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Regional Statistical
YEARBOOK

PREFECTURES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Regional Statistical **YEARBOOK** 2024

PREFECTURES AND MUNICIPALITIES

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

 **INSTAT**
Republic of Albania
Institute of Statistics

REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK, 2024

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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 Statistical Yearbook 2024

The Regional Statistical Yearbook 2024 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 2024 is a publication with 206 pages divided into 17 chapters, 2 general chapters and 15 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).

Dr. Elsa Dhuli, PhD.
Director General of INSTAT





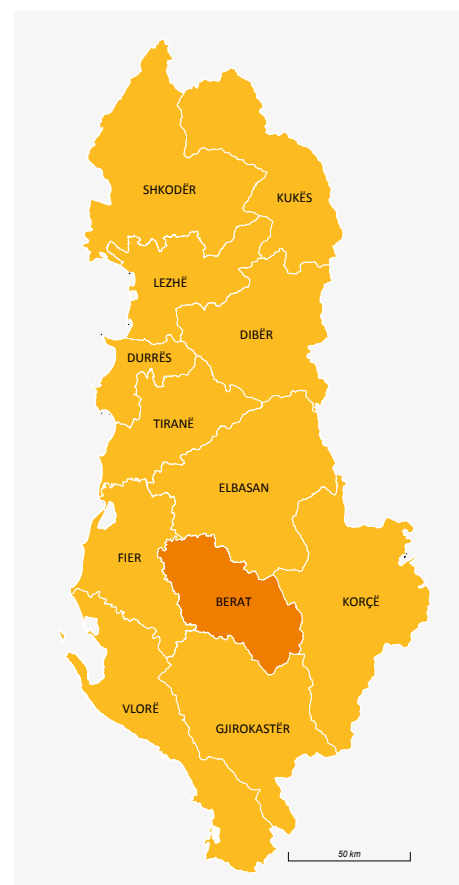
STATISTICAL PROFILES OF PREFECTURES





Berat

Berat Prefecture is the second prefecture with the largest production of vegetables in greenhouses, covering 30.6% of the national production in this category.



Number of population 2023 Census	140,956
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	66.9
Unemployment rate, population 15+	3.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	83,006
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	57,409
Number of active enterprises	4,044
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	13.2
Public investments (in million Lek)	90
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	212
Building permits issued for new buildings	36
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.0

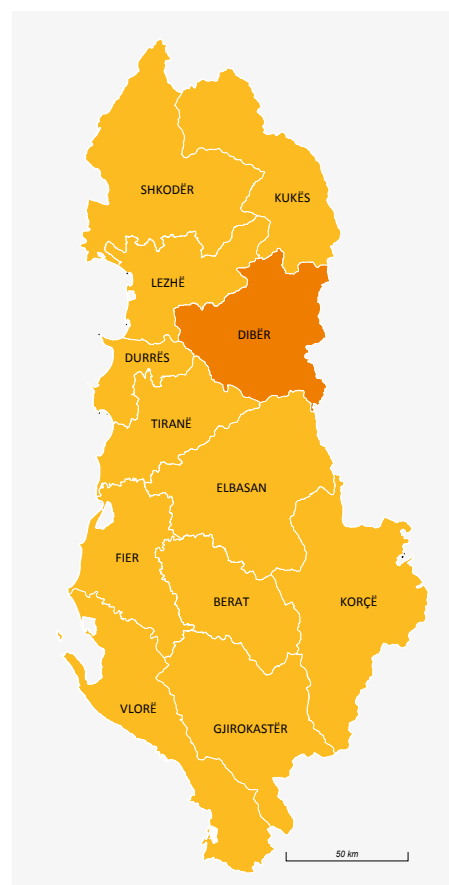
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
BERAT	BERAT	5	-69	-313	58,209	2.9	11	10.1	2,220
	DIMAL	4	38	-150	57,021	4.6	11	9.8	647
	KUÇOVË	4	-146	-264	54,535	2.3	9	8.2	830
	POLIÇAN	3	-17	-266	57,669	1.2	3	6.6	151
	SKRAPAR	9	-51	-260	54,768	2.2	2	5.5	196



Dibër

Dibër Prefecture has the lowest number of construction permits for new buildings.

Number of population 2023 Census	107,178
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	60.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	16.5
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	74,479
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	61,840
Number of active enterprises	2,221
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	22.9
Budget revenue (million Lek)	46
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	176
Building permits issued for new buildings	11
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.7



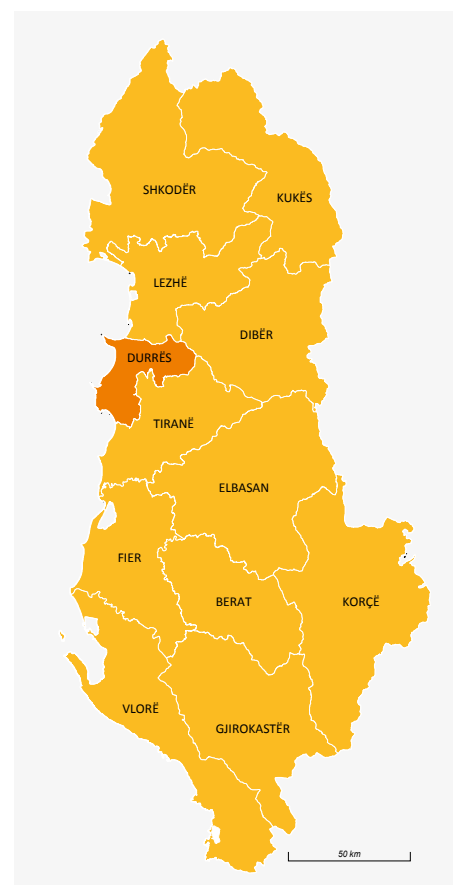
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
DIBËR	DIBËR	15	155	-785	62,930	8.2	7	9.0	990
	BULQIZË	8	47	-368	58,433	4.6	2	9.5	556
	MAT	8	-19	-301	63,537	5.9	2	8.2	542
	KLOS	4	4	-216	62,290	4.3	0	7.2	133



Durrës

Durrës Prefecture ranks second after Tirana for the highest percentage of new enterprises with foreign or joint ownership, accounting for 14.5% of the total.

Number of population 2023 Census	226,863
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	66.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	89,561
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	61,190
Number of active enterprises	13,441
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	12.8
Public investments (in million Lek)	52
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	301
Building permits issued for new buildings	564
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	13.0



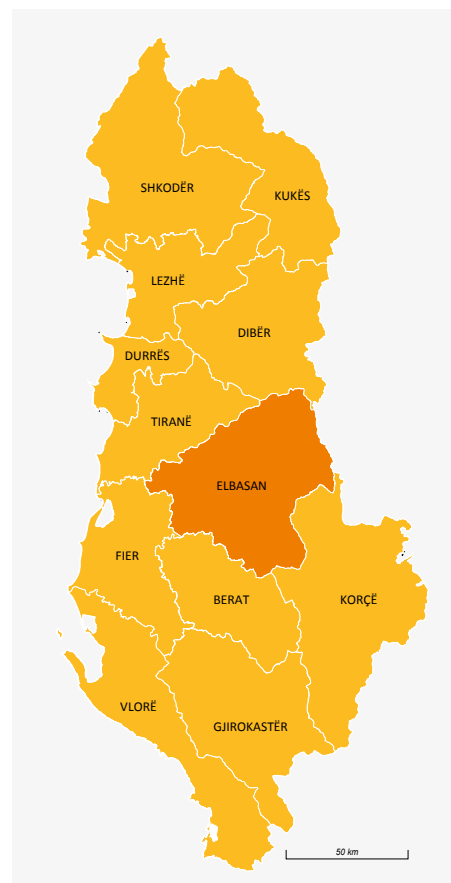
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
DURRËS	DURRËS	6	386	1,110	61,861	5.8	182	13.3	10,570
	SHIJAK	4	27	11	64,460	1.4	49	11.6	996
	KRUJË	6	231	-298	56,575	5.6	333	12.4	1,875



Elbasan

Elbasan Prefecture contains a high number of municipalities and small rural municipalities with a wide distribution of active enterprises and traditional agriculture.

Number of population 2023 Census	232,580
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	66.1
Unemployment rate, population 15+	15.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	80,070
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	60,819
Number of active enterprises	7,728
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	20.5
Public investments (in million Lek)	10
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	173
Building permits issued for new buildings	113
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.8

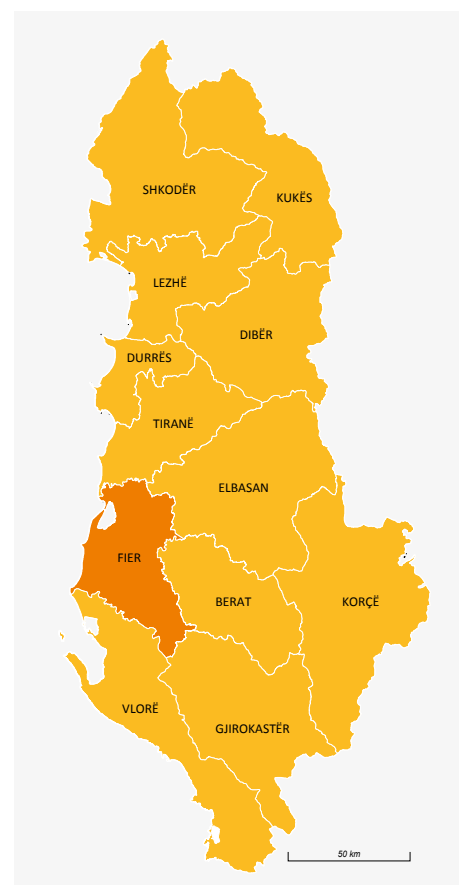


Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
ELBASAN	ELBASAN	13	113	-237	61,189	5.4	47	9.9	4,802
	BELSH	5	-35	17	59,363	0.9	16	8.1	534
	CËRRIK	5	-56	-71	53,487	1.2	23	8.2	573
	GRAMSH	10	-32	-277	60,675	3.7	0	5.9	403
	LIBRAZHD	7	-7	-205	60,497	4.4	11	7.4	655
	PRRENJAS	4	42	-165	60,648	3.0	7	9.3	357
	PEQIN	6	-18	-26	65,293	1.9	9	8.9	404



Fier

Fier Prefecture has the highest percentage of active enterprises in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector with 27.3% of the total number of new enterprises.



Number of population 2023 Census	240,377
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	63.7
Unemployment rate, population 15+	5.9
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	85,237
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	61,700
Number of active enterprises	9,684
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	38.9
Public investments (in million Lek)	14
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	214
Building permits issued for new buildings	63
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.9

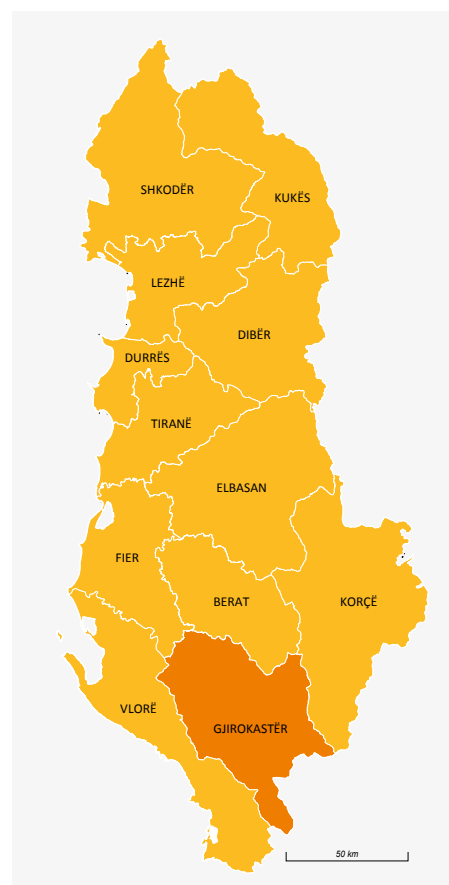
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
FIER	FIER	10	-128	-202	66,707	13.3	11	10.7	4,734
	PATOS	3	-61	-179	65,172	1.4	3	9.5	522
	ROSKOVEC	4	33	-47	53,658	3.9	2	9.8	463
	LUSHNJE	11	-124	-96	52,381	11.7	32	9.5	2,803
	DIVJAKË	5	9	-197	53,505	7.5	12	9.5	720
	MALLAKASTËR	9	-74	-423	54,669	1.0	3	8.0	442



Gjirokaštër

Gjirokaštër Prefecture is second after Tirana for the highest percentage of women administrators in active new enterprises, with 31% of the total.

Number of population 2023 Census	60,013
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	61.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	5.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	82,021
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	65,055
Number of active enterprises	2,543
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	10.7
Public investments (in million Lek)	4
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	263
Building permits issued for new buildings	18
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.8

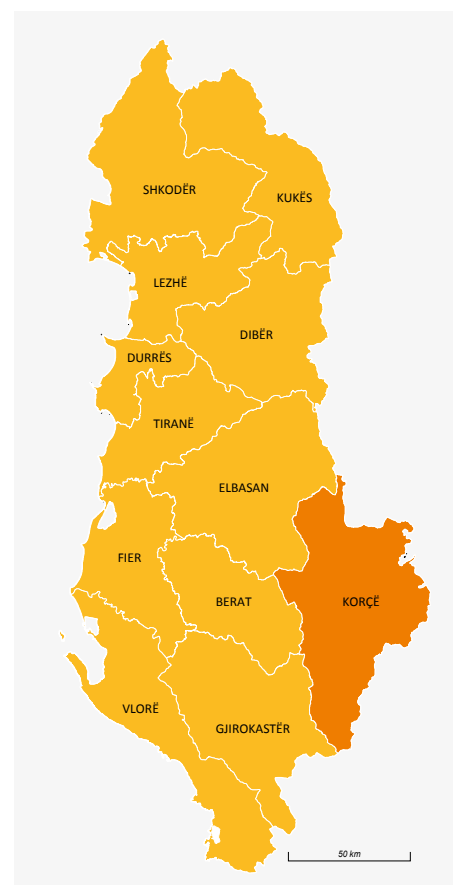


Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
GJIROKASTËR	GJIROKASTËR	7	-74	-161	70,638	2.9	6	11.7	1,310
	LIBOHOVË	3	-17	-41	70,165	0.9	0	6.2	48
	DROPULL	3	-79	22	56,908	0.6	3	5.6	193
	TEPELENË	4	-20	-148	64,906	2.6	0	7.4	326
	MEMALIAJ	6	-52	-261	56,057	1.7	5	5.3	145
	PËRMET	5	-62	-59	53,495	1.0	1	6.9	399
	KËLCYRË	4	-34	-128	48,814	1.0	3	6.3	122



Korçë

Korçë Prefecture ranks second for the highest average monthly expenses after Tirana.



Number of population 2023 Census	173,091
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	65.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	9.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	91,034
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	57,664
Number of active enterprises	6,240
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	31.0
Public investments (in million Lek)	65
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	165
Building permits issued for new buildings	148
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.8

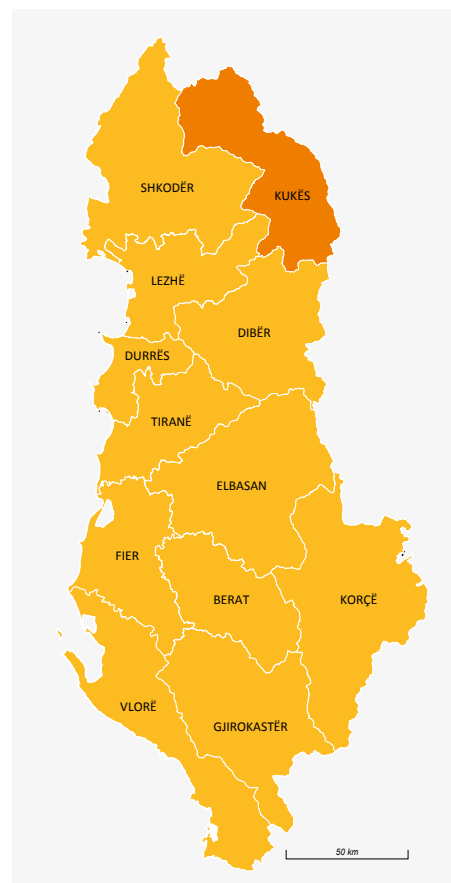
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
KORÇË	KORÇË	8	-394	-148	59,807	6.9	122	9.9	3,310
	MALIQ	7	-101	-372	55,845	7.0	4	8.4	531
	PUSTEC	1	-33	12	54,891	1.8	2	4.6	28
	DEVOLL	5	-87	-169	53,800	2.5	7	8.2	493
	KOLONJË	8	-60	-176	60,849	6.8	4	6.1	256
	POGRADEC	8	-85	-323	53,889	6.0	9	8.6	1,622



Kukës

Kukës Prefecture has the highest labor force participation rate for the population over 15 years old, with a percentage of 73.8%.

Number of population 2023 Census	61,998
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	73.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	8.1
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	73,225
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	61,406
Number of active enterprises	1,408
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	20.9
Public investments (in million Lek)	3
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	224
Building permits issued for new buildings	11
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.6



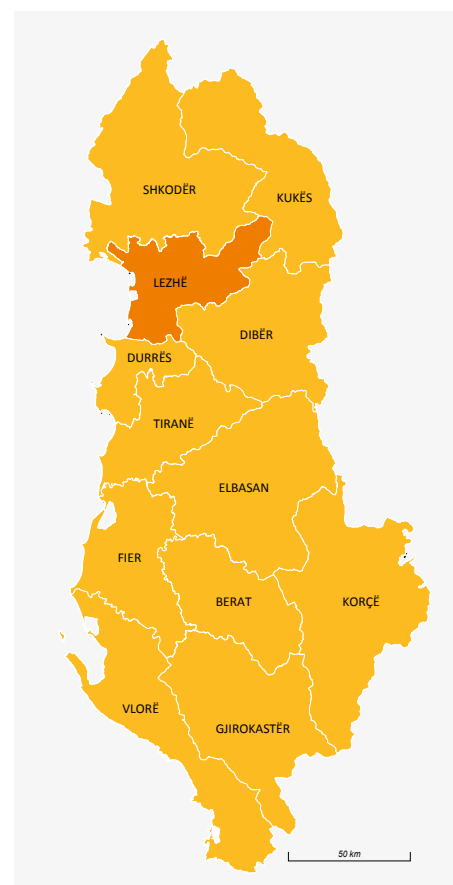
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
KUKËS	KUKËS	15	221	-362	62,826	7.3	4	8.8	871
	HAS	4	-9	-58	56,745	7.3	3	9.4	204
	TROPOJË	8	-33	-194	60,191	6.3	4	7.2	333



Lezhë

Lezhë Prefecture has the second highest number of vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants in the country, after Tirana, with a value of 287 vehicles.

Number of population 2023 Census	99,384
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	58.3
Unemployment rate, population 15+	19.6
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	84,083
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	56,802
Number of active enterprises	4,432
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	19.7
Public investments (in million Lek)	8
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	287
Building permits issued for new buildings	88
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.8



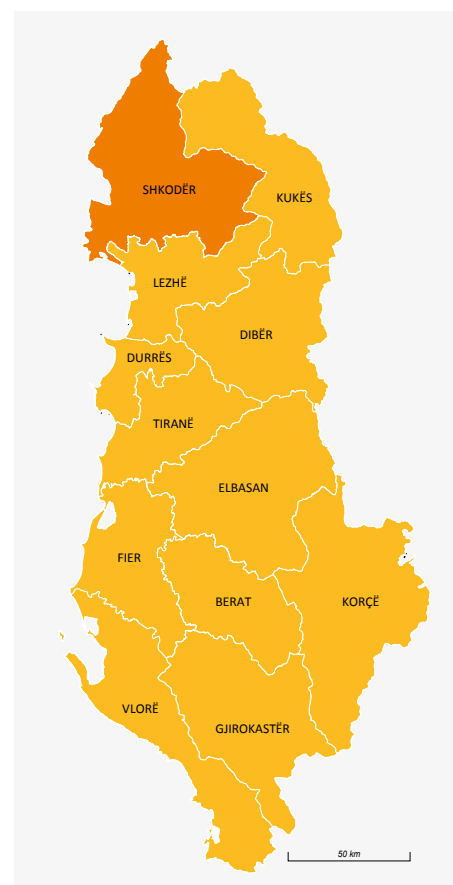
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
LEZHË	LEZHË	10	111	299	57,597	8.3	63	10.3	2,852
	KURBIN	4	44	-242	53,947	7.5	22	9.7	1,144
	MIRDITË	7	-41	-406	58,490	3.9	3	8.0	436



Shkodër

Shkodër Prefecture ranks third after Vlorë and Tirana for the percentage of active enterprises in the accommodation sector, with a level of 9.9%.

Number of population 2023 Census	154,479
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	60.8
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	84,546
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	57,043
Number of active enterprises	6,483
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	28.3
Public investments (in million Lek)	47
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	241
Building permits issued for new buildings	48
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	8.5



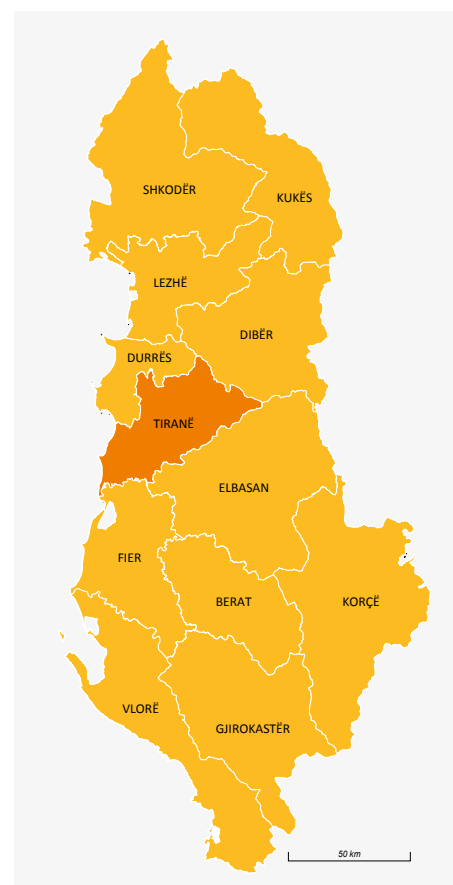
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
SHKODËR	SHKODËR	11	-152	19	57,170	16.5	21	9.8	5,148
	VAU-DEJËS	6	-16	-144	55,757	3.1	19	7.4	502
	MALËSI E MADHE	6	-54	-8	58,756	3.6	7	6.6	526
	PUKË	5	-20	-146	59,589	2.5	1	4.9	224
	FUSHË-ARRËS	5	-6	-146	49,464	2.5	0	4.3	83



Tiranë

Tirana Prefecture has the highest average monthly wage in the country, with a value of 79,212 lekë, reflecting the greatest economic and institutional concentration.

Number of population 2023 Census	758,513
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	59.5
Unemployment rate, population 15+	10.7
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	108,098
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	79,212
Number of active enterprises	61,602
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	22.4
Public investments (in million Lek)	44
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	241
Building permits issued for new buildings	411
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	13.8



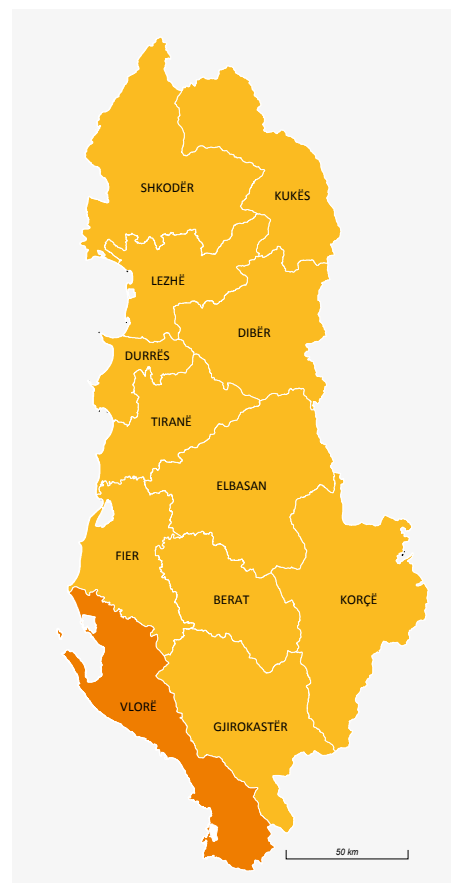
Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
TIRANË	TIRANË	14	2,880	6,415	81,716	11.5	222	13.9	54,624
	KAMËZ	2	640	940	56,282	3.0	81	17.3	3,544
	VORË	3	108	-43	67,093	1.0	26	12.1	1,181
	KAVAJË	5	-24	63	54,750	4.3	47	9.1	1,719
	RROGOZHINË	5	-56	-10	59,130	2.7	35	7.0	534



Vlorë

Vlorë Prefecture maintains the highest level of citrus production in the country, contributing 63.2% of the total national production in this category.

Number of population 2023 Census	146,681
Labour force participation rate, population 15+	57.3
Unemployment rate, population 15+	6.3
Average monthly expenditures per household (Lek)	83,611
Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	58,952
Number of active enterprises	10,512
Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	22.3
Public investments (in million Lek)	70
Passenger cars per 1,000 population	244
Building permits issued for new buildings	91
Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	9.5



Prefecture	Municipalities	No. Administrative Units	Natural population increase	Net internal migration	Average monthly wage of employed persons (Lek)	Number of bovine animals (livestock in thousand heads)	Number of building permits issued for new buildings	Pupil Teacher Ratio PTR-in compulsory education (9 years schools)	Number of active Legal Units (Enterprises)
VLORE	VLORE	5	-182	383	60,998	6.3	11	10.2	6,410
	SELENICE	6	-62	-227	58,386	5.1	7	5.4	190
	HIMARE	3	-59	73	49,442	1.2	22	6.5	757
	SARANDE	2	22	67	55,277	2.0	47	14.1	2,632
	FINIQ	5	-80	6	54,234	2.3	3	4.8	214
	DELVINË	2	-31	-75	55,309	1.8	0	10.1	170
	KONISPOL	3	-20	-44	51,979	3.6	1	5.7	139



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.

Tab II.1 - List of prefectures

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

Source: Official Journal 137/2014

Tab II.2 - List of municipalities

BERAT	01	MALLAKASTËR	23	FUSHË ARRËS	45
KUÇOVË	02	PATOS	24	MALËSI E MADHE	46
POLIÇAN	03	ROSKOVEC	25	PUKË	47
SKRAPAR	04	DROPULL	26	SHKODËR	48
DIMAL	05	GJIROKASTËR	27	VAU I DEJËS	49
BULQIZË	06	KËLCYRË	28	KAMËZ	50
DIBËR	07	LIBOHOVË	29	KAVAJË	51
KLOS	08	MEMALIAJ	30	RROGOZHINË	52
MAT	09	PËRMET	31	TIRANË	53
DURRËS	10	TEPELENË	32	VORË	54
KRUJË	11	DEVOLL	33	DELVINË	55
SHIJAK	12	KOLONJË	34	HIMARË	56
BELSH	13	KORÇË	35	KONISPOL	57
CËRRIK	14	MALIQ	36	FINIQ	58
ELBASAN	15	POGRADEC	37	SARANDE	59
GRAMSH	16	PUSTEC	38	SELENICË	60
LIBRAZHID	17	HAS	39	VLORE	61
PEQIN	18	KUKËS	40		
PRRENJAS	19	TROPOJË	41		
DIVJAKË	20	KURBIN	42		
FIER	21	LEZHË	43		
LUSHNJE	22	MIRDITË	44		

Source: Official Journal 137/2014



NUTS and Statistical Regions in Albania

The NUTS classification (The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) is a geographical nomenclature dividing the territory of the European Union into regions on three different levels (NUTS 1, 2, and 3, respectively), moving from larger to smaller territorial units.

The NUTS classification is based on Regulation 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and the European Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics. The NUTS classification subdivides the territory of the Member States into smaller territorial units. It attributes to each territorial unit a specific code and name.

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

Main principles defining NUTS

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

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

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.

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	Gjirokastrë	NUTS 3
AL034	Korçë	NUTS 3
AL035	Vlorë	NUTS 3

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 Radermacher on 28 April 2011

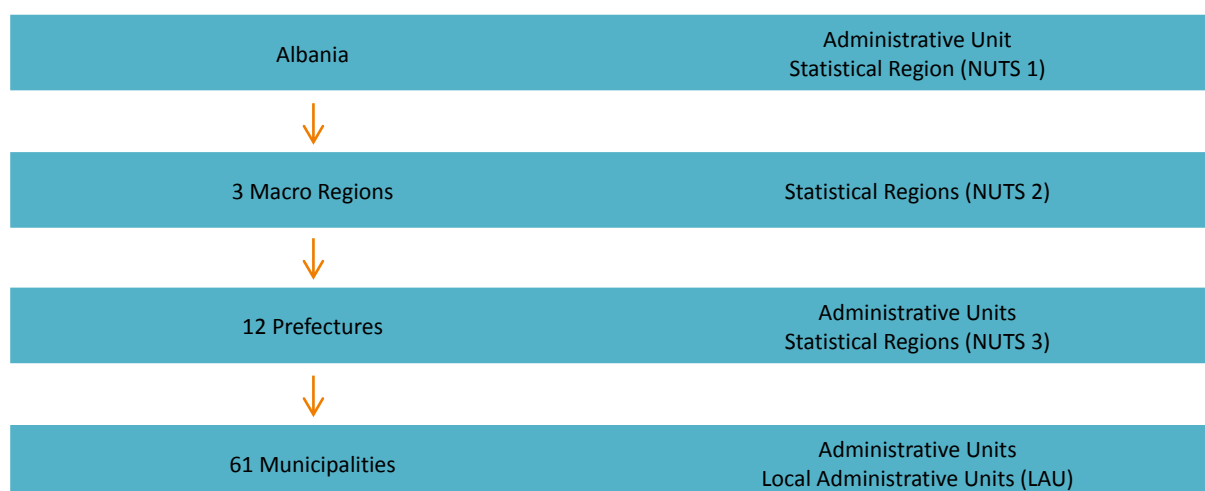


Local administrative units (LAU)

The main purpose of dividing the country into NUTS areas is to establish a common statistical classification of territorial units, in order to enable the collection, compilation, and dissemination of 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.





POPULATION



Births

The number of births in Albania has decreased over the past year. In 2023 there were 1,071 births fewer than in 2022.

In 2023, the prefecture with the highest number of births was Tiranë, with 8,893 births, while the prefecture with the lowest number of births was Gjirokastër, with 393 births. In the same year, the municipality with the highest number of births was Tiranë with 7,086 births.

In 2023, the sex ratio at birth in Albania was 107 males for every 100 females. The prefecture with the highest sex ratio at birth was Lezhë, with 117 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. The lowest sex ratio at birth was recorded in Gjirokastër, with almost 95 males at birth for every 100 females at birth. This is the prefecture where the number of females at birth was slightly larger than male.

Tab 1.1 Births by prefecture, sex and sex ratio, 2023

Prefecture	Total	Sex		Sex ratio
		M	F	
Berat	873	438	435	101
Dibër	1,064	571	493	116
Durrës	2,655	1,387	1,268	109
Elbasan	2,057	1,036	1,021	101
Fier	1,965	1,013	952	106
Gjirokastër	393	191	202	95
Korçë	1,298	658	640	103
Kukës	700	359	341	105
Lezhë	1,082	583	499	117
Shkodër	1,478	758	720	105
Tiranë	8,893	4,581	4,312	106
Vlorë	1,159	624	535	117
*Unknown	0	0	0	
Albania	23,617	12,199	11,418	107

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

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

Marriages

In 2023 there were registered 17,467 marriages at the Civil Register offices; 7.0% less than the previous year.

In 2023, the prefecture with the highest number of marriages was Tiranë, with 4,835 marriages, while the prefecture with the lowest number of marriages was Gjirokastër, with 386 marriages.

Tab 1.2 Number of marriages by prefecture, 2023

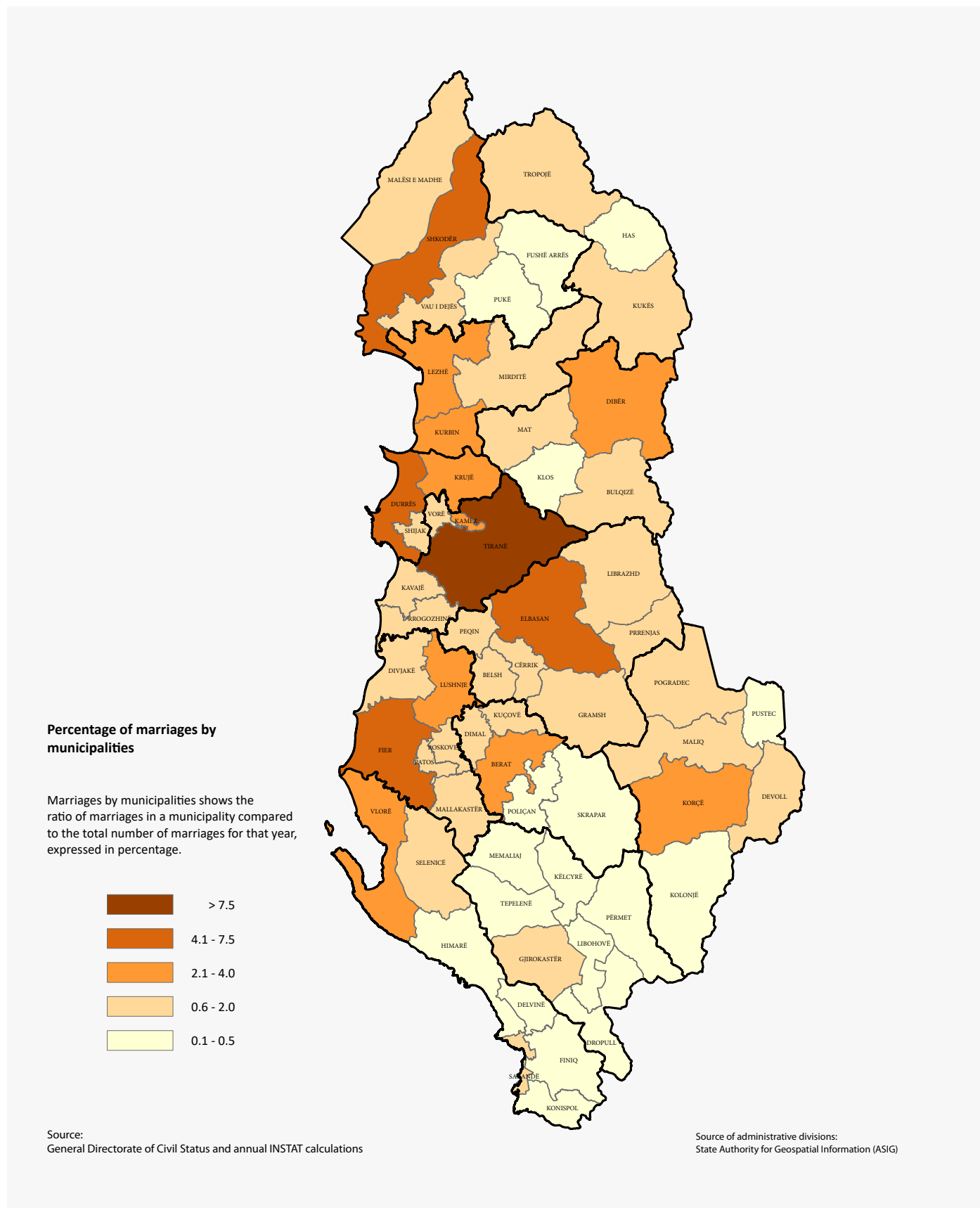
Prefecture	Marriages
Berat	814
Dibër	815
Durrës	1,879
Elbasan	1,856
Fier	1,971
Gjirokastër	368
Korçë	1,097
Kukës	480
Lezhë	1,038
Shkodër	1,274
Tiranë	4,835
Vlorë	1,040
*Unknown	0
Albania	17,467

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

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

In 2023, the municipality with the highest number was Tiranë, with 3,587 marriages, while the municipalities with the lowest number were Dropull and Pustec, with 10 marriages respectively.

Map 1: Percentage of marriages by municipality, 2023



Deaths

The number of deaths in Albania has decreased during the last year. In 2023 there were 2,712 deaths less than in the previous year.

In 2023, the prefecture with the highest number of deaths was Tiranë, with 5,345 deaths, while the prefecture with the lowest number of deaths was Kukës, with 521 deaths.

In 2023, the municipality with the highest number of deaths was Tiranë, with 4,206 deaths, while the municipality with the lowest number of deaths was Pustec, with 38 deaths.

Tab 1.3 Deaths by prefecture and sex, 2023

Prefecture	Total	Sex	
		M	F
Berat	1,118	585	533
Dibër	877	448	429
Durrës	2,011	1,138	873
Elbasan	2,050	1,099	951
Fier	2,310	1,223	1,087
Gjirokastër	731	383	348
Korçë	2,058	1,106	952
Kukës	521	286	235
Lezhë	968	549	419
Shkodër	1,726	918	808
Tiranë	5,345	2,872	2,473
Vlorë	1,571	835	736
*Unknown	0	0	0
Albania	21,286	11,442	9,844

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

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

Natural population increase

The natural population increase in Albania continue with positive trend during 2023. It increased, from 690 births more than deaths in 2022 in 2,331 births more than deaths in 2023.

The prefecture with the highest natural population increase was Tiranë, with 3,548 births more than deaths in 2023, while the prefecture with the lowest natural population increase was Korçë, with 760 deaths more than births in that year.

Tab 1.4 Natural population increase by prefecture and sex, 2023

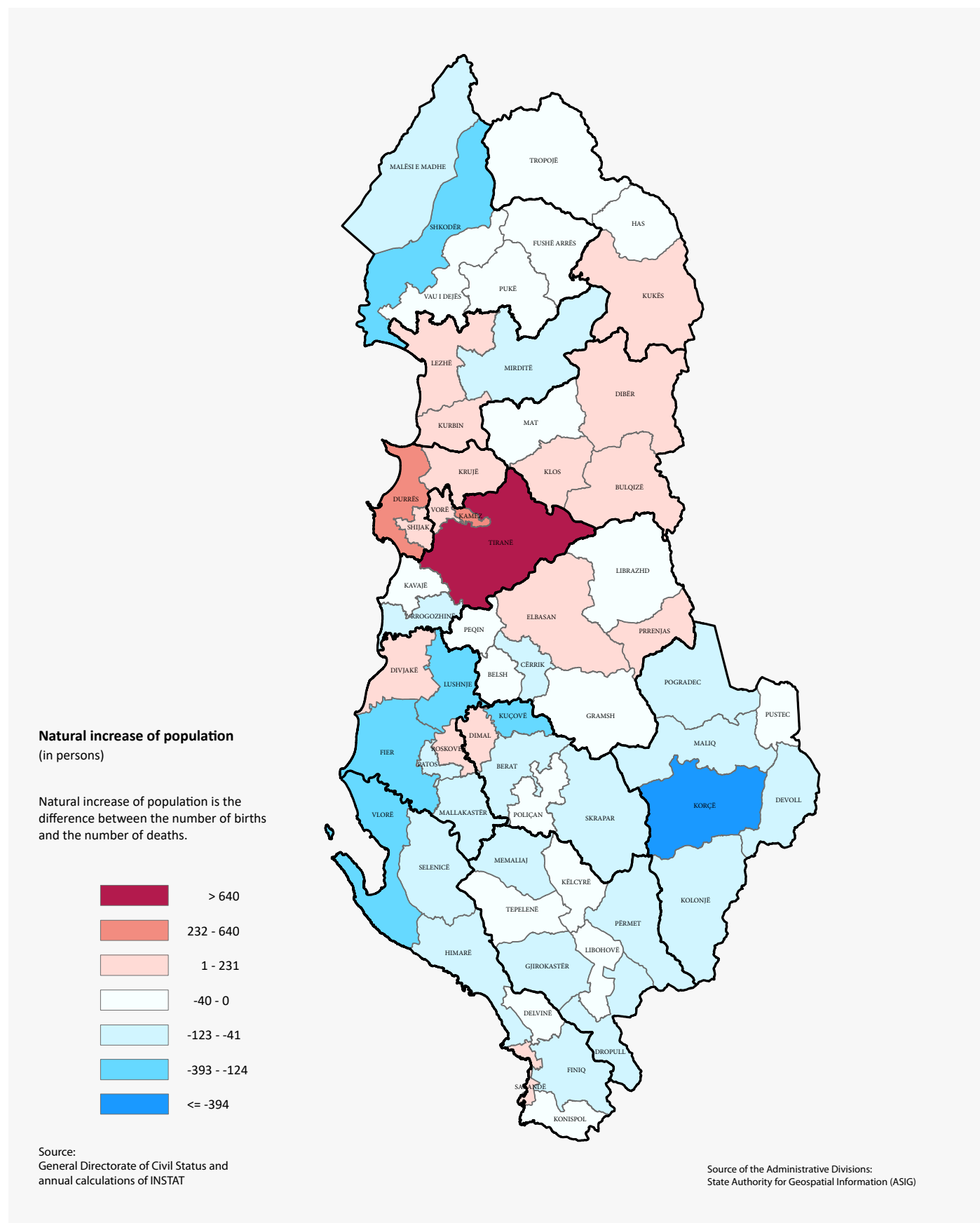
Prefecture	Total	Sex	
		M	F
Berat	-245	-147	-98
Dibër	187	123	64
Durrës	644	249	395
Elbasan	7	-63	70
Fier	-345	-210	-135
Gjirokastrë	-338	-192	-146
Korçë	-760	-448	-312
Kukës	179	73	106
Lezhë	114	34	80
Shkodër	-248	-160	-88
Tiranë	3,548	1,709	1,839
Vlorë	-412	-211	-201
*Unknown	0	0	0
Albania	2,331	757	1,574

Source: Annual INSTAT calculations

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

In 2023, the municipality with the highest natural population increase was Tiranë with 2,880 births more than deaths, while the municipality with the lowest natural population increase was Korçë, with 394 deaths more than births.

Map 2: Natural population increase by municipality, 2023



Internal migration of population

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

In 2023, at the prefecture level, only Tiranë, Durrës and Vlorë had a positive net internal migration (more inflows than outflows), respectively with 7,365 Tirana, 823 Durrës and 183 persons at Vlorë.

All other prefectures had a negative net internal migration (more outflows than inflows) during 2023, most notably the prefectures of Dibër and Berat, with -1,670 and -1,253 respectively.

Table 1.5 Internal migration by prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Incoming flows	Outgoing flows	Net internal migration
Berat	951	2,204	-1,253
Dibër	863	2,533	-1,670
Durrës	3,539	2,716	823
Elbasan	1,853	2,817	-964
Fier	2,698	3,842	-1,144
Gjirokastër	692	1,468	-776
Korçë	1,315	2,491	-1,176
Kukës	578	1,192	-614
Lezhë	1,670	2,019	-349
Shkodër	1,583	2,008	-425
Tiranë	13,557	6,192	7,365
Vlorë	2,783	2,600	183
Albania	32,082	32,082	0

Source: General Directorate of Civil Status and annual INSTAT calculations

In 2023, the municipality with the highest net internal migration was Tiranë, with 6,415 inflows more than outflows, while the municipality with the lowest net internal migration was Dibër, with 785 outflows more than inflows.

Population change

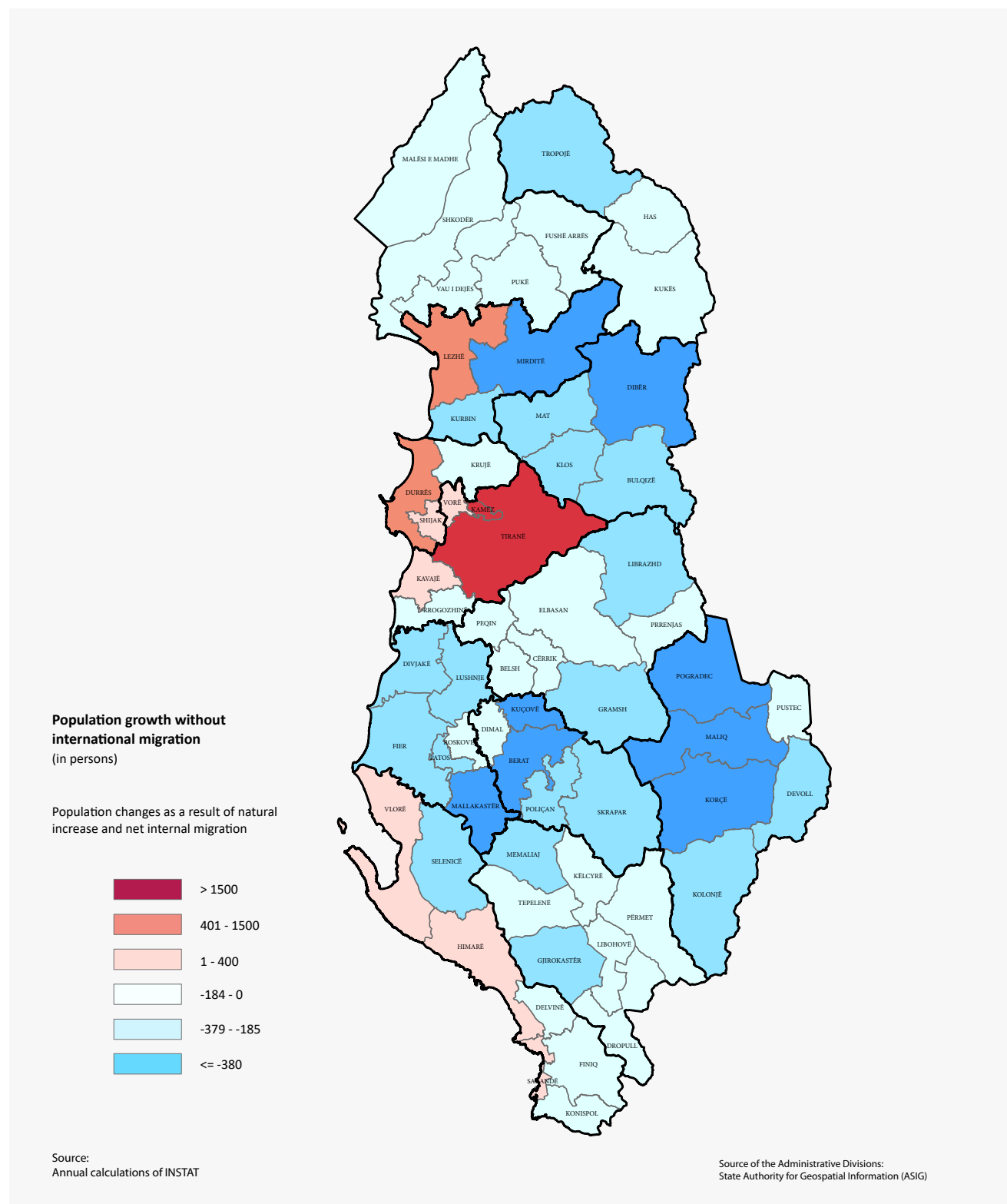
The population of Albania started to decline in 1990, which marked a new phase in Albania's political, economic, and demographic development. Prior to 1990, the country experienced a steady population growth. In the subsequent period, lower fertility and, particularly, increased emigration were the primary factors contributing to the population decrease.

The total resident population of Albania, as enumerated at the census moment – midnight of Sunday 17 to Monday 18 September 2023 – is 2,402,113 persons. Of the enumerated population, 49.6 percent are male and 50.4 percent are female. According to the 2011 Population and Housing Census, the resident population of Albania in 2011 was 2,821,977 persons, implying a decrease of around 420 thousand persons since then. This decline fits in a trend that is observed for the last three decades, as captured by the successive censuses since 1989.

Referring to the Registry of Civil Status data, in 2023, the population of only 10 municipalities increased, considering only natural population increase and net internal migration, whereas all the remaining municipalities experienced negative population growth without international migration.

During 2023, the municipality of Tiranë had the highest population growth without international migration, after increasing by 9,295 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Kamëz, which has increased by 1,580 inhabitants. On the other hand, the municipality of Dibër had the lowest population growth without including international migration, as it decreased by 630 inhabitants, followed by the municipality of Korçë, which has decreased by 542 inhabitants.

Map 3: Population growth without international migration by municipality, 2023



Population structure and dependency ratios

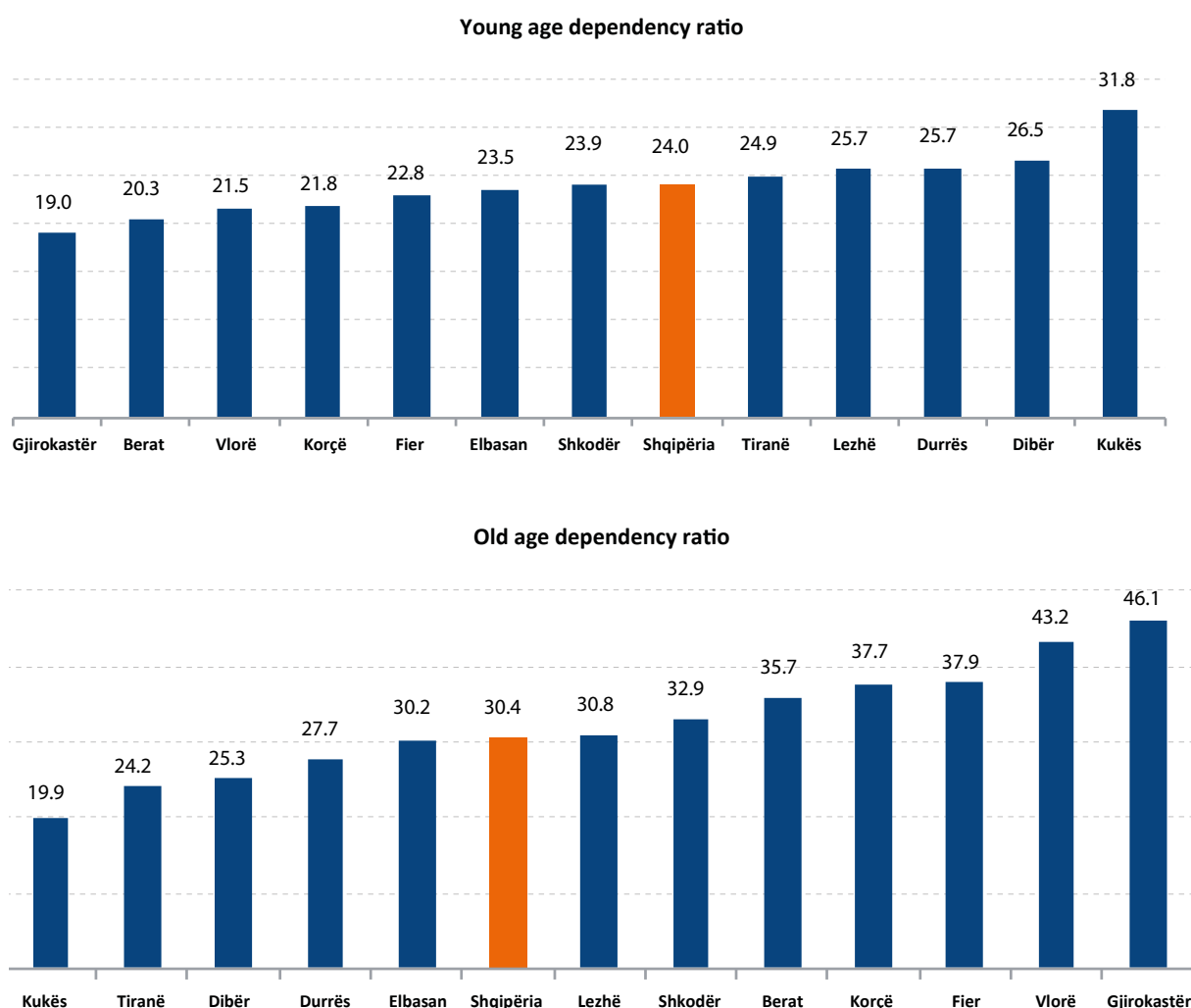
Referring on the results of the 2023 Population and Housing Census in Albania, there were 373,929 young people under the age of 15 and 473,104 elderly people aged 65 or older. The working-age population (people aged 15 to 64) amounted to 1,555,080 individuals during the same year. (see table 1.6 in the annex).

As evidenced by the distribution of the population in the three main age groups, in three prefectures (Kukës, Tiranë, Dibër) there are more young people compared to the elderly. In nine prefectures (Fier, Vlorë, Korçë, Berat, Elbasan, Gjirokastrë, Shkodër, Lezhë, Durrës) 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 31.8 and 26.5 people younger than 15 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years. While the prefectures with the lowest young age dependency ratio are Gjirokastrë and Berat, with 19.0 and 20.3 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 Gjirokastrë and Vlorë, respectively with 46.1 and 43.2 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 Kukës and Tiranë, respectively with 19.9 and 24.2 persons older than 65 years per 100 persons from 15 to 64 years.

Figure 1.1 Dependency ratios by prefectures, Census 2023



Source: Population and Housing Census 2023

Population density

The population density of Albania, according to the 2023 Population and Housing Census, is 83.6 inhabitants per km² (see table 1.7 in the annex).

The prefecture of Tiranë result with the highest population density, with around 459.1 inhabitants per km². The prefecture with the second highest population density is Durrës, with 296.2 inhabitants per km². On the other hand, the prefectures with the lowest population density were Gjirokastrë and Kukës, respectively with 20.8 and 26.1 inhabitants per km².

Annex

Table 1.6 Population by sex, broad age group and prefectures, Census 2023

Prefecture	Meshkuj				Femra				Total			
	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-64	65+	Total
Berat	9,497	44,587	15,758	69,842	8,849	45,794	16,471	71,114	18,346	90,381	32,229	140,956
Dibër	9,759	35,600	8,692	54,051	8,931	35,020	9,176	53,127	18,690	70,620	17,868	107,178
Durrës	19,832	74,012	20,012	113,856	18,170	73,862	20,975	113,007	38,002	147,874	40,987	226,863
Elbasan	18,310	76,229	22,036	116,575	17,253	75,049	23,703	116,005	35,563	151,278	45,739	232,580
Fier	17,938	74,932	27,910	120,780	16,130	74,623	28,844	119,597	34,068	149,555	56,754	240,377
Gjirokastrë	3,536	18,384	8,313	30,233	3,372	17,966	8,442	29,780	6,908	36,350	16,755	60,013
Korçë	12,126	55,614	19,555	87,295	11,537	52,920	21,339	85,796	23,663	108,534	40,894	173,091
Kukës	6,909	20,415	3,797	31,121	6,081	20,444	4,352	30,877	12,990	40,859	8,149	61,998
Lezhë	8,559	31,726	9,380	49,665	7,743	31,787	10,189	49,719	16,302	63,513	19,569	99,384
Shkodër	12,217	48,275	15,900	76,392	11,352	50,196	16,539	78,087	23,569	98,471	32,439	154,479
Tiranë	65,684	243,133	58,611	367,428	61,015	265,463	64,607	391,085	126,699	508,596	123,218	758,513
Vlorë	9,878	44,488	18,844	73,210	9,251	44,561	19,659	73,471	19,129	89,049	38,503	146,681
Total	194,245	767,395	228,808	1,190,448	179,684	787,685	244,296	1,211,665	373,929	1,555,080	473,104	2,402,113

Source: Population and Housing Census 2023

Tab 1.7 Density population by prefectures, Census 2023

Prefecture	Area	Inhabitants / km ²
	km ²	Census 2023
Berat	1,798	78.4
Dibër	2,586	41.4
Durrës	766	296.2
Elbasan	3,199	72.7
Fier	1,890	127.2
Gjirokastrë	2,884	20.8
Korçë	3,711	46.6
Kukës	2,374	26.1
Lezhë	1,620	61.3
Shkodër	3,562	43.4
Tiranë	1,652	459.1
Vlorë	2,706	54.2
Albania	28,748	83.6

Source: Censi i Popullsisë dhe Banesave 2023

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).

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.

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.

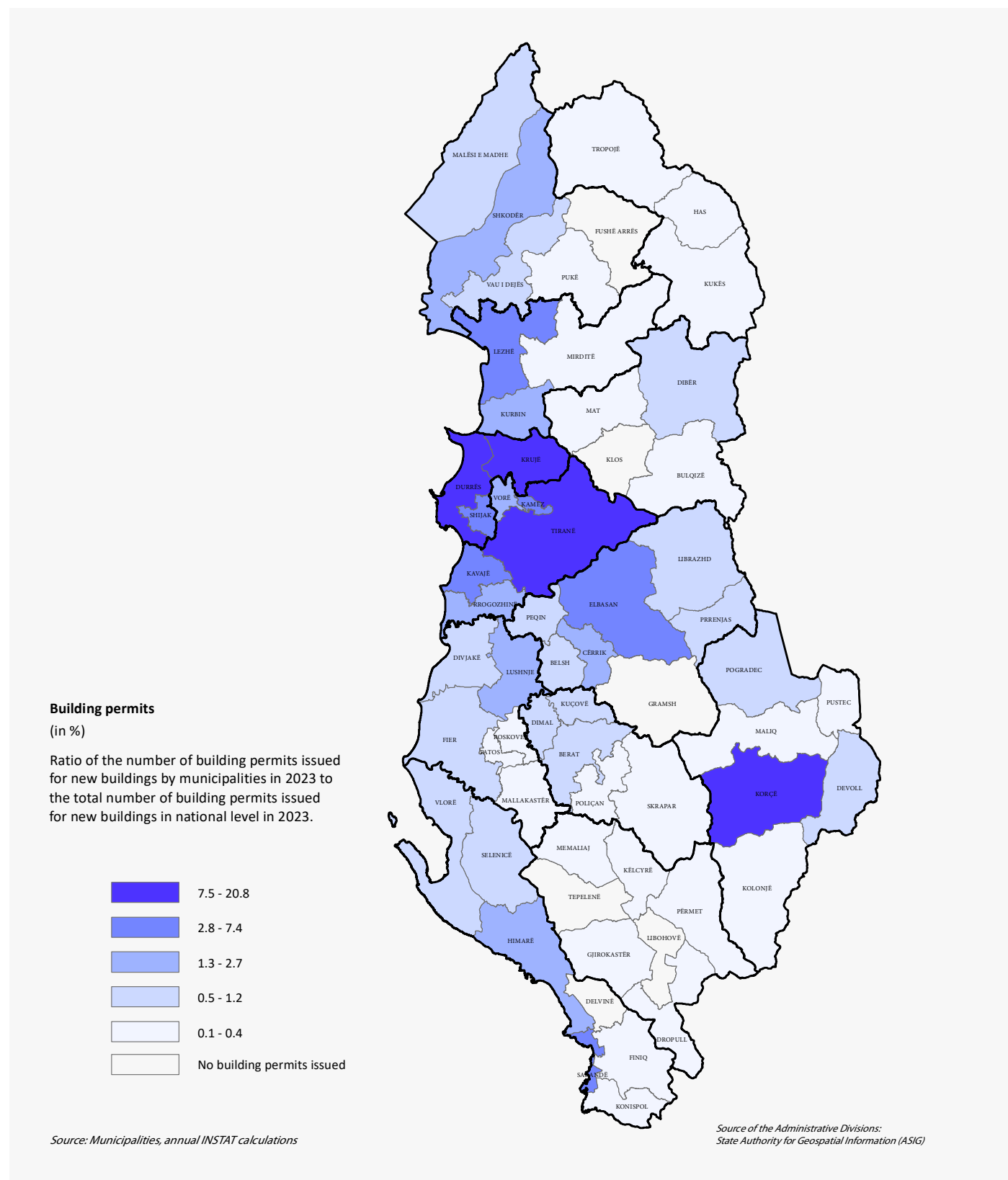


BUILDINGS



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, 2023



Tab 2.1 Number and total area of building permits issued for new buildings by prefecture, 2020-2023

Prefecture	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Number	Area m ²	Number	Area m ²	Number	Area m ²	Number	Area m ²
Berat	44	15,307	54	10,806	30	15,765	36	7,867
Dibër	22	6,560	21	5,145	16	3,831	11	8,912
Durrës	127	150,707	290	240,665	445	435,698	564	338,678
Elbasan	109	62,049	127	45,449	94	36,675	113	42,194
Fier	101	55,109	119	36,666	100	50,684	63	40,560
Gjirokastrë	20	10,765	17	13,188	16	13,100	18	5,006
Korçë	63	23,156	112	59,801	112	55,430	148	62,875
Kukës	27	22,617	36	39,177	12	5,497	11	3,091
Lezhë	51	49,618	178	127,770	95	64,043	88	22,111
Shkodër	35	25,207	33	30,082	38	35,649	48	21,233
Tiranë	313	1,121,722	366	1,649,132	382	1,808,369	411	1,418,551
Vlorë	49	65,394	43	58,828	80	142,756	91	144,741
Albania	961	1,608,211	1,396	2,316,709	1,420	2,667,497	1,602	2,115,819

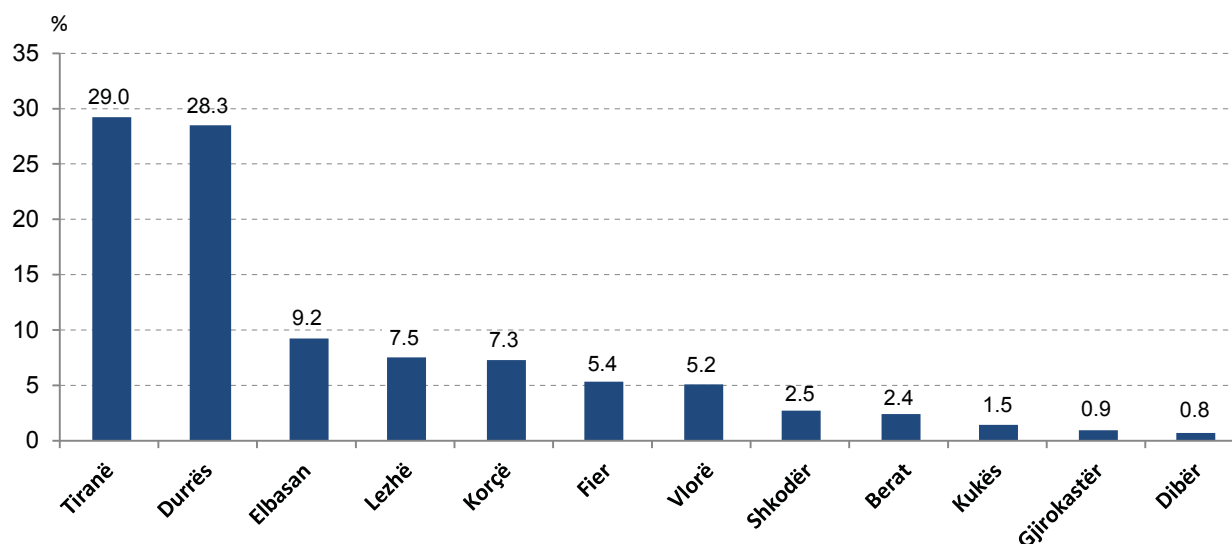
Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

During 2020-2023, the total number of building permits issued for new buildings was 5,379, on average around 1,345 permits per year. By prefecture, the largest number of building permits issued in this four-year period is in Tiranë, with 1,472 permits or 27.4 % 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 2020-2023, building permits issued for residential buildings comprise 76.7 % of total permits issued, while building permits issued for other buildings comprise 23.3 % of this indicator.

During 2020-2023, approximately 68.9% 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 1,619 square meters.

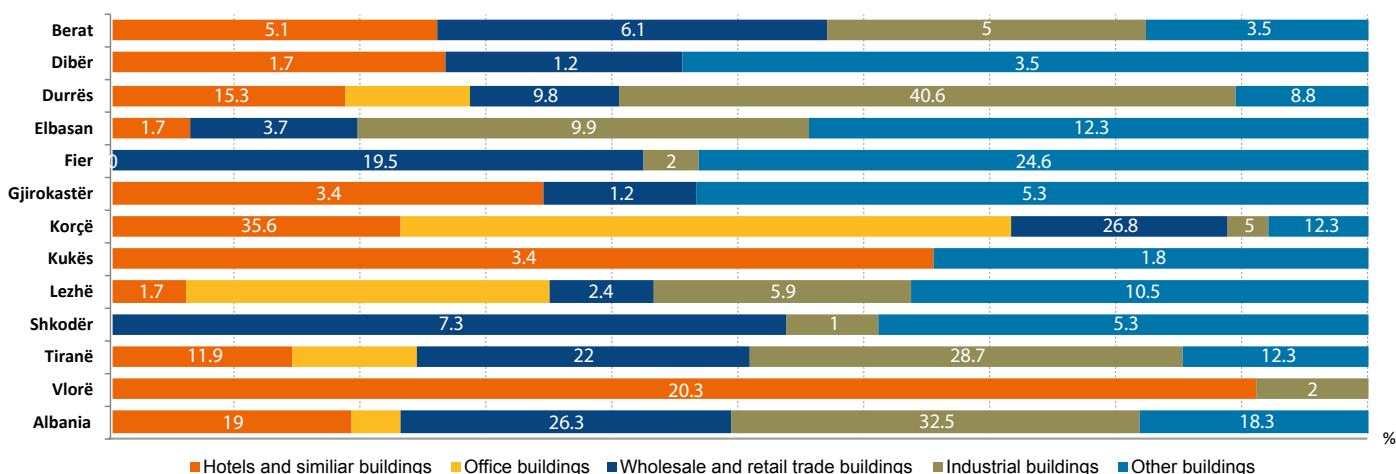
Fig 2.1 Distribution of building permits issued for residential buildings by prefecture, 2020-2023



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

In the last four years, a total number of 4,127 building permits have been issued for residential buildings. In 2023, this indicator increased by 16.0 % compared with 2022, mainly due to the increase of building permits issued for residential buildings in Durrës prefecture which issued 114 building permits more than the previous year.

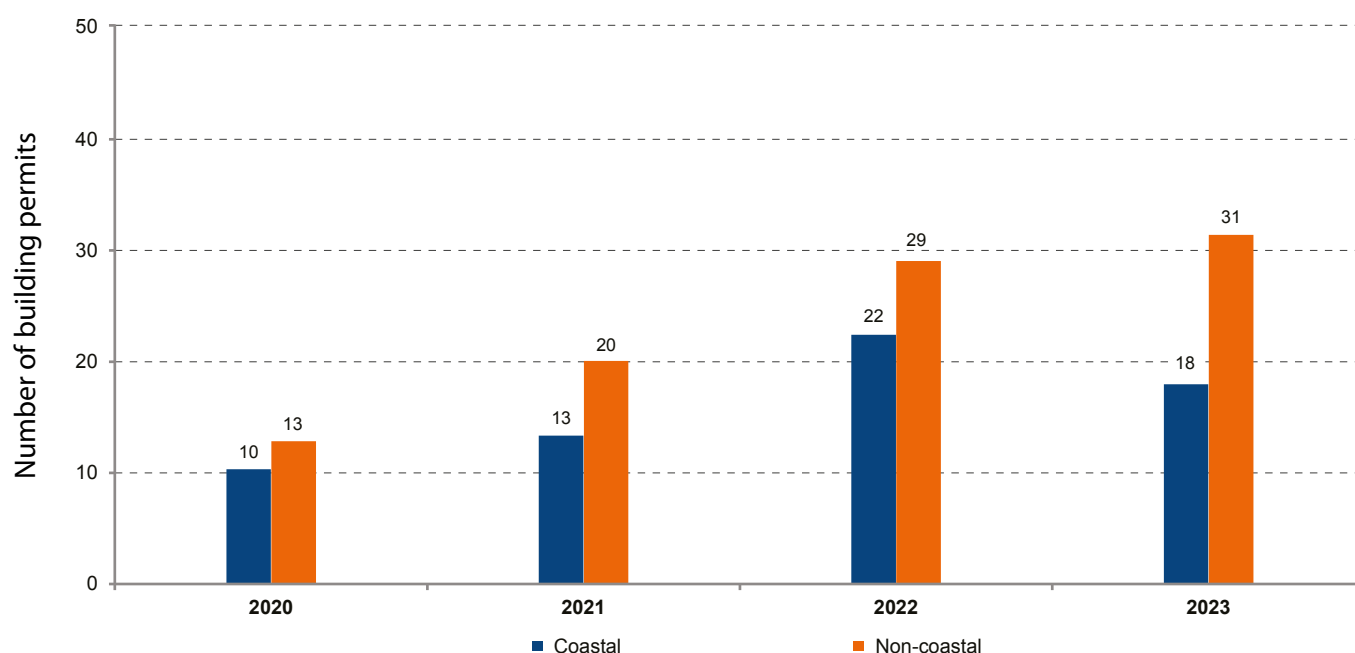
Fig 2.2 Structure of building permits issued for non-residential buildings by prefecture, 2023



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

In 2023, 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 2023 increased by 71.4 % compared to the previous year. Korçë prefecture marked the highest number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" with approximately 35.6 % of the total number issued for this indicator. During 2023, Gjirokastrë prefecture marked the highest annual decrease in the number of building permits issued for "Wholesale and retail trade buildings" with respectively 85.7 %. Fier was the prefecture with the highest number of building permits issued for "Other buildings", with 14 permits in total representing 24.6 % of the total number of such permits issued in Albania during 2023.

Fig 2.3 Number of building permits issued for "Hotels and similar buildings" by coastal and non-coastal municipalities, 2020-2023



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT calculations

Construction permits for “Hotels and similar buildings” in the years 2020-2023 were mainly concentrated in Non-Coastal municipalities, where the approved permits for “Hotels and similar buildings” during this four-year period were mainly concentrated in Korçë municipality at 33.3 % and Tiranë municipality at 12.9 %. As for the coastal municipalities, the permits approved for “Hotels and similar buildings” were concentrated in the municipalities of Durrës and Himarë with 36.5% and 39.7%, respectively.

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.



A welder in a dark protective suit is working on a metal structure in a factory. Bright orange sparks are flying from the welding point, creating a dynamic and industrial scene. The background is a blurred blue-grey, suggesting a large industrial space with windows.

LABOUR MARKET AND WAGES

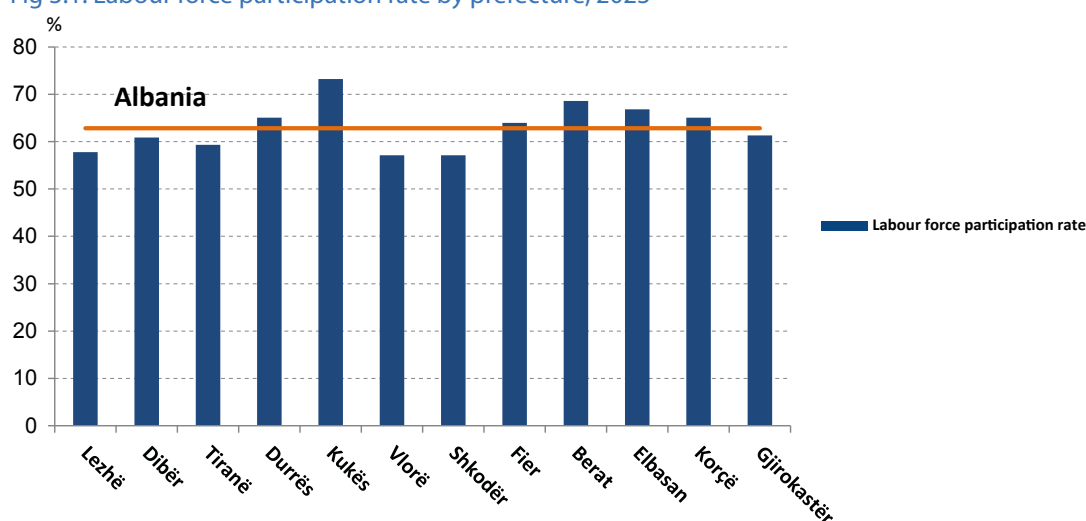
3

Labour Force

In 2023¹, the labour force participation rate in Albania is 62.4%, 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 Kukës (73.8 %), Berat (66.9 %) and Durrës and Elbasan (66.1 %), while the lowest rates are recorded in the prefectures of Vlore and Lezhë (57.3 % and 58.3 % respectively). (Figure 3.1).

Fig 3.1. Labour force participation rate by prefecture, 2023

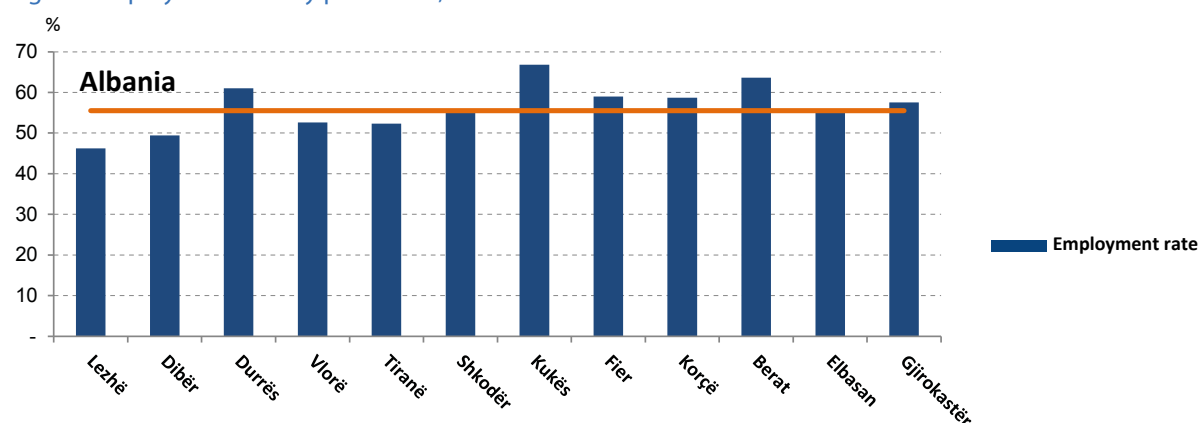


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

Employment

In 2023, the ratio of employed persons aged 15 and over to the population of the same age is 56.5 %. The highest regional employment rates are recorded in Kukës at 67.9 %, followed by Berat at 64.8 %. The lowest rates are registered in the prefecture of Lezhe at 46.9 % and Diber at 50.5 % (Figure 3.2).

Fig 3.2. Employment rate by prefecture, 2023

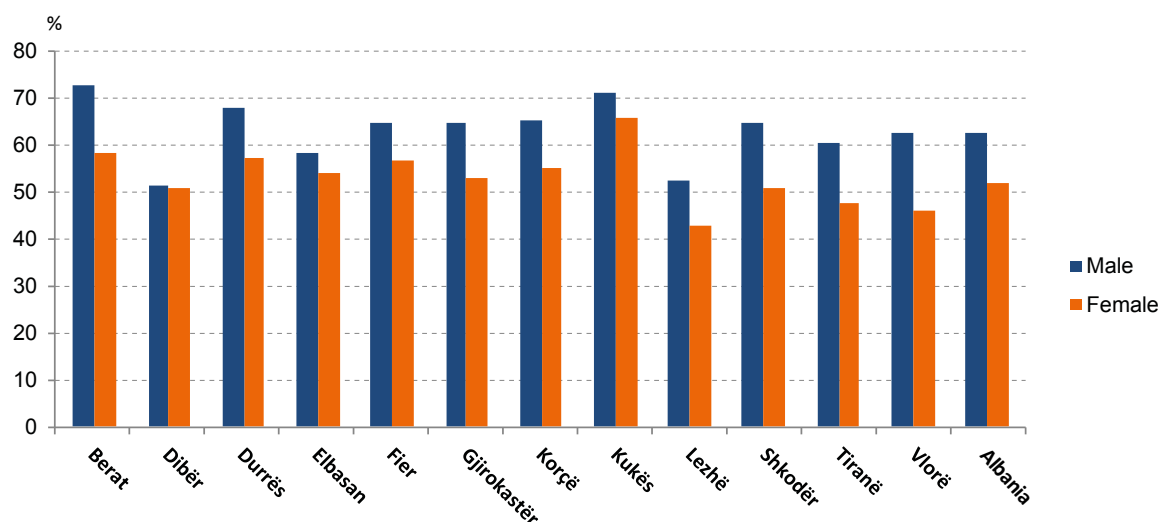


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

1. The Labour Force Survey results presented in this publication have been calibrated using the resident population according to the results of the 2023 Population and Housing Census.

As regards the gender perspective, the largest difference in employment rates for the population 15 years and over is found in Vlore, where the gender gap is 16.0 pp while the average in Albania is 10.5 pp. All prefectures in 2023 have higher employment rates for males than for females. (Figure 3.3).

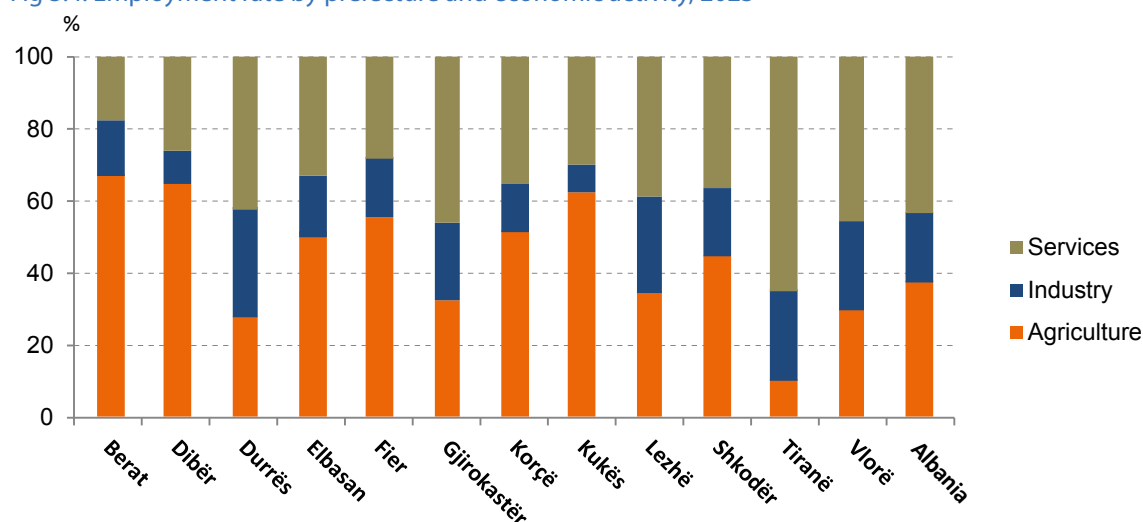
Fig 3.3. Employment rate by sex and prefecture, 2023



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, 43.2 % and 37.2 % respectively, while those employed in the industry sector, account for only 19.6 %. Tiranë is the prefecture with the highest percentage of employment in the service sector (64.8 %) and with the lowest rate of people working in the agriculture sector (10.4 %). The prefecture with the highest rate of employment in industry is Durrës (30.1 %), whereas the prefecture of Kukës represents the lowest rate for this sector (7.2 %). Berat is the prefecture with the highest rate of employment in agriculture (67.8 %), it also is the prefecture with the lowest rate in services (19.2 %).

Fig 3.4. Employment rate by prefecture and economic activity, 2023

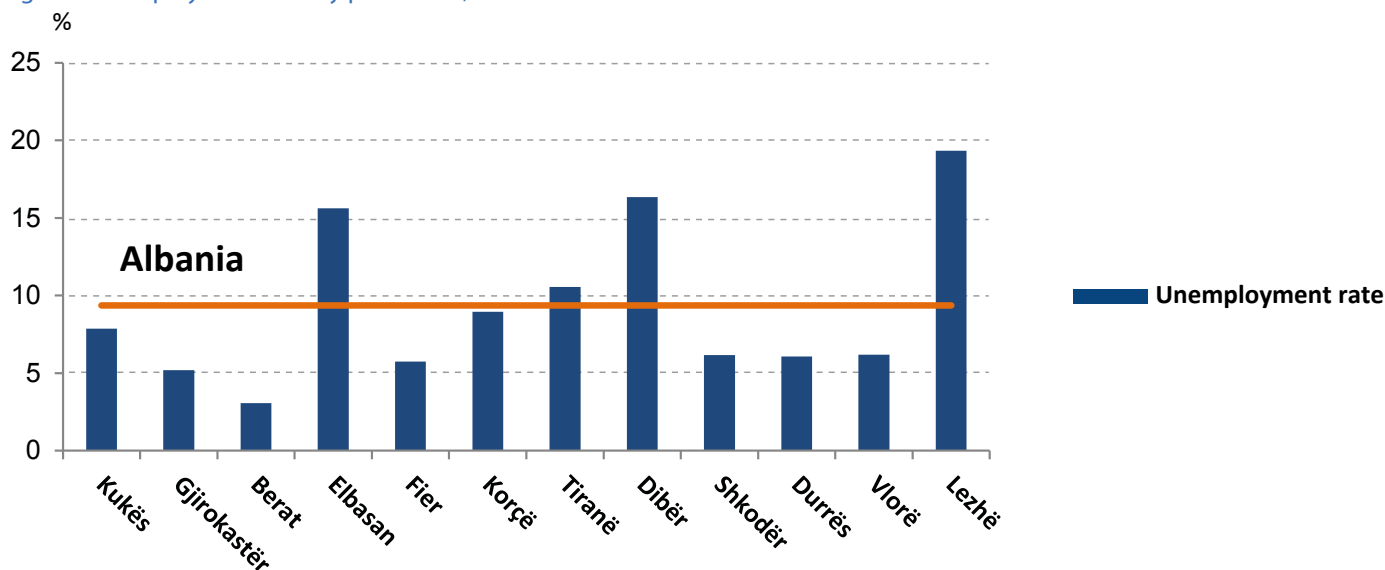


Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

Unemployment

In 2023, the unemployment rate in Albania is equal to 9.5 %. The lowest regional unemployed rates were recorded in the prefectures of Berat (3.1 %) and Gjirokaster (5.3 %), while the highest unemployment rate was recorded in Lezhë, peaking at 19.6 %, followed by Dibër (16.5 %) and Elbasan (15.9 %). The prefectures of Tiranë, Korçë and Kukës present rates of unemployment, similar to the national average, while the remaining prefectures are below the country's average (Figure 3.5).

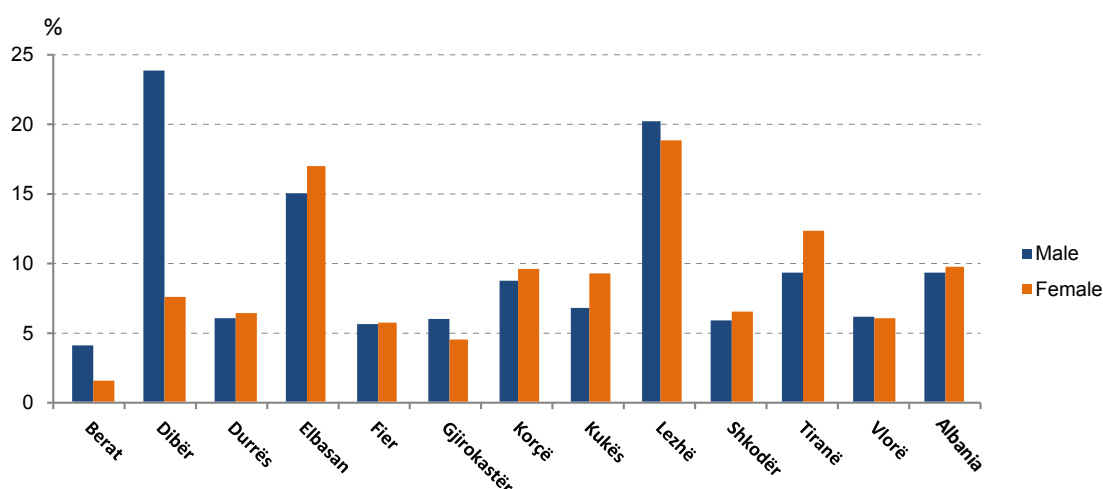
Fig 3.5. Unemployment rate by prefecture, 2023



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis by sex shows that the prefecture with the highest unemployment rate for females is Lezhe with 18.8 %, followed by Elbasan with 16.9 %. The highest rate of unemployment for males was recorded in the prefecture of Diber with 23.6 %, followed by Lezhe with 20.2 %. The female unemployment rate records the lowest values in the prefectures of Berat (1.7 %) and Gjirokaster (4.5 %). The lowest unemployment rate for males was recorded in the prefectures of Berat (4.2 %) and Fier (5.8 %) (Figure 3.6).

Fig 3.6. Unemployment rate by sex and prefecture, 2023



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

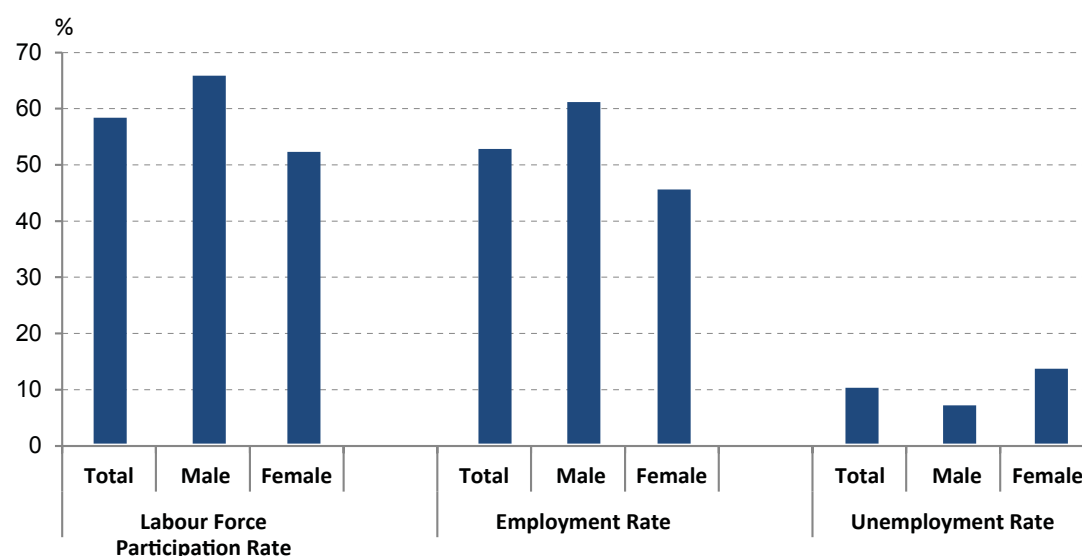
Estimation of labour statistics by municipality

The labour force survey data do not provide labour market indicators by 61 municipalities defined by the administrative division. However, for the year 2023, some assessment has been possible for the two largest municipalities of the country, Tirane and Durres (Figure 3.7) regarding the main indicators: employment rate, unemployment rate and labour force participation rate.

In the Municipality of Tirane, the labour force participation rate is 58.7 %. The gender gap in labour force participation is 12.7 pp (Figure 3.7).

In the Municipality of Tirana, during the year 2023 the employment rate is 52.9 % and the unemployment rate is 10.0%

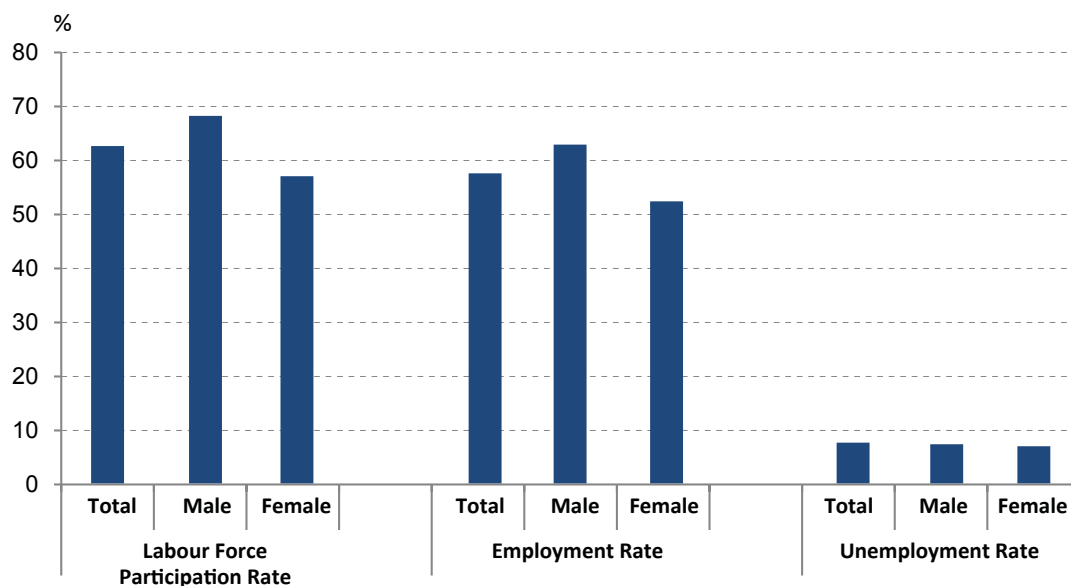
Fig 3.7. Main labour market indicators for Tirana municipality, 2023



Source: INSTAT Labour Force Survey

In the Municipality of Durres, the labour force participation rate and employment rate are 62.6 % and 57.5 %, respectively. (Figure 3.8). The gender gap in the labour force participation rate for the Municipality of Durres is 11.0 %.

Fig 3.8. Main labour market indicators for Durrës municipality, 2023



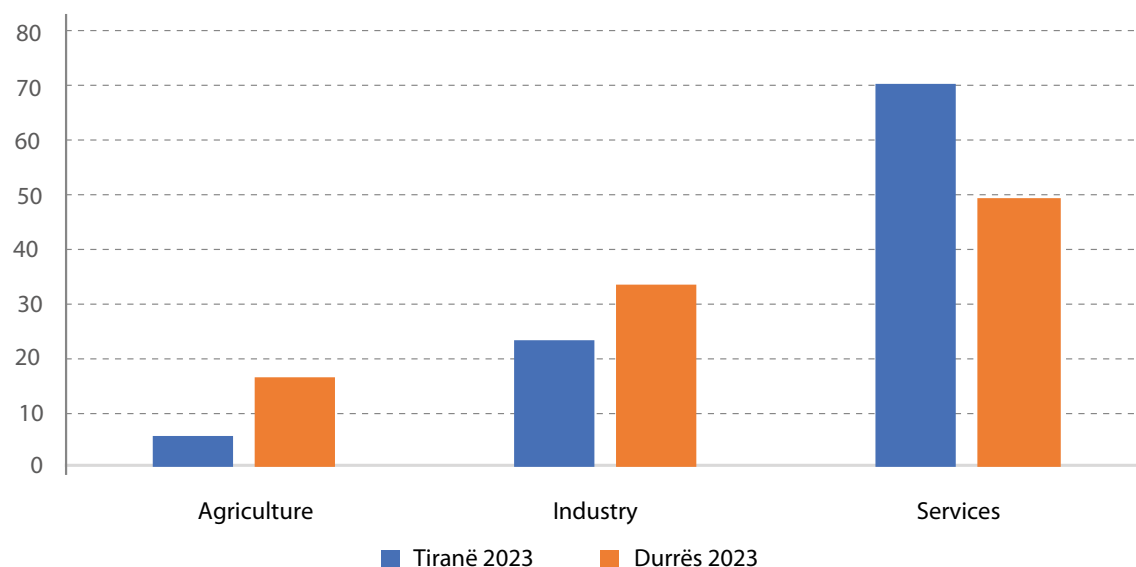
Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

The analysis by economic activities in both municipalities, Tirana and Durrës, where the services sector predominates, shows a different dynamics of the weight that this sector occupies during the year 2023 (Figure 3.9).

In the Municipality of Tirana, the weight of employees in the agricultural sector is 5.7 %. People engaged in the services and industry sectors are (70.7 % and 23.6 % respectively).

In the Municipality of Durrës, services register the highest percentage of employees with 49.7 %, while the weight of employees in the agriculture and industry sectors is 16.8 % and 33.6 % for the year 2023 (Figure 3.9).

Fig 3.9. Employment by economic activity for Durrës and Tiranë municipalities, 2023



Source: INSTAT, Labour Force Survey

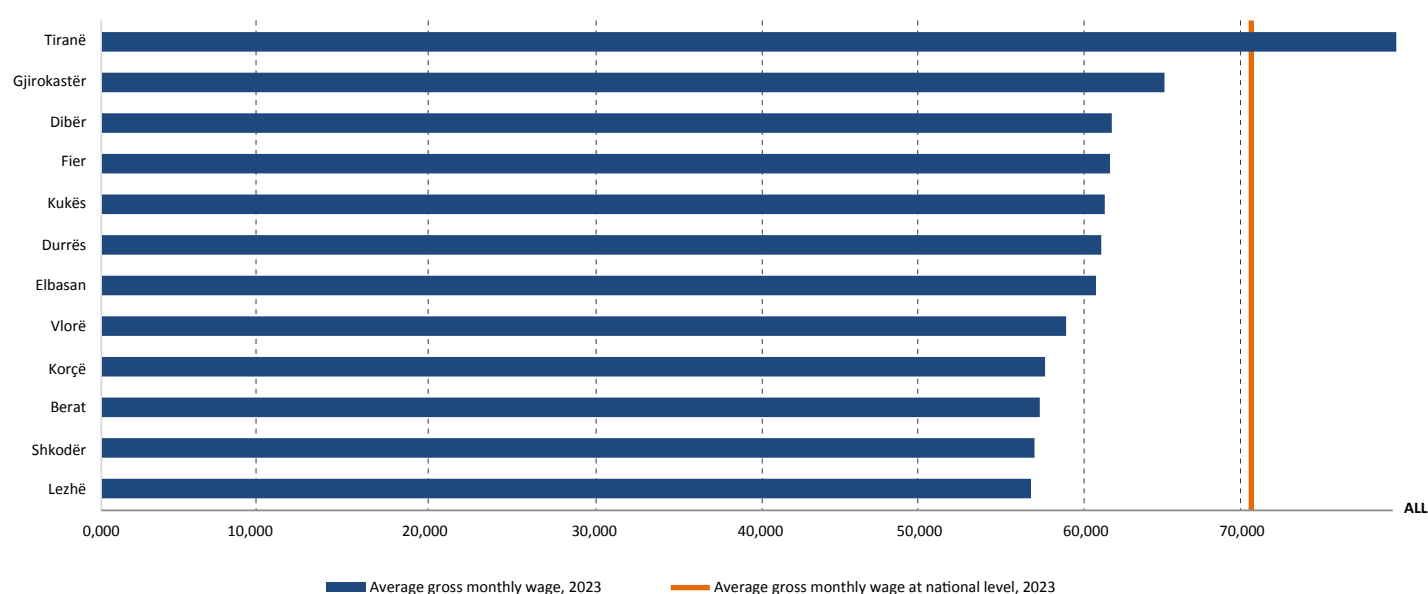
Wages

Main findings

In 2023, the average monthly wage per employee in Albania was ALL 70,539, with the prefecture of Tirane having the highest average monthly wage (ALL 79,212), whereas the prefectures of Lezhe and Shkoder had the lowest wage (approximately ALL 56,802 and ALL 57,043).

The prefecture of Tirane shows the greatest divergence from the national average, with wages that were 12.3% higher; while the prefecture of Lezhe had wages that were approximately 19.5% lower than the national average (Fig. 3.10).

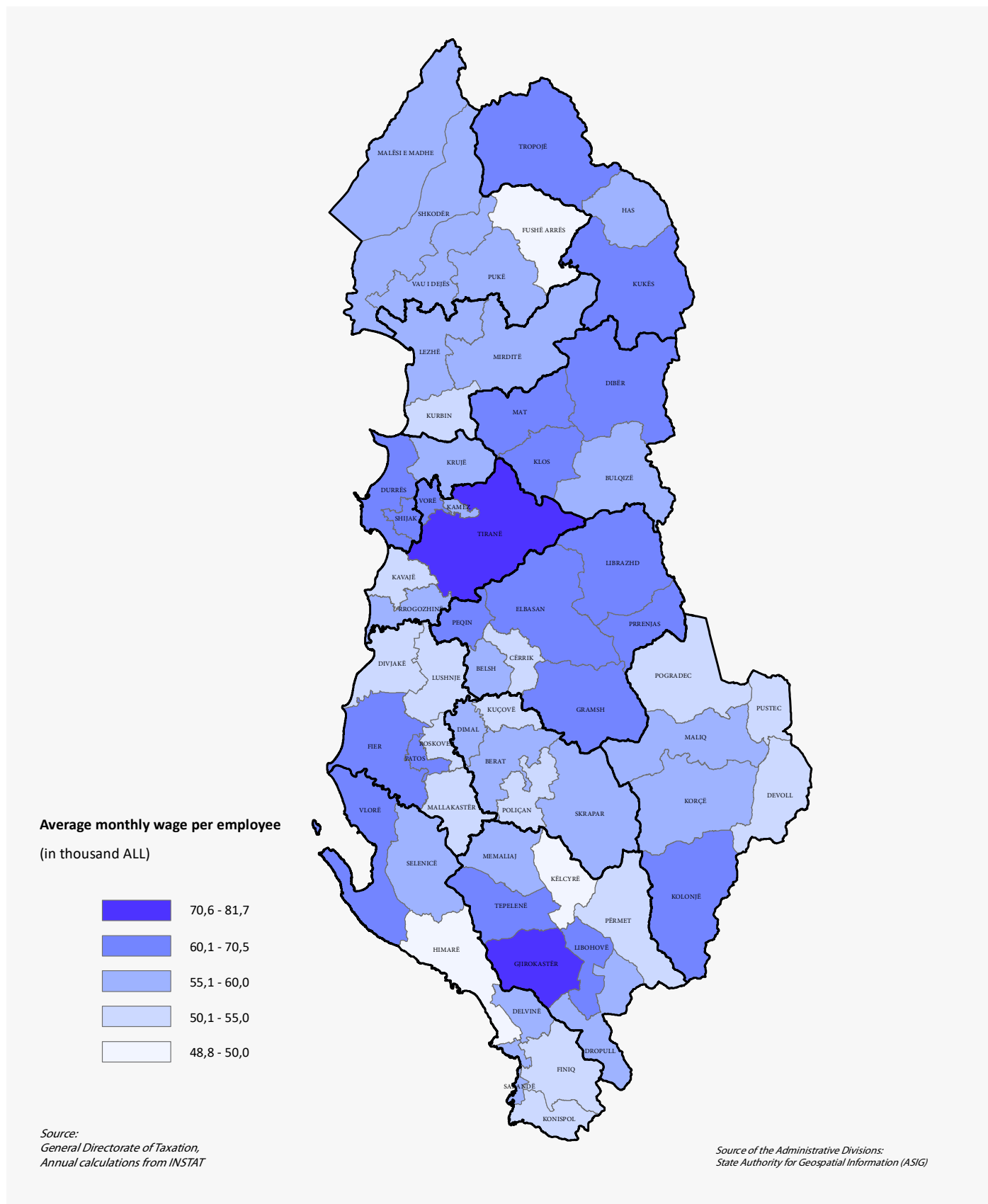
Fig. 3.10: Average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2023



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

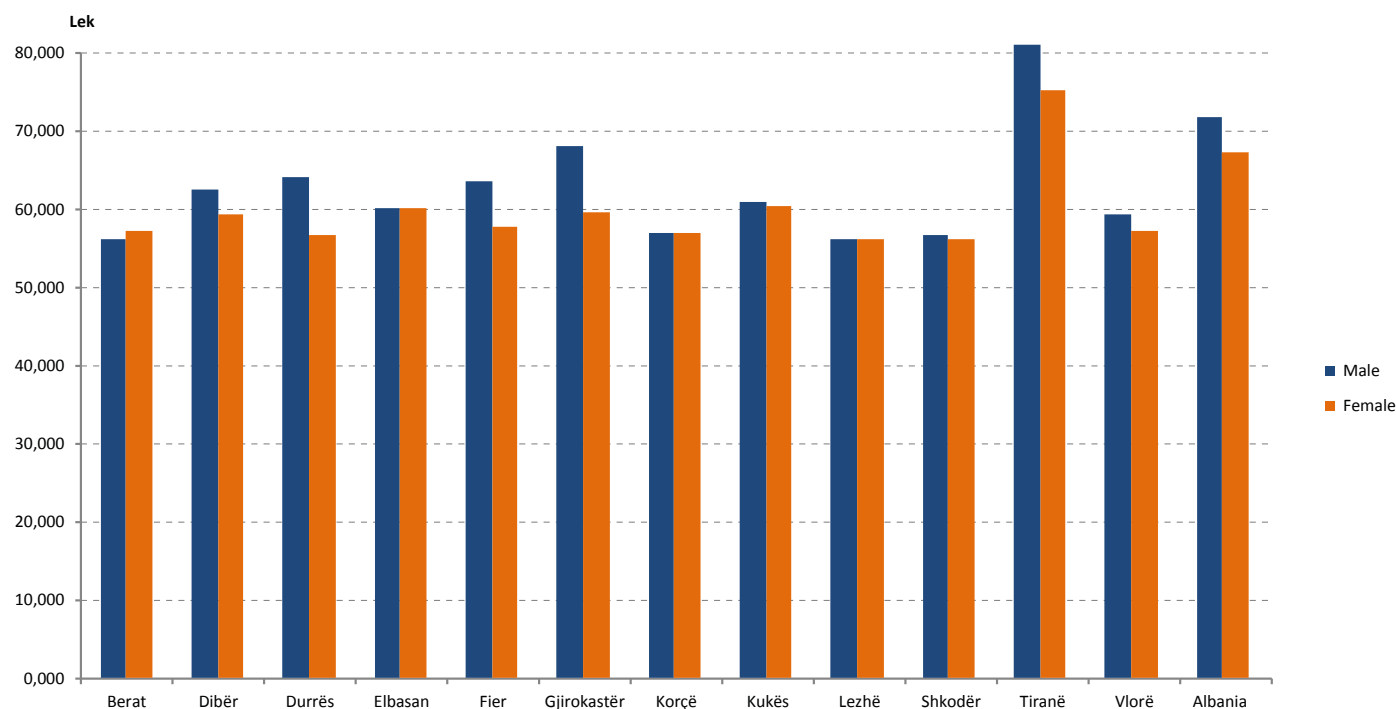
Map 3.1 shows which municipalities had the highest and the lowest wage levels across the regions.

Map 3.1 Average gross monthly wage per employee by municipality, 2023



According to the data by sex, males had in 2023 the highest wage levels in the prefecture of Tirane (ALL 82,012) and the lowest in the prefecture of Lezhe (ALL 56,717). The wages of female employees were generally lower than those of male employees, but women had also the highest wages in the prefecture of Tirane (ALL 76,194) and the lowest in the prefecture of Shkodër (ALL 56,713). In the prefecture of Gjirokastrë, males were paid more than females by approximately 12.26%, while in the prefecture of Berat males were paid less than women by – 1.9% (Fig. 3.11).

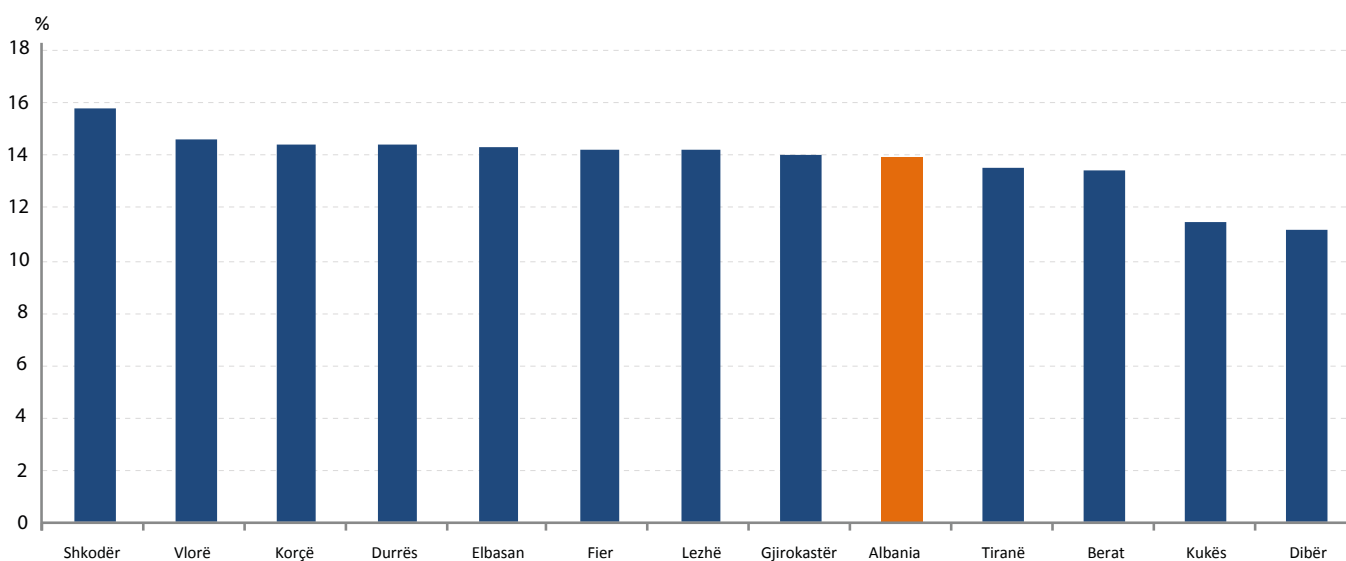
Fig. 3.11: Average gross monthly wage by sex and prefecture, 2023



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Compared to 2022, the average gross monthly wage increased during 2023 by 14 % at the national level. The prefecture of Shkodër had the largest wage increase with 15.9 %, while the prefecture of Dibër had the smallest increase with 11.2% (Fig.3.12).

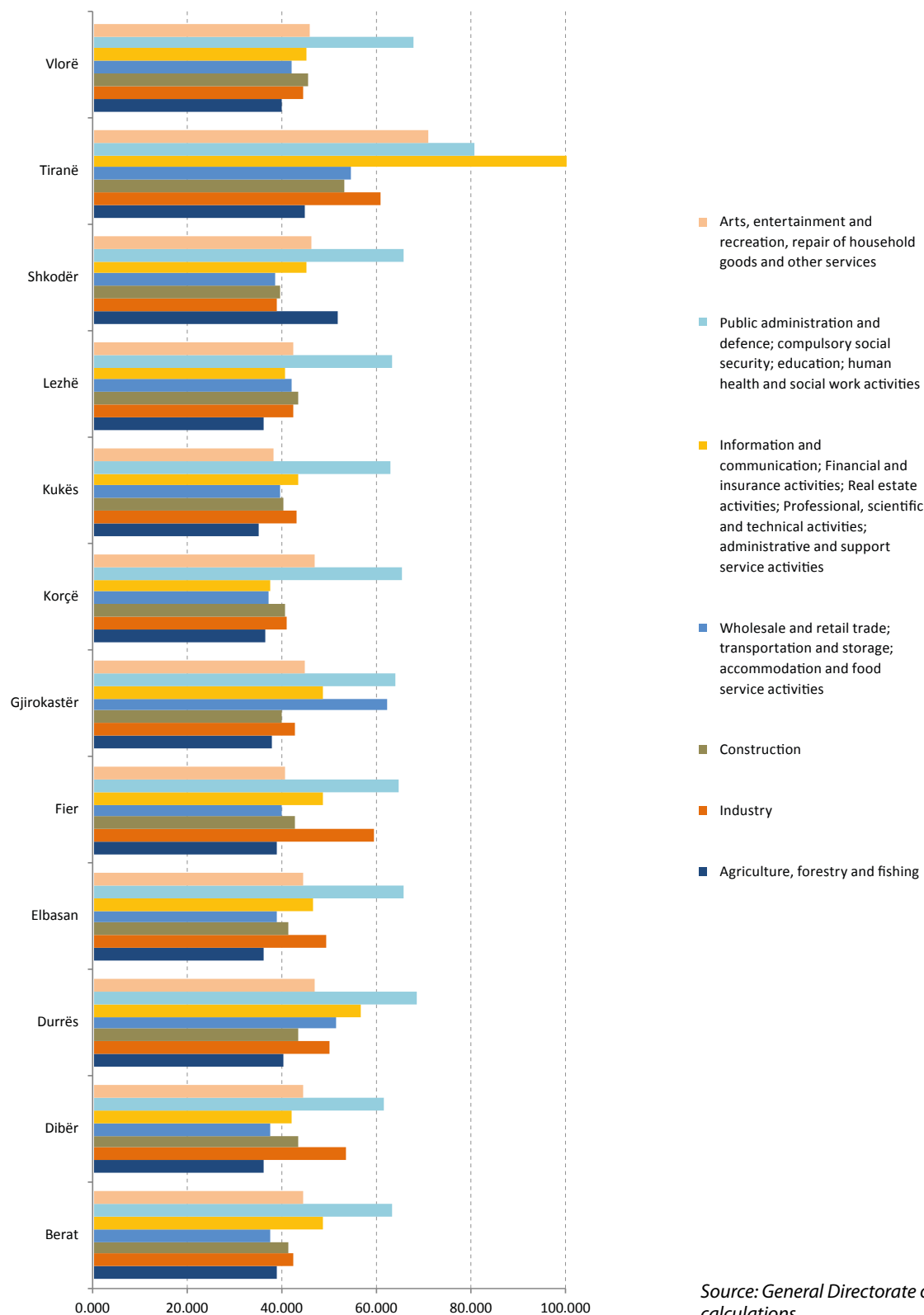
Fig. 3.12: Annual change in percentage of average gross monthly wage by prefecture, 2023



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Studies on the average gross monthly wage show that group-activity of Information and communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities financial and insurance activities has higher wages than all other sectors of the economy. The lowest wages in the entire economy are in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (Fig. 3.13).

Fig. 3.13: Average gross monthly wage by economic activity and prefecture, 2023



Source: General Directorate of Taxation, INSTAT calculations

Source of data

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Employed: Persons who have worked even for one hour with a respective salary or profit during the reference week. As employed are considered also all persons who were receiving a salary or wage while they underwent on-the-job training. Also, as employed are considered all people who are temporarily not working during the reference week for various reasons: (1) maternity leave, illness, injury, or temporary disability and are expected to return to actual work; (2) salaried employees while absent from work for any reason other than the above that (a) are absent for three months or less, and the person is not a seasonal worker or (b) the person receives 50 % or more salary; (3) the self-employed who intend to return to the business / farm / or professional practice; (4) workers not being paid who expect to return to work in three months or less. People who work on their small farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for self-consumption, are considered as employed.

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

The following are considered as specific steps: Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work; Having been in contact with a private employment agency to find work; Applying at employers directly; Asking friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work; Placing or answering job advertisements; Studying job advertisements; Taking a recruitment test, or examination, or being interviewed; Looking for land, premises, or equipment; Applying for permits, licenses, or financial resources.

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

4

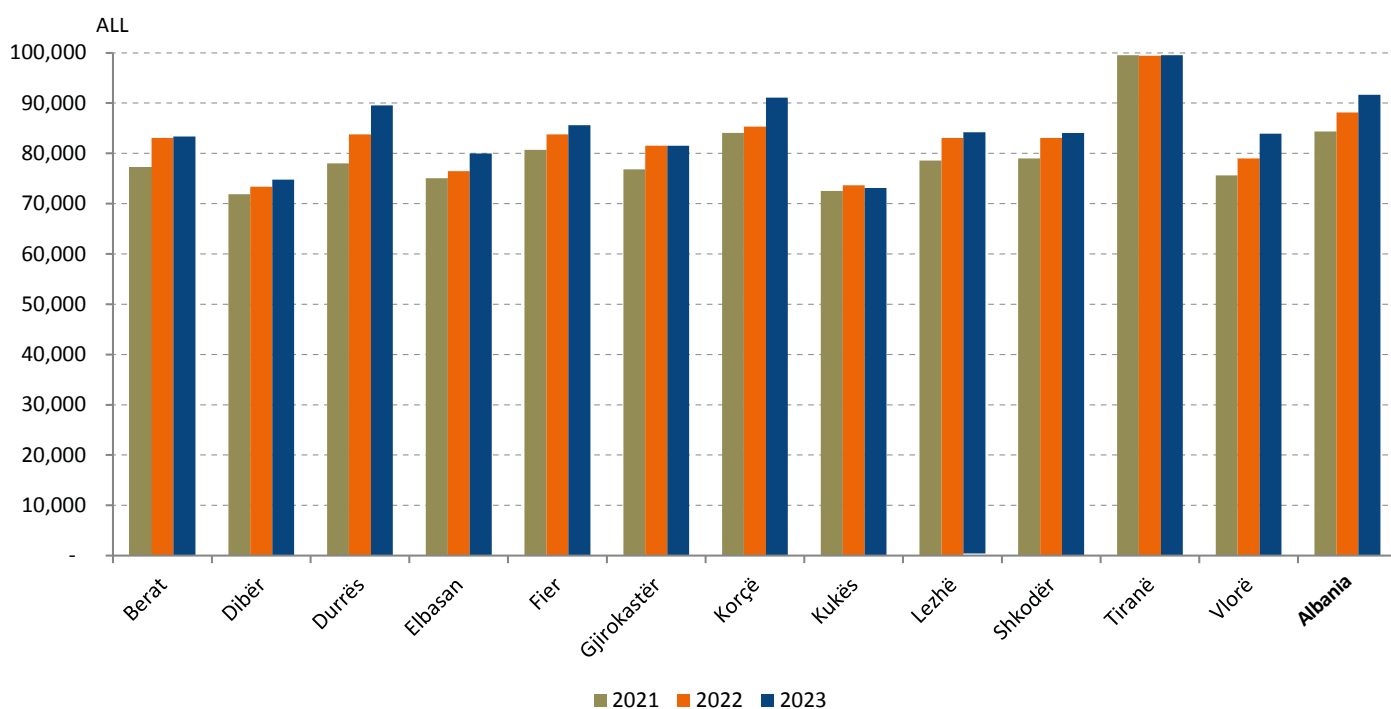
Introduction

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 household 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 2021– 2023.

The average consumption expenditures by prefectures have changed over the period of 2021-2023, expressing different trends of their consumption expenditure amounts. The highest increase of the average consumption expenditures since 2021 is recorded in the prefectures of Durrës and Vlorë, respectively 14.9% and 10.8 %. The lowest increase of expenditures is recorded in the prefecture of Kukës, with 2.2 %.

Fig 4.1. Average monthly consumption expenditures in ALL by prefecture, 2021-2023

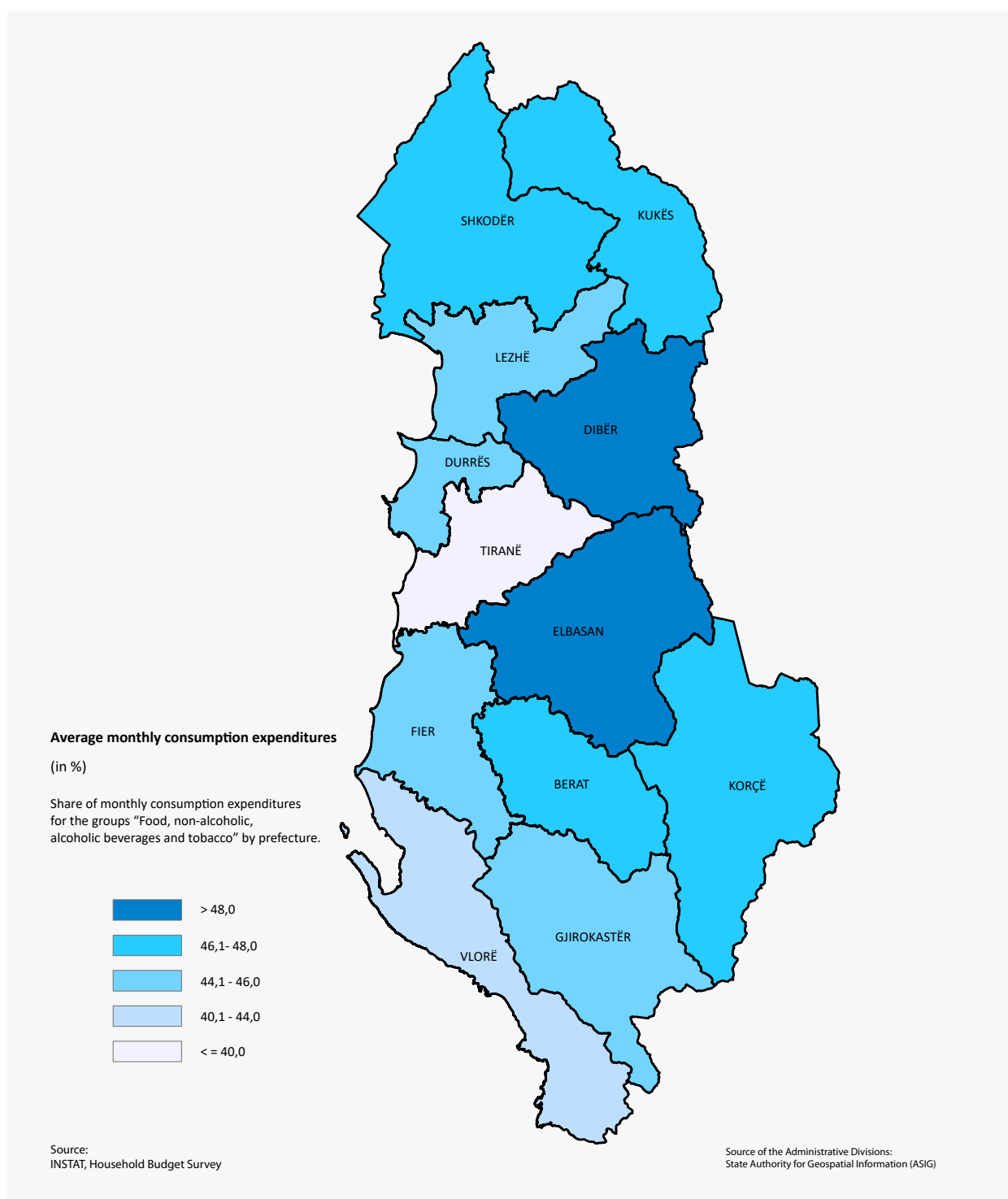


Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Average monthly consumption expenditures distribution for the groups “Food and non-alcoholic / alcoholic beverages and tobacco” by prefecture, 2021-2023.

The average consumption expenditures for the groups “Food and non-alcoholic/alcoholic beverages and tobacco” by prefecture have changed during the period 2021- 2023, expressing different behaviors in general. The highest share in the structure of consumption expenditures in these groups in 2023 are recorded in the prefecture of Dibër with 53.8 percent, Elbasan 49.5 percent and Shkodër 47.9 percent.

Map 4.1 Share of average monthly consumption expenditures for the groups "Food, non-alcoholic, alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by prefecture, 2023.

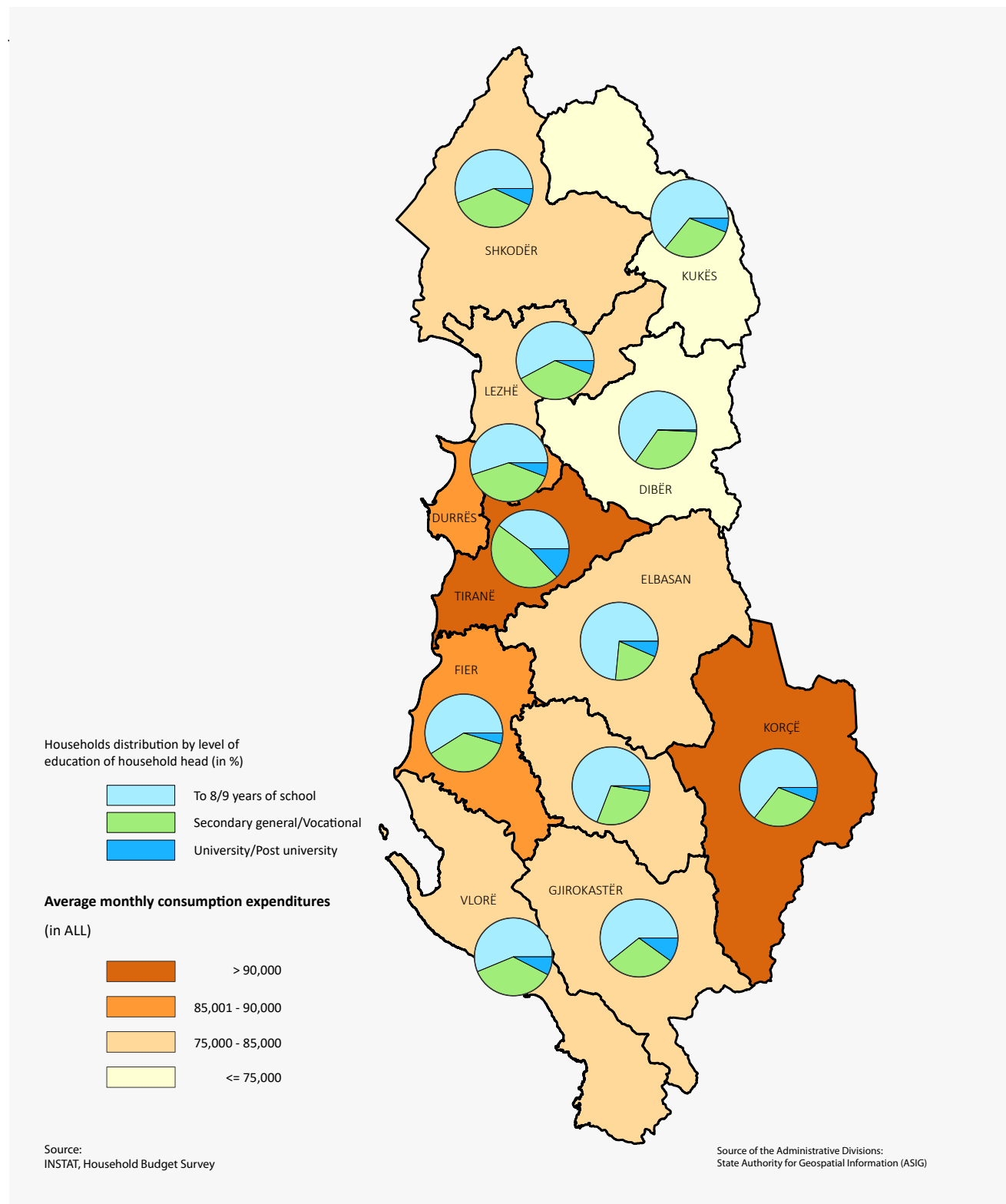


Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head and prefecture, 2023.

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 2023 in the category with university/post-university are recorded in the prefectures of Tiranë and Lezhë, while the highest consumption

expenditures in the category with secondary general/vocational levels of education are recorded in the prefectures of Tiranë and Korçë (see Table 4.2/Annex). The distribution of the households by the level of education of the household head and the average monthly consumption expenditures show different tendencies of concentration in prefectures.

Map. 4.2. Household distribution by level of education of household head and average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture in %, 2023.



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:

Tab 4.1 Average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture, 2021 - 2023 (in ALL)

Prefecture	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Berat	77,402	82,850	83,006
Dibër	72,048	72,724	74,479
Durrës	77,925	83,473	89,561
Elbasan	74,609	75,899	80,070
Fier	80,752	83,371	85,237
Gjirokastrë	76,877	81,522	82,021
Korçë	83,591	85,398	91,034
Kukës	71,636	73,099	73,225
Lezhë	78,163	82,557	84,083
Shkodër	78,764	83,014	84,546
Tiranë	99,416	104,426	108,098
Vlorë	75,481	79,337	83,611
Albania	84,548	88,367	91,675

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Tab 4.2 Average monthly consumption expenditures by level of education of the household head and prefecture, 2021-2023 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	To 8/9 years of school	Secondary general/ Vocational	University/Post uni- versity	Total
Berat	2021	69,591	82,443	112,152	77,402
	2022	86,954	75,873	85,766	82,850
	2023	76,525	95,066	126,563	83,006
Dibër	2021	70,325	70,455	100,641	72,048
	2022	76,320	66,877	77,712	72,724
	2023	71,688	80,064	61,547	74,479
Durrës	2021	73,453	80,473	88,201	77,925
	2022	81,407	83,448	91,150	83,473
	2023	86,685	91,586	103,270	89,561
Elbasan	2021	70,354	77,552	84,409	74,609
	2022	70,645	75,360	95,861	75,899
	2023	78,751	83,087	85,691	80,070
Fier	2021	72,533	88,401	102,069	80,752
	2022	81,140	81,384	98,221	83,371
	2023	78,921	93,298	102,288	85,237
Gjirokastrë	2021	77,560	77,494	72,431	76,877
	2022	68,664	87,243	94,245	81,522
	2023	81,999	82,762	79,971	82,021

Continues

Prefecture	Year	To 8/9 years of school	Secondary general/Vocational	University/Post university	Total
Korçë	2021	70,987	98,270	125,869	83,591
	2022	81,022	83,562	103,327	85,398
	2023	82,400	102,680	126,086	91,034
Kukës	2021	63,574	80,081	103,846	71,636
	2022	81,265	64,498	68,659	73,099
	2023	71,653	71,547	99,365	73,225
Lezhë	2021	72,776	78,947	98,589	78,163
	2022	80,678	76,103	112,824	82,557
	2023	72,693	95,278	127,056	84,083
Shkodër	2021	71,957	85,212	94,908	78,764
	2022	80,260	75,065	121,492	83,014
	2023	79,816	86,738	111,085	84,546
Tiranë	2021	88,300	96,399	122,773	99,416
	2022	99,703	101,769	123,570	104,426
	2023	104,909	105,619	127,097	108,098
Vlorë	2021	66,808	80,230	94,471	75,481
	2022	77,482	76,644	97,217	79,337
	2023	79,517	85,782	103,576	83,611
Albania	2021	74,809	87,967	109,208	84,548
	2022	85,388	85,175	107,233	88,367
	2023	85,119	96,176	115,893	91,675

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

Tab 4.3 Average monthly consumption expenditures by type of household and prefecture, 2021-2023 (in ALL)

Prefecture	Year	Type of household						Total
		One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	
Berat	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
	2023	45,738	67,015	71,795	87,161	94,320	104,256	83,006
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
	2023	51,646	-	64,616	74,921	72,993	93,762	74,479
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
	2023	51,170	-	72,232	88,334	94,888	102,425	89,561
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
	2023	53,250	69,046	61,816	79,979	85,403	98,692	80,070

Continues

Prefecture	Year	Type of household						Total
		One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	
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
	2023	44,678	63,105	71,472	89,114	88,046	110,202	85,237
Gjirokastrë	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
	2023	57,706	*	73,055	86,379	93,244	109,522	82,021
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
	2023	64,760	77,572	80,638	99,564	97,585	105,132	91,034
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
	2023	31,158	*	64,351	73,558	69,126	81,856	73,225
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
	2023	51,799	*	67,275	82,446	92,788	101,697	84,083
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
	2023	44,429	*	66,270	99,338	98,102	98,949	84,546
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
	2023	71,307	87,037	80,341	103,190	116,314	122,222	108,098
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
	2023	46,512	*	64,203	96,312	88,171	105,806	83,611
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
	2023	55,940	74,120	71,792	92,476	98,931	109,671	91,675

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey

* Hidden values for confidentiality reasons.

Tab 4.4 Average monthly consumption expenditures by size of household and prefecture, 2021-2023 (in ALL).

Prefecture	Year	Household size					Total
		Households with one person	Households with 2 members	Households with 3 members	Households with 4 members	Households with 5+ members	
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
	2023	45,738	71,643	78,561	101,527	104,888	83,006

Continues

Prefecture	Year	Household size					
		Households with one person	Households with 2 members	Households with 3 members	Households with 4 members	Households with 5+ members	Total
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
	2023	51,646	64,616	60,895	78,459	92,349	74,479
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
	2023	51,170	72,232	84,015	93,910	105,939	89,561
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
	2023	53,250	61,967	77,582	90,807	94,310	80,070
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
	2023	44,678	71,427	85,628	97,707	104,233	85,237
Gjirokastrë	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
	2023	57,706	73,055	87,045	83,802	119,804	82,021
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
	2023	64,760	80,578	95,022	104,825	102,351	91,034
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
	2023	31,158	64,276	69,559	72,064	78,421	73,225
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
	2023	51,799	67,147	88,647	93,091	97,340	84,083
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
	2023	44,429	66,527	94,849	99,304	100,347	84,546
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
	2023	71,307	80,307	106,818	113,709	121,935	108,098
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
	2023	46,512	64,209	78,155	97,922	107,836	83,611
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
	2023	55,940	71,791	89,686	101,261	109,111	91,675

Source: INSTAT, Household Budget Survey





SOCIAL PROTECTION

5

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.

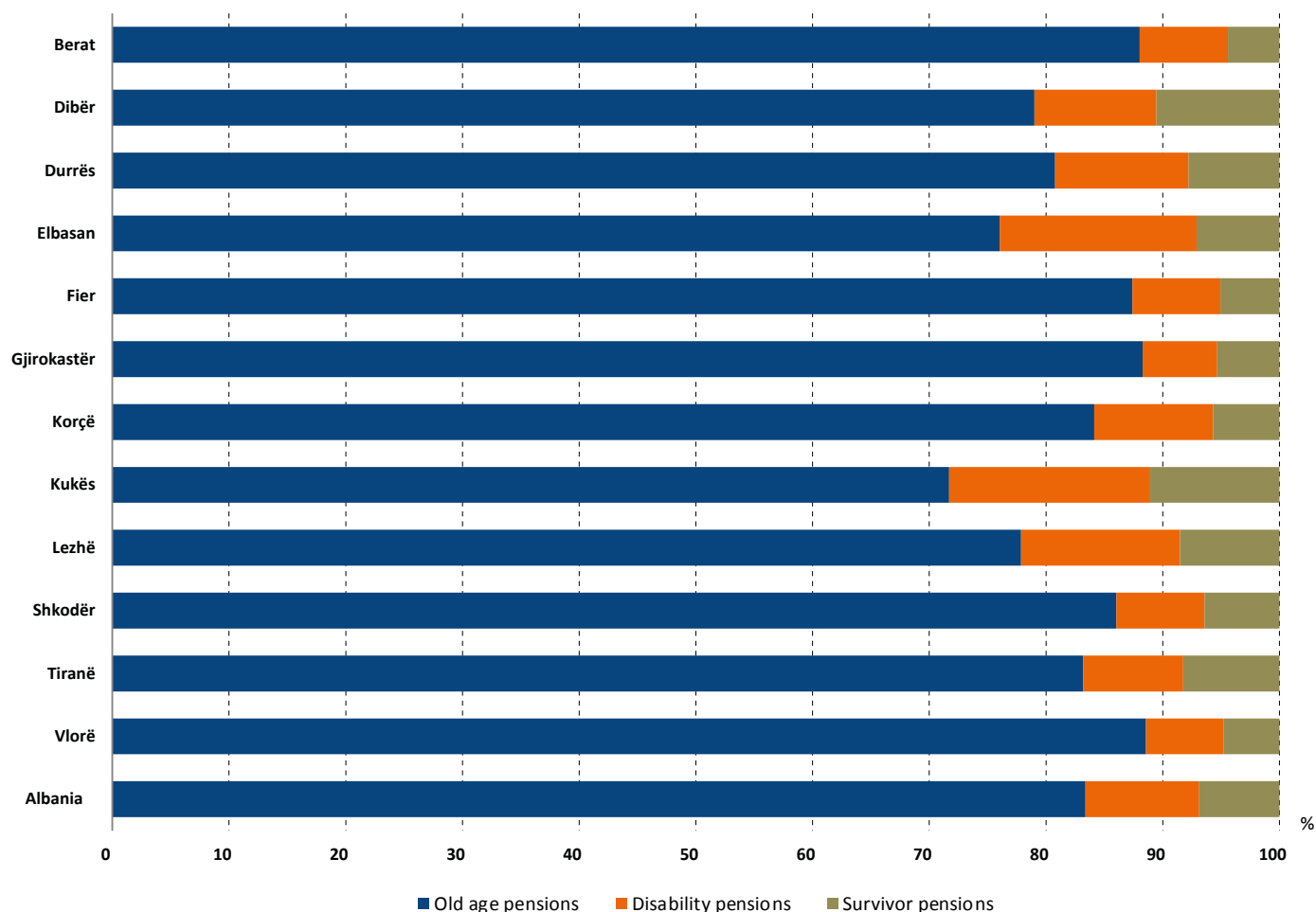
Social protection statistics in this chapter reflect disaggregated data at the prefecture level regarding pension schemes, economic assistance, benefits for disability, unemployment benefits and the beneficiaries in social care institutions.

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 2023, according to the type of pensions, 84 % of all pensions were old age pensions; 9 % disability pensions and 7 % survivor pensions (Fig. 5.1). 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 5.1).

Fig 5.1 Type of pensions in percentage by prefecture, 2023



Source: Social Insurance Institute, INSTAT calculations

Tab 5.1 Urban and rural old age pensions by prefectures, 2023

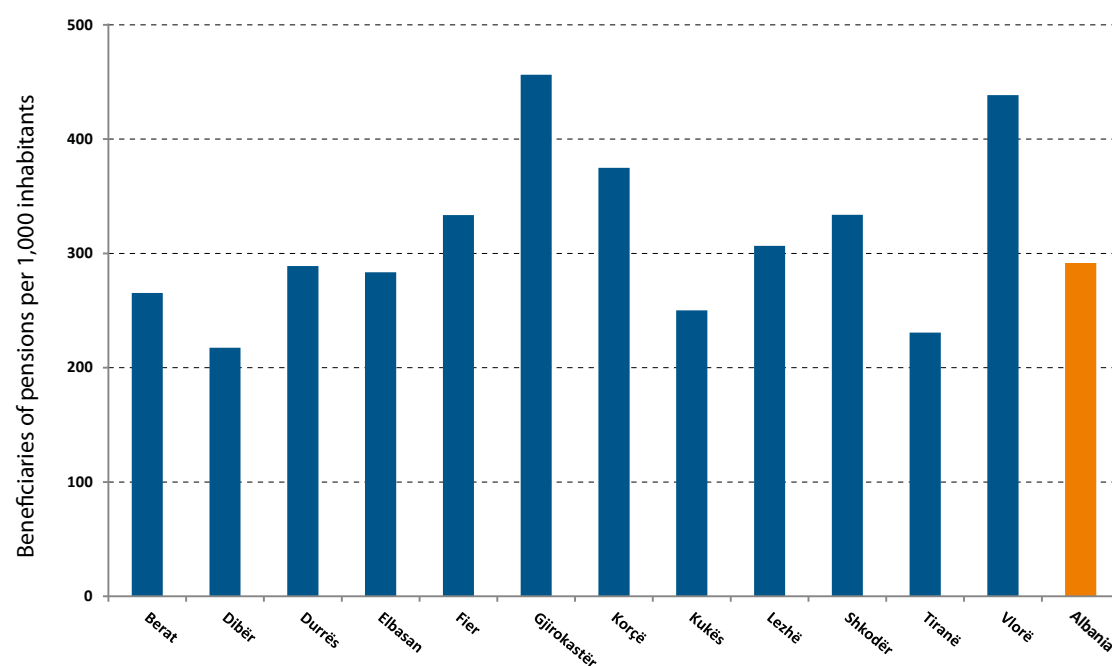
Prefecture	Old age pension		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Berat	27,706	5,443	33,149
Dibër	13,912	4,873	18,785
Durrës	46,292	7,022	53,314
Elbasan	40,389	10,452	50,841
Fier	59,008	11,980	70,988
Gjirokastrë	20,500	3,773	24,273
Korçë	47,185	7,802	54,987
Kukës	8,361	2,754	11,115
Lezhë	19,644	4,385	24,029
Shkodër	36,890	7,770	44,660
Tiranë	133,800	13,457	147,257
Vlorë	50,060	7,191	57,251
Albania	503,747	86,902	590,649

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 2023, the prefecture with most beneficiaries of pensions per 1,000 inhabitants was Gjirokastrë with 456 beneficiaries, while the prefecture with the lowest number of beneficiaries was Dibër with 221 beneficiaries for one thousand inhabitants (Figure 5.2).

Fig 5.2 Beneficiaries of pensions (all types) per 1,000 inhabitants by prefecture, 2023



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 2023, 55,410 households on average received economic aid. Elbasan prefecture had the largest number of households with economic aid (25.5 % of the Albanian total), followed by Dibër (17.9 %) while the smallest number of beneficiary households was in Durrës and Gjirokastër prefectures with approximately 1.2 % and 1.5 % respectively (Table 5.2).

Tab 5.2 Average numbers of beneficiary households of economic aid by type of household and prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Number of beneficiary households of economic aid	Beneficiary household by type, in %		
		Household with persons with disabilities	Household with persons of Rom nationality	Household with female head of household
Berat	1,168	11	1	11
Dibër	9,941	10	0	8
Durrës	690	24	6	20
Elbasan	14,152	18	2	9
Fier	1,717	9	7	11
Gjirokastër	840	9	2	6
Korçë	8,197	15	6	10
Kukës	7,847	11	0	8
Lezhë	2,563	17	3	8
Shkodër	3,995	15	1	12
Tiranë	2,700	17	6	15
Vlorë	1,601	11	4	26
Albania	55,410	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 2023, about 2,389 individual people received economic aid, based on special needs. The largest group were victims of violence and trafficking (39 %). The largest percentage of such recipients was found in Lezha prefecture (56 %) Fier (55%) and Elbasan (54 %) (Table 5.3).

Tab 5.3 Average numbers of beneficiaries of economic aid by type of need, 2023

Prefecture	Number of total beneficiaries	Beneficiaries by type of need, in %			
		Orphans out of institutions	Mothers who have born more than two children simultaneously	Victims of violence ore trafficking	Children in custody service
Berat	83	62	10	15	13
Dibër	117	26	23	38	14
Durrës	188	42	11	29	19
Elbasan	234	27	4	54	14
Fier	339	19	8	55	18
Gjirokastrë	56	63	5	20	12
Korçë	195	46	8	29	17
Kukës	52	19	34	21	25
Lezhë	131	16	9	56	18
Shkodër	76	14	16	27	43
Tiranë	831	49	7	37	8
Vlorë	87	40	11	35	14
Albania	2,389	38	9	39	14

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 2023, 72,474 persons were beneficiaries of disability payments. The prefecture with the largest number of inhabitants with disability payments at the end of 2023 was the prefecture of Elbasan with an average of 56 persons per one thousand inhabitants, while the prefecture with the smallest number per one thousand inhabitants was Tiranë with an average of 17 people on disability payment (Table 5.4).

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.

Tab 5.4 Average numbers of beneficiaries of disability payments by type of disability and prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Number of beneficiaries of disability payments	By type of disability in percentage		
		Blind	Paraplegics-tetraplegic	Mental and physical inability
Berat	3,625	22	6	72
Dibër	3,434	13	7	80
Durrës	6,772	18	9	73
Elbasan	12,629	17	5	78
Fier	8,636	21	9	70
Gjirokastrë	2,176	20	7	73
Korçë	6,114	18	7	75
Kukës	2,434	8	8	83
Lezhë	4,381	16	9	75
Shkodër	5,091	14	8	78
Tiranë	12,623	19	10	71
Vlorë	4,559	21	11	68
Albania	72,474	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 2023, an average of 14,929 persons were beneficiaries of social care, of which 1,728 were located in residential social care centers and 13,201 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, Durrës and Elbasan (Table 5.5).

Tab 5.5 Public and private social care institutions and average number of beneficiaries, 2023

Prefecture	Social care institutions			Beneficiaries		
	Total	Residential	Day care	Total	Residential	Day care
Berat*	5	3	2	206	86	120
Dibër	4	0	4	117	0	117
Durrës	27	6	21	1,703	119	1584
Elbasan	33	8	25	1,617	93	1524
Fier	4	1	3	300	53	247
Gjirokastrë	6	2	4	213	71	142
Korçë*	28	7	21	1,102	103	999
Kukës	3	1	2	111	2	109
Lezhë	13	4	9	554	33	522
Shkodër*	80	26	54	5,296	488	4808
Tiranë	49	17	32	3,093	601	2492
Vlorë	19	6	13	619	80	539
Albania	271	80	191	14,929	1,728	13,201

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 2023, the average number of total registered job seekers was 76,580 persons, while the average number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits was 2,864 persons, which represents around 4 % of the total registered job seekers. The highest percentage was found in Korçë prefecture with 6 % , Berat, Lezha and Shkodër prefectures with 5% respectively, while the lowest numbers were found in Dibër and Kukës prefectures with 2 % respectively (Table 5.6).

Tab 5.6 Average numbers of registered jobseekers by characteristics and by prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Total job seekers	Characteristics of jobseekers, in %				
		Female	Head of HH	With disability	Beneficiaries of economic aid	Beneficiaries of unemployment benefits
Berat	2,687	48	40	0	28	5
Dibër	5,022	56	38	3	54	2
Durrës	7,024	56	35	2	12	3
Elbasan	7,953	55	44	3	61	4
Fier	7,042	54	39	3	20	5
Gjirokastrë	5,698	48	37	5	24	3
Korçë	6,158	51	40	1	41	6
Kukës	6,700	52	36	1	65	2
Lezhë	3,550	58	43	1	44	5
Shkodër	5,187	55	35	2	28	5
Tiranë	14,976	57	37	2	25	3
Vlorë	4,583	56	37	2	28	4
Albania	76,580	54	38	2	35	4

Source: National Agency for Employment and Training, INSTAT calculations

About 61 % of the total number of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits were women and 37 % were heads of household (Table 5.7).

Tab 5.7 Average numbers of beneficiaries of unemployment benefits by type and prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Total beneficiaries of unemployment benefits	Type of beneficiaries in %	
		Female	Head of HH
Berat	143	54	41
Dibër	109	60	40
Durrës	203	68	28
Elbasan	301	57	43
Fier	355	45	26
Gjirokastrë	146	53	40
Korçë	363	60	32
Kukës	154	47	45
Lezhë	164	61	39
Shkodër	275	64	37
Tiranë	481	65	36
Vlorë	170	99	35
Albania	2,864	61	37

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.

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, post secondary non-tertiary 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.

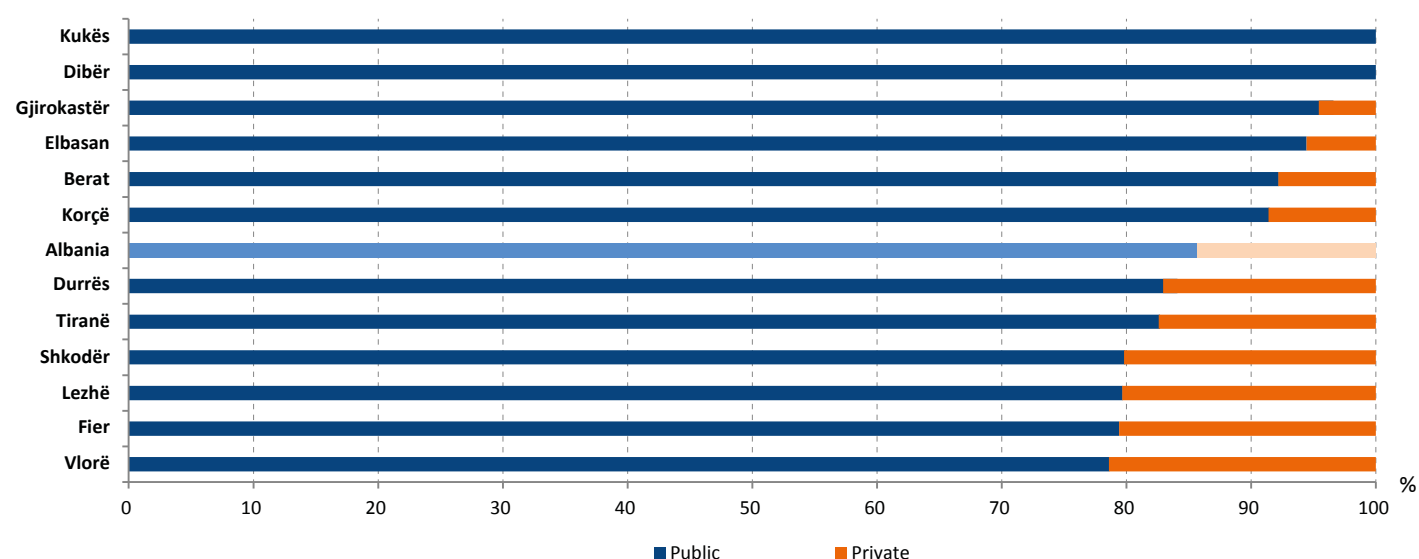
Programs for professional/vocational education last two to four years. Since the 2009–2010 school year, vocational education has been based on the structure recommended by the Albanian Qualifications Framework. Education indicators are calculated for school/academic years at national, prefecture and municipality levels for pre-university education and at national level for post secondary non-tertiary and tertiary education.

The number of pupils in pre-university education is constantly decreasing in absolute figures. In the school year 2023-24, 416,538 pupils and children enrolled in pre-university education, marking a decrease of 3.8% compared to 2022-23 school year, and of 13.6% compared to 2019-20. The decline in the number of pupils in absolute figures follows the decline in the population of pre-university age.

In the 2023-24 school year, a total of 66,711 children enrolled in pre-school education, marking a decrease of 4.4% compared to the previous year and a decrease of 14.3% compared to 2019-20. The number of pupils that were enrolled in the obligatory 9-year education is 258,072 students, marking a decrease of 3.4% compared to the previous year and of 12.5% compared to 2019-20.

Of the total upper secondary education pupils, 15.0% attended private upper secondary education. However, there are considerable differences between the prefectures of Vlorë, Fier, Lezhë, Shkodër, Tiranë and Durrës, that have the highest percentage of private upper secondary education and the prefectures of Gjirokastër, Elbasan, and Berat, where private education represents only a small percentage. In the Kukës and Dibër prefectures, there is no private upper secondary education.

Fig 6.1 Pupils enrolled in public and private upper secondary education by prefecture, 2023-2024

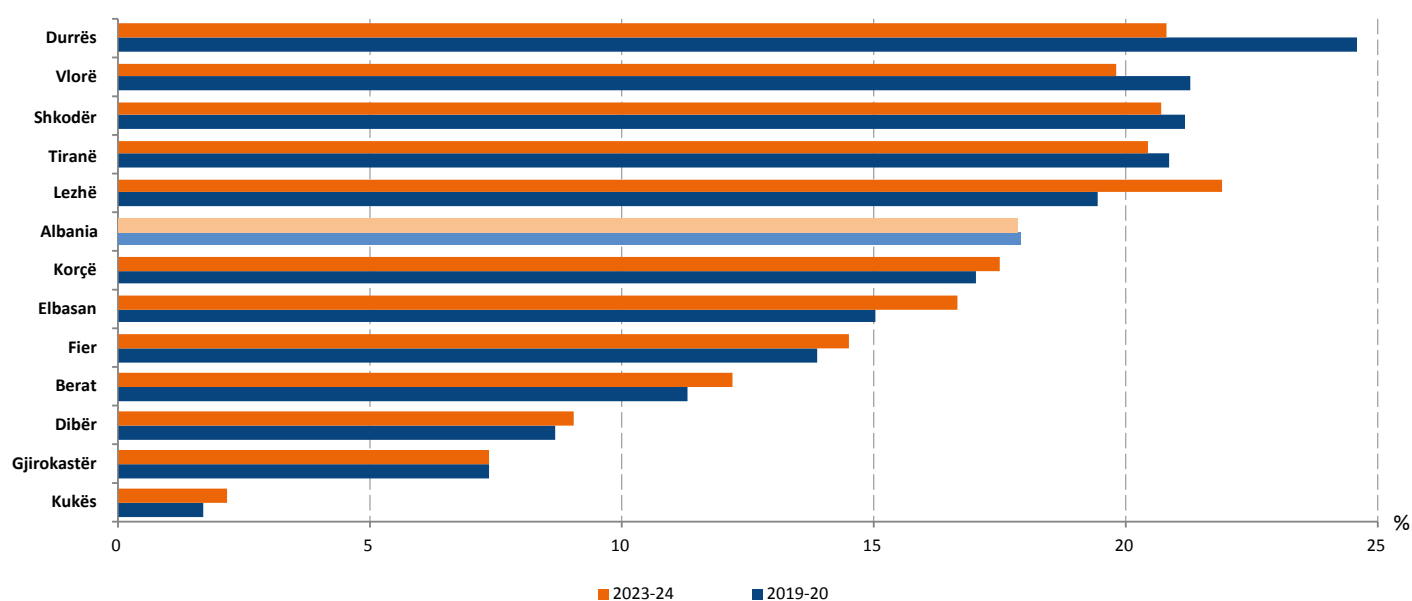


Source: Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation; INSTAT calculations

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 2023-24, pupils in vocational education accounted for 17.9% of all those enrolled in upper secondary education, while in 2019-20 they accounted for 18.0%.

The highest increase in professional education, compared with 2019-20, was in the prefectures of Lezhë and Elbasan with respectively 2.5 and 1.6 percentage points. The prefectures of Durrës, and Vlorë, had a decrease by respectively 3.8, and 1.5 percentage points. The remaining prefectures had a change of less than 1.0 percentage point.

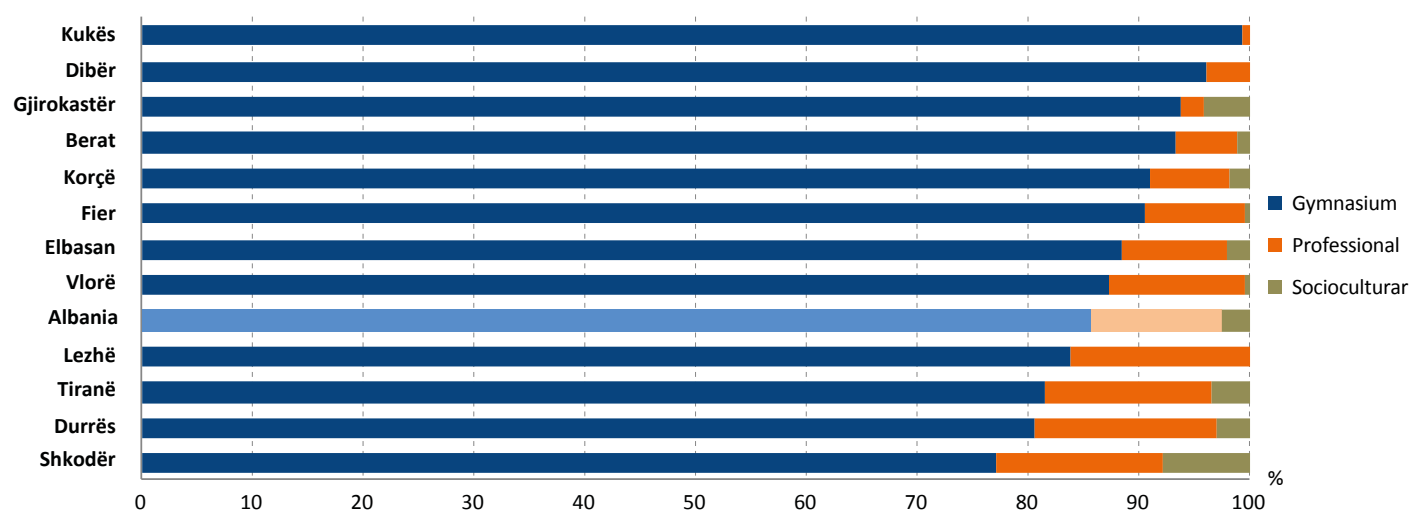
Fig 6.2 Enrollement in professional education in percentage of total upper secondary enrollment by prefecture, 2019-2020, 2023-2024



Source: Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation; INSTAT calculations

In 2022-23, 28,488 pupils graduated from lower secondary education, marking a decrease of 4.8% compared with the previous year. In 2022-23, 27,069 pupils graduated from upper secondary education, which represents a decrease of 8.3% compared with 2021-22.

Fig 6.3 Distribution of upper secondary education graduates by program and prefecture, 2022-2023



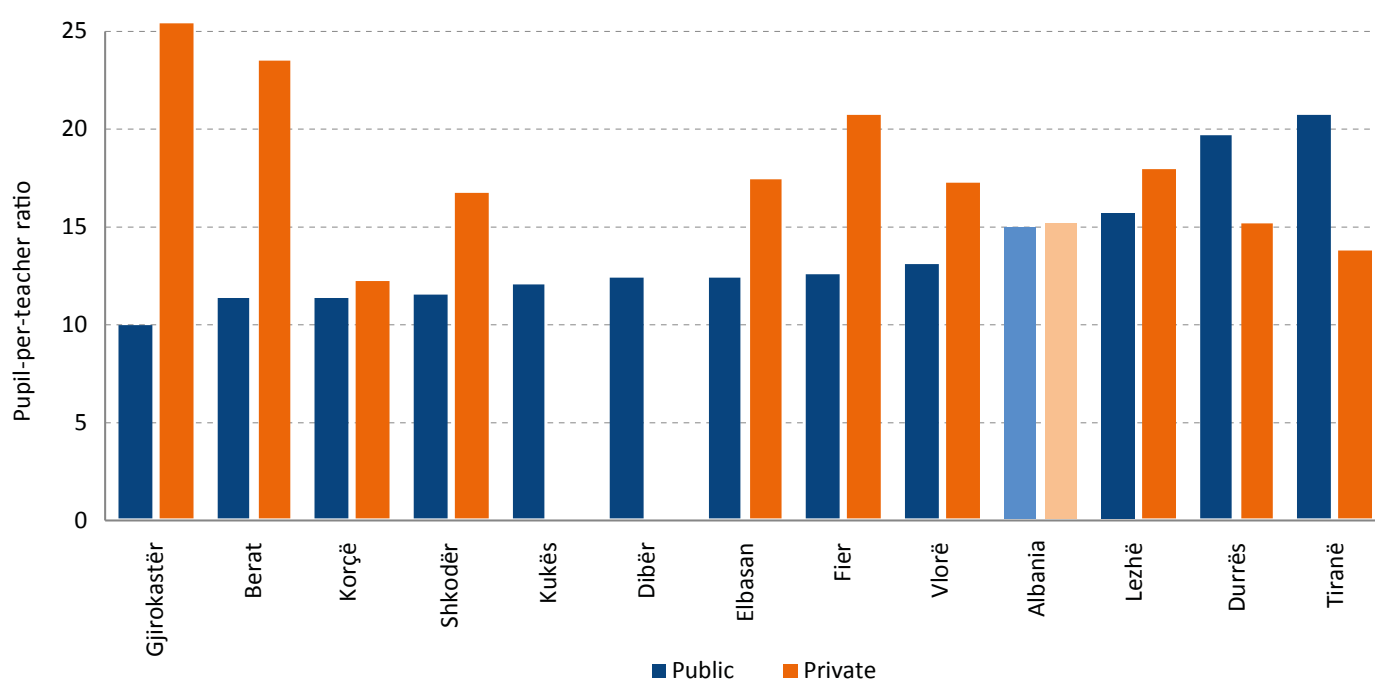
Source: Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation; INSTAT calculations

The pupil-per-teacher ratio is considered an indicator of quality in the teaching process. On national level, in 2023-24 school year, private schools have almost the same number of pupils per teacher with the public ones. But, the situation is not the same in different prefectures of the country.

In private primary education, Tirana and Durrës have less pupils per teacher than the public ones, respectively 13.8 and 15.3 pupils per teacher, while public schools have 20.8 and 19.9 pupils per teacher.

Other prefectures show opposite trends as regards primary level. For this education level, in the prefecture of Gjirokastrë private schools have 25.6 pupils per teacher and public schools 10.1. In the prefecture of Berat, private schools have 23.7 pupils per teacher and public schools 11.5. Less extreme differences are found in prefectures of Korçë and Lezhë in this regard.

Fig 6.4 Pupil-per-teacher ratio in primary education, public and private, 2023-2024



Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Annex

Tab 6.1 Education indicators by prefecture and municipality, 2023-2024

Prefecture/ Municipality	Children in Kindergar- tens	Pupils in 9-year education	Class size (Pupils per class) 9-year education	Pupil per teacher ratio in 9-year education	Pupils in Upper secondary education	Out of these, in %		
						In Gymnasiums	In Oriented Gymnasiums (Sociocul- tural)	In Vocational Schools
Berat	2,748	10,313	13.5	9.0	4,080	86.5	1.3	12.2
Berat	1,316	4,961	16.1	10.1	2,307	76.1	2.3	21.6
Dimal	654	2,326	14.1	9.8	637	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kuçovë	511	1,789	12.7	8.2	625	100.0	0.0	0.0
Skrapar	161	628	6.8	5.5	294	100.0	0.0	0.0
Poliçan	106	609	10.7	6.6	217	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dibër	3,351	11,131	14.2	8.7	3,249	91.0	0.0	9.0
Dibër	1,739	5,480	14.4	9.0	1,710	87.8	0.0	12.2
Bulqizë	761	2,572	14.6	9.5	606	86.0	0.0	14.0
Mat	525	1,863	14.2	8.2	645	100.0	0.0	0.0
Klos	326	1,216	12.4	7.2	288	100.0	0.0	0.0
Durrës	6,099	28,617	20.4	13.0	9,800	76.4	2.8	20.9
Durrës	4,031	20,543	21.4	13.3	7,796	70.3	3.5	26.2
Shijak	593	2,063	17.2	11.6	352	100.0	0.0	0.0
Krujë	1,475	6,011	18.5	12.4	1,652	100.0	0.0	0.0
Elbasan	6,870	23,780	14.1	8.8	8,896	81.5	1.9	16.7
Elbasan	3,709	12,194	16.2	9.9	5,266	71.3	3.1	25.6
Cërrik	512	1,850	13.6	8.2	603	77.6	0.0	22.4
Belsh	278	1,221	11.9	8.1	292	100.0	0.0	0.0
Peqin	394	1,878	13.9	8.9	411	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gramsh	538	1,758	10.0	5.9	567	100.0	0.0	0.0
Librazhd	804	2,539	11.6	7.4	962	100.0	0.0	0.0
Prrerjas	635	2,340	13.9	9.3	795	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fier	6,413	24,072	15.8	9.9	8,899	84.8	0.7	14.5
Fier	2,733	10,683	17.3	10.7	4,357	79.3	1.4	19.3
Lushnjë	1,776	5,886	15.2	9.5	2,200	79.5	0.0	20.5
Patos	405	1,582	14.5	9.5	421	100.0	0.0	0.0
Roskovec	416	1,820	14.6	9.8	583	100.0	0.0	0.0
Divjakë	720	2,497	15.1	9.5	781	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mallakastër	363	1,604	13.0	8.0	557	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gjirokastrë	1,397	4,855	12.5	9.8	1,958	88.5	4.2	7.4
Gjirokastrë	722	2,453	18.6	11.7	1,074	79.0	7.6	13.4
Libohovë	62	212	10.6	6.2	44	100.0	0.0	0.0
Përmet	159	547	11.9	6.9	211	100.0	0.0	0.0
Këlcyrë	72	370	11.6	6.3	178	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tepelenë	175	587	10.3	7.4	190	100.0	0.0	0.0
Memaliaj	155	551	6.6	5.3	194	100.0	0.0	0.0
Dropull	52	135	7.1	5.6	67	100.0	0.0	0.0

Continues

Prefecture/ Municipality	Children in Kindergar- tens	Pupils in 9-year education	Class size (Pupils per class) 9-year education	Pupil per teacher ratio in 9-year education	Pupils in Upper secondary education	Out of these, in %		
						In Gymnasiums	In Oriented Gymnasiums (Sociocul- tural)	In Vocational Schools
Korçë	4,837	16,342	14.4	8.8	6,243	79.4	3.0	17.6
Korçë	1,716	5,683	16.2	9.9	2,814	63.1	6.6	30.2
Pogradec	1,577	5,172	15.5	8.6	2,001	87.7	0.0	12.3
Maliq	832	3,102	12.9	8.4	656	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pustec	30	83	5.2	4.6	15	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kolonjë	163	564	9.7	6.1	212	100.0	0.0	0.0
Devoll	519	1,738	12.6	8.2	545	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kukës	2,484	8,342	13.0	8.6	2,507	97.8	0.0	2.2
Kukës	1,490	5,037	14.0	8.8	1,565	96.5	0.0	3.5
Tropojë	492	1,593	9.7	7.2	489	100.0	0.0	0.0
Has	502	1,712	14.4	9.4	453	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lezhë	3,047	11,624	16.9	9.8	3,948	78.0	0.0	22.0
Lezhë	1,647	6,367	17.7	10.3	2,188	79.6	0.0	20.4
Mirditë	312	1,233	13.9	8.0	704	40.3	0.0	59.7
Kurbin	1,088	4,024	16.8	9.7	1,056	100.0	0.0	0.0
Shkodër	3,576	16,203	14.7	8.5	6,386	69.5	9.7	20.8
Shkodër	2,213	11,842	16.8	9.8	5,227	65.0	11.8	23.1
Vau i Dejës	495	1,707	12.6	7.4	404	71.3	0.0	28.7
Malësi e Madhe	617	1,775	11.8	6.6	475	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pukë	156	494	8.8	4.9	183	100.0	0.0	0.0
Fushë-Arrëz	95	385	7.1	4.3	97	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tiranë	21,853	88,668	22.5	13.8	30,298	76.3	3.2	20.5
Tiranë	16,785	68,875	22.8	13.9	23,872	76.8	4.0	19.2
Kamëz	3,166	12,625	26.4	17.3	4,482	67.3	0.0	32.7
Vorë	609	2,868	20.2	12.1	707	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kavajë	961	3,005	15.9	9.1	894	79.6	1.6	18.8
Rrogozhinë	332	1,295	11.6	7.0	343	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vlorë	4,036	14,125	15.9	9.5	5,491	79.0	1.1	19.9
Vlorë	2,513	8,873	17.9	10.2	3,630	76.0	1.7	22.3
Himarë	143	527	10.1	6.5	159	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sarandë	762	2,657	21.6	14.1	1,009	72.2	0.0	27.8
Konispol	122	436	12.1	5.7	105	100.0	0.0	0.0
Delvinë	153	515	10.3	10.1	151	100.0	0.0	0.0
Finiq	59	269	6.4	4.8	187	100.0	0.0	0.0
Selenicë	284	848	9.5	5.4	250	100.0	0.0	0.0
Albania	66,711	258,072	17.3	10.7	91,755	79.4	2.7	17.9

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation; INSTAT calculations

Tab 6.2 Kindergarten institutions, children enrolled and teaching staff in kindergartens by prefecture, 2023-2024

Prefecture	2023-24			Change since year 2019-20		
	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Teaching staff	Kindergartens	Children enrolled	Teaching staff
Berat	127	2,748	275	-5	-1,139	-5
Dibër	158	3,351	290	-3	-764	18
Durrës	119	6,099	392	5	-231	53
Elbasan	283	6,870	554	-6	-1,308	6
Fier	265	6,413	524	0	-2,240	-38
Gjirokastrë	77	1,397	177	-1	-1,141	-56
Korçë	196	4,837	486	-5	-1,576	6
Kukës	97	2,484	199	0	-313	21
Lezhë	86	3,047	229	-7	-840	-11
Shkodër	136	3,576	303	-10	-562	20
Tiranë	391	21,853	1,517	-15	-1,084	42
Vlorë	134	4,036	368	-5	51	115
Albania	2,069	66,711	5,314	-52	-11,147	171

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Tab 6.3 Educational institutions, pupils enrolled and teachers in compulsory 9-year education by prefecture, 2023-2024

Prefecture	2023-24			Change since year 2019-20		
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Berat	63	10,313	1,150	-7	-2,650	-49
Dibër	68	11,131	1,278	-8	-3,190	-122
Durrës	99	28,617	2,206	0	-2,740	384
Elbasan	138	23,780	2,711	-19	-4,990	-60
Fier	133	24,072	2,438	-16	-5,826	-5
Gjirokastrë	31	4,855	496	-5	-1,067	-182
Korçë	91	16,342	1,866	-14	-3,567	163
Kukës	53	8,342	974	-12	-1,447	-10
Lezhë	61	11,624	1,188	-9	-2,195	77
Shkodër	89	16,203	1,898	-13	-3,162	61
Tiranë	226	88,668	6,423	3	-3,080	1,588
Vlorë	75	14,125	1,481	-4	-2,893	262
Albania	1,127	258,072	24,109	-104	-36,807	2,107

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Tab 6.4 Pupils graduated from public and private compulsory 9-year education by prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	2022-23		Change since year 2018-19	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Berat	1,212	62	-397	14
Dibër	1,216	0	-619	0
Durrës	2,602	292	-820	-36
Elbasan	2,651	94	-694	13
Fier	2,523	313	-832	10
Gjirokastrë	572	42	-85	0
Korçë	1,885	51	-330	-44
Kukës	885	0	-427	0
Lezhë	1,234	95	-442	0
Shkodër	1,604	360	-624	-34
Tiranë	8,012	1,144	-1,015	255
Vlorë	1,451	188	-351	-36
Albania	25,847	2,641	-6,636	142

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports; INSTAT calculations

Tab 6.5 Teachers and pupils in upper secondary education by prefecture, 2023-2024

Prefecture	2023-24				Change since year 2019-20			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils
Berat	352	3,739	32	341	-36	-1,072	8	44
Dibër	305	3,249	0	0	-27	-1,123	0	0
Durrës	592	8,202	181	1,598	4	-1,866	-1	33
Elbasan	731	8,358	57	538	-64	-1,887	13	158
Fier	649	7,001	127	1,898	-69	-1,860	-4	-2
Gjirokastrë	221	1,875	24	83	-12	-297	-2	40
Korçë	555	5,659	55	584	-16	-1,098	-73	-18
Kukës	238	2,507	0	0	-26	-994	0	0
Lezhë	353	3,149	68	799	-25	-1,295	17	-7
Shkodër	534	5,106	130	1,280	-35	-1,580	-15	-304
Tiranë	1,872	24,881	720	5,417	0	-3,516	66	-252
Vlorë	403	4,310	108	1,181	-49	-950	-13	68
Albania	6,805	78,036	1,502	13,719	-355	-17,538	-4	-240

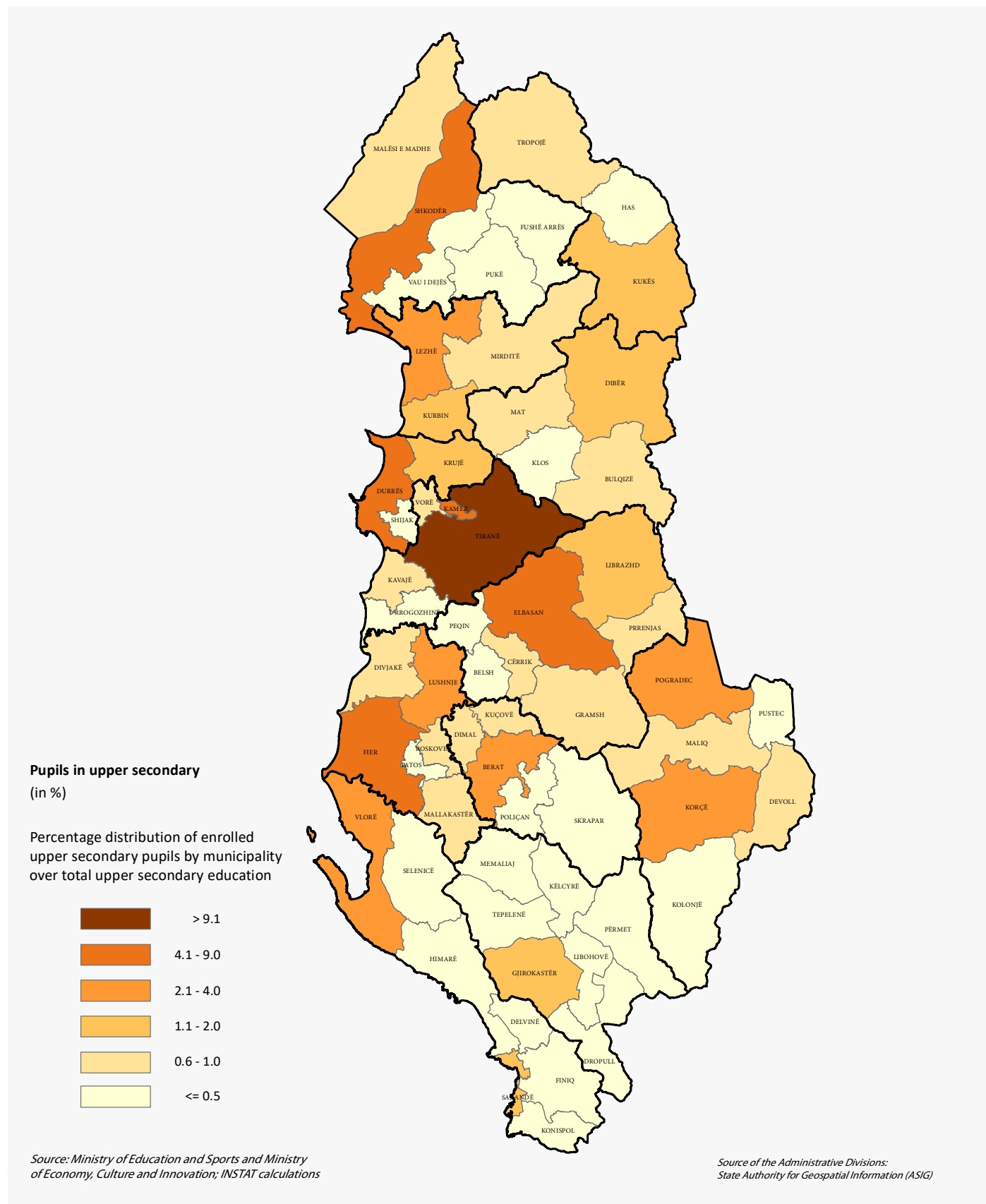
Source: Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation; INSTAT calculations

Tab 6.6 Pupils graduated from upper secondary education by prefecture, 2021-2022, 2022-2023

Prefecture	2021-22		2022-23	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Berat	1,193	120	1,194	80
Dibër	979	0	847	0
Durrës	2,667	587	2,286	504
Elbasan	2,637	145	2,246	162
Fier	2,313	597	2,110	679
Gjirokastrë	540	100	530	27
Korçë	1,831	179	1,688	179
Kukës	887	0	870	0
Lezhë	1,129	218	938	231
Shkodër	1,666	475	1,475	413
Tiranë	7,793	1,888	7,396	1,627
Vlorë	1,239	320	1,221	366
Albania	24,874	4,629	22,801	4,268

Source: Ministry of Education and Sports and Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation; INSTAT calculations

Map 6.1 Pupils enrolled in upper secondary education by municipality, 2023-2024



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

7



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 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 2023, in Albania the number of deaths from all causes was 21,286. This number, at the national level, marks a decrease in deaths by 11.3% compared to 2022.

In 2023, deaths from the groups "Circulatory system diseases" and "Tumors" caused the highest number of deaths.

Table 7.1 shows the weight of the two largest groups of diseases in the total number of deaths in the country, namely "Circulatory system diseases" and "Tumors". At the national level, 51.7% of total deaths were caused by "Circulatory system diseases" and 15.7% as a result of "Tumors". According to the prefectures, Kukës and Shkodër had the highest mortality rate from "Circulatory system diseases" with 67.0% and 61.6% of deaths caused by this group; while for the group of "Tumors" the prefectures of Korçë and Gjirokastër had the highest mortality rates with 17.6% and 17.2% respectively.

Tab 7.1 Two groups of main diseases in percentage of total deaths by age group and prefecture, 2023

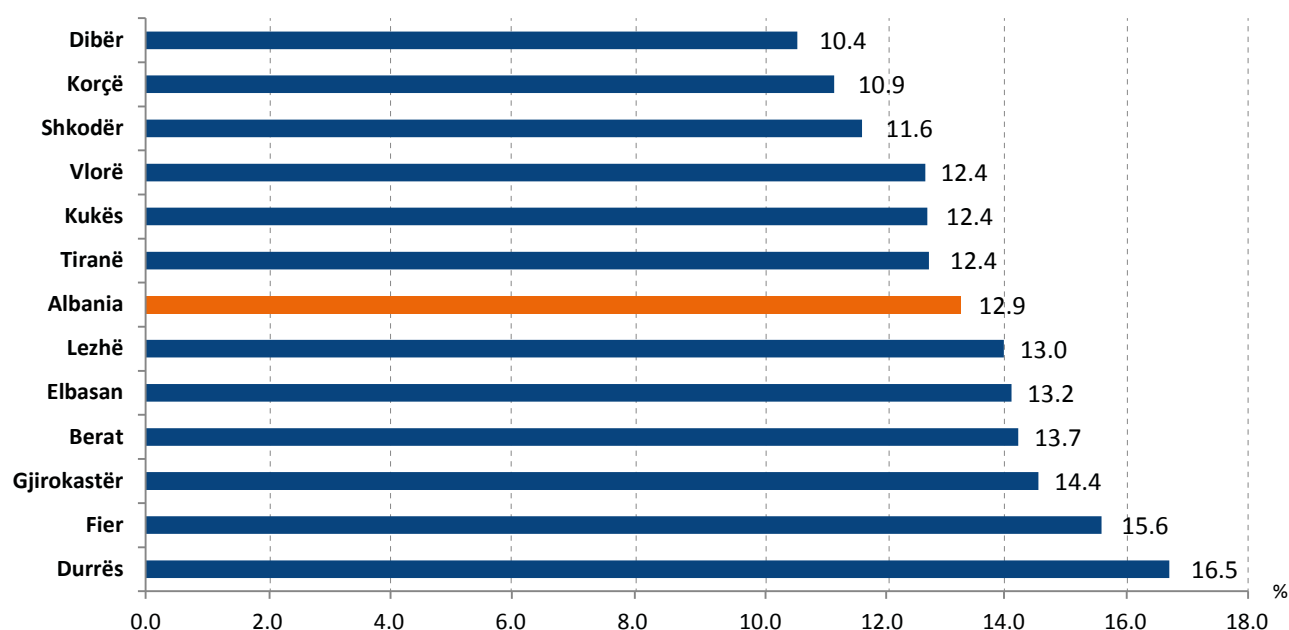
Prefecture	Tumors			Circulatory system diseases		
	Below age 65	65+	Total	Below age 65	65+	Total
Berat	4.3	10.9	15.2	5.1	47.0	52.1
Dibër	5.4	10.7	16.1	6.3	49.6	55.9
Durrës	5.1	9.0	14.1	5.8	38.6	44.5
Elbasan	5.5	11.0	16.5	7.7	39.3	47.0
Fier	4.8	10.7	15.5	5.9	49.1	55.0
Gjirokastër	5.1	12.2	17.2	5.3	28.2	33.5
Korçë	5.5	12.1	17.6	5.9	40.2	46.2
Kukës	6.5	8.1	14.6	9.4	57.6	67.0
Lezhë	4.6	9.2	13.8	6.3	44.6	50.9
Shkodër	4.3	9.4	13.7	8.7	52.9	61.6
Tiranë	5.1	11.2	16.3	7.3	47.3	54.6
Vlorë	4.1	10.9	15.0	6.2	43.6	49.8
Albania	5.0	10.7	15.7	6.7	45.0	51.7

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, 12.9% of chronic patients were treated in 2023 for Diabetes Mellitus and 38.8% of chronic patients for Arterial Hypertension.

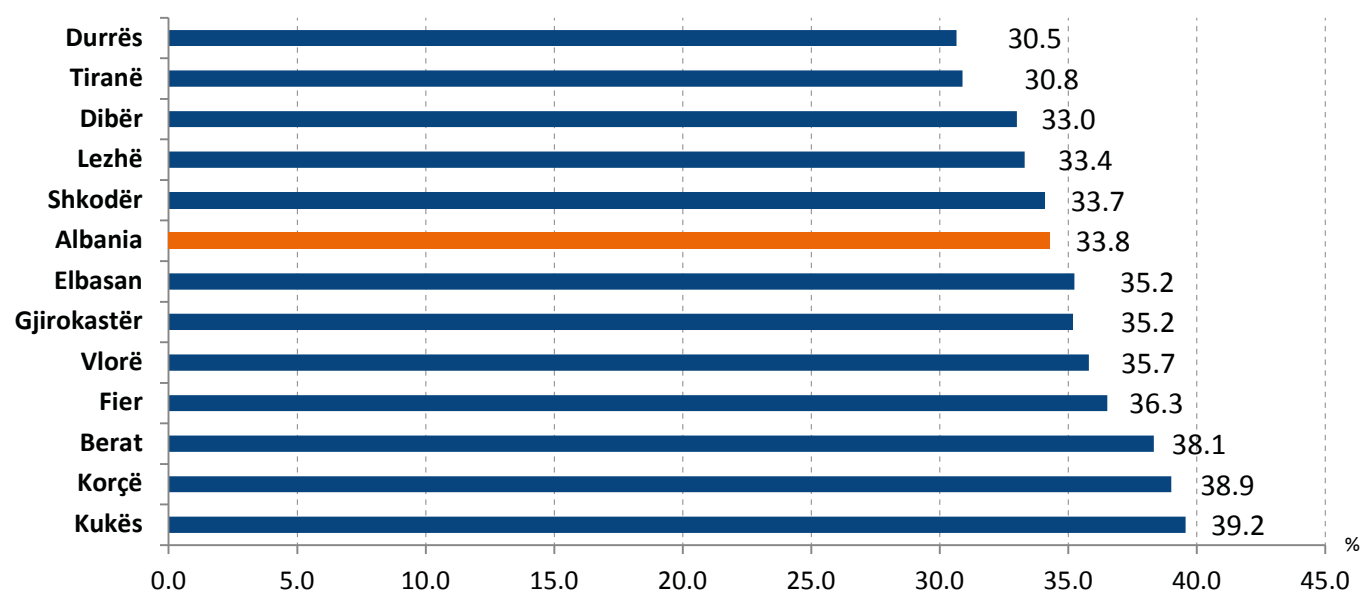
The prefecture of Durrës had the highest percentage of chronic patients treated for Diabetes Mellitus with 16.5%, while for Arterial Hypertension the highest percentage was in Kukës prefecture with 39.2%.

Fig 7.1 Patients treated for Diabetes Mellitus among the total number of chronic patients in % by prefecture, 2023



Source: Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, INSTAT

Fig 7.2 Patients treated for Arterial Hypertension among the total number of chronic patients in % by prefecture, 2023

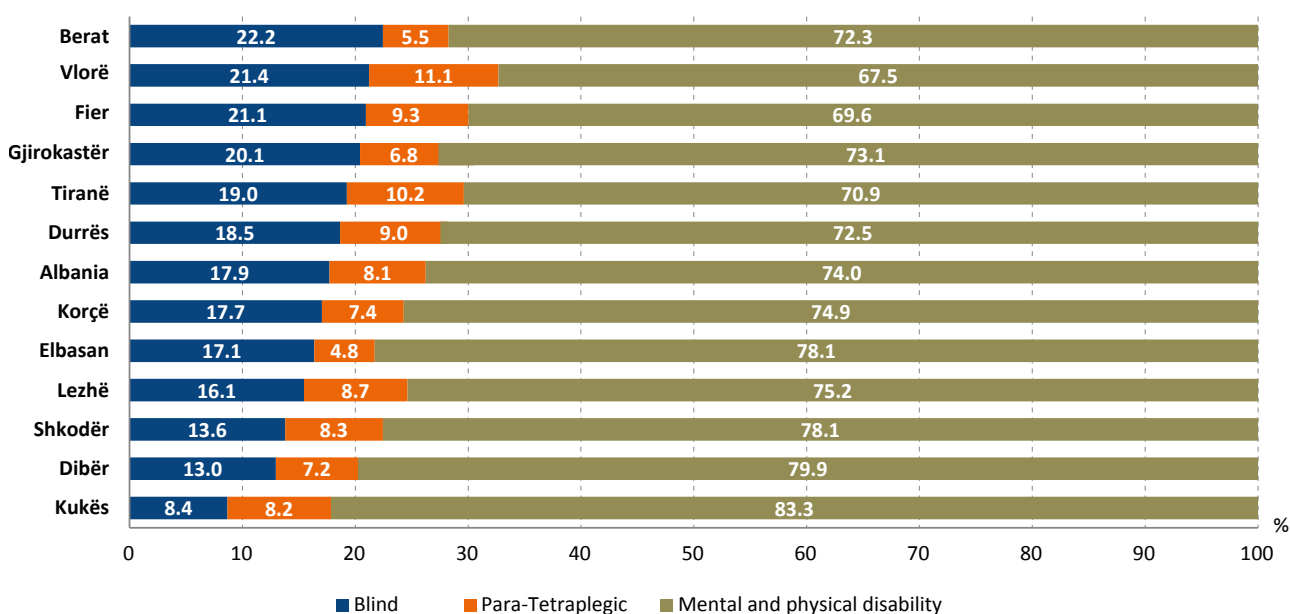


Source: Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, INSTAT

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 distribution of disabilities across regions is generally consistent, with over 60% of registered individuals classified under the category of "Mental and Physical Disabilities."

Fig 7.3 Percentage of persons with disabilities by type of disability and by prefecture, 2023



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.

Tab 7.2 Number of health centers, primary health care personnel, average number of visits per person, 2023

Prefecture	Health centers total	Number of doctors in primary care	Number of nurses in primary care
Berat	22	65	474
Dibër	32	49	510
Durrës	32	213	625
Elbasan	46	154	706
Fier	40	147	599
Gjirokastër	22	48	342
Korçë	37	103	583
Kukës	24	46	336
Lezhë	18	77	328
Shkodër	31	106	603
Tiranë	41	649	1.087
Vlorë	30	106	482
Albania	375	1.763	6.675

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

Hospital service

Tirana 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.

Tab 7.3 Number of hospitals, hospital beds at the national level, by prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Number of hospitals	Hospital beds
Berat	3	398
Dibër	3	543
Durrës	2	497
Elbasan	5	1.073
Fier	4	810
Gjirokastër	3	367
Korçë	4	789
Kukës	3	399
Lezhë	3	373
Shkodër	3	621
Tiranë	7	2.366
Vlorë	3	603
Albania	43	8.839

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection, calculation INSTAT

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 STATISTICS

8

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 2023, 39,489 persons in total have been suspected of criminal offences, 2,674 (6.8%) were women and 36,815 (93.2%) 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, 2,005 (5.1%) are juveniles and 37,484 (94.9%) are adults. The prefectures of Tiranë and Durrës have the highest number of juvenile suspects, respectively 47.0% and 8.4% of the total juvenile suspects.

Table 8.1 Suspects of criminal offences by prefecture, sex and age group , 2023

Prefecture	Sex		Age		Total
	Women	Men	Juvenile (under 18 years)	Adults (over 18 years)	
Berat	43	1,154	60	1,137	1197
Dibër	40	826	51	815	866
Durrës	447	4,140	169	4,418	4,587
Elbasan	106	2,663	96	2,673	2,769
Fier	169	2,212	123	2,258	2,381
Gjirokastrë	55	1,016	65	1,006	1,071
Korçë	121	2,105	87	2,139	2,226
Kukës	29	879	62	846	908
Lezhë	106	1,956	76	1,986	2,062
Shkodër	137	1,975	112	2,000	2,112
Tiranë	1,202	13,851	943	14,110	15,053
Vlorë	142	2,642	149	2,635	2,784
DPP	77	1,396	12	1,461	1,473
Albania	2,674	36,815	2,005	37,484	39,489

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

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

Victims of criminal offences

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

Victims of criminal offences against the person constitute 38.4% of the total number of injured persons. In 2023, there were 6,543 victims of criminal offences against the person; 2,396 (36.6%) were women and 4,147 (63.4%) were men.

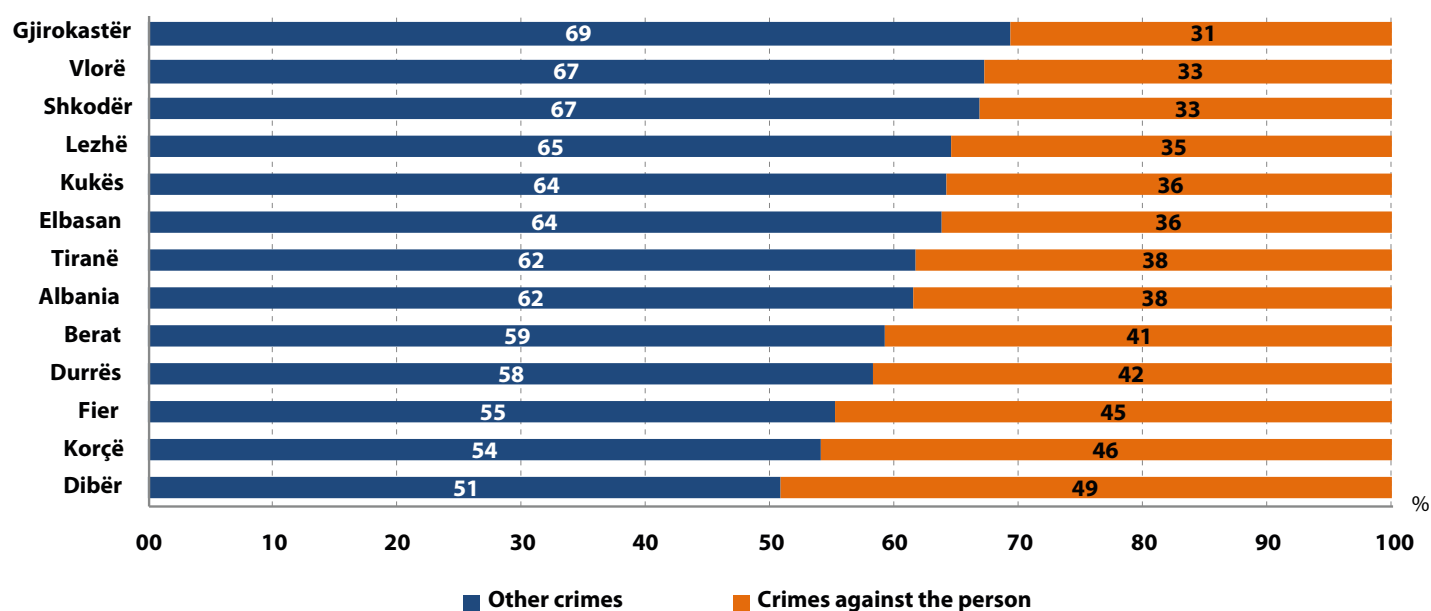
Tab 8.2 Victims of crimes against the person in absolute numbers by sex and prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Women	Men	Total
Berat	68	150	218
Dibër	50	110	160
Durrës	401	578	979
Elbasan	166	280	446
Fier	163	239	402
Gjirokastrë	52	103	155
Korçë	166	320	486
Kukës	29	88	117
Lezhë	98	198	296
Shkodër	77	178	255
Tiranë	1,002	1,704	2,706
Vlorë	124	199	323
Albania	2,396	4,147	6,543

Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

The prefectures of Gjirokastrë and Vlorë have the lowest percentage of persons affected by crimes against the person against the total number of victims. The prefectures of Korçë and Dibër have the highest percentage.

Fig 8.1 Percentage of victims of crimes against the person and other criminal offences by prefecture, 2023



Source: General Directorate of State Police, INSTAT calculation

Defendants

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

In 2023, a total of 13,963 defendants were recorded, 740 (5.3%) women and 13,223 (94.7%) men.

Tab 8.3 Defendants by sex and prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Women	Men	Total
Berat	14	442	456
Dibër	10	503	513
Durrës	69	1,899	1,968
Elbasan	75	1,598	1,673
Fier	74	998	1,072
Gjirokastrë	26	812	838
Korçë	73	852	925
Kukës	11	204	215
Lezhë	7	339	346
Shkodër	78	845	923
Tiranë	278	3,956	4,234
Vlorë	25	775	800
Albania	740	13,223	13,963

Source: General Prosecution, INSTAT calculation

Prisoners

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

In 2023, 5,169 prisoners were recorded (detention or under arrest), 2,192 inmates and 2,977 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 Kukës and Berat have the lowest numbers of prisoners, 3.3% and 3.1% 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 Gjirokastrë and Kukës, with 74.1% and 64.3% respectively. The prefectures with the lowest rate are Tiranë with 52.0%, followed by Fier with 48.1%.

Tab 8.4 Inmates, detainees and detainee rate by prefecture, 2023

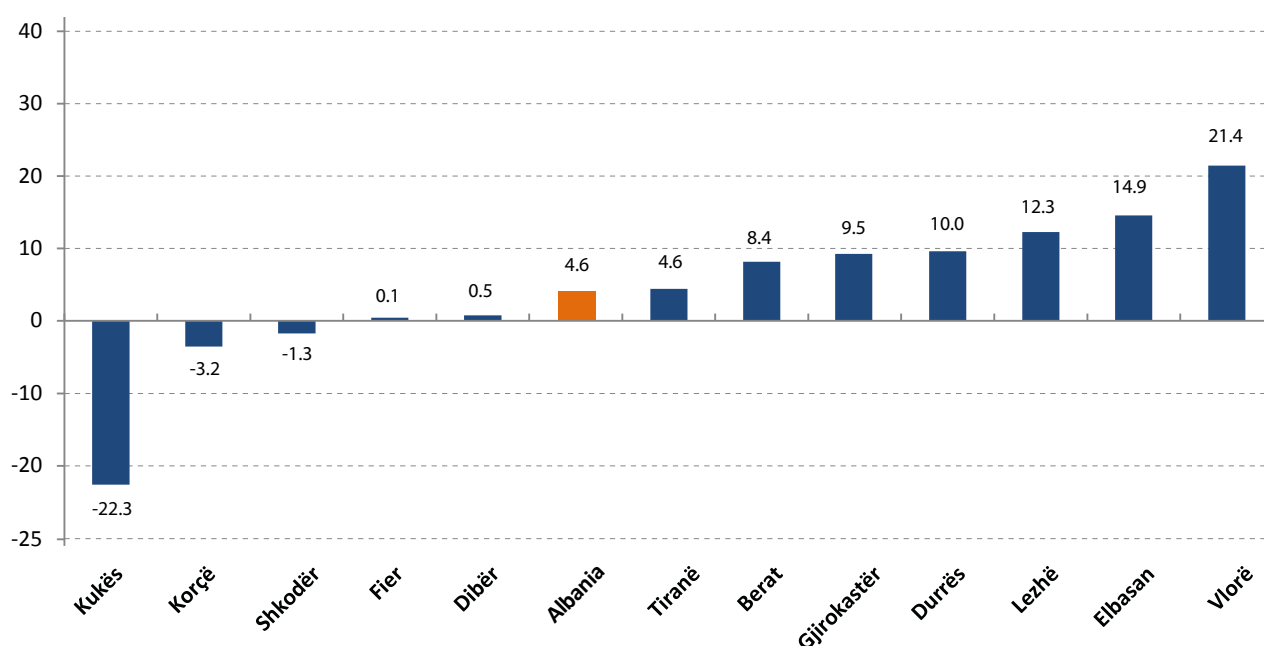
Prefecture	2023			
	Inmate	Detainee	Total number of prisoners	Detainees rate
Berat	67	114	181	63.0%
Dibër	91	129	220	58.6%
Durrës	216	358	574	62.4%
Elbasan	166	250	416	60.1%
Fier	366	339	705	48.1%
Gjirokastrë	42	120	162	74.1%
Korçë	200	288	488	59.0%
Kukës	61	110	171	64.3%
Lezhë	142	187	329	56.8%
Shkodër	178	210	388	54.1%
Tiranë	467	506	973	52.0%
Vlorë	164	272	436	62.4%
Foreigners	32	94	126	74.6%
Albania	2,192	2,977	5,169	57.6%

Source: General Directorate of Prison, INSTAT calculation

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

In 2023, the prison population increased by 4.6%, compared to the previous year. During 2023, the prefectures of Tiranë, Berat, Gjirokastrë, Durrës, Lezhë, Elbasan and Vlorë had a positive growth rate of prisoners in correctional institutions. In all other prefectures, the number of prisoners has decreased. The prefecture of Vlorë had the highest level of increase in the number of prisoners with +21.4%, compared to 2022. On the other hand, the prefecture with the biggest decrease in the number of prisoners was Kukës, with -22.3% during 2023.

Fig 8.2 Change in the number of prisoners in percentage, 2023-2022



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

9



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

- 226,778 legal units are active at the end of year 2023, from 209,591 at the end of 2022;
- 96,440 active farmers are registered at the end of 2023 in tax offices with the Identification Number for Persons Taxation (NIPT), compared with 84,369 farmers registered at the end of 2022;
- 26,391 active legal units are registered during 2023, compared with 37,491 registered during 2022;
- 130,338 are active enterprises (excluded farmers), compared with 125,222 at the end of 2022.

Tab 9.1 Legal units, farmers and enterprises by prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Total	Legal Units from which:	
		Enterprises	Farmers
Berat	15,245	4,044	11,201
Dibër	5,400	2,221	3,179
Durrës	15,783	13,441	2,342
Elbasan	19,852	7,728	12,124
Fier	35,794	9,684	26,110
Gjirokastër	6,463	2,543	3,920
Korçë	23,274	6,240	17,034
Kukës	2,891	1,408	1,483
Lezhë	6,499	4,432	2,067
Shkodër	13,692	6,483	7,209
Tiranë	65,563	61,602	3,961
Vlorë	16,322	10,512	5,810
Albania	226,778	130,338	96,440

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2023

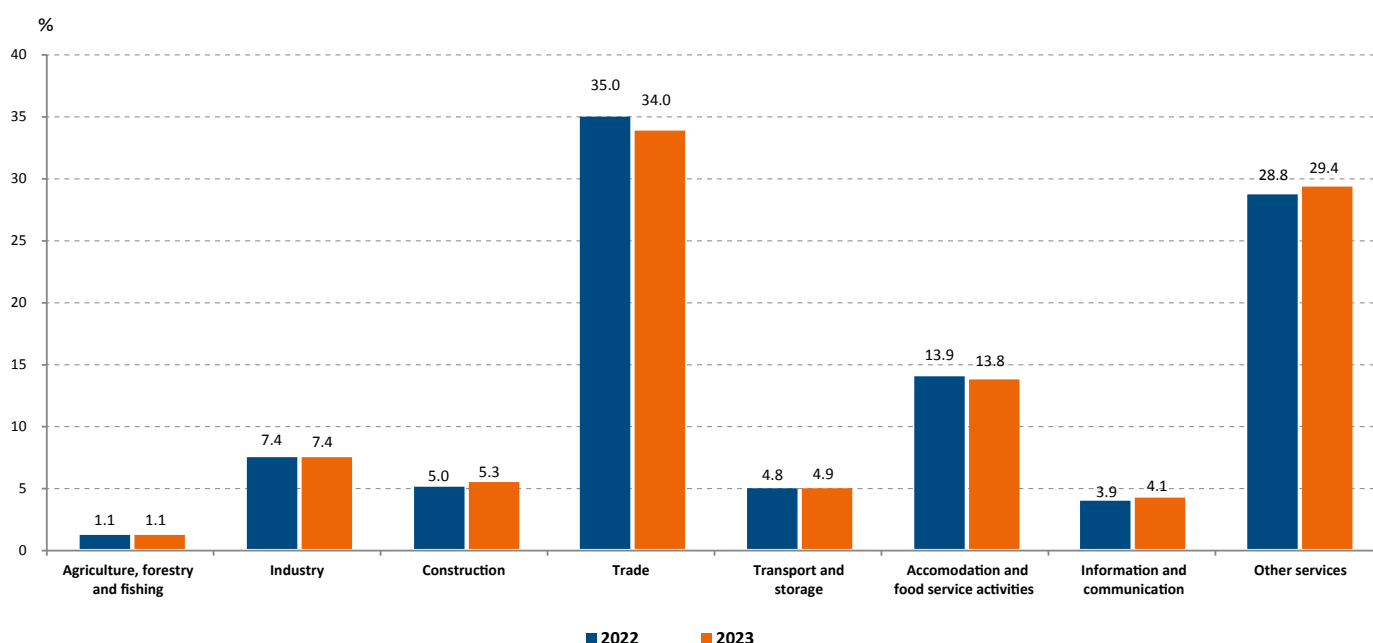
Structure of businesses by economic activity

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 13.8% of the total economy, where the industry sector has the greatest impact, with 7.4% of active enterprises.

86.2% of active enterprises operate in the “Producers of services”. The trade sector activities play the main role with 34.0% of active enterprises and 19.1% of the total number of employed.

Fig 9.1 Active enterprises by economic activity, 2022 - 2023



Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022-2023

In the prefectures of Tirana, Durrës and Vlorë are concentrated about 65.6% of active enterprises. The largest number of enterprises is registered in the prefecture of Tirana with 61,602 enterprises, while the lowest number in the prefecture of Kukës with 1,408 enterprises.

Dominance of producers of services is a phenomenon in all prefectures and 58.2% of them are located in the prefectures of Tirana and Durrës.

Tab 9.2 Active enterprises by economic activity and prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	Total Albania		Producers of goods							
			Total producers of goods		Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Industry		Construction	
	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023
Berat	4,044	17	629	13	54	6	455	-5	120	12
Dibër	2,221	14	452	27	44	5	305	9	103	13
Durrës	13,441	720	2,344	167	178	-12	1,339	78	827	101
Elbasan	7,728	55	1,209	77	91	-11	794	36	324	52
Fier	9,684	120	1,499	78	239	24	860	15	400	39
Gjirokastrë	2,543	28	382	-6	46	3	254	-9	82	-
Korçë	6,240	73	847	23	99	1	516	-7	232	29
Kukës	1,408	66	207	11	16	-3	127	5	64	9
Lezhë	4,432	151	730	68	91	6	347	24	292	38
Shkodër	6,483	168	849	28	90	1	514	18	245	9
Tiranë	61,602	2,774	7,293	481	217	-6	3,497	168	3,579	319
Vlorë	10,512	930	1,591	123	240	6	664	18	687	99
Albania	130,338	5,116	18,032	1,090	1,405	20	9,672	350	6,955	720

Tab 9.2 Active enterprises by economic activity and prefecture, 2022-2023 (continuation)

Prefecture	Total Albania		Producers of services											
			Total producers of services		Trade		Transport and storage		Accommodation and food service activities		Information and communication		Other services	
	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023
Berat	4,044	17	3,415	4	1,693	-19	210	-8	701	-3	60	-1	751	35
Dibër	2,221	14	1,769	-13	843	-13	108	-6	348	-13	34	-	436	19
Durrës	13,441	720	11,097	553	4,927	114	780	42	1,632	58	337	50	3,421	289
Elbasan	7,728	55	6,519	-22	2,886	-35	495	15	1,317	-46	173	22	1,648	22
Fier	9,684	120	8,185	42	4,243	-19	475	15	1,392	-61	170	34	1,905	73
Gjirokastrë	2,543	28	2,161	34	900	-5	176	1	498	24	44	2	543	12
Korçë	6,240	73	5,393	50	2,470	-14	460	20	1,061	-27	122	12	1,280	59
Kukës	1,408	66	1,201	55	466	18	104	14	279	15	26	1	326	7
Lezhë	4,432	151	3,702	83	1,612	-10	204	7	807	15	64	2	1,015	69
Shkodër	6,483	168	5,634	140	2,511	21	216	2	1,149	41	198	11	1,560	65
Tiranë	61,602	2,774	54,309	2,293	18,554	240	2,605	216	6,186	93	3,964	356	23,000	1,388
Vlorë	10,512	930	8,921	807	3,162	104	567	36	2,592	414	186	17	2,414	236
Albania	130,338	5,116	112,306	4,026	44,267	382	6,400	354	17,962	510	5,378	506	38,299	2,274

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022-2023

Legal form

Businesses in Albania are mainly organized as physical persons and represented in the year 2023 74.1% of all enterprises (excluding farmers). However juridical persons make the main contribution to the total economy.

Table 9.3 Active enterprises by legal form and prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	Total		Physical persons		Juridical persons	
	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023
Berat	4,044	17	3,365	11	679	6
Dibër	2,221	14	1,633	27	588	-13
Durrës	13,441	720	9,852	541	3,589	179
Elbasan	7,728	55	6,389	32	1,339	23
Fier	9,684	120	7,906	55	1,778	65
Gjirokastër	2,543	28	1,953	23	590	5
Korçë	6,240	73	5,199	80	1,041	-7
Kukës	1,408	66	970	53	438	13
Lezhë	4,432	151	3,526	120	906	31
Shkodër	6,483	168	5,009	125	1,474	43
Tiranë	61,602	2,774	42,442	1,795	19,160	979
Vlorë	10,512	930	8,278	763	2,234	167
Albania	130,338	5,116	96,522	3,625	33,816	1,491

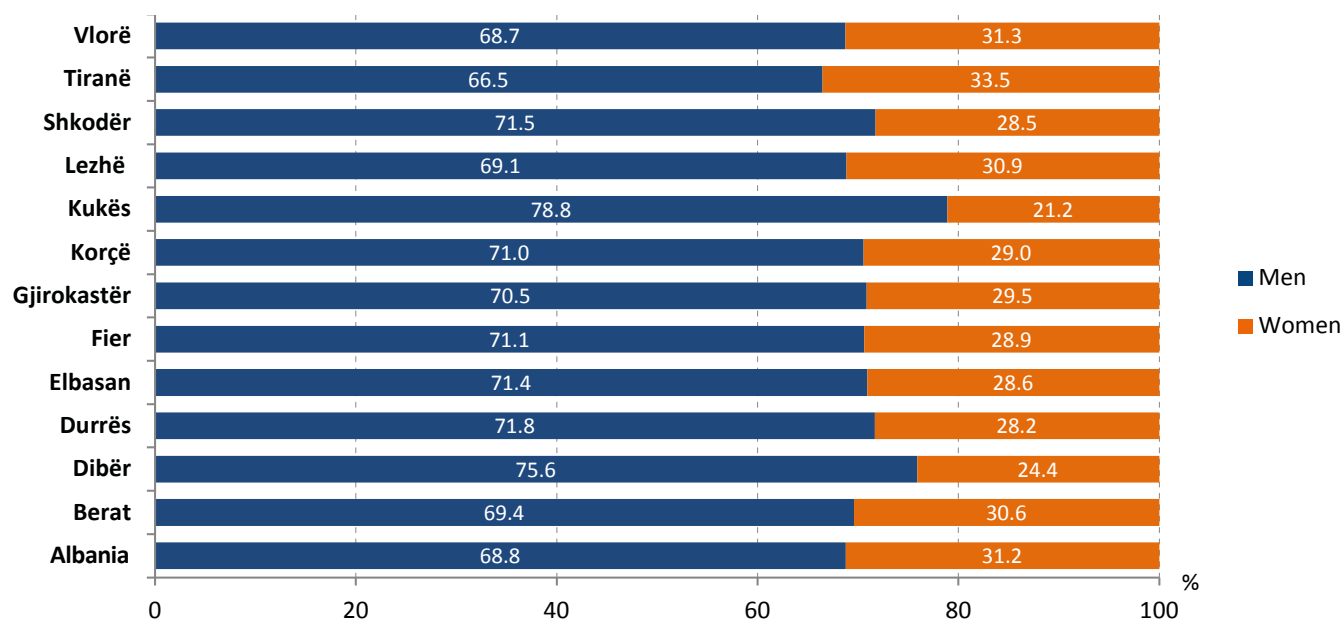
Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022-2023

Women owners/managers in economy

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

The activities "Retail" and "Other services" have the highest participation of women in decision-making, respectively with 33.9% and 40.5%. Enterprises managed by women are mainly enterprises with 1-4 employed.

Fig 9.2 Active enterprises by sex of the managers and prefecture, 2023



Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2023

Tab 9.4 Active enterprises by sex of owners / CEO and prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	Total		Owners / CEO				
			Men		Women		Women
	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023 (%)
Berat	4.044	17	2.805	2	1.239	15	1,0
Dibër	2.221	14	1.678	3	543	11	0,4
Durrës	13.441	720	9.645	527	3.796	193	2,9
Elbasan	7.728	55	5.520	76	2.208	-21	1,7
Fier	9.684	120	6.885	131	2.799	-11	2,1
Gjirokastrë	2.543	28	1.792	10	751	18	0,6
Korçë	6.240	73	4.433	82	1.807	-9	1,4
Kukës	1.408	66	1.110	51	298	15	0,2
Lezhë	4.432	151	3.061	113	1.371	38	1,1
Shkodër	6.483	168	4.633	101	1.850	67	1,4
Tiranë	61.602	2.774	40.950	1.855	20.652	919	15,8
Vlorë	10.512	930	7.221	634	3.291	296	2,5
Albania	130.338	5.116	89.733	3.585	40.605	1.531	31,2

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022-2023

Size of enterprises

Approximately 85.9% 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.

Tab 9.5 Active enterprises by size and prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	Total		Employed 1-4		Employed 5-9		Employed 10-49		Employed 50+	
	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023
Berat	4,044	17	3,599	- 5	215	24	186	5	44	- 7
Dibër	2.221	14	1.877	15	146	7	155	-12	43	4
Durrës	13.441	720	11.329	614	1.038	74	849	40	225	-8
Elbasan	7.728	55	6.856	51	421	7	361	0	90	-3
Fier	9.684	120	8.628	113	496	-7	424	17	136	-3
Gjirokastrë	2.543	28	2.213	47	131	-12	147	-8	52	1
Korçë	6.240	73	5.486	84	372	-9	305	-7	77	5
Kukës	1.408	66	1.165	58	111	4	109	6	23	-2
Lezhë	4.432	151	3.894	139	282	11	207	-	49	1
Shkodër	6.483	168	5.626	169	419	5	350	4	88	-10
Tiranë	61.602	2.774	51.863	2.585	4.807	28	3.789	126	1.143	35
Vlorë	10.512	930	9.402	845	597	73	436	20	77	-8
Albania	130.338	5.116	111.938	4.715	9.035	205	7.318	191	2.047	5

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022-2023

Ownership

Enterprises with foreign owners or foreigners and Albanian partners represented 5.3% of the total active enterprises, same number as in 2022.

Enterprises from European countries represented 63.1% 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.

Tab 9.6 Active enterprises by ownership and prefecture, 2022-2023

Prefecture	Total		Albanian		Foreign and Joint (Foreigners + Albanian)	
	2023	Change 2022-2023	2023	Change 2 022-2023	2023	Change 2022-2023
Berat	4,044	17	4,012	22	32	-5
Dibër	2,221	14	2,206	15	15	-1
Durrës	13,441	720	12,590	626	851	94
Elbasan	7,728	55	7,609	39	119	16
Fier	9,684	120	9,492	98	192	22
Gjirokastër	2,543	28	2,486	29	57	-1
Korçë	6,240	73	6,141	77	99	-4
Kukës	1,408	66	1,372	64	36	2
Lezhë	4,432	151	4,276	119	156	32
Shkodër	6,483	168	6,342	164	141	4
Tiranë	61,602	2,774	56,802	2,635	4,800	139
Vlorë	10,512	930	10,072	879	440	51
Albania	130,338	5,116	123,400	4,767	6,938	349

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2022-2023

Turnover

The Albanian economy is mainly focused on the "Producers of services" and enterprises located in Tirana contributing 62.7% of the annual turnover in the group.

The prefecture of Tirana and Durrës have the largest contribution to the annual turnover, with 75.5% of the total turnover.

The enterprises located in Tirana give the main contribution in each size of them, with more than 47 % of annual turnover.

Tab 9.7 Structure of turnover by economic activity and prefecture, in %, 2023

Prefecture	Total Albania %	Producers of goods %				Producers of services %					
		Total producers of goods	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry	Construction	Total producers of services	Trade	Transport and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Other services
Berat	1.5	1.4	5.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.3	2.4
Dibër	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.6
Durrës	12.0	9.1	20.3	11.6	6.1	13.4	17.2	23.8	10.7	1.7	7.2
Elbasan	3.1	4.4	3.0	5.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.8	3.0	0.6	2.4
Fier	5.5	6.8	22.1	7.7	5.3	4.8	6.6	3.0	3.2	0.8	2.6
Gjirokastrë	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	3.6	1.2	1.3	0.2	2.0
Korçë	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.4	0.9	2.1	2.8	1.4	3.7	0.6	1.0
Kukës	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.6
Lezhë	1.8	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.5	4.9	0.3	2.2
Shkodër	2.4	2.5	9.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.4	4.6	1.3	2.2
Tiranë	63.6	65.3	19.1	61.5	69.5	62.7	55.2	60.4	48.8	93.1	71.2
Vlorë	4.0	4.0	12.9	1.9	6.7	3.9	3.8	3.3	16.8	1.0	3.6
Albania	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2023

Tab 9.8 Structure of turnover by size and prefecture, in %, 2023

Prefecture	Total	Employed 1-4	Employed 5-9	Employed 10-49	Employed 50+
Berat	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	0.9
Dibër	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.1	0.8
Durrës	12.0	9.5	13.2	12.1	12.6
Elbasan	3.1	4.2	8.1	4.1	1.3
Fier	5.5	5.7	7.0	5.6	5.1
Gjirokastrë	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.8
Korçë	2.0	3.3	3.5	2.5	0.9
Kukës	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Lezhë	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.3
Shkodër	2.4	3.6	3.6	2.9	1.5
Tiranë	63.6	58.2	47.0	60.9	70.2
Vlorë	4.0	7.1	8.1	4.1	1.9
Albania	100	100	100	100	100

Source: INSTAT, Business registers, year 2023

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

10

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 2023 year, the sown area of field crops was 415.0 thousand ha, which is an decrease of 0.4% compared with 2022. The growth rate of the sown area from 2023 to 2018 has decreased by 1.3%.

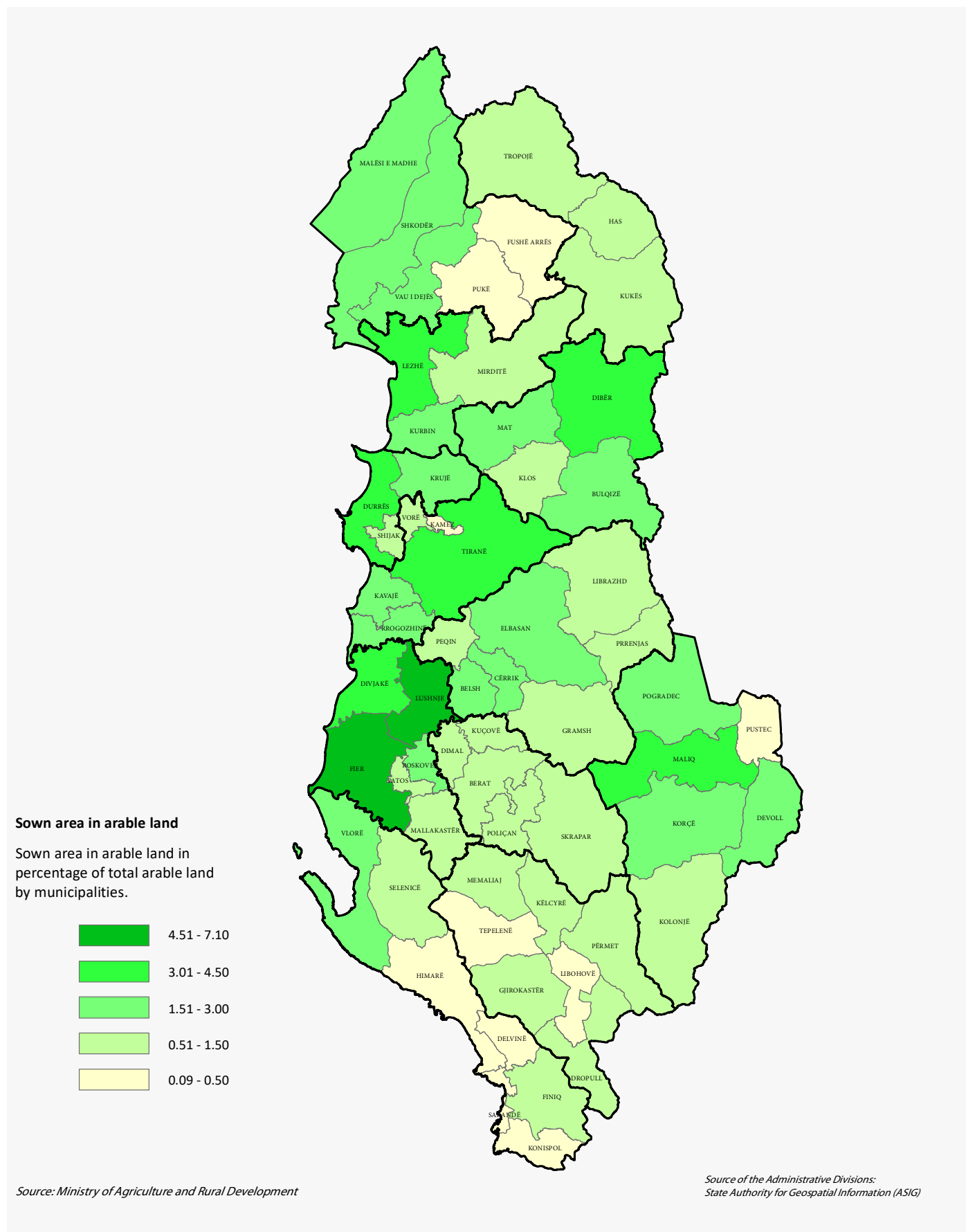
In 2023, the highest share of sown area was in the prefecture of Fier with 20.7%, followed by Korça with 11.2% and Elbasan with 11.1%. The lowest percentage of sown area was found in the prefectures of Gjirokastër with 4.6% and Kukës with 2.8%.

Tab 10.1 Sown area of field crops by prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Sown area (000 ha)	Sown area (in %)	Growth rate (in %) 2023/2018
Berat	24.3	5.9	-8.1
Dibër	38.7	9.3	29.5
Durrës	29.8	7.2	-4.4
Elbasan	46.0	11.1	-7.7
Fier	85.9	20.7	-5.3
Gjirokastër	18.9	4.6	-2.5
Korçë	46.5	11.2	-1.2
Kukës	11.7	2.8	-2.5
Lezhë	24.4	5.9	-0.9
Shkodër	33.2	8.0	-11.2
Tiranë	35.7	8.6	-1.8
Vlorë	20.0	4.8	28.2
Albania	415.0	100	(1.3)

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Map 10.1 Sown area in arable land by municipality, 2023



The main cereals cultivated in Albania are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oat and their production in 2023 was 701.3 thousand tonnes. Cereals are used primarily for human consumption and animal feed, but they may also be used to make drinks and industrial products.

Prefectures with the highest level of cereal production was found in Fier with 176.6 thousand tonnes, followed by Elbasan with 95.6 thousand tonnes and Korça with 83.9 thousand tonnes. The lowest level of cereal production was recorded at the prefecture of Kukës with 12.9 thousand tonnes and Gjirokastër with 17.6 thousand tonnes.

Tab 10.2 Sown area, production and yield of field crops by prefecture, 2023

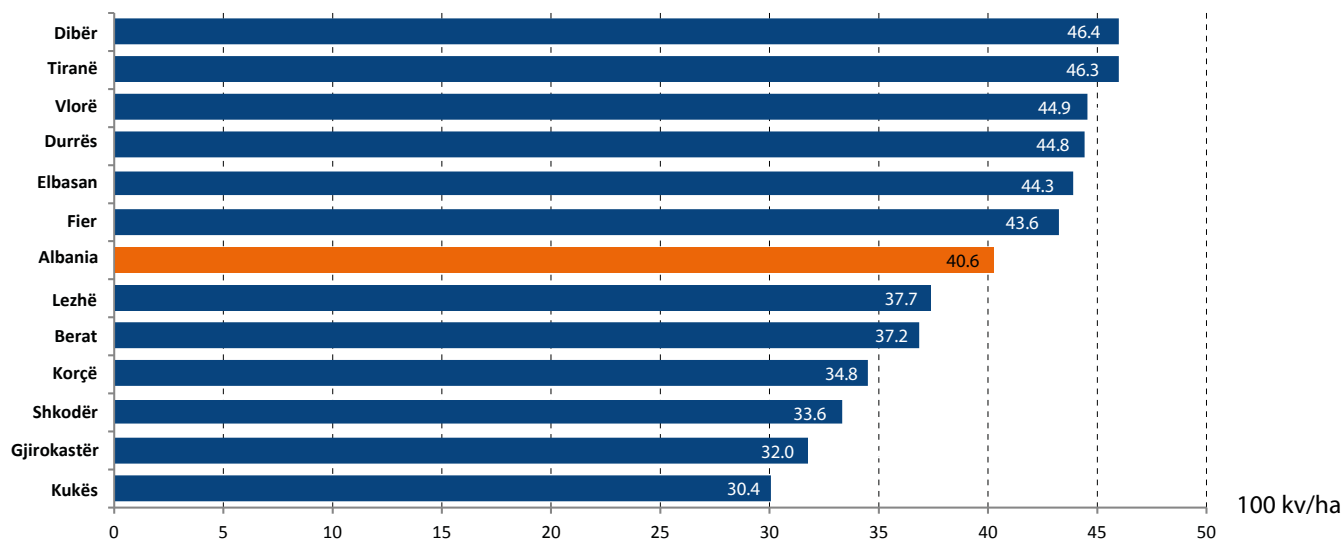
Cereals		Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 ha)	Total Cereals	135.7	6.2	8.4	7.2	17.7	33.0	5.6	23.9	2.9	6.3	7.1	8.7	8.8
	Wheat	57.6	2.8	1.9	2.6	7.8	15.5	2.2	13.4	0.5	3.0	1.5	4.0	2.4
	Maize	55.6	2.2	6.0	3.6	7.6	10.4	1.2	5.6	1.8	3.3	5.6	3.6	4.8
	Oats	14.9	1.0	0.1	1.0	2.2	4.5	2.2	1.7	0.3	-	-	0.6	1.4
	Rye	1.3	-	0.2	-	0.05	-	-	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.01	-
	Barley	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.1	2.6	0.0	2.5	-	-	-	0.4	0.2
Production (000 tonnes)	Total Cereals	701.3	29.1	54.7	44.0	95.6	176.6	17.6	83.9	12.9	33.4	46.0	48.7	58.8
	Wheat	233.6	10.4	9.0	11.7	34.2	67.6	7.02	46.8	1.2	11.4	5.1	18.7	10.6
	Maize	409.1	14.8	44.2	30.1	55.4	87.0	7.78	24.5	10.5	22.0	41.0	27.0	44.8
	Oats	34.4	3.1	0.4	2.2	5.3	11.7	2.72	4.4	0.6	-	-	1.4	2.7
	Rye	3.0	-	0.7	-	0.1	-	-	1.5	0.7	-	-	0.02	-
	Barley	21.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	10.2	0.06	6.7	-	-	-	1.6	0.7
Yield (100 kg/ha)	Wheat	40.6	37.2	46.4	44.8	44.3	43.6	32.0	34.8	30.4	37.7	33.6	46.3	44.9
	Maize	68.1	47.5	73.6	69.3	64.3	74.3	65.4	43.8	57.4	66.6	72.8	66.7	91.6
	Oats	23.1	29.9	33.9	21.6	24.4	26.1	12.6	25.1	22.0	-	-	22.5	20.0
	Rye	23.6	-	30.0	-	26.6	-	-	21.8	22.0	-	-	33.6	-
	Barley	33.8	37.6	38.9	35.9	38.1	38.8	22.5	27.6	-	-	-	37.6	28.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

In 2023, the highest cereals yield was achieved in corn crop with 68.1 kv/ha at country level. The prefectures with the highest corn crop yield are Vlorë with 91.6 kv/ha, followed by Fier with 74.3 kv/ha and Dibër with 73.6 kv/ha.

In Albania, the highest yield of soft wheat production in 2023 was achieved in the prefecture of Dibër with 46.4 kv/ha, followed by Tirana with 46.3 kv/ha, while the prefecture with the lowest yield was Kukësi with 30.4 kv/ha and Gjirokastra me 32.0 kv/ha

Fig 10.1 Average yield (in 100 kg/ha) of soft wheat by prefecture, 2023



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 2023, the production of potatoes increased by 4.5% (274.2 thousand tonnes), compared to 2022, and the white beans production increased by 7.1% (23.3 thousand tonnes).

Tab 10.3 Sown area, production and yield of other field crops by prefecture, 2023

Other field crops		Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 ha)	Potatoes	10.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.5
	White beans	12.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	2.7	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.5
	Vegetables	33.6	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	7.6	1.0	3.0	0.7	1.9	2.9	5.5	2.1
	Strawberry	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	-
	Oil seeds	0.5	0.01	-	0.02	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
	Tobacco	0.9	-	-	0.04	0.5	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	0.3	-	0.001
	Forage crops	214.2	15.3	27.5	18.0	21.7	40.9	11.6	14.0	7.4	14.9	15.8	18.8	8.1
	Medicinal Crops	7.2	0.3	0.01	0.03	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.02	0.02	5.2	0.1	0.1
	Sugarbeet	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Production (000 tonnes)	Potatoes	274.2	8.2	20.5	16.4	29.3	53.6	6.2	68.4	10.6	13.6	25.9	16.5	5.0
	White beans	23.3	0.7	2.6	2.1	3.1	4.8	0.5	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	3.2	0.9
	Vegetables	1.384.5	137.8	57.1	104.3	111.2	543.9	14.4	84.2	14.1	47.1	69.1	154.1	47.2
	Strawberry	6.4	-	-	-	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-
	Oil seeds	1.3	0.04	-	0.04	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
	Tobacco	1.7	-	-	0.1	1.1	0.0	-	0.03	-	-	0.5	-	0.001
	Forage crops	6.940	452.2	594.5	674.4	853.4	1755.2	193.2	401.6	100.6	456.3	550.5	523.1	385.3
	Medicinal Crops	17.8	1.1	0.03	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.02	0.1	12.2	0.1	0.3
	Sugarbeet	20.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	-	-	-	-	-

Continues

Other field crops		Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Yield (100 kg/ha)	Potatoes	256.5	275.7	327.4	283.2	248.4	317.4	184.2	312.3	219.9	228.9	224.0	174.1	100.2
	White beans	16.9	18.6	15.0	19.2	23.6	18.0	17.6	11.1	15.5	16.5	12.1	19.4	17.6
	Sunflower	23.5	40.0	-	-	20.0	23.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Soya	28.6	-	-	23.0	-	37.0	-	-	-	16.0	-	-	-
	Tabacco	19.3	-	-	15.0	22.0	22.1	-	34.2	-	-	15.7	-	10.0

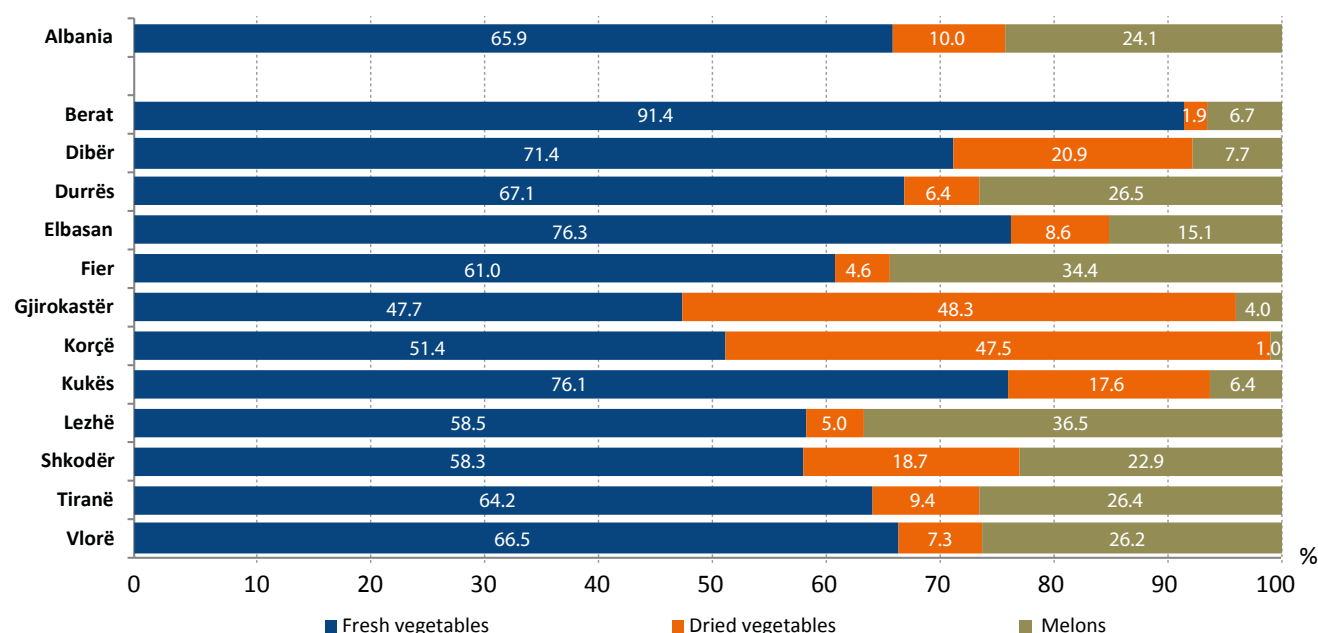
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Vegetables

In 2023, 1,384.5 thousand tonnes of vegetables were produced, which represents an increase of 2.0% compared with 2022. The highest level of total vegetable production was found in the prefectures of Fier (543.9 thousand tonnes), Tiranë (154.1 thousand tonnes) and Berat (137.8 thousand tonnes), while the prefectures of Kukës (14.1 thousand tonnes) and Gjirokaštër (14.3 thousand tonnes) had the lowest level of total vegetable production. (See also in the annex: Tab 11.5 Structure of vegetables production, by prefecture/municipality, 2023.)

The figure below presents the structure in percentage of vegetables and melons by prefecture in 2023, where fresh vegetables represent 65.9%, melons 24.1% and dried vegetables 10.0%.

Fig 10.2 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture, 2023 (in %)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Divided by categories, fresh vegetables represented the largest sown area with 66.0% (28.5 thousand ha). The highest share belonged to the prefecture of Fier with 26.0%, followed by Tirana with 16.0% and Durrës with 9.4%, while the lowest share belonged to the prefectures of Kukës with 2.0% and Gjirokaštër with 2.1%.

In 2023, fresh vegetables production was 912.5 thousand tonnes at country level. Compared with 2018, the total production has increased by 18.2%. The highest share of fresh vegetables production belonged to the prefecture of Fier with 36.4%, followed by Berat with 13.8% and Tirana with 10.8%. The lowest level of fresh vegetables production was found in Gjirokastër with 0.8% and Kukës with 1.2% .

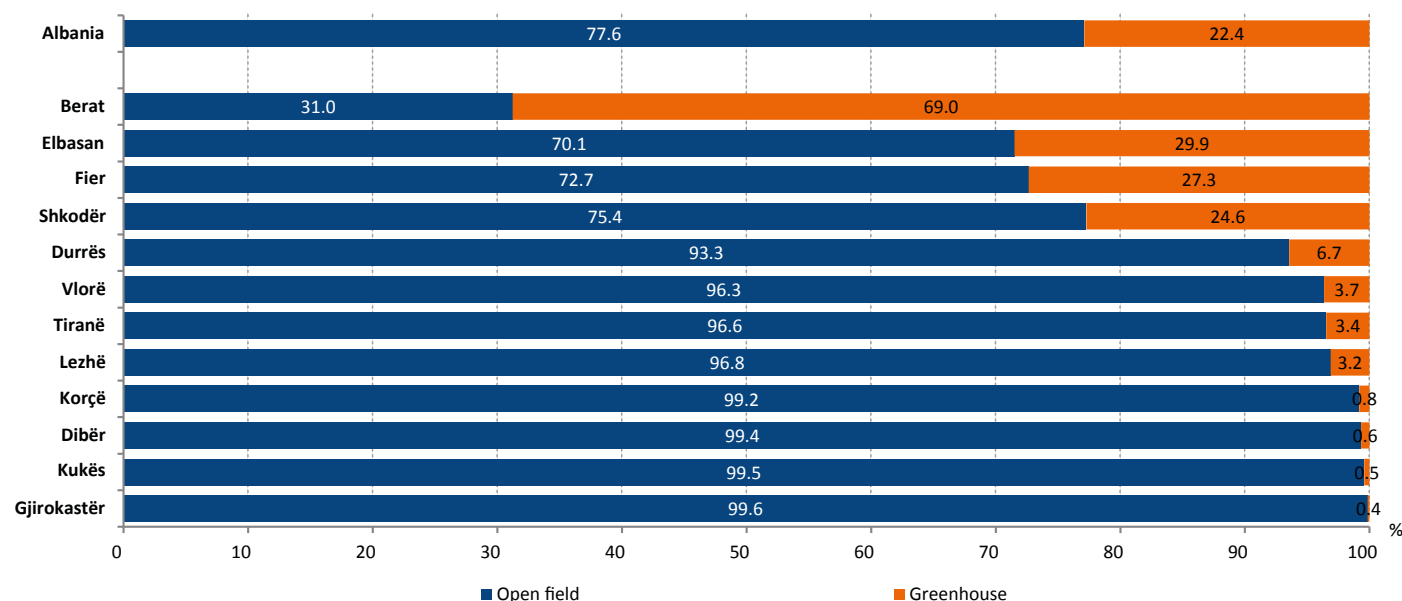
Tab 10.4 Cultivated area and production of fresh vegetables by prefecture, 2023

Prefectures	Fresh vegetables			
	Structure of production (in %)	Growth rate 2023/2018 (in %)	Structure of production (in %)	Growth rate 2023/2018 (in %)
Berat	2.7	126.0	13.8	22.0
Dibër	1.4	40.8	4.5	13.2
Durrës	2.7	69.9	7.7	7.5
Elbasan	2.2	84.9	9.3	34.0
Fier	7.4	331.9	36.4	27.0
Gjirokastër	0.6	6.8	0.8	1.0
Korçë	1.6	43.3	4.7	12.2
Kukës	0.6	10.7	1.2	6.5
Lezhë	1.3	27.5	3.0	1.2
Shkodër	1.5	40.3	4.4	-21.2
Tiranë	4.6	99.0	10.8	19.8
Vlorë	2.0	31.4	3.4	19.2
Albania	28.5	912.4	100.0	18.2

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Vegetable production in greenhouses represented in 2023 22.4% of the total vegetable production, with the prefectures of Fier representing 47.9% of the production. The highest level of greenhouse vegetable production from the total vegetable production was achieved in Berat prefecture with 69.0%, followed by Elbasan with 29.9%. The lowest levels were achieved in Gjirokaster and Kukës prefectures with 0.4% and 0.5% respectively.

Fig 10.3 Vegetables production in open field and greenhouse by prefectures, 2023 (in %)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Permanent Crops

The main groups of permanent crops cultivated in Albania are fruit trees, olives, citrus and grapes. In 2023 the total area of permanent crops was 87.7 (thousand ha). Most of the area of permanent crops is occupied by olives with 62.6% (54.9 thousand ha), fruit trees with 24.0% (21.0 thousand ha), grapes with 11.6% (10.2 thousand ha) and citrus with 1.8% (1.6 thousand ha).

Tab 11.6 Area and production of permanent crops by prefecture, 2023

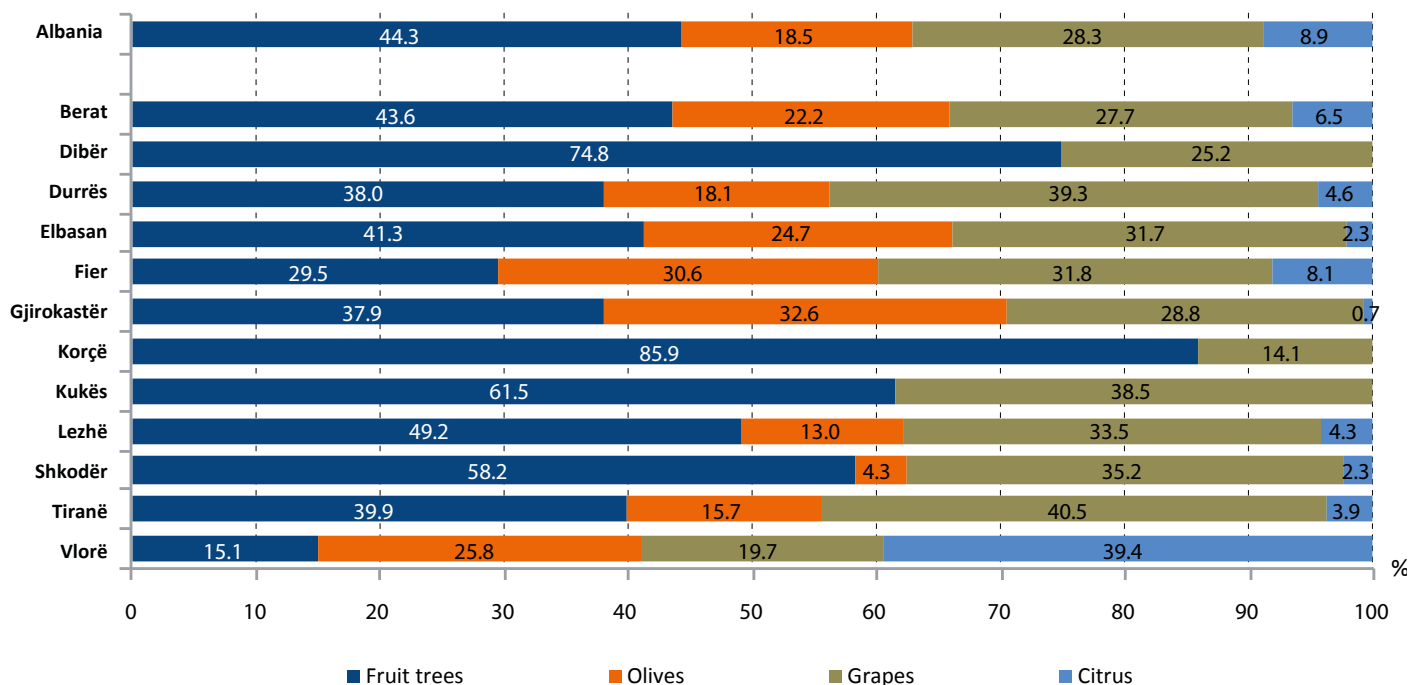
Permanent crops		Albania	Prefecture											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Area (000 ha)	Total	87.7	14.2	2.0	3.9	10.9	21.8	2.1	4.9	3.1	1.2	3.6	7.0	13.0
	Fruit trees	21.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.5	2.9	0.4	3.8	3.0	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.6
	Olives	54.9	10.6	-	2.5	6.8	16.7	1.1	-	-	0.4	1.4	4.9	10.5
	Citrus	1.6	0.1	-	0.03	0.1	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.03	0.04	1.0
	Vineyards	10.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0
Production (000 tonnes)	Total	635.9	57.9	34.5	40.1	98.0	123.2	6.6	86.9	12.0	15.2	27.1	43.6	90.9
	Fruit trees	281.9	25.2	25.8	15.2	40.5	36.3	2.5	74.6	7.4	7.5	15.7	17.4	13.7
	Olives	117.6	12.9	-	7.3	24.1	37.7	2.2	-	-	2.0	1.2	6.8	23.5
	Citrus	56.7	3.8	-	1.8	2.2	10.0	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	1.7	35.8
	Grapes*	179.7	16.0	8.7	15.8	31.1	39.2	1.9	12.3	4.6	5.1	9.5	17.7	17.8

*: Grapes production includes vineyard and pergola production

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

In 2023, the permanent crops production in Albania was composed by fruit trees with 44.3%, grapes with 28.3%, olives with 18.5% and citrus fruits with 8.9% of the total production.

Fig 10.4 Structure of permanent crops production by prefecture, 2023 (in%)



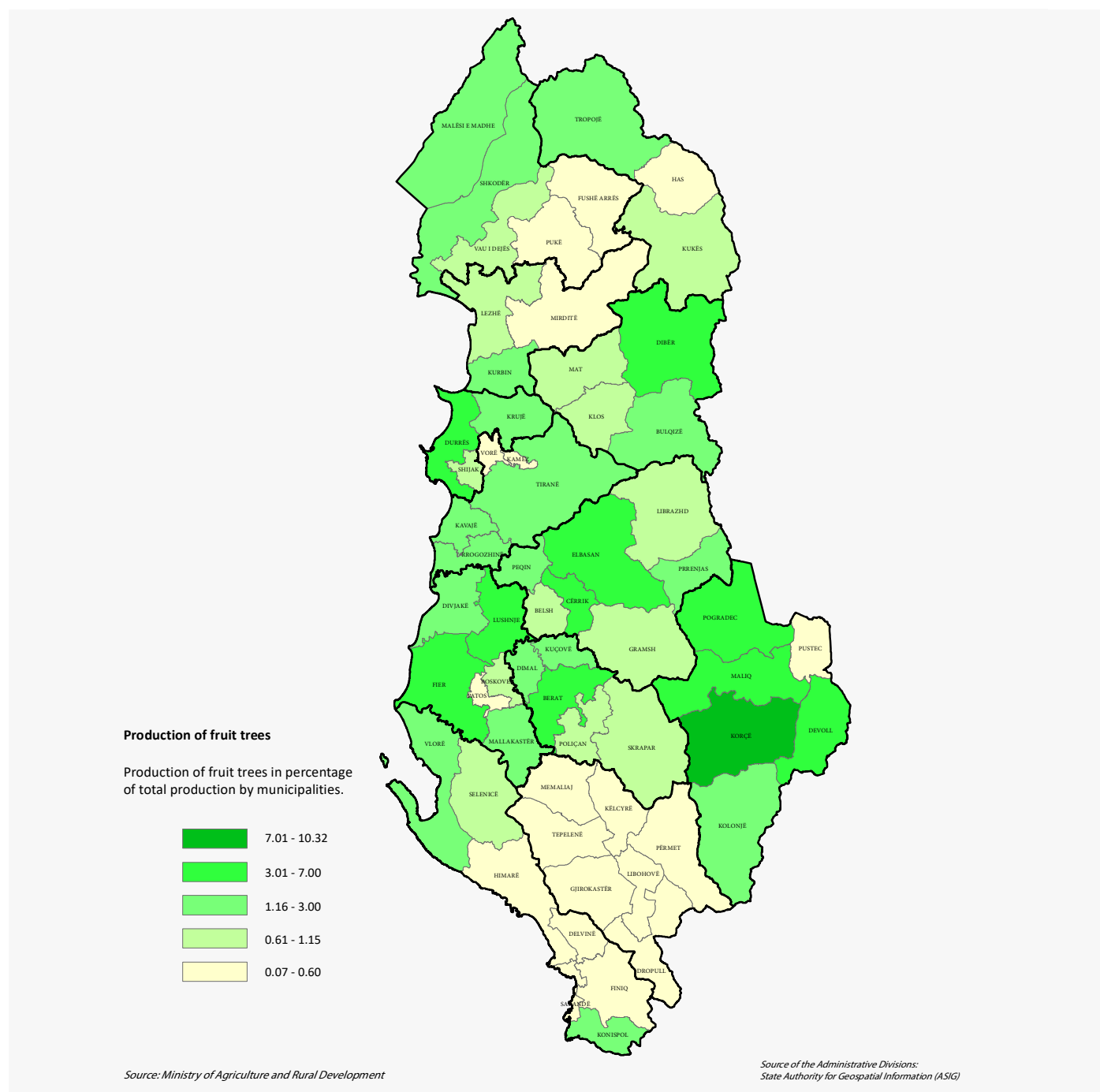
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

The highest level of fruit trees production (in blocks and scattered trees) was archived in the south-eastern part of the country. In 2023, fruit trees production was 281,936 tonnes , with a decrease of 4.6% compared to the previous year.

The highest volume of fruit trees production was reached in Korça prefecture with 74.6 thousand tonnes, followed by Elbasan (40.5 thousand tonnes) and Fier (36.3 thousand tonnes).The prefectures with the lowest production were Gjirokastër (2.5 thousand tonnes), Lezhë (7.4 thousand tonnes) and Kukës (7.4 thousand tonnes).

The most important production from fruit trees concerned apples with 34.5%, plums with 14.1%, figs with 8.3%, peaches with 8.1%. and cherries with 7.2% . Korça prefecture produced 60.8% of all apples in the country. (See in the annex: Table 11.7 Production area and yield of fruit trees by prefecture/ municipality, 2023)

Map 10.2 Production of fruit trees by municipality, 2023

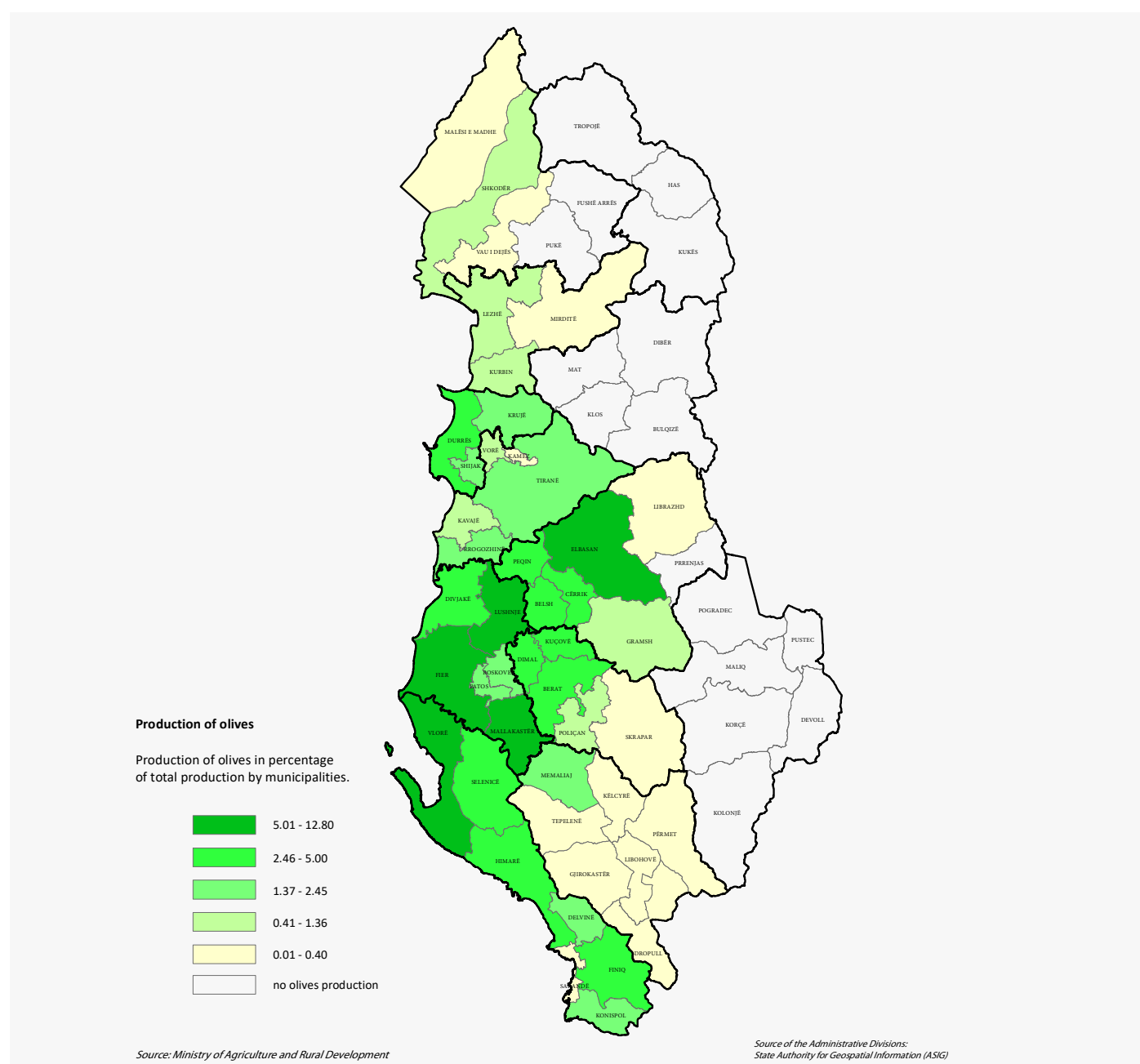


In 2023, the production of olives (planted in blocks and scattered trees) reached 117,618 tonnes, which represents a decrease of 25.4% compared to 2022. Over 80% of the olive production in the country is recorded in the prefectures of Fier (32.1%), Elbasan (20.5%), Vlorë (20.0%) and Berat (10.9%), and while the other prefectures represent 16.5% of the total olive production.

Cultivated olives come in two main types: olives for oil represent 87.3% of the olive production and olives for table represent 12.7%. (See also in the annex: Table 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/ municipality, 2023.)

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 Gjirokaštër, Shkodër, Lezhë. North-eastern and south-eastern areas with cold climates, such as Kukës, Korçë and Dibër prefectures are not all suited for olive cultivation.

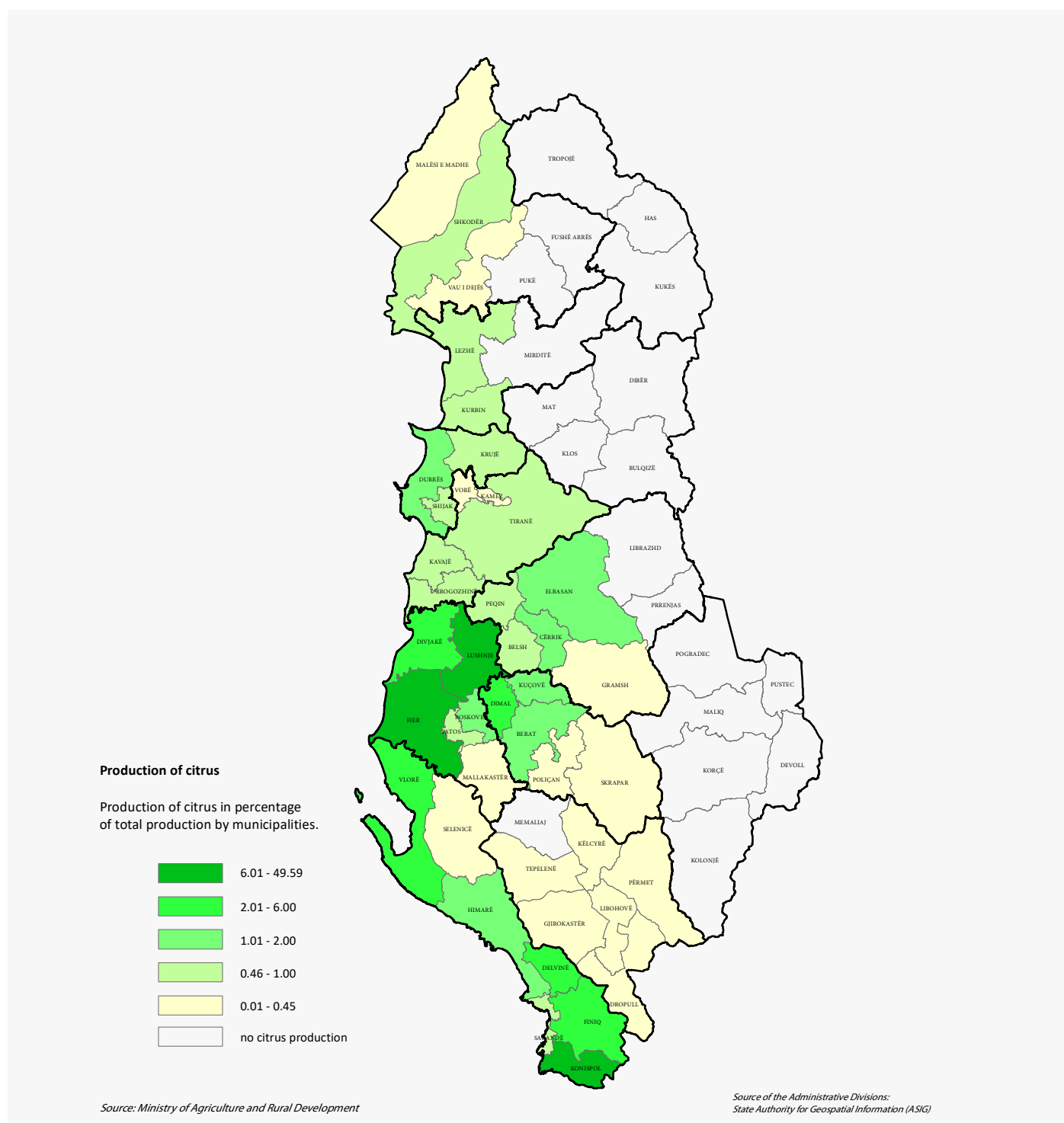
Map 10.3 Production of olives by municipality, 2023



The production of citrus fruits in 2023 reached 56,729 tonnes, an increase by 2.9% compared to the previous year. Among citrus fruits, mandarins had the largest share with 63.5%. (See also in the annex: Table 11.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2023).

The highest level of production was recorded in the prefecture of Vlorë with 63.1% of the total citrus production in the country, followed by the prefecture of Fier (17.2%), while the lowest level of production was recorded in the prefectures of Shkodra, Lezha and Gjirokastrë. North-eastern and south-eastern areas with cold climates, such as Kukës, Korçë and Dibër prefectures are not suited for citrus cultivation.

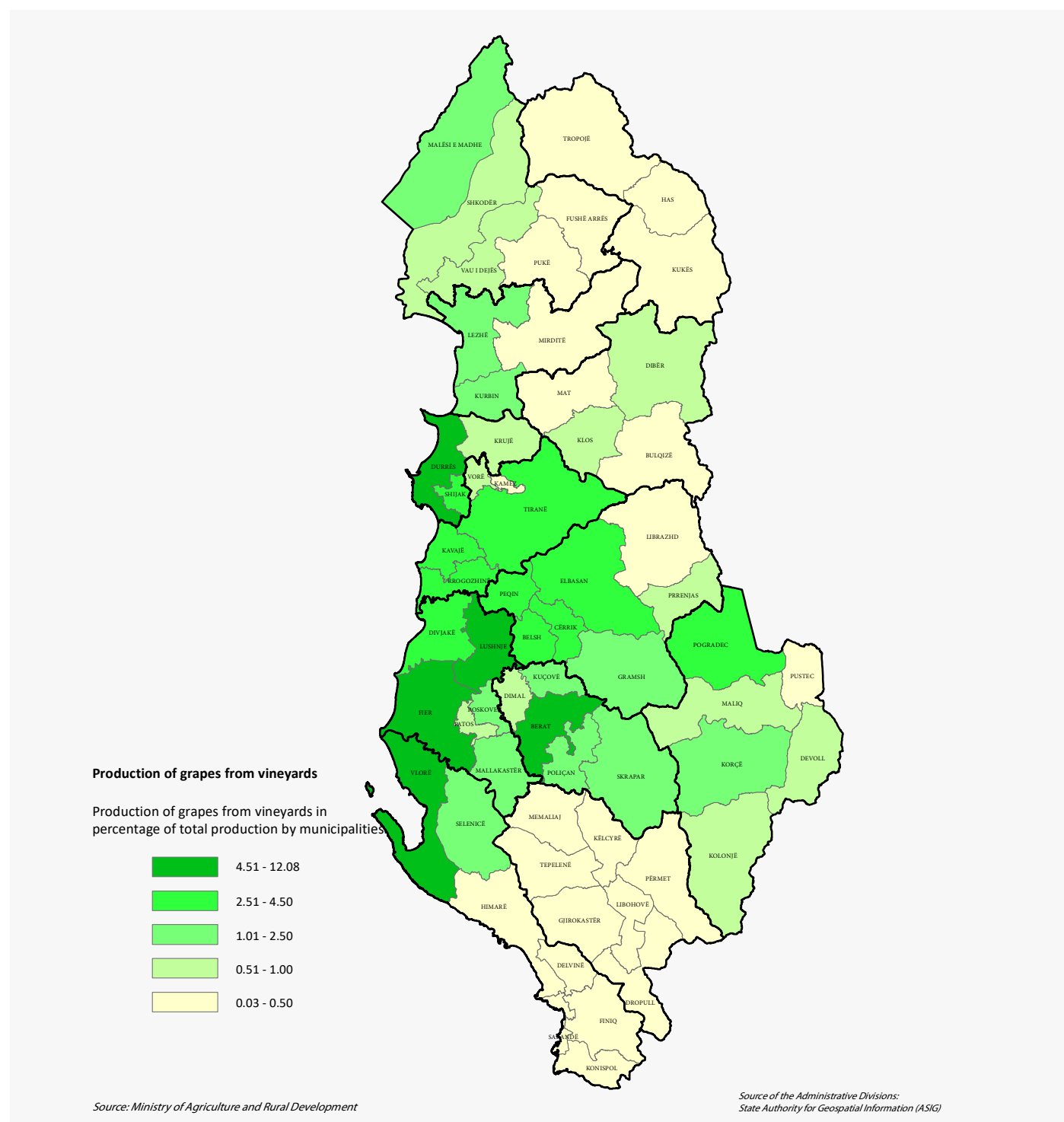
Map 10.4 Production of citrus fruits by municipality, 2023



In 2023, 179,705 tonnes of grapes were harvested, which represents a decrease of 14.9% compared to 2022. The structure of grapes production is 58.3% of grapes from vineyards and 41.7% 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 30.1 thousand tonnes in Fier prefecture and 19.1 thousand tonnes in Elbasan prefecture. The lowest level of grape production from the vineyards is found in the prefecture of Kukës with 0.6 thousand tonnes. (See also in the annex: Table 11.9 Production area and yield of grapes from vineyards by prefecture/municipality, 2023).

Map 10.5 Production of grapes from vineyards by municipality, 2023



Tab 10.5 Structure of vegetable production by prefecture/municipality, 2023

Prefecture/ Municipality	Total vegetables production		Tomatoes		Cucumber		Melons	
	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)
Berat	137,832	69.0	55,593	33.0	27,333	18.6	9,252	0.2
Berat	18,078	40.6	8,928	29.7	1,538	5.7	935	-
Dimal	89,003	82.0	37,847	38.1	22,935	25.1	5,750	0.3
Kuçovë	23,853	48.9	7,021	22.9	1,317	3.5	2,470	0.2
Skrapar	719	-	132	-	23	0.0	-	-
Poličan	6,179	51.5	1,665	10.7	1,520	22.5	97	-
Dibër	57,109	0.6	6,339	0.3	5,744	0.2	4,418	-
Dibër	17,610	-	1,680	-	1,660	0.0	1,150	-
Bulqizë	7,450	-	640	-	480	0.0	68	-
Mat	15,880	1.0	1,903	0.5	1,884	0.4	1,480	-
Klos	16,169	1.1	2,116	0.5	1,720	0.3	1,720	-
Durrës	104,262	6.7	16,309	3.3	7,700	0.9	27,624	0.6
Durrës	52,288	4.9	7,421	1.6	3,585	0.7	12,643	1.1
Shijak	26,198	11.6	3,895	6.9	1,492	1.2	8,230	0.4
Krujë	25,776	5.2	4,994	2.9	2,623	1.2	6,751	-
Elbasan	111,247	29.9	36,141	15.5	12,486	3.9	16,819	-
Elbasan	37,601	24.1	14,220	13.7	4,906	4.2	3,058	-
Peqin	19,600	14.7	3,712	6.7	2,056	5.8	7,958	-
Belsh	9,458	19.7	2,858	13.2	871	3.2	3,362	-
Gramsh	4,407	5.6	1,372	4.4	863	1.2	200	-
Librazhd	5,168	0.2	1,369	0.0	872	-	70	-
Prrenjas	3,333	-	820	-	437	-	145	-
Cërrik	31,681	60.7	11,791	29.4	2,481	4.0	2,026	-
Fier	543,935	27.3	105,298	13.6	47,692	7.3	186,883	0.7
Fier	78,952	16.7	19,350	10.1	4,595	2.8	23,399	0.8
Patos	14,228	32.5	3,350	15.9	2,150	11.4	4,150	0.4
Roskovec	44,198	58.1	23,876	48.8	2,534	5.0	11,103	-
Mallakastër	6,700	2.5	1,435	2.0	195	-	1,064	-
Divjakë	198,853	14.0	16,298	5.1	8,582	3.4	90,054	0.6
Lushnjë	201,003	38.3	40,989	15.9	29,636	13.5	57,113	0.8
Gjirokastrë	14,354	0.4	1,441	0.3	670	0.1	570	-
Gjirokastrë	1,621	0.6	254	0.4	88	0.1	78	-
Dropull	1,118	1.1	167	0.5	53	0.2	80	-
Këlcyrë	3,030	1.4	247	0.9	154	0.4	80	-
Libohovë	1,329	-	211	-	78	-	40	-
Memaliaj	2,551	-	176	-	98	-	99	-
Përmet	2,469	-	182	-	131	-	105	-
Tepelenë	2,236	-	204	-	68	-	88	-

Continues

Prefecture/ Municipality	Total vegetables production		Tomatoes		Cucumber		Melons	
	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)	total (in tonnes)	greenhouse (in %)
Korçë	84,222	0.8	14,129	0.6	1,997	0.2	877	-
Korçë	25,423	-	5,760	-	850	-	150	-
Maliq	31,684	1.7	2,835	1.4	460	0.3	479	-
Pustec	756	-	36	-	0	-	215	-
Pogradec	14,906	0.8	3,512	0.6	272	0.3	-	-
Kolonjë	2,511	-	686	-	115	-	33	-
Devoll	8,942	-	1,300	-	300	-	-	-
Kukës	14,089	0.5	2,404	0.0	2,323	0.5	895	-
Kukës	5,602	1.2	1,225	-	852	1.2	119	-
Has	5,512	-	430	-	1,003	-	730	-
Tropojë	2,975	-	749	-	468	-	46	-
Lezhë	47,098	3.2	5,298	1.7	4,503	1.4	17,191	-
Lezhë	27,765	3.4	3,022	1.9	2,348	1.4	12,248	-
Kurbini	15,670	3.5	2,026	1.8	1,735	1.7	4,725	-
Mirditë	3,663	-	250	-	420	-	218	-
Shkodër	69,053	24.6	17,108	14.9	5,611	3.3	15,836	2.9
Shkodër	28,327	11.8	5,460	5.2	2,696	2.2	6,186	3.3
Malësi e Madhe	6,678	-	1,088	-	716	-	-	-
Pukë	2,529	0.0	370	-	170	-	-	0.0
Vau i Dejës	29,739	45.8	9,970	29.6	1,960	5.6	9,650	3.6
Fushë Arrës	1,780	-	220	-	69	-	-	-
Tiranë	154,098	3.4	39,353	2.1	9,457	0.5	40,697	0.0
Tiranë	63,398	5.3	19,909	3.3	4,759	1.0	9,950	-
Vorë	10,676	7.0	3,363	4.0	1,770	0.9	1,037	0.1
Kamëz	1,474	2.5	302	1.4	214	0.5	60	-
Kavajë	33,790	1.4	6,676	1.0	1,431	0.2	10,788	-
Rrogozhinë	44,761	1.3	9,103	0.9	1,285	0.1	18,862	-
Vlorë	47,185	3.7	9,931	2.4	3,329	0.7	12,355	-
Vlorë	21,119	6.0	4,622	3.5	1,503	1.4	5,418	-
Selenicë	12,376	0.1	2,167	0.1	912	-	3,060	-
Himarë	2,343	-	709	-	265	-	206	-
Sarandë	994	2.7	281	1.9	47	0.5	262	-
Delvinë	1,815	3.3	340	2.9	77	-	819	-
Konispol	3,447	-	500	-	222	-	1,093	-
Finiq	5,091	7.3	1,312	6.5	303	0.4	1,497	-
Albania	1,384,483	22.4	309,343	11.3	128,845	5.4	333,416	0.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Tab 10.7 Production area and yield of fruit trees by prefecture/municipality, 2023

Prefecture / Municipality	Total Fruits		Apple		Plums		Cherries		Figs		Peaches & Nectarines	
	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees
Berat												
Berat	1,427	25.5	69	20.0	76	17.4	197	15.3	923	35.9	60	25.1
Dimal	178	22.4	19	22.3	17	18.2	37	16.1	9	32.4	32	24.0
Kuçovë	262	25.0	27	25.6	38	22.0	22	14.8	19	28.3	72	26.7
Çorovodë	324	14.4	63	16.3	68	12.8	85	10.4	7	17.2	10	22.6
Poliçan	228	20.7	28	17.6	48	19.5	78	25.3	21	24.3	15	21.2
Dibër	1,469	19.4	439	21.6	105	15.6	68	12.7	-	34.3	4	16.8
Dibër	1,059	18.8	324	22.2	192	15.0	335	13.0	-	-	7	16.0
Bulqizë	255	17.8	79	20.0	61	14.2	49	12.0	-	-	0	14.5
Mat	70	21.4	12	20.0	23	19.0	10	11.5	-	34.0	1	19.0
Klos	86	24.2	25	20.7	20	20.0	10	11.8	-	34.5	2	20.0
Durrës	669	21.5	142	23.7	211	23.5	14	16.2	24	21.4	45	18.4
Durrës	289	23.1	100	24.3	80	23.7	10	19.5	5	26.7	12	21.9
Shijak	99	19.9	6	19.2	25	23.7	1	19.8	3	22.0	18	14.5
Krujë	280	19.7	36	22.9	106	23.1	3	7.4	16	11.4	15	19.3
Elbasan	1,901	30.3	340	35.0	169	29.8	134	24.4	103	25.3	198	36.5
Elbasan	733	31.5	99	31.7	151	31.3	224	30.6	25	29.6	108	36.6
Peqin	237	31.9	21	34.9	25	24.3	7	21.0	27	25.2	86	34.9
Belsh	103	26.5	8	31.3	16	26.0	1	32.3	39	19.1	16	30.4
Gramsh	217	19.4	59	23.0	40	30.0	55	10.0	24	20.0	3	11.0
Librazhd	150	18.2	45	30.2	24	18.6	25	6.1	3	8.0	-	10.0
Prrenjas	87	29.4	38	42.0	11	35.0	16	15.0	-	15.0	-	12.0
Cërrik	376	45.3	70	45.6	54	43.9	30	43.4	10	40.6	92	46.8
Fier	2,710	24.5	396	25.5	317	28.3	388	21.2	223	25.3	433	31.3
Fier	301	23.2	39	24.1	32	23.6	3	21.3	1	23.4	121	28.1
Patos	86	18.9	11	20.7	1	22.2	19	25.5	-	25.7	3	22.2
Roskovec	86	21.0	29	23.5	9	19.8	5	16.7	3	19.8	17	23.0
Mallakastër	1,156	18.9	203	23.0	48	23.0	240	20.0	113	22.0	121	20.0
Divjakë	200	22.2	11	25.5	41	33.6	1	22.3	2	30.0	29	38.0
Lushnje	882	31.0	103	29.5	186	31.3	121	22.0	104	30.0	143	38.2
Gjirokastër	334	8.5	43	4.8	34	3.6	53	5.7	16	22.0	11	5.0
Gjirokastër	70	9.4	2	5.0	2	5.0	6	8.0	5	25.0	2	5.0
Dropull	26	9.9	-	5.0	-	4.0	1	5.0	-	29.0	-	5.0
Këlcyrë	36	8.3	7	5.7	1	3.0	11	5.0	-	20.0	1	5.0
Libohovë	14	12.8	-	5.0	-	4.0	-	8.0	-	29.0	-	5.0
Memaliaj	47	7.6	5	4.0	6	3.0	10	4.0	5	14.0	1	5.0
Përmet	68	5.7	13	3.0	7	2.0	16	5.0	1	27.0	5	5.0
Tepelenë	74	9.3	17	7.0	19	5.0	9	8.0	5	18.0	2	5.0

Continues

Prefecture / Municipality	Total Fruits		Apple		Plums		Cherries		Figs		Peaches & Nectarines	
	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees
Korcë	3,439	24.6	2,273	26.5	414	20.4	441	25.2	-	34.5	4	14.0
Korçë	1,030	38.1	647	42.3	148	25.4	184	31.4	-	-	-	14.1
Maliq	707	26.5	595	27.7	53	21.6	44	25.6	-	6.2	1	11.3
Pustec	58	24.2	58	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pogradec	496	21.1	204	24.2	49	25.3	130	23.1	-	-	2	17.2
Kolonjë	177	27.1	84	31.4	21	30.6	24	15.3	-	47.4	0,4	14.0
Devoll	972	14.5	685	15.1	143	10.0	59	19.0	-	-	-	11.6
Kukës	2,776	8.8	169	9.1	410	10.4	37	7.5	-	10.7	3	7.7
Kukës	59	10.6	10	11.0	24	13.7	17	7.9	-	10.7	1	6.4
Has	273	8.0	48	8.5	149	8.1	4	8.5	-	-	2	9.4
Tropojë	2,444	8.3	111	8.2	261	10.0	33	6.9	-	-	1	8.0
Lezhë	278	18.3	40	20.5	41	15.3	12	16.5	7	34.4	3	16.8
Lezhë	118	17.6	18	28.0	12	18.0	10	11.0	5	50.0	14	16.0
Kurbín	134	21.5	18	18.0	36	16.0	8	10.0	7	24.0	2	20.0
Mirditë	26	14.6	5	11.2	5	11.3	4	24.7	-	12.2	1	10.3
Shkodër	757	24.3	147	17.3	111	20.4	38	14.8	9	35.5	25	20.4
Shkodër	263	22.3	5	17.1	36	15.5	39	16.1	54	33.3	77	16.9
M, Madhe	163	29.4	12	15.8	34	21.9	17	21.4	-	53.0	10	39.1
Pukë	170	18.3	119	17.3	23	21.5	14	1.9	-	28.9	-	11.5
Vau i Dejës	81	23.1	7	19.0	18	15.0	7	19.4	9	28.1	15	9.3
Fushë-Arrëz	80	19.1	4	22.4	36	31.8	-	9.3	-	-	-	8.9
Tiranë	1,023	20.7	127	21.1	174	19.7	63	16.6	40	24.1	142	22.1
Tiranë	528	18.5	7	16.3	80	19.3	36	16.0	17	21.0	43	14.1
Vorë	86	16.7	10	19.2	18	15.7	8	12.2	3	17.9	14	16.6
Kamëz	10	11.8	-	14.1	2	11.5	-	7.0	-	8.5	2	9.8
Kavajë	180	26.0	41	25.9	37	23.9	13	25.4	20	30.2	15	29.5
Rrogozhinë	220	23.3	69	20.8	37	21.7	6	20.1	1	44.7	68	29.3
Vlorë	501	19.0	43	16.3	34	16.8	25	14.6	33	20.5	58	21.6
Vlorë	157	18.6	19	15.6	22	14.0	3	13.0	5	24.5	37	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	4	26.7	-	16.2	-	170.8	-	17.3	-	18.9	-	19.0
Delvinë	59	16.7	5	17.9	-	16.9	4	16.0	-	18.1	6	21.0
Konispol	127	22.0	1	18.1	0,4	16.0	8	14.0	3	17.0	1	20.2
Finiq	66	17.7	2	19.0	2	17.0	4	16.0	16	18.0	2	21.0
Albania	18,277	22.1	4,365	24.6	2,265	19.9	1,690	18.2	1,434	28.3	1,112	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

Tab 10.8 Production area and yield of olives and citrus by prefecture/municipality, 2023

Prefecture / Municipality	Olives		Total Citrus		Mandarin		Orange		Lemon	
	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees
Berat	9,982	6.8	74	30.7	57	33.4	11	28.8	5	24.7
Berat	3,877	6.9	9	28.1	4	27.9	4	28.8	1	26.2
Dimal	3,502	7.1	53	36.9	47	38.6	4	35.1	3	28.5
Kuçovë	1,830	6.8	10	25.3	4	27.0	4	25.5	2	22.5
Çorovodë	85	3.1	2	13.3	2	13.3	-	-	-	-
Poliçan	689	6.1	-	19.0	-	19.3	-	19.7	-	17.6
Durrës	2,262	18.4	29	20.3	7	18.8	12	22.0	9	19.3
Durrës	527	22.6	20	19.4	6	18.0	9	21.3	6	18.0
Shijak	505	19.8	9	21.3	2	19.6	4	22.5	4	21.4
Krujë	1229	12.5	-	22.0	-	20.1	-	24.8	-	20.7
Elbasan	6,318	15.2	55	32.5	9	27.9	41	34.0	5	31.8
Elbasan	2,428	13.8	3	38.0	-	38.6	3	37.1	1	39.0
Peqin	1,884	17.3	27	22.9	8	22.5	16	21.5	2	30.0
Belsh	1,034	14.0	8	26.7	-	15.0	6	33.6	2	16.1
Gramsh	261	15.0	0,4	38	0,4	38	-	-	-	-
Librazhd	9	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prrenjas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cërrik	703	18.2	16	43.6	1	43.4	16	43.8	-	41.6
Fier	14,891	16.2	232	26.2	91	24.0	107	27.2	34	27.2
Fier	4,113	9.2	41	24.4	15	22.6	24	26.2	2	21.6
Patos	2,076	10.4	-	18.9	-	19.5	-	19.4	-	16.3
Roskovec	1,685	10.1	4	20.9	2	18.7	2	21.6	0,1	18.5
Mallakastër	3,046	18.6	-	11.5	-	12.0	-	12.0	-	10.0
Divjakë	523	25.2	36	30.6	8	25.0	22	32.0	6	33.0
Lushnje	3,447	25.3	151	29.7	66	26.5	60	31.1	25	32.0
Gjirokastrë	1,066	7.9	2	27.5	-	32.7	2	27.7	-	24.0
Gjirokastrë	17	5.9	-	19.8	-	20.0	-	25.0	-	10.0
Dropull	-	7.0	-	22.4	-	24.0	-	24.0	-	17.5
Këlcyrë	14	5.0	-	520	-	-	-	20.0	-	-
Libohovë	5	8.2	-	20.8	-	24.0	-	21	-	19.0
Memaliaj	810	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Përmet	52	8.0	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-
Tepelenë	168	8.0	2	31.6	-	25.0	2	32	-	25.0
Lezhë	409	9.4	12	13.9	9	13.6	3	15.0	1	11.8
Lezhë	160	9.5	10	9.6	8	9.0	2	10.0	-	10.0
Kurbín	248	9.3	2	20.1	1	22.0	1	21.0	1	14.0
Mirditë	1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continues

Prefecture / Municipality	Olives		Total Citrus		Mandarin		Orange		Lemon	
	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees	ha	kg/trees
Shkodër	706	7.1	17	17.0	16	14.9	1	24.9	-	20.5
Shkodër	558	7.5	15	17.5	14	15.1	1	25.6	-	28.6
M.Madhe	3	6.7	-	11.1	-	10.3	-	17.1	-	13.8
Pukë	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vau i Dejës	145	6.5	2	16.9	2	16.5	-	22	-	12.1
Fushë-Arrëz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiranë	4,426	9.4	28	20.1	13	20.0	11	21.3	4	18.7
Tiranë	2,823	7.2	8	14.1	3	12.8	3	14.7	2	15.5
Vorë	722	6.9	2	16.5	1	15.4	1	19.6	1	14.5
Kamëz	7	6.3	-	10.5	-	9.7	-	10.7	-	10.8
Kavajë	331	14.0	3	28.7	2	28.6	1	29.0	0	28.4
Rrogozhinë	543	15.5	14	29.1	7	28.3	7	29.6	1	29.4
Vlorë	10,344	12.6	985	52.8	897	55.1	57	46.1	31	41.9
Vlorë	3,368	12.5	62	45.2	40	39.8	11	49.0	10	42.8
Selenicë	1,706	12.5	-	47.0	-	28.0	-	48.9	-	47.2
Himarë	2,068	12.0	17	43.5	4	36.1	8	44.9	5	43.7
Sarandë	231	12.5	9	41.0	8	45.0	1	36.8	-	34.2
Delvinë	1,075	12.0	42	30.2	38	28.1	3	33.9	1	32.0
Konispol	525	12.4	831	58.1	786	58.3	30	56.1	15	53.1
Finiq	1,371	14.0	25	35.2	21	32.2	4	38.2	-	34.6
Albania	50,404	12.4	1,433	37.5	1,099	43.8	245	31.0	89	27.9

Notes: 1. The prefectures of Dibra, Korçë and Kukës are not areas of olive and citrus cultivation

Notes: 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

Tab 10.9 Production area and yield of grapes from vineyards by prefecture/municipality, 2023

Prefecture / Municipality	Vineyards	
	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kv/ha
Berat	964	108.9
Berat	390	123.1
Dimal	80	128.8
Kuçovë	148	98.3
Çorovodë	181	82.9
Poliçan	166	103.9
Dibër	204	101.2
Dibër	64	100.8
Bulqizë	28	93.9
Mat	43	101.9
Klos	69	104.0
Durrës	773	146.8
Durrës	504	155.7
Shijak	196	135.0
Krujë	73	117.0
Elbasan	1,349	141.3
Elbasan	263	174.1
Peqin	166	193.4
Belsh	368	109.4
Gramsh	147	120.0
Librazhd	42	124.7
Prrenjas	82	118.2
Cërrik	282	142.2
Fier	1,916	157.1
Fier	633	101.7
Patos	69	92.0
Roskovec	134	135.8
Mallakastër	274	69.5
Divjakë	160	238.1
Lushnje	646	239.9
Gjirokastër	581	10.0
Gjirokastër	140	10.0
Dropull	55	10.0
Këlcyrë	61	10.0
Libohovë	28	10.0
Memaliaj	62	10.0
Përmet	166	10.0
Tepelenë	69	10.0

Prefecture / Municipality	Vineyards	
	Area in production	Yield
	ha	kv/ha
Korçë	1,104	63.8
Korçë	353	45.1
Maliq	166	54.3
Pustec	65	80.6
Pogradec	286	97.5
Kolonjë	125	56.0
Devoll	110	50.0
Kukës	80	71.5
Kukës	45	74.9
Has	19	64.7
Tropojë	16	70.0
Lezhë	404	74.0
Lezhë	164	85.2
Kurbini	138	80.0
Mirditë	102	48.0
Shkodër	670	53.6
Shkodër	180	52.8
M.Madhe	334	53.0
Pukë	29	39.7
Vau i Dejës	122	59.8
Fushë-Arrëz	5	56.0
Tiranë	832	124.1
Tiranë	388	98.0
Vorë	55	120.0
Kamëz	4	103.0
Kavajë	182	150.0
Rrogozhinë	204	152.4
Vlorë	946	70.4
Vlorë	670	71.0
Selenicë	183	69.0
Himarë	10	69.0
Sarandë	9	69.0
Delvinë	35	69.0
Konispol	20	69.0
Finiq	19	69.0
Albania	9,822	106.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Data sources

Agriculture statistics 2023 are produced in base of administrative data, collected from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Legal bases for these data is Official Statistical National Program 2022 - 2026, applying classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations – European Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 on Agriculture Crop Statistics.

Information is collected in field by experts of extension services in all 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 represented by annual data as: cultivated area, production area for permanent crops, production and yield. The data for the yields of productions are collected from the most representative farms in prefecture level. The data collected are sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development where the specialists of crop production do the estimations comparing the data collected from the field with the data of the farms during the previous years.

Definitions

Area under cultivation: Area under cultivation means the area that corresponds to the total sown area, for production of the specific agricultural product, in a calendar year. In area under cultivation is included main and secondary area of crops. Total area of vegetables represent from fresh vegetables area, dry vegetables area and melons area. In this area are exclude ruined areas (e.g. due to natural disasters).

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

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

Harvest year: Calendar year in which the harvest begins.

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

Permanent crops: Area with permanent crops is area with fruit trees (pome fruit, stone fruits, subtropical, nuts, etc) olives, citrus, 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

77

Introduction

Livestock remains an extremely important sector for the country's economic and social progress. Data on the consistency of livestock statistics over the years have been provided by annual surveys as well as by the use of administrative data collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Livestock population

The structure of livestock is dominated by cattle, which represented in 2023, 41.8% of the total number of heads of livestock, followed by sheep and goats with 31.9%, poultry 11.3%, equidae with 8.8% and pigs with 6.2% of the total number of heads of livestock.

The prefecture with the largest number of breeding cattle was Fier with 14.8%, while Gjirokaštër was the prefecture with the smallest number of breeding cattle with 4.0% of the number of heads.

The district with the largest number of wool breeding is Vlorë with 28.5% of the total number of heads, as well as the districts of Gjirokaštër and Korça respectively with 14.8% and 12.5%, while Lezha is the district with the most few representatives for wool breeding with 2.0% of the total number of heads in the whole country.

The district where the breeding of goats is most concentrated is Vlorë with 22.4% of the total number of heads of goats, while Kukës is the district with the smallest number of goats with 2.3%.

The largest concentration of breeding pigs was in the prefectures of Lezhë with 48.1% and Shkodra with 21.6%. Tirana and Gjirokaštër were the prefectures with the smallest number of breeding pigs, respectively with 0.2% and 0.3% of the total number of heads.

The prefectures with the largest number of poultry were Fier with 21.2% and Durrës with 18.4%, meanwhile Gjirokaštër was the prefecture which has the smallest number of poultry with 0.9% of the total number of heads.

Farmers in many areas of the country are developing beekeeping (apiculture). Vlorë is the most important prefecture with 13.6% of all beehives in the country. Durrës is the prefecture with the smallest number of beehives with 3.4%.

Table 11.1 Number of livestock in 1000 heads and in % by prefecture, 2023

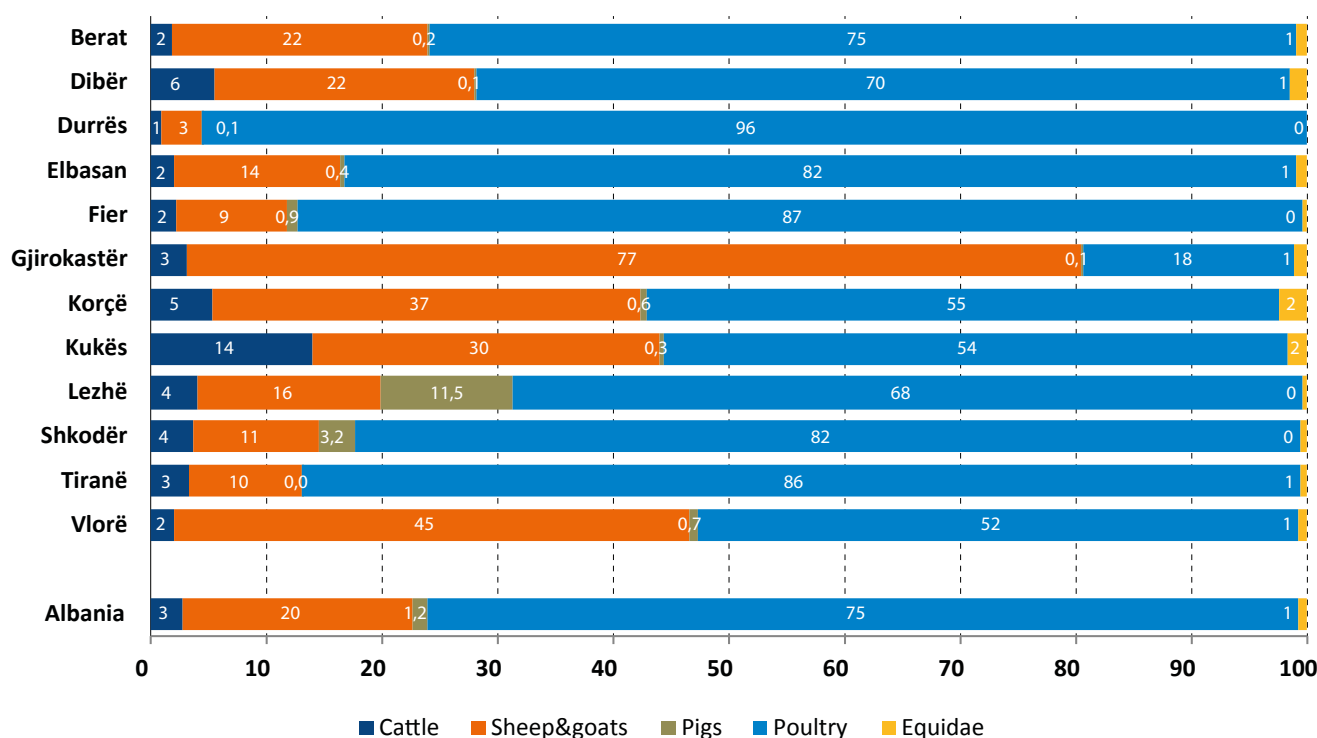
Unit	Categories	Prefecture												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
In 1000 heads	Cattle	263	13	23	13	20	39	11	31	21	20	28	22	22
	Cows	232	11	21	12	18	35	9	27	17	18	24	21	18
	Sheep	1,206	92	62	27	89	127	179	151	30	24	42	38	344
	Milk sheep	1,006	62	52	24	71	106	154	140	24	21	36	34	283
	Goats	640	66	31	19	56	34	86	68	15	51	43	28	143
	Milk goats	512	44	27	16	46	25	73	62	11	40	32	24	111
	Pigs	115	1	1	1	4	16	0	3	0	55	25	0	8
	Equidae	67	6	6	1	10	7	3	14	3	1	4	3	8
	Poultry	7,031	534	291	1.291	832	1.490	63	323	81	328	643	589	567
	Laying hens	4,877	430	263	1.014	451	661	46	260	65	269	631	363	425
	Beehives	519	30	37	18	48	51	37	66	42	23	48	46	71

Continues

Unit	Categories	Prefecture												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
%	Cattle	100	5	9	5	8	15	4	12	8	7	11	9	8
	Cows	100	5	9	5	8	15	4	12	7	8	10	9	8
	Sheep	100	8	5	2	7	11	15	12	3	2	3	3	29
	Milk sheep	100	8	5	2	7	11	15	12	3	2	3	3	29
	Goats	100	10	5	3	9	5	13	11	2	8	7	4	22
	Milk goats	100	9	5	3	9	5	14	12	2	8	6	5	22
	Pigs	100	1	0	1	4	14	0	3	0	48	22	0	7
	Equidae	100	9	9	1	14	11	5	21	4	2	5	5	13
	Poultry	100	8	4	18	12	21	1	5	1	5	9	8	8
	Laying hens	100	9	5	21	9	14	1	5	1	6	13	7	9
Beehives	100	6	7	3	9	10	7	13	8	4	9	9	14	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Figure 11.1 Structure of livestock units in % by prefecture, 2023



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, calculations INSTAT

Milk production

In 2023, 900,569 tonnes of milk were produced in Albania. Cow milk represented 85.0%, sheep milk 7.9% and goat milk 7.1%.

In 2023, cows produced, 765.347 tonnes of milk, 7.2% less compared with 2022. The milk yield per cow on the country level was 3.157 kg per head. Fier had the highest yield with 4.361 kg per head, while Gjirokastrë had the lowest yield with 2.017 kg per head.

The production of sheep milk in 2023, was 6.6% less than in the year 2022. The yield per sheep on country level was 64 kg per head. Durrës had the highest yield of sheep milk production with an average of 127 kg per head.

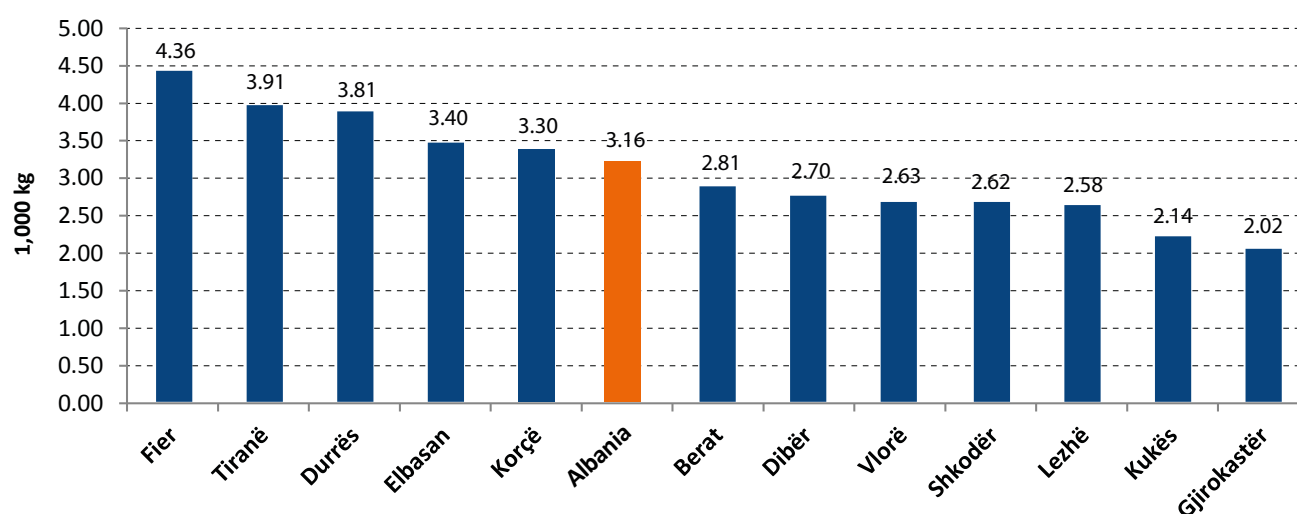
The production of goat milk in 2023, was 7.2% less than in the year 2022. The milk yield per goat on the country level was 130 kg per head. The prefecture with the highest productivity in 2023 was Fier, with an average yield per head of 211 kg. The prefecture with the lowest yield was Gjirokastrë and Kukës with 110 kg per head.

Table 11.2 Livestock products in tonnes and annual change index in % (2021=100%) by prefecture, 2022 - 2023

Prefecture	Milk			Meat			Eggs (thousand pieces)			Honey		
	2022	2023	<u>2023</u> <u>2022</u>	2022	2023	<u>2023</u> <u>2022</u>	2022	2023	<u>2023</u> <u>2022</u>	2022	2023	<u>2023</u> <u>2022</u>
Berat	48,265	43,147	89.4	9,121	8,916	97.8	80,561	70,662	87.7	235	379	161.1
Dibër	69,665	66,800	95.9	8,928	7,990	89.5	37,295	37,919	101.7	261	335	128.8
Durrës	70,481	53,618	76.1	6,952	6,695	96.3	157,790	283,065	179.4	147	173	117.7
Elbasan	96,197	83,194	86.5	13,684	12,868	94.0	71,805	70,656	98.4	571	662	115.8
Fier	173,353	166,914	96.3	29,690	27,921	94.0	87,162	87,588	100.5	503	618	122.7
Gjirokastrë	33,409	34,337	102.8	6,101	6,162	101.0	11,438	4,444	38.9	227	299	131.8
Korçë	109,756	110,789	100.9	13,604	13,508	99.3	55,157	55,153	100.0	844	844	100.0
Kukës	52,315	41,692	79.7	4,765	4,826	101.3	11,835	9,370	79.2	346	358	103.5
Lezhë	53,921	51,391	95.3	9,599	9,476	98.7	24,220	27,915	115.3	191	199	104.2
Shkodër	76,179	74,930	98.4	9,000	8,369	93.0	108,213	109,103	100.8	920	525	57.1
Tiranë	102,942	91,569	89.0	9,676	9,385	97.0	65,559	56,219	85.8	331	427	129.0
Vlorë	83,685	82,189	98.2	18,735	19,367	103.4	65,438	82,170	125.6	814	814	100.0
Albania	970,168	900,569	92.8	139,856	135,483	96.9	776,474	894,264	115.2	5,391	5,633	104.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Figure 11.2 Milk yield per cow in 1,000 kg by prefecture, 2023



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, administrative data

Meat live weight

Live weight meat production, at the country level for 2023, is 135,483 tons or 3.1% lower compared to 2022. The structure of meat production for 2023 is: meat from cattle 40.7%, meat from sheep and goats 33.5%, poultry meat 16.8% and pork meat 9.0%. The prefectures with the highest live weight meat production are Fier with 20.6% and Vlorë with 14.3%. The prefecture with the lowest production is Kukës with 3.6% of the total live weight meat production.

Other livestock products

Egg production in 2023 has increased by 15.2% compared to 2022. The prefecture with the highest egg production is Durrësi with 31.7% of the total egg production, while the least contributing prefectures are Gjirokastrë and Kukës, respectively with: 0.5% and 1.0% each to the total production.

Honey production has increased by 4.5% compared to 2022. The prefectures with the highest production are Korça with 15.0% and Vlorë with 14.5% of the total production. The prefecture with the lowest production is Durrës with 3.1% of the total honey production.

Table 11.3 Livestock number in 1000 heads by municipality, 2023

Prefecture Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Total	Total	Total
Berat	13	11	92	62	66	44	1	6	534	30
Berat	3	2	21	14	17	12	1	2	243	6
Dimal	5	4	11	8	6	4	0	2	172	3
Kuçovë	2	2	7	4	11	7	0	1	78	4
Poliçan	1	1	13	9	8	5	0	1	20	3
Skrapar	2	2	41	27	24	16	0	1	21	14
Dibër	23	21	62	52	31	27	1	6	291	37
Bulqizë	5	4	9	8	6	5	-	1	52	6
Dibër	8	8	35	29	13	11	0	2	118	18
Mat	6	6	13	11	7	6	1	1	61	10
Klos	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	1	60	3
Durrës	13	12	27	24	19	16	1	1	1.291	18
Durrës	6	5	18	16	8	7	1	1	1 085	9
Shijak	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	74	2
Krujë	6	5	7	6	10	9	0	0	132	7
Elbasan	20	18	89	71	56	46	4	10	832	48
Peqin	2	2	6	5	4	3	0	1	135	3
Belsh	1	1	6	5	2	2	1	1	100	2
Elbasan	5	5	16	13	17	15	1	2	213	14
Gramsh	4	3	27	21	12	10	1	2	98	10
Librazhd	4	4	16	13	8	6	0	1	96	10
Prrenjas	3	3	8	6	4	4	0	1	60	4
Cërrik	1	1	11	9	9	7	1	1	130	7

Continues

Prefecture Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Total	Total	Total
Fier	39	35	127	106	34	25	16	7	1.490	51
Fier	13	12	50	40	9	7	8	2	733	23
Patos	1	1	3	7	5	1	1	0	80	3
Roskovec	4	3	7	6	1	1	1	1	120	2
Mallakastër	1	1	13	11	8	7	0	1	52	6
Divjakë	8	7	25	20	4	3	2	1	212	3
Lushnjë	12	10	29	23	7	6	4	2	293	15
Gjirokastrë	11	9	179	154	86	73	0	3	63	37
Gjirokastrë	3	3	61	51	19	16	0	1	18	10
Dropull	1	0	9	8	4	4	0	0	3	4
Këlcyrë	1	1	22	19	16	13	-	1	12	3
Libohovë	1	1	16	15	4	4	0	0	3	3
Memaliaj	2	1	25	21	12	11	0	1	13	2
Përmet	1	1	12	10	16	13	0	1	7	10
Tepelenë	3	2	33	30	14	12	0	0	7	4
Korçë	31	27	151	140	68	62	3	14	323	66
Korçë	7	6	40	38	11	10	1	2	149	17
Maliq	7	6	45	42	13	12	1	3	60	13
Pustec	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	6	1
Pogradec	6	6	26	23	18	17	0	4	52	10
Kolonjë	7	6	25	24	19	17	0	1	24	16
Devoll	2	2	14	13	5	5	0	2	32	10
Kukës	21	17	30	24	15	11	0	3	81	42
Has	7	6	3	3	5	4	-	1	38	9
Kukës	7	6	19	15	6	5	-	1	17	11
Tropojë	6	5	8	7	3	3	0	1	26	22
Lezhë	20	18	24	21	51	40	55	1	328	23
Kurbin	8	7	5	4	12	10	10	0	90	4
Lezhë	8	8	12	10	17	12	40	0	148	12
Mirditë	4	4	7	6	22	18	5	0	90	7
Shkodër	28	24	42	36	43	32	25	4	643	48
M.Madhe	4	3	15	10	9	5	3	1	206	14
Pukë	3	2	2	2	8	6	1	0	20	4
Shkodër	17	14	20	20	15	12	6	2	271	22
Vau-Dejës	3	3	4	3	3	1	13	1	128	4
Fushë-Arrëz	3	2	2	1	9	7	2	0	18	4

Continues

Prefecture Municipality	Cattle		Sheep		Goats		Pigs	Equidae	Poultry	Beehives
	Total	Cows	Total	Milk Sheep	Total	Milk goats	Total	Total	Total	Total
Tiranë	22	21	38	34	28	24	0	3	589	46
Tiranë	12	11	15	13	18	16	0	2	224	22
Vorë	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	0	24	4
Kamëz	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	25	6
Kavajë	4	4	9	8	4	3	-	1	238	7
Rrogozhinë	3	3	11	10	4	4	0	1	78	8
Vlorë	22	18	344	283	143	111	8	8	567	71
Vlorë	6	6	74	64	28	27	1	2	269	23
Selenicë	5	5	107	88	35	23	0	3	119	21
Himarë	1	1	23	23	33	30	0	1	12	13
Sarandë	2	1	19	14	10	6	1	0	26	2
Delvinë	2	1	38	29	13	9	0	1	21	2
Konispol	4	3	52	40	17	11	5	2	82	4
Finiq	2	2	31	25	8	5	1	1	38	6
Albania	263	232	1.206	1.006	640	512	115	67	7.031	519

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

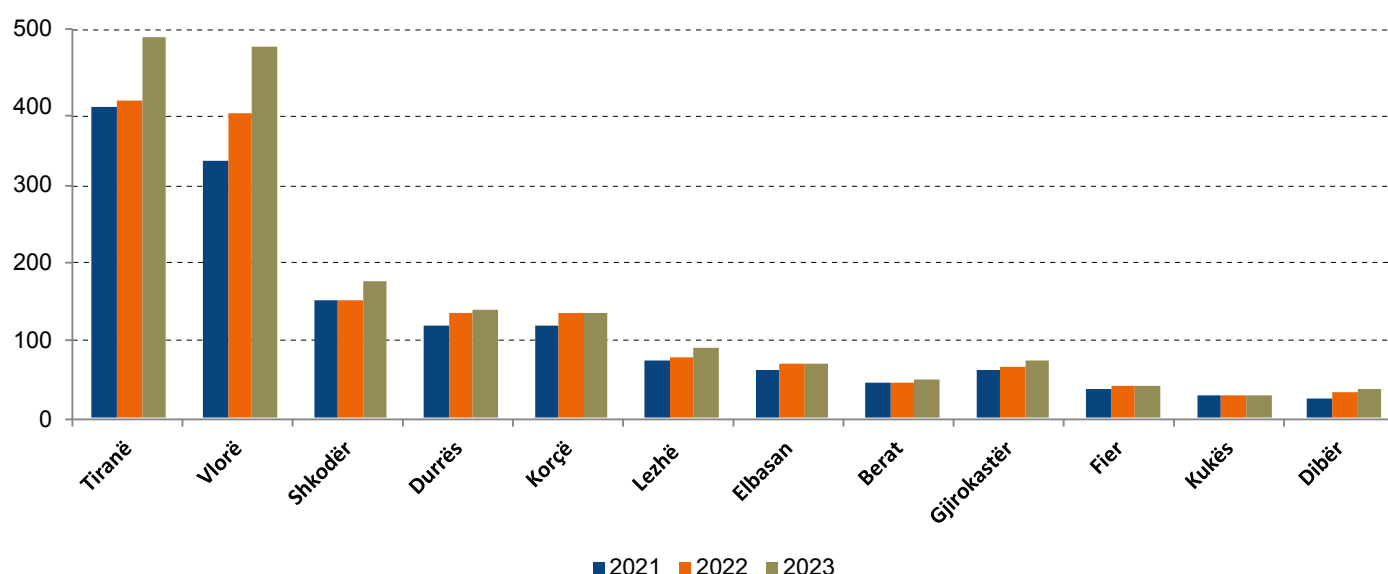
12

Accommodation establishments (supply-side)

In the 2021-2023 period, around 23 million foreign citizens arrived in the territory of Albania. In 2023 arrivals of foreign citizens increased by 78.5% compared with 2021. In the 2021-2023 period, an average of 1,618 accommodation establishments conducted their activity throughout the country. The number of accommodation establishments increased by 24.7% in 2023 compared with 2021. Referring to the same period, the prefecture with the highest increase was Dibër, with 58,3%.

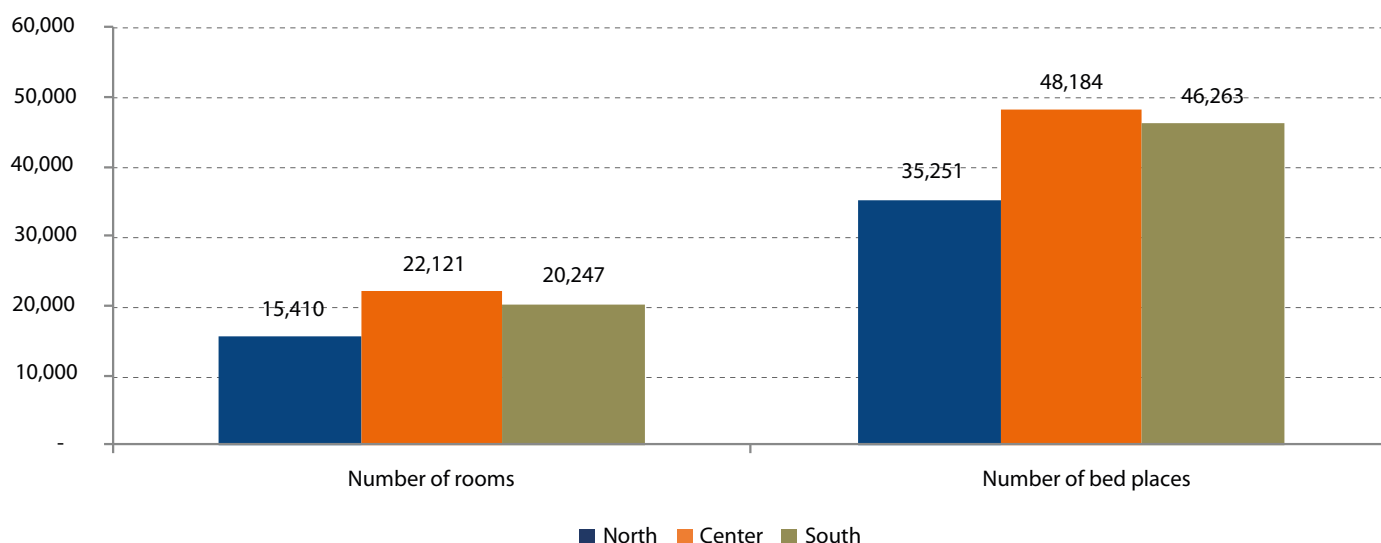
In 2023, in all accommodation establishments in the country, about 58 thousand rooms and 130 thousand bed places were available. The Center region offered the highest capacity with about 22 thousand rooms and 48 thousand bed places.

Figure 12.1. Number of accommodation establishments (hotels, motels, camps, guesthouses, mountain shelters, and other structures for short-term stays) by prefecture, 2021 – 2023



Source: Statistical Business Register, INSTAT

Figure 12.2. Number of rooms and number of bed places in accommodation establishments by NUTS 2 region, 2023

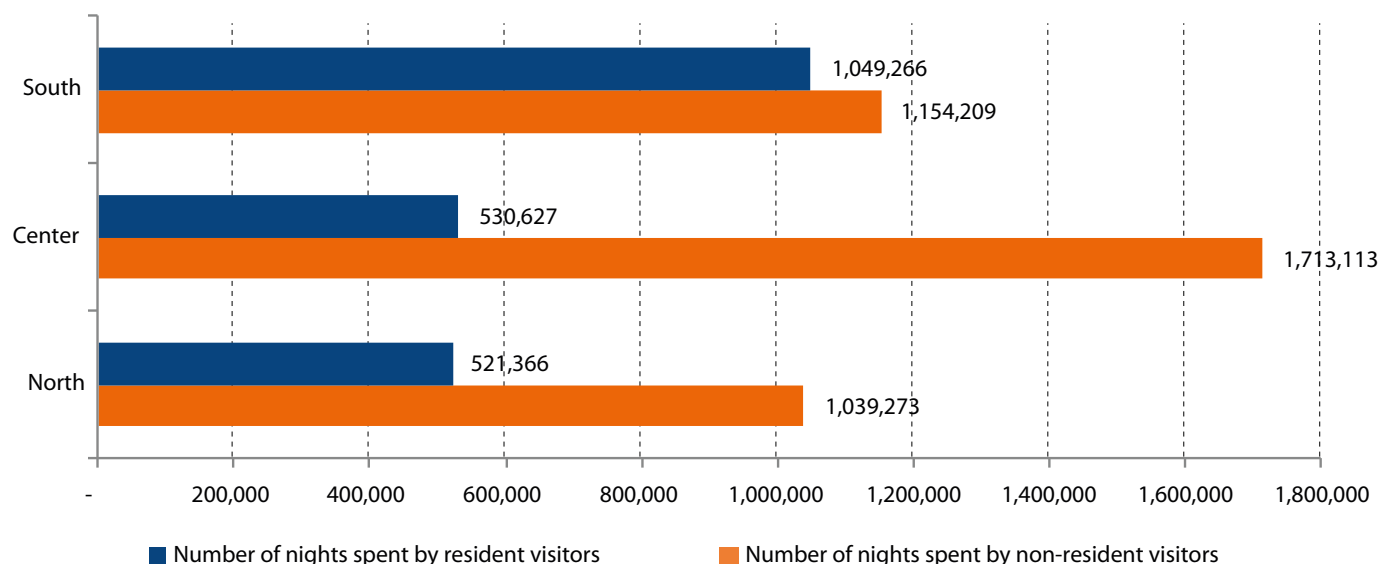


Source: Statistical Business Register, INSTAT

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

In 2023, the number of nights spent in all forms of tourist accommodation throughout Albania reached 6 million, with an increase of 56.8% compared to 2022. The South region had the highest number of nights spent by resident visitors (49.9 %), while the Center region had the highest number of nights spent by non-resident visitors in accommodation establishments (43.9 %).

Figure 12.3 Number of nights spent by resident arrivals in Albania and non-resident arrivals by NUTS 2* region, 2023



Source: Statistical Business Register, INSTAT

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

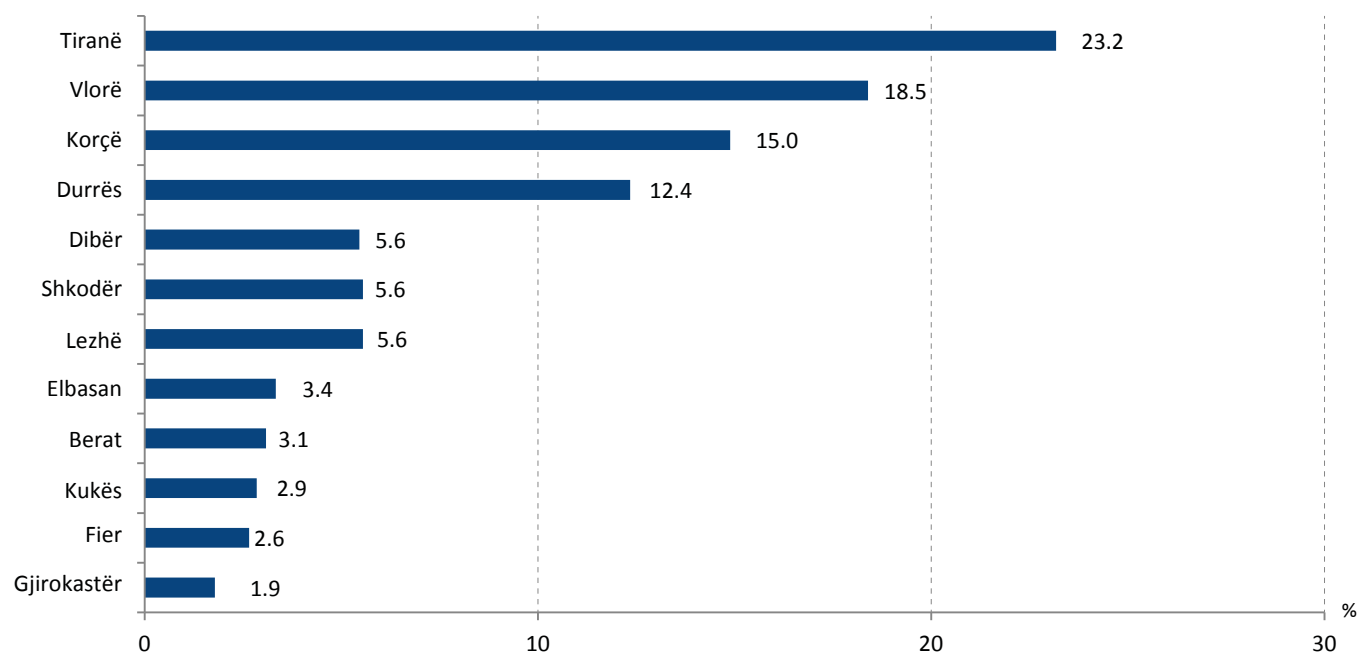
Tourism Statistics (demand-side)

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

In 2023, an estimated number of 3,448,092 trips for personal or business purposes were carried out within Albania from individuals over 15 years of age. 98.5% were trips for personal purposes, while 1.5% were domestic business travel.

The most preferred destinations for domestic trips for personal or business purposes in 2023 were Tiranë (23.2 %), Vlorë (18.5 %), Korçë (15.0 %) and Durrës (12.4 %).

Fig.12.4 Distribution of domestic trips by prefecture destination in %, 2023



Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

Table 12.1 shows that in 2023, the highest percentages of domestic trips for “holidays and leisure” has as main destination Vlorë 32,5 %, Korçë 20,7 % and Durrës 16,3 %.

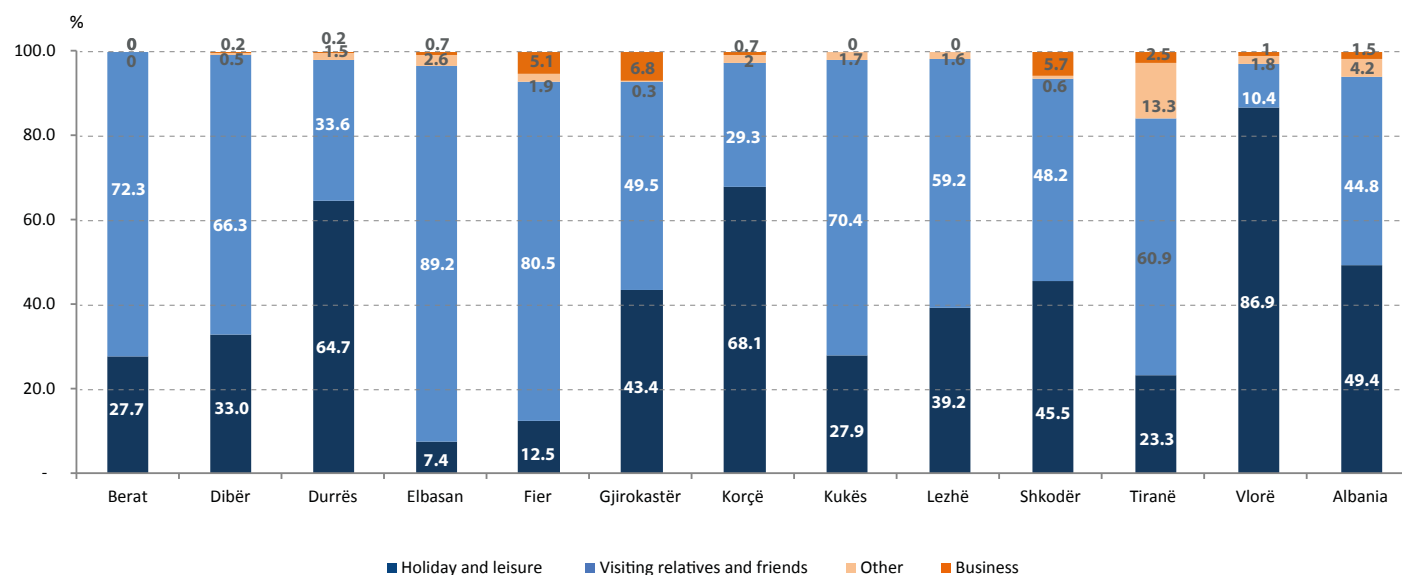
Tab 12.1 Purpose and destination of domestic trips by prefecture destination in %, 2023

Prefecture	Holiday and leisure	Visiting relatives and friends	Other	Business
Berat	1.8	5.1	-	-
Dibër	3.8	8.3	0.7	0.7
Durrës	16.3	9.3	4.4	2.0
Elbasan	0.5	6.8	2.1	1.6
Fier	0.7	4.6	1.1	8.8
Gjirokastër	1.7	2.1	0.1	8.5
Korçë	20.7	9.8	7.0	6.6
Kukës	1.7	4.6	1.2	-
Lezhë	4.4	7.4	2.1	-
Shkodër	5.2	6.1	0.8	21.3
Tiranë	11.0	31.5	72.9	38.7
Vlorë	32.5	4.3	7.6	12.0

Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

If one analyzes the domestic trips made within the prefecture's destinations by purpose, one notes that in the prefectures of Elbasan, Fier and Berat the majority of trips are made for purposes of "visiting relatives and friends".

Fig 12.5 Domestic trips by purpose and by prefecture destinations in %, 2023



Source: INSTAT, Survey on Tourism Holidays and Trips

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

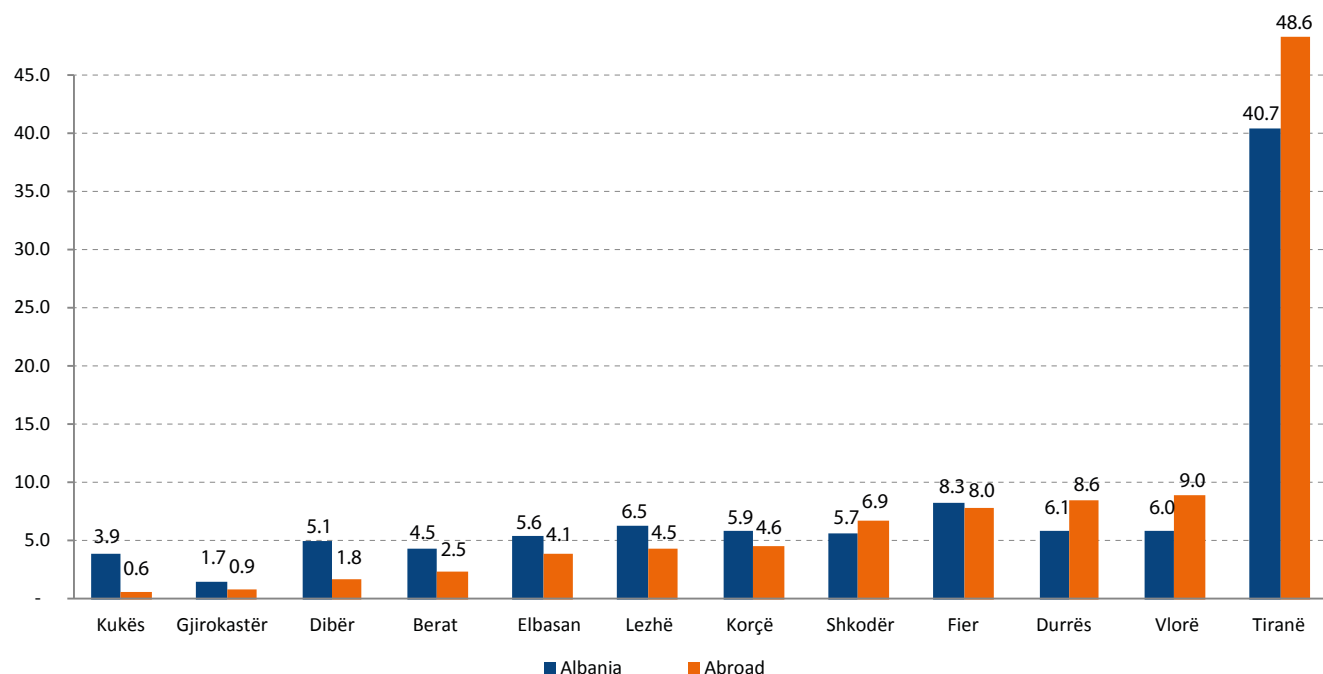
Tab 12.2 Domestic trips by quarter and prefecture destinations in %, 2023

Prefecture	Quarter			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Berat	3,8	3,3	6,5	3,1
Dibër	3,5	7,5	5,8	3,3
Durrës	7,3	5,8	6,6	4,2
Elbasan	8,3	3,6	5,0	5,5
Fier	7,9	14,6	4,1	8,8
Gjirokastrë	1,0	1,9	1,2	2,8
Korçë	3,7	5,3	7,0	7,6
Kukës	2,8	3,0	3,7	6,4
Lezhë	8,5	7,2	4,8	6,2
Shkodër	9,0	5,5	4,9	3,3
Tiranë	37,4	37,8	44,2	41,9
Vlorë	6,8	4,3	6,1	6,9

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 48,6 % abroad and 40,7 % inside the Albanian territory.

Fig 12.6 Prefecture of origin for trips inside Albania and abroad in %, 2023



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 quarters of the year.

Definitions:

The accommodation establishment: includes all tourist accommodation establishments providing, as a paid service (although the price might be partially or fully subsidised), short-term or short-stay accommodation services.

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

13



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.

During the period 2019-2023, the total number of passenger road vehicles in the country increased by 39.6 %. In 2023, 34.8 % of the total passenger road vehicles were counted in the prefecture of Tiranë. The prefecture of Durrës presented the highest growth rate in the country with 62.1 % during the period 2019-2023, followed by the prefecture of Kukës with 55.9 %, while the prefecture of Tiranë had the lowest growth rate with 29.9 %, followed by the prefecture of Shkodër with 35.5 %.

Table 13.1 presents the passenger road vehicles for 2019 and 2023 in absolute values by prefecture.

Table 13.1 Percentage change of passenger road vehicles by prefecture, 2019-2023

Prefecture	Number of passenger road vehicles		
	2019	2023	Change (%) 2019-2023
Berat	18,516	26,316	42.1
Dibër	13,813	20,975	51.8
Durrës	60,108	97,419	62.1
Elbasan	33,174	48,766	47.0
Fier	46,613	63,949	37.2
Gjirokastrë	11,314	15,353	35.7
Korçë	24,901	35,207	41.4
Kukës	11,421	17,804	55.9
Lezhë	25,328	36,113	42.6
Shkodër	36,761	49,829	35.5
Tiranë	189,589	246,255	29.9
Vlorë	35,734	49,913	39.7
Albania	507,272	707,899	39.6

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

Goods road vehicles include categories of trucks, trailers, technological vehicles and agricultural vehicles, which are used only for the transport of goods. The period 2019-2023 saw an even stronger increase in the number of goods road vehicles than in passenger vehicles.

Road transport vehicles for goods as well as road transport vehicles for passengers are distributed in all 12 regions of the country. In 2023, the prefecture of Tirana counted 33.7 % of the total goods road vehicles in Albania. During the period 2019-2023, there was an increase of 72.4 % in the number of goods road vehicles, with the prefecture of Shkodër presenting the highest growth rate in the country with 128.9 %, followed by the prefectures of Tirana with 90.0 %, Lezhë with 82.2 % and Vlora with 67.7 %.

Table 13.2 Goods road vehicles in absolute numbers by prefecture, 2019-2023

Prefecture	Number of goods road vehicles		
	2019	2023	Change (%) 2019-2023
Berat	1,245	1,944	56.1
Dibër	910	1,446	58.9
Durrës	3,955	6,590	66.6
Elbasan	2,066	3,063	48.3
Fier	3,018	4,390	45.5
Gjirokastër	941	1,340	42.4
Korçë	1,975	3,292	66.7
Kukës	789	1,171	48.4
Lezhë	1,326	2,416	82.2
Shkodër	1,568	3,589	128.9
Tiranë	8,525	16,200	90.0
Vlorë	1,584	2,657	67.7
Albania	27,902	48,098	72.4

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

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 2019-2023 saw also an increasing trend in the number of mixed transport road vehicles also to a smaller degree than in the two other categories.

In 2023, 34.5 % of the total mixed transport road vehicles were counted in Tiranë. During the period 2019-2023, there was an increase of 19.2 % in the number of mixed transport road vehicles, with the prefecture of Durrës presenting with 47.5 % the highest growth rate in the country, followed by Kukës with 36.3 %, while Shkodër marked the largest decrease with 7.1 %, followed by Tiranë with 8.9 %.

Table 13.3 Mixed transport road vehicles in absolute numbers by prefecture, 2019-2023

Prefecture	Number of road vehicles for mixed transport		
	2019	2023	Change (%) 2019-2023
Berat	6,094	7,007	15.0
Dibër	1,457	1,941	33.2
Durrës	8,564	12,630	47.5
Elbasan	6,722	8,290	23.3
Fier	9,530	12,243	28.5
Gjirokastrë	1,899	2,298	21.0
Korçë	3,864	4,960	28.4
Kukës	986	1,344	36.3
Lezhë	3,685	4,500	22.1
Shkodër	7,903	8,464	7.1
Tiranë	35,388	38,543	8.9
Vlorë	7,671	9,548	24.5
Albania	93,763	111,768	19.2

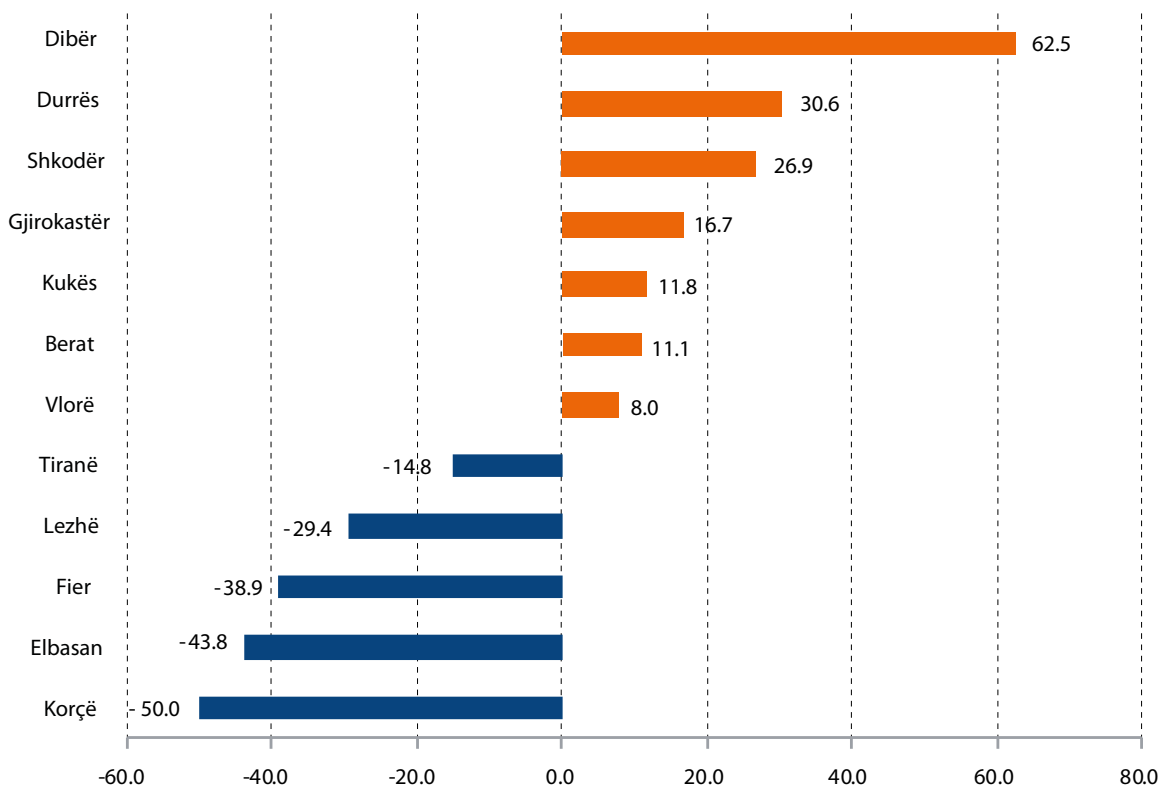
Source: General Directorate of Road Transport Services, INSTAT's calculation

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.

If we refer to the absolute number of road accidents during the years 2019-2023, the Tirana district records the highest number of road accidents, followed by the Durrës and Lezhë districts, while the Dibra, Berat and Shkodra districts are the districts with the lowest number of accidents.

Figure 13.1 Change % number of accidents by prefecture 2023/2019



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

Table 13.4 presents the number of persons injured or killed by road accidents in absolute numbers for the years 2019 and 2023.

Tab 13.4 Number of injured or killed persons by prefecture in absolute numbers, 2023/2019

Prefecture	Number of injured or killed in road accidents		
	2019	2023	Change (%) 2019-2023
Berat	31	33	6.5
Dibër	25	43	72.0
Durrës	177	212	19.8
Elbasan	115	70	-39.1
Fier	207	116	-44.0
Gjirokastrë	103	109	5.8
Korçë	149	67	-55.0
Kukës	51	59	15.7
Lezhë	245	180	-26.5
Shkodër	49	45	-8.2
Tiranë	802	692	-13.7
Vlorë	90	105	16.7
Albania	2,044	1,731	-15.3

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

Data source

The statistical data concerning road transport and accidents at the prefectural level are collected from administrative sources for data given in absolute units. The institutions that provide the data are the General Directorate of Road Transport Services for the indicators of road vehicles and the Ministry of Interior and the General Directorate of State Police for road accident indicators.

Definitions

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

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

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

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



ENVIRONMENT

14



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 2023 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.

Waste treatment

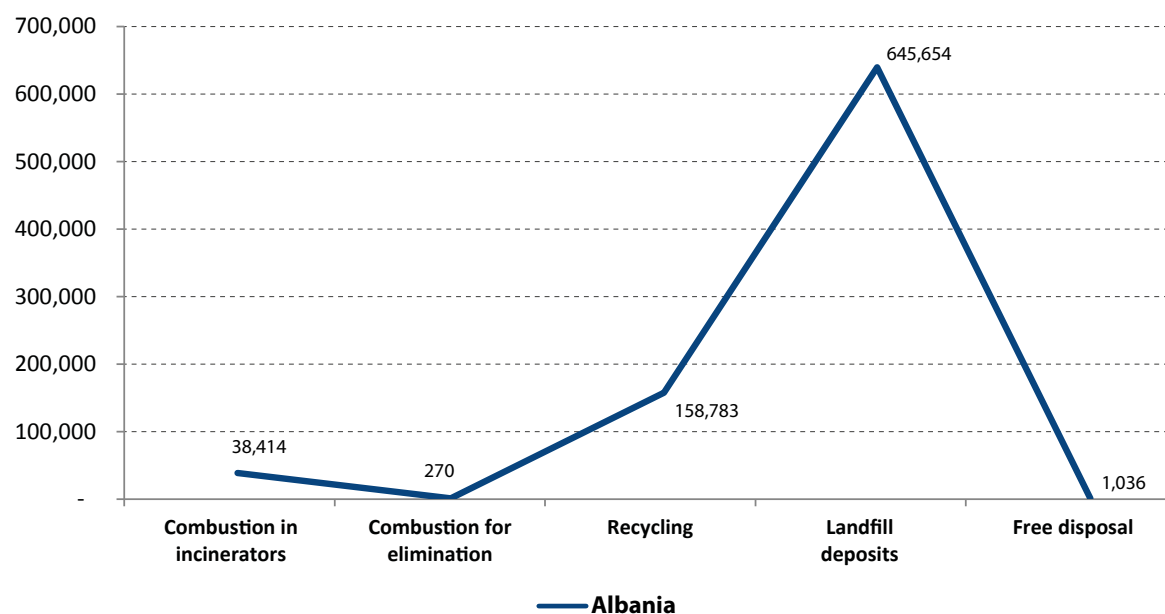
Managed waste is treated mainly by depositing waste in landfills and other storage places approved by the relevant local government bodies. In 2023, the structure of waste treatment was as follows: 76.6% deposited in landfills, 18.9 % recycled, 0.1 % freely disposed, 4.4% combusted in incinerators (with 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 14.3 Waste treatment (in tons) by type and prefecture, 2023

Prefecture	Combustion in incinerators	Combustion for elimination	Recycling	Landfill deposits	Free disposal
Berat	-	2	5,123	30,573	-
Dibër	-	18	3,108	15,669	80
Durrës	-	-	18,808	73,714	-
Elbasan	38,414	116	7,563	28	20
Fier	-	-	8,080	39,636	-
Gjirokastrë	-	75	3,836	13,631	200
Korçë	-	23	8,769	33,761	-
Kukës	-	36	4,243	15,396	326
Lezhë	-	-	9,272	27,894	-
Shkodër	-	-	7,886	35,436	410
Tiranë	-	-	63,892	292,125	-
Vlorë	-	-	18,203	67,791	-
Albania	38,414	270	158,783	645,654	1,036

Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Figure 14.3 Waste treatment by type (in tons), Albania ,2023



Source: Municipalities, INSTAT Urban Waste Survey

Managed waste according to municipalities

In 2023, approximately 843 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.

Table 14.4 Total managed waste according to municipalities in %, 2023

Prefecture / Municipality	Managed waste (tons)	% of total managed waste
Berat	35,679	4.23
Berat	17,821	2.11
Dimal	6,679	0.79
Kuçovë	8,460	1.00
Poliçan	1,168	0.14
Skrapar	1,551	0.18
Dibër	18,857	2.24
Bulqizë	4,300	0.51
Dibër	9,425	1.12
Mat	4,472	0.53
Klos	660	0.08
Durrës	92,494	10.96
Durrës	67,094	7.95
Shijak	7,300	0.87
Krujë	18,100	2.15
Elbasan	46,113	5.47
Peqin	3,587	0.43
Belsh	2,061	0.24
Elbasan	29,345	3.48
Gramsh	2,163	0.26
Librazhd	2,969	0.35
Prrrenjas	2,369	0.28
Cërrik	3,619	0.43
Fier	47,691	5.65
Fier	24,000	2.84
Patos	2,725	0.32
Roskovec	2,342	0.28
Mallakastër	3,060	0.36
Divjakë	4,048	0.48
Lushnjë	11,516	1.37
Gjirokastër	17,728	2.10
Gjirokastër	5,823	0.69
Dropull	1,600	0.19
Këlcyrë	1,210	0.14
Libohovë	1,320	0.16
Memaliaj	720	0.09
Përmet	4,500	0.53
Tepelenë	2,555	0.30

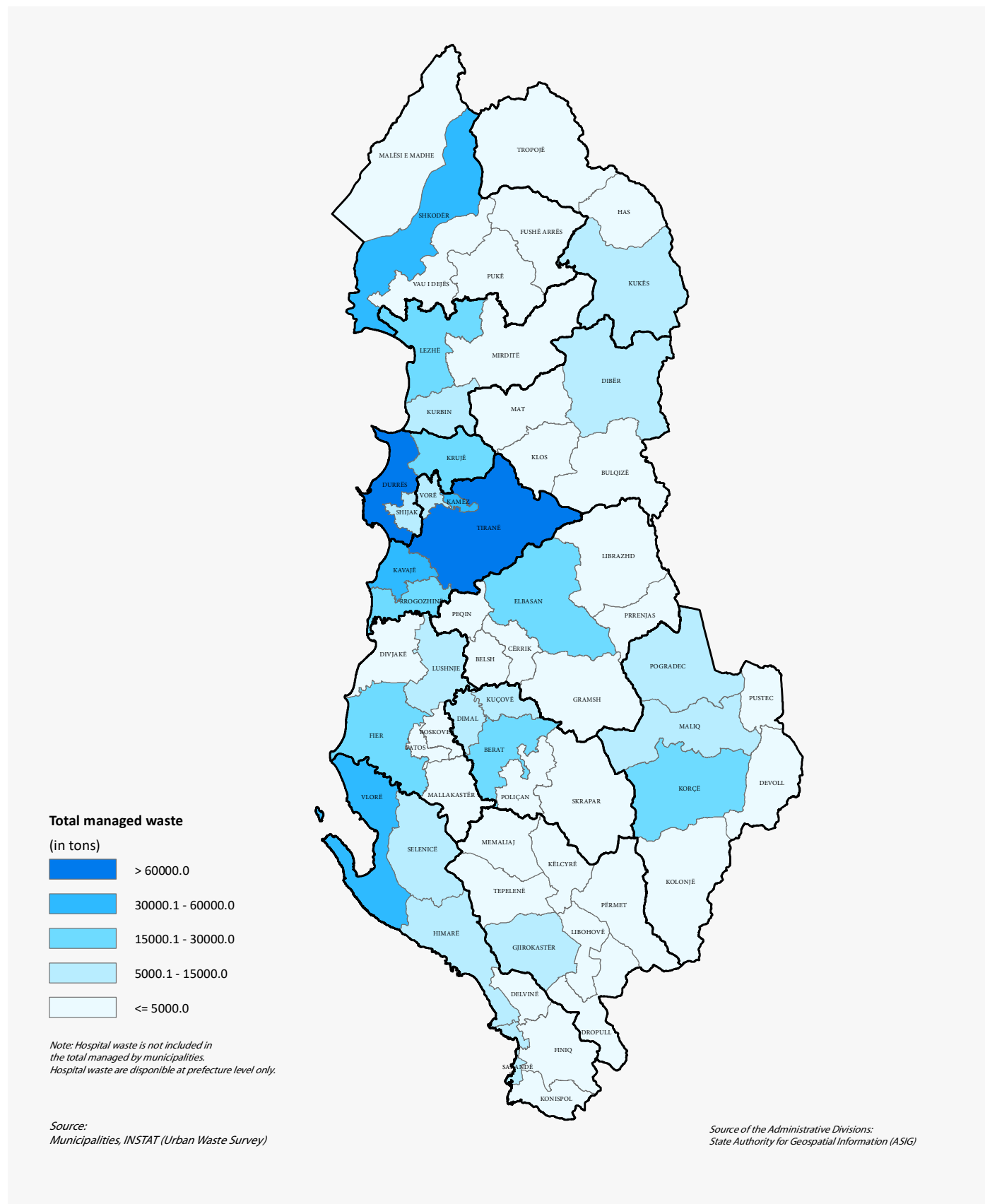
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Prefecture / Municipality	Managed waste (tons)	% of total managed waste
Korçë	42,526	5.04
Korçë	17,142	2.03
Maliq	6,280	0.74
Pustec	847	0.10
Pogradec	12,920	1.53
Kolonjë	1,532	0.18
Devoll	3,805	0.45
Kukës	19,986	2.37
Has	1,760	0.21
Kukës	13,380	1.59
Tropojë	4,846	0.57
Lezhë	37,148	4.40
Kurbin	13,200	1.56
Lezhë	20,070	2.38
Mirditë	3,878	0.46
Shkodër	43,726	5.18
M.Madhe	2,507	0.30
Pukë	2,000	0.24
Shkodër	34,048	4.04
Vau-Dejës	4,536	0.54
Fushë-Arrëz	635	0.08
Tiranë	355,712	42.16
Tiranë	249,820	29.61
Vorë	14,078	1.67
Kamëz	34,942	4.14
Kavajë	33,704	4.00
Rrogozhinë	23,168	2.75
Vlorë	85,961	10.19
Vlorë	60,000	7.11
Selenicë	5,259	0.62
Himarë	5,282	0.63
Sarandë	12,858	1.52
Delvinë	1,147	0.14
Konispol	700	0.08
Finiq	715	0.08
Albania	843,621	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 14.1 Total managed waste by municipality, 2023



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 2023 were collected by INSTAT directly from municipalities. In 2020, INSTAT applied for the first time the innovative method of “online questionnaires” for all municipalities.

This new method was a step forward to produce and disaggregate relevant environmental indicators, not only on the national level but also on the regional and municipal level.

Definitions

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

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.



DCA

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(Derivative)

PUBLIC FINANCES

15



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 (MoF). The volume of public finances of local government units is extremely small at the prefecture level, compared with the municipality level (see Tables 15.4 and 15.5).

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.

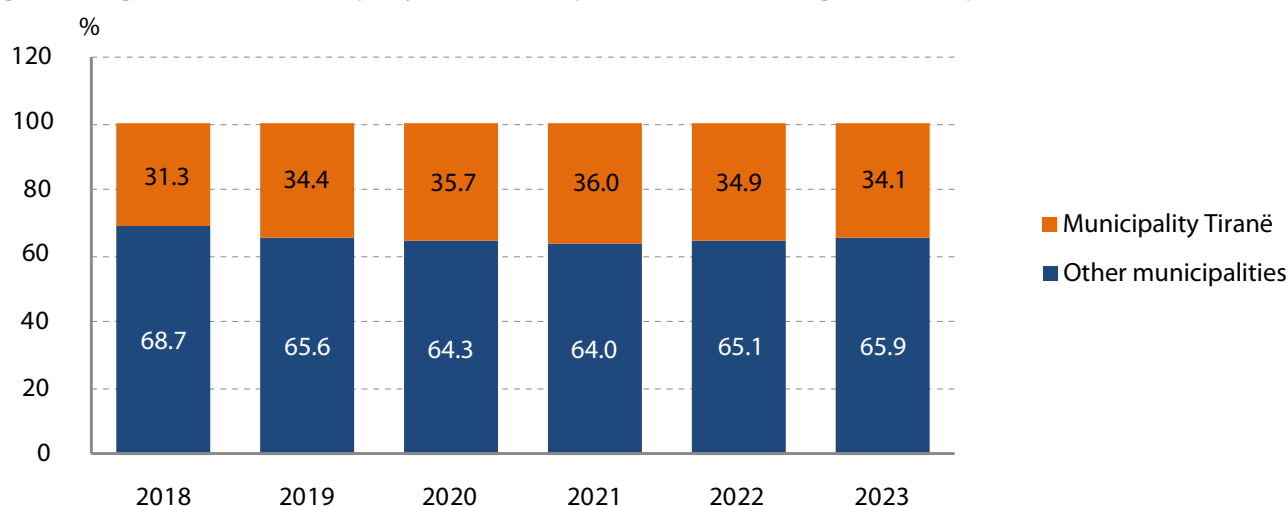
The size of the budget by municipality and for prefectures

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 2023 has increased by 36.3% in nominal terms compared to 2022. 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 15.1).

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 15.1 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 2023 was 34.1% while for 2022 it was 34.9%.

Fig 15.1 Budget size of the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total budget of municipalities, 2018-2023



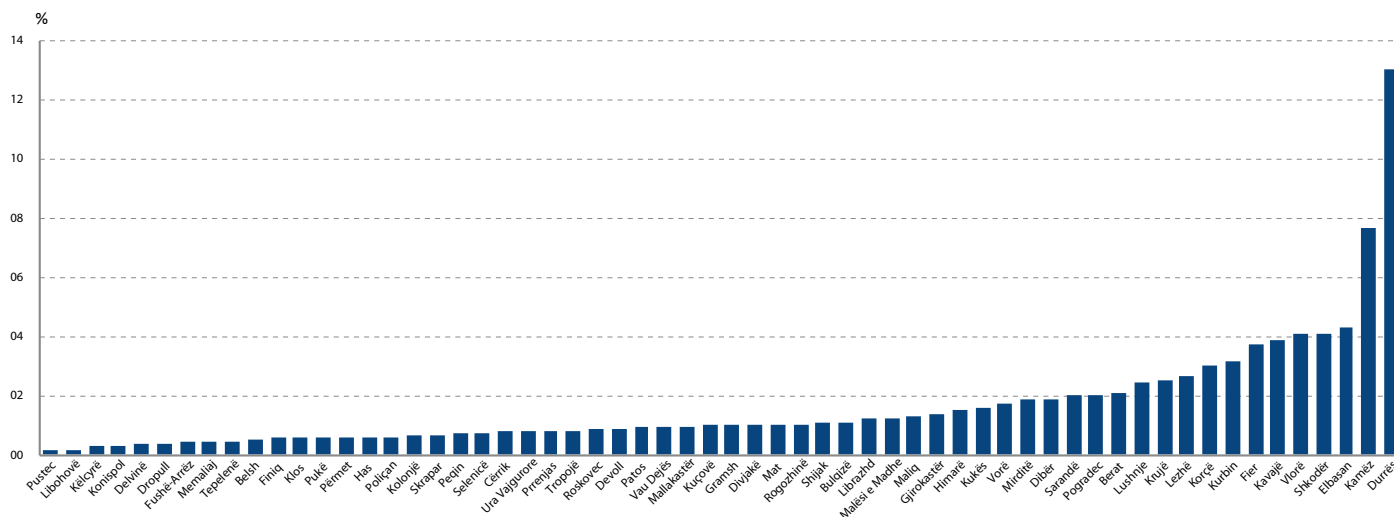
Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Figure 15.2 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, Kamëz, Elbasan, Shkodër, Vlorë, Kavajë, Fier and Kurbin. Whereas, the municipalities with the lowest budget are Pustec, Libohovë, Këlcyrë, Konispol, Delvinë, Dropull, Fushë-Krrë, Memaliaj, Tepelenë, Beçin, Fiq, Klos, Pukë, Përmet, Has, Polican, Kolonjë, Skrapar, Peçin, Selanë, Cenik, Ure Vajgurore, Përretas, Tropojë, Rrethorë, Devoll, Patos, Vau i Gjë, Mallakastër, Kurbis, Gramsh, Durrës, Mat, Rogozhinë, Shijak, Bulqizë, Librazhd, Malesia e Madhe, Maliq, Gjirokastrë, Himarë, Kukës, Vorë, Mirditë, Dibër, Sarandë, Pogradec, Berat, Lushnjë, Krujë, Lezhë, Korçë, Kurbin, Fier, Kavajë, Vlorë, Shkodër, Elbasan, Kamëz, Durrës.

Fig 15.2 Budget size in percentage by municipality, 2023

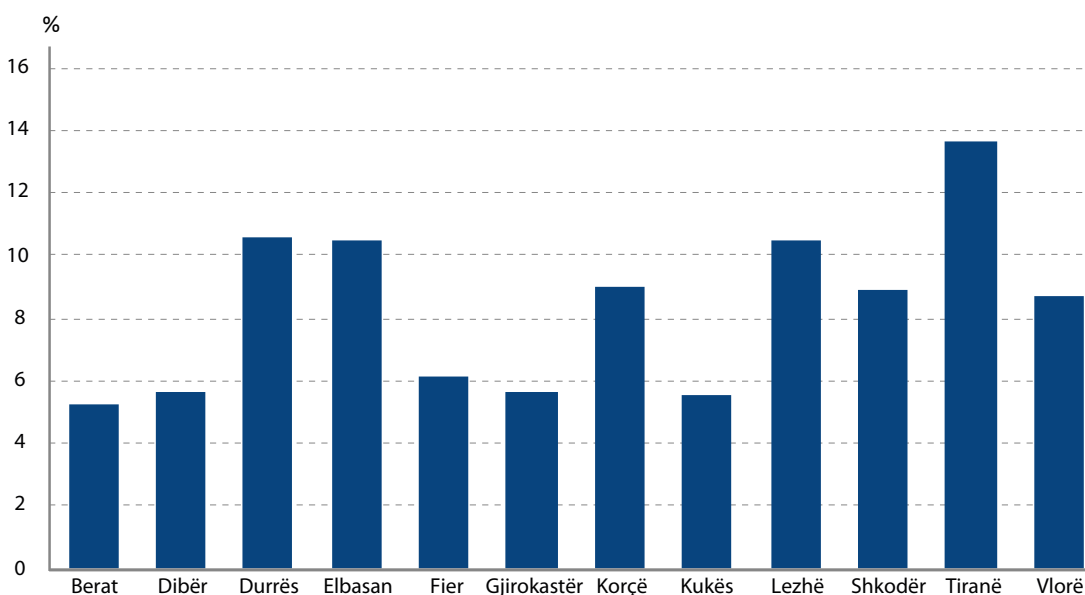


Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Figure 15.3 shows the budget for prefectures (12 units). The prefectures with the highest budget are Tiranë, Durrës, Lezhë, Elbasan, Korçë, Shkodër and Vlorë. The other prefectures have a lower but similar size of the budget, with the lowest budgets in Berat and Kukës.

Fig 15.3 Budget size in percentage for prefectures, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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 63.4 billion ALL for 2022 and 86.3 billion ALL for 2023, with an increase in nominal terms with 36.1% for 2023 compared to 2022.

Analyzing the indicators in Table 15.1 below, revenues from own sources and central budget transfers constitute about 2.97% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2022 and 3.73% for 2023. While referring to the revenues for local government units to total public for General Government sector, they constitute 11.07% for 2022 and 13.41% for 2023.

Tab 15.1: Public revenues for local government units in relation to total revenues for General Government sector and GDP, 2019-2023

Year	Total revenues for LG sector	Total revenues for GG sector	Gross Domestic Product	Share of revenues for LG on total revenues for GG sector	Share of total revenues for LG on GDP
	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(%)	(%)
2019	52,418	460,349	1,712,037	11.39%	3.06%
2020	52,555	425,905	1,655,984	12.34%	3.17%
2021	59,885	510,572	1,866,674	11.73%	3.21%
2022	63,412	572,790	2,149,741	11.07%	2.95%
2023*	86,313	643,678	2,369,906	13.41%	3.64%

Source: Ministry of Finance, INSTAT

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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).

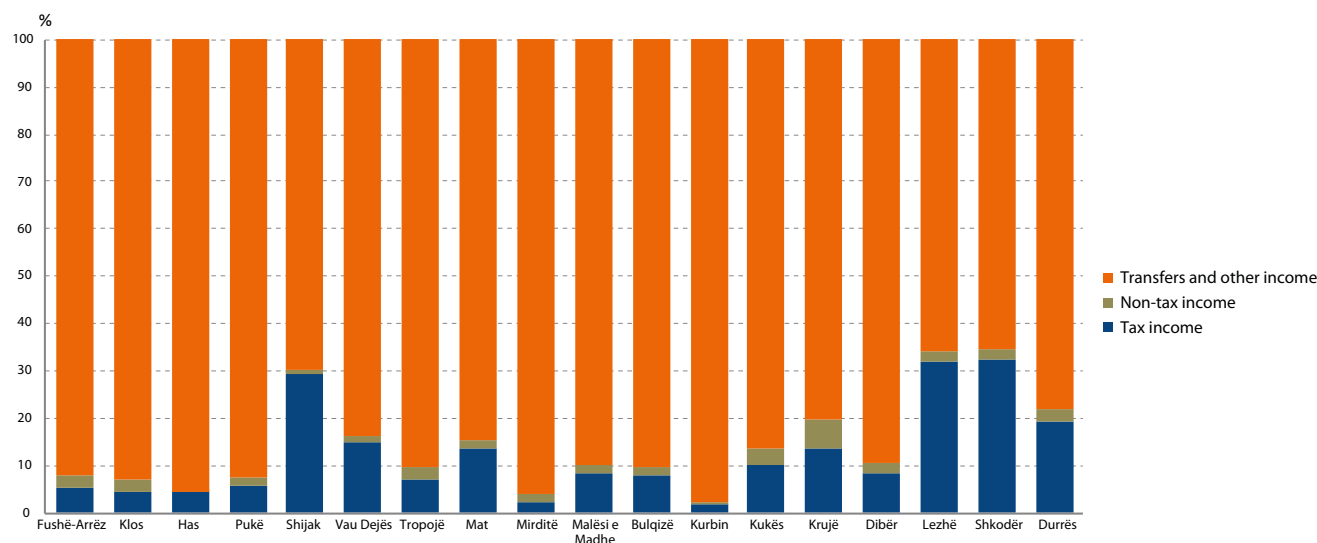
The largest share of revenues for municipalities are provided by the central government, classified in the category of "transfers and other revenues". The exceptions are the municipalities of Tiranë, Himarë, and Sarandë, where the revenues from "transfers and other income" are lower compared to "tax" 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 15.4, 15.5 and 15.6). While in Figure 15.7 shows only the share of revenues according to the funding source for prefectures.

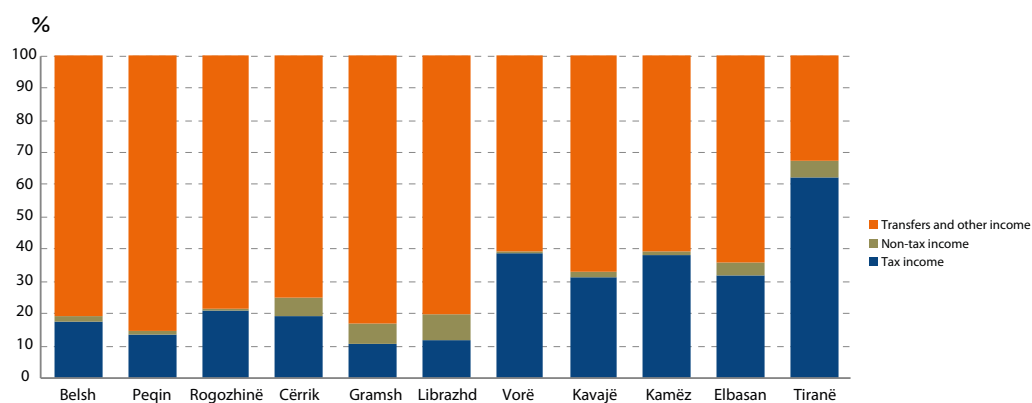
2023* semi-final GDP estimates

Fig 15.4 Municipal revenues by source of funding, Statistical Region North, 2023



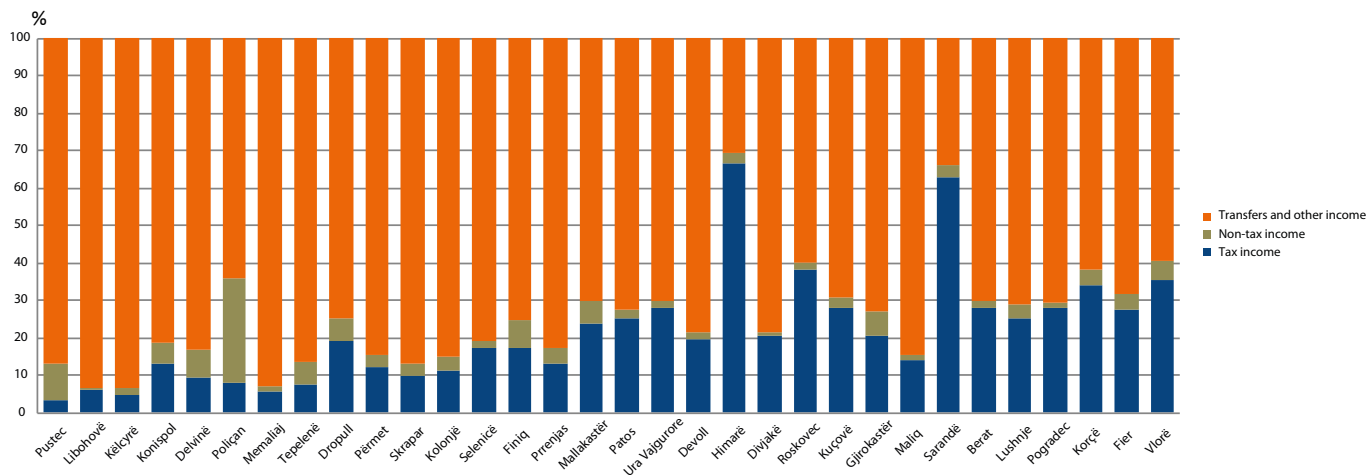
Source: Ministry of Finance
Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Fig 15.5 Municipal revenues by source of funding, Statistical Region Center, 2023



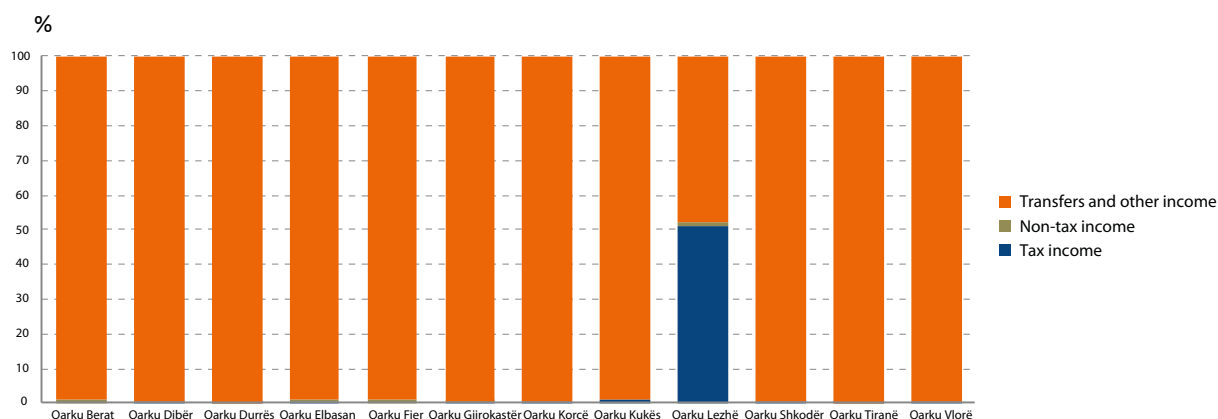
Source: Ministry of Finance
Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Fig 15.6 Municipal revenues by source of funding, Statistical Region South, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance
Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Fig 15.7 Prefecture revenues by source of funding, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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 15.7).

Local government expenditures

The total local government expenditures have increased from ALL 58.7 billion for 2022 to ALL 69.2 billion for 2023, with an increase in nominal terms of 17.95% for 2023 compared to 2022.

Analyzing the indicators in Table 15.2 below, expenditures for local government units constitute about 2.74% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2022 and 2.99% for 2023. While referring to the expenditures for local government units to the total public expenditures for General Government sector, they constitute 9.02% for 2022 and 10.26% for 2023.

Tab 15.2: Public expenditures for local government units in relation to the total expenditures for General Government sector and GDP, 2019-2023

Year	Total expenditures for LG sector	Total expenditures for GG sector	Gross Domestic Product	Share of expenditures for LG on total expenditures for GG sector	Share of total expenditures for LG on GDP
	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(%)	(%)
2019	56,227	491,897	1,712,037	11.43%	3.28%
2020	51,627	536,507	1,655,984	9.62%	3.12%
2021	52,593	595,968	1,866,674	8.82%	2.82%
2022	58,696	651,015	2,149,741	9.02%	2.73%
2023*	69,233	674,857	2,369,906	10.26%	2.92%

Source: Ministry of Finance, INSTAT

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

2023* semi-final GDP estimates

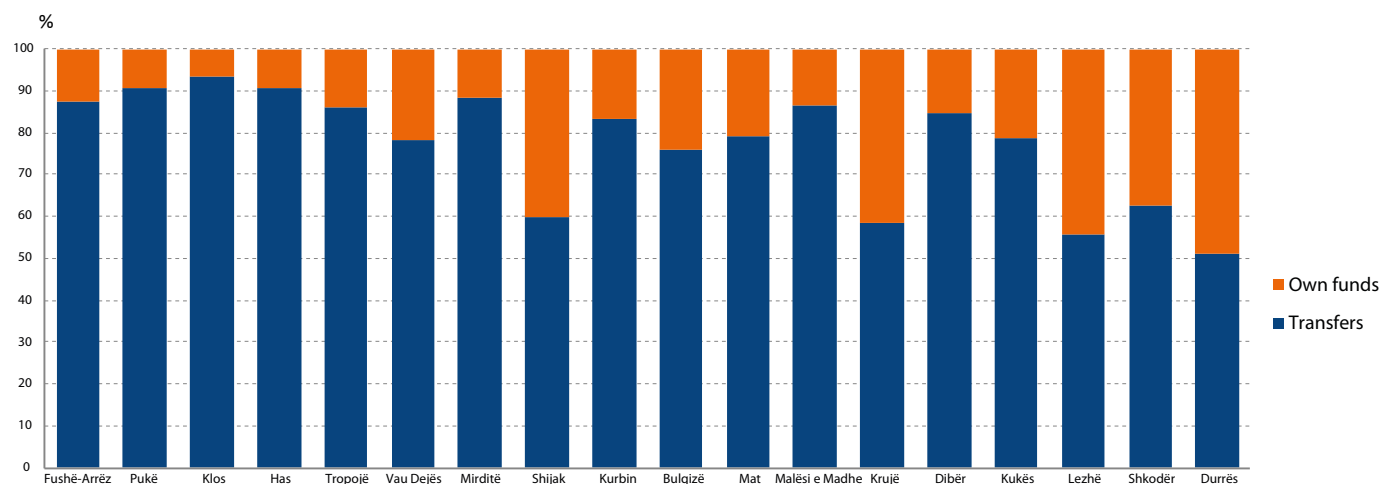
Expenditure data on local government units by source of financing at municipal level are divided into two main categories:

- 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 15.8, 15.9 and 15.10). Figure 15.11 shows the share of expenditures according to the funding source for prefectures.

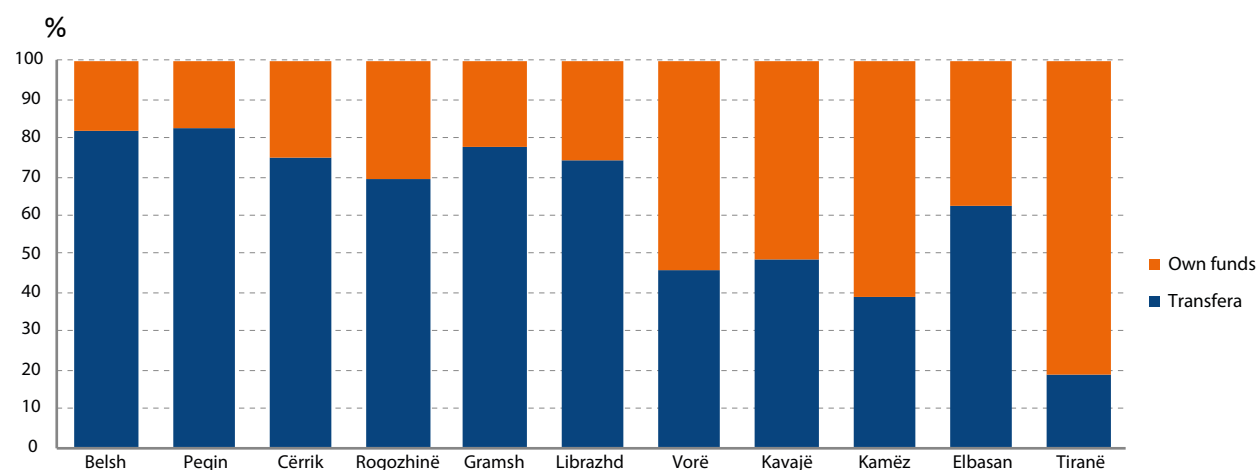
Fig 15.8 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region North, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

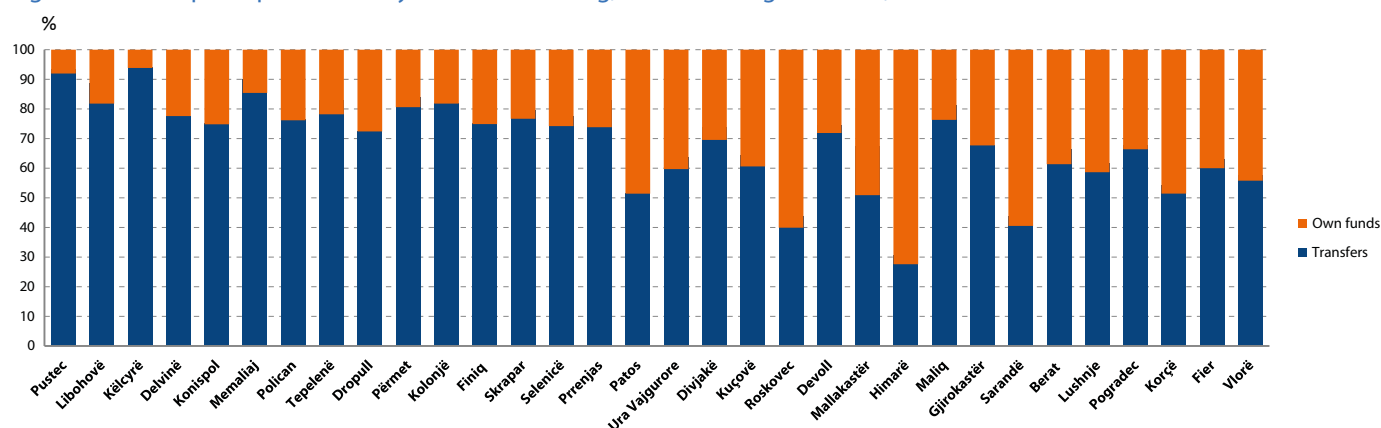
Fig 15.9 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region Center, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

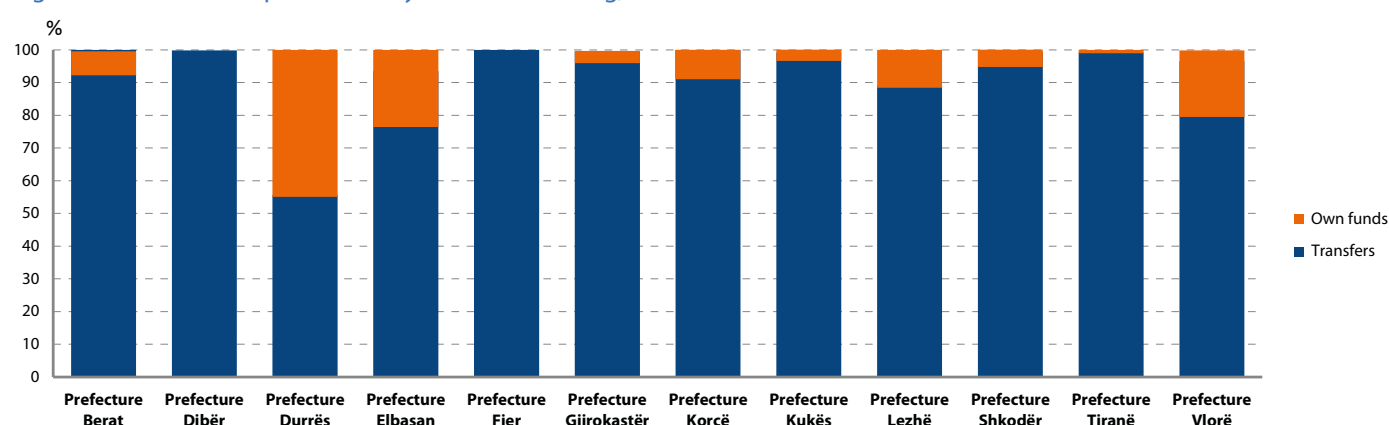
Fig 15.10 Municipal expenditures by source of funding, Statistical Region South, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Fig 15.11 Prefecture expenditures by source of funding, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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 2023, classified into 10 main categories, show that local government units spend the largest share of the expenditures for the categories “Economic affairs” with 21.0%, “General public services” with 20.3%, “Education” with 18.6%, “Housing and community amenities” with 15.6%, “Environmental protection” with 9.4% and “Recreation, culture, and religious affairs” with 6.1%.

Tab 15.3 Structure of local government expenditures by function

Local government expenditure by function (COFOG)	Year 2023
01 General public services	20.3%
02 Defence	0.0%
03 Public order and safety	5.3%
04 Economic affairs	21.0%
05 Environmental protection	9.4%
06 Housing and community amenities	15.6%
07 Health	0.1%
08 Recreation, culture, and religious affairs	6.1%
09 Education	18.6%
10 Social protection	3.6%
Total	100.0%

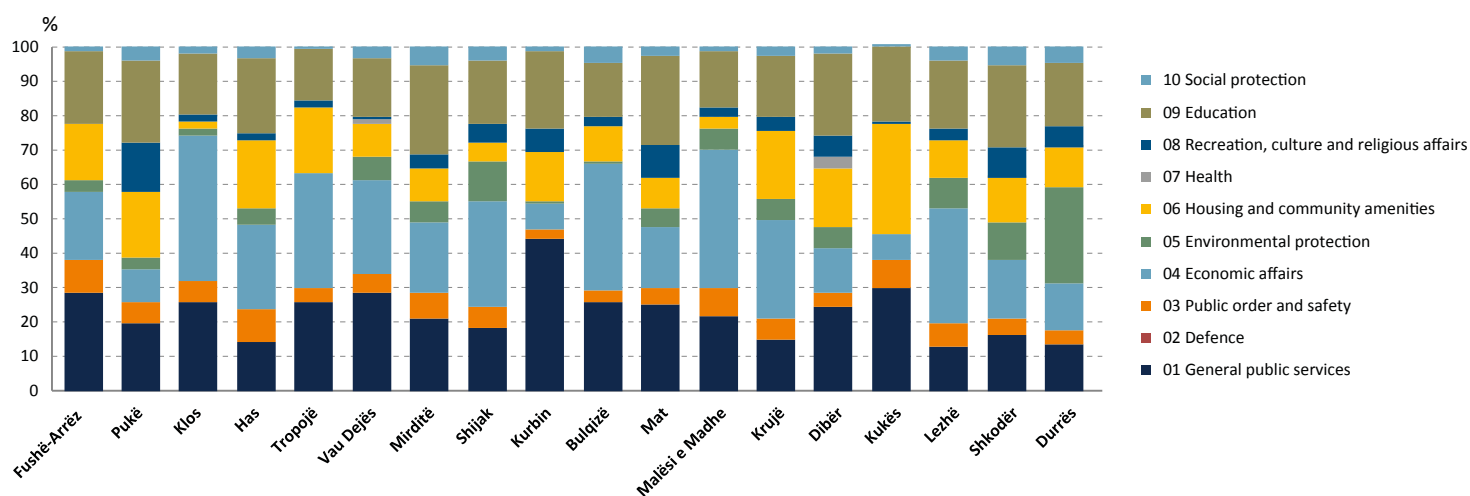
Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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 15.12, 15.13 and 15.14). Figure 15.15 shows the share of expenditures according to the functions of the government for prefectures.

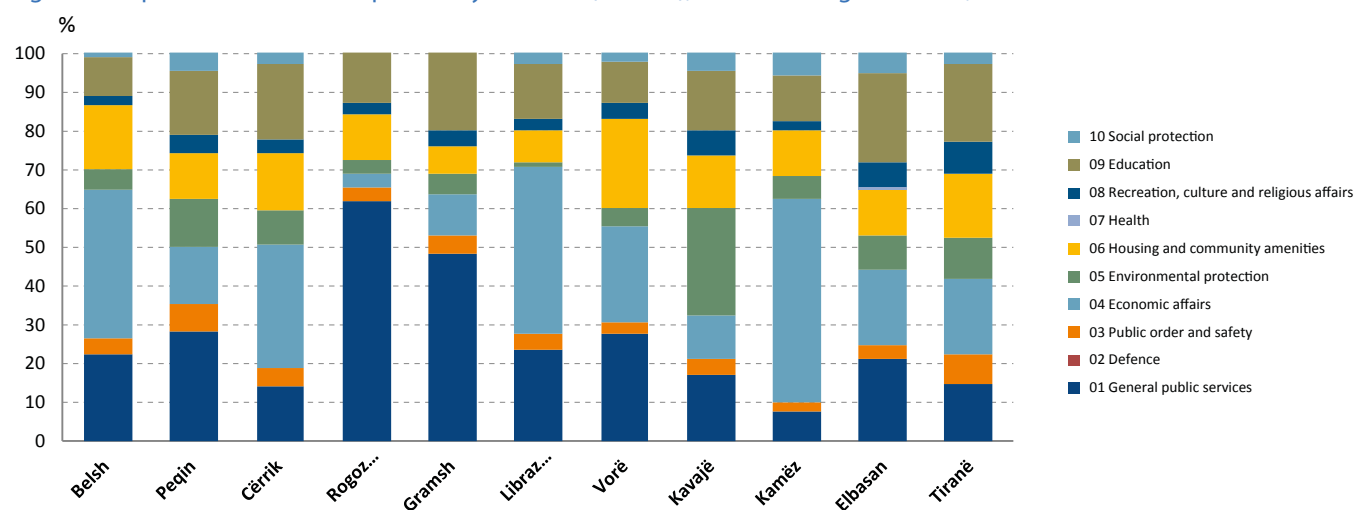
Fig 15.12 Expenditures of municipalities by function (COFOG), Statistical Region North, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

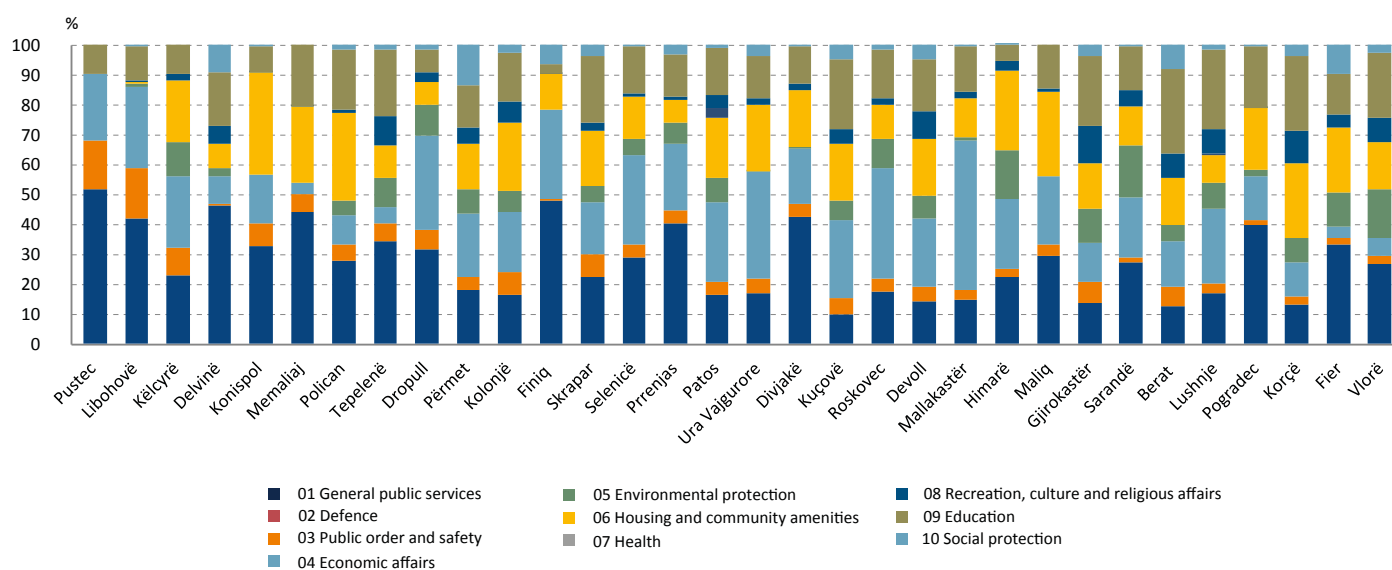
Fig 15.13 Expenditures of municipalities by function (COFOG), Statistical Region Center, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Fig 15.14 Expenditures of municipalities by function (COFOG), Statistical Region South, 2023



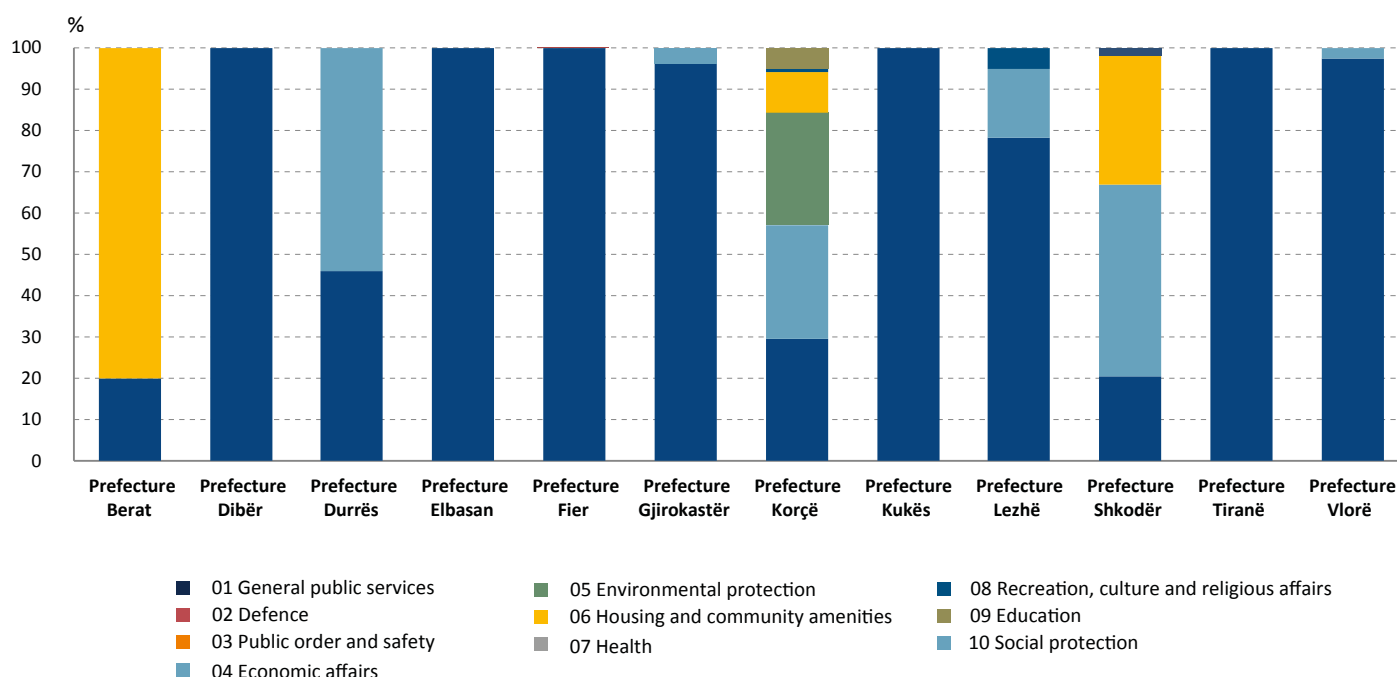
Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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 affairs", "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.

Fig 15.15 Expenditures for prefectures by function (COFOG), 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

The data for 2023, 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.

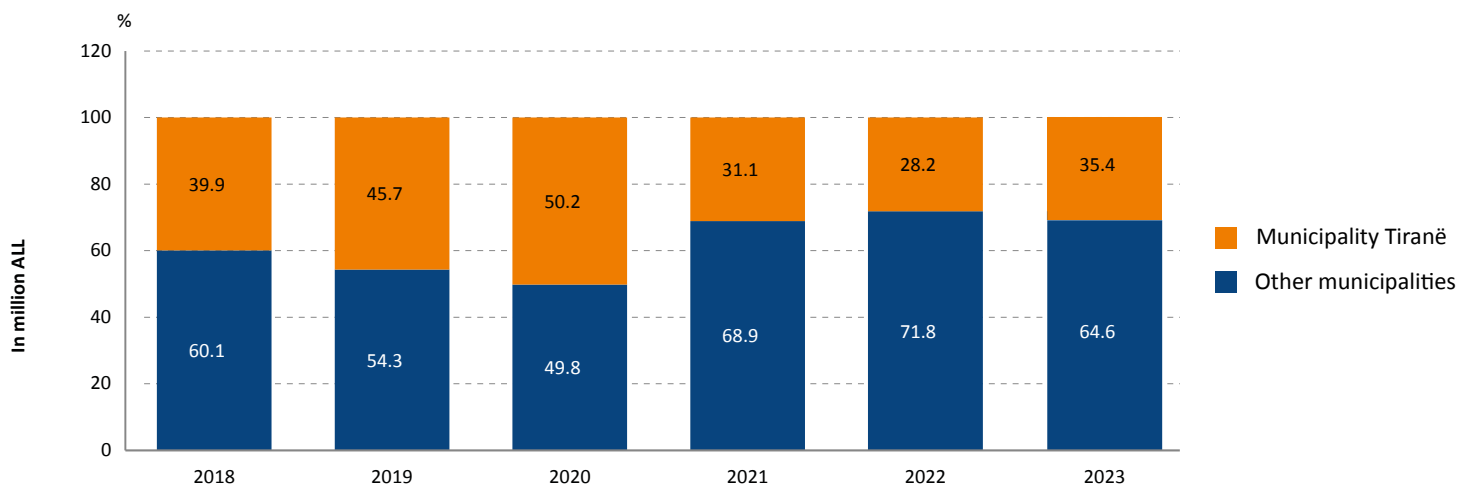
Local government investments

Public investment expenditures made by municipalities have increased during 2023. Total public investment for municipalities has increased for 2023 by 38.2% in nominal terms compared to 2022.

Figure 15.16 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 2022 were 28.2% and in 2023 they were 35.4%. Investments in other municipalities, compared to the total of investments, were 71.8% for 2022, while for 2023 they were 64.6%.

Fig 15.16 Investments in the municipality of Tiranë compared to the total investments of municipalities, 2018-2023



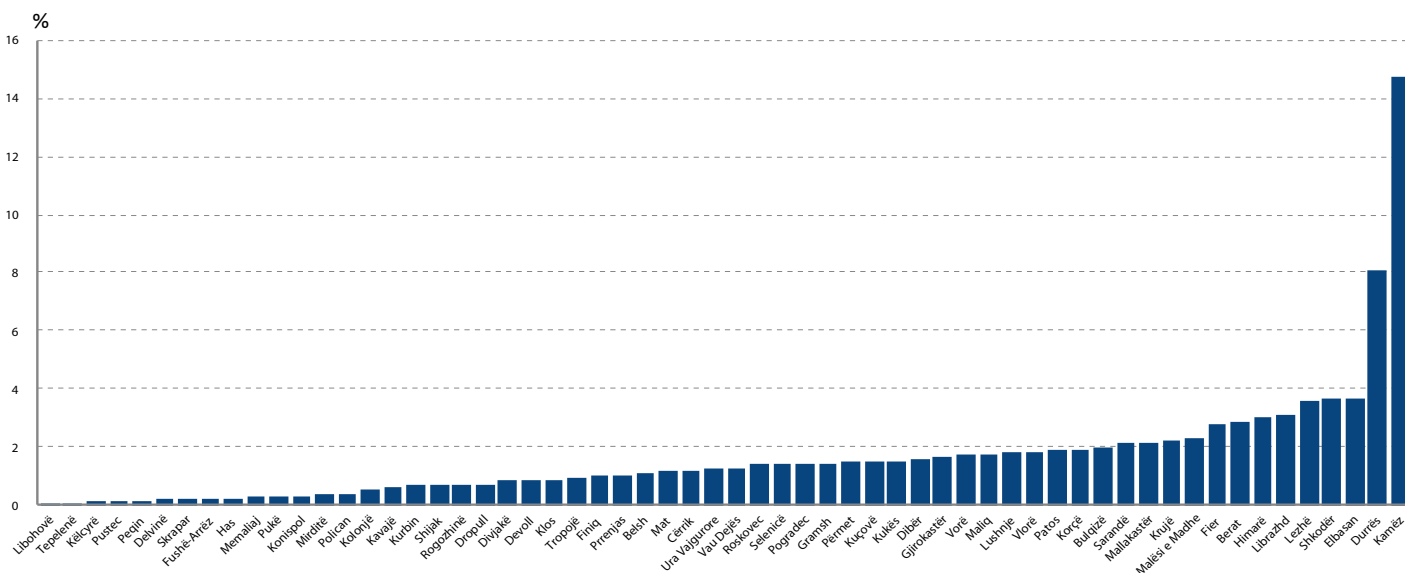
Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Figure 15.17 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 35.4% 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, Elbasan, Shkodër and Lezhë. The five municipalities with the lowest investments are the municipalities of Libohovë, Tepelenë, Këlcyrë, Pustec and Peqin.

Fig 15.17 Local government investments by municipality, 2023

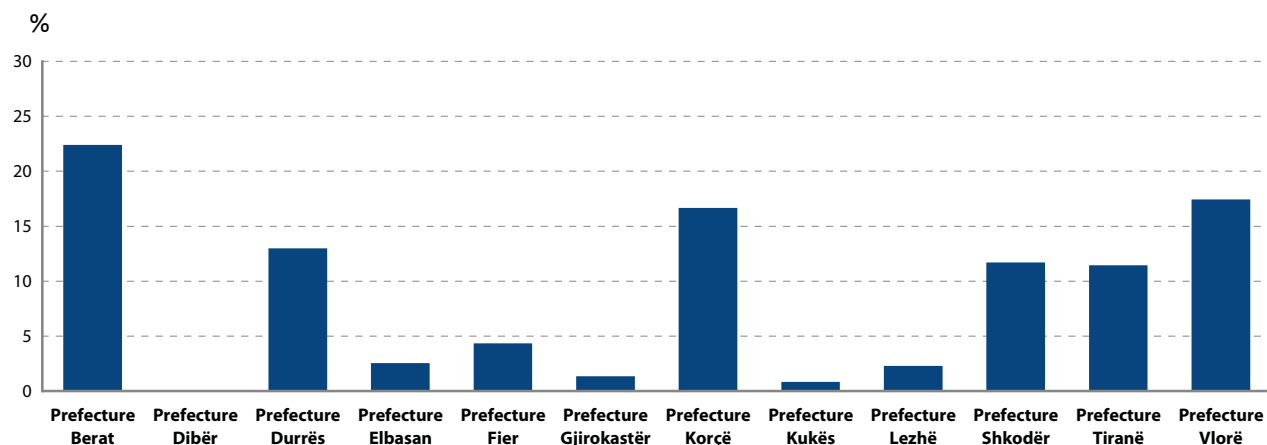


Source: Ministry of Finance

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Figure 15.18 shows the distribution of public investments for prefectures (12 units). The prefectures with the highest budget for investments are Berat, Vlorë, Korçë, Durrës, Shkodër and Tiranë. The other prefectures have in 2023 almost the same level of investments, with the lowest level in Dibër followed by the prefecture of Kukës.

Fig 15.18 Local government investments for prefectures, 2023



Source: Ministry of Finance
Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Tab 15.4 Total revenues, expenditures and investments by municipality, 2023

Municipality	Total revenues by municipalities	Total expenditures by municipalities	Total investments by municipalities
	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)
Belsh	310	350	114
Berat	1,169	1,243	300
Bulqizë	632	647	206
Cërrik	457	460	127
Delvinë	203	189	21
Devoll	512	506	94
Dibër	1,062	1,004	169
Divjakë	583	534	88
Dropull	233	252	78
Durrës	7,353	3,547	843
Elbasan	2,426	2,415	388
Fier	2,106	1,966	294
Finiq	319	334	106
Fushë-Arrëz	248	210	21
Gramsh	580	566	151
Gjirokastrë	768	808	179
Has	347	318	29
Himarë	859	694	318
Kamëz	4,303	2,882	1,537
Kavajë	2,195	1,036	64
Këlcyrë	175	150	14

Continues

Municipality	Total revenues by municipalities	Total expenditures by municipalities	Total investments by municipalities
	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)
Klos	321	302	94
Kolonjë	363	360	59
Konispol	183	182	31
Korçë	1,720	1,737	202
Krujë	1,419	879	232
Kuçovë	580	576	159
Kukës	890	842	161
Kurbin	1,788	594	76
Lezhë	1,519	1,346	373
Libohovë	112	103	4
Librazhd	702	780	322
Lushnje	1,372	1,213	189
Malësi e Madhe	710	694	238
Maliq	755	735	186
Mallakastër	554	615	229
Mat	586	596	123
Memaliaj	261	247	30
Mirditë	1,059	442	38
Patos	531	552	196
Peqin	400	372	18
Përmet	341	427	155
Pogradec	1,161	1,194	150
Polican	356	272	45
Prrenjas	461	427	107
Pukë	322	288	30
Pustec	105	90	16
Rogozhinë	586	442	78
Roskovec	483	451	146
Sarandë	1,140	947	226
Selenicë	423	419	150
Skrapar	375	348	21
Shijak	631	434	77
Shkodër	2,321	2,068	387
Tepelenë	268	276	7
Tiranë	29,138	22,883	5,710
Tropojë	464	447	100
Dimal	460	447	132
Vau Dejës	535	559	136
Vlorë	2,308	1,925	191
Vorë	962	714	186
Total	85,505	68,336	16,151

Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

Tab 15.5 Total revenues, expenditures and investments for prefectures, 2023

Prefecture	Total revenues by prefecture	Total expenditures by prefecture	Total investments by prefecture
	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)	(In million ALL)
Berat	43	112	90
Dibër	46	30	-
Durrës	85	88	52
Elbasan	84	50	10
Fier	49	41	14
Gjirokastrë	46	50	4
Korçë	73	104	65
Kukës	45	44	3
Lezhë	85	44	8
Shkodër	72	141	47
Tiranë	110	80	44
Vlorë	70	110	70
Total	808	896	408

Source: Ministry of Finance

Processing of the data: Sector of Public Administration and Central

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