan	728	32.5	97	33.0	166	31.1	206	30.7	25	25.6	108	35.8
Peqin	230	32.6	21	35.0	24	25.2	7	21.0	27	24.5	84	37.1
Belsh	101	26.5	8	31.1	16	26.0	1	29.0	39	19.1	16	30.0
Gramsh	208	19.9	59	23.0	40	30.0	55	10.0	24	20.0	3	11.0
Librazhd	127	28.8	43	40.0	21	35.0	23	20.0	3	13.0	-	12.8
Prrenjas	73	29.8	36	42.0	10	35.0	14	15.3	-	15.0	-	12.0
Cërrik	358	44.8	59	44.1	54	41.1	30	40.2	10	40.9	86	50.5
Fier	2,671	25.2	394	25.8	308	30.5	388	22.5	221	26.5	432	29.9
Fier	290	24.0	39	24.4	32	25.3	3	23.2	1	26.7	122	24.9
Patos	105	18.8	11	21.4	1	22.5	28	20.1	-	26.2	3	22.2
Roskovec	86	21.3	29	24.8	9	20.3	5	17.1	3	19.0	17	23.9
Mallakastër	1,150	21.1	203	23.3	47	25.4	240	24.3	111	23.5	120	18.7
Divjakë	196	21.9	11	25.5	41	33.6	1	22.3	2	30.0	27	38.0
Lushnje	843	31.9	102	29.5	177	35.0	112	22.0	104	30.0	144	38.5
Gjirokastër	311	13.8	43	14.6	34	14.4	52	10.3	16	22.9	11	14.4
Gjirokastër	69	10.8	2	12.0	2	9.0	6	10.0	5	22.0	2	9.0
Dropull	25	14.5	-	14.0	-	15.0	1	14.0	-	29.0	-	12.0
Këlcyrë	26	12.4	7	11.9	1	14.4	11	6.7	-	16.9	1	8.9
Libohovë	13	17.2	-	12.0	-	12.0	-	19.0	-	29.0	-	11.0
Memaliaj	44	17.8	5	14.0	6	19.0	10	17.7	5	22.9	1	20.0
Përmet	62	9.2	13	14.1	7	13.0	15	3.3	1	27.0	5	12.8
Tepelenë	72	19.4	17	22.0	19	14.2	9	9.5	5	27.5	2	19.1
											co	ntinued

continued

	Total fro	uits	Apple	:S	Plum	s	Cherri	es	Figs		Peache nectari	
Prefecture/ Municipality	Area in production	Yield										
	На	Kg/ Tree										
Korcë	3,345	28.0	2,229	29.9	415	27.2	434	25.2	-	34.4	4	14.9
Korçë	1,036	39.3	651	41.8	150	35.5	186	32.6	-	-	-	23.0
Maliq	657	30.2	545	32.1	54	24.2	44	25.6	-	6.1	1	11.3
Pustec	58	24.2	58	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pogradec	496	20.4	204	23.3	49	24.4	130	21.9	-	-	2	17.2
Kolonjë	159	27.5	86	31.3	21	30.6	24	15.3	-	47.4	0	14.0
Devoll	940	21.5	685	22.0	141	22.8	50	17.3	-	-	-	11.6
Kukës	2,773	12.1	168	15.2	434	13.8	54	13.8	-	18.7	3	12.2
Kukës	58	14.7	10	14.4	24	15.4	17	14.6	-	18.7	1	16.5
Has	273	9.8	48	11.0	149	10.0	4	10.4	-	-	2	9.4
Tropojë	2,443	11.8	110	18.0	261	15.0	33	14.0	-	-	1	10.0
Lezhë	242	22.4	39	22.0	52	25.7	22	20.6	12	35.9	15	19.8
Lezhë	100	22.1	18	19.8	12	30.5	10	19.5	5	29.7	12	23.4
Kurbin	115	28.0	16	30.0	34	35.0	8	15.1	7	50.0	2	22.9
Mirditë	27	15.0	5	11.0	6	11.0	4	24.7		12.0	1	10.0
Shkodër	704	25.0	147	17.3	147	20.4	77	15.0	63	35.7	102	20.4
Shkodër	263	23.5	5	17.1	36	15.5	39	16.3	54	33.3	77	16.9
M.Madhe	150	30.1	12	15.8	34	21.9	17	21.7	-	53.0	10	39.1
Pukë	170	18.5	119	17.3	23	21.5	14	1.9	-	28.9	-	11.5
Vau i Dejës	81	22.5	7	19.0	18	15.0	7	19.8	9	28.1	15	9.3
Fushë-Arrëz	40	20.3	4	22.4	36	31.8	-	9.5	-	31.7	-	8.9
Tiranë	1,006	21.1	127	21.5	170	19.5	63	16.8	40	24.6	141	22.3
Tiranë	526	18.9	7	17.8	80	18.8	36	15.6	17	21.6	44	13.8
Vorë	78	19.4	10	24.7	15	16.1	8	14.8	3	19.5	15	18.4
Kamëz	10	11.7	-	14.4	2	11.4	-	7.3	-	8.4	2	9.8
Kavajë	179	26.1	41	25.9	37	23.9	13	25.4	20	30.2	15	29.5
Rrogozhinë	213	23.2	69	20.8	36	21.7	6	20.0	1	44.7	65	29.3
Vlorë	488	18.7	43	16.6	34	15.4	24	14.6	33	20.4	57	21.6
Vlorë	149	18.4	19	16.1	22	14.0	3	13.0	5	24.5	36	23.0
Selenicë	75	17.6	15	16.0	6	15.0	6	14.0	4	20.0	12	20.0
Himarë	14	18.5	1	19.0	3	18.0	-	16.7	5	20.0	-	21.0
Sarandë	3	18.2	-	16.7	-	17.0	-	14.3	-	19.1	-	18.6
Delvinë	57	16.7	5	18.2	-	17.0	3	15.9	-	17.9	6	21.0
Konispol	125	21.4	1	18.1	0	15.9	8	14.0	3	16.9	1	20.0
Finiq	66	17.8	2	19.1	2	17.0	4	16.0	16	18.0	2	21.0
Albania	17,809	24.0	4,294	26.9	2,663	23.1	2,280	22.9	1,516	28.6	1,305	26.5

Note: The area in production refers to trees in blocks. Yield is calculated including the number of trees in blocks and scattered trees. Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data



Table 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2022

	Olive	es	Total ci	itrus	Manda	rins	Orang	ges	Lemo	ns
Prefecture/ Municipality	Area in production	Yield								
	На	Kg/Tree								
Berat	9,694	23.6	63	22.9	48	24.3	11	22.4	5	19.0
Berat	3,689	26.1	7	19.3	3	17.0	3	21.7	1	20.2
Dimal	3,455	18.7	45	30.7	39	30.5	4	33.3	3	26.8
Kuçovë	1,819	30.0	9	15.8	4	16.8	4	15.8	2	14.5
Çorovodë	78	3.6	2	15.5	2	15.5	-	-	-	-
Poliçan	654	12.9	-	16.3	-	14.6	-	19.7	-	11.9
Durrës	2,254	18.5	29	20.1	7	18.4	12	22.0	9	19.2
Durrës	521	23.5	20	19.4	6	17.9	9	21.3	6	18.0
Shijak	505	19.8	9	21.1	2	19.1	4	22.6	4	21.4
Krujë	1228	12.2	-	21.3	-	19.0	-	24.4		20.3
Elbasan	6,213	17.7	50	34.8	8	33.0	38	35.8	4	33.3
Elbasan	2,422	17.6	3	44.9	-	53.7	3	43.7	-	43.2
Peqin	1,845	18.0	24	25.0	8	25.1	14	23.7	2	30.0
Belsh	1,010	14.1	8	25.9	-	10.0	6	33.1	2	15.3
Gramsh	249	15.0	0	38	0	38	-	-	-	-
Librazhd	8	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prrenjas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cërrik	680	23.8	15	42.6	-	44.0	15	42.6	-	40.0
Fier	14,660	19.4	225	26.7	88	24.3	105	27.5	32	28.0
Fier	4,004	14.5	38	24.9	14	24.2	23	25.7	2	23.7
Patos	2,049	11.2	-	17.9	-	16.7	-	18.7	-	18.4
Roskovec	1,675	10.2	4	22.9	2	16.8	2	24.7	0	18.2
Mallakastër	3,041	23.4	-	8.8	-	6.9	-	9.6	-	9.3
Divjakë	506	27.3	36	30.7	8	25.0	22	32.0	6	33.0
Lushnje	3,385	27.3	146	30.0	64	26.5	59	32.0	23	32.0
Gjirokastër	995	11.5	2	21.0	-	14.6	2	24.8	-	11.9
Gjirokastër	17	6.0	-	13.3	-	11.0	-	18.0	-	6.0
Dropull	-	10.0	-	17.7	-	20.0	-	16.8	-	17.5
Këlcyrë	13	5.0	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-
Libohovë	5	8.2	-	20.1	-	20.0	-	21.0	-	19.0
Memaliaj	760	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Përmet	50	8.0	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-
Tepelenë	150	12.0	2	31.6	-	25.0	2	32.0	-	25.0
Lezhë	392	14.7	12	14.7	9	14.6	3	16.2	1	10.7
Lezhë	150	14.0	10	10.5	8	10.0	2	12.0	_	7.9
Kurbin	241	15.5	2	20.2	1	22.3	1	20.9	1	14.0
Mirditë	1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued

	Olive	es	Total ci	trus	Manda	arins	Orang	ges	Lemons		
Prefecture/ Municipality	Area in production	Yield									
	На	Kg/Tree									
Shkodër	706	8.9	17	16.9	16	14.9	1	24.7	-	2.0	
Shkodër	558	10.0	15	17.7	14	15.3	1	25.8	-	28.6	
M.Madhe	3	6.7	-	10.1	-	9.9	-	19.4	-	8.3	
Pukë	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vau i Dejës	145	7.6	2	15.1	2	14.4	-	19.9	-	12.1	
Fushë-Arrëz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tiranë	4,239	8.9	28	19.9	13	20.0	11	21.3	4	18.1	
Tiranë	2,818	6.6	8	14.1	3	12.8	3	14.7	2	15.5	
Vorë	635	6.7	2	16.7	1	16.8	1	19.9	1	13.5	
Kamëz	7	6.3	-	10.3	-	9.4	-	10.5	-	10.7	
Kavajë	325	14.0	3	28.7	2	28.6	1	29.0	0	28.4	
Rrogozhinë	454	15.6	14	29.1	7	28.3	7	29.6	1	29.3	
Vlorë	10,322	12.5	964	53.9	878	56.1	57	47.0	28	43.7	
Vlorë	3,368	12.4	54	46.5	36	42.0	11	49.0	7	46.0	
Selenicë	1,703	12.3	-	47.2	-	28.0	-	48.9	-	47.8	
Himarë	2,068	12.0	17	43.7	4	36.1	8	45.0	5	44.0	
Sarandë	227	12.0	8	45.8	7	50.1	1	40.1	-	40.3	
Delvinë	1,070	12.0	39	31.7	35	30.0	3	35.0	1	32.1	
Konispol	522	12.4	826	58.9	781	58.9	30	60.0	15	54.0	
Finiq	1,364	14.0	20	37.7	16	38.0	4	38.2	-	36.0	
Albania	49,476	17.2	1,389	37.7	1,066	44.1	240	30.9	83	28.0	

Notes: 1. The prefectures of Dibra, Korcë and Kukës are not areas of olive and citrus cultivation
2. The area in production refers to trees in blocks. Yield is calculated including the number of trees in blocks and scattered trees.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data



Table 11.9 Production area and yield of grapes from vineyards by prefecture/municipality, 2022

	Viney	/ards
Prefecture/ Municipality	Area in production	Yield
	На	Kv/Ha
Berat	1,137	147.1
Berat	496	165.6
Dimal	147	189.4
Kuçovë	148	151.1
Çorovodë	181	85.0
Poliçan	166	118.2
Dibër	201	130.7
Dibër	64	130.7
Bulqizë	28	110.1
Mat	42	135.7
Klos	68	136.0
Durrës	772	147.0
Durrës	504	155.8
Shijak	196	135.4
Krujë	72	117.0
Elbasan	1,321	136.6
Elbasan	265	146.6
Peqin	156	205.2
Belsh	357	112.5
Gramsh	143	120.0
Librazhd	41	114.8
Prrenjas	78	130.0
Cërrik	282	133.0
Fier	1,997	180.0
Fier	674	144.8
Patos	87	137
Roskovec	137	147
Mallakastër	287	122
Divjakë	165	240
Lushnje	646	240
Gjirokastër	795	75.4
Gjirokastër	229	76.7
Dropull	35	71.0
Këlcyrë	68	75.0
Libohovë	37	76.0
Memaliaj	116	75.0
Përmet 	261	75.0
Tepelenë	49	76.0

	Vineyards						
Prefecture/ Municipality	Area in production	Yield					
	На	Kv/Ha					
Korçë	1,103	63.8					
Korçë	351	47.4					
Maliq	166	54.3					
Pustec	66	80.0					
Pogradec	286	97.2					
Kolonjë	125	56.0					
Devoll	110	43.4					
Kukës	80	114.5					
Kukës	45	110.0					
Has	19	127.4					
Tropojë	16	111.9					
Lezhë	398	133.9					
Lezhë	136	160.0					
Kurbin	162	155.0					
Mirditë	100	64.2					
Shkodër	670	71.9					
Shkodër	180	80.0					
M.Madhe	334	76.0					
Pukë	29	45.2					
Vau i Dejës	122	57.0					
Fushë-Arrëz	5	30.0					
Tiranë	819	123.9					
Tiranë	388	98.0					
Vorë	55	121					
Kamëz	4	103					
Kavajë	177	150					
Rrogozhinë	196	153					
Vlorë	1,265	74.5					
Vlorë	698	74					
Selenicë	233	75					
Himarë	33	75					
Sarandë	9	77.8					
Delvinë	145	73.0					
Konispol	46	76.5					
Finiq	101	77.0					
Albania	10,558	121.6					

 $Source: {\it Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Administrative data}$



Data sources

Agriculture statistics 2022 are produced based on administrative data, collected from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Legal bases for these data are the Law No. 17/2018 On Official Statistics and Law No. 30/2022 on National Statistical Program 2022 – 2026, applying classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations – and European Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 on Agriculture Crop Statistics.

Information is collected in the field by experts of extension services in all the country. These experts collect data directly from farmers. Harvested production means production including on-holding losses and wastage, quantities consumed directly on the farm and marketed quantities.

Crop statistics are presented by annual data on: cultivated area, production area for permanent crops, production and yield. The data for the yields of production are collected from the most representative farms on prefecture level. The data collected are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development where the specialists of crop production do estimations, comparing the data collected from the field with the data of the farms during the previous years.

Definitions

Area under cultivation: Area that corresponds to the total sown area for the specific agricultural product, in a calendar year. In the area under cultivation is included the main and secondary area of crops. The total area of vegetables includes fresh vegetables area, dry vegetables area and melons area. Ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters) are excluded.

Classification: Classification of field crops is done by group of cultures (cereals, vegetables, industrial plants, fodder, oilseeds, potatoes, beans) in the open field and in greenhouses, including main crops and secondary crops. Classification of fruit trees is done by fruit trees, olives, citrus, pergola and grapes in total number of trees, trees in production, production and yields.

Greenhouse: Crops 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.

Permanent crops: Areas with permanent crops are areas with fruit trees (pome fruit, stone fruits, subtropical, nuts, etc.), olives, citrus, grapes (pergola and vineyards).

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.



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 2022, 42.2% of the total number of heads of livestock, followed by sheep and goats with 32.4%, poultry 11.0%, equidae with 7.7% and pigs with 6.7% of the total number of heads of livestock.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding cattle was Fier with 12.8%, while Gjirokastër was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding cattle with 3.5% of the number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of breeding sheep were Vlorë with 25.6%, Korçë and Gjirokastra respectively with 17.8% and 13.3%. Lezhë was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding sheep with 1.9% of the total number of heads.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding goats was Vlorë with 22.5%. Kukës was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding goats with 2.7% of the total number of heads.

The largest concentration of breeding pigs was in the prefectures of Lezhë with 41.4% and Shkodra with 21.3%. Tirana and Kukës were the prefectures with the smallest number of breeding pigs, respectively with 0.2% of the total number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of poultry were Fier with 18.6% and Durrës with 15.6%. Kukës was the prefecture which has the smallest number of poultry with 1.5% of the total number of heads.

Farmers in many areas of the country are developing beekeeping (apiculture). Korçë is the most important prefecture with 14.3% of all beehives in the country. Durrës is the prefecture with the smallest number of behives with 2.9%.

Table 12.1 Number of livestock in 1000 heads and in % by prefecture, 2022

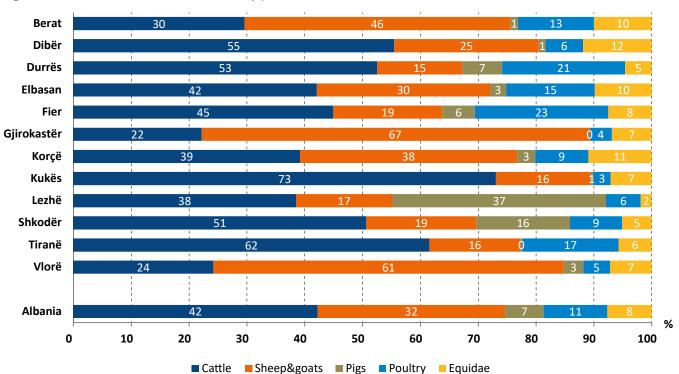
I I with	Catanavias		Prefecture												
Unit	Categories	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
	Cattle	298	15	26	18	26	38	11	37	26	21	29	26	23	
	Cows	261	13	24	17	22	36	9	31	22	19	25	25	19	
	Sheep	1,372	116	68	27	102	134	183	244	33	27	52	34	351	
so	Milk sheep	1,085	78	64	25	78	107	145	192	30	21	47	31	268	
In 1000 heads	Goats	722	74	39	21	65	32	82	90	19	51	58	28	162	
4 00 h	Milk goats	563	49	37	18	53	26	68	72	17	39	53	25	106	
In 10	Pigs	137	2	2	7	5	17	0	8	1	57	29	0	10	
_	Equidae	65	6	6	2	7	8	3	14	3	1	4	3	8	
	Poultry	6,848	605	280	1,068	866	1,276	150	488	102	288	637	633	454	
	Laying hens	4,999	494	258	882	458	652	133	427	84	218	633	427	335	
	Beehives	479	20	30	14	34	44	28	69	39	23	59	38	81	

continued

	0-1						F	refecture						
Unit	Categories	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
	Cattle	100	5	9	6	9	13	4	13	9	7	10	9	8
	Cows	100	5	9	6	8	14	3	12	8	7	10	10	7
	Sheep	100	8	5	2	7	10	13	18	2	2	4	2	26
	Milk sheep	100	7	6	2	7	10	13	18	3	2	4	3	25
	Goats	100	10	5	3	9	4	11	12	3	7	8	4	22
%	Milk goats	100	10	5	3	9	4	11	12	3	7	8	4	22
	Pigs	100	2	1	5	4	12	0	6	1	41	21	0	7
	Equidae	100	9	9	3	11	12	5	21	5	2	6	5	12
	Poultry	100	9	4	16	13	19	2	7	1	4	9	9	7
	Laying hens	100	10	5	18	9	13	3	9	2	4	13	9	7
	Beehives	100	4	6	3	7	9	6	14	8	5	12	8	17

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Figure 12.1 Structure of livestock units in % by prefecture, 2022



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, calculations INSTAT

Milk production

In 2022, 970,168 tonnes of milk were produced in Albania. Cow milk represented 85.0%, sheep milk 7.9% and goat milk 7.1%.

In 2022, cows produced, 824,942 tonnes of milk, 4.0% less compared with 2021. The milk yield per cow on the country level was 3,114 kg per head. Fier had the highest yield with 4,319 kg per head, while Gjirokastër had the lowest yield with 1,966 kg per head.



The production of sheep milk in 2022, was 6.0% less than in the year 2021. The yield per sheep on country level was 63 kg per head. Durrës had the highest yield of sheep milk production with an average of 125 kg per head.

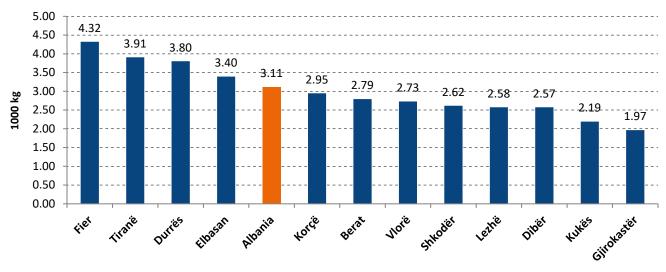
The production of goat milk in 2022, was 5.0% less than in the year 2021. The milk yield per goat on the country level was 129 kg per head. The prefecture with the highest productivity in 2022 was again Fier, with an average yield per head of 210 kg. The prefecture with the lowest yield was Gjirokastër with 110 kg per head.

Table 12.2 Livestock products in tonnes and annual change index in % (2021=100%) by prefecture, 2021 - 2022

		Milk			Meat		Eggs (thousand pieces)			Honey		
Prefecture	2021	2022	<u>2022</u> <u>2021</u>	2021	2022	<u>2022</u> <u>2021</u>	2021	2022	<u>2022</u> <u>2021</u>	2021	2022	<u>2022</u> <u>2021</u>
Berat	51,820	48,265	93.1	9,944	9,121	91.7	86,265	80,561	93.4	233	235	100.9
Dibër	71,830	69,665	97.0	9,495	8,928	94.0	38,211	37,295	97.6	227	261	114.8
Durrës	69,493	70,481	101.4	8,740	6,952	79.5	273,747	157,790	57.6	140	147	105.0
Elbasan	112,639	96,197	85.4	13,944	13,684	98.1	71,755	71,805	100.1	547	571	104.4
Fier	181,590	173,353	95.5	30,961	29,690	95.9	91,618	87,162	95.1	408	503	123.5
Gjirokastër	35,496	33,409	94.1	6,711	6,101	90.9	13,742	11,438	83.2	130	227	174.2
Korçë	112,487	109,756	97.6	13,700	13,604	99.3	55,274	55,157	99.8	738	844	114.4
Kukës	53,260	52,315	98.2	5,008	4,765	95.1	11,940	11,835	99.1	341	346	101.5
Lezhë	53,967	53,921	99.9	9,598	9,599	100.0	24,158	24,220	100.3	189	191	101.1
Shkodër	76,215	76,179	100.0	9,512	9,000	94.6	108,165	108,213	100.0	913	920	100.8
Tiranë	113,421	102,942	90.8	10,931	9,676	88.5	63,864	65,559	102.7	294	331	112.6
Vlorë	80,802	83,685	103.6	19,626	18,735	95.5	60,116	65,438	108.9	675	814	120.6
Albania	1,013,020	970,168	95.8	148,169	139,856	94.4	898,855	776,474	86.4	4,835	5,391	111.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Figure 12.2 Milk yield per cow in 1000 kg by prefecture, 2022



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data



Meat live weight

In 2022, the total meat live weight production was 139,856 tonnes, 5.6% less compared with 2021. Cattle contributed 40.0%, sheep and goats 34.5%, poultry 14.8% and pigs 10.7% to the total meat live weight production. The prefecture with the highest meat live weight production in 2022 was Fier with 21.2%, followed by Vlorë with 13.4%. The prefecture with the lowest production of meat live weight was Kukës with 3.4%.

Other livestock products

The production of eggs increased in 2022 by 13.6%, compared with 2021. The most important prefecture was Durrës with 20.3% of the total, whereas Gjirokaster and Kukës contributed with 1.5% of the total production.

Production of honey increased in 2022 by 11.5%, compared with 2021. The prefectures with the highest contribution of honey in 2022 were Shkodër with 17.1% and Korçë with 15.7%. The least important prefecture was Durrës with 2.7% of the total honey production.

Table 12.3 Livestock number in 1000 heads by municipality, 2022

Prefecture/	Cat	tle	She	ер	Goa	ats	Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
Municipality	Total	Cows	Total	Milk sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Total	Total	Total
Berat	15	13	116	78	74	49	2	6	605	20
Berat	3	3	22	15	18	12	-	1	225	4
Dimal	5	5	17	12	5	4	-	1	178	2
Kuçovë	2	2	16	11	10	7	1	1	118	3
Çorovodë	2	2	17	11	15	10	-	1	31	2
Skrapar	2	2	44	29	25	16	-	1	54	10
Dibër	26	24	68	64	39	37	2	6	280	30
Bulqizë	4	4	7	6	6	6	-	1	49	6
Dibër	10	9	39	38	15	15	-	3	121	15
Mat	7	6	15	13	11	10	1	1	60	7
Klos	5	5	8	7	7	7	-	1	50	3
Durrës	18	17	27	25	21	18	7	2	1,068	14
Durrës	10	9	17	15	8	7	3	1	786	8
Shijak	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	-	138	1
Krujë	7	7	8	7	12	10	3	1	145	5
Elbasan	26	22	102	78	65	53	5	7	866	34
Peqin	2	2	5	4	4	3	-	1	134	2
Belsh	1	1	8	6	2	2	1	-	100	2
Elbasan	8	7	20	15	21	17	1	2	248	12
Gramsh	5	4	30	23	14	12	1	2	98	6
Librazhd	6	5	18	14	10	8	-	1	96	7
Prrenjas	3	2	8	6	5	4	-	-	60	2
Cërrik	2	1	12	10	10	8	1	-	130	4

continued



Prefecture/	Cat	tle	She	ер	Go	ats	Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
Municipality	Total	Cows	Total	Milk sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Total	Total	Total
Fier	38	36	134	107	32	26	17	8	1,276	44
Fier	12	12	52	42	8	7	8	2	664	20
Patos	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	-	39	3
Roskovec	4	4	8	6	2	1	1	1	94	1
Mallakastër	1	1	15	12	10	8	-	1	69	5
Divjakë	8	8	27	22	5	4	2	1	114	3
Lushnjë	11	11	28	23	7	6	4	2	296	12
Gjirokastër	11	9	183	145	82	68	-	3	150	28
Gjirokastër	3	3	67	51	19	16	-	1	26	9
Dropull	1	0	8	6	4	3	-	-	23	3
Këlcyrë	1	1	19	17	13	11	-	-	13	2
Libohovë	1	0	14	12	4	3	-	-	10	1
Memaliaj	2	1	26	20	12	10	-	1	13	2
Përmet	1	1	12	10	16	14	-	1	11	8
Tepelenë	3	2	37	29	14	11	-	-	54	3
Korçë	37	31	244	192	90	72	8	14	488	69
Korçë	8	7	68	55	14	10	4	2	249	16
Maliq	10	8	75	60	19	15	2	3	103	12
Pustec	2	2	5	3	2	2	-	1	5	1
Pogradec	8	6	57	39	27	21	1	4	81	18
Kolonjë	7	6	24	21	22	20	-	1	24	11
Devoll	3	2	16	13	5	5	1	2	26	11
Kukës	26	22	33	30	19	17	1	3	102	39
Has	8	7	3	2	7	6	-	1	39	9
Kukës	9	8	19	18	8	7	-	2	22	10
Tropojë	9	8	11	10	5	4	1	1	41	20
Lezhë	21	19	27	21	51	39	<i>57</i>	1	288	23
Kurbin	7	6	5	4	12	7	10	-	111	3
Lezhë	10	10	15	11	17	14	40	1	131	13
Mirditë	3	3	7	7	22	17	6	-	46	7
Shkodër	29	25	52	47	58	53	29	4	637	59
M.Madhe	4	3	11	10	6	5	3	1	195	8
Pukë	3	2	3	3	13	12	2	-	25	4
Shkodër	12	11	25	22	17	15	8	2	267	38
Vau-Dejës	7	6	9	8	7	6	15	1	125	6
Fushë-Arrëz	3	2	4	3	16	15	2	-	24	3
										continued

continued

Prefecture/	Cat	tle	She	ер	Go	ats	Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
Municipality	Total	Cows	Total	Milk sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tiranë	26	25	34	31	28	25	-	3	633	38
Tiranë	15	15	12	11	18	17	-	2	294	20
Vorë	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	31	3
Kamëz	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	31	4
Kavajë	5	4	8	8	4	3	-	1	201	5
Rrogozhinë	3	3	10	9	4	4	-	1	76	5
Vlorë	23	19	351	268	162	106	10	8	454	81
Vlorë	6	6	52	40	31	20	1	1	184	17
Selenicë	5	4	130	97	35	23	2	2	87	15
Himarë	3	2	30	23	49	32	-	1	16	13
Sarandë	2	1	19	14	10	6	1	-	26	6
Delvinë	2	1	38	29	13	9	-	1	21	9
Konispol	4	3	52	40	17	11	5	2	82	12
Finiq	2	2	31	25	8	5	1	1	38	9
Albania	298	261	1,372	1,085	722	563	137	65	6,848	479

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.

Livestock unit: Abbreviated as LSU (Livestock Unit), is a reference unit that facilitates the aggregation and comparison of livestock of different species and ages, through the use of specific coefficients initially set based on the nutritional requirements for each kind of animal. The reference unit used to calculate livestock units (= 1 LSU) is the equivalent of one dairy cow producing 3,000 kg of milk per year, without concentrated feed additives.

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.



TOURISM

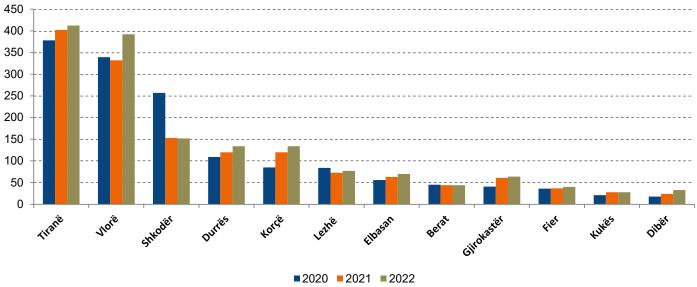


Accommodation establishments (supply-side)

In the 2020-2022 period, around 16 million foreign citizens arrived in the territory of Albania. In 2022 arrivals of foreign citizens increased by 2.8 times compared with 2020¹.

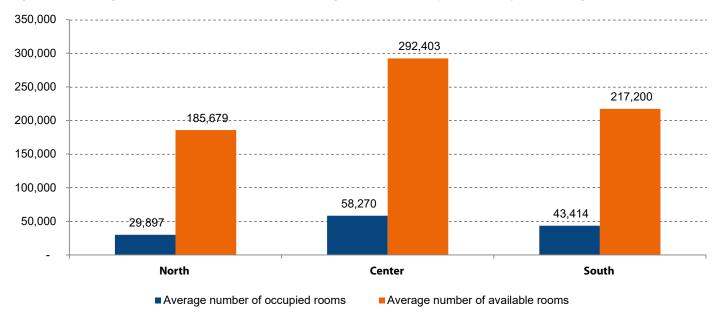
In the 2020-2022 period, an average of 1,502 accommodation establishments conducted their activity throughout the country. The number of accommodation establishments increased by 7.6% in 2022 compared with 2020. Referring to the same period, the prefecture with the highest increase was Dibër, with 83.3%.

Figure 13.1. Number of accommodation establishments (hotels, motels, camps, guesthouses, mountain shelters, and other structures for short-term stays) by prefecture, 2020 – 2022



Source: Statistical Business Register, INSTAT

Figure 13.2. Average number of available rooms and average number of occupied rooms by NUTS 2* region, 2022



Source: Accomodation Establishments Survey, INSTAT

^{*} North (Dibër, Durrës, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër); Center (Elbasan, Tiranë); South (Berat, Fier, Gjirokastër, Korçë, Vlorë)

^{1.} Statistics for the year 2020 should be interpreted in the context of COVID-19 situation.

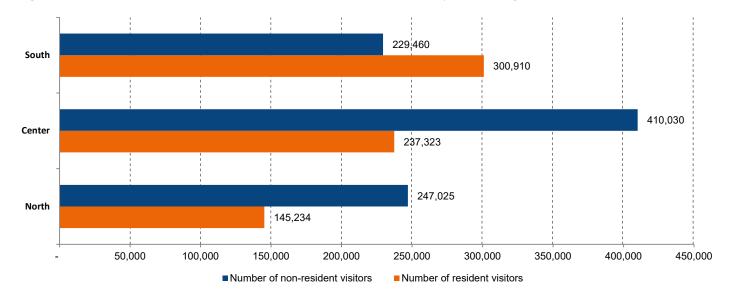


Figure 13.3 Number of resident visitors in Albania and non-resident visitors by NUTS 2* region, 2022

Source: Accomodation Establishments Survey, INSTAT

During 2022, the average number of available bed places for visitors was highest in the Center region with approximately 627,870 bed places. The average occupancy rate of bed places in 2022 was highest in the Center region with 20.5%, followed by South and North regions.

Arrivals of non-residents counted for approximately 65.0% of the average number of nights spent during 2022. Center region had the highest proportion with approximately 75.8%.

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.

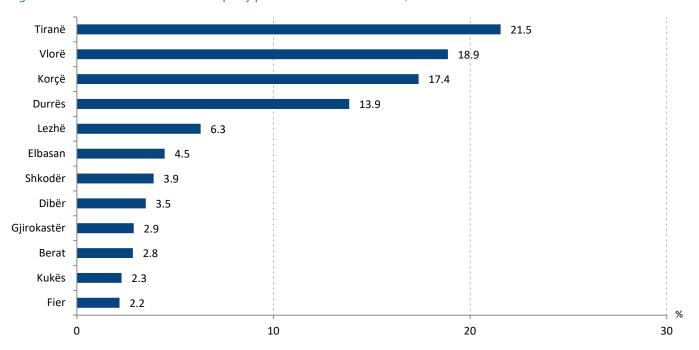
In 2022, an estimated number of 3,024,571 trips for personal or business purposes were carried out within Albania from individuals over 15 years of age. 98.0% were trips for personal purposes, while 2.0% were domestic business travel.

The most preferred destinations for domestic trips for personal or business purposes in 2022 were Tiranë (21.5 %), Vlorë (18.9 %), Korçë (17.4 %) and Durrës (13.9 %).

^{*} North (Dibër, Durrës, Kukës, Lezhë, Shkodër); Center (Elbasan, Tiranë); South (Berat, Fier, Gjirokastër, Korçë, Vlorë)



Figure.13.4 Distribution of domestic trips by prefecture destination in %, 2022



Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

Table 13.1 shows that in 2022, the highest percentages of domestic trips for "holidays and leisure" has as main destination Vlorë 34,3 %, Korçë 26,0 % and Durrës 17,8 %.

Table 13.1 Purpose and destination of domestic trips by prefecture destination in %, 2022

Prefecture	Holiday and leisure	Visiting relatives and friends	Other	Business
Berat	1.2	4.5	4.5	2.6
Dibër	0.5	6.4	2.6	18.3
Durrës	17.8	9.9	10.6	8.7
Elbasan	0.8	9.2	2.0	2.4
Fier	0.4	3.1	6.3	13.0
Gjirokastër	1.4	5.1	0.1	0.8
Korçë	26.0	9.8	4.1	2.6
Kukës	1.0	3.8	2.7	-
Lezhë	2.7	11.4	1.9	0.4
Shkodër	3.4	4.7	1.4	6.3
Tiranë	10.4	28.9	61.7	28.0
Vlorë	34.3	3.2	2.0	17.0

Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

If domestic trips made within the prefectures destinations were to be analyzed by purpose, it would be noticed that in the prefectures of Elbasan, Dibër and Lezhë the majority of trips are made for purposes of "visiting relatives and friends".

1.0 100.0 4.4 6.8 10.3 5.7 9.1 16.3 4.2 80.0 51.2 60.0 40.0 63.8 20.0 24.0 21.3 21.1 10.1 8.6 Berat Dibër Durrës Elbasan Fier Gjirokastër Kukës Lezhë Tiranë Shqipëri Korçë Other ■ Holiday and leisure ■ Visiting relatives and friends Business

Figure 13.5 Domestic trips by purpose and by prefecture destinations in %, 2022

Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

Only in the prefecture of Tirana (as destination) are recorded the highest percentages in all quarters.

Table 13.2 Domestic trips by quarter and prefecture destinations in %, 2022

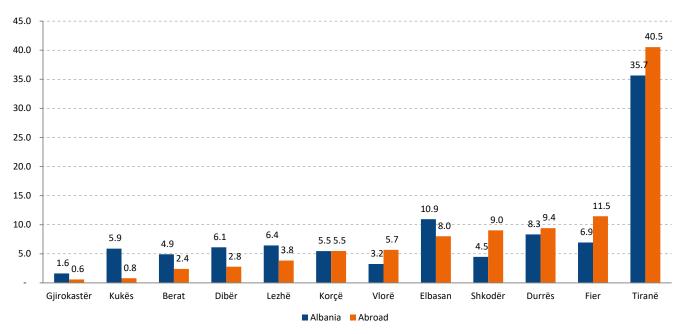
Prefecture	Quarter							
	First	Second	Third	Fourth				
Berat	4.1	3.3	6.8	5.0				
Dibër	4.5	5.2	8.1	5.8				
Durrës	8.7	6.9	5.6	14.0				
Elbasan	10.5	10.7	12.1	9.9				
Fier	5.4	7.5	6.6	8.0				
Gjirokastër	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.2				
Korçë	4.7	5.1	6.3	5.4				
Kukës	6.8	7.0	4.1	6.2				
Lezhë	7.3	4.8	5.1	9.8				
Shkodër	6.2	5.6	2.6	4.1				
Tiranë	32.9	38.1	38.9	30.1				
Vlorë	5.8	4.1	2.6	0.5				

Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips



A great amount of trips have as a departure country the prefecture of Tiranë with a percentage of 40, 5% inside Albania and 35, 7% outside the Albanian territory.

Figure.13.6 Prefecture of origin for trips inside Albania and abroad in %, 2022



Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips



Data sources

Tourism statistics data are provided by surveys and administrative sources:

Supply-side:

- The Accommodation Structure 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 guarters 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).



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 freight, as well as road accidents.

Regional transport statistics are intended to determine the flows of passengers and freight both within and between the prefectures. These movements are often closely related to the levels of economic activity of these prefectures.

Passenger road vehicles include categories of cars and buses, vehicles which are used for passenger transport only. During the period 2018-2022, the number of passenger road vehicles has seen a marked increase in almost all prefectures.

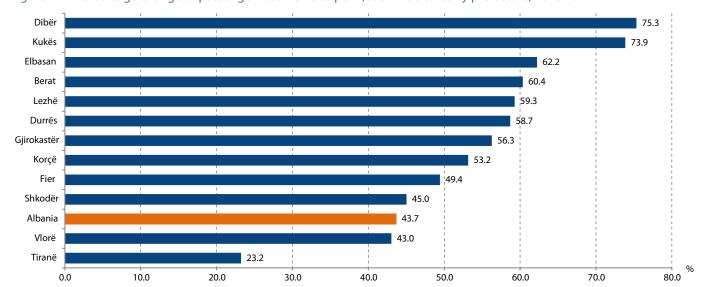


Figure 14.1 Percentage change of passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2018-2022

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

During the period 2018-2022, the total number of passenger road vehicles in the country increased by 38.6 %. In 2022, 34.8 % of the total passenger road vehicles were counted in the prefecture of Tiranë. The prefecture of Kukës presented the highest growth rate in the country with 62.3 % during the period 2018-2022, followed by the prefecture of Durrës with 58.5 %, while the prefecture of Tiranë had the lowest growth rate with 27.4% followed by the prefecture of Shkodër with 35.2%.

Table 14.1 presents the passenger road vehicles for 2018 and 2022 in absolute values and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture.

Table 14.1 Passenger road vehicles in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2018-2022

Prefecture	Number	of passenger road	vehicles	Passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants			
	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	
Berat	16,852	24,061	42.8	134.6	215.9	60.4	
Dibër	12,109	18,989	56.8	101.8	178.5	75.3	
Durrës	55,766	88,401	58.5	192.2	305.0	58.7	
Elbasan	29,757	44,366	49.1	108.2	175.6	62.2	
Fier	42,682	58,790	37.7	144.8	216.4	49.4	
Gjirokastër	10,476	14,210	35.6	170.6	266.5	56.3	

Continued

Prefecture	Number	of passenger road	vehicles	Passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		
	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022
Korçë	22,646	32,189	42.1	108.9	166.8	53.2
Kukës	9,967	16,176	62.3	130.1	226.2	73.9
Lezhë	22,845	33,186	45.3	182.5	290.6	59.3
Shkodër	34,163	46,195	35.2	168.4	244.2	45.0
Tiranë	177,154	225,627	27.4	197.9	243.9	23.2
Vlorë	32,756	45,400	38.6	173.0	247.5	43.0
Albania	467,173	647,590	3 8.6	163.2	234.5	43.7

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

The number of passenger road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants increased between 2018 and 2022 by 43.7%. The prefecture of Dibër saw again the highest growth rate, with an increase of 75.3%, followed by the prefecture of Kukës with 73.9%, while the prefecture of Tirana had by far the lowest increase per 1,000 inhabitants with 23.2 %, followed by prefecture of Vlorë with 43.0%.

Goods road vehicles include categories of trucks, trailers, technological vehicles and agricultural vehicles, which are used only for the transport of goods. The period 2018-2022 saw an even stronger increase in the number of goods road vehicles than in passenger vehicles.

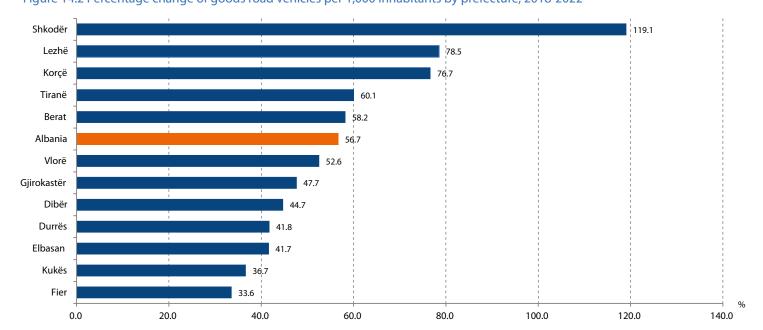


Figure 14.2 Percentage change of goods road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2018-2022

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

In 2022, the prefecture of Tirana counted 34.3% of the total goods road vehicles in Albania. During the period 2018-2022, there was an increase of 51.2% in the number of goods road vehicles, with the prefecture of Shkodër presenting the highest growth rate in the country with 104.3%, followed by the prefectures of Tirana with 65.5%, Korçë with 63.9 % and Lezhë with 62.8%.



Table 14.2 Goods road vehicles in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2018-2022

	Number of goods road vehicles			Goods road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants		
Prefecture	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022
Berat	1,323	1,864	40.9	10.6	16.7	58.2
Dibër	910	1,178	29.5	7.7	11.1	44.7
Durrës	4,377	6,199	41.6	15.1	21.4	41.8
Elbasan	2,216	2,885	30.2	8.1	11.4	41.7
Fier	3,285	4,045	23.1	11.1	14.9	33.6
Gjirokastër	993	1,273	28.2	16.2	23.9	47.7
Korçë	1,864	3,056	63.9	9.0	15.8	76.7
Kukës	852	1,087	27.6	11.1	15.2	36.7
Lezhë	1,372	2,234	62.8	11.0	19.6	78.5
Shkodër	1,666	3,403	104.3	8.2	18.0	119.1
Tiranë	9,392	15,542	65.5	10.5	16.8	60.1
Vlorë	1,679	2,482	47.8	8.9	13.5	52.6
Albania	29,929	45,248	51.2	10.5	16.4	56.7

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

The number of goods road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants increased between 2018 and 2022 by 56.7%. The prefecture of Shkodër had the highest growth rate with 119.1 %, followed by Lezhë with 78.5%, while the prefecture of Fier had the lowest growth rate with 33.6 %, followed by Kukës with 36.7%.

Mixed transport road vehicles 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. The period 2018-2022 saw also an increasing trend in the number of mixed transport road vehicles also to a smaller degree than in the two other categories.

Dibër 60.0 Kukës 58.8 Durrës 57.8 Fier 46.7 Korçë Lezhë Elbasan Gjirokastër 41.6 Berat 40.2 Vlorë 32.3 Albania 31.7 Shkodër 21.7 Tiranë 13.5 70.0 % 0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0 50.0 60.0

Figure 14.3 Percentage change of mixed transport road vehicles by 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2018-2022

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

In 2022, 34.7 % of the total mixed transport road vehicles were counted in Tiranë. During the period 2018-2022, there was an increase of 27.1 % in the number of mixed transport road vehicles, with the prefecture of Durrës presenting with 57.7 % the highest growth rate in the country, followed by Kukës with 48.2 %, while Shkodër marked the largest decrease with 13.5 %, followed by Tiranë with 17.3 %.

Table 14.3 Mixed transport road vehicles in absolute numbers and per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2018-2022

Perfections	Number of ro	ad vehicles for mix	ed transport	Number of road vehicles for mixed transport per 1,0 inhabitants			
Prefecture	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	
Berat	5,258	6,564	24.8	42.0	58.9	40.2	
Dibër	1,258	1,800	43.1	10.6	16.9	60.0	
Durrës	7,440	11,730	57.7	25.6	40.5	57.8	
Elbasan	5,895	7,709	30.8	21.4	30.5	42.3	
Fier	8,476	11,459	35.2	28.8	42.2	46.7	
Gjirokastër	1,767	2,172	22.9	28.8	40.7	41.6	
Korçë	3,393	4,618	36.1	16.3	23.9	46.7	
Kukës	846	1,254	48.2	11.0	17.5	58.8	
Lezhë	3,165	4,186	32.3	25.3	36.7	45.0	
Shkodër	6,820	7,741	13.5	33.6	40.9	21.7	
Tiranë	30,622	35,913	17.3	34.2	38.8	13.5	
Vlorë	6,596	8,454	28.2	34.8	46.1	32.3	
Albania	81,536	103,600	27.1	28.5	37.5	31.7	

Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

The number of mixed transport road vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants increased in the period 2018-2022 by 31.7%. The prefecture of Dibër had the highest growth rate in the country with 60.0%, followed by Kukës with 58.8%, while Tiranë saw the lowest growth rate with 13.5%, followed by Shkodër with 21.7%.

Road accidents

The risk of road accidents is associated with several factors, such as: the number of kilometers traversed, the layout and quality of the road infrastructure, climatic and geographical conditions and population density. Drivers' behavior can be a cause of accidents, such as inexperience in driving, lack of concentration, driving with a speed beyond the permitted norms, disregard of traffic rules and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

The prefecture of Tiranë had the highest number of road accidents in absolut numbers, throughout the years 2018-2022, followed by the prefectures of Lezhë, Durrës, while the prefectures of Dibër, Berat and Shkodër had the lowest number of road accidents.

The number of road accidents showed a marked decline in the period 2018 to 2022 at the national level as well as in most prefectures. Notable exceptions of this trend are the prefectures of Kukës and Gjirokastër, where the number of road accidents inhabitants has doubled.



Kukës Gjirokastër 95.0 Lezhë Tiranë Shkodër Berat Korçë Fier Vlorë Durrës Elbasan Dibër -73 1 120.0 -100.0 -80.0 -20.0 60.0 80.0 100.0

Figure 14.4 Percentage change of the number of road accidents by prefectures, 2022/2018

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Directorate of State's Police, INSTAT's calculation

Accordingly, the number of persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants showed also a downward trend between 2028 and 2022. In 2022, there were approximately 6 persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants. The highest number of persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants was observed in the prefecture of Gjirokastër with 24 persons, while the lowest number was recorded in the prefectures of Dibër with 1 persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants in 2022.

In the period 2018-2022, the number of persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants showed a downward trend. In 2022, there were approximately 6 persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants. The highest number of persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants was observed in the prefecture of Gjirokastër with 24 persons, while the lowest number was recorded in the prefectures of Dibër with 1 persons injured or killed per 10,000 inhabitants in 2022.

Table 14.4 presents the number of persons injured or killed by road accidents in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants for the years 2018 and 2022.

Tab 14.4 Number of injured or killed persons by prefecture in absolute numbers and per 10,000 inhabitants, 2022/2018

Prefecture	Number of injure	d or killed persons	by road accidents	Number of injured or killed persons by road accident per 10.000 inhabitants			
	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	
Berat	47	40	-14.9	4	4	-4.4	
Dibër	44	10	-77.3	4	1	-74.6	
Durrës	280	132	-52.9	10	5	-52.8	
Elbasan	142	49	-65.5	5	2	-62.5	
Fier	191	89	-53.4	6	3	-49.4	
Gjirokastër	52	130	150.0	8	24	188.0	

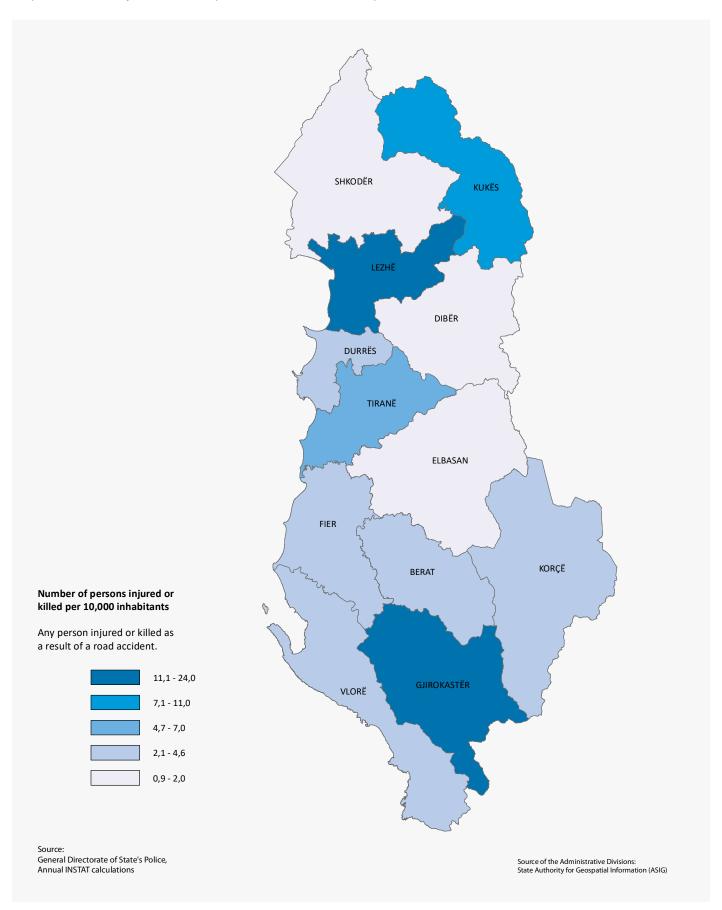
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Prefecture	Number of injured	d or killed persons	by road accidents	Number of injured or killed persons by road accide per 10.000 inhabitants		
	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022	2018	2022	Change (%) 2018-2022
Korçë	107	75	-29.9	5	4	-24.5
Kukës	47	79	68.1	6	11	80.1
Lezhë	237	244	3.0	19	21	12.9
Shkodër	59	37	-37.3	3	2	-32.7
Tiranë	928	651	-29.8	10	7	-32.1
Vlorë	157	63	-59.9	8	3	-58.6
Albania	2,291	1,599	-30.2	8	6	-27.7

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT's calculation



Map 14.1 Person Injured or killed persons in road accidents per 10,000 inhabitants, 2022



Data source

Statistical data on road transport and road accidents by counties are collected from administrative sources. The institutions that provide the data are the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Directorate of State Police.

Definitions

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

Road vehicle: A vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.

Road accidents: Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road to which the public has right of access, resulting in at least one injured or killed person.

Person injured or killed: Any person injured or killed as a result of a road accident.



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 2022 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 2022, the total amount of urban waste generated by private households in Albania was approximately 894 thousand tons. The prefecture that generated the largest amount of urban waste was Tiranë with 38.9%, followed by Durrës with 10.3%, while Gjirokastër was the prefecture with the lowest amount of generated urban waste at only 2.5%. Managed waste in 2022 represented 91.8% of the total generated waste. The prefecture with the highest level of managed waste was Tiranë with 97.2%, followed by Durrës with 96 %, and Fier with 94.8% of the total generated waste.

On the other hand, the prefecture with the highest level of non-managed waste was Gjirokastër with 29.3%, followed by Elbasan with 27.4%, and Kukës with 27 % of the total generated waste.

Table 15.1 Total generated waste and managed waste by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Total generated waste (tons)	Managed waste (%)	Non-managed waste (%)
Berat	41,385	84.0	16.0
Dibër	22,952	75.9	24.1
Durrës	92,035	96.0	4.0
Elbasan	61,107	72.6	27.4
Fier	54,113	94.8	5.2
Gjirokastër	22,943	70.7	29.3
Korcë	48,020	93.7	6.3
Kukës	29,680	73.0	27.0
Lezhë	37,615	94.2	5.8
Shkodër	46,103	93.1	6.9
Tiranë	348,483	97.2	2.8
Vlorë	89,393	94.0	6.0
Albania	893,829	91.8	8.2

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

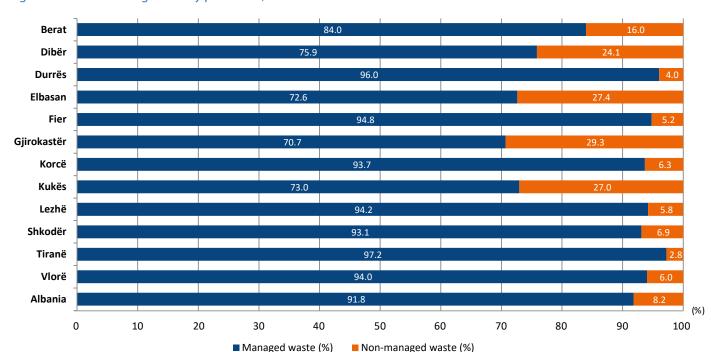


Figure 15.1 Waste management by prefecture, 2022

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

In 2022, the quantity of urban waste managed per capita in Albania was 295.3 kg. The prefecture with the highest quantity of managed waste per capita was Vlora with 456.3 kg, followed by Tirana with 367.3 kg, and Berat with 306.9 kg. On the other hand, the prefecture with the lowest quantity of managed waste per capita was Dibër with 161.3 kg, followed by Elbasan with 173.5 kg, and Fier with 186.5 kg

Table 15.2 Total managed waste and managed waste per capita by prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Total managed waste (%)	Managed waste per capita (kg)
Berat	4.2	306.9
Dibër	2.1	161.3
Durrës	10.8	304.2
Elbasan	5.4	173.5
Fier	6.3	186.5
Gjirokastër	2.0	298.8
Korcë	5.5	230.5
Kukës	2.6	300.2
Lezhë	4.3	306.2
Shkodër	5.2	224.6
Tiranë	41.3	367.3
Vlorë	10.2	456.3
Albania	100	295.3

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey



600.0 500.0 456.3 367.3 400.0 306.9 300.2 306.2 304.2 298.8 295.3 300.0 230.5 224.6 173.5 186.5 200.0 161.3 100.0

Figure 15.2 Managed waste per capita (in kg) by prefecture, 2022

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 2022, the structure of waste treatment was as follows: 76.6% deposited in landfills, 18.9% recycled, 0.1% freely disposed, 4.4% combusted in incinerators (with energy recollection), and 0.05% combusted for elimination.

The prefecture with the largest share of recycled waste was Lezhë with 22.5%, followed by Vlorë with 21.9 %, and Kukës with 21.2% of the total recycled waste.

Table 15.3 Waste treatment (in tons) by type and prefecture, 2022

Prefecture	Combustion in incinerators	Combustion for elimination	Recycling	Landfill deposits	Free disposal
Berat	-	-	4,999	29,751	
Dibër	-	13	2,956	14,241	204
Durrës	-	-	17,710	70,566	100
Elbasan	35,996	70	7,917	410	-
Fier	-	-	8,913	42,381	-
Gjirokastër	-	50	3,350	12,559	265
Korçë	-	-	8,802	36,126	52
Kukës		136	4,599	16,859	61
Lezhë	-	10	7,983	27,403	43
Shkodër	-	-	7,195	35,721	-
Tiranë	-	-	62,132	276,702	-
Vlorë	-	100	18,378	65,521	50
Albania	35,996	379	154,934	628,239	775

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

700,000 628,239 600,000 500,000 400,000 300,000 200,000 154,934 100,000 35,996 775 **Combustion for** Landfill deposits Free disposal **Combustion in** Recycling incinerators elimination

Figure 15.3 Waste treatment by type (in tons), Albania ,2022

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Surve

Managed waste according to municipalities

In 2022, approximately 820 thousand tons of urban waste were managed from all municipalities of the country. The municipalities with the highest amount of managed waste were Tirana with 246,139 tons, Durrës with 63,010 tons and Vlorë with 60,000 tons. While the municipalities with the lowest amount of managed waste were Klos with 651.0 tons, Finiq with 645.0 tons and Fushë-Arrëz with 590.0 tons.

-Albania

Table 15.4 Total managed waste according to municipalities in %, 2022

Prefecture Municipality	Managed waste	% of total managed waste
Berat	34,731.0	4.2
Berat	16,847.0	2.1
Dimal	6,679.0	0.8
Kuçovë	8,461.0	1.0
Poliçan	1,168.0	0.1
Skrapar	1,576.0	0.2
Dibër	17,393.0	2.1
Bulqizë	4,200.0	0.5
Dibër	8,192.0	1.0
Mat	4,350.0	0.5
Klos	651.0	0.1
Durrës	88,347.0	10.8
Durrës	63,010.0	7.7
Shijak	7,237.0	0.9
Krujë	18,100.0	2.2
		continued

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Prefecture Municipality	Managed waste	% of total managed waste
Elbasan	44,343.3	5.4
Peqin	3,567.0	0.4
Belsh	1,963.0	0.2
Elbasan	26,666.6	3.3
Gramsh	2,148.0	0.3
Librazhd	3,192.0	0.4
Prrenjas	2,280.1	0.3
Cërrik	4,527.0	0.6
Fier	51,175.7	6.3
Fier	24,000.0	2.9
Patos	3,489.0	0.4
Roskovec	2,503.2	0.3
Mallakastër	2,255.5	0.3
Divjakë	6,205.0	0.8
Lushnjë	12,723.0	1.6
Gjirokastër	16,209.5	2.0
Gjirokastër	5,400.0	0.7
Dropull	1,500.0	0.2
Këlcyrë	1,209.5	0.1
Libohovë	800.0	0.1
Memaliaj	700.0	0.1
Përmet	4,500.0	0.5
Tepelenë	2,100.0	0.3
Korçë	44,954.0	5.5
Korçë	19,100.0	2.3
Maliq	6,644.0	0.8
Pustec	930.0	0.1
Pogradec	13,152.0	1.6
Kolonjë	1,043.0	0.1
Devoll	4,085.0	0.5
Kukës	21,639.6	2.6
Has	1,759.6	0.2
Kukës	13,380.0	1.6
Tropojë	6,500.0	0.8
Lezhë	35,424.3	4.3
Kurbin	12,510.0	1.5
Lezhë	18,534.0	2.3
Mirditë	4,380.0	0.5
		continued

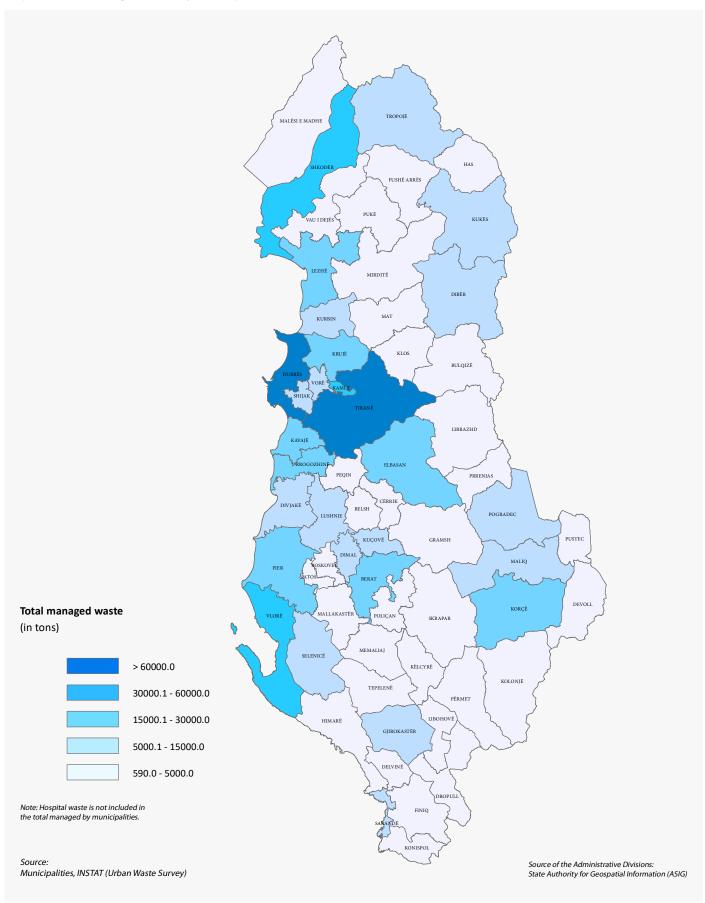
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Prefecture Municipality	Managed waste	% of total managed waste
Shkodër	42,910.0	5.2
M.Madhe	3,890.0	0.5
Pukë	2,000.0	0.2
Shkodër	32,930.0	4.0
Vau-Dejës	3,500.0	0.4
Fushë-Arrëz	590.0	0.1
Tiranë	338,507.1	41.3
Tiranë	246,138.7	30.0
Vorë	14,000.0	1.7
Kamëz	34,942.0	4.3
Kavajë	21,765.0	2.7
Rrogozhinë	21,662.0	2.6
Vlorë	84,015.0	10.2
Vlorë	60,000.0	7.3
Selenicë	5,259.0	0.6
Himarë	4,991.5	0.6
Sarandë	11,363.0	1.4
Delvinë	1,086.0	0.1
Konispol	670.0	0.1
Finiq	645.0	0.1
Albania	819,649.4	100

^{*} Hospital waste is not included in the total managed by municipalities, the respective data are only available at the district level Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey



Map 15.1 Total managed waste by municipalities (in tons)





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 2022 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 waste treatment not being 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



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



16 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The Gross Domestic Product at current prices for NUTS level 1 (Republic of Albania), was ALL 1,856.2 billion in 2021. It increased in 2021 by 8.91%, compared to 2020.

According to NUTS level 3 (prefecture), the highest value of GDP was registered in the prefecture of Tiranë, with approximately ALL 811,4 billion or 43.72% of the total GDP. Compared to 2020, GDP at current prices in nominal terms for this prefecture increased by 11.47%. The lowest value of GDP was in the prefecture of Kukës with ALL 29.03 billion or 1.56% of total GDP. Compared to 2020, GDP at current prices in nominal terms for this prefecture increased by 4.36%.

The highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2021 was in the prefecture of Tiranë with +4.93 p.p. It was followed by the prefecture of Durrës with a contribution to the real growth rate of +1.07 p.p. The lowest contribution to the growth rate was in the prefecture of Kukës with +0.07 p.p. It was followed by prefecture of Gjirokastër with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.08 p.p and the prefecture of Berat with a contribution to the real growth of +0.11 p.p.

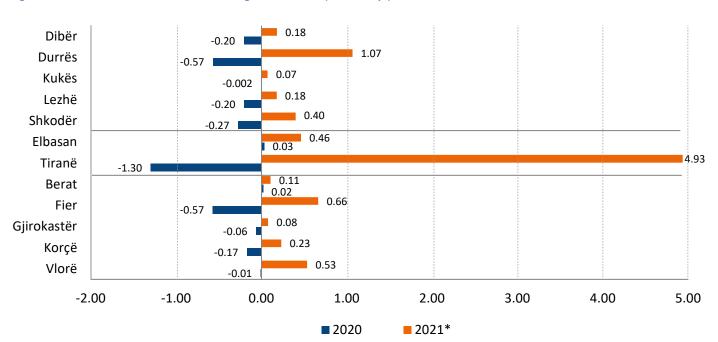


Figure. 16.1 Contribution to the economic growth rate in percent by prefecture, 2020-2021*

Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Real Growth Rate of GDP

The Gross Domestic Product of Albania in real terms increased in 2021 by +8.91 %, in comparison with 2020. According to NUTS level 3 (prefecture), the highest growth rate was registered in the prefecture of Tiranë where GDP in real terms increased by 11.49 %. It was followed by the prefecture of Durrës where GDP in real terms increased by 10.74 %.

The lowest growth rate was registered in the prefecture of Berat where GDP in real terms increased by 3.03 %, followed by prefecture of Gjirokastër where GDP in real terms increased by 3.56 %.

Table 16.1. Main economic indicators of GDP by prefecture, 2020-2021*

GDP curren		ent price	GDP constant price		Contribution to real growth rate		Real GDP growth rate		GDP nominal growth rate at current prices		GDP structure	
Prefecture	Milio	n ALL	Milio	n ALL	%		%		%		%	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Berat	57,835	62,201	58,183	59,587	0.02	0.11	0.52	3.03	-0.08	7.55	3.51	3.35
Dibër	48,039	53,504	47,646	51,035	-0.20	0.18	-6.78	6.24	-6.01	11.38	2.92	2.88
Durrës	163,631	186,709	161,986	181,200	-0.57	1.07	-5.59	10.74	-4.63	14.10	9.93	10.06
Elbasan	112,749	124,976	112,389	120,368	0.03	0.46	0.50	6.76	0.82	10.84	6.84	6.73
Fier	179,915	201,532	178,806	190,869	-0.57	0.66	-5.11	6.09	-4.52	12.01	10.92	10.86
Gjirokastër	36,207	38,674	36,031	37,495	-0.06	0.08	-2.85	3.56	-2.37	6.81	2.20	2.08
Korçë	88,767	96,586	87,875	92,574	-0.17	0.23	-3.14	4.29	-2.16	8.81	5.39	5.20
Kukës	27,178	29,027	27,326	28,363	-0.002	0.07	-0.13	4.36	-0.67	6.81	1.65	1.56
Lezhë	50,065	54,831	49,851	53,004	-0.20	0.18	-6.41	5.87	-6.00	9.52	3.04	2.95
Shkodër	81,936	91,117	81,404	88,518	-0.27	0.40	-5.36	8.03	-4.74	11.20	4.97	4.91
Tiranë	707,631	811,443	701,366	788,921	-1.30	4.93	-3.03	11.49	-2.17	14.67	42.95	43.72
Vlorë	93,479	105,571	93,173	102,284	-0.01	0.53	-0.15	9.42	0.18	12.94	5.67	5.69
Albania	1,647,431	1,856,172	1,636,035	1,794,217	-3.30	8.91	-3.30	8.91	-2.63	12.67	100.00	100.00

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

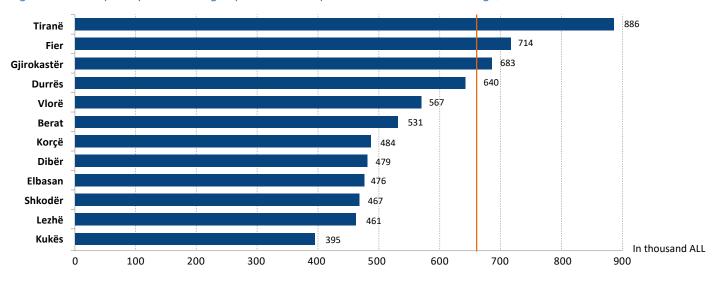
GDP per capita

In 2021, the level of GDP per capita in Albania was around ALL 660 thousand. Compared to the year 2021 GDP per capita in nominal terms has increased by +13.72%.

The highest level of GDP per capita, on the NUTS 3 level (prefecture) was in the prefecture of Tiranë with around ALL 886 thousand per capita. This represents an increase in nominal terms by +13.83 % compared with 2020. The GDP per capita in the prefecture of Tiranë was 34.21 % above the national average. It was followed by the prefecture of Fier with around ALL 714 thousand per capita, which represents an increase in nominal terms of +14.29 % compared with 2020. The GDP per capita in the prefecture of Fier was 8.17 % above the national average.

The lowest level of GDP per capita in 2021 was in the prefecture of Kukës with around ALL 395 thousand, which represents an increase in nominal terms by +8.74 %, compared with 2020. The GDP per capita for the prefecture of Kukës was 40.24 % below the national average. The second lowest GDP per capita was registered in the prefecture of Lezhë with around ALL 461 thousand, which represents an increase with +12.02 % compared with 2020. The GDP per capita for the prefecture of Lezhë was 30.19 % below the national average. It was followed by the prefecture of Shkodër with around ALL 467 thousand which represents an increase in nominal terms by +13.20 %. The GDP per capita for the prefecture of Shkodër was 29.25 % below the national average.

Figure 16.2. GDP per capita according to prefecture compared with the national average, 2021*



GDP per capita (Albania) = 660 thousand ALL

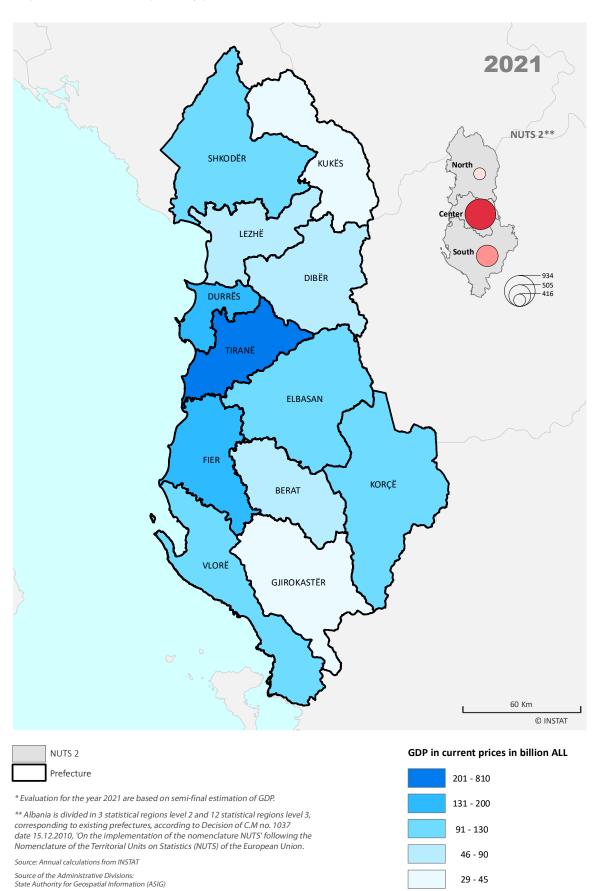
Table 16.2. Main indicators of GDP per capita by prefecture, 2020-2021*

Prefecture	GDP curre	ent price	Population		GDP per capita		GDP nominal growth rate per capita at current prices		GDP struc capita to th aver	e national
	Milio	n ALL	Inhabitants		In thousand ALL		%		%	
	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*	2020	2021*
Berat	57,835	62,201	120,727	117,250	479	531	2.28	10.74	82.52	80.36
Dibër	48,039	53,504	114,771	111,634	419	479	-3.85	14.51	72.10	72.60
Durrës	163,631	186,709	291,363	291,677	562	640	-4.94	13.98	96.74	96.96
Elbasan	112,749	124,976	268,160	262,679	420	476	2.46	13.16	72.43	72.07
Fier	179,915	201,532	287,946	282,208	625	714	-3.08	14.29	107.63	108.17
Gjirokastër	36,207	38,674	58,706	56,655	617	683	0.43	10.68	106.24	103.40
Korçë	88,767	96,586	203,512	199,748	436	484	-0.79	10.86	75.13	73.24
Kukës	27,178	29,027	74,909	73,578	363	395	0.79	8.74	62.50	59.76
Lezhë	50,065	54,831	121,690	118,980	411	461	-4.26	12.02	70.87	69.81
Shkodër	81,936	91,117	198,593	195,092	413	467	-3.37	13.20	71.07	70.75
Tiranë	707,631	811,443	909,173	915,850	778	886	-3.08	13.83	134.07	134.21
Vlorë	93,479	105,571	188,299	186,315	496	567	0.61	14.14	85.52	85.83
Albania	1,647,431	1,856,172	2,837,849	2,811,666	581	660	-2.07	13.72	100.00	100.00

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Map 16.1 GDP at current prices by prefecture, 2021*



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Map 16.2 GDP per capita by prefecture, 2021*

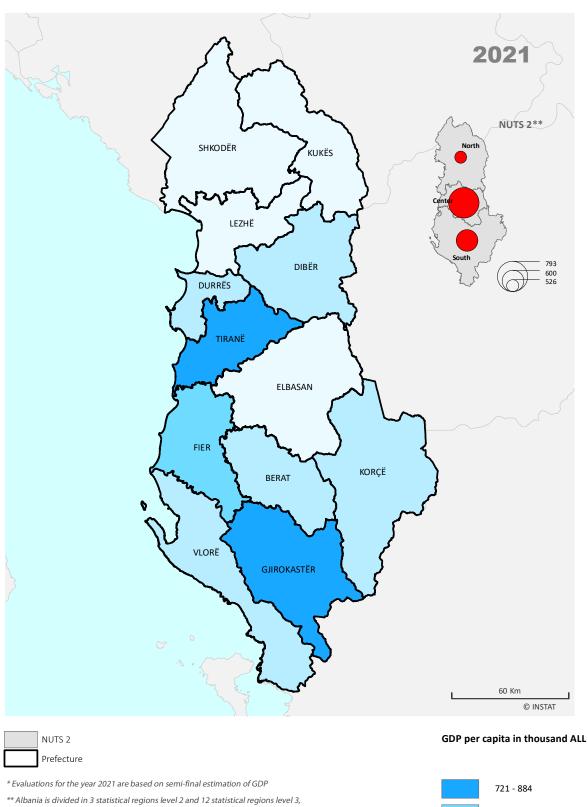




Table 16.3 Real Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product by prefecture in %, 2017-2021*

Prefecture	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Berat	2.07	-1.33	-2.54	0.52	3.03
Dibër	0.68	4.60	-2.61	-6.78	6.24
Durrës	6.20	1.88	3.99	-5.59	10.74
Elbasan	0.27	3.77	0.39	0.50	6.76
Fier	1.10	5.75	3.83	-5.11	6.09
Gjirokastër	-0.84	2.49	3.35	-2.85	3.56
Korçë	-3.02	2.74	1.56	-3.14	4.29
Kukës	2.95	4.65	-2.86	-0.13	4.36
Lezhë	-2.02	-0.01	3.19	-6.41	5.87
Shkodër	-0.95	3.47	2.31	-5.36	8.03
Tiranë	8.33	5.09	2.53	-3.03	11.49
Vlorë	-2.00	4.70	0.31	-0.15	9.42
Albania	3.80	4.02	2.09	-3.30	8.91

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Table 16.4 Gross Domestic Product in current prices by prefecture in million ALL, 2017-2021*

Prefecture	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Berat	58,833	58,547	57,883	57,835	62,201
Dibër	49,260	52,106	51,112	48,039	53,504
Durrës	156,857	162,378	171,576	163,631	186,709
Elbasan	105,598	110,379	111,830	112,749	124,976
Fier	165,990	178,368	188,442	179,915	201,532
Gjirokastër	34,491	35,572	37,087	36,207	38,674
Korçë	84,713	87,837	90,725	88,767	96,586
Kukës	26,474	27,936	27,362	27,178	29,027
Lezhë	50,557	50,972	53,262	50,065	54,831
Shkodër	79,997	83,618	86,017	81,936	91,117
Tiranë	651,015	696,952	723,294	707,631	811,443
Vlorë	86,859	92,067	93,312	93,479	105,571
Albania	1,550,645	1,636,731	1,691,903	1,647,431	1,856,172

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Table 16.5 Gross Domestic Product per capita by prefecture in ALL, 2017-2021*

Prefecture	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Berat	453,650	463,561	468,395	479,056	530,503
Dibër	399,559	434,333	435,332	418,566	479,281
Durrës	546,110	560,172	590,809	561,607	640,121
Elbasan	375,543	398,818	410,346	420,453	475,775
Fier	552,702	601,683	644,650	624,823	714,125
Gjirokastër	535,122	571,991	614,081	616,749	682,622
Korçë	399,124	420,198	439,636	436,173	483,539
Kukës	337,339	362,850	359,970	362,811	394,511
Lezhë	395,254	404,529	429,699	411,413	460,846
Shkodër	387,478	410,005	426,986	412,583	467,045
Tiranë	745,590	783,474	803,070	778,323	886,000
Vlorë	459,474	486,367	493,411	496,438	566,629
Albania	539,645	571,011	592,779	580,521	660,168

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: NSTAT, Regional Accounts

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

Prefecture	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Berat	84.06	81.18	79.02	82.52	80.36
Dibër	74.04	76.06	73.44	72.10	72.60
Durrës	101.20	98.10	99.67	96.74	96.96
Elbasan	69.59	69.84	69.22	72.43	72.07
Fier	102.42	105.37	108.75	107.63	108.17
Gjirokastër	99.16	100.17	103.59	106.24	103.40
Korçë	73.96	73.59	74.17	75.13	73.24
Kukës	62.51	63.55	60.73	62.50	59.76
Lezhë	73.24	70.84	72.49	70.87	69.81
Shkodër	71.80	71.80	72.03	71.07	70.75
Tiranë	138.16	137.21	135.48	134.07	134.21
Vlorë	85.14	85.18	83.24	85.52	85.83
Albania	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Table 16.7 shows the Gross Value Added structure by activity level and by prefecture (Branch = 100 %), for year 2021. The regional ratio presented in the table 16.7 shows the most important industries regarding the total GVA in a specific region.

The largest contributing prefecture to the total GVA for year 2021 was the prefecture of Tiranë with 43.7 followed by the prefecture of Fier with 10.9 %.

The lowest contributing prefecture to the total GVA for year 2021, was the prefecture of Kukës with 1.6 % followed by the prefecture of Gjirokastër with 2.1%.

Table 16.7 Structure of Gross Value Added by branch of the economy and by prefecture (Albania =100%), 2021

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. scienti c 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	7.71	2.86	2.01	1.98	1.37	4.28	1.67	0.62	3.07	0.91	3.35
Dibër	5.60	5.63	1.07	1.02	1.11	3.33	1.37	0.68	2.78	0.62	2.88
Durrës	7.30	14.58	9.93	13.65	3.42	9.74	14.53	8.99	6.04	6.99	10.06
Elbasan	12.43	7.96	4.98	4.38	1.94	5.70	5.24	1.92	6.68	3.19	6.73
Fier	24.66	13.90	5.82	6.75	2.70	7.84	6.44	4.19	5.99	3.97	10.86
Gjirokastër	2.78	1.69	1.70	2.15	1.22	3.09	1.34	1.15	2.68	0.94	2.08
Korçë	10.65	3.48	2.55	4.29	2.05	6.18	4.26	1.21	5.25	3.65	5.20
Kukës	2.82	1.62	0.89	0.74	0.76	1.66	0.96	0.30	2.56	0.39	1.56
Lezhë	4.25	2.16	3.08	2.77	1.20	4.99	2.92	0.84	3.16	2.45	2.95
Shkodër	6.95	6.15	4.12	3.45	2.30	4.28	5.19	2.25	5.33	4.32	4.91
Tiranë	7.50	35.83	56.92	53.27	79.18	42.99	48.34	74.68	51.37	68.34	43.72
Vlorë	7.35	4.13	6.93	5.55	2.73	5.94	7.73	3.18	5.09	4.22	5.69
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 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

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Table 16.8 shows the Gross Value Added structure by activity level and by prefecture (Prefecture = 100 %), for 2021. The regional ratio presented in table 16.8 shows the most important industries regarding the total GVA in a specific region.

The highest contribution for year 2021 was made by the section "Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing" with 21.1 % of the total GVA, followed by the section "Wholesale, retail trade, transportation and accommodation" with 18.9 % of the total GVA.

The lowest contribution for 2021 was made by the section "Financial and insurance activities" with 2.4 % of the total GVA, followed by the section "Arts, entertainment, and recreation" with 2.6 % of the total GVA.

Table 16.8 Structure of GVA by branch of the economy and by prefecture (Prefecture = 100%), 2021*

Prefecture	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity,gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; trans- portation; accommodation	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional. scienti c and technical activities; administrative and sup- port service activities	Public administration; education; human health and social work activities	Arts. entertainment and recreation	GVA at basic prices
Berat	48.58	11.03	6.56	11.17	1.42	3.02	3.27	1.31	12.94	0.70	100.00
Dibër	41.02	25.21	4.06	6.67	1.34	2.73	3.12	1.68	13.61	0.56	100.00
Durrës	15.33	18.72	10.80	25.60	1.18	2.29	9.49	6.32	8.49	1.79	100.00
Elbasan	38.98	15.27	8.10	12.28	1.00	2.00	5.11	2.02	14.02	1.22	100.00
Fier	47.94	16.53	5.86	11.73	0.86	1.71	3.90	2.73	7.80	0.94	100.00
Gjirokastër	28.14	10.48	8.92	19.48	2.02	3.50	4.24	3.90	18.15	1.17	100.00
Korçë	43.19	8.65	5.36	15.55	1.36	2.81	5.38	1.64	14.27	1.81	100.00
Kukës	38.06	13.39	6.22	8.97	1.69	2.51	4.04	1.33	23.15	0.64	100.00
Lezhë	30.34	9.45	11.41	17.66	1.41	3.99	6.50	2.00	15.10	2.14	100.00
Shkodër	29.90	16.18	9.18	13.27	1.62	2.06	6.94	3.24	15.34	2.27	100.00
Tiranë	3.62	10.59	14.24	22.99	6.26	2.33	7.26	12.08	16.61	4.03	100.00
Vlorë	27.29	9.38	13.33	18.42	1.66	2.47	8.93	3.95	12.66	1.91	100.00
Albania	21.11	12.92	10.94	18.87	3.45	2.36	6.57	7.07	14.13	2.58	100.00

(Branch = 100%)

^{*} Estimates for the year 2021 are based on semi-final data Source: INSTAT, Regional Accounts

Methodology

INSTAT estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by prefecture based on the production method which seems to express GDP by prefecture, based on the available information. GDP calculations include all the services and products intended for market and produced for personal consumption by all residential units operating in the Albanian territory considered as "economic territory". The GDP by production method expresses the gross value added sum by economy branch, by adding taxes and deducting subsidies over products. Information provided by various statistical and administrative data sources are used to estimate GDP based on the production method. The data used may be INSTATs statistical product (several surveys) or other national institutions' product, including Ministries, the General Directorate of Taxation and Customs, the National Centre of Registration, the Bank of Albania, Albanian Financial Supervisory Authority, and other public institutions.

Concepts and classifications used

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

Residence principle

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

Combination of bottom-up and top-down method

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

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



In assessing Regional Accounts, the Gross Value Added is calculated at previous year prices. In calculating the Gross Domestic Production by prefecture, GVA is converted into market prices. This is made possible by tax collection and subsidies deduction by products. Taxes and subsidies are broken down by the GVA structure. In the calculation of regional indicators at previous year prices the annual deflators are used by economy branches.

Ancillary activities approach

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

Comparability over time

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



PUBLIC FINANCES





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.

Local government units (LGUs) are municipalities and prefectures. The Municipality is the basic unit of local government, while the Prefecture is the second-level unit of local government. With the approval of Law 115/2014 "On the administrative-territorial division of local government units in the Republic of Albania", the new territorial division defines 61 municipalities and 12 prefectures as local government units.

Functions of local government units

Local government units regulate and administer in a complete and independent manner, in accordance with the Constitution, the European Charter of Local Autonomy and the laws in force. Local government units use their functions respecting national and regional policies. The basic functions of local government units are in the following fields:

- Infrastructure and public services;
- Social services:
- Culture, sports and entertainment services;
- Environmental protection;
- · Agriculture, rural development, forests and public pastures, nature and biodiversity;
- · Local economic development;
- Public safety:
- Functions and competencies delegated.

According to Law No. 139/2015 "On Local Self-Government", local government units are financed from the revenues provided by taxes, fees and other local revenues. The funds transferred from the central government include the unconditional transfers and specific transfers for the functions that are covered by Municipalities.

The source of public finance data for the first tier of local government units (municipalities) is the Albanian Government Financial Information System (AGFIS), Local Finance Department, General Directorate of Budget 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 the municipality level (see Tables 17.4 and 17.5).

General characteristics of local public finances

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 units are:

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



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 here.
- Some of the main sectors of the economy are concentrated here, 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 and for prefectures

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 2022 has increased by 5.9% in nominal terms compared to 2021. 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 (Figure 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 the number of active enterprises concentrated in a given territory.

Figure 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 2022 was 34.9% while for 2021 it was 36.0%.

120.0% 100.0% 31.3% 34.4% 35.7% 36.0% 34.9% 80.0% ■ Municipality of Tiranë Other municipalities 60.0% 40.0% 68.7% 65.6% 64.3% 64.0% 65.1% 20.0% 0.0% 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Figure 17.1 Budget size of the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total budget of municipalities, 2018-2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

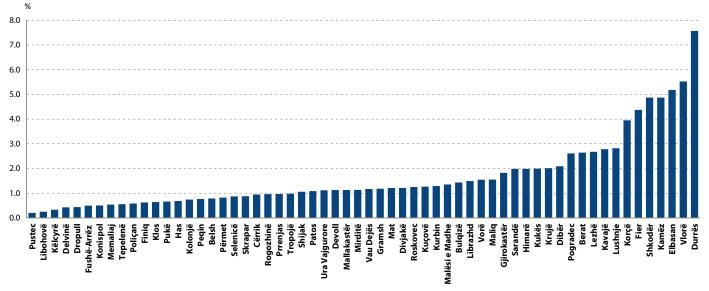
Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts



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

The municipalities with the highest budget are Durrës, Vlorë, Elbasan, Kamëz, Shkodër, Fier and Korçë. Whereas, the municipalities with the lowest budget are Pustec, Libohovë, Këlcyrë, Delvinë, Dropull, Fushë-Arrëz, Konispol and Memaliaj. The other municipalities range somewhere between these two extremes.



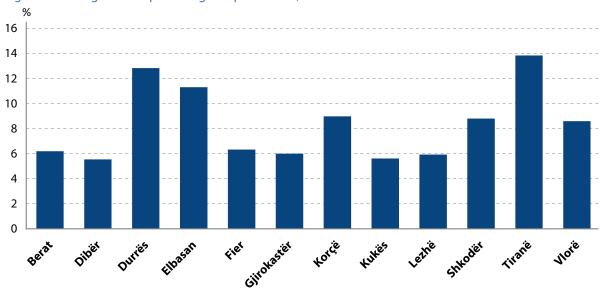


Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

Figure 17.3 shows the budget for prefectures (12 units). The prefectures with the highest budget are Tiranë, Durrës, Elbasan, Korçë, Shkodër and Vlorë. The other prefectures have a lower but similar size of the budget, with the lowest budgets in Dibër and Kukës.

Figure 17.3 Budget size in percentage for prefectures, 2022



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts



Local government revenues

From the analysis of the revenues provided by local government units, including revenues from own resources and central budget transfers, they are 59.9 billion ALL for 2021 and 63.4 billion ALL for 2022, with an increase in nominal terms with 5.9% for 2022 compared to 2021.

Analyzing the indicators in Table 17.1 below, revenues from own sources and central budget transfers constitute about 3.23% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2021 and 2.97% for 2022. While referring to the revenues for local government units to total public for General Government sector, they constitute 11.73% for 2021 and 11.07% for 2022.

Table 17.1: Public revenues for local government units in relation to total revenues for General Government sector and GDP, 2019-2022

Year	Total revenues of LG sector	Total revenues of GG sector	Gross Domestic Product	Share of LG reve- nues among total GG sector revenues	LG revenues in per- centage of GDP
Teal	In million ALL	In million ALL	In million ALL	%	%
2019	52,418	460,349	1,691,903	11.39%	3.10%
2020	52,555	425,905	1,647,431	12.34%	3.19%
2021*	59,885	510,572	1,856,172	11.73%	3.23%
2022**	63,412	572,790	2,138,339	11.07%	2.97%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

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).

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, and Sarandë, 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.

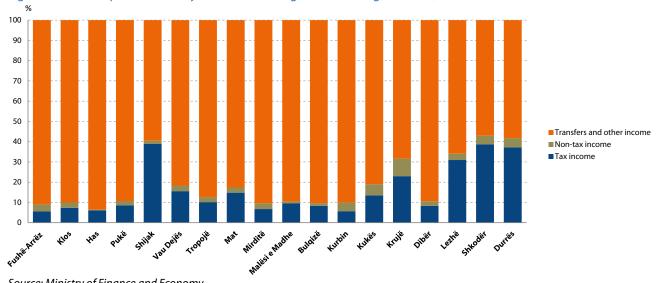
Below are presented the data on the revenues for the local government units (municipalities), according to the source of financing at the municipal level and according to the NUTS 2 level (see Figures 17.4, 17.5 and 17.6). While in Figure 17.7 shows only the share of revenues according to the funding source for prefectures.

^{*} Estimates for 2021 are semi-finale

^{**} Estimates for 2022 are based on quarterly GDP estimates



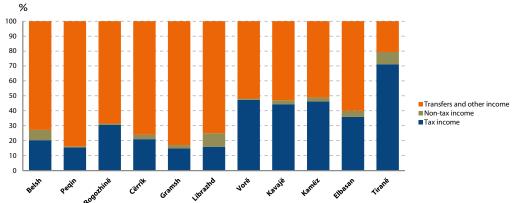
Figure 17.4 Municipal revenues by source of funding, Statistical Region North, 2022



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

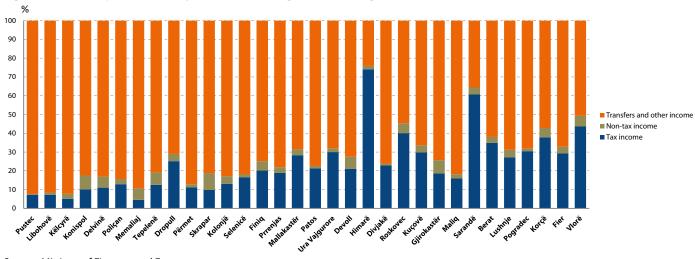
Figure 17.5 Municipal revenues by source of funding, Statistical Region Center, 2022



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

Figure 17.6 Municipal revenues by source of funding, Statistical Region South, 2022



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 ■ Transfers and other income Non-tax income 20 ■ Tax income 10 Prefective citrolegies Prefecture fier Prefective Korië

Figure 17.7 Prefecture revenues by source of funding, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

The revenues of prefectures are provided almost entirely by the central government, classified in the category of "transfers and other revenues". The only exception with a notable tax revenue of its own is Lezhë (see Figure 17.7).

Local government expenditures

The total local government expenditures have increased from ALL 52.6 billion for 2021 to ALL 58.7 billion for 2022, with an increase in nominal terms of 11.60% for 2022 compared to 2021.

Analyzing the indicators in Table 17.2 below, expenditures for local government units constitute about 2.83% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2021 and 2.74% for 2022. While referring to the expenditures for local government units to the total public expenditures for General Government sector, they constitute 8.82% for 2021 and 9.02% for 2022.

Table 17.2: Public expenditures for local government units in relation to the total expenditures for General Government sector and GDP, 2019-2022

Year	Total expenditures of LG sector (municipalities)	Total expenditures of GG sector	Gross Domestic Product	Share of LG expenditures among total expenditures of GG sector	LG expenditures in percentage of GDP
	In million ALL	In million ALL	In million ALL	%	%
2019	56,227	491,897	1,691,903	11.43%	3.32%
2020	51,627	536,507	1,647,431	9.62%	3.13%
2021*	52,593	595,968	1,856,172	8.82%	2.83%
2022**	58,696	651,015	2,138,339	9.02%	2.74%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy, INSTAT

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^{*} Estimates for 2021 are semi-finale

^{**} Estimates for 2022 are based on quarterly GDP estimates



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).

Below are presented the data on the expenditures for the municipalities, according to the source of financing at the municipal level and according to the NUTS 2 level (see Figures 17.8, 17.9 and 17.10). Figure 17.11 shows the share of expenditures according to the funding source for prefectures.

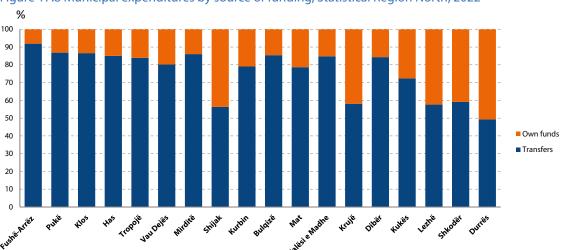


Figure 17.8 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region North, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

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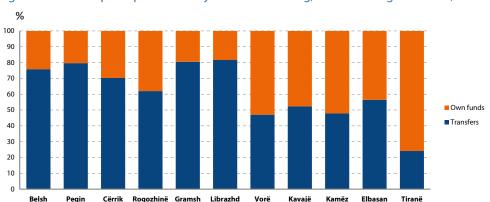


Figure 17.9 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region Center, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

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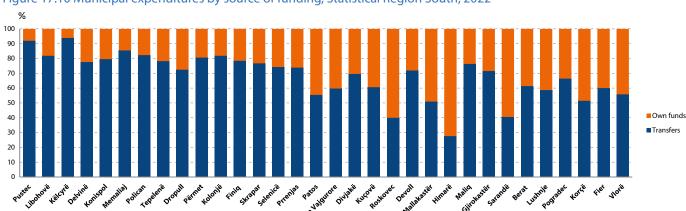
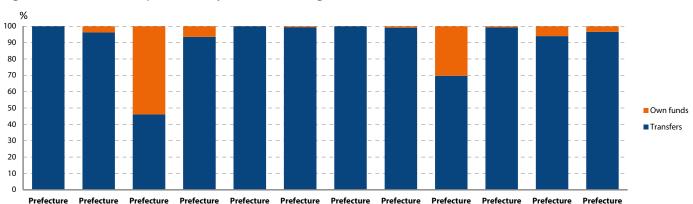


Figure 17.10 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region South, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

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Korçë

Kukës

Lezhë

Shkodër

Tiranë

Vlorë

Figure 17.11 Prefecture expenditures by source of funding, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Dibër

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

Elbasan

Fier

Giirokastër

Durrës

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 2022, classified into 10 main categories, show that local government units spend the largest share of the expenditures for the categories "General public services" with 21.8%, "Education" with 18.8%, "Housing and community amenities" with 18.0%, "Economic issues" with 17.6%, "Environmental protection" with 10.3% and "Entertainment, culture, and religious affairs" with 5.9%.

Table 17.3 Structure of local government expenditures by function, 2022

Local government expenditure by function (COFOG)	In %
01 General public services	21.8
02 Defence	0.0
03 Public order and safety	4.4
04 Economic affairs	17.5
05 Environmental protection	10.3
06 Housing and community amenities	18.0
07 Health	0.1
08 Recreation, culture, and religious affairs	5.9
09 Education	18.8
10 Social protection	3.1
Total	100.0

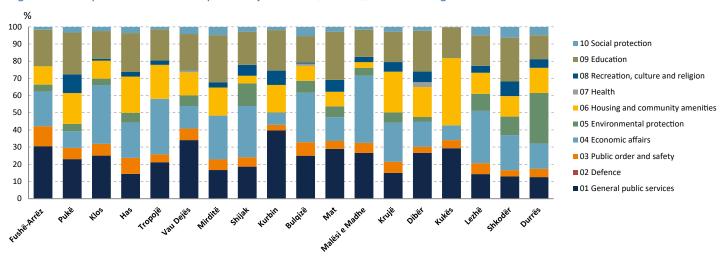
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

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.

Below are presented the data on the expenditures for the municipalities according to government functions at the municipal level and according to the NUTS 2 level (see Figures 17.12, 17.13 and 17.14). Figure 17.15 shows the share of expenditures according to the functions of the government for prefectures.

Figure 17.12 Expenditures of municipalities by function (COFOG), Statistical Region North, 2022



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

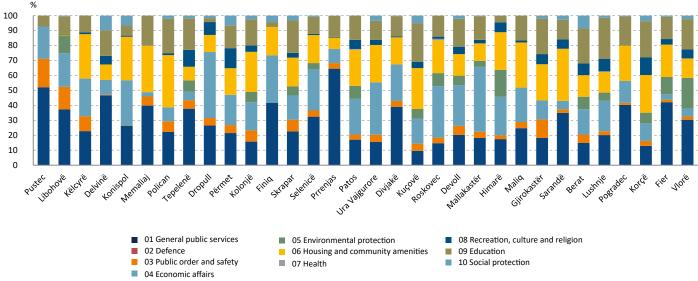
Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

100 90 80 ■ 10 Social protection ■ 09 Education 70 ■ 08 Recreation, culture and religion 60 ■ 07 Health 50 ■ 06 Housing and community amenities ■ 05 Environmental protection 40 ■ 04 Economic affairs 30 ■ 03 Public order and safety ■ 02 Defence 20 ■ 01 General public services 10 0 Gransh Belsh

Figure 17.13 Expenditures of municipalities by function (COFOG), Statistical Region Center, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

Figure 17.14 Expenditures of municipalities by function (COFOG), Statistical Region South, 2022 %



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts



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.

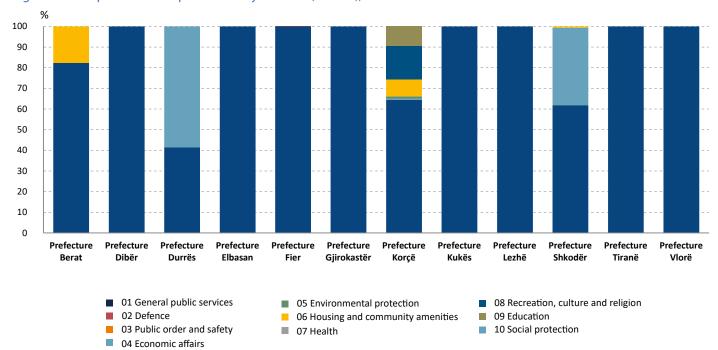


Figure 17.15 Expenditures for prefectures by function (COFOG), 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

The data for 2022, classified into 10 main categories, show that prefectures spend the largest share of the expenditures for the categories of "General public services", while for other categories they are distributed depending on the planned costs in the beginning of the year.

Local government investments

Public investment expenditures made by municipalities have increased during 2022. Total public investment for municipalities has increased for 2022 by 6.8% in nominal terms compared to 2021.

Figure 17.16 shows the investments made by municipalities, 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 municipalities for 2021 were 31.1% and in 2022 they were 28.2%. Investments in other municipalities, compared to the total of investments, were 68.9% for 2021, while for 2022 they reached 71.8%.

120.0 100.0 Investments in Million ALL 28.2% 31.1% 80.0 39.9% 45.7% 50.2% Municipality of Tirani 60.0 Other municipalities 40.0 71.8% 68.9% 60.1% 54.3% 49.8% 20.0 0.0 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

Figure 17.16 Investments in the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total investments of municipalities, 2018-2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

Figure 17.17 shows the distribution of public investments by municipalities (60 units) without the municipality of Tiranë. Tiranë is considered a special case, where the investments represent 28.2% of the total investments by all municipalities.

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 Kamëz, Durrës, Shkodër, Lezhë, Kukës and Himarë. The five municipalities with the lowest investments are the municipalities of Këlcyrë, Tepelenë, Libohovë, Delvinë, Fushë-Arrëz and Pustec.

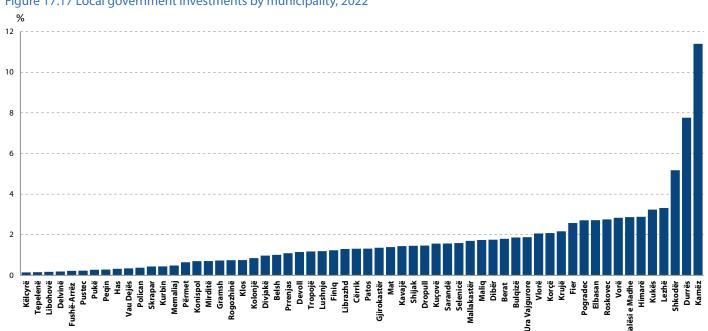


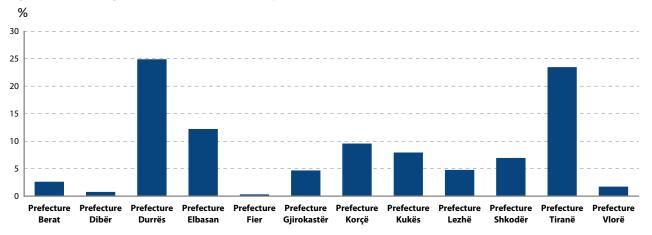
Figure 17.17 Local government investments by municipality, 2022

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts



Figure 17.18 shows the distribution of public investments for prefectures (12 units). The five prefectures with the highest budget for investments are Durrës, Tiranë, Elbasan, Korçë, Kukës and Shkodër. The other prefectures have in 2022 almost the same level of investments, with the lowest level in Fier followed by the prefecture of Dibër.

Figure 17.18 Local government investments for prefectures, 2022



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

Table 17.4 Total revenues, expenditures and investments by municipality, 2022

Municipality	Total revenues by municipalities	Total expenditures by municipalities	Total investments by municipalities
	In million ALL	In million ALL	In million ALL
Belsh	321	301	85
Berat	1,079	1,040	151
Bulqizë	586	519	156
Cërrik	387	409	110
Delvinë	173	169	16
Devoll	461	518	96
Dibër	855	923	147
Divjakë	496	500	81
Dropull	177	264	123
Durrës	3,092	3,272	652
Elbasan	2,115	2,065	228
Fier	1,785	1,760	216
Finiq	256	332	104
Fushë-Arrëz	203	193	18
Gramsh	482	464	61
Gjirokastër	744	700	114
Has	278	290	27
Himarë	810	541	242
Kamëz	1,989	1,996	957
Kavajë	1,135	1,114	121
Këlcyrë	136	131	12

Continued

Municipality	Total revenues by municipalities	Total expenditures by municipalities	Total investments by municipalities
	In million ALL	In million ALL	In million ALL
Klos	261	270	63
Kolonjë	303	329	71
Konispol	205	203	59
Korçë	1,612	1,629	175
Krujë	822	788	182
Kuçovë	518	504	131
Kukës	815	949	272
Kurbin	527	494	37
Lezhë	1,091	1,156	278
Libohovë	102	97	14
Librazhd	609	528	109
Lushnje	1,152	1,080	100
Malësi e Madhe	552	641	241
Maliq	633	666	146
Mallakastër	461	534	142
Mat	493	551	117
Memaliaj	220	224	40
Mirditë	463	446	59
Patos	443	441	110
Peqin	311	314	24
Përmet	336	290	54
Pogradec	1,065	1,164	228
Polican	237	236	31
Prrenjas	396	380	92
Pukë	269	268	23
Pustec	82	86	19
Rogozhinë	392	409	62
Roskovec	511	506	231
Sarandë	809	719	132
Selenicë	355	365	133
Skrapar	358	333	36
Shijak	433	471	122
Shkodër	1,989	1,866	435
Tepelenë	227	253	13
Tiranë	21,900	17,651	3,292
Tropojë	399	386	99
Dimal	456	475	158
Vau Dejës	477	411	29
Vlorë	2,257	1,889	173
Vorë	630	601	238
Total	62,734	58,101	11,689

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts



Table 17.5 Total revenues, expenditures and investments for prefectures, 2022

Prefecture	Total revenues by prefectures	Total expenditures by prefectures	Total investments by prefectures
	In million ALL	In million ALL	In million ALL
Berat	42	34	6
Dibër	38	37	2
Durrës	87	83	56
Elbasan	77	61	27
Fier	43	25	1
Gjirokastër	41	48	11
Korçë	61	64	21
Kukës	38	50	18
Lezhë	40	43	11
Shkodër	60	40	16
Tiranë	94	80	53
Vlorë	58	29	4
Total	678	595	224

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Regional Accounts

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