

Population of Albania

January 1st 2019

Tirana, 11th of February 2018: The population of Albania on January 1st 2019 is 2,862,427 inhabitants, by experiencing a decrease with 0.3 % compared to January 1st 2018.

During 2018 the natural increase of population (births-deaths) is 7,130 inhabitants, by experiencing a decrease by 17.4 % compared to the previous year. Net migration (immigration-emigration) in 2018, is -15,030 inhabitants, by experiencing a decrease by 0.9 % compared to the previous year.

Fig. 1 Popullsia në 1 Janar dhe norma vjetore e rritjes

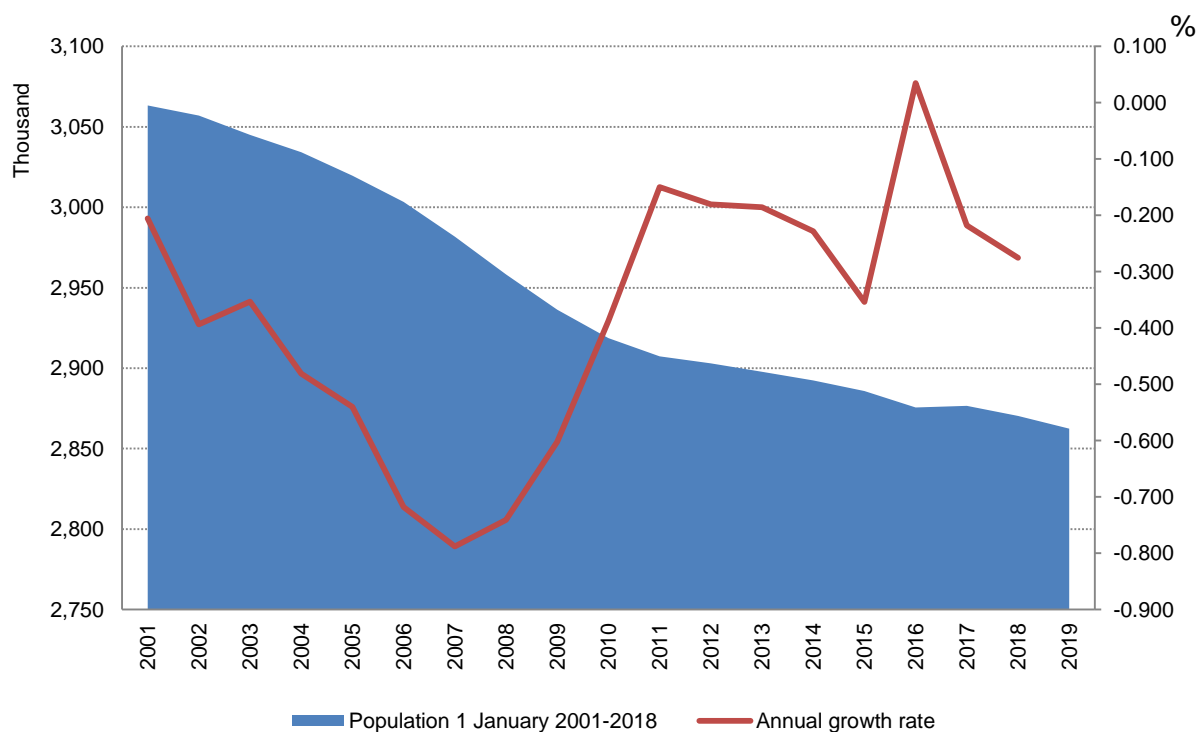
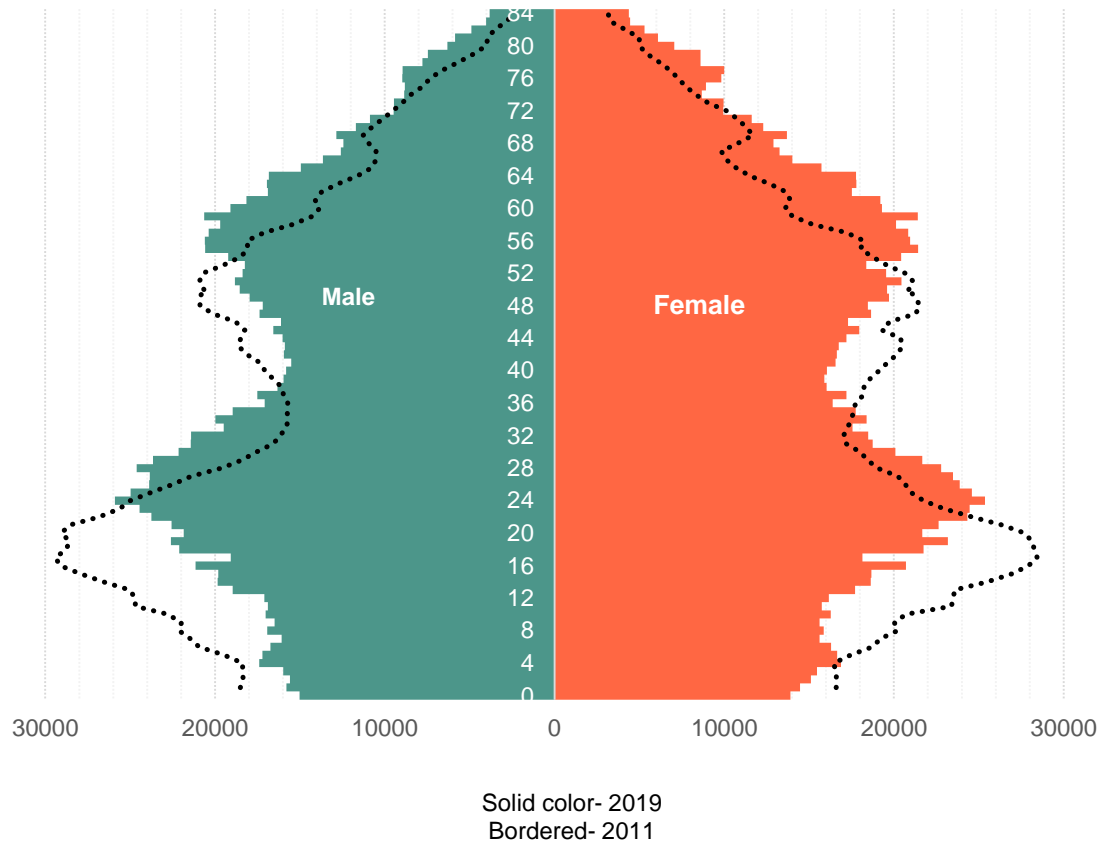


Fig. 2 Population Pyramid, 2011-2019



In 2018, the youth dependency ratio (ratio of the number of persons under working age 0-14 with the number of persons of working age 15 to 64) has decreased compared to 2017, from 26.0 % to 25.4 %. The old dependency ratio (ratio of the number of persons above the working age 65+ with the number of persons of working age 15 to 64) has increased from 19.4 % to 20.1 % in the same period.

In 2018, sex ratio at birth has decreased to 108.0 men for 100 women, from 110.6 in 2017.

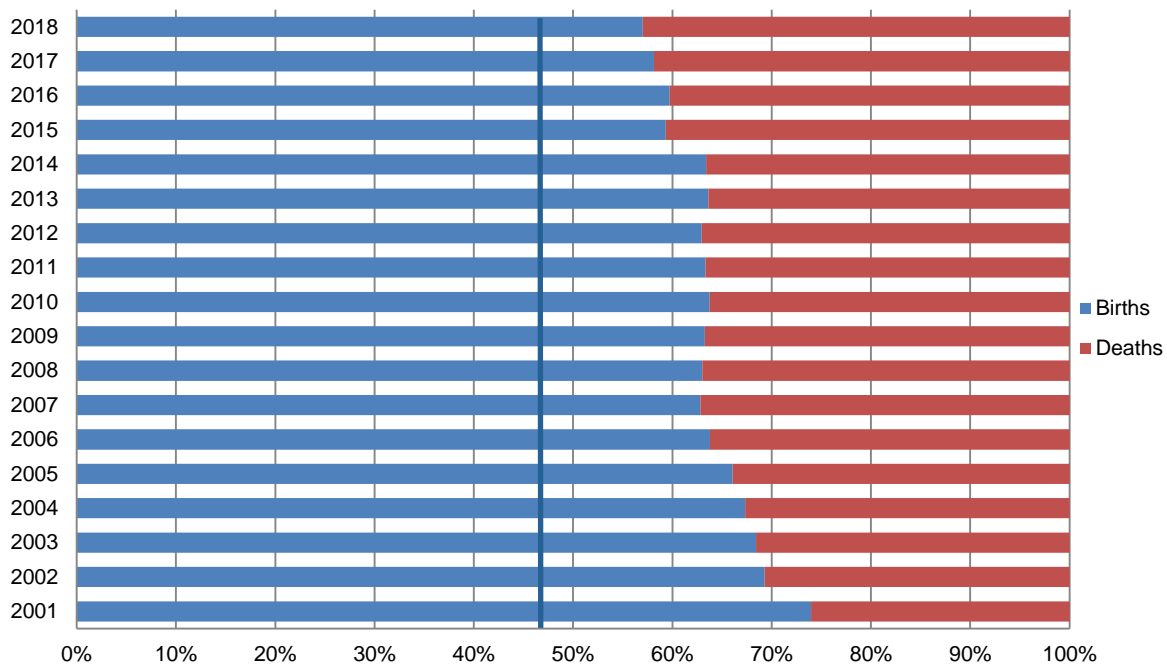
In 2018, sex ratio of total population has decreased to 100.1 men for 100 women, from 101.3 in 2017.

In 2018, the median age of population is 35.4 years old.

During 2018, were born 28,934 babies, by experiencing a decrease by 6.3 % compared to the previous year. The number of deaths in 2018 is 21,804 persons, by experiencing a decrease by 1.9 % compared to the previous year.

Fig. 3 Births and Deaths in Albania, 2001-2018

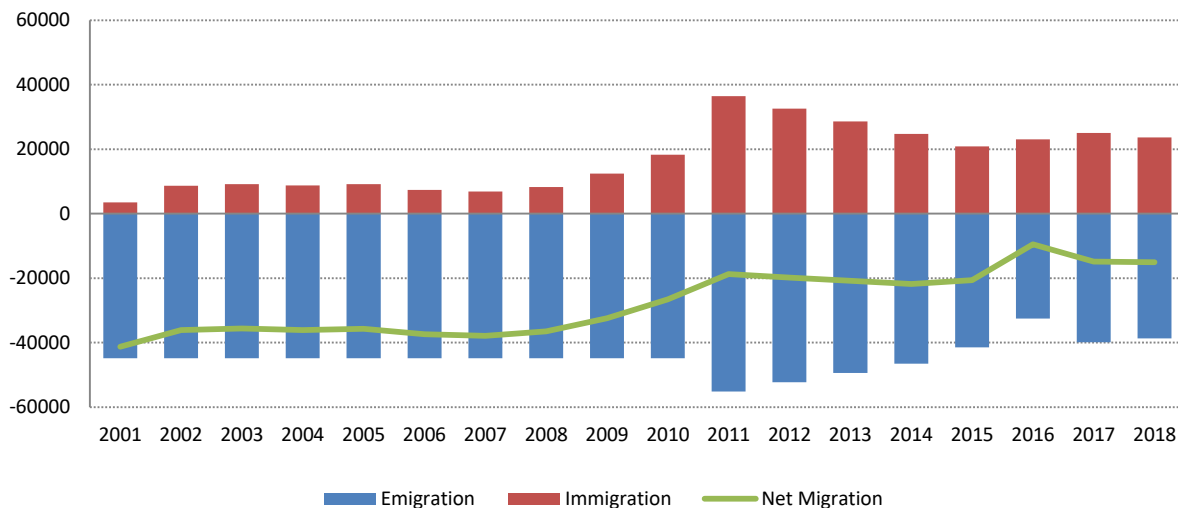
(as a percentage of total events)



In 2018, the number of emigrants is 38,703 persons, by experiencing a decrease by 3.0 % compared to the previous year.

In 2018, the number of immigrants is 23,673 persons, by experiencing a decrease by 5.3 % compared to the previous year.

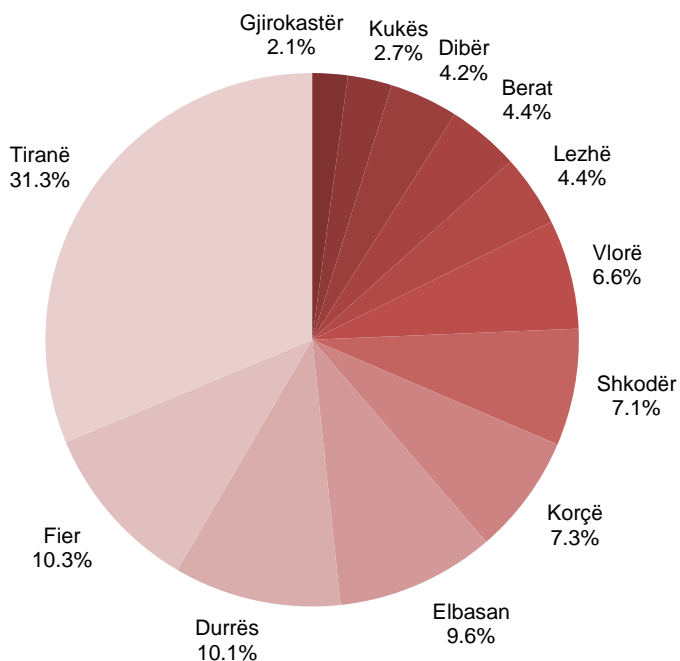
Fig. 4 Emigration, Immigrations and Net migration, 2001-2018



Tirana, Fier and Durrës prefectures occupies the biggest population of total country

Tirana prefecture occupies 31.3 % of total population on 1st January 2019; it continues to be the most populated prefecture in the country, followed by Fieri (10.3 %) and Durrësi (10.1 %). Regarding the other prefectures, 5 of them occupies only 2 % to 5 % of total population.

Fig. 5 Population by prefecture, January 1st 2019



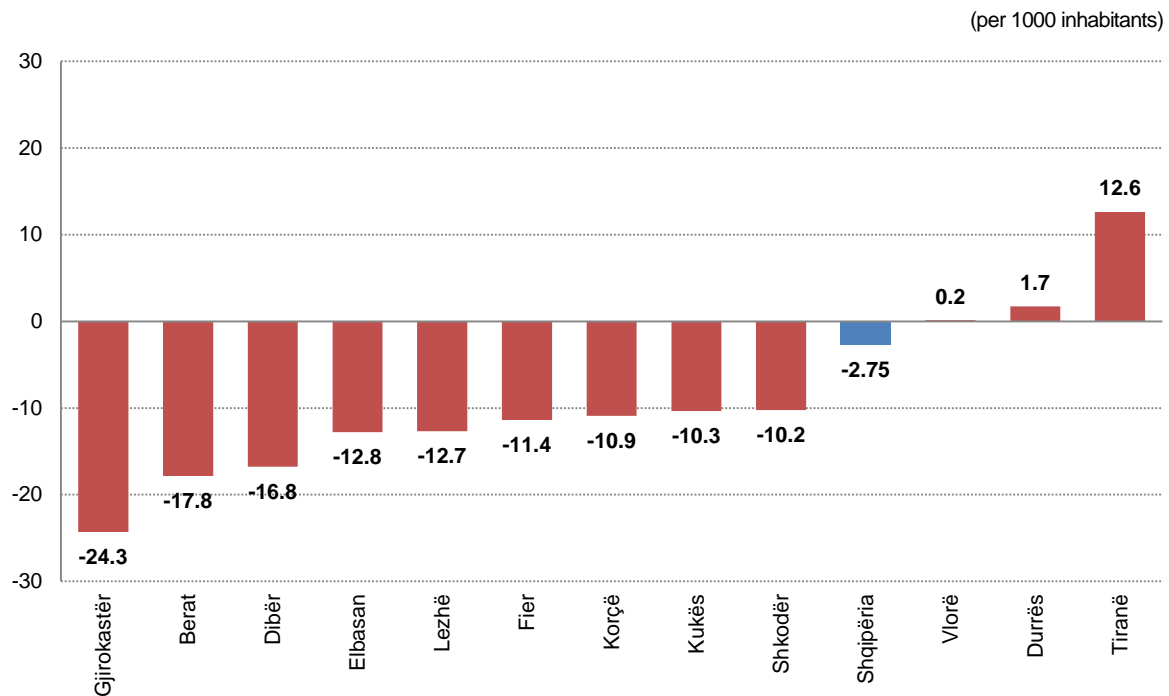
On 1st January 2019, population was increased only in three prefectures of the country

Estimates of the 1st January 2019 population shows that only three prefectures of the country experienced a population growth compared to the previous year, while nine of them experienced a decrease. The largest increase was observed in Tirana (+12.6 per 1000 inhabitants), followed by Durrës (+1.7 per 1000 inhabitants) and Vlora (+0.2 per 1000 inhabitants).

On the other hand, the largest decrease were observed in Gjirokastra (-24.3 per 1000 inhabitants), Berat (-17.8 per 1000 inhabitants) and Dibër (-16.8 per 1000 inhabitants).

Prefecture with the highest youth dependency ratio is Kukës (30.4 %), while the prefecture with the highest old dependency ratio is Gjirokastrë (21.3 %).

Fig. 6 Total change of population by prefecture, 1st January 2018 -1st January 2019



Tab. 1 Population on the 1st of January by age-group and sex

| Age group | 1 January 2018 | | | 1 January 2019 | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | MF | M | F | MF |
| 0-4 | 83,526 | 78,890 | 162,416 | 79,788 | 75,834 | 155,621 |
| 5-9 | 84,180 | 79,695 | 163,875 | 83,414 | 80,038 | 163,452 |
| 10-14 | 93,638 | 87,021 | 180,659 | 89,801 | 84,549 | 174,351 |
| 15-19 | 108,620 | 106,016 | 214,636 | 104,737 | 102,455 | 207,191 |
| 20-24 | 124,533 | 122,604 | 247,137 | 118,522 | 118,460 | 236,981 |
| 25-29 | 121,319 | 112,744 | 234,063 | 120,969 | 116,409 | 237,376 |
| 30-34 | 103,177 | 91,282 | 194,459 | 104,446 | 93,256 | 197,702 |
| 35-39 | 83,056 | 81,761 | 164,817 | 85,824 | 83,281 | 169,105 |
| 40-44 | 79,849 | 85,182 | 165,031 | 79,173 | 83,208 | 162,383 |
| 45-49 | 87,168 | 93,847 | 181,015 | 85,217 | 92,099 | 177,314 |
| 50-54 | 95,533 | 100,280 | 195,813 | 93,241 | 98,377 | 191,619 |
| 55-59 | 101,185 | 102,876 | 204,061 | 101,895 | 104,758 | 206,652 |
| 60-64 | 84,807 | 88,368 | 173,175 | 87,894 | 91,566 | 179,460 |
| 65-69 | 64,306 | 66,720 | 131,026 | 66,443 | 69,607 | 136,048 |
| 70-74 | 48,627 | 49,882 | 98,509 | 50,338 | 52,502 | 102,846 |
| 75-79 | 41,404 | 45,795 | 87,199 | 41,965 | 45,948 | 87,913 |
| 80-84 | 23,579 | 25,846 | 49,425 | 24,909 | 27,315 | 52,224 |
| 85+ | 10,102 | 12,906 | 23,008 | 11,018 | 13,171 | 24,189 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gjithsej | 1,438,609 | 1,431,715 | 2,870,324 | 1,429,594 | 1,432,833 | 2,862,427 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Tab.2 Population on the 1st of January by sex and prefecture

| Prefecture | 1 Janar 2018 | | | 1 Janar 2019 | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | M | F | MF | M | F | MF |
| Berat | 64,271 | 63,160 | 127,431 | 62,718 | 62,439 | 125,157 |
| Dibër | 63,083 | 57,895 | 120,978 | 61,946 | 57,002 | 118,948 |
| Durrës | 146,979 | 142,649 | 289,628 | 146,760 | 143,366 | 290,126 |
| Elbasan | 140,096 | 138,451 | 278,547 | 137,508 | 137,474 | 274,982 |
| Fier | 151,735 | 146,409 | 298,144 | 149,374 | 145,373 | 294,747 |
| Gjirokastrë | 31,109 | 31,843 | 62,952 | 30,058 | 31,365 | 61,423 |
| Korçë | 105,080 | 105,098 | 210,178 | 103,389 | 104,500 | 207,889 |
| Kukës | 39,677 | 37,717 | 77,394 | 39,305 | 37,289 | 76,594 |
| Lezhë | 63,600 | 63,200 | 126,800 | 62,282 | 62,913 | 125,195 |
| Shkodër | 100,857 | 104,137 | 204,994 | 99,264 | 103,631 | 202,895 |
| Tiranë | 436,917 | 447,079 | 883,996 | 442,011 | 453,149 | 895,160 |
| Vlorë | 95,205 | 94,077 | 189,282 | 94,979 | 94,332 | 189,311 |
| Gjithsej | 1,438,609 | 1,431,715 | 2,870,324 | 1,429,594 | 1,432,833 | 2,862,427 |

Tab. 3 Average population by age-group and sex

| Grupmosha | 2017 | | | 2018 | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | MF | M | F | MF |
| 0-4 | 84,882 | 79,628 | 164,510 | 81,657 | 77,362 | 159,019 |
| 5-9 | 84,870 | 79,222 | 164,092 | 83,797 | 79,867 | 163,664 |
| 10-14 | 96,530 | 89,397 | 185,927 | 91,720 | 85,785 | 177,505 |
| 15-19 | 110,706 | 107,080 | 217,786 | 106,678 | 104,235 | 210,913 |
| 20-24 | 127,357 | 123,298 | 250,655 | 121,527 | 120,532 | 242,059 |
| 25-29 | 122,207 | 109,933 | 232,140 | 121,144 | 114,576 | 235,720 |
| 30-34 | 102,196 | 89,889 | 192,085 | 103,812 | 92,269 | 196,081 |
| 35-39 | 82,642 | 81,691 | 164,333 | 84,440 | 82,521 | 166,961 |
| 40-44 | 80,320 | 85,445 | 165,765 | 79,511 | 84,196 | 163,707 |
| 45-49 | 88,680 | 95,344 | 184,024 | 86,193 | 92,973 | 179,166 |
| 50-54 | 96,723 | 100,448 | 197,171 | 94,387 | 99,328 | 193,715 |
| 55-59 | 100,525 | 101,952 | 202,477 | 101,540 | 103,817 | 205,357 |
| 60-64 | 83,122 | 85,809 | 168,931 | 86,350 | 89,967 | 176,317 |
| 65-69 | 63,535 | 65,716 | 129,251 | 65,375 | 68,162 | 133,537 |
| 70-74 | 48,394 | 49,425 | 97,819 | 49,482 | 51,192 | 100,674 |
| 75-79 | 40,853 | 44,825 | 85,678 | 41,685 | 45,872 | 87,557 |
| 80-84 | 22,872 | 25,291 | 48,163 | 24,244 | 26,581 | 50,825 |
| 85+ | 9,657 | 12,993 | 22,650 | 10,560 | 13,039 | 23,599 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gjithsej | 1,446,071 | 1,427,386 | 2,873,457 | 1,434,102 | 1,432,274 | 2,866,376 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Methodology

Cohort component method

Annual population estimates are based on cohort component method. This is a standard demographic method, which uses various data sources for the main components of population change. Population dynamics are defined by four components:

1. Natural Increase (Births and deaths)

As the starting point population was considered the resident population on January 1st of the previous year. Births by sex during the 12 months period were added to this population and deaths by age, sex and prefecture respectively were subtracted.

2. Net Migration

International movements (international migration) are the most difficult component to measure, as a population register does not exist in Albania yet. In this way we use the best 'proxy' data to measure migration, based mainly on data collected from the migration module of the labor force survey combined with population projection rates 2011-3031.

3. Births

The population change due to births.

The live births that occurred during January 1st to December 31th of the previous year, are added to population aged zero by sex and disaggregated by prefecture of the civil office where the births were registered.

Live Births Data

Live births by sex are provided by General Directory of Civil Status, which brings to INSTAT only the number of births occurred in Albania. We take into consideration all births of Albanian residents during a reference period and not considering the births occurred abroad (emigrants).

Late registered births

We make an adjustment in the number of the late registered births for the actual year, in order to include all occurred births in a reference period. The number of late registered births in the previous year are

considered as proxy for late registration of the actual year, considering the assumption (as a result of our continuous analyses) that the number of late registered births doesn't change a lot from year to year.

4. Deaths

The population change due to deaths.

Registered deaths in Albania from January 1st to 31 December of the previous year are subtracted from the population by sex, age and prefecture of residence.

Deaths data

Data for deaths are provided by the General Directorate of Civil Status by main demographic characteristics. We take into consideration all deaths of Albanian residents during a reference period and not considering the deaths occurred abroad (emigrants).

Late registered deaths

We make an adjustment in the number of the late registered deaths for the actual year, in order to include all occurred deaths in a reference period. The number of late registered deaths in the previous year are considered as proxy for late registration of the actual year, considering the assumption (as a result of our continuous analyses) that the number of late registered deaths does not change a lot from year to year.

5. Internal movements

The internal movements, inside the territory of the country, are also provided yearly by the General Directorate of Civil Status. The data received contains all the internal movements of the population, including the change of residence (prefecture) reflected in the destination civil office of the person. Internal movements of the persons which are not registered in the respective civil offices in the destination prefecture are not considered.

Definition

Resident population: is based on the concept of usual residence. According to this definition in the resident population of one year are included all those persons who lived or have the intention to live for at least 12 months in the country, regardless of nationality.

Median age: age in which the half of population is older and the other half is younger.

Sex ratio: Ratio of the number of males to the number of females, in a given period of time, usually expressed as number of males for every 100 females.

Natural increase in population: The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during in a given period of time.

Net migration: is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants of a population, in a specific territory, in a given period of time (I-E).

Age dependency ratio: It is the ratio of persons aged 0-14 years and 65+ years to the working age population 15-64 years

Youth dependency ratio: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) with the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64 years of age).

Old dependency ratio: Ratio of the number of persons above the working age (65+ years of age) with the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64 years of age).

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