

Regional Statistical Yearbook 2015

REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2015

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Computer processing: **Teuta Topi**

INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

Blv. "Zhan D'Ark", Nr.3, Tirana / Albania

Phone: + 355 4 2222411 / 2233356

Fax: + 355 4 228300

e-mail: info@instat.gov.al

www.instat.gov.al

CONTENTS

1. POPULATION	9
Tab.1 Average population by sex and prefecture, 2010-2014	10
Tab.2 Population density, 2014	11
Fig. 1 Population density, 2014	12
Tab.3 Average population by age group and sex, 2014	13
Fig. 2 Prefecture population structure, by broad age groups, 2014	13
Tab.4 Age dependency ratios, 2014	14
Fig. 3 Population growth rate and natural increase rate, average of 2010-2014	15
Fig. 4 Crude rate of population change, 2010-2014	16
Fig. 5 Internal movements of population, 2014	17
Fig. 6 Crude net internal migration rate, 2014	17
Fig. 7 Crude birth rate, 2014	18
Fig. 8 Total fertility rate, 2014	19
Fig. 9 Mean age of deaths by prefecture and total mean age of deaths, 2014	20
Fig. 10 Crude death rate, 2014	21
Fig. 11 Total number of marriages, 2010-2014.....	22
Fig. 12 Crude marriage rate by prefectures, 2014	22
Tab. 5 Population by zones, 2010-2014	24
2. PROJECTIONS	25
Tab. 1. Population growth rate by prefectures, 2011 - 2031	25
Fig. 1 Population growth rate by prefectures, 2011 - 2031	26
Fig. 2 Sex ratio, 2011	27
Fig. 3 Sex ratio, 2031	28
3. JUDICIAL STATISTICS	29
Tab. 1 Penal offenses by prefecture, 2010-2014	29
Fig. 1 Domestic violence, 2010-2014	30
Tab. 2 Prisoners by two broad age groups and prefecture, 2010-2014	31
Fig. 2 Prisoners' rate per 10.000 inhabitants, 2014	31
Fig. 3 Change rate of prisoners number, 2010-2014	32
4. HEALTH	34
Fig. 1 Number of polyclinics, 2013.....	34
Fig. 2 Health centers, 2013	35
Fig. 3 Number of hospitals, 2013.....	36
Fig. 4 Beds per 10 000 habitants, 2013	37

Tab.1 Polyclinics, 2009-2013	38
Tab. 2 Health centres, 2009-2013	38
Tab. 3 Health Post, 2009-2013	39
Tab. 4 Consultation clinics for children, 2009-2013.....	39
Tab. 4.1 Consultation clinics for women, 2009-2013.....	40
Tab. 5 Activity of hospitals, 2009-2013.....	40
Tab. 6 Activity of hospitals, 2009-2013.....	41

5. EDUCATION42

Fig. 1 Public per teacher ratio in public and private primary education, 2013 - 2014	42
Fig. 2 Pupils per teacher ratio in public and private upper secondary education, 2013-2014	43
Tab. 1 Schools of basic education	44
Tab. 2 Teachers in schools of basic education	44
Tab. 3 Pupils enrolled in basic schools	45
Tab. 4 Pupils enrolled in primary basic schools	45
Tab. 5 Pupils enrolled in public basic schools	46
Tab. 6 Pupils enrolled in primary public basic schools	46
Tab. 7 Pupils graduated in basic schools	47
Tab. 8 Pupils graduated in public basic schools	47
Tab. 9 Upper secondary schools	48
Tab. 10 Public upper secondary schools*	48
Tab. 11 Teachers in upper secondary schools	49
Tab. 12 Teachers in public upper secondary schools	49
Tab. 13 Pupils enrolled in upper secondary schools	50
Tab. 14 Pupils enrolled in public upper secondary schools	50
Tab. 15 Pupils enrolled in general upper secondary schools	51
Tab. 16 Pupils enrolled in public general upper secondary schools	51
Tab. 17 Pupils graduated in upper secondary education	52
Tab. 18 Pupils graduated in public upper secondary education	52
Tab. 19 Pupils graduated in general upper secondary education	53
Tab. 20 Pupils graduated in public general upper secondary schools	53

6. LABOUR MARKET54

Fig. 1 Employment growth in non-agricultural private sector, 2013-2014	55
Fig. 2 Share of youth to the total registered unemployed jobseekers, 2010 and 2014	56
Fig. 3 Distribution of registered unemployed jobseekers by educational level, 2014	57
Tab. 1 Employment in public administration	58
Tab. 2 Employment in non-agricultural sector	58
Tab. 3 Employment in agricultural private sector	59
Tab. 4 Employed in public local administration	59
Tab. 5 Employed in public local administration, communes	60
Tab. 6 Employed in public local administration, municipalities	60
Tab. 7 Employed in public local administration, prefectures	61
Tab. 8 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2014	61
Tab. 9 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2013	62
Tab. 10 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2012	62
Tab. 11 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2011	63

Tab. 12 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2010	63
Tab. 13 Registered jobseekers in long term unemployment	64
Tab. 14 Registered jobseekers in long term unemployment, female	64
Tab. 15 Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit	65
Tab. 16 Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit, female	65
Tab. 17 Average gross monthly wage per an employee in public sector	66
Tab. 18 Average number of families benefiting social assistance	66
Tab. 19 Average monthly social assistance fund by prefectures	67

7. LIVING CONDITION68

Tab. 1 Poverty indicators by region (Headcount, depth, severity)	68
Fig. 1 The average size of poor and non poor households	69
Tab. 2 Population in poverty by number of dependent children	69
Tab. 3 The highest diploma and mean years of school for the population 21 years and over	70
Tab. 4 Percentage of poor individuals by education level of the household head	70
Tab. 5 Dwelling conditions and access to basic services	71
Tab. 6 Possession of durables of households	71

8. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (GDP)73

Tab. 1 Main macroeconomic aggregate, year 2012 *	73
Tab. 2 Growth rate of GDP	74
Fig.1 GDP per capita by prefectures compared with the national average, year 2012	74
Fig. 2 GDP in Current Prices by Prefectures	75
Fig. 3 GDP per Capita by Prefectures	76
Tab. 3 Gross Domestic Product in current prices	77
Tab. 4 Gross Domestic Products per capita, in leks	77
Tab. 5 Gross Domestic Product per capita	78
Tab. 6 Structure of Gross Value Added (GVA) by branches of economy and by prefectures, year 2012* (Branches=100)	78
Tab. 7 Structure of Gross Value Added (GVA) by branches of economy and by prefectures, year 2012* (Region=100)	79

9. BUSINESS REGISTERS 81

Fig. 1 Active enterprises by prefectures	83
Tab. 1 Active enterprises, new creation and birth rate	84
Tab. 2 Active enterprises by prefectures	84
Fig. 1 Active enterprises by years and prefectures	85
Fig. 2 Active enterprises with female owner/administrator by years and prefectures	85
Tab. 3 New enterprises by prefectures	86
Fig. 3 New enterprises by years and prefectures	86
Fig. 4 New enterprises with female owner/administrator by years and prefectures	87
Tab. 4 Birth rate of new enterprises by prefectures	87
Tab. 5 Active enterprises by prefectures and legal form	88
Tab. 6 Active enterprises by prefectures and ownership	89
Tab. 7 Active enterprises by prefectures and size	90
Tab. 8 Active enterprises by prefectures and economic activity, 2010-2014	91

10. TOURISM	94
Fig.1 Arrivals and departures of foreign and albanian citizens by prefectures, 2014	94
Tab.1 Arrivals and departures of foreign and albanian citizens by prefectures, 2010-2014	95
11. TRANSPORT	96
Fig. 1 Total number of passengers' road transport vehicles by prefectures, per thousand inhabitants	96
Tab. 1 Road vehicles for passengers	97
Tab. 2 Road vehicles of goods	98
Fig. 2 Maritime transport of passengers, 2010-2014	99
Tab. 3 Maritime transport of passengers	99
Fig. 3 The volume of loaded and unloaded by prefectures	100
Tab. 4 Volume of loading and unloading work, 2010-2014	100
Tab. 5 Indicators of air transport	101
Tab. 6 Indicators of railway transport	101
Fig. 4 Persons injured in road accidents per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2014	102
Tab. 7 Road Accidents	103
12. BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED	105
Fig.1 The total number of building permits issued for new buildings	105
Tab.1 Building permits issued for new buildings by prefectures, 2010-2014	106
Tab. 2 Building permits issued for dwellings by prefectures, 2010-2014	106
Fig. 2 The total area of building permits issued for new buildings	107
Tab. 3 Floor area for building permits issued for new buildings by prefectures, 2010-2014	107
13. AGRICULTURE	109
Tab. 1 Land use, 2009-2013	111
Fig. 1 Land use, 2013	111
Tab. 2 Arable land with field crops, 2009-2013	112
Tab. 3 Sown area with cereals, 2009-2013	113
Tab. 4 Sown area with others field crops, 2009-2013	114
Tab. 5 Production of cereals, 2009-2013	115
Tab. 6 Production of other field crops, 2009-2013	116
Tab. 7 Yields of cereals, 2009-2013	117
Fig. 2 Production cereals by prefecture, 2013	118
Tab. 8 Yields of other field crops, 2009-2013	119
Tab. 9 Number of production trees in permanent crops, 2009-2013	120
Tab. 10 Production of permanent crops, 2009-2013	121
Tab. 11 Yields of permanent crops , 2009-2013	122
Fig. 3 Production of fruit trees by prefecture, 2013	123
Fig. 4 Production of olives by prefecture, 2013	124
Fig. 5 Production of grape by prefecture, 2013	125

14. LIVESTOCK	126
Tab. 1 Livestock, poultry and beehives, 2009-2013	127
Fig. 1 Number of livestock	128
Tab. 2 Animal production, 2009-2013	129
Fig. 2 Milk production	130
Fig. 3 Livestock production	130
Tab. 3 Meat production, 2009-2013	131
Fig. 4 Meat - Live weight	131
Tab. 4 Processing of main livestock products, agroindustry, 2009-2013	132
Fig. 5 Processing of main livestock products	132
Tab. 1 Fish caught, 2009-2013	133

POPULATION

Introduction

The population of Albania has been declining after 1990. Population decline has been higher during the period 2001-2010, whereas after 2010 the pace of population decline has been slowed down. Net migration and less the natural population increase have a considerable influence on such population decline. While the first continues to be negative, the second, even though positive, has decreased during the period in question.

Demographic changes in Albania will bring about considerable changes in the next decade. As foreseen in population projections (2011-2031), the population of Albania will experience a decline in the number of births and its natural increase will be equaled to zero- i.e. births will be equaled to the number of deaths, in 2027. Moreover, on the other hand, migration plays a very important role in the population dynamics, where Albania continues and will continue to experience outward population flows. Such flows shall be compensated at least by return migration even

in the years to come as it is suggested by the population projections.

Consequently, the population of Albania is moving towards the ageing process because of birth decline and life expectancy increase and also emigration which is in place and entails a relatively new population.

Regardless of the population decline, such fact may not be generalized for all the prefectures. Several prefectures during the last five years have experienced a population increase, including Tirana prefecture which during the period in question is characterized by positive population increase rate, followed by Durrës, with an exception in 2013 which saw population decline. Population increase in these two prefectures is mostly a result of internal movements which destinations were specifically these two prefectures. Meanwhile, other prefectures of the country have seen a decline in the number of the population.

Tab.1 Average population by sex and prefecture, 2010-2014

Prefectures	2010			2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Albania	2,913,019	1,457,661	1,455,358	2,904,776	1,455,073	1,449,703	2,900,487	1,455,904	1,444,583
Berat	151,375	76,225	75,150	148,161	74,564	73,597	145,943	73,608	72,335
Dibër	146,134	74,283	71,851	142,491	72,535	69,956	139,619	71,276	68,344
Durrës	267,712	134,352	133,360	272,021	136,754	135,267	274,865	138,621	136,244
Elbasan	308,298	155,333	152,966	306,040	153,975	152,065	304,130	153,260	150,870
Fier	327,621	165,269	162,352	322,540	163,050	159,490	319,159	161,724	157,435
Gjirokastër	80,322	40,508	39,814	76,563	38,745	37,818	74,174	37,621	36,553
Korçë	232,040	116,826	115,214	228,794	115,562	113,232	226,805	114,782	112,024
Kukës	90,313	45,439	44,874	88,621	44,651	43,970	87,198	44,046	43,153
Lezhë	140,245	70,002	70,243	139,363	69,673	69,690	138,671	69,555	69,116
Shkodër	227,344	112,444	114,900	224,021	111,131	112,891	221,977	110,341	111,636
Tiranë	755,366	373,420	381,946	772,290	381,963	390,327	785,075	388,926	396,149
Vlorë	186,252	93,563	92,690	183,874	92,471	91,403	182,874	92,146	90,728

continue

Prefectures	2013			2014		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Albania	2,897,365	1,458,648	1,438,717	2,894,476	1,460,984	1,433,492
Berat	145,167	73,436	71,731	143,888	73,003	70,886
Dibër	138,386	70,855	67,531	137,399	70,669	66,730
Durrës	275,338	139,274	136,065	275,698	139,804	135,895
Elbasan	302,974	153,134	149,840	302,112	153,331	148,782
Fier	317,951	161,591	156,360	316,406	161,200	155,206
Gjirokastër	73,592	37,437	36,155	72,879	37,113	35,766
Korçë	226,174	114,803	111,372	225,116	114,593	110,523
Kukës	86,514	43,831	42,683	85,967	43,696	42,271
Lezhë	138,282	69,568	68,714	137,514	69,456	68,058
Shkodër	221,347	110,362	110,986	219,879	109,833	110,047
Tiranë	788,730	391,920	396,810	794,658	395,718	398,940
Vlorë	182,914	92,441	90,473	182,963	92,572	90,391

Main findings

Population density

Tirana prefecture has the highest population density in the country with over 480 inhabitants per square kilometer, in 2014.

Population density in the mid of 2014 is 100.7 inhabitants per km², a figure which has changed only slightly throughout the last five years. Figure 1 show the diversity of population density by prefectures - where only three prefectures have the density of over 150 inhabitants per km². It may be pointed out that the highest population density is concentrated in the central areas of the country. The prefecture of Tirana, which includes the capital city of Albania, has the highest density of 481 inhabitants per km²

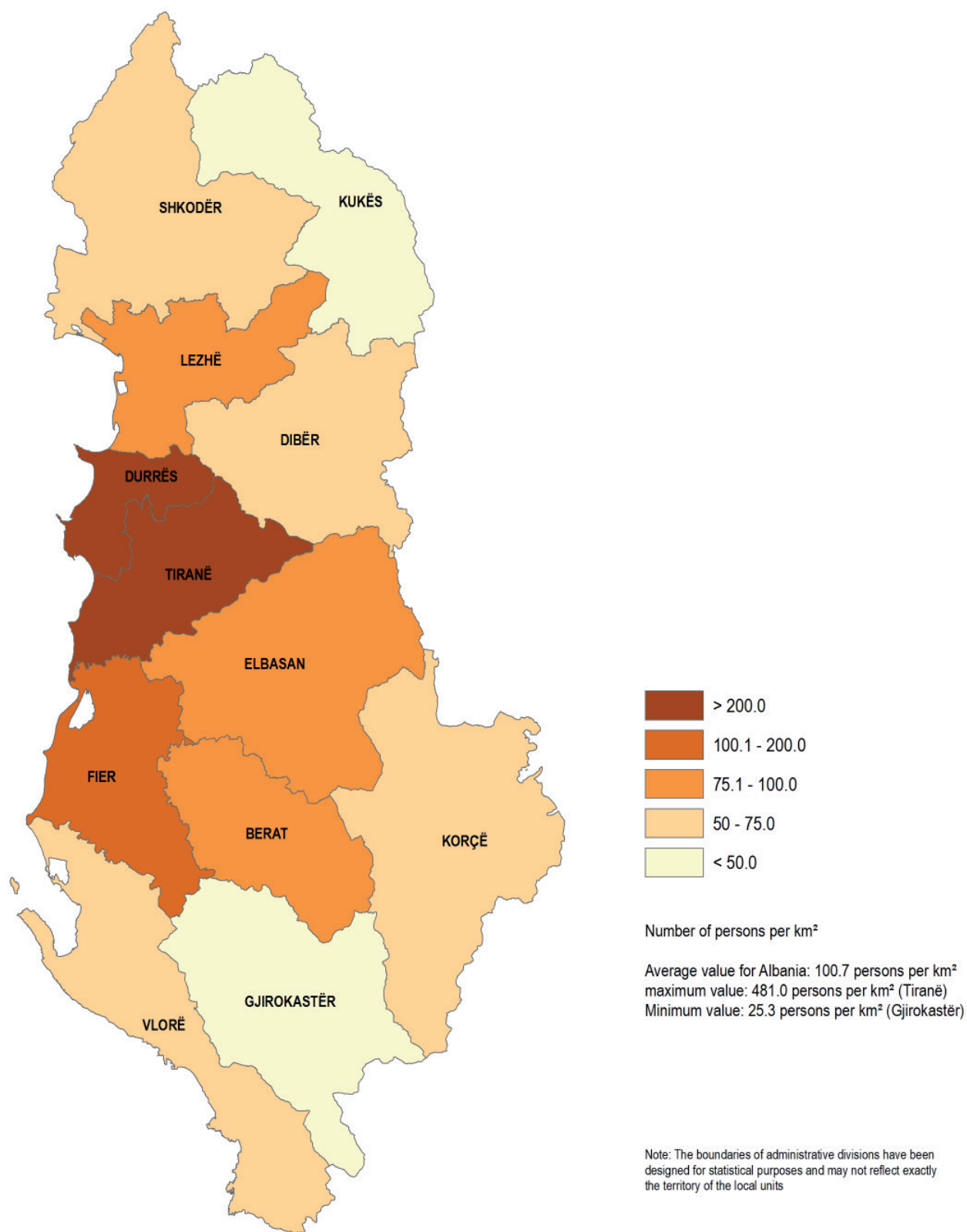
in 2014. The second prefecture of highest density is Durrësi with 360 inhabitants per km² followed by the prefecture of Fier with 167 inhabitants per km² in 2014.

On the other hand, there are only two prefectures which density is less than 40 inhabitants per km². The lowest density is found in the peripheral areas of the country, in north-east prefecture of Kukësi and in the south-east prefecture of Gjirokastra which has the lowest density in the territory of Albania of inhabitants per km² in 2014. Figure 1 below shows the density in 12 prefectures of the country, where the bold coloured prefectures are those which have the highest density and the light coloured prefectures have the lowest density.

Tab. 2 Population density, 2014

Prefectures	Population	Density
Albania	2,894,476	100.7
Berat	143,888	80.0
Dibër	137,399	53.1
Durrës	275,698	359.9
Elbasan	302,112	94.4
Fier	316,406	167.4
Gjirokastrë	72,879	25.3
Korçë	225,116	60.7
Kukës	85,967	36.2
Lezhë	137,514	84.9
Shkodër	219,879	61.7
Tiranë	794,658	481.0
Vlorë	182,963	67.6

Fig. 1 Population density, 2014



Population structure

The number of elderly persons (65+) in total population during these five years has been increasing.

In 2014, young persons (0-14 years old) in the total of average population of Albania, occupy 18.9% of the total population,

whereas people of working age (15-64 years old) account for almost two thirds (68.9 %) of the total population, thus only 12.2 % of the population is left to the elderly persons aged 65 and above.

Tab. 3 Average population by age group and sex, 2014

Prefectures	Total			Male			Female		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Albania	546,473	1,993,770	354,232	284,766	1,005,921	170,298	261,708	987,850	183,935
Berat	27,568	98,660	17,660	14,308	50,164	8,530	13,260	48,495	9,130
Dibër	26,815	93,644	16,940	13,943	48,437	8,289	12,872	45,207	8,650
Durrës	50,571	191,604	33,523	26,958	96,642	16,204	23,614	94,962	17,319
Elbasan	58,156	206,819	37,137	30,098	105,291	17,941	28,058	101,528	19,196
Fier	60,790	216,745	38,871	31,624	110,726	18,850	29,166	106,019	20,021
Gjirokastrë	13,859	50,090	8,929	7,255	25,529	4,329	6,605	24,561	4,600
Korçë	43,326	154,123	27,667	22,499	78,687	13,407	20,827	75,435	14,261
Kukës	16,617	58,774	10,575	8,591	29,989	5,115	8,026	28,785	5,460
Lezhë	25,826	94,885	16,803	13,510	47,861	8,085	12,316	47,024	8,719
Shkodër	42,057	150,841	26,981	21,515	75,486	12,831	20,542	75,354	14,150
Tiranë	146,791	551,046	96,821	76,514	273,249	45,956	70,278	277,797	50,865
Vlorë	34,097	126,540	22,326	17,953	63,858	10,761	16,144	62,682	11,565

Figure 2 shows the population structure of 12 prefectures of the country considering the three broad age groups of the population. Figure 2 clearly shows the proportion of each age group in the respective population of each prefecture. The highest proportion in the population of each prefecture in 2014, pertains to the age group (15-64), i.e. the working population, followed by the age group of young persons (0-14), while the lowest proportion pertains to the elderly people age group (65+).

Data show a population structure almost similar in all the prefectures. Very slight differences may be observed in the young population where the prefecture of Durrës has the lowest percentage of the young population by 18.3 %, while the highest percentage is found in the prefecture of Dibra where young population constitutes some 19.5 % of the total population in 2014. Concerning the elderly people age group, it is observed the insignificant difference in 12 prefectures of the country.

Fig. 2 Prefecture population structure, by broad age groups, 2014



Age dependency ratios

Structural changes to the population of Albania may be analysed further when considering the age dependency ratio, which is calculated by a comparison of the number of dependent persons (youngsters aged 0-14 years old and/or elderly people aged 65+ years old) with the working age population. Such ratios are calculated to provide information concerning the burden addressed to the working age population (15-64 years).

Old age dependency ratio: an increasing burden on the working age population.

Old age dependency ratio is calculated as the ratio of the population 65+ years old and the working age population

15- 64 years old; such ratio in Albania is 17.8 % in 2014 against 16.2% in 2010. This the old age dependency ratio is marked by an increasing trend throughout the years. Such ratio has the highest value in the prefecture of Dibra, 18.1 % and the lowest value in the prefecture of Durrës, 17.5 %. The contrary may be said about the dependency ratio of the youth which is calculated as the ratio of the population under 15 years of age against the working age population 15-64 years of age. The ratio in the total population in 2014 is 27.4 % against 32.9 in 2010. It is clearly observed a decreasing trend of this ratio in our country. The prefecture with the lowest dependency ratio of young population is Durrësi and the prefecture with the highest dependency ratio is Dibra, 26.4 % and 28.6 % respectively.

Tab. 4 Age dependency ratios, 2014

Prefectures	Youth dependency ratio	Old dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio
Berat	27,9	17,9	45,8
Dibër	28,6	18,1	46,7
Durrës	26,4	17,5	43,9
Elbasan	28,1	18,0	46,1
Fier	28,0	17,9	46,0
Gjirokastrë	27,7	17,8	45,5
Korçë	28,1	18,0	46,1
Kukës	28,3	18,0	46,3
Lezhë	27,2	17,7	44,9
Shkodër	27,9	17,9	45,8
Tiranë	26,6	17,6	44,2
Vlorë	26,9	17,6	44,6

Population change

As of January 1, 2010 until January 1, 2015 the population of our country has decreased by some 26 thousand inhabitants, this figure being equivalent to the increasing rate of -0.2 % annually. Population change is the result of two components: natural population increase and net migration. These components may be combined in order to have a population increase (positive net migration and increasing natural increase) or population decline (negative net migration and decreasing natural increase) or they may contradict themselves thus resulting in the population change in opposite direction.

Negative net migration has played an essential role in the population decline of the country, but notwithstanding this the natural increase, even though still positive and unable to fill the gap caused by the net migration, has been decreasing.

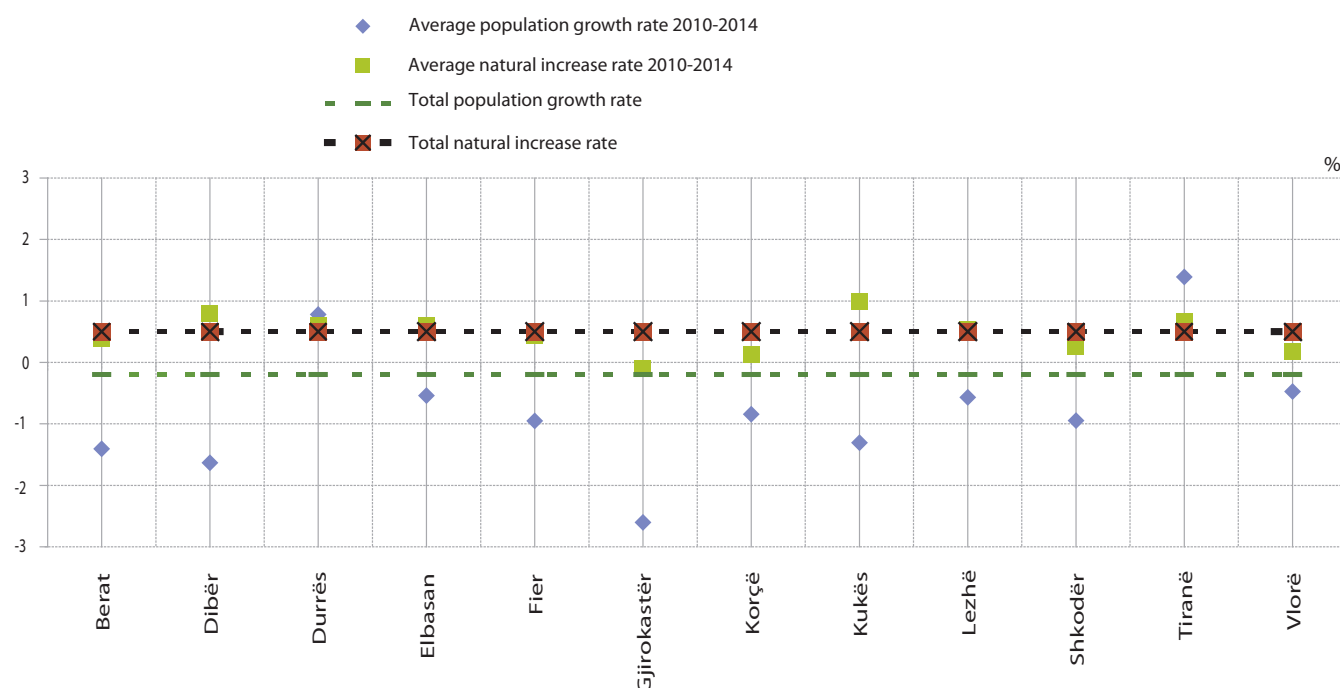
Figure 3 shows two average rates of population change and natural increase in each prefecture during 2010-2014. For comparison purposes, Figure 3 includes even the average total population change rate and total natural increase rate during the period 2010- 2014. Moreover, Figure 3 shows that the average total population change rate is negative (at the level 0.2 %), while the population change rate in

the prefectures has higher or lower values. The prefectures which have a population change rate higher than the total rate and even positive are Tirana and Durrës, with 1.4 % and 0.8 %, respectively while on the other hand all the other prefectures have a lower population change rate. The prefecture of Gjirokastra has the lowest population change rate of -2.6%.

The average natural increase rate in 2010- 2014 in each prefecture, compared to the total natural increase rate is slightly different. In this regard, it may be mentioned the prefecture of Kukës that is evidently different, as the natural increase rate is higher than the total natural increase rate, while the contrary is observed in the prefecture of Gjirokastra which rate is lower than the national rate, and even negative.

Figure 3 shows the two rates in order to make possible identification of any direct link between population change rate and natural increase rate. As it may be seen in Figure 3, not necessarily the population change follows changes in the natural increase, and this because the balance of net migration and internal population movements has an important impact on the population change rate of the prefectures.

Fig. 3 Population growth rate and natural increase rate, average of 2010-2014

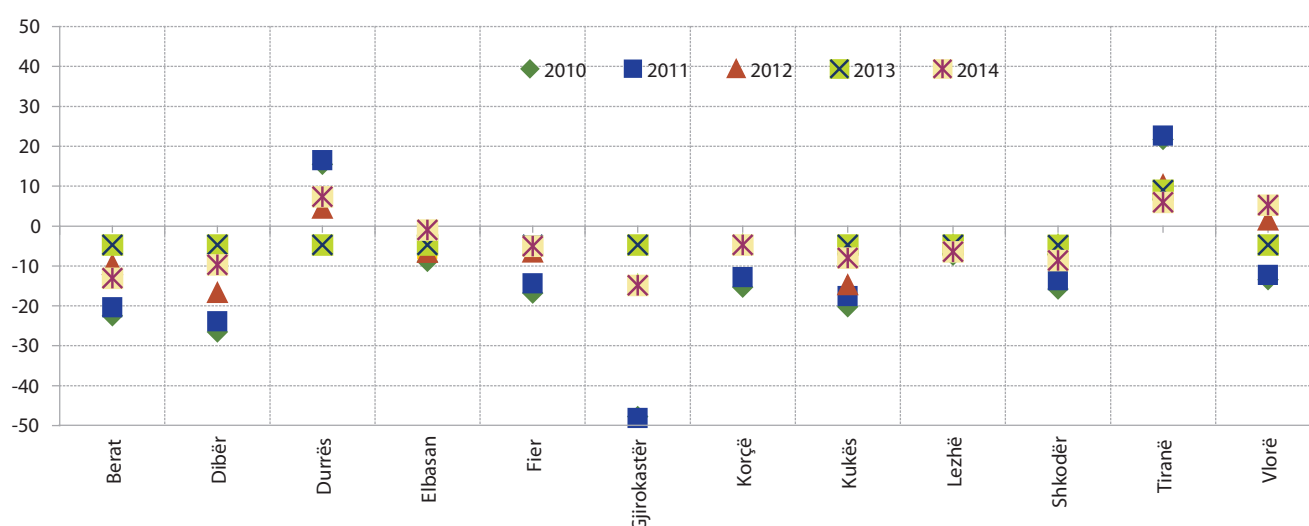


Crude population change rates during the 5 years or the effects combined with the natural increase and net migration during the period 2010-2014, are shown in Figure 4. In this period, the population of Albania has declined annually at an average of 1.8 per one thousand inhabitants. Looking at 12 prefectures shown in the graph below, only 2 prefectures seem to experience a population increase (Tirana and Durrësi) and 10 other prefectures have experienced a population decline during 2010-2014.

The prefecture of Tirana has the highest increase, on average, 1.4% annually during the period 2010-2014 or stated otherwise in absolute terms, the population of this prefecture is increased by over 10 thousand inhabitants annually on average, during this five year period.

Out of the 10 prefectures which have experienced a population decline, 4 of them have experienced a decline of more than 10 per one thousand inhabitants on average on annual basis, while 6 other prefectures have suffered an annual average decline of less than 10 per one thousand inhabitants throughout this period. The prefecture with the highest decline during 2010- 2014 is the prefecture of Gjirokastra with an annual average of 2.7 %. Stated otherwise in absolute terms, this prefecture has seen an annual average decline of 2 thousand inhabitants during this period. As Figure 4 shows, recently, during 2013-2014 such rates have decreased, and the decline is no longer 48 per one thousand inhabitants in the prefecture of Gjirokastra during 2010-2011; instead such rate is decreased on average to 10 per one thousand inhabitants in 2013-2014.

Fig. 4 Crude rate of population change, 2010-2014



Internal movements of population

As already mentioned above, prefectures population change, their population growth or decline rates are influenced not only by the two main components of total population change, but also by the internal population movements.

During the last five years, Albania has experienced evident changes; not only has the population declined from 2.913.017 in 2010 to 2.894.476 in 2014, but a considerable population has moved internally as well. As it usually happens with migration, several groups of the society have greater tendency to move. It has a clear impact as it covers broadly the population of various prefectures of Albania.

Similarly as in other countries, internal migration in Albania is mostly synonymous to urbanisation. Most of the people who have changed their residence place during the last five years have moved to the urban areas, which in most of the cases; imply the capital Tirana, or the surrounding areas. Even though internal movements are multi-dimensional, it is evident that most of the internal migration flows are focused towards Tirana.

Data from the General Directorate of Civil Registration Office of 2014 enable the visual presentation of internal migration. Figure 5 shows the incoming and outgoing flows in each prefecture in 2014.

Fig. 5 Internal movements of population, 2014

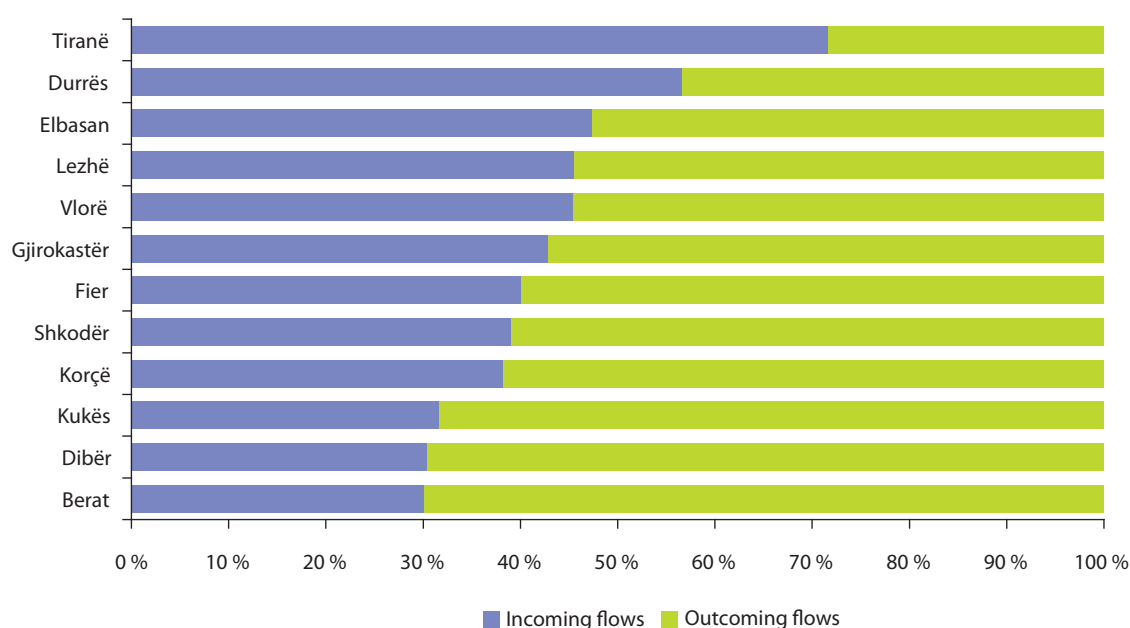
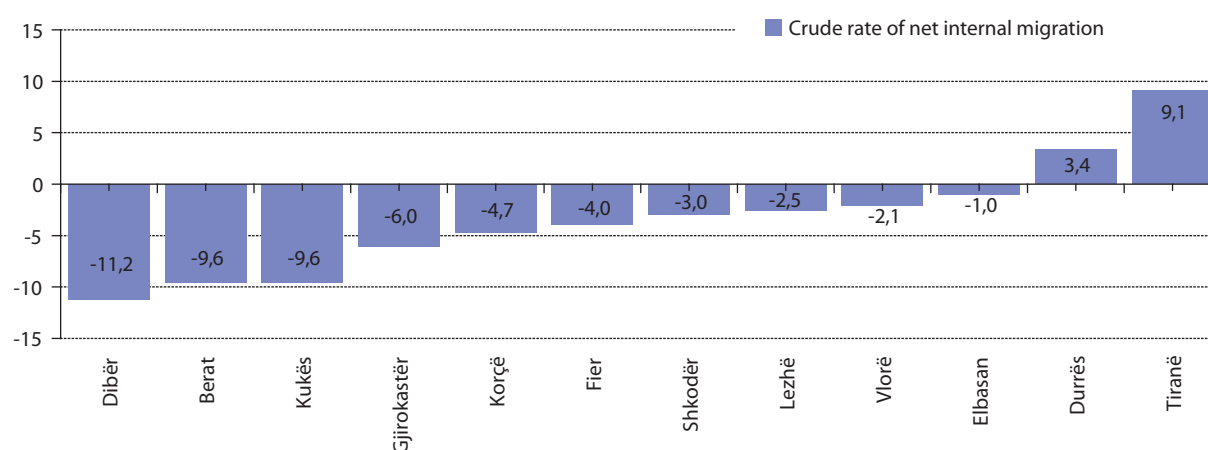


Figure 5 shows that the prefecture of Tirana attracts most of the internal migrants; if we were to consider the internal migration balance in this prefecture, we would conclude that such balance is positive, as the number of incoming exceeds the number of outgoing flows. Similarly, the prefecture of Durrës has a positive balance, even though lower than Tirana; it still is a preferred destination for internal migration. The prefecture of Berat, Dibra and Kukës have a deep negative balance of internal migration. Such prefectures experience very high outgoing flow compared to the incoming flow.

If we were to consider the crude net migration rate, i.e. the ratio of the difference between incoming and outgoing flow by each prefecture with the respective population expressed in thousand inhabitants, we will see that the prefectures

of Dibra, Berati and Kukës which crude net migration rate is very low, - 11.2, - 9.6 and - 9.6 per one thousand inhabitants respectively, as indicated in the Figure 6. Only two prefectures, Tirana and Durrës have the highest crude internal migration rate and they are the only prefectures to have positive values, 9.1 and 3.4 per one thousand inhabitants respectively. In general terms, 10 prefectures experience mostly outgoing flows than incoming flows and consequently the internal net migration rate is negative, whereas on the other hand, only in 2 prefectures, Tirana and Durrës, incoming flows exceed the outgoing flows, thus resulting in a positive net migration rate. In other words, Tirana and Durrës continue to be the top destination prefectures for internal migrants.

Fig. 6 Crude net internal migration rate, 2014



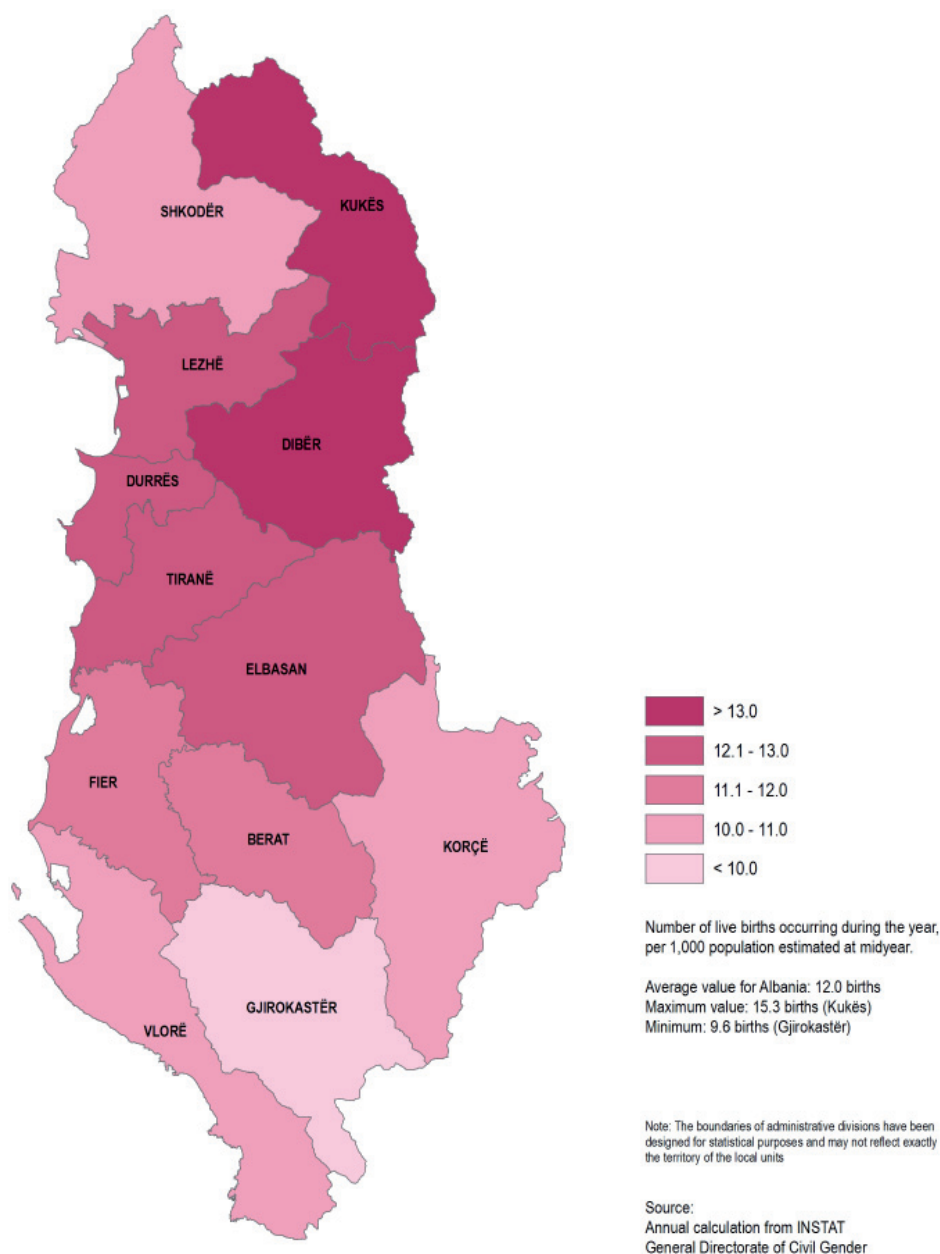
Births

Women are delivering less children thus slowing down the natural population increase. This section presents the crude birth rate by prefectures (ratio of births with the average population per one thousand inhabitants) and by the total fertility rate (average number of children per women). In our country the crude birth rate is on average 12 births per one thousand inhabitants during the period 2010-2014. The highest value is found in the prefecture of Kukës with 15.3 births per one thousand inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Dibra (14.3).

The highest birth rate is marked in the north-east areas of our country.

Fig. 7 shows only one prefecture which rate is lower than the average of 10 births per one thousand inhabitants during the period 2010-2014; this is the prefecture of Gjirokastra with the average crude birth rate of (9.6). The central part of the territory of Albania has relatively high crude birth rates moving from 12.1-13.0 births per one thousand inhabitants during this 5-year period. The prefecture of Tirana and Durres show the rate of 12.6 births per one thousand inhabitants, followed by the prefecture of Elbasan (12.4) and Lezha (12.3). Comparing 2010 with 2014, the crude birth rate in most of the prefectures has increased. There are only three prefectures, Vloia, Tirana and Kukës which show a slight decrease of this indicator from 2010 to 2014.

Fig. 7 Crude birth rate, 2014

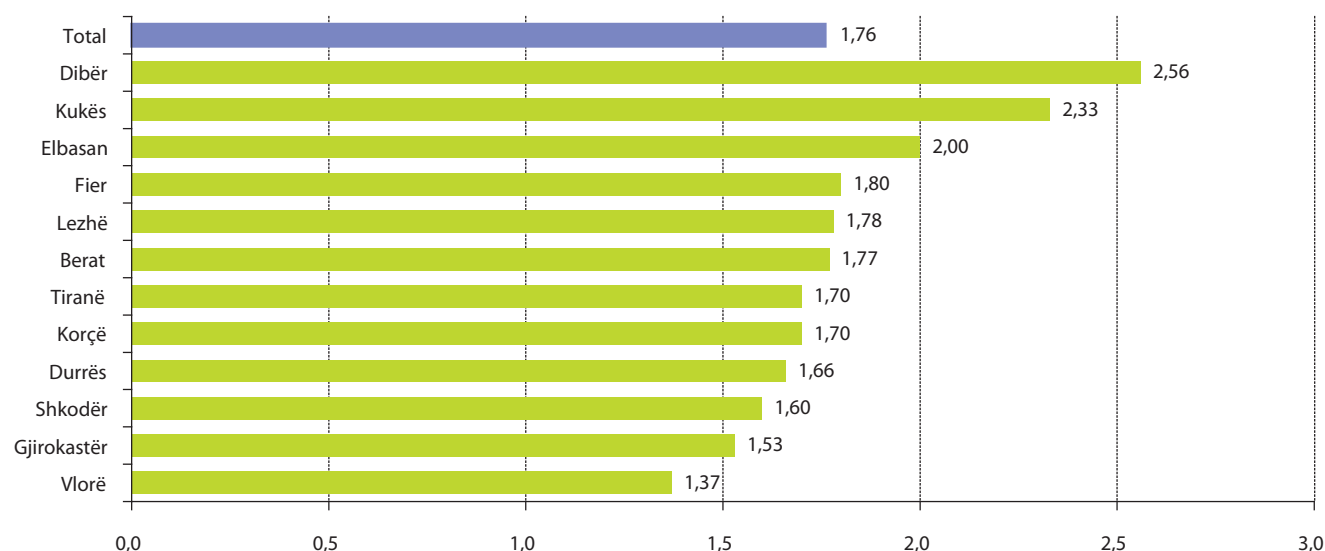


Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate reached the lowest values of 1.58 live births per woman in 2008; then such indicator slightly increased to 1.63 live births per woman in 2010 and up to 1.76 live births per woman in 2014. The rate of 2.1 live births per woman is considered the replacement fertility rate for most developed countries. In other words, with this rate, we would have a stationery population in the long-term, if the incoming or outgoing migration flows are not considered.

As shown in Figure 8 most of the prefectures have a rate below the replacement fertility rate, with the fertility rate lower than 2.1 live births per woman in 2014. The highest value of the total fertility rate is marked in the prefecture of Dibra with 2.6 live births per woman in 2014, followed by the prefecture of Kukës with 2.3 live births per woman. During 2014 the prefecture of Vlora shows the lowest rate of 1.4 live births per woman.

Fig. 8 Total fertility rate, 2014



The difference of the TFR at prefectural level may be linked to several factors, inter alia: socio-economic structure of the population (as for instance the education level, employment

status, income or age); or cultural factors (including for instance religious traditions and beliefs, out-of-wedlock birth perception or perception towards contraceptives).

Deaths

Around 21 thousand deaths are recorded in the civil registry offices in 2014, a figure which is 1.9% higher than the deaths of the preceding year or 2.7% higher than the deaths registered in 2010. The average crude death rate in Albania during 2010-2014 is calculated to be 7 deaths per one thousand inhabitants, fluctuating from 10.7 deaths per one thousand inhabitants in the prefecture of Gjirokastra, 9.2 deaths per one thousand inhabitants in the prefecture of Korça, to less than 6 deaths per one thousand inhabitants in the prefecture of Kukës and Tirana.

Figure 9 shows information about the average age of death in each prefecture in 2014 compared to the average age of death in Albania during the same year. As shown in the figure below the average age of deaths in 2014 is 72.6 years, while there are evident fluctuations when looking at the average age of deaths in each prefecture. The prefecture of Kukës is marked by an evident difference from the total

average age, thus becoming the prefecture with the lowest average age of death – 68 years, while the contrary is observed in the prefecture of Gjirokastra that shows a difference from the average age of death but in this case, the average age of death in this prefecture is higher than the total average, 76 years respectively. There are 6 prefectures which have an average age of death lower than the total average and 5 prefectures which have an average age of death in 2014 higher than the total average. Only the prefecture of Shkodra has an average age of death equal to that of the total average, 72.6 years.

Figure 10 shows the distribution of the crude death rate at prefectural level. The death rate generally reflects the population structure as older persons are more likely to die. Dark colors in the map show higher average crude death rates during the period 2010–2014.

Fig. 9 Mean age of deaths by prefecture and total mean age of deaths, 2014

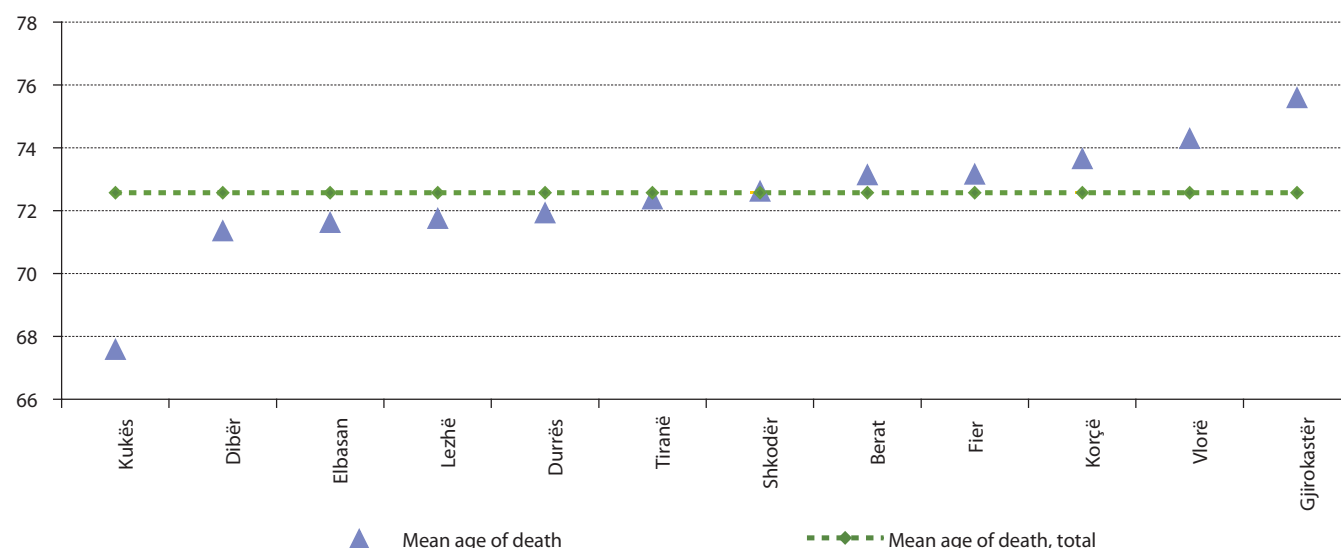
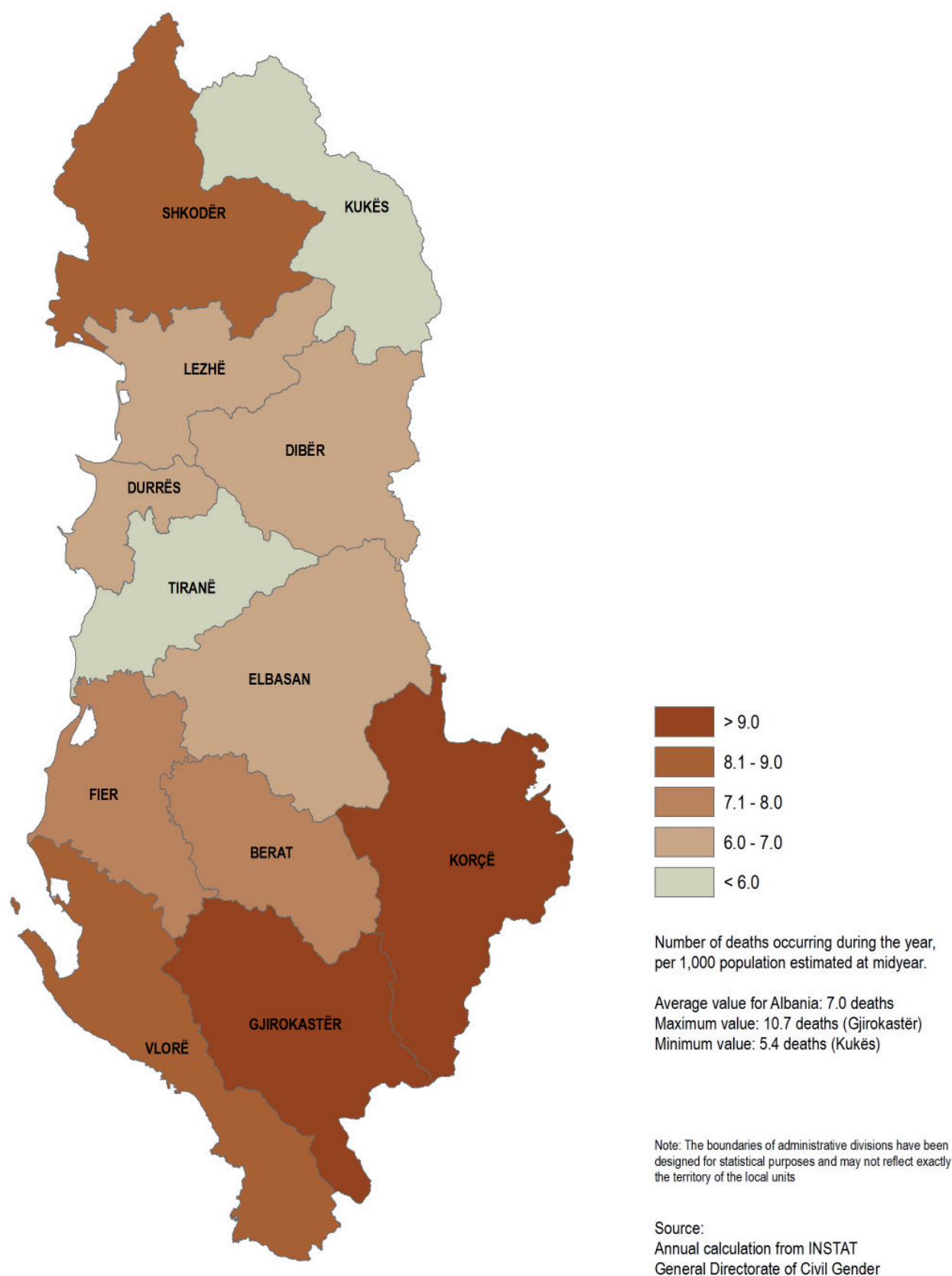


Fig. 10 Crude death rate, 2014

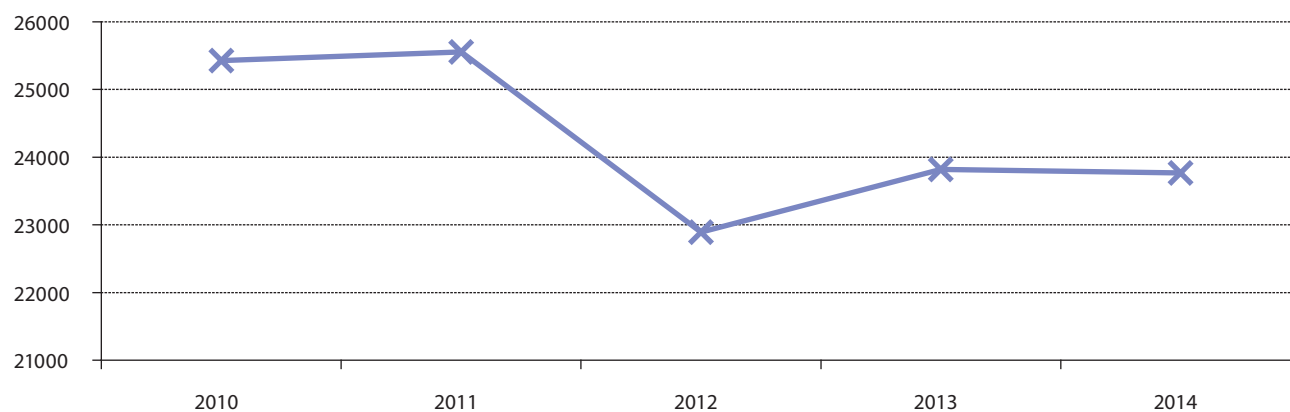


Marriages

Marriages are a very important event in the society of a country. In 2014, 23 thousand marriages are recorded in the civil registration offices. This figure is approximate to that of the preceding year, but 6.5 % lower than the figure of 2010,

which in absolute values means around 1660 marriages less. Figure 11 shows the trend during 2010- 2014 and the number of marriages in our country shows a decreasing trend.

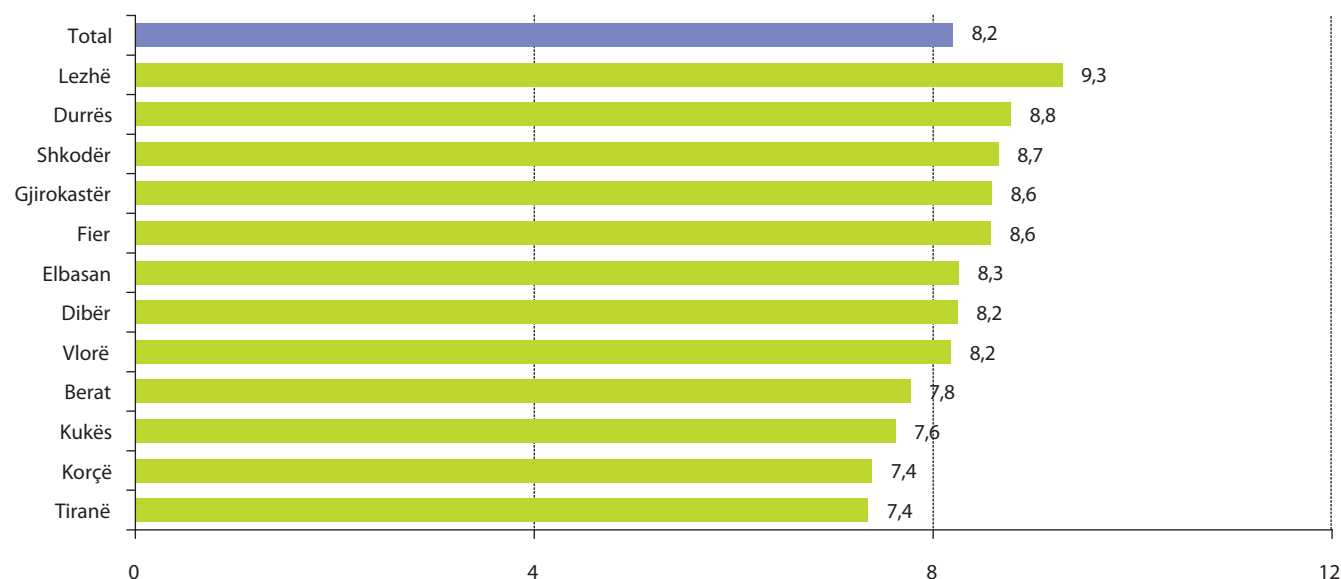
Fig. 11 Total number of marriages, 2010-2014



The crude, in marriage rate other words the number of marriages per one thousand inhabitants is shown in Figure 12. In Albania such rate is 8.2 marriages per one thousand inhabitants in 2014, with the highest value in the prefecture

of Lezha which rate is 9.3 marriages per one thousand inhabitants and the lowest value in the prefecture of Tirana and Korça which rate is 7.4 marriages per one thousand inhabitants.

Fig. 12 Crude marriage rate by prefectures, 2014



Sources data

INSTAT collects a wide range of demographic data including population statistics at national and regional level, and also data on demographic events which have an impact on the size and structure of the population. The main data sources for the directorate of social statistics to attain the objectives in the calculation of the specific indicators are the administrative data and Census of Population and Housing.

Administrative sources

Births, deaths, marriages and internal movements of the population

Information about the births, deaths, marriages and internal movement of the population is submitted electronically by the General Directorate of Civil Registration Offices. Such means of submission of data of demographic events ensures greater completeness and meeting the deadline of respective publications.

Census of population and housing

The census of population and housing, 2011, is a very important source for the population statistics. It is a basis for the continuation of annual calculation of the population number.

Definitions

Crude birth rate: is the number of births per 1000 inhabitants in a specific territory in a given year.

Crude death rate: is the number of deaths per 1000 inhabitants in a specific territory in a given year.

Vital statistics: are demographic data on the births, deaths, infant mortality and marriages.

Live birth: is the birth of children showing signs of life. It is the number of births, excluding stillbirths.

Death: Implies the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (post-natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

Natural increase in population: is the increase/decline in population as a result of the biological processes (births and deaths) during a period of time. The difference between the

number of live births and the number of deaths during a given year is the natural increase in population in that given year.

Population density: is the number of population per unit of total land area of a country. (per km²).

Population growth rate: is the rate by which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year because of the difference of the natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage to the base population.

Rate of natural increase: is the rate by which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year because of the difference of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage to the base population.

Total age dependency ratio: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) and older persons above working age (65+), with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Age dependency ratio of young people: Ratio of the number of persons under working age (0-14 years of age) with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Age dependency ratio of elderly people: Ratio of the number of persons above the working age (65+ years of age) with the number of active persons (from 15 to 64 years of age) expressed as percentage.

Net internal migration: is the difference of incoming and outgoing flows of the population in a specific territory (region) in a given year.

Crude rate of internal population movement: is the ratio of net internal migration in a specific territory (region) with the respective population in a given year, expressed per one thousand inhabitants.

Net migration: is the difference between immigration and emigration of the population of a specific territory in a given period of time.

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

Tab. 5 Population by zones 2010-2014

Prefectures	2010			2011			2012		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Albania	2,913,018	1,541,308	1,371,710	2,904,776	1,564,138	1,340,638	2,900,486	1,595,699	1,304,787
Berat	151,375	66,631	84,744	148,160	65,252	82,908	145,942	64,207	81,735
Dibër	146,135	36,709	109,426	142,491	36,373	106,118	139,619	36,209	103,410
Durrës	267,712	198,618	69,093	272,021	205,995	66,025	274,865	214,689	60,176
Elbasan	308,298	120,305	187,993	306,039	119,132	186,907	304,130	118,536	185,594
Fier	327,621	128,469	199,152	322,540	128,232	194,307	319,159	128,609	190,550
Gjirokastrë	80,321	38,866	41,454	76,562	38,133	38,429	74,173	37,591	36,583
Korçë	232,041	91,074	140,966	228,794	89,945	138,848	226,805	89,259	137,545
Kukës	90,313	29,604	60,709	88,620	29,690	58,930	87,198	29,920	57,278
Lezhë	140,244	73,891	66,353	139,363	76,657	62,706	138,671	79,915	58,755
Shkodër	227,342	98,728	128,614	224,021	98,454	125,567	221,977	98,663	123,314
Tiranë	755,366	538,315	217,051	772,291	555,040	217,251	785,075	575,137	209,938
Vlorë	186,251	120,099	66,152	183,873	121,232	62,641	182,873	122,964	59,909

continue

Prefectures	2013			2014		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Albania	2,897,365	1,633,617	1,263,748	2,894,476	1,653,100	1,241,376
Berat	145,167	63,381	81,786	143,888	62,974	80,915
Dibër	138,386	36,158	102,228	137,399	36,134	101,265
Durrës	275,338	224,413	50,925	275,698	229,406	46,293
Elbasan	302,974	118,317	184,657	302,112	118,216	183,897
Fier	317,951	129,391	188,560	316,406	129,792	186,614
Gjirokastrë	73,592	37,174	36,418	72,879	36,969	35,910
Korçë	226,174	88,863	137,311	225,116	88,670	136,446
Kukës	86,514	30,245	56,269	85,967	30,409	55,558
Lezhë	138,282	83,562	54,720	137,514	85,435	52,080
Shkodër	221,347	99,192	122,156	219,879	99,463	120,416
Tiranë	788,730	597,821	190,909	794,658	609,444	185,214
Vlorë	182,914	125,102	57,811	182,963	126,190	56,772

PROJECTIONS

Introduction

For the first time, the Albanian population projections are published even at prefectural level. Apart from the estimation of fertility, mortality and international migration, projections at prefectural level consist in the difficult task of calculating and projecting internal movements and their spatial concentration.

In this regard the population projections at prefectural level were based on the medium scenario of projections at national level (medium fertility, medium mortality and medium international migration). The hypotheses for these demographic components were built in such a way so as to correspond to those at national level, by keeping always in mind the prefectural differences.

Concerning internal movements, three hypotheses were built labeled as high, medium and low. In the medium hypothesis, the internal movement rate is kept constant and it is equal to the rate observed during the period 2007 – 2011. These hypotheses are combined with the hypothesis of spatial concentration, which consist in constant concentration in big economic centers, especially in Tirana – Durrës, and spatial de-concentration of internal migrants towards other centers. The main version of projections at prefectural level, which results are shown below, is the version with medium fertility, medium mortality, medium international migration, constant internal migration and constant spatial concentration.

Tab. 1 Population projections by sex, 2011 – 2031

Prefectures	Total					Women				
	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Albania	2,907,362	2,888,996	2,863,311	2,827,569	2,782,309	1,451,690	1,423,372	1,405,910	1,390,550	1,369,680
Berat	149,672	138,625	129,354	121,017	113,370	74,392	67,241	62,158	58,047	54,201
Dibër	144,195	129,434	116,812	105,741	95,680	70,884	62,136	55,431	49,956	44,928
Durrës	269,784	275,017	278,305	279,954	279,796	134,370	134,462	135,119	135,793	135,596
Elbasan	306,939	290,680	276,326	263,059	250,275	152,512	142,305	134,650	128,278	122,001
Fier	324,864	308,070	293,223	279,070	265,633	160,767	148,353	139,672	132,579	125,714
Gjirokastrë	78,405	70,532	64,136	58,478	53,508	38,753	34,433	31,256	28,594	26,235
Korçë	230,261	224,872	217,996	210,114	201,976	114,001	110,111	106,662	103,231	99,548
Kukës	89,400	80,635	73,423	67,220	61,341	44,398	39,627	35,878	32,776	29,835
Lezhë	139,733	131,871	125,959	120,986	116,345	69,992	64,538	61,118	58,619	56,226
Shkodër	225,547	213,992	204,898	196,915	188,816	113,706	106,884	102,035	98,133	94,133
Tiranë	763,560	833,088	888,786	932,349	965,108	385,921	419,058	446,941	469,902	487,430
Vlorë	185,002	192,180	194,093	192,666	190,461	91,994	94,224	94,990	94,642	93,833

According to the population projections of Albania, during the period 2011 – 2031, most of the prefectures will experience population decline except for Tirana, Durrës and Vlora. The number of inhabitants of the Tirana prefectures is foreseen to be increased by over 25 percent from 763.560 in 2011, to 965.108 in 2031. Population increase during the next two decades is foreseen to be much more limited in the prefecture of Durrës and Vlora, by around 3 percent.

The sharpest population decline is expected to happen in the prefecture of Kukës and Dibra in the north of the country and in the prefecture of Gjirokastra, in the south of the country. In these prefectures the population is expected to decline by some 30 percent until 2031. The remaining prefectures will be experiencing a population decline ranging from 10 percent to 20 percent, until 2031.

Fig. 1 Population growth rate by prefectures, 2011 - 2031



In 2011 the number of females has been higher than the number of males only in three prefectures, Tirana, Shkodra and Lezha. In all the remaining prefectures the sex ratio is higher than 100. Tirana was the prefecture with the lowest sex ratio in 2011 (97.9 males per 100 females), while Dibra was the prefecture with the highest sex ratio (103.4 males per 100 females).

According to population projections, the sex ratio will

experience an increase in all the prefectures until when in 2031 only the prefecture of Tirana will have a sex ratio lower than 100. It is foreseen that in 2031, the prefectures with the highest sex ratio will be Dibra (113 males per 100 females) followed by Fier (111.3 males per 100 females). The prefecture with the lowest sex ratio in 2031 is expected to be Tirana (98 males per 100 females).

Fig. 2 Sex ratio 2011

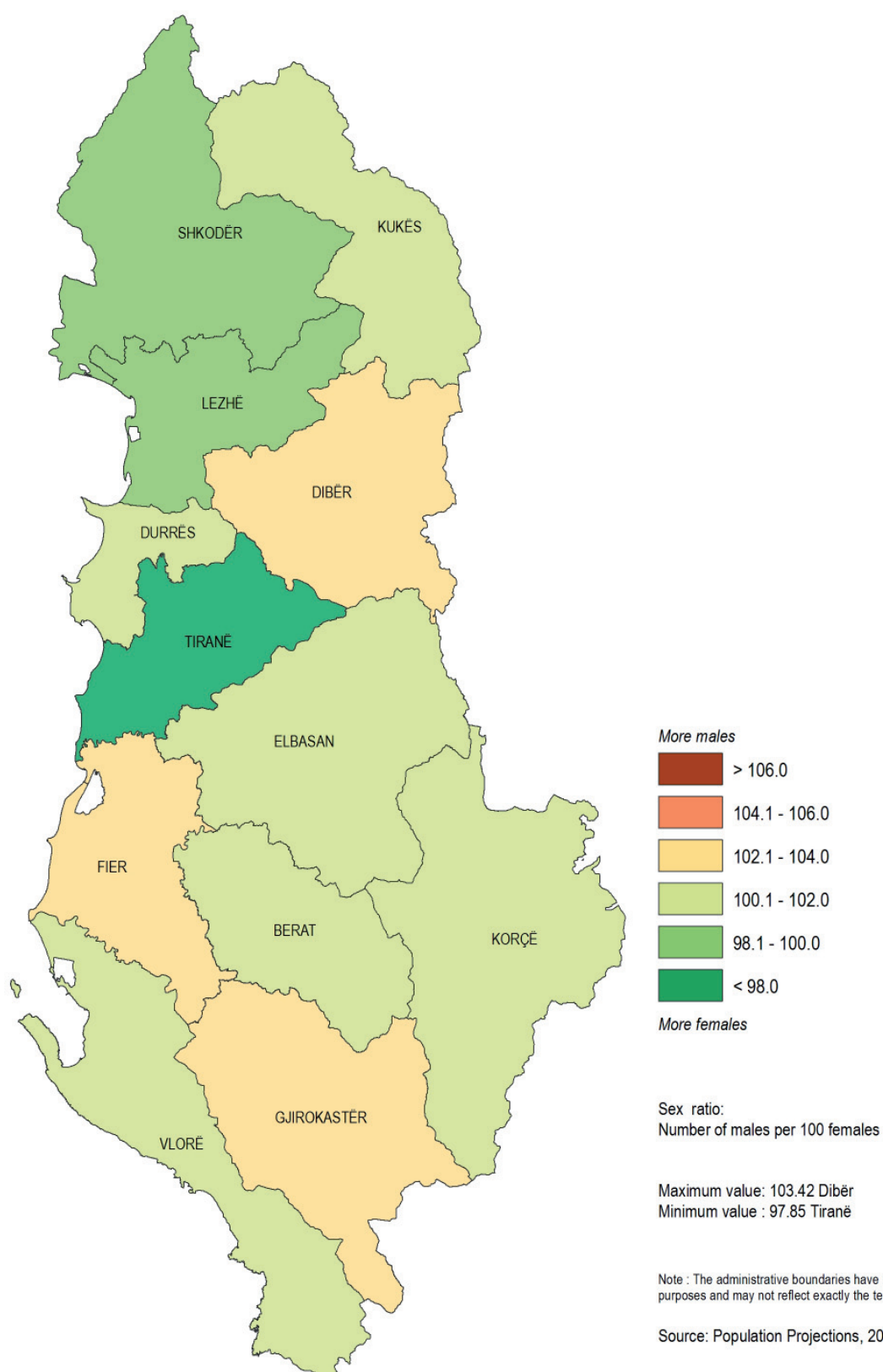
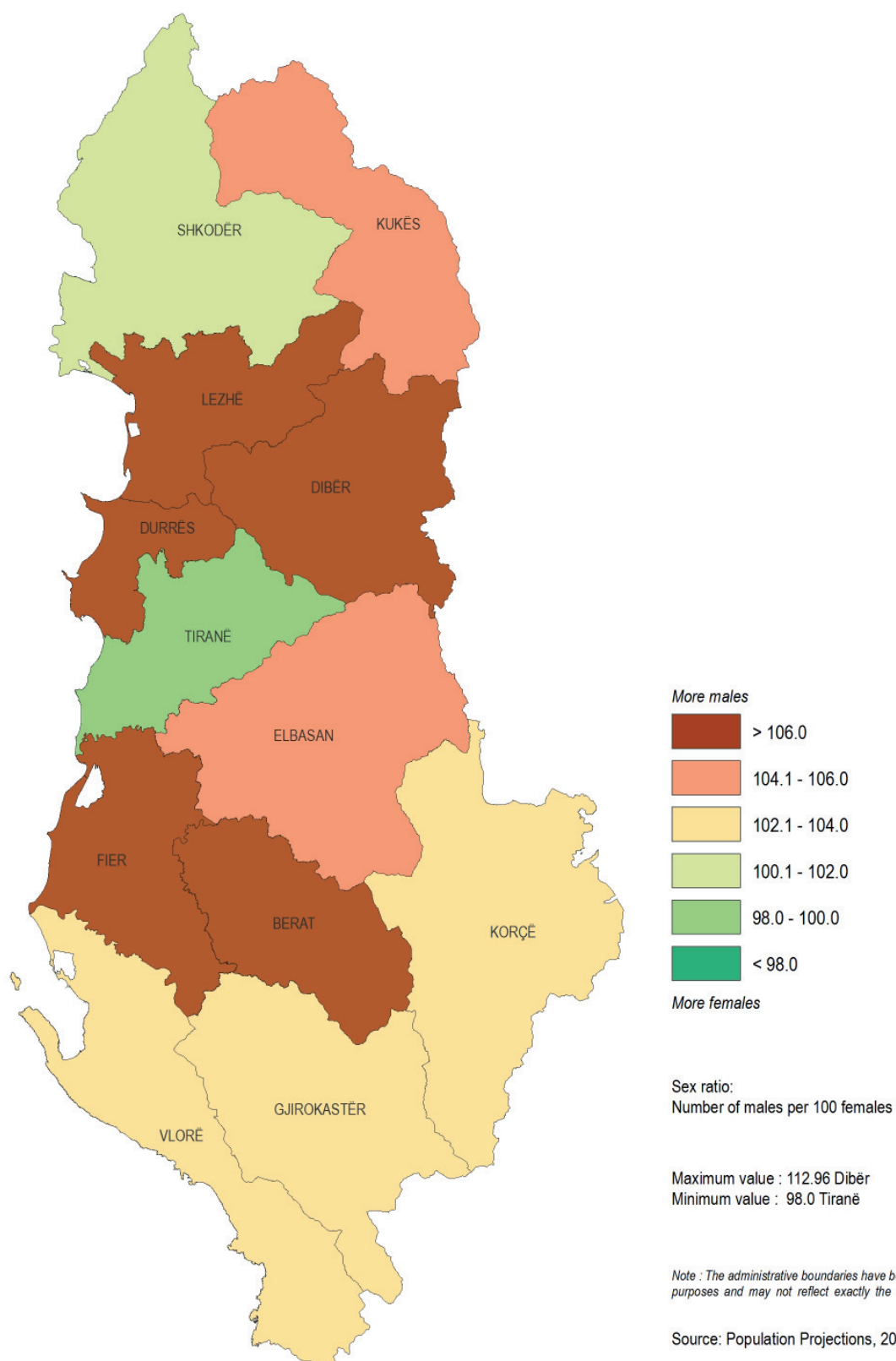


Fig. 3 Sex ratio 2031



JUDICIAL STATISTICS

Introduction

Juridical statistics are important because of their social relevance and related public concern. Such statistics aim at presenting data concerning the trend of criminality in the country assisting in this way the work against crime. Improvement of such data seems to result in improvement of crime detection by the police. The crime related statistics presented in this section concerns criminal offences recorded by the police, and their classification in criminal offences and contraventions is done based on the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania. These cases are related to incidents as occurred, and not to the trials, the verdict of which falls under the power of the law bodies. This section presents the recent statistics related to the situation of crimes, domestic violence and also information about the prisoners by prefectures.

Main Findings

Penal offenses

This section will present the situation of criminality at prefectural level in 2014, clearly shown in Table 1. This table illustrates the number of recorded crimes for some criminal offences which is provided by the General Directorate of

Prisons. The table shows that the highest number of crimes this year corresponds to the group of criminal offences "Crimes against public order and standards of conduct", followed by "Financial and economic crimes". "Crimes against property" is the group of criminal offences with the lowest number of recorded crimes in all the prefectures.

The group of criminal offences "Crimes against the person" includes crimes against life, health and freedom. Such group of criminal offences is very important and a special attention is paid to their discovery. Such crimes violate the right to life which is inviolable, inalienable and no one has the right to deprive anyone of this right. Albania in 2010, if we were to express it in absolute value, has recorded 769 "Crimes against the person", while in 2014 it has recorded 485 crimes. At prefectural level, Tirana is the biggest prefecture to have the highest number of this group of criminal offences, with 95 recorded crimes, followed by the prefecture of Durrës with 66 and the prefecture of Fier with 54 recorded crimes. Concerning the group of criminal offences "Crimes against property", "Crimes against drugs", "Crimes against public order and standards of conduct" the highest number is marked in the prefecture of Tirana, followed by the prefecture of Durrës.

Tab. 1 Penal offenses by prefecture, 2014

Prefectures	Crimes trafiqet e against	Against property	Illicit trafficking	Drug crime	Financial- Economic crime	Corruption crime	Money laundering crimes	Crimes against order and standards of conduct
Berat	19	5	12	50	127	54	24	752
Dibër	30	1	5	39	64	58	11	654
Durrës	66	18	57	188	146	23	41	1,508
Elbasan	36	3	82	68	196	195	35	1,387
Fier	54	10	70	73	189	95	34	1,084
Gjirokastër	10	8	33	169	40	44	31	677
Korçë	39	4	49	120	175	44	26	1,231
Kukës	23	1	16	23	79	60	8	522
Lezhë	32	9	26	43	170	92	14	1,423
Shkodër	39	7	42	65	149	57	31	1,102
Tiranë	95	34	171	565	616	299	108	6,706
Vlorë	42	15	90	130	156	100	29	1,084

Domestic violence

Cases of domestic violence are to be found not only in the Albanian society. It is a disturbing phenomenon which exceeds all the limits and it is rooted in all the cultures. Such abuse is even a health issue which causes injury and even death, as it has a negative impact on the physical, psycho-social and economic integrity of the person on whom such violence is imposed.

Such phenomenon is caused by various factors including: cultural impact which has deep roots in the old patriarchal traditions, unsound life situations, gender discrimination, unemployment, intergenerational control in the family etc.

Domestic violence is still the most frequent kind of abuse of human rights, but still the least known and world-wide accepted. Several studies point out the difficulty of measuring the level and extent of domestic violence, because such phenomenon occurs within the family and it is considered a family issue. Consequently, among the factors which may affect the low reporting of domestic violence it is worth mentioning for instance shyness, fear from punishment, cultural norms, stereotypes existing about domestic violence etc., therefore the facts and figures must be read diligently, because as they do not necessarily give a clear picture regarding the spread of violence.

Regardless of the difficulty of measurement of this phenomenon information reported by the General Directorate

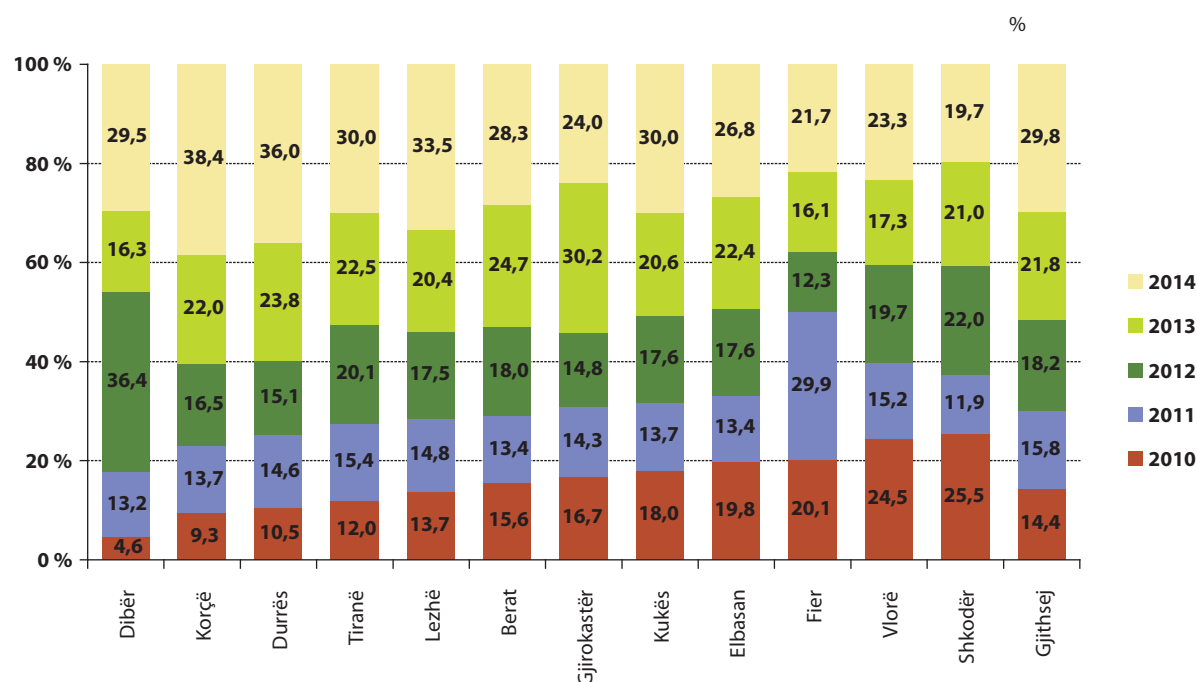
of Police, show that during 2010-2014 the number of reports related to domestic violence has increased from 1998 reports in 2010 to 4121 reports in 2014, or otherwise around 2 times more reports than in 2010. In all the prefectures it is observed an increase in the number of reports.

At national level, in 2014 the reports for domestic violence cases amount to 14.4 per 10 thousand inhabitants. At prefectural level, the prefecture of Durrës marks the highest number of reports (27) per 10 thousand inhabitants, followed by Korça (22), Tirana (17) and Lezha (15.3). The lowest values are found in the prefecture of Shkodra and Dibra, respectively, 6.4 and 7.5 reports per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the number of domestic violence reports in a given year within the total number of reports of a specific prefecture during 2010-2014. Thus in the prefecture of Dibra, out of the total 349 domestic violence reports during 2010-2014, 36.4 % of them are reports of 2012. 10 prefectures mark and increase in the number of reports from 2010 to 2014, while only the prefecture of Vlora and Shkodra show a decrease in the number of the reports.

In 2011, it is observed the lowest percentage of reports of each prefecture, except for the prefecture of Fier that marks the highest value of domestic violence reports by some 30 %.

Fig. 1 Domestic violence, 2010-2014



Prisoners

Data about prisoners include minors, adults and aliens who are punished by final decision in all the types of prison institutions, as shown in table 2. The table shows that in 2014 there is a total of 5,453 prisoners, while in 2010 there is a total of 4,603 prisoners, indicating in this case an increase of 18.5 % in the number of prisoners. Prefecture of Tirana shows the highest number of prisoners during the two years in question 2010 and 2014, followed by Elbasan, Fier and Durrës. On the other hand, the prefecture of Gjirokastra,

Kukësi and Dibra have the lowest absolute number of prisoners. As regards the juvenile prisoners (prisoners under 18 years of age), the prefecture of Durrës and Elbasan are found to have the highest number. Referring to the table about the adult prisoners, (prisoners above 18 years of age), the highest figure is marked in the prefecture of Tirana, Elbasan and Fier, while Gjirokastra Kukësi represent the prefectures with the lowest number of prisoners of this age.

Tab. 2 Prisoners by two broad age groups and prefecture, 2010-2014

Prefectures	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Under 18 years	Over 18 years	Under 18 years	Over 18 years	Under 18 years	Over 18 years	Under 18 years	Over 18 years	Under 18 years	Over 18 years
Albania	102	4,501	121	4,469	97	4,453	107	4,807	101	5,352
Berat	8	313	6	318	8	321	7	352	2	409
Dibër	3	248	4	249	4	253	6	264	3	293
Durrës	32	436	28	429	28	422	31	437	34	494
Elbasan	27	566	33	558	26	551	29	593	31	628
Fier	5	508	8	511	6	522	5	591	4	618
Gjirokastrë	2	148	3	147	3	152	0	176	1	201
Korçë	0	333	4	338	3	331	5	367	2	461
Kukës	0	163	2	168	0	171	2	182	2	293
Lezhë	9	349	11	351	3	349	8	364	3	383
Shkodër	9	371	7	369	6	365	3	383	1	396
Tiranë	7	785	9	762	7	751	5	799	17	842
Vlorë	0	281	6	269	3	265	6	299	1	334

Figure 2 illustrates the prisoners rate for all the criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2014. As the figure shows, the ranking of the prefectures is different from what the absolute number of prisoners suggests above. Such rate gives information on the proportion of the prisoners in the total population of each prefecture, expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2014. Albania, records 18.8

prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2014. The figure shows that the prefecture of Kukës is the prefecture with the highest prisoner rate of 34.4, a value which is relatively high compared to the national average rate. The prefecture of Tirana has the lowest rate of 10.8 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Fig. 2 Prisoners' rate per 10.000 inhabitants, 2014



Note: It includes all the prisoners (convicts and remand prisoners) including minors, adults and aliens, imprisoned for all the criminal offences.

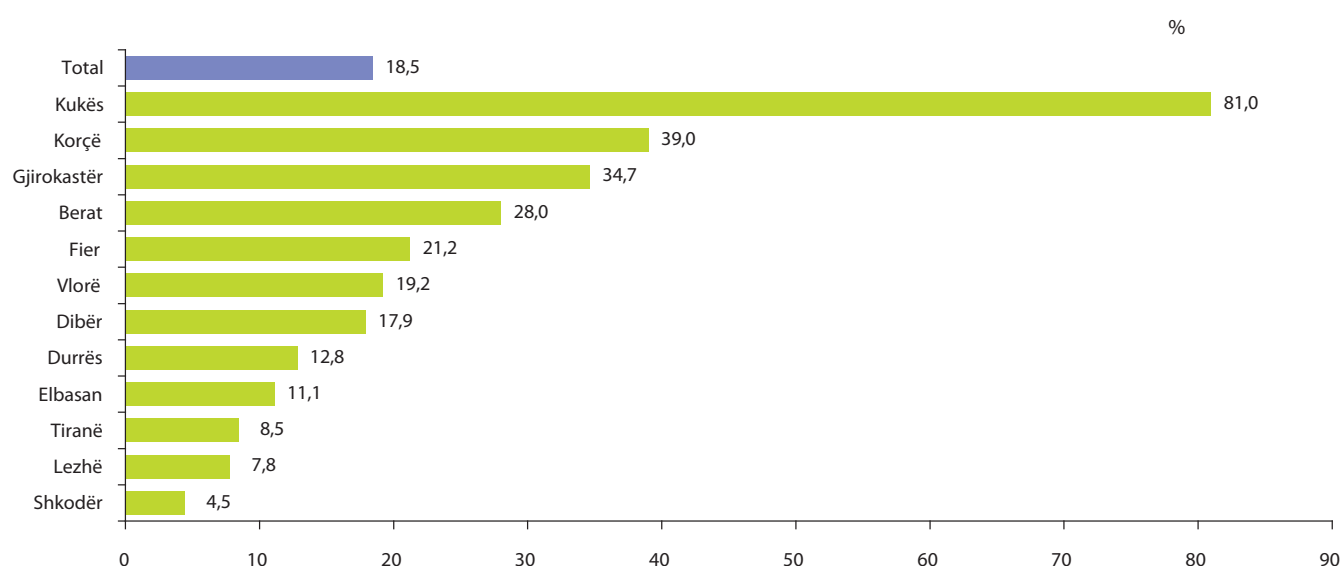
In order to provide information on the progress or prisoners number change rate throughout the years, figure 3, illustrates the change rate in prisoners' number in 2010 and 2014. The change rate in prisoners' number shows the increase or decrease percentage of the number of prisoners in 2014 compared to 2010.

The figure shows that such rate has an increasing trend during the years in question in each prefecture. The change rate in Albania between 2010 and 2014 is 18.5% which

means that in 2014 there are 18.5 % more prisoners than in 2010, or expressed in absolute terms in 2014 there are 850 prisoners more than in 2010.

The prefecture of Kukës has the highest change rate in prisoners number between 2010 and 2014, specifically by 81%, i.e. in 2014 the prefecture of Kukës has 81 % more prisoners than in 2010. The prefecture of Shkodra has the lowest rate of 4.5% respectively.

Fig. 3 Change rate of prisoners number, 2010-2014



Data sources

INSTAT publishes data related to crimes and juridical statistics in the country. Crime-related statistics cover a specific group of criminal offences and the total of crimes. The database contains even data about the prisoners.

The data source for these statistics in order to present the various indicators is the administrative data.

Prisoners-related data are provided by the General Directorate of Prisons, while information about the situation of criminality in the country (offenders, victims), are provided by the General Directorate of State Police. Both sources are very important for the progress of work and meeting of the defined time limits.

Definitions

Penal offences: are violations of law which are criminally prosecuted.

Crimes against the person: include crimes against life, crimes against health and crimes against the freedom of the person.

Crimes against property: include armed theft, destruction of property, coercion by means of threat to give property, bank robber and other crime related to this group of criminal offences.

Illicit trafficking crimes: include trafficking in persons, trafficking of motor vehicles, trafficking of arms and munitions, prostitution etc.

Drugs-related crimes: include manufacturing, cultivation, sale of narcotic substances, their trafficking etc.

Financial-economic crimes: include custom-related crimes tax crimes, forgery and fraud, etc.

Corruption related crimes: include corruption and criminal offences committed by state employees.

Computer crimes: includes crimes in the field of information and technology and crimes through computer systems.

Acts against order and standards of conduct: include inappropriate conduct which distorts public order, criminal offences related to the freedom of expression or control of expression, acts contrary to the regulatory provisions, acts against the justice system etc.

Domestic violence: includes acts such as battery, or other violent criminal offence, serious threat or injury against a person who is the spouse, former-spouse, partner or former partner, child or family member, resulting in infringement of the physical, psycho-social, and economic integrity of the person.

Prisoner: any person, Albanian or alien, punished by final sentence of imprisonment and in line with the international agreements, punished by a foreign judgment, in compliance with the respective procedural requirements.

HEALTH

Introduction

Health is an issue of great importance - in other words it is an issue of life and death. This part shall focus on statistics of health institutions. Moreover it presents statistics on health care and services, following an analysis of the number of hospital beds and their distribution by regions.

Main findings

In Albania female life expectancy at birth was 80.3 years in 2013, while male life expectancy at birth was 4.0 years less, i.e. 76.0 years. Life expectancy continues to increase and this may explain partly the demographic changes in the population structure and lifestyle. The focus of policies has always been on the quality of life. Healthy life years are a measure of the number

of years a person is expected to live in healthy conditions (defined by absence of limitations in the functioning/disability). According to the report of the PHI on "Health situation of the Albanian population", such indicator among males is 62.5 years whereas females 67 years.

Primary health care service and hospital service

Primary health care service is the first instance presented with the health problems and providing service. During these years, the main institutions providing such services are consolidated, including polyclinics, health centers, public health units and special services of consultation for children and women, who are included within such institutions.

Fig. 1 Number of polyclinics, 2013

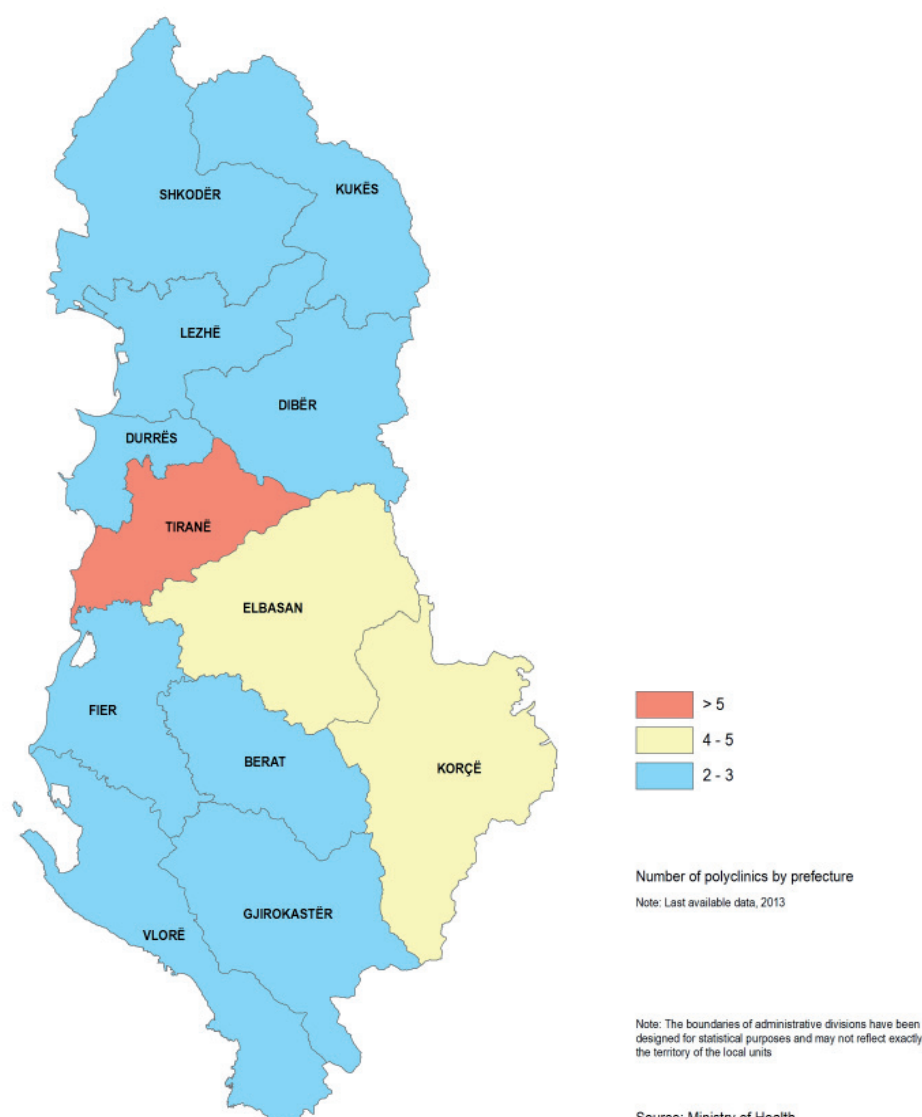
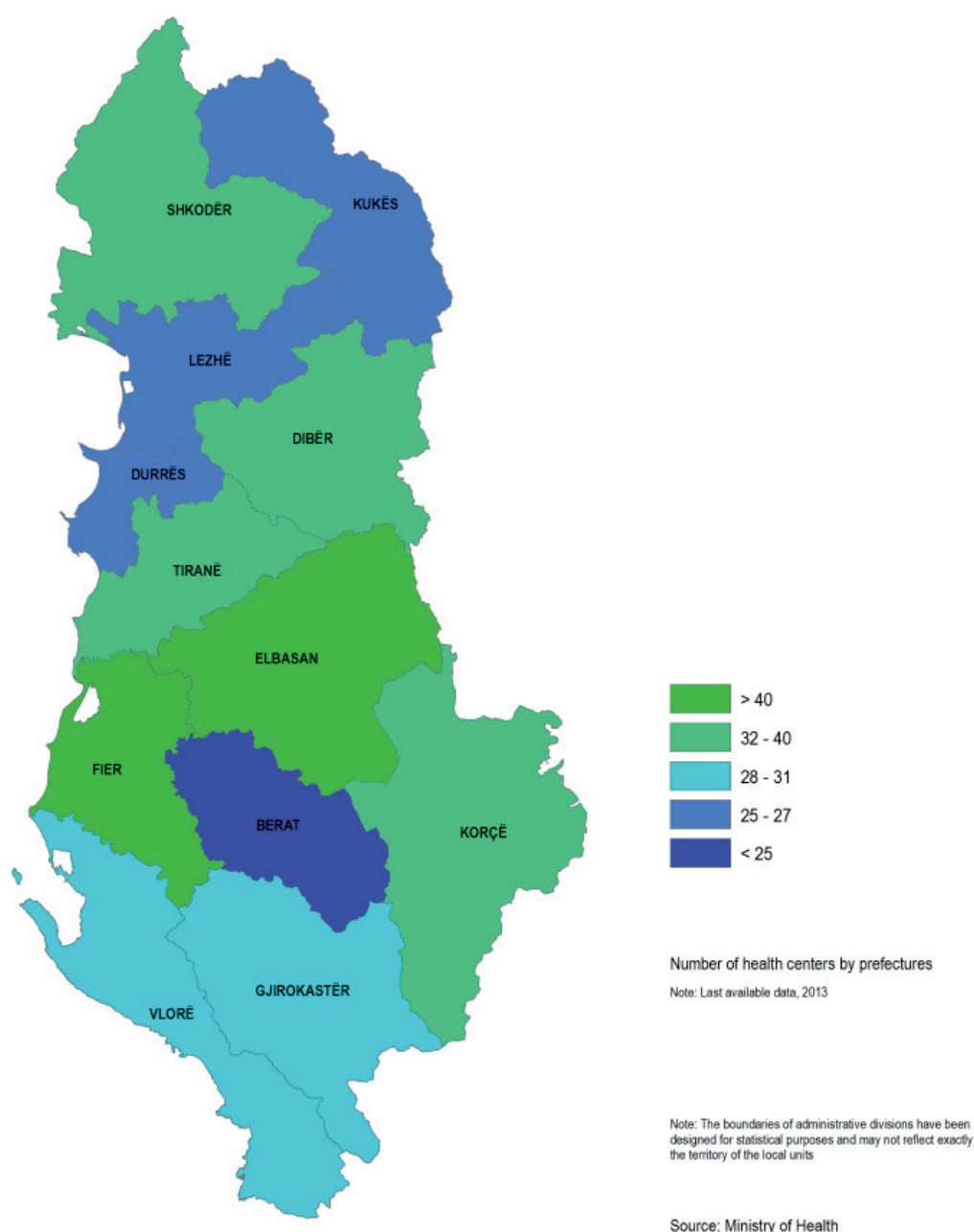


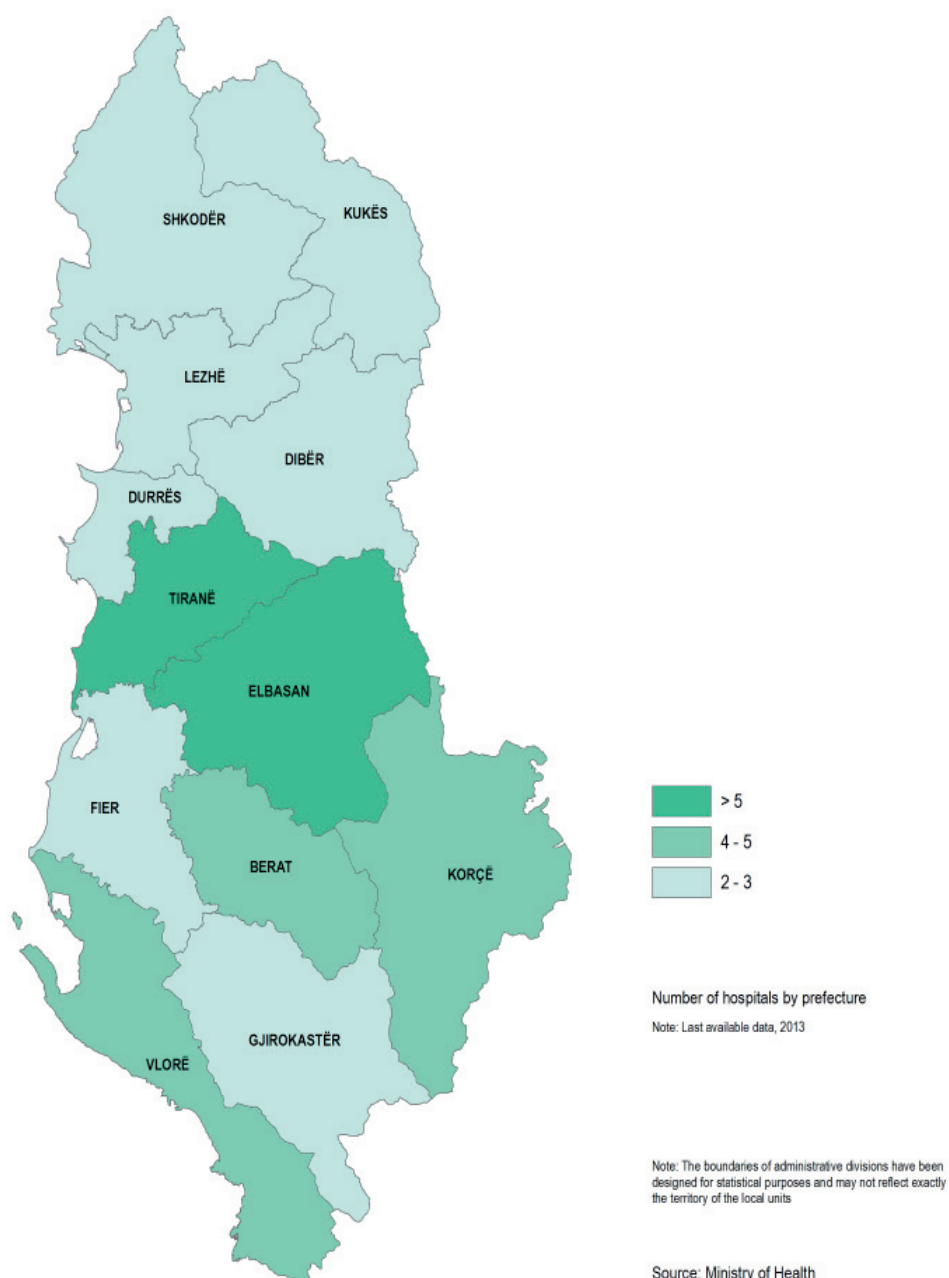
Fig. 2 Health centers, 2013



The Figure shows that the prefecture of Tirana, Korça and Elbasan have the highest number of these institutions as most of the population is focused therein (Figure 1 and 2). Big cities providing specialized services in primary care, hospitals (for the treatment of rare diseases or other interventions) have higher concentration of public health institutions. The focus in this document is on public services and it is observed

a high number of public hospitals in Tirana, Elbasan, Korça, Vlorë, Berat, etc. Generally, prefectural inequalities may result from the distribution of medical institutions in big cities and concentration of unique specialized services of the country. Such institutions are used not only by the local inhabitants, but also by the people coming from other prefectures for a better qualified service (Fig.3).

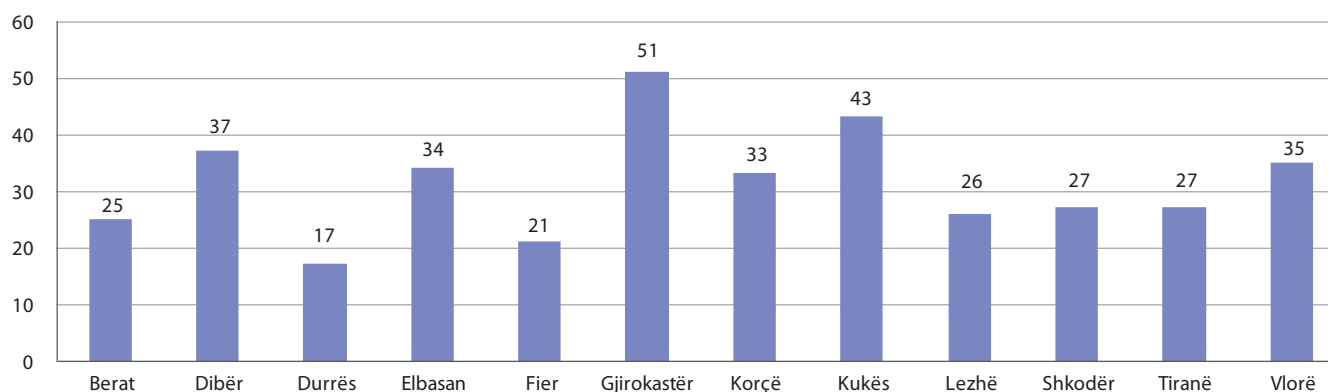
Fig. 3 Number of hospitals, 2013



The same situation is observed even in the hospital institutions, where the prefecture of Tirana has 7 hospitals and it is followed the prefecture of Elbasan with 6 hospitals (Fig.3) and the remaining prefectures follow thereafter. Throughout several years, the number of hospital beds in Albania has decreased. During the last decade, the number

of hospital beds fell by 13% between 2003 and 2013. In 2013, the highest number of hospital beds is recorded in the prefecture of Gjirokastra (51 beds per 10 000 inhabitants; followed by Kukës with 43 beds per 10 000 inhabitants) see Fig.4, and the lowest number of beds recorded in Dibra, Vlora, Tirana.

Fig. 4 Beds per 10 000 habitants, 2013



The graph shows that in some prefectures including Gjirokastra the number of hospital beds is higher because of the lower population in other prefectures. The same finding may be observed even in the prefecture of Kukës. Even though Tirana has the highest number of hospitals and hospital beds the number per 10 000 inhabitants is lower than the number at national level (29). The same situation may be observed in the prefecture of Durrës, Fier, Berat, Lezha, Shkodra where most of the population seems to be settled.

Primary, secondary and tertiary health care institutions are generally located in prefectures that have a high population density and especially in the capital or the main cities of the prefectures. Very often, medical institutions are established in cities, which provide specialized hospital services for the treatment of rare diseases or other types of interventions.

Tab. 1 Polyclinics, 2009-2013

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	46	46	46	46	46
Berat	3	3	3	3	3
Dibër	3	3	3	3	3
Durrës	2	2	2	2	2
Elbasan	4	4	4	4	4
Fier	3	3	3	3	3
Gjirokastër	3	3	3	3	3
Korçë	5	5	5	5	5
Kukës	2	2	2	2	2
Lezhë	3	3	3	3	3
Shkodër	2	2	2	2	2
Tiranë	14	14	14	14	14
Vlorë	2	2	2	2	2

Tab. 2 Health centres, 2009-2013

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	624	475	456	421	409
Berat	37	27	23	23	23
Dibër	39	40	40	34	34
Durrës	46	46	45	26	26
Elbasan	64	79	65	53	54
Fier	50	48	49	45	49
Gjirokastër	38	32	31	37	31
Korçë	39	39	40	39	39
Kukës	29	29	29	27	27
Lezhë	59	32	32	22	25
Shkodër	59	37	37	37	36
Tiranë	133	36	35	48	35
Vlorë	31	30	30	30	30

Tab. 3 Health Post, 2009-2013

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	1,812	1,927	1,970	1,946	1,998
Berat	131	144	147	147	147
Dibër	158	133	133	164	163
Durrës	87	87	84	85	86
Elbasan	233	223	246	246	246
Fier	195	187	170	143	147
Gjirokastrë	172	176	170	168	170
Korçë	219	219	221	214	214
Kukës	118	123	123	125	125
Lezhë	136	133	133	155	155
Shkodër	148	141	159	153	175
Tiranë	108	199	224	224	224
Vlorë	107	162	160	122	146

Tab. 4 Consultation clinics for children, 2009-2013

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	2,061	2,090	2,142	2,113	2,100
Berat	135	141	154	154	155
Dibër	188	163	163	163	187
Durrës	127	128	128	127	127
Elbasan	261	262	262	259	259
Fier	238	238	205	205	164
Gjirokastrë	178	180	180	180	180
Korçë	239	237	252	250	249
Kukës	61	63	63	62	62
Lezhë	167	166	168	169	169
Shkodër	138	137	137	137	136
Tiranë	191	203	258	240	240
Vlorë	138	172	172	167	172

Tab. 4.1 Consultation clinics for women, 2009-2013

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	2.016	2.030	2.077	2.072	2.099
Berat	139	140	150	150	152
Dibër	188	163	163	163	187
Durrës	118	113	112	111	111
Elbasan	251	252	252	249	249
Fier	226	226	205	205	205
Gjirokastrë	167	167	167	167	167
Korçë	231	236	244	245	244
Kukës	61	61	59	62	62
Lezhë	165	164	164	164	164
Shkodër	138	137	137	137	136
Tiranë	195	200	253	253	253
Vlorë	137	171	171	166	169

Tab. 5 Activity of hospitals, 2009-2013

Prefectures	Hospitals					Beds				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	44	44	44	44	44	8,805	8,707	8,711	8,723	8,283
Berat	4	4	4	4	4	424	416	378	378	360
Dibër	3	3	3	3	3	542	536	552	536	512
Durrës	2	2	2	2	2	476	475	474	474	471
Elbasan	6	6	6	6	6	1,089	1,104	1,096	1,085	1,025
Fier	3	3	3	3	3	706	712	706	706	664
Gjirokastrë	3	3	3	3	3	409	386	399	399	373
Korçë	4	4	4	4	4	772	767	767	772	752
Kukës	3	3	3	3	3	367	372	372	372	372
Lezhë	3	3	3	3	3	348	340	344	340	353
Shkodër	2	2	2	2	2	705	650	705	705	598
Tiranë	7	7	7	7	7	2,217	2,199	2,189	2,241	2,157
Vlorë	4	4	4	4	4	750	750	729	715	646

Tab. 6 Activity of hospitals, 2009-2013

Prefectures	Hospitalized					Beds per 10 000 inhabitants				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	265,200	258,407	240,562	247,391	260,727	30	30	30	30	29
Berat	16,438	14,103	13,930	10,832	12,290	27	27	25	26	25
Dibër	13,469	13,144	11,580	11,313	16,406	35	36	38	38	37
Durrës	16,685	17,814	17,725	17,716	18,345	18	18	18	17	17
Elbasan	22,191	20,589	20,442	21,155	19,727	35	36	36	36	34
Fier	23,449	22,538	19,635	20,770	24,781	21	22	22	22	21
Gjirokastrë	9,833	8,163	7,477	7,059	6,814	48	47	51	53	51
Korçë	15,449	15,764	15,163	16,489	16,837	33	33	33	34	33
Kukës	8,742	7,947	7,193	6,994	8,068	39	41	42	42	43
Lezhë	12,869	11,359	10,216	9,407	9,859	24	24	25	24	26
Shkodër	16,249	14,877	13,781	14,236	13,407	30	28	31	32	27
Tiranë	88,375	89,212	84,139	91,966	95,860	30	29	29	29	27
Vlorë	21,451	22,897	19,281	19,454	18,333	40	40	39	39	35

EDUCATION

Introduction

Education statistics are collected from the Ministry of Education and Sports which is the main data source for all the levels of official education in the country. Standard International Classification of Education ISCED is used in the collection and processing of education statistics, with an application first of the version of 1997, according to Eurostat and UNESCO recommendations.

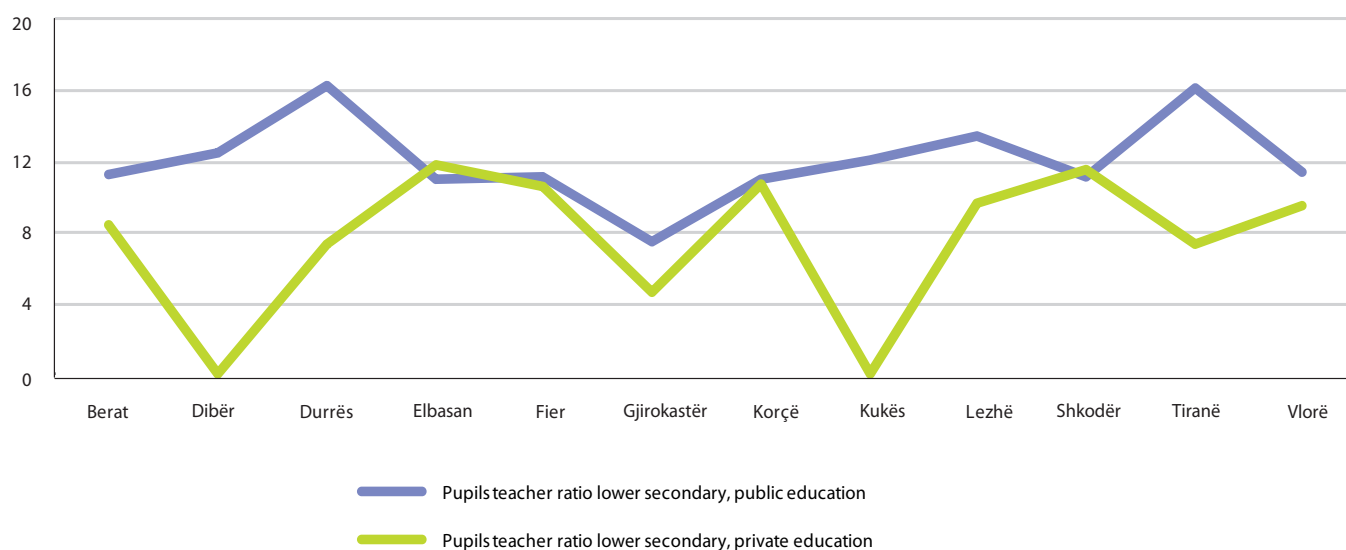
Based on these data indicators are calculated by levels for pre-school education, compulsory education of cycles, secondary general and professional education, tertiary education as bachelor and master education etc. Indicators are calculated per academic year, at national or prefectural level. This publication presents data and main indicators as the tables and graphs show a clear picture of undergraduate education in all the prefecture and at national level.

Undergraduate education includes education organized in kindergartens, 9-year schools and secondary schools.

Compulsory education which in 2004-2005 from 8-year became 9-year education with two cycles respectively 5 and 4, whereas the secondary education includes general and vocational education divided into low, technical and, high education. Tables in this publication refer to higher secondary education which is also the main part of this education. The students who complete low or technical secondary education have the right to resume studies at the higher level, the high vocational education in order to be issued with a diploma of the secondary education which makes them eligible for higher studies.

The students of compulsory education completed for the first time in 2009 the 9-year education which used to be 8-year education. The student teacher ratio calculated by regions in the 9- year education shows the average number of students enrolled in a prefecture per teacher in that prefecture calculated according to the separate cycles.

Fig. 1 Public per teacher ratio in lower secondary education, public and private, 2013-2014



*) In the region of Dibra and Kukës there are no upper cycle 9-year private schools

Main findings

Students enrolled in general education throughout the years are dominant in the secondary education. Only 18 % of those enrolled in secondary education in 2013-2014 belong to the vocational education. This is the highest percentage in the last 5 year period. In public education, the enrolment rate in vocational education constitutes 19.3 % of the total and it has an increasing trend throughout the years.

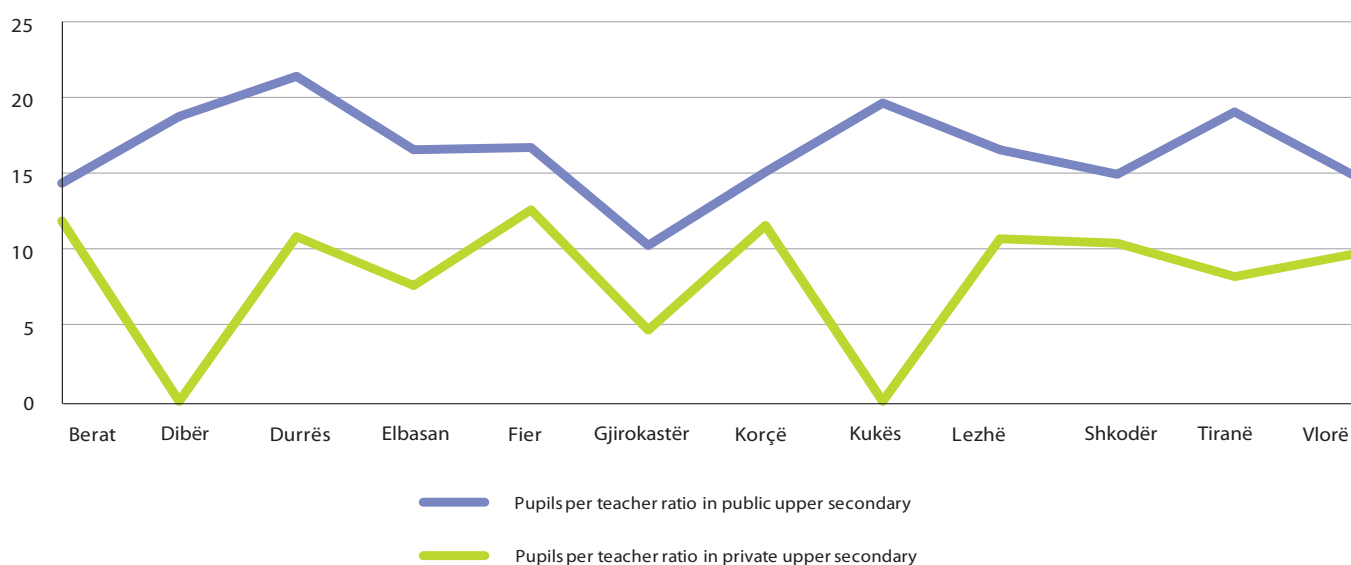
87-90% of students in secondary public education attend full-time studies starting from the earliest to the recent academic year. Only 9.5% are graduated in the secondary vocational education during the academic year 2013-2014 against 90.5 % graduated in the general education, even though divided by prefectures, such percentages acquire different value.

During the last two years, the prefecture of Shkodra and Durrës are on top of the list as regards vocational education. In all cases, 50-55 % of those who complete secondary education are females, within an increasing trend throughout the years. This is almost similar in both public and private schools. Moreover, the last year the ratio of the factual graduation with the pending graduation is different in the urban and rural areas. 80.4 % of the students enrolled in September for the academic year 2013-2014 completed successfully the full-time public secondary education, whereas in the rural areas such percentage is 69, which means that in the urban areas students are more interested

in completing their studies. Differences are found even among the prefectures. In public secondary education, the student teacher ratio is different in different prefectures. Last year the highest ratio is observed in the prefecture of Durrës, Kukës, Tirana; such ranking is different if we compare the ratio per urban or rural area. Consequently the ratio is higher for the cities of the prefectures of Kukës, Durrës, Dibra and villages of the prefectures of Durrës, Tirana and Shkodra. Even though such ratio is even lower in private education, still there are found differences between the prefectures.

52-53 % male against 47-48 female students attend 9-year education almost throughout the years. In absolute terms it may be said that the number of students in 9-year education as well as fertility rate have been decreasing. It is observed that the students enrolled in urban areas are significantly higher in number than those enrolled in rural areas, but when the comparison by prefectures is made, considerable differences are observed. This mostly occurs in Tirana (around 72 %) and Vlora (around 65- 66 %) which are on top of the list of prefectures as regards enrolment in urban areas, but also in Dibra and Kukës as regards enrolment in the rural areas. Tirana and Durrës are the prefectures with the highest student teacher ratio in public primary school and even higher in the respective towns. On the contrary the lowest ratio is found in Gjirokastra prefecture, especially in the rural areas.

Fig. 2 Pupils per teacher ratio in public and private upper secondary education, 2013-2014



*) In the region of Dibra and Kukës there are no secondary private schools

Tab. 1 Schools of basic education

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
Albania	1,600	452	1,496	445	1,473	435	1,472	434	1,464	434
Berat	103	26	97	25	94	25	94	25	94	25
Dibër	97	13	98	12	98	12	97	12	97	11
Durrës	113	45	107	46	105	43	105	43	105	43
Elbasan	219	36	213	34	197	34	198	34	198	35
Fier	176	46	170	47	172	46	171	45	169	44
Gjirokastrë	61	15	48	14	47	14	47	14	46	13
Korçë	131	28	127	27	127	27	125	25	125	26
Kukës	105	9	83	10	82	9	82	9	83	10
Lezhë	84	23	76	22	77	21	79	23	80	23
Shkodër	147	36	136	37	136	37	138	38	137	40
Tiranë	248	136	238	132	239	127	235	126	230	123
Vlorë	116	39	103	39	99	40	101	40	100	41

Tab. 2 Teachers in schools of basic education

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
Albania	27,241	11,965	25,973	11,544	25,584	11,291	25,263	11,146	25,051	11,069
Berat	1,464	610	1,424	574	1,388	553	1,317	501	1,343	534
Dibër	1,750	410	1,581	358	1,556	361	1,528	353	1,510	341
Durrës	2,267	1,207	2,171	1,188	2,119	1,125	2,084	1,108	2,031	1,091
Elbasan	3,221	980	3,071	960	2,991	906	2,979	924	2,984	941
Fier	3,196	1,056	3,008	1,045	2,984	1,026	2,979	1,038	2,924	994
Gjirokastrë	911	405	897	394	860	373	867	385	863	392
Korçë	2,015	657	2,118	707	2,042	709	2,000	675	1,977	675
Kukës	1,252	309	1,132	294	1,115	281	1,104	279	1,115	289
Lezhë	1,476	547	1,335	520	1,289	509	1,271	506	1,241	488
Shkodër	2,463	1,049	2,321	1,003	2,278	979	2,296	991	2,266	967
Tiranë	5,474	3,736	5,273	3,558	5,329	3,532	5,257	3,476	5,219	3,450
Vlorë	1,752	999	1,642	943	1,633	937	1,581	910	1,578	907

Tab. 3 Pupils enrolled in basic schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	439,995	211,142	420,684	201,046	403,704	192,146	390,837	185,387	377,074	178,604
Berat	21,703	10,529	20,382	9,839	19,466	9,379	18,740	9,002	18,000	8,639
Dibër	26,830	12,908	25,166	12,054	23,725	11,232	22,405	10,529	21,200	9,897
Durrës	43,357	20,771	41,811	19,936	40,372	19,240	39,568	18,774	38,247	18,059
Elbasan	48,066	23,219	45,138	21,767	42,841	20,534	41,341	19,670	39,022	18,678
Fier	48,519	23,188	45,985	21,928	43,837	20,755	42,096	19,918	40,512	19,124
Gjirokastrë	9,685	4,692	9,121	4,369	8,656	4,177	8,330	3,957	8,112	3,877
Korçë	30,251	14,570	28,717	13,775	27,387	13,065	26,794	12,779	25,897	12,282
Kukës	18,584	8,807	17,621	8,311	16,736	7,798	15,811	7,331	14,948	6,862
Lezhë	23,623	11,424	22,461	10,738	21,178	10,018	20,136	9,457	19,296	9,005
Shkodër	37,008	17,650	35,086	16,724	33,198	15,798	31,375	14,948	29,578	14,067
Tiranë	107,226	51,377	104,866	50,085	102,673	48,998	101,255	48,136	99,902	47,468
Vlorë	25,143	12,007	24,330	11,520	23,635	11,152	22,986	10,886	22,360	10,646

Tab. 4 Pupils enrolled in primary schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	224,781	106,917	215,660	102,276	206,617	97,583	198,897	93,774	195,720	92,609
Berat	10,961	5,273	10,300	4,930	9,733	4,661	9,373	4,471	9,193	4,414
Dibër	13,939	6,631	13,126	6,200	12,116	5,615	11,096	5,081	10,564	4,795
Durrës	22,535	10,703	21,800	10,319	20,953	9,869	20,463	9,626	20,174	9,502
Elbasan	23,895	11,381	22,454	10,693	21,234	10,155	20,239	9,626	19,840	9,528
Fier	24,165	11,479	23,008	10,879	22,153	10,408	21,311	9,964	21,064	9,881
Gjirokastrë	4,736	2,336	4,498	2,154	4,298	2,084	4,172	1,983	4,247	2,037
Korçë	15,318	7,337	14,593	6,971	13,813	6,511	13,500	6,437	13,418	6,366
Kukës	9,752	4,574	9,160	4,279	8,594	3,949	8,020	3,677	7,486	3,400
Lezhë	12,012	5,632	11,463	5,360	10,698	4,911	10,008	4,594	9,686	4,509
Shkodër	18,853	8,930	17,682	8,406	16,624	7,905	15,469	7,365	14,619	6,986
Tiranë	55,842	26,571	55,215	26,271	54,255	25,848	53,285	25,346	53,533	25,516
Vlorë	12,773	6,070	12,361	5,814	12,146	5,667	11,961	5,604	11,896	5,675

Tab. 5 Pupils enrolled in public basic schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	418,754	201,332	399,504	191,158	382,870	182,452	370,238	175,682	356,347	168,842
Berat	21,164	10,306	19,881	9,636	18,945	9,168	18,231	8,793	17,498	8,416
Dibër	26,765	12,890	25,142	12,048	23,719	11,230	22,405	10,529	21,200	9,897
Durrës	41,202	19,741	39,597	18,902	38,065	18,162	37,188	17,674	35,768	16,895
Elbasan	47,517	22,918	44,636	21,516	42,428	20,319	40,946	19,471	38,616	18,470
Fier	45,459	21,879	43,156	20,671	41,171	19,586	39,629	18,797	38,060	18,035
Gjirokastrë	9,443	4,577	8,948	4,286	8,432	4,068	8,044	3,813	7,743	3,691
Korçë	29,128	14,049	27,515	13,218	26,199	12,524	25,629	12,227	24,895	11,815
Kukës	18,528	8,791	17,564	8,293	16,736	7,798	15,811	7,331	14,948	6,862
Lezhë	22,811	11,067	21,500	10,305	20,162	9,557	19,095	8,978	18,214	8,498
Shkodër	33,596	16,072	31,645	15,057	29,911	14,214	28,144	13,344	26,400	12,514
Tiranë	99,987	47,943	97,594	46,635	95,376	45,577	93,969	44,696	92,436	43,953
Vlorë	23,154	11,099	22,326	10,591	21,726	10,249	21,147	10,029	20,569	9,796

Tab. 6 Pupils enrolled in primary public schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	213,109	101,606	204,027	97,009	195,279	92,492	187,860	88,670	184,410	87,393
Berat	10,624	5,133	9,976	4,804	9,389	4,522	9,027	4,327	8,843	4,253
Dibër	13,895	6,617	13,109	6,195	12,110	5,613	11,096	5,081	10,564	4,795
Durrës	21,244	10,103	20,485	9,720	19,613	9,259	19,110	9,000	18,746	8,842
Elbasan	23,603	11,219	22,189	10,561	21,017	10,046	20,029	9,519	19,612	9,415
Fier	22,777	10,900	21,702	10,309	20,898	9,872	20,161	9,453	19,876	9,387
Gjirokastrë	4,535	2,237	4,325	2,071	4,088	1,984	3,920	1,858	3,948	1,888
Korçë	14,577	6,978	13,835	6,628	13,114	6,205	12,855	6,124	12,878	6,117
Kukës	9,719	4,564	9,134	4,269	8,594	3,949	8,020	3,677	7,486	3,400
Lezhë	11,415	5,366	10,782	5,053	9,992	4,588	9,307	4,264	8,982	4,178
Shkodër	17,191	8,185	16,116	7,699	15,198	7,270	14,122	6,731	13,245	6,345
Tiranë	51,858	24,731	51,135	24,395	50,166	23,991	49,260	23,479	49,318	23,542
Vlorë	11,671	5,573	11,239	5,305	11,100	5,193	10,953	5,157	10,912	5,231

Tab. 7 Pupils graduated in basic schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Graduated		Graduated		Graduated		Graduated		Graduated	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	52,287	25,834	51,186	25,155	50,380	24,579	47,819	23,164	44,139	21,294
Berat	2,723	1,406	2,573	1,238	2,523	1,223	2,372	1,144	2,288	1,145
Dibër	3,161	1,490	3,015	1,475	2,850	1,399	2,624	1,256	2,528	1,206
Durrës	4,790	2,240	4,826	2,360	4,634	2,286	4,632	2,278	4,461	2,151
Elbasan	5,831	2,959	5,511	2,822	5,414	2,690	5,544	2,698	4,906	2,406
Fier	5,989	2,969	5,890	2,894	5,861	2,773	5,274	2,545	4,856	2,292
Gjirokastrë	1,189	553	1,258	608	1,224	594	1,061	462	969	486
Korçë	3,674	1,828	3,654	1,825	3,421	1,649	3,276	1,577	2,468	1,200
Kukës	2,015	937	1,939	920	2,083	993	1,850	891	1,825	862
Lezhë	2,974	1,541	2,799	1,406	2,700	1,336	2,491	1,260	2,358	1,142
Shkodër	4,345	2,146	3,811	1,865	4,216	2,095	4,011	1,972	3,680	1,746
Tiranë	12,647	6,319	12,868	6,225	12,355	6,063	11,790	5,697	11,209	5,378
Vlorë	2,949	1,446	3,042	1,517	3,099	1,478	2,894	1,384	2,591	1,280

Tab. 8 Pupils graduated in public basic schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Graduated		Graduated		Graduated		Graduated		Graduated	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	49,766	24,604	48,551	23,887	47,853	23,318	45,350	21,913	41,729	20,098
Berat	2,660	1,373	2,518	1,216	2,472	1,200	2,325	1,122	2,255	1,128
Dibër	3,153	1,487	3,008	1,474	2,850	1,399	2,624	1,256	2,528	1,206
Durrës	4,559	2,116	4,608	2,257	4,379	2,153	4,361	2,158	4,153	2,009
Elbasan	5,779	2,928	5,439	2,787	5,357	2,657	5,488	2,669	4,864	2,383
Fier	5,465	2,713	5,360	2,643	5,402	2,568	4,880	2,365	4,509	2,121
Gjirokastrë	1,185	552	1,258	608	1,224	594	1,061	462	969	486
Korçë	3,591	1,795	3,564	1,778	3,338	1,619	3,163	1,519	2,358	1,147
Kukës	2,015	937	1,931	920	2,083	993	1,850	891	1,825	862
Lezhë	2,945	1,525	2,711	1,365	2,646	1,313	2,420	1,226	2,278	1,096
Shkodër	3,927	1,952	3,325	1,618	3,738	1,857	3,506	1,694	3,190	1,486
Tiranë	11,761	5,884	12,033	5,821	11,541	5,625	10,985	5,271	10,407	5,001
Vlorë	2,726	1,342	2,796	1,400	2,823	1,340	2,687	1,280	2,393	1,173

Tab. 9 Upper secondary schools*

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total	General	Total	General	Total	General	Total	General	Total	General
Albania	500	430	508	445	507	437	511	444	512	447
Berat	28	23	28	24	29	25	28	24	28	24
Dibër	23	22	23	21	23	21	24	22	25	24
Durrës	33	28	34	30	34	28	36	30	36	31
Elbasan	55	48	54	48	54	48	54	49	53	48
Fier	63	56	63	58	62	56	64	59	64	59
Gjirokastrë	21	18	22	19	22	19	22	19	22	19
Korçë	46	38	46	38	46	38	45	37	46	38
Kukës	20	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19
Lezhë	24	21	25	23	25	22	25	22	25	22
Shkodër	46	38	47	38	48	39	49	40	47	38
Tiranë	97	81	103	89	103	85	103	86	103	86
Vlorë	44	37	42	36	41	36	41	36	44	39

*) The difference between the total secondary schools with the secondary general schools gives the number of vocational education schools

Tab. 10 Public upper secondary schools*

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total	General	Total	General	Total	General	Total	General	Total	General
Albania	382	326	384	328	383	327	385	331	386	332
Berat	24	19	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20
Dibër	22	21	22	20	22	20	23	21	24	23
Durrës	22	18	22	18	22	18	23	19	23	19
Elbasan	49	43	48	42	48	42	48	43	48	43
Fier	41	37	42	38	42	38	43	39	43	39
Gjirokastrë	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18
Korçë	40	32	40	32	40	32	40	32	40	32
Kukës	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Lezhë	21	20	21	20	21	19	21	19	21	19
Shkodër	39	31	39	31	39	31	39	31	37	29
Tiranë	53	42	55	44	55	44	54	44	56	45
Vlorë	32	27	31	26	30	26	30	26	30	26

*) The difference between secondary schools and public schools gives the number of private schools

Tab. 11 Teachers in upper secondary schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	8,250	5,080	8,179	5,088	8,473	5,295	8,610	5,476	8,606	5,462
Berat	477	259	458	256	458	257	450	257	460	260
Dibër	329	169	318	173	327	172	343	186	345	184
Durrës	613	389	619	398	666	446	695	455	664	445
Elbasan	850	510	843	496	855	515	854	514	850	520
Fier	1,008	624	929	591	926	581	931	594	934	561
Gjirokastrë	281	144	278	137	301	160	250	129	285	150
Korçë	661	364	666	373	672	371	679	381	666	380
Kukës	222	121	227	119	238	127	254	142	253	150
Lezhë	401	237	383	229	412	260	425	270	445	282
Shkodër	780	471	748	455	799	484	790	476	788	489
Tiranë	2,038	1,423	2,143	1,502	2,246	1,568	2,364	1,710	2,310	1,666
Vlorë	590	369	567	359	573	354	575	362	606	375

Tab. 12 Teachers in public upper secondary schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	6,858	4,215	6,702	4,145	6,907	4,316	6,971	4,407	7,107	4,491
Berat	454	248	435	244	434	246	425	248	435	252
Dibër	320	165	311	170	326	172	342	186	345	184
Durrës	480	301	481	310	508	333	524	341	525	342
Elbasan	789	474	785	464	800	486	805	488	806	495
Fier	751	483	694	451	690	436	723	462	735	436
Gjirokastrë	268	144	270	136	293	159	244	128	279	149
Korçë	613	338	591	327	592	326	596	337	601	350
Kukës	220	120	222	117	235	125	251	141	253	150
Lezhë	389	231	374	224	388	243	391	250	393	255
Shkodër	599	351	603	354	603	360	599	359	595	360
Tiranë	1,504	1,063	1,496	1,063	1,595	1,146	1,614	1,170	1,689	1,225
Vlorë	471	297	440	285	443	284	457	297	451	293

Tab. 13 Pupils enrolled in upper secondary schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	140,657	65,854	150,134	69,388	152,182	70,165	154,425	70,891	151,937	69,301
Berat	8,414	3,698	8,970	3,828	8,570	3,634	8,837	3,684	8,323	3,464
Dibër	6,720	3,276	7,381	3,362	7,497	3,402	7,308	3,501	6,925	3,436
Durrës	11,654	5,567	13,901	6,229	15,153	6,705	15,551	6,841	15,152	6,728
Elbasan	13,768	6,819	14,514	6,827	14,919	6,971	15,246	7,023	15,152	7,019
Fier	15,679	7,387	15,886	7,529	15,579	7,421	15,873	7,412	15,797	7,224
Gjirokastrë	3,638	1,757	4,011	1,822	3,847	1,805	3,765	1,728	3,482	1,622
Korçë	9,957	4,555	10,733	4,873	11,182	5,032	11,403	5,097	11,416	5,038
Kukës	5,372	2,504	6,227	3,021	6,070	2,849	5,901	2,806	5,479	2,558
Lezhë	6,987	3,653	7,555	3,909	7,774	4,009	7,734	3,950	7,590	3,775
Shkodër	11,346	5,216	12,249	5,652	11,929	5,523	12,399	5,662	11,951	5,471
Tiranë	38,602	17,254	39,924	18,062	40,689	18,632	41,243	18,943	40,532	18,594
Vlorë	8,520	4,168	8,783	4,274	8,973	4,182	9,165	4,244	10,138	4,372

Tab. 14 Pupils enrolled in public upper secondary schools

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	128,360	59,596	136,188	62,544	136,329	62,796	137,105	63,033	133,794	60,999
Berat	8,176	3,545	8,775	3,711	8,234	3,497	8,366	3,520	7,816	3,309
Dibër	6,677	3,252	7,196	3,307	7,288	3,351	7,084	3,446	6,717	3,392
Durrës	10,531	4,918	12,128	5,408	12,310	5,619	12,062	5,482	11,568	5,225
Elbasan	13,426	6,716	14,138	6,723	14,563	6,873	14,873	6,923	14,822	6,927
Fier	13,002	6,007	13,138	6,032	12,764	5,907	13,076	5,989	12,881	5,738
Gjirokastrë	3,608	1,732	3,976	1,822	3,816	1,805	3,734	1,728	3,454	1,622
Korçë	9,445	4,259	10,073	4,492	10,429	4,609	10,716	4,708	10,666	4,612
Kukës	5,352	2,495	6,205	3,013	6,046	2,842	5,885	2,801	5,479	2,558
Lezhë	6,864	3,605	7,401	3,826	7,522	3,858	7,309	3,720	7,034	3,515
Shkodër	9,856	4,317	10,577	4,658	10,126	4,443	10,446	4,563	9,945	4,311
Tiranë	34,242	15,273	35,149	15,948	35,737	16,560	35,889	16,682	35,135	16,281
Vlorë	7,181	3,477	7,432	3,604	7,494	3,432	7,665	3,471	8,277	3,509

Tab. 15 Pupils enrolled in gymnasium

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	120,651	59,662	131,437	64,590	133,002	65,906	130,137	65,594	124,619	63,456
Berat	7,322	3,398	7,978	3,616	7,574	3,464	7,509	3,455	6,912	3,233
Dibër	5,967	2,776	6,643	2,956	6,891	3,119	6,725	3,206	6,459	3,201
Durrës	9,919	5,266	11,952	5,909	13,016	6,355	12,970	6,477	12,478	6,368
Elbasan	11,541	6,167	12,553	6,394	13,042	6,689	12,762	6,601	12,231	6,527
Fier	14,208	6,994	14,631	7,321	14,358	7,308	14,362	7,291	14,142	7,108
Gjirokastrë	3,228	1,612	3,679	1,720	3,498	1,717	3,328	1,630	3,011	1,514
Korçë	8,191	4,060	9,051	4,458	9,406	4,635	8,725	4,474	8,324	4,325
Kukës	5,031	2,278	5,952	2,892	5,880	2,782	5,677	2,724	5,287	2,500
Lezhë	6,271	3,259	6,865	3,556	7,093	3,692	6,811	3,589	6,556	3,428
Shkodër	9,390	4,712	10,425	5,270	10,104	5,138	9,989	5,130	9,422	4,876
Tiranë	32,338	15,302	34,039	16,458	34,449	17,049	33,799	17,050	32,146	16,433
Vlorë	7,245	3,838	7,669	4,040	7,691	3,958	7,480	3,967	7,651	3,943

Tab. 16 Pupils enrolled in public gymnasium

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled		Pupils enrolled	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	109,893	53,861	118,842	58,079	118,566	58,886	114,224	57,995	107,948	55,407
Berat	7,084	3,245	7,783	3,499	7,238	3,327	7,038	3,291	6,405	3,078
Dibër	5,924	2,752	6,458	2,901	6,682	3,068	6,501	3,151	6,251	3,157
Durrës	8,821	4,633	10,187	5,093	10,252	5,321	9,519	5,137	8,938	4,890
Elbasan	11,211	6,073	12,186	6,295	12,686	6,591	12,389	6,501	11,901	6,435
Fier	11,673	5,693	11,969	5,868	11,558	5,805	11,573	5,870	11,235	5,622
Gjirokastrë	3,198	1,587	3,644	1,720	3,467	1,717	3,297	1,630	2,983	1,514
Korçë	7,679	3,764	8,391	4,077	8,653	4,212	8,038	4,085	7,574	3,899
Kukës	5,011	2,269	5,930	2,884	5,856	2,775	5,661	2,719	5,287	2,500
Lezhë	6,232	3,238	6,745	3,492	6,856	3,549	6,459	3,364	6,155	3,174
Shkodër	7,975	3,832	8,861	4,303	8,448	4,116	8,211	4,084	7,568	3,764
Tiranë	29,076	13,595	30,304	14,556	30,540	15,163	29,406	14,928	27,693	14,252
Vlorë	6,009	3,180	6,384	3,391	6,330	3,242	6,132	3,235	5,958	3,122

Tab. 17 Pupils graduated in upper secondary education

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	34,823	18,727	40,354	20,094	40,927	20,801	45,899	22,625	35,254	18,882
Berat	2,043	1,130	2,324	1,122	2,250	1,044	2,676	1,226	1,882	959
Dibër	1,762	968	2,022	1,011	1,954	945	2,228	1,081	1,844	987
Durrës	2,418	1,379	3,274	1,623	3,411	1,877	4,174	2,064	3,367	1,770
Elbasan	3,572	2,090	3,903	2,038	3,970	2,051	4,622	2,321	3,312	1,928
Fier	4,450	2,371	4,556	2,274	4,536	2,313	5,134	2,511	4,126	2,196
Gjirokastrë	1,063	545	1,273	587	1,105	583	1,156	572	690	406
Korçë	2,637	1,321	3,021	1,422	2,879	1,459	3,284	1,600	2,283	1,324
Kukës	1,241	673	1,558	759	1,603	761	1,733	902	1,645	837
Lezhë	1,737	1,005	2,206	1,196	2,180	1,204	2,402	1,321	1,932	1,089
Shkodër	2,545	1,309	3,261	1,620	3,247	1,700	3,612	1,807	3,083	1,579
Tiranë	9,060	4,685	10,612	5,206	11,454	5,645	12,416	5,933	9,520	4,957
Vlorë	2,295	1,251	2,344	1,235	2,338	1,219	2,462	1,287	1,570	850

Tab. 18 Pupils graduated in public upper secondary education

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	30,904	16,677	35,821	17,901	35,890	18,372	40,091	20,059	30,297	16,587
Berat	1,937	1,062	2,251	1,080	2,179	997	2,575	1,180	1,779	914
Dibër	1,715	948	1,942	992	1,849	919	2,098	1,052	1,755	960
Durrës	2,120	1,210	2,791	1,387	2,833	1,605	3,167	1,673	2,551	1,399
Elbasan	3,472	2,049	3,782	2,005	3,821	2,015	4,474	2,280	3,192	1,893
Fier	3,452	1,867	3,545	1,764	3,435	1,733	3,940	1,965	2,928	1,628
Gjirokastrë	1,056	545	1,258	587	1,097	583	1,146	572	684	406
Korçë	2,523	1,256	2,870	1,346	2,621	1,315	3,055	1,468	2,045	1,186
Kukës	1,241	673	1,550	756	1,590	757	1,733	902	1,642	837
Lezhë	1,717	995	2,173	1,177	2,164	1,195	2,321	1,266	1,803	1,009
Shkodër	2,147	1,059	2,788	1,327	2,714	1,368	2,999	1,468	2,479	1,222
Tiranë	7,691	4,030	8,963	4,451	9,763	4,902	10,631	5,194	7,931	4,308
Vlorë	1,833	983	1,908	1,029	1,824	983	1,952	1,039	1,508	825

Tab. 19 Pupils graduated in gymnasium

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	29,984	16,450	35,553	18,236	38,083	19,924	41,577	21,451	32,118	17,940
Berat	1,785	1,004	2,059	1,027	2,091	1,006	2,417	1,184	1,761	933
Dibër	1,474	753	1,741	798	1,861	911	2,085	989	1,716	907
Durrës	2,143	1,266	2,833	1,530	3,288	1,829	3,686	1,949	3,078	1,731
Elbasan	3,076	1,827	3,387	1,834	3,719	2,003	4,103	2,210	3,149	1,920
Fier	4,099	2,210	4,239	2,158	4,418	2,289	4,906	2,484	3,956	2,176
Gjirokastrë	942	481	1,161	538	1,028	548	1,068	542	649	378
Korçë	2,212	1,154	2,702	1,325	2,656	1,392	2,906	1,491	2,097	1,247
Kukës	1,132	589	1,442	684	1,603	761	1,706	875	1,611	818
Lezhë	1,543	886	2,010	1,062	2,062	1,139	2,277	1,239	1,810	1,008
Shkodër	2,156	1,172	2,855	1,519	2,948	1,625	3,188	1,712	2,677	1,469
Tiranë	7,450	3,979	9,075	4,629	10,260	5,250	10,981	5,525	8,206	4,529
Vlorë	1,972	1,129	2,049	1,131	2,149	1,171	2,254	1,251	1,408	824

Tab. 20 Pupils graduated in public gymnasium

Prefectures	2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014	
	Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated		Pupils graduated	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	26,512	14,590	31,415	16,191	33,324	17,569	36,059	18,929	27,422	15,694
Berat	1,679	936	1,986	985	2,020	959	2,316	1,138	1,658	888
Dibër	1,427	733	1,661	779	1,756	885	1,955	960	1,627	880
Durrës	1,860	1,107	2,358	1,299	2,710	1,557	2,679	1,558	2,262	1,360
Elbasan	2,983	1,792	3,276	1,805	3,570	1,967	3,955	2,169	3,029	1,885
Fier	3,171	1,741	3,279	1,673	3,328	1,719	3,717	1,941	2,758	1,608
Gjirokastrë	935	481	1,146	538	1,020	548	1,058	542	643	378
Korçë	2,098	1,089	2,551	1,249	2,398	1,248	2,677	1,359	1,859	1,109
Kukës	1,132	589	1,434	681	1,590	757	1,706	875	1,608	818
Lezhë	1,536	880	1,996	1,054	2,062	1,139	2,196	1,184	1,681	928
Shkodër	1,758	922	2,382	1,226	2,415	1,293	2,611	1,381	2,099	1,121
Tiranë	6,401	3,441	7,725	3,971	8,820	4,562	9,436	4,819	6,818	3,911
Vlorë	1,532	879	1,621	931	1,635	935	1,753	1,003	1,380	808

LABOUR MARKET

Introduction

Labor market statistics ensure the description of the labor market structure based on the information of administrative data and assessment of the labor force survey. The main aim of generation of labor market statistics is to obtain as complete as possible information about the labor market and its dynamics, and also making available to the policy-makers the statistics which are necessary for the drafting of labor market policies.

Employment and unemployment data which are published by INSTAT on quarterly and annual basis rely on two separate sources:

1. Administrative sources which provide data on: (a) number of employees in the enterprises which declaring taxes to the General Directorate of Taxation; (b) employment in the public sector; (c) recorded unemployment.
2. The labor force survey (LFS), which is a household based survey and provides comprehensive information on the labor market situation at national level. From 2007-2011, the Labor Force Survey is done on annual basis, whereas in 2012 LFS is done as a continuous survey.

Administrative data by prefectures

Administrative data by prefectures included in this chapter consist in information on labor market indicators based on administrative data about employment and unemployment in Albania.

Administrative data on employment by prefectures consist in data on employment in the private non-agricultural sector, employment and wages in the public sector and also employment in the local public administration.

Administrative data on unemployment recorded by prefectures consist in data on recorded unemployed job-seekers, with a special indication of young persons aged 15-24 years old, females and education level; long term

unemployed job-seekers and unemployed job-seekers receiving unemployment benefit.

Administrative data on social assistance by prefectures consist in data on the number of households receiving social assistance and the average monthly fund distributed by household under social assistance scheme.

Concerning **employment in the public sector** data are based on information collected by INSTAT in line with the Official Statistics Programme 2012-2016. Employment in public sector consists of employment in the central government, local power and public enterprises.

Concerning **employment in the private non-agricultural sector** the source of information is the National Employment Service, which on its turn receives information from the Employment Offices and the General Directorate of Taxation.

There is no administrative source of information concerning employment in the private agricultural sector in Albania. Therefore, the main source used for the measurement of employment in this sector is the household based survey. From 2007 and ongoing, employment in the agriculture sector is estimated based on the Labour Force Survey.

Data on **recorded unemployment** rely on information provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth. Unemployed job-seekers are recorded with the employment office based on DCM no. 70, dated 11.02.1999 "On registration of unemployed job-seekers". Data on social assistance is based on the information provided by the State Social Service.

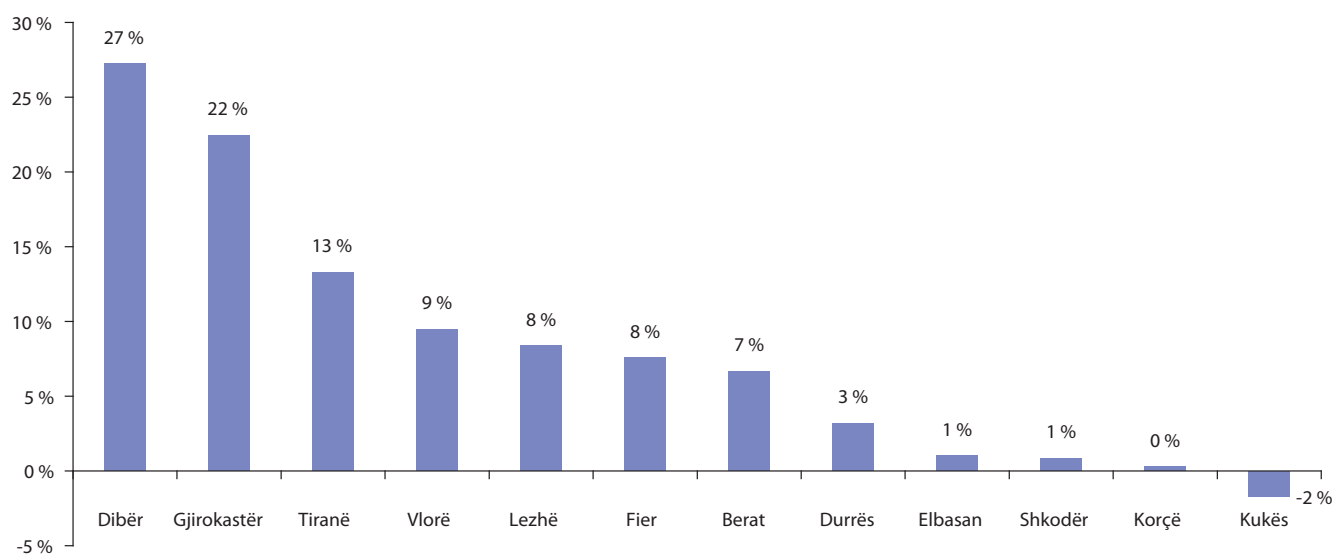
The data on **social assistance** are based on the information from the Social State Service.

Main findings

Employment in the public sector, measures according to the administrative sources, from 2010 to 2014 has decreased by 1 %. The contrary is observed as regards employment in the private non-agricultural sector which shows an increasing trend during 2010-2014.

During 2013-2014, the prefecture of Kukës is marked by a decrease of 2 % in employment in the private non-agricultural sector. In other prefectures there is observed an increase which varies from 1 % in the prefecture of Elbasan and Shkodra, to 27 % in the prefecture of Dibra.

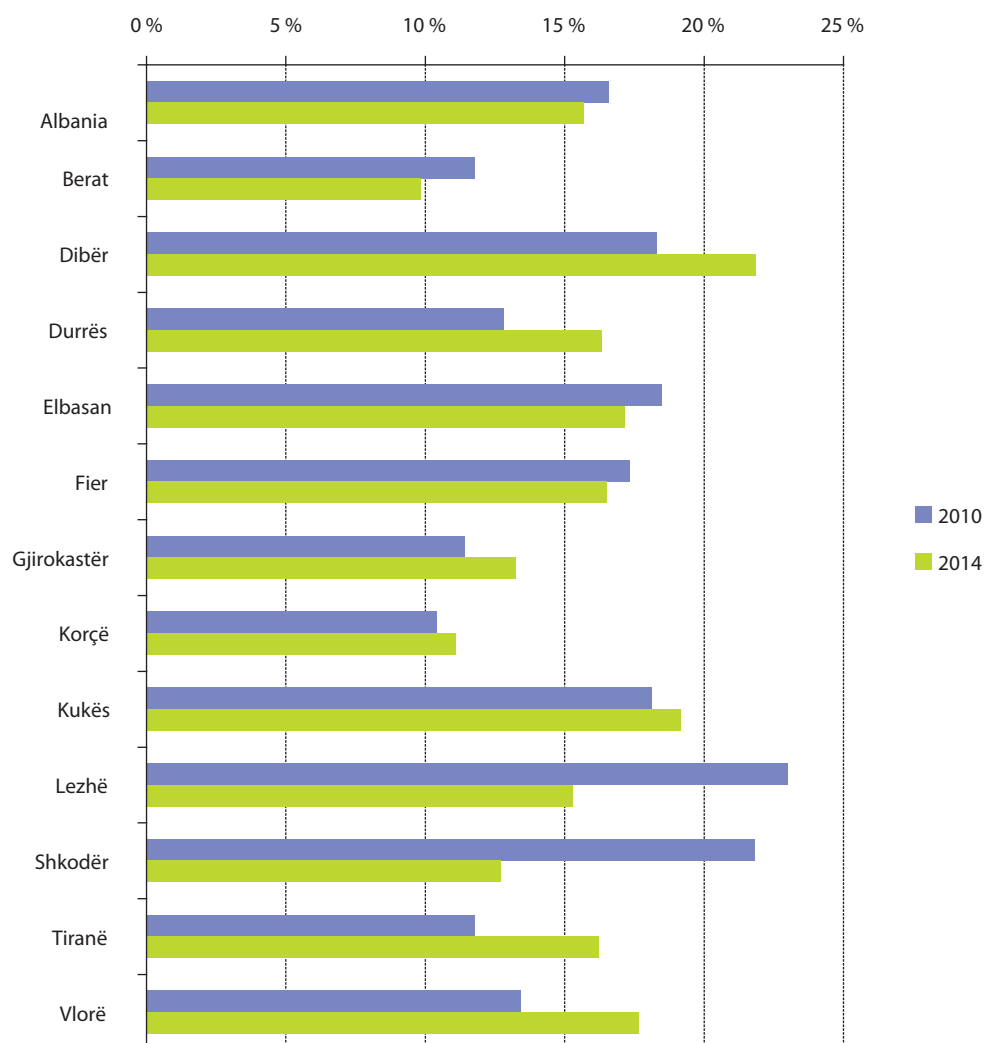
Fig. 1 Employment growth in non-agricultural private sector, 2013-2014



From 2010 until 2014 the number of unemployed job-seekers recorded in the employment offices has declined by 1.3 %. Generally, in all the prefectures, the female percentage in the total number of recorded unemployed job-seekers is 51 %. The female percentage against the total recorded number of unemployed job-seekers is lower in the prefecture of Dibra (average 45 %), and higher in the prefecture of Tirana and Vlora (average 56 %).

Young persons of the age group 15-24 years, during the period 2012-2014 constitute 16 % of the total number of recorded unemployed job-seekers. The percentage of youth in the total number of recorded unemployed job-seekers is more or less similar in each prefecture. In the prefecture of Shkodra the percentage of youth against the total number of recorded unemployed job-seekers shows a decreasing trend from 22 % during 2010-2011 to 13 % in 2014.

Fig. 2 Share of youth to the total registered unemployed jobseekers, 2010 and 2014

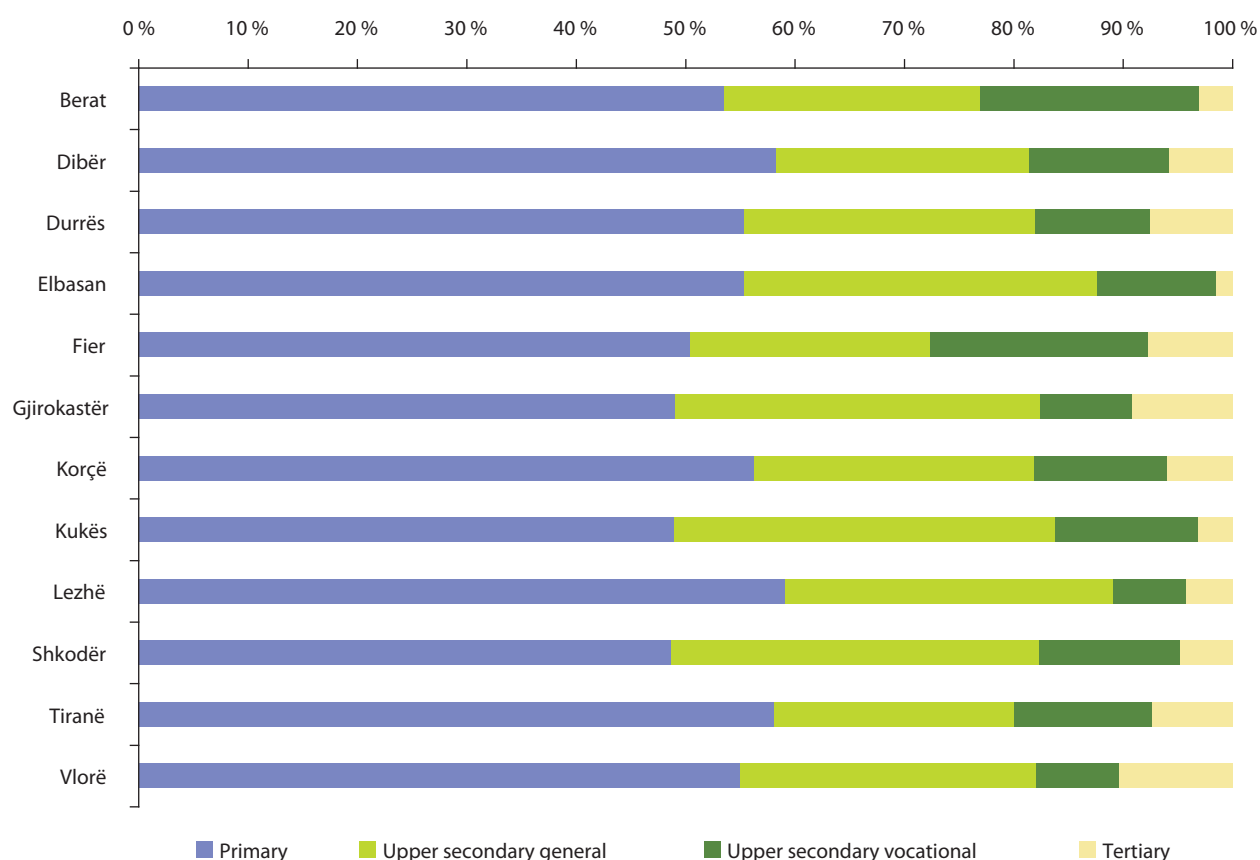


During the period 2010-2014, on average 55 % of recorded unemployed job-seekers have completed primary education (8/9 year education), 29 % have completed secondary general education, 12 % have completed general vocational education and 4 % have completed higher education.

During 2014, in the prefecture of Lezha the recorded unemployed job-seekers who have completed primary

education constitute 59 % of the unemployed persons. In the prefecture of Vlora, 10% of recorded unemployed job-seekers have completed higher education. The percentage of unemployed job-seekers who have completed the general secondary education is higher than the percentage of persons who have completed general vocational education in all the prefectures.

Fig. 3 Distribution of registered unemployed jobseekers by educational level, 2014



On average, at national level, 61% of recorded unemployed jobseekers during 2010-2014 are long-term (over 12 months). The proportion of long-term unemployed job-

seekers in the prefecture of Kukës is lower than in other prefectures (28 % average), and it is higher in the prefecture of Fier, Gjirokastra and Shkodra (72 % average).

Definitions

Employed are considered all persons at working age, who have a work as employees or as self-employed, and are declared in the General Directorate of Taxation.

Unemployed jobseeker is considered and **registered** as such by the pertinent employment office when he/she is without work, seeking for work and available to show himself every time, is required. The jobseeker is a person who lives in Albania, is over 16 years old, comes across the Employment Office in persona to find a job and is capable to work.

Registered unemployed jobseekers in unemployment benefit are all the jobseekers registered as unemployed, which are treated with income during their first period of unemployment based on the programme of unemployment

benefit. This program is based on the Law no. 7703, date 11.05.1993 "On the Social Security in the Republic of Albania".

Gross average monthly wage is the gross wage of an employee in the public sector for the work performed. It is composed by: basic wage for 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.

Social assistance is a cash benefit for poor families, which is distributed every month. It may be partial or full, according to the family incomes.

Tab. 1 Employment in public administration

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	166,337	165,100	164,400	163,900	163,885
Berat	8,527	8,409	8,413	8,347	8,295
Dibër	9,301	8,772	8,974	8,992	8,835
Durrës	12,915	12,995	12,473	11,754	11,700
Elbasan	13,521	14,035	13,783	13,703	13,599
Fier	14,285	13,658	14,561	13,636	13,596
Gjirokastrë	6,283	5,939	5,802	5,801	5,721
Korçë	10,501	10,113	9,773	9,823	9,682
Kukës	5,869	5,736	5,295	5,264	5,102
Lezhë	6,823	6,578	6,679	6,764	6,683
Shkodër	11,989	11,505	11,547	11,553	11,213
Tiranë	55,676	57,052	57,070	58,079	59,444
Vlorë	10,647	10,308	10,029	10,184	10,015

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 2 Employment in non-agricultural sector

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	241,836	256,287	268,690	290,763	318,571
Berat	6,699	6,853	7,827	8,275	8,828
Dibër	4,305	3,578	3,634	3,293	4,190
Durrës	23,166	31,414	33,680	36,825	38,000
Elbasan	13,426	13,399	13,685	13,845	13,990
Fier	16,754	16,092	16,159	16,424	17,671
Gjirokastrë	5,715	6,315	3,500	4,030	4,936
Korçë	12,351	12,422	12,790	12,650	12,685
Kukës	1,828	2,095	1,968	2,076	2,040
Lezhë	7,906	8,078	8,515	8,541	9,256
Shkodër	13,457	13,727	13,665	13,764	13,882
Tiranë	119,428	124,389	135,341	153,014	173,360
Vlorë	16,801	17,924	17,928	18,024	19,732

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 3 Employment in agricultural private sector

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	491,361	526,412	526,260	462,253	442,883
Berat	41,202	40,424	42,022	33,957	30,670
Dibër	37,376	39,410	38,114	42,462	34,344
Durrës	27,776	25,017	17,540	11,847	32,820
Elbasan	86,853	78,609	81,568	83,971	89,489
Fier	92,609	80,191	84,588	81,194	77,373
Gjirokastrë	12,705	13,652	13,900	15,067	14,892
Korçë	63,446	58,164	61,435	46,664	39,838
Kukës	12,998	21,864	20,335	17,065	21,738
Lezhë	27,846	36,682	35,599	24,592	17,440
Shkodër	36,103	38,498	37,378	38,962	38,229
Tiranë	37,571	62,903	63,413	44,090	24,040
Vlorë	14,876	30,999	30,369	22,383	22,009

Source of information: Estimations from Labour Force Survey 2010-2014

Tab. 4 Employed in public local administration

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	13,785	13,941	14,684	14,988	15,065
Berat	995	964	968	966	967
Dibër	645	704	678	682	688
Durrës	985	1,025	1,042	1,027	998
Elbasan	1,448	1,454	1,498	1,498	1,498
Fier	1,597	1,548	1,660	1,745	1,691
Gjirokastrë	679	709	709	717	679
Korçë	1,178	1,190	1,217	1,212	1,202
Kukës	831	828	897	897	897
Lezhë	775	777	873	873	873
Shkodër	1,157	1,154	1,191	1,191	1,191
Tiranë	2,676	2,770	2,741	2,970	3,163
Vlorë	819	818	1,210	1,210	1,218

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 5 Employed in public local administration, Communes

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	6,815	6,844	7,250	7,302	7,276
Berat	515	471	480	486	487
Dibër	415	441	417	418	423
Durrës	352	344	374	365	377
Elbasan	766	765	779	779	779
Fier	932	903	950	1,047	1,024
Gjirokastrë	409	395	402	410	408
Korçë	703	687	727	727	712
Kukës	349	349	357	357	357
Lezhë	327	329	345	345	345
Shkodër	695	692	732	732	732
Tiranë	1,033	1,146	1,123	1,072	1,062
Vlorë	319	322	564	564	570

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 6 Employed in public local administration, Municipalities

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	5,542	5,583	5,890	6,144	6,281
Berat	348	357	348	340	340
Dibër	160	176	174	177	178
Durrës	536	584	582	574	545
Elbasan	570	577	607	607	607
Fier	563	538	601	590	559
Gjirokastrë	190	192	185	185	190
Korçë	387	415	402	397	402
Kukës	365	362	368	368	368
Lezhë	320	320	403	403	403
Shkodër	321	321	320	320	320
Tiranë	1,449	1,412	1,406	1,689	1,867
Vlorë	333	329	494	494	502

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 7 Employed in public local administration, prefectures

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	1,428	1,514	1,544	1,542	1,508
Berat	132	136	140	140	140
Dibër	70	87	87	87	87
Durrës	97	97	86	88	76
Elbasan	112	112	112	112	112
Fier	102	107	109	108	108
Gjirokastër	80	122	122	122	81
Korçë	88	88	88	88	88
Kukës	117	117	172	172	172
Lezhë	128	128	125	125	125
Shkodër	141	141	139	139	139
Vlorë	167	167	152	152	146

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 8 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2014

Prefectures	Total	Female	Youth aged 15-24	Education			
				Primary	Upper secondary general	Upper secondary vocational	Tertiary
Albania	141,998	72,467	22,282	76,929	39,299	17,627	8,143
Berat	6,140	3,049	605	3,290	1,433	1,231	186
Dibër	6,004	2,718	1,313	3,500	1,386	770	348
Durrës	9,734	4,650	1,590	5,386	2,590	1,021	737
Elbasan	16,308	7,774	2,797	9,032	5,263	1,773	241
Fier	16,755	9,485	2,767	8,445	3,678	3,337	1,296
Gjirokastër	4,820	2,395	638	2,367	1,603	408	441
Korçë	9,929	5,144	1,104	5,583	2,548	1,204	594
Kukës	10,727	5,353	2,056	5,252	3,740	1,397	338
Lezhë	13,978	6,921	2,136	8,266	4,193	923	597
Shkodër	16,449	7,719	2,089	8,004	5,537	2,120	788
Tiranë	21,675	12,229	3,514	12,589	4,769	2,724	1,594
Vlorë	9,479	5,029	1,673	5,216	2,560	720	983

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 9 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2013

Prefectures	Total	Female	Youth aged 15-24	Education			
				Primary	Upper secondary general	Upper secondary vocational	Tertiary
Albania	142,648	73,696	22,318	77,759	41,243	17,690	5,956
Berat	6,492	3,425	694	3,557	1,494	1,294	147
Dibër	6,416	2,959	1,330	3,872	1,539	814	192
Durrës	9,001	4,665	1,236	5,230	2,420	987	365
Elbasan	16,288	7,780	2,744	8,882	5,244	1,980	182
Fier	16,490	9,309	2,845	8,408	3,660	3,302	1,120
Gjirokastër	5,036	2,725	628	2,369	1,867	394	405
Korçë	9,911	5,224	1,080	5,726	2,583	1,136	466
Kukës	11,210	5,530	2,175	5,425	4,085	1,431	269
Lezhë	15,317	7,612	2,434	9,151	4,622	927	618
Shkodër	18,901	8,910	2,799	8,103	7,603	2,570	625
Tiranë	20,508	11,578	3,192	12,481	4,443	2,507	1,076
Vlorë	7,078	3,978	1,162	4,556	1,684	347	491

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 10 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2012

Prefectures	Total	Female	Youth aged 15-24	Education			
				Primary	Upper secondary general	Upper secondary vocational	Tertiary
Albania	142,530	73,290	22,129	77,870	41,145	17,879	5,635
Berat	6,694	3,530	726	3,544	1,630	1,351	170
Dibër	6,956	3,184	1,321	4,199	1,664	906	187
Durrës	8,876	4,722	1,318	5,072	2,363	1,014	428
Elbasan	16,174	7,726	2,663	8,741	5,203	2,012	218
Fier	16,124	8,767	2,584	8,173	3,765	3,205	981
Gjirokastër	5,068	2,833	596	2,357	1,916	370	425
Korçë	9,260	4,922	1,013	5,352	2,446	1,026	436
Kukës	10,018	4,872	1,861	4,930	3,714	1,298	76
Lezhë	14,699	7,308	2,294	8,921	4,367	846	565
Shkodër	19,893	9,171	3,615	8,457	7,973	2,731	733
Tiranë	21,819	12,369	3,082	13,097	4,839	2,805	1,079
Vlorë	6,950	3,885	1,055	5,027	1,269	317	337

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 11 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2011

Prefectures	Total	Female	Youth aged 15-24	Education			
				Primary	Upper secondary general	Upper secondary vocational	Tertiary
Albania	142,484	72,943	23,569	77,750	41,459	18,100	5,176
Berat	6,504	3,386	711	3,540	1,528	1,311	125
Dibër	7,319	3,456	1,412	4,416	1,864	930	109
Durrës	8,899	4,916	1,204	5,066	2,371	1,003	458
Elbasan	16,209	7,756	2,800	8,754	5,154	2,075	226
Fier	15,700	8,410	2,574	8,061	3,861	2,975	802
Gjirokastrë	5,326	2,832	662	2,447	1,994	389	496
Korçë	9,159	4,911	1,010	5,259	2,441	1,007	452
Kukës	9,457	4,570	1,713	4,614	3,561	1,246	37
Lezhë	14,233	6,970	3,107	8,801	4,175	792	465
Shkodër	21,166	9,590	4,551	8,965	8,404	3,004	792
Tiranë	21,732	12,368	2,790	12,908	4,792	3,086	946
Vlorë	6,782	3,779	1,036	4,918	1,312	281	271

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 12 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2010

Prefectures	Total	Female	Youth aged 15-24	Education			
				Primary	Upper secondary general	Upper secondary vocational	Tertiary
Albania	143,876	72,857	23,835	76,978	42,912	18,897	5,089
Berat	6,557	3,395	772	3,561	1,628	1,237	131
Dibër	7,851	3,544	1,438	4,491	2,431	830	99
Durrës	8,980	4,940	1,150	5,089	2,445	1,013	433
Elbasan	16,382	7,816	3,029	8,942	4,991	2,221	228
Fier	16,258	8,503	2,820	8,269	4,271	2,978	740
Gjirokastrë	5,328	2,924	609	2,424	1,889	527	488
Korçë	9,432	4,612	984	5,263	2,563	1,116	490
Kukës	9,408	4,989	1,707	4,400	3,519	1,451	38
Lezhë	14,104	6,766	3,244	8,699	4,083	879	443
Shkodër	21,211	9,451	4,628	8,900	8,399	3,127	786
Tiranë	21,599	12,151	2,546	12,548	5,014	3,096	941
Vlorë	6,765	3,766	909	4,392	1,681	421	272

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 13 Registered jobseekers in long term unemployment

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	89,269	88,768	86,975	87,276	82,133
Berat	4,213	4,369	4,788	4,696	4,174
Dibër	4,569	4,006	3,403	3,018	2,570
Durrës	3,074	3,096	3,715	4,263	3,872
Elbasan	10,262	9,960	9,882	9,933	9,953
Fier	12,490	11,865	11,288	11,501	11,584
Gjirokastër	3,848	3,655	3,330	3,241	3,131
Korçë	5,246	5,383	5,594	6,248	6,579
Kukës	2,360	2,607	2,595	2,990	3,472
Lezhë	9,074	9,420	9,798	9,775	8,275
Shkodër	15,812	15,700	14,512	13,807	11,077
Tiranë	14,761	14,986	14,865	14,744	14,754
Vlorë	3,560	3,720	3,206	3,060	2,694

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 14 Registered jobseekers in long term unemployment, female

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	44,123	44,085	43,261	43,636	41,929
Berat	2,143	2,246	2,440	2,386	2,105
Dibër	1,559	1,396	1,405	1,255	1,017
Durrës	1,660	1,650	1,769	1,687	1,656
Elbasan	4,698	4,598	4,556	4,550	4,568
Fier	6,494	6,231	6,101	6,368	6,381
Gjirokastër	2,234	2,086	1,843	1,714	1,639
Korçë	2,801	2,882	2,995	3,276	3,436
Kukës	1,184	1,244	1,248	1,426	1,786
Lezhë	4,962	5,183	4,791	4,843	4,157
Shkodër	6,656	6,618	6,241	6,035	5,324
Tiranë	7,896	8,007	8,202	8,472	8,386
Vlorë	1,836	1,943	1,671	1,625	1,476

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 15 Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	9,265	8,537	9,772	7,824	7,395
Berat	260	301	412	223	313
Dibër	563	476	471	355	414
Durrës	701	630	708	530	398
Elbasan	818	846	974	793	785
Fier	294	360	562	315	315
Gjirokastrë	233	220	299	216	200
Korçë	939	757	885	850	625
Kukës	1,153	1,032	982	1,008	764
Lezhë	699	555	474	331	273
Shkodër	1,225	1,133	1,110	962	748
Tiranë	1,957	1,867	2,420	1,942	2,200
Vlorë	423	361	476	299	361

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 16 Registered jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit, female

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	4,692	4,305	4,794	3,947	3,590
Berat	113	126	183	109	132
Dibër	244	225	215	134	125
Durrës	417	345	357	267	203
Elbasan	382	396	443	357	343
Fier	154	152	195	143	139
Gjirokastrë	154	136	182	117	92
Korçë	577	453	505	457	298
Kukës	402	370	338	409	302
Lezhë	358	291	260	186	151
Shkodër	720	617	465	385	270
Tiranë	1,006	1,061	1,465	1,283	1,418
Vlorë	165	133	186	100	117

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 17 Average gross monthly wage per an employee in public sector

ALL

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	44,376	46,665	50,092	51,250	53,025
Berat	42,376	44,672	46,836	48,855	50,327
Dibër	43,158	45,245	48,612	50,090	52,126
Durrës	44,152	46,611	48,811	50,355	52,513
Elbasan	43,407	45,818	47,925	49,715	50,127
Fier	44,354	46,863	49,921	52,115	52,301
Gjirokastrë	45,038	47,505	49,811	51,773	51,827
Korçë	43,862	46,537	50,250	51,650	51,888
Kukës	47,430	49,946	48,850	50,252	52,293
Lezhë	41,223	44,061	46,153	47,651	49,141
Shkodër	44,761	47,033	49,500	51,544	51,911
Tiranë	48,131	51,515	56,037	59,450	59,966
Vlorë	44,616	47,125	49,500	51,551	52,380

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 18 Average number of families benefiting social assistance

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	96,867	99,493	98,810	104,398	78,072
Berat	5,340	5,084	4,562	4,527	2,882
Dibër	13,764	14,480	14,317	14,981	13,045
Durrës	1,439	1,438	1,402	1,403	1,116
Elbasan	12,626	13,445	13,616	14,458	10,277
Fier	3,966	4,187	4,190	4,547	3,411
Gjirokastrë	2,154	2,466	2,577	2,898	2,000
Korçë	9,674	10,463	9,417	10,258	8,248
Kukës	11,419	11,674	12,327	12,842	10,611
Lezhë	7,967	7,610	7,159	7,423	5,932
Shkodër	15,585	15,536	15,375	15,401	11,982
Tiranë	11,069	11,274	12,073	13,656	7,055
Vlorë	1,865	1,838	1,796	2,004	1,513

Source of information: State Social Service

Tab. 19 Average monthly social assistance fund by prefectures

000 ALL

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	334,437	362,579	360,921	387,987	297,447
Berat	17,339	16,889	14,394	14,225	10,270
Dibër	48,067	54,863	51,473	54,851	47,328
Durrës	5,638	5,770	5,315	5,264	5,026
Elbasan	39,509	41,979	43,170	44,962	36,920
Fier	13,825	14,793	15,045	15,865	10,735
Gjirokastrë	8,074	9,556	8,898	9,351	6,555
Korçë	25,930	29,877	28,319	28,398	25,503
Kukës	44,126	46,618	47,786	53,227	43,487
Lezhë	31,378	30,727	28,447	28,266	23,969
Shkodër	57,859	58,317	62,672	61,949	47,638
Tiranë	36,149	45,894	49,172	64,670	34,282
Vlorë	6,544	7,295	6,230	6,960	5,733

Source of information: State Social Service

LIVING CONDITION

Introduction

Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) is a household-based multi-purpose survey and it is one of the main sources of information to measure the living conditions, situation of poverty, thus becoming an indispensable tool assisting the policy makers in monitoring and drafting social programmes.

The main objective of LSMS is to collect information to measure the welfare of the Albanian households and identifying the factors which determine such welfare. Welfare is measured through the consumption aggregate, providing in this way information on the level and distribution of poverty in the country. In addition LSMS is a powerful tool to assess and define social expenditures.

Short Description

Poverty in Albania is influenced by various factors and on its turn it affects the social and economic life of individuals. Measurement of poverty and its monitoring is an important factor for policy-makers and targeting the categories in need. The geographical aspect plays an essential role in determining poverty. Poverty in Albania is measured by consumption as the most real and accurate tool. In addition there are several other non-pecuniary factors including education, health, demographic factors, dwelling conditions and access which show the standard of living of the Albanian households. LSMS provides extensive information on the dwelling conditions, poverty measurement and inequality. It serves as a basis to monitor progress in poverty reduction and attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The first LSMS conducted in 2002 is repeated every three years respectively in 2005 and 2008 and the last time in 2012, one year after the Population and Households Census 2011. The methodology used is comparable by years ensuring in this way generation of data at prefectural level. All the calculations based on the data of 2005, 2008 and 2012, are compared against the data of 2002. Therefore all the results are deflated in order to be set to the real value

which means that they are out of price variation influence during the respective years.

In 2012, the number of households identified to make sure that the date of the survey were representative at prefectural level increased.

Main findings

Based on the absolute poverty line of 4,891 Albanian lek monthly expenses per capita calculated by INSTAT and using the same calculation method, 14.3 % of the individuals in 2012 were poor. Kukës followed by Lezha is the poorest prefecture. Vlorë and Gjirokastra are among the prefectures with the lowest poverty level compared to other prefectures. Lezha and Kukës followed by Shkodra dhe Durrës are the prefectures with the highest poverty gap. Thus not only do they have the highest percentage of poor, but such individuals require as well a higher expense level to reach the poverty line. Poverty severity measures not only the distance of the poor from the line but also inequality among the poor. In 2012, the national level of poverty severity is estimated at around 1 %.

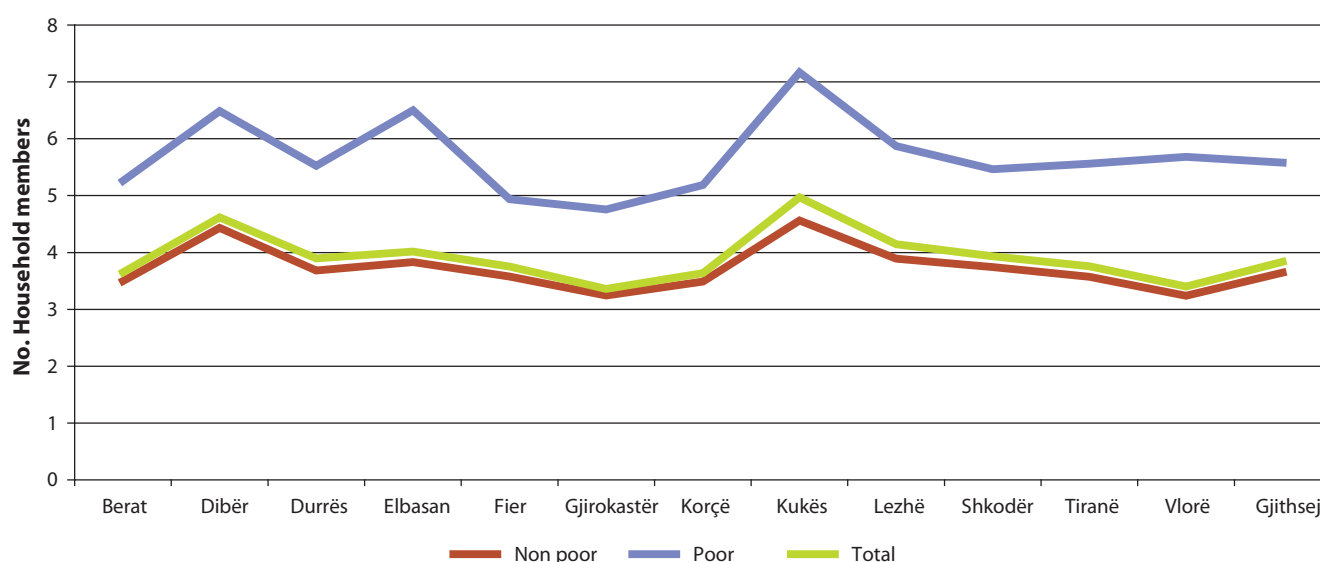
Tab. 1 Poverty indicators by region (Headcount, depth, severity)

Prefectures	Poverty measures			%
	Headcount	Depth	Severity	
Albania	14.3	3.0	1.0	
Berat	12.3	2.3	0.7	
Dibër	12.7	2.3	0.7	
Durrës	16.5	3.6	1.3	
Elbasan	11.3	2.3	0.7	
Fier	17.1	3.4	1.0	
Gjirokastrë	10.6	2.4	1.0	
Korçë	12.4	2.5	0.7	
Kukës	22.5	3.8	0.9	
Lezhë	18.4	4.7	1.8	
Shkodër	15.5	3.7	1.6	
Tiranë	13.9	2.7	0.8	
Vlorë	11.1	2.4	0.8	

Poverty level is higher in households consisting of several members. The prefecture of Kukës, Dibër and Elbasan are the prefectures with the largest household size. These are the prefectures with the household size above the average level and the number of dependent children above the

average as well, which implies more expenditure to meet their everyday needs and education, and less workforce to bring home income. Therefore, the correlation between the number of children and percentage of the poor living in such households is quite high.

Fig. 1 The average size of poor and non poor households



The higher the number of children, the higher the percentage and the more likely the possibility of becoming poor. This is evident in the prefecture of Kukës, Lezha, Dibra and Elbasan. Gjirokastra and Berati are the prefectures with the lowest

level of percentage of the poor living in households of three or more children. The reason behind this is probably the fact that these are the prefectures with the lowest percentage of households consisting of more than three children.

Tab. 2 Population in poverty by number of dependent children

Prefectures	Poor by number of children				%
	No children	One children	Two children	Three or more children	
Albania	4.5	12.4	15.6	33.1	
Berat	4.6	11.2	16.4	22.8	
Dibër	3.5	4.3	15.1	23.1	
Durrës	1.7	18.0	21.7	33.9	
Elbasan	0.8	3.6	12.1	34.4	
Fier	4.6	16.4	21.6	35.8	
Gjirokastrë	2.2	11.4	16.1	21.0	
Korçë	4.1	9.0	14.8	32.8	
Kukës	10.5	11.4	25.1	37.1	
Lezhë	9.1	16.0	19.7	32.8	
Shkodër	2.9	17.5	15.6	33.8	
Tiranë	5.7	15.0	12.3	35.0	
Vlorë	5.8	1.5	9.2	37.8	

Poverty is not only a monetary phenomenon and its definition is not linked only to not having the necessary level of expenditure or consumption, but from the non-monetary aspect, it is linked to not having or deprivation from several non-monetary factors including material goods, necessary level of education, basic services, adequate dwelling conditions etc.

Population aged 21 and above has completed on average 10 years of schooling. The prefectures of Tirana and Gjirokastra have significantly above the average the higher years of completed education. These are the prefectures with the highest percentage of individuals who have completed graduate, postgraduate/master or doctorate studies.

Education level of the individual is an essential influential factor, but it is affected by poverty as well. It may be said that education is even an inherited factor. Individuals whose parents have completed the high education level are more likely to be educated. This is linked to culture as well, but it is closely linked to the economic possibilities. Education plays an essential role in finding a good and well-paid job and lowering the risk of poverty.

The percentage of poor individuals who live in the household where the head of the household has no education or only basic education is higher and it falls significantly with the increase of the education level of the head of the household.

Tab. 3 The highest diploma and mean years of school for the population 21 years and over

Prefectures	Highest diploma obtained for population 21 years old and higher						Mean years of school
	Without diploma	Primary	Lower secondary	University and higher	University and higher	Total	
Albania	4.0	7.4	40.2	34.1	14.3	100	9.7
Berat	4.8	10.6	49.9	25.6	9.1	100	8.4
Dibër	7.2	7.4	40.4	34.0	10.9	100	9.2
Durrës	3.9	9.3	45.5	31.2	10.1	100	9.3
Elbasan	7.7	9.0	46.0	26.6	10.7	100	8.9
Fier	3.1	7.3	44.7	35.1	9.9	100	9.4
Gjirokastrë	3.1	5.7	41.7	34.6	14.9	100	10.0
Korçë	3.8	9.2	47.3	28.9	10.9	100	9.2
Kukës	4.3	8.5	44.5	31.5	11.2	100	9.2
Lezhë	5.5	11.2	44.4	28.9	10.0	100	8.6
Shkodër	3.7	9.3	41.5	34.0	11.5	100	9.0
Tiranë	2.4	4.5	28.9	41.1	23.0	100	11.0
Vlorë	3.2	5.8	41.6	36.1	13.3	100	9.8

Tab. 4 Percentage of poor individuals by education level of the household head

Prefectures	Education of the head		
	Basic education	Upper secondary	University and higher
Albania	18.4	11.7	2.4
Berat	15.0	7.3	-
Dibër	14.3	15.0	-
Durrës	21.7	10.2	7.2
Elbasan	15.1	6.1	1.9
Fier	18.5	19.4	1.8
Gjirokastrë	14.0	8.5	2.6
Korçë	16.7	4.9	-
Kukës	27.6	19.5	6.7
Lezhë	21.7	7.8	12.9
Shkodër	16.2	14.3	2.2
Tiranë	21.5	12.8	1.6
Vlorë	16.0	6.2	-

At national level, the main source of water is running water inside their dwelling place or in the building (80,6 %). The prefectures of Gjirokastra and Dibra are in a good position compared to the national level and other prefectures as

well.

In very positive levels is even the indicator of the hygiene-sanitary conditions as over 94 % of the Albanian households have a WC in their building.

Tab. 5 Dwelling conditions and access to basic services

Prefectures	Access in basic services			Dwelling condition
	WC inside the dwelling	Running water inside the dwelling	Adequate heating	Very good or appropriate for living
Albania	94.0	80.6	79.3	93.7
Berat	95.0	77.3	71.0	91.2
Dibër	98.2	90.8	79.6	92.0
Durrës	96.2	71.4	77.2	93.8
Elbasan	88.6	82.5	81.2	91.0
Fier	90.2	80.8	63.2	94.0
Gjirokastrë	88.8	91.4	81.9	91.6
Korçë	88.0	86.9	70.8	89.8
Kukës	84.7	77.6	57.0	87.5
Lezhë	90.5	80.5	88.0	91.3
Shkodër	96.5	73.4	84.8	93.4
Tiranë	98.0	80.2	86.7	97.1
Vlorë	97.9	84.2	87.1	95.5

Albanians spend most of their budget in food stuff. The percentage of expenses for education or durables against the total consumption per capita remains at low level.

Another important aspect about which LSMS collects information is the ownership over household durables. The table below shows the percentage of households that have at least one such equipment. Gjirokastra, Korça and Tirana are the prefectures which have the higher percentage of households with a land line telephone. The households with the highest percentage of mobile phone users are found in Dibra and Elbasan; this may be explained by the need to communicate and use the mobile phone as a substitute of the

land-line telephone. Possession of a color TV and fridge shows a considerably high percentage in the Albanian households. High percentage is observed in all the prefectures. Having a sewing machine is a necessity, especially in households which have unemployed women or as a means to fulfill domestic needs. The highest percentage of possession of the sewing machines is shown in the prefecture of Fier (18,8 %). Having a dishwasher is considered a luxury and it is recently included in the list of long-term household durables in Albania. The poor prefectures including Kukësi and Elbasan show a low percentage of possession of this asset.

Tab. 6 Possession of durables of households

Prefectures	Durables							
	Fix line telephone	Mobile phone	Color TV	Car	Sewing Machine	Washing Machine	Refrigator	Dishwasher
Albania	24.0	92.4	99.0	17.7	8.1	89.6	97.5	3.2
Berat	23.1	89.5	98.7	19.4	9.2	91.2	97.6	3.6
Dibër	13.6	95.8	99.3	12.0	8.1	76.6	95.7	2.9
Durrës	20.9	92.9	99.0	23.4	3.9	91.2	97.0	3.2
Elbasan	24.5	94.8	99.3	13.5	10.2	83.1	96.6	0.5
Fier	18.3	92.3	99.6	19.1	18.8	89.3	98.9	3.6
Gjirokastrë	36.2	93.9	98.6	21.1	6.2	91.2	99.0	5.1
Korçë	32.2	84.8	99.6	13.9	7.7	84.7	96.4	1.7
Kukës	11.1	93.7	98.0	14.0	8.9	80.1	89.9	0.6
Lezhë	10.9	91.3	98.0	13.3	10.2	81.5	97.0	2.6
Shkodër	22.4	90.9	97.8	14.2	10.1	85.6	96.1	3.8
Tiranë	28.9	93.6	98.9	18.6	4.2	95.5	98.4	3.8
Vlorë	23.9	94.5	99.8	23.3	5.7	97.3	99.4	4.7

Key definitions

Monetary Poverty: To calculate the monetary poverty line is used methodology of "Cost of Basic Needs" (Ravallion and Bidani, 1994).

Poverty line is calculated using a basket of food items consumed by the individuals in the second to the fourth lowest deciles. Taking into consideration the FAO recommendations on the minimum calorie requirements according to age and sex, and adjusting these to the population distribution in Albania in 2001, it was estimated that the per capita required calorie intake was set at 2.288 calories per day. The non food component of the poverty line was calculated disregarding, taking into consideration the percentage of non food expenditure of those households that spend for food consumption an amount approximately equivalent to the food poverty line. The food poverty line or extreme poverty line was set at 3.047 ALL per month, whereas the total poverty line has been set at 4.891 ALL per month at constant prices (2002).

Non-monetary poverty: Non-monetary poverty consists of indicators not related directly with monetary terms but with access and their quality of basic services. In terms of non-monetary terms poverty deal with indicators like living conditions, possession of equipment and access as: the inadequacy of water supply and sanitation (lack of running water and WC inside the dwelling), the inadequacy of housing conditions (as self assesmet by household), the inadequacy of the educational level of the household head (with primary education or lower), not possessing the basic equipment, etc.

Headcount index (P0) measures the percentage of population that is poor. So the population that has income and consumption below the poverty line. The problem is that this indicator does not indicate how poor the poor are.

$$P0 = Np / N$$

Np number of poor

N total number of individuals (or sample)

Poverty gap index (P1) measures the extent of alignment below the poverty line of each individual as part of the poverty line, how far the poor are from poverty line. It calculates in the same time the average income or consumption below the poverty line or calculates the total resources needed to bring the poor to the poverty line. The amount of these gaps in poverty gives us the minimum cost of eliminating poverty. But this indicator does not give us the changes in inequality over the poor.

$$Gi = (z - yi) \cdot I(yi < z)$$

Gi poverty gap

Z lines of poverty

Yi income of the poor

$$P1 = 1 / N \sum (Gi / N)$$

Squared poverty gap ("poverty Severity") index (P2) square average of poverty gaps.

Give us not only the distance of the poor from the poverty line but also inequality among the poor.

$$P2 = 1 / N \sum (Gi / N)^2$$

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (GDP)

Main findings

In 2012, GDP at current prices was 1.335,5 billion lek, showing an increase by some 1,6 % compared to 2011. The lowest GDP value by prefectures is presented in the prefecture of Kukës with 27,9 billion lek or 2,1 % against the GDP total. GDP at current prices compared to 2011 in the prefecture of Kukës marked a decrease of 4,3 %. The lowest share against the total GDP by prefectures at national level was marked in Kukës at 2,1 % and in Gjirokastra at 2,2 %.

The highest GDP share is marked in the prefecture of Tirana at 38,2 % with a total GDP value of 510 billion lek. GDP at current prices compared to 2011 in the prefecture of Tirana marked a decrease of 2,1 %. The table below presents some of the most important results of the Prefectural National Accounts in Albania.

Tab. 1 Main macroeconomic aggregate, year 2012 *

Prefectures	GDP at current prices (million leks)	Structure of GDP (%)	GDP per capita (in thousands leks)	Structure of GDP per capita (%)
Albania	1.335.489	100	460.436	100
Berat	54.192	4,1	371.324	80,6
Dibër	43.236	3,2	309.670	67,3
Durrës	132.212	9,9	481.007	104,5
Elbasan	105.245	7,9	346.054	75,2
Fier	166.222	12,4	520.813	113,1
Gjirokastrë	29.093	2,2	392.225	85,2
Korçë	72.962	5,5	321.697	69,9
Kukës	27.898	2,1	319.935	69,5
Lezhë	45.349	3,4	327.027	71,0
Shkodër	71.805	5,4	323.480	70,3
Tiranë	510.093	38,2	649.737	141,1
Vlorë	77.182	5,8	422.054	91,7

*Estimates for the year 2012 are based on semi-final data

GDP economic growth

Gross Domestic Product in 2012 marked the real economic growth compared to 1.6% in 2011.

Real GDP in 2012 was marked by variations in the growth level by prefectures. The growth level in some given years and in some specific prefectures depends on the individual contribution of each prefecture to the total GDP, from the structures of the branches of economy, etc. Table 2 shows the growth rate by prefectures.

GDP per capita

In 2012, GDP per capita at national level was around 460 thousand lek. Compared to 2011, GDP per capita increased by 2,7 %.

The highest GDP per capital by prefectures in 2012 was marked in Tirana with some 650 thousand lek or 41,1 % above the country average and it increased by 0,8 % compared to 2011. The prefecture of Durrës follows with some 481 thousand lek or 4,5 % above the country average, with an increase of 0,7 % compared to 2011. The prefecture of Fier follows with some 521 thousand lek or 13,1 % above the country average, with an increase of 16.1 % compared to 2011.

GDP per capita in other prefectures was below the country average, while the lowest rate marked in Dibra with some 310 thousand lek or 32,7 % below the country average. Further, GDP per capita at lowest level is marked in the prefecture of Kukës, with some 320 thousand lek or 30,5% below the country average. GDP per capita in Korça was some 322 thousand ALL, or 30,1 % below the country average.

Tab. 2 Growth rate of GDP

Growth rate of GDP				
Prefecture = 100	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Republic of Albania	3,4	3,7	2,5	1,6
Berat	3,1	6,8	4,9	-2,1
Dibër	4,0	7,4	-2,3	13,2
Durrës	2,9	11,3	1,3	1,2
Elbasan	2,4	12,9	5,6	-0,8
Fier	1,6	6,7	3,3	8,6
Gjirokastrë	3,3	4,6	14,3	-11,3
Korçë	3,4	1,5	1,9	1,2
Kukës	4,3	3,8	4,5	-4,3
Lezhë	3,0	-1,8	1,6	9,6
Shkodër	4,3	6,8	-1,7	-2,7
Tiranë	3,9	0,5	1,5	2,1
Vlorë	3,2	-4,5	6,8	-5,5

Fig.1 GDP per capita by prefectures compared with the national average, year 2012

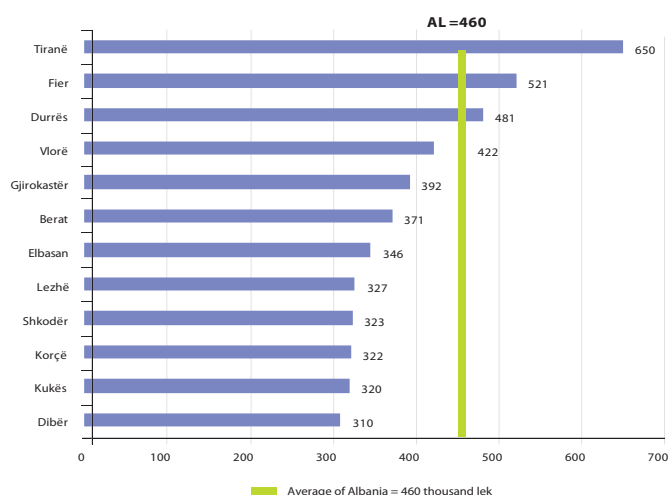
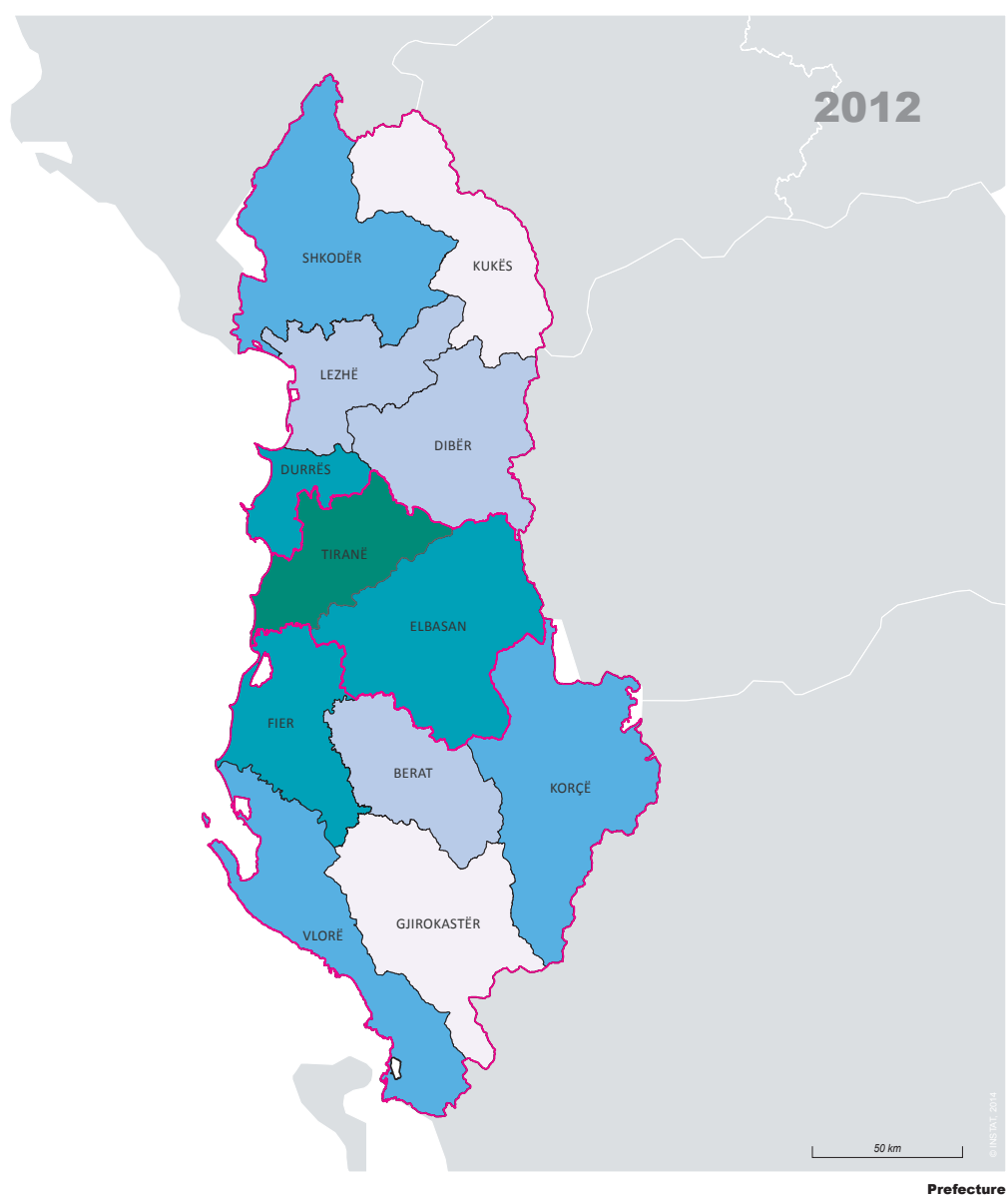
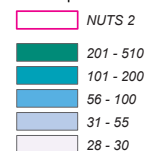


Fig. 2 GDP in Current Prices by Prefectures



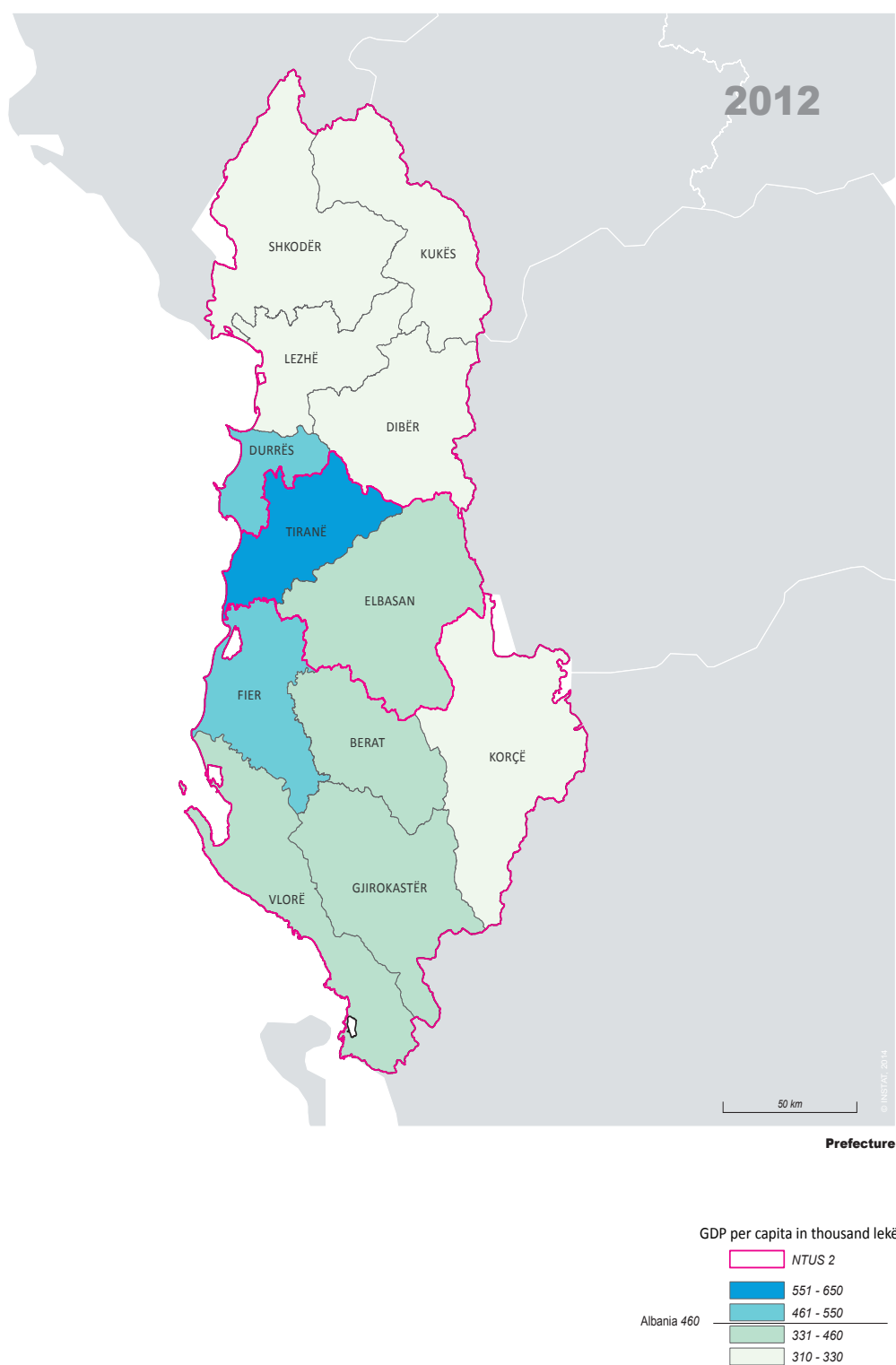
GDP in current prices in billion lekë



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

Source: INSTAT, 2014

Fig. 3 GDP per Capita by Prefectures



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

Source: INSTAT, 2014

Tab. 3 Gross Domestic Product in current prices

In mln leks

Prefectures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Albania	1,080,676	1,143,937	1,239,645	1,300,624	1,335,489
Berat	42,694	45,187	50,769	54,592	54,192
Dibër	31,739	34,187	38,784	38,171	43,236
Durrës	103,018	109,722	126,245	129,921	132,212
Elbasan	79,339	84,708	99,805	105,856	105,245
Fier	110,129	111,906	130,871	144,648	166,222
Gjirokaštër	24,152	25,544	27,890	32,472	29,093
Korçë	60,795	64,981	68,993	71,794	72,962
Kukës	23,394	25,122	27,600	29,179	27,898
Lezhë	36,640	38,868	39,882	41,294	45,349
Shkodër	61,002	65,688	74,088	73,687	71,805
Tiranë	437,495	463,838	480,440	497,619	510,093
Vlorë	70,279	74,185	74,278	81,391	77,182

* Estimates for the year 2012 are based on semi-final data

Tab. 4 Gross Domestic Products per capita, in leks

In leks

Prefectures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Albania	366,665	390,754	425,554	447,754	460,436
Berat	266,736	290,892	335,387	368,464	371,324
Dibër	204,248	227,262	265,396	267,885	309,670
Durrës	393,760	415,217	471,571	477,615	481,007
Elbasan	249,550	271,319	323,729	345,890	346,054
Fier	324,389	335,683	399,460	448,466	520,813
Gjirokaštër	275,667	303,871	347,230	424,125	392,225
Korçë	254,490	276,087	297,333	313,791	321,697
Kukës	246,346	271,812	305,599	329,255	319,935
Lezhë	254,351	274,083	284,376	296,302	327,027
Shkodër	260,872	284,891	325,888	328,928	323,480
Tiranë	604,972	627,582	636,036	644,342	649,737
Vlorë	369,347	393,356	398,808	442,650	422,054

* Estimates for the year 2012 are based on semi-final data

Tab. 5 Gross Domestic Product per capita

In percent

Prefectures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Albania	100	100	100	100	100
Berat	72.7	74.4	78.8	82.3	80.6
Dibër	55.7	58.2	62.4	59.8	67.3
Durrës	107.4	106.3	110.8	106.7	104.5
Elbasan	68.1	69.4	76.1	77.3	75.2
Fier	88.5	85.9	93.9	100.2	113.1
Gjirokastrë	75.2	77.8	81.6	94.7	85.2
Korçë	69.4	70.7	69.9	70.1	69.9
Kukës	67.2	69.6	71.8	73.5	69.5
Lezhë	69.4	70.1	66.8	66.2	71
Shkodër	71.1	72.9	76.6	73.5	70.3
Tiranë	165	160.6	149.5	143.9	141.1
Vlorë	100.7	100.7	93.7	98.9	91.7

* Estimates for the year 2012 are based on semi-final data

Tab. 6 Structure of Gross Value Added (GVA) by branches of economy and by prefectures, year 2012* (Branches=100)

In percent

Prefectures	Agriculture and fishing	Industry	Extracting	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	Transport	Post and communication	Other Services	GVA at basic prices
Albania	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Berat	7.9	3.1	2.2	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.0	4.1
Dibër	6.3	4.6	8.1	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.4	2.2	2.7	3.2
Durrës	7.6	10.6	2.3	16.0	6.4	11.5	11.4	38.6	5.7	8.7	9.9
Elbasan	12.3	7.7	2.3	11.2	5.3	6.6	8.5	4.1	4.0	6.3	7.8
Fier	19.9	28.7	61.1	7.9	5.8	6.3	6.5	4.0	4.8	6.7	12.4
Gjirokastrë	3.7	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.2
Korçë	9.7	4.1	0.6	6.3	4.5	4.3	3.3	1.2	4.0	5.2	5.5
Kukës	3.5	1.1	0.3	1.7	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.1
Lezhë	5.3	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.9	2.5	3.1	3.4
Shkodër	8.3	4.5	1.2	6.6	4.3	4.6	3.0	3.0	3.9	5.7	5.3
Tiranë	8.2	27.3	10.7	37.9	56.0	49.7	55	33.1	59.2	48.2	38.2
Vlorë	7.3	4.8	7.2	3.3	6.1	5.4	4.5	6.2	5.5	5.8	5.8

* Estimates for the year 2012 are based on semi-final data

Tab. 7 Structure of Gross Value Added (GVA) by branches of economy and by prefectures, year 2012* (Region=100)

Prefectures	In percent										GVA at basic prices
	Agriculture and fishing	Industry	Extracting	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	Transport	Post and communication	Other Services	
Albania	21.8	14.4	5.6	8.8	12.2	51.6	15.1	3.8	3.0	29.7	100.0
Berat	42.7	11.0	3.0	8.0	10.5	35.9	9.3	2.3	2.5	21.7	100.0
Dibër	42.2	20.3	14.1	6.2	4.7	32.8	5.3	0.5	2.1	24.9	100.0
Durrës	16.6	15.5	1.3	14.2	7.9	60.0	17.4	14.8	1.7	26.0	100.0
Elbasan	34.1	14.2	1.6	12.6	8.2	43.5	16.3	2.0	1.5	23.6	100.0
Fier	34.9	33.2	27.7	5.6	5.6	26.2	8.0	1.2	1.2	15.9	100.0
Gjirokastrë	37.2	4.7	0.2	4.5	6.7	51.4	7.1	3.3	4.1	36.8	100.0
Korçë	38.7	10.8	0.6	10.1	10.1	40.4	9.1	0.8	2.2	28.3	100.0
Kukës	36.9	7.9	0.8	7.1	15.4	39.8	6.5	1.9	2.7	28.7	100.0
Lezhë	33.7	11.7	6.3	5.5	10.7	43.9	10.3	4.4	2.2	27.0	100.0
Shkodër	33.9	12.2	1.3	10.9	9.8	44.1	8.4	2.1	2.2	31.4	100.0
Tiranë	4.7	10.3	1.6	8.7	17.8	67.2	21.8	3.3	4.6	37.4	100.0
Vlorë	27.5	11.9	7.0	4.9	12.7	47.9	11.6	4.1	2.8	29.5	100.0

* Estimates for the year 2012 are based on semi-final data

INSTAT estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by regions based on the method of production which seems to express better GDP by regions based on the available information. GDP calculations include all the services and products intended for market and produced for personal consumption by all the residential units operating in the territory considered "economic" territory of Albania. GDP by production methods expresses the sum of the gross value added by branches of economy adding taxes and deducting subsidies over products.

Concepts and the used classifications

National Accounts in the Republic of Albania are based on similar concepts in the European System of National Accounts (ESA), national version of the nomenclature of Economic Activities approved by ESA nomenclature and widely used in the National Accounts.

National Accounts provide a regional break down of the most important aggregates including the Gross Value Added (GVA), Gross Domestic Product, etc., by main branches of economy. The estimation of regional accounts enables the regional structural differences, and consequently the development of economy becomes more evident.

Principle of residence

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

Classification of statistical units

Some of the specific issues of Regional Accounts concern proper classification of units by regions. In regional accounts only the unit (enterprise) and its location are not enough. Other detailed information is required including for instance units of local economic activity (Local KAU). Local KAU is an institutional unit located in the region. The local KAU is identified with the region where the center of economic interest is located.

Multi-regional units approach

Several production units have branches in more than one region and are active in more than one branch of economy. The branch of classification of this unit must correspond to the local units. The treatment of multi-regional units and units that run several activities is similar to the treatment by the National Annual Accounts. The analysis starts with

the definition of the main activity performed by the unit, the secondary activity and the ancillary activities. The main activity of a local unit (local KAU) is the activity where the added value is higher compared to other activities performed by the unit. Secondary activity is the activity performed as additional activity alongside the main activity.

General overview of the methodology

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

- Bottom-Up, method
- Top-Down, method
- Pseudo-Bottom-Up method (Mix)

In estimation of the regional accounts, the gross value added is calculated at previous year price. In calculation of the Gross Domestic Production by statistical regions, GVA is converted into market price. This is made possible by tax collection and subsidies deduction by products. Taxes and subsidies are broken down by the GVA structure. In calculation of regional indicators at previous year price the annual deflators are used by branches of economy.

Source of information

Information provided by various statistical and administrative sources is used to assess GDP. The used data may be statistical product of INSTAT (several surveys) or other national institutions including ministries, General Directorate of Taxation and Customs, National Centre of Registration, Bank of Albania and other institutions.

Ancillary activities approach

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

Comparability over time

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

BUSINESS REGISTERS

Business registers contain all non-agricultural legal units (businesses and institutions) that perform their economic activity within the territory of Albania. INSTAT has created the Administrative Business Statistical Register in 1994 and as of 1998 it maintains the Business Statistical Register. The Business register of Local Units was created in 2010 following the Census of non-agricultural Economic Units.

Census of non-agricultural economic enterprises, November 2010, supported by the European Commission, under IPA 2007 project made possible:

The updating of the Business Statistical Register according to EU recommendations and standards, as regards reliable economic statistics, that are accurate and closer to the users making possible:

- First time creation of the Local Units Register which shall serve as a basis for the calculation of regional indicators;
- The double classification of the economic activity according to the existing NACE Nomenclature Rev1 .1 and new NACE Nomenclature NACE Rev.2.

Business Statistical Register serves statistical purposes and identifies clearly the units, in order to:

- enable the obtaining of related information through administrative sources;
- allow preparation of samples, coordination of surveys and grouping of their results;
- allow the demographic analysis of the population of business and related units.

Business Register is a basis for the preparation of statistics necessary to provide the short-term indicators and structural economic developments. Business Register is based on administrative sources provided by General Directory of Taxation (GDT) and from 2007 also by National Registration Centre, NRC, as the important reform for simplifier registration of new business registration procedures.

Legal base

- Law no. 9180, dated 5.2.2004 "On official statistics", amended;
- European Council Regulation (EEC) no 177/2008 dated 20 February 2008 on creation of the business registers for statistical purposes;
- Resolution of the Parliament of Albania no. 3/2013 dated 14/02/2013 "On adoption of the Official Statistics Programme 2012-2016";
- Decision of the Council of Ministers "On adoption of the nomenclature of revised economic activity (Rev.2)" no. 320, dated 28.5.2014;
- Law no 8957 dated 17.10.2002 "On small and medium enterprises, SME" amended by Law no 10042 dated 22.12.2008.

Main variables of the Business Register:

Variables of identification (NIPT, Legal Form, Ownership, Name, Address, Communication (Tel, Fax etc.)

Stratification variables (Main economic activity, size by number of employees, geographical location, institutional sector, status)

Demographic variables (Date of creation, date of termination)

Main variables of the local unit's registers are grouped by the following categories:

Variables of identification (Identification number, trade name, address)

Stratification variables (Main economic activity, size by number of employees, type of local unit, status)

Main findings

- 112,537 enterprises exercise economic activity during 2014 compared with 103,083 active enterprises in 2010, thus in 2013 we have 9,499 active enterprises more;
- 17,377 is the number of newly created enterprises in 2014. The largest number of newly created enterprises like the same as total number of active enterprises, from 44% of enterprises, it has Tirana county, while the lowest number, from 0.9% of enterprises, is at Kukës county;
- 28.4% of active enterprises in 2014 managed by women compared with 26.4% who were managed by women in 2009;
- In 2014 there were 5,246 enterprises that have foreign owners or co-owners compared with 3,141 that have been in 2009. The largest number of these enterprises it has Tirana county with 71.4% and the lowest number is at Dibër county with 0.3%;
- Trade accounts the largest weight of enterprises regarding of economic activity. In county of Tirana are focusing more trade enterprises, where in the past 5 years they have an average weight of 39%, while the Kukës county has the smallest weight, of 0.9%;
- Enterprises with 1 to 4 employees numbering approximately 90% of total active enterprises and Berat county and Korça county have the highest percentage in county level by approximately 93%.

Source of data

Economic units registers are based on administrative data of the General Directorate of Taxation and as of 2007, on the data of the National Centre of Registration, this being an important reform for facilitation of the registration and registration procedure of businesses.

Administrative sources:

- Information from the National Centre of Registration;
- Information from the General Directorate of Taxation;
- VAT folder;
- Annual accounts of enterprises.

Statistical sources

- Newly Created Enterprises survey;
- Multi-location enterprises surveys;
- Annual Structure Survey;
- Quarterly survey, STS;
- Production Price survey, PPI;
- Other surveys.

Definitions

Legal unit

Legal unit is not direct statistical unit. Legal unit can be:

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

Enterprise

- An enterprise is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational unit producing goods or services which 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".

Local unit

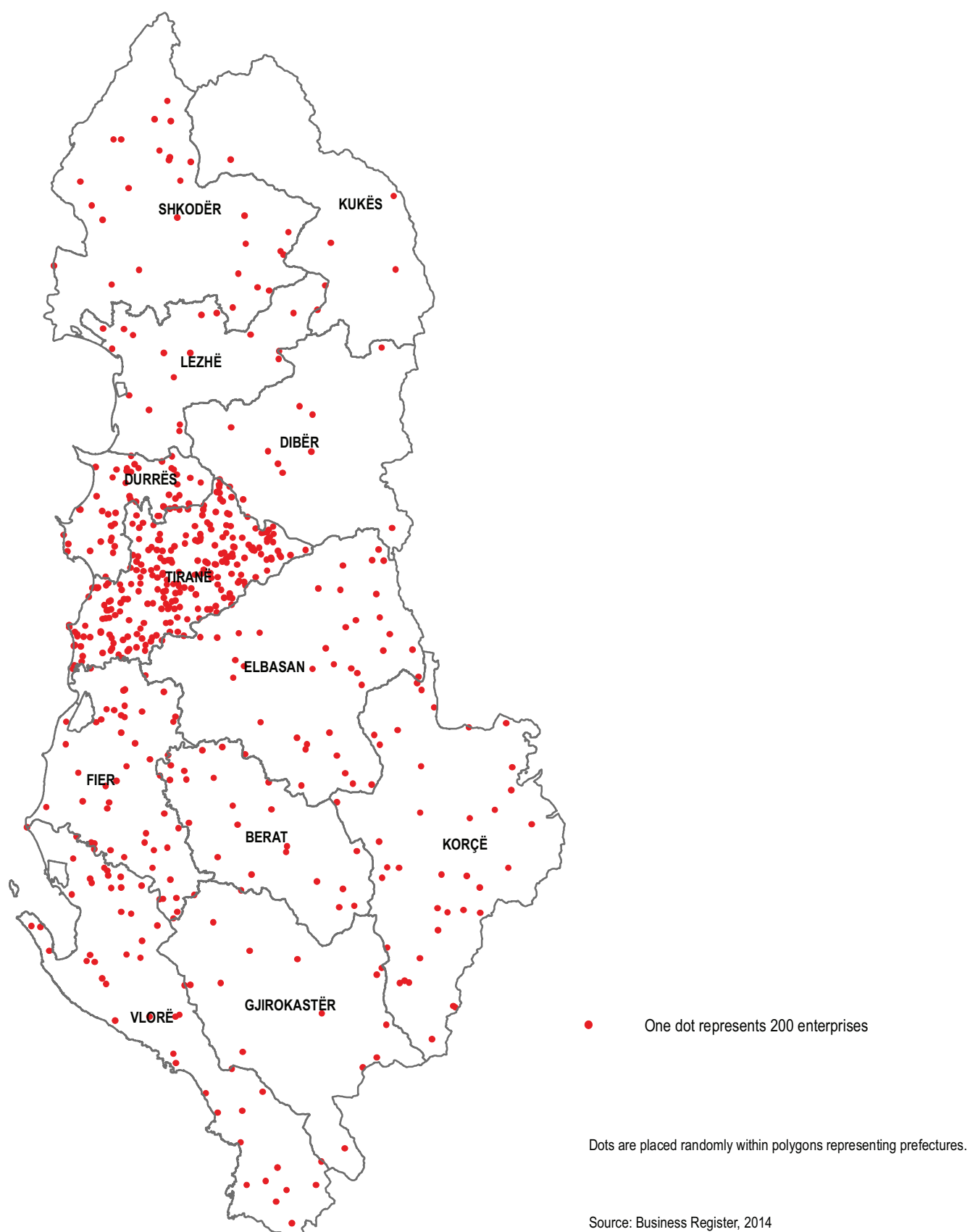
The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which - save for certain exceptions - one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise.

Nomenclature of Economic Activity (NACE), is the four digit classification of economic activity performed in different subject. The nomenclature is approved by the decision of the Council of Ministers no. 320, dated 28.5.2014.

Birth rate

Enterprise birth rate is a given period is the number of newly established enterprises as a percentage to the total active enterprises.

Fig. 1 Active enterprises by prefectures



Tab. 1 Active enterprises, new creation and birth rate

year 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Active enterprises	103,038	109,039	106,837	111,083	112,537
New creation	16,469	12,905	12,828	12,131	17,377
Birth rate	16	12	12	11	15
Active local unit	109,252	118,657	118,578	123,332	*
Active enterprises with female owner / administrator, %	26	27	27	28	28

* Data are not yet available

Tab. 2 Active enterprises by prefectures

year 2010-2014

Prefectures	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Active enterprises	Female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	Female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	Female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	Female owner / administrator	Active enterprises	Female owner / administrator
Albania	103,038	27,272	109,039	29,381	106,837	29,284	111,083	30,827	112,537	32,023
Berat	4,366	1,140	4,545	1,225	4,470	1,247	4,557	1,270	4,302	1,229
Dibër	2,097	354	2,142	375	1,945	341	2,077	376	2,164	404
Durrës	12,316	3,153	12,918	3,377	11,625	3,121	10,599	2,816	9,578	2,640
Elbasan	6,972	1,694	7,611	1,900	7,311	1,820	7,442	1,858	7,859	2,016
Fier	9,416	2,348	9,924	2,543	9,527	2,527	9,830	2,615	9,693	2,576
Gjirokastrë	2,926	641	3,022	694	2,642	613	2,814	655	2,681	644
Korçë	6,673	1,670	6,843	1,748	6,610	1,667	6,728	1,742	7,311	1,965
Kukës	998	128	1,053	139	986	140	1,062	160	1,068	167
Lezhë	2,844	668	3,104	743	2,954	731	3,189	796	3,388	970
Shkodër	6,258	1,479	6,607	1,592	6,543	1,644	5,945	1,565	5,446	1,508
Tiranë	39,656	11,838	42,117	12,642	43,295	13,055	47,477	14,455	49,467	15,197
Vlorë	8,516	2,159	9,153	2,403	8,929	2,378	9,363	2,519	9,580	2,707

Fig. 1 Active enterprises by year and prefectures

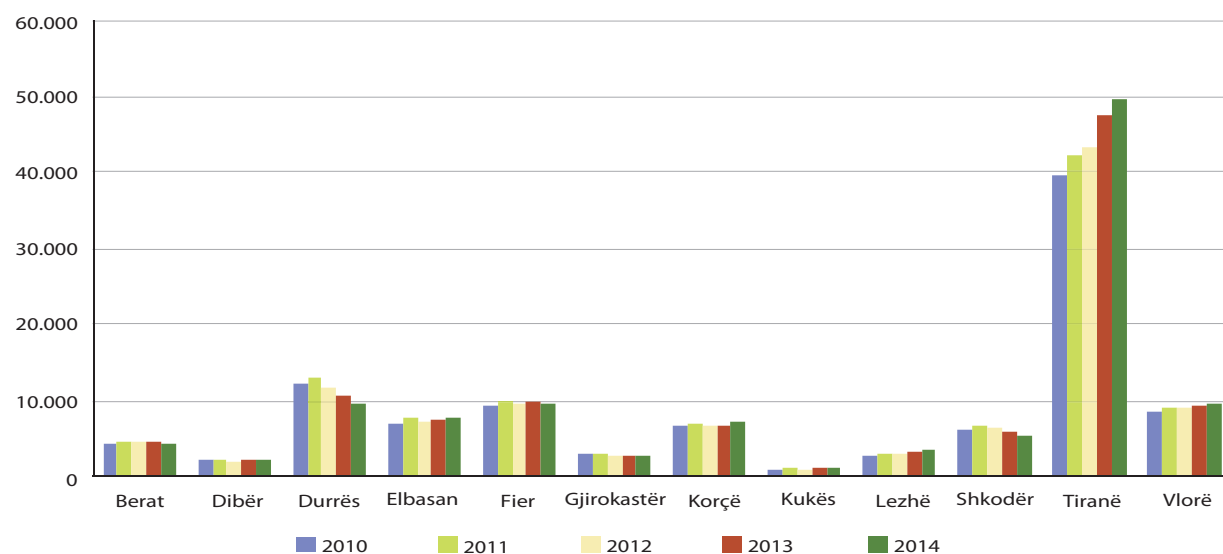
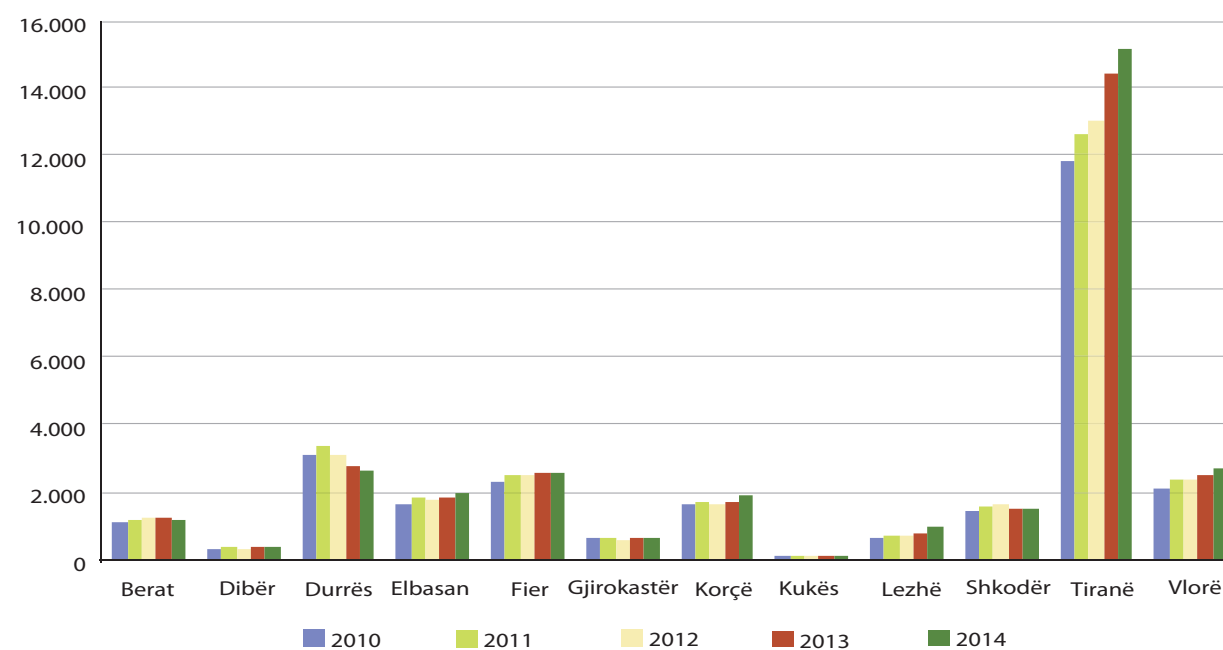


Fig. 2 Active enterprises with female owner/administrator by year and prefectures



Tab. 3 New enterprises by prefectures

year 2010-2014

Prefectures	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	New enterprises	Female owner / administrator	New enterprises	Female owner / administrator	New enterprises	Female owner / administrator	New enterprises	Female owner / administrator	New enterprises	Female owner / administrator
Albania	16,469	5,173	12,905	4,020	12,828	3,863	12,131	3,549	17,377	5,385
Berat	671	242	442	134	447	131	352	90	670	195
Dibër	275	60	171	35	132	24	164	36	253	57
Durrës	1,593	445	1,474	449	1,396	404	1,088	252	1,836	582
Elbasan	1,340	464	785	248	710	208	715	184	940	285
Fier	1,553	494	1,037	322	817	256	863	228	1,577	377
Gjirokastrë	433	122	332	100	282	57	235	57	389	105
Korçë	839	253	690	219	693	156	573	179	952	313
Kukës	123	14	98	18	100	17	110	25	243	37
Lezhë	470	133	373	105	315	87	332	84	869	336
Shkodër	1,002	280	843	235	909	267	547	150	1,141	337
Tiranë	6,753	2,203	5,355	1,755	5,885	1,906	6,107	1,967	7,053	2,283
Vlorë	1,417	463	1,305	400	1,142	350	1,045	297	1,454	478

Fig. 3 New enterprises by year and prefectures

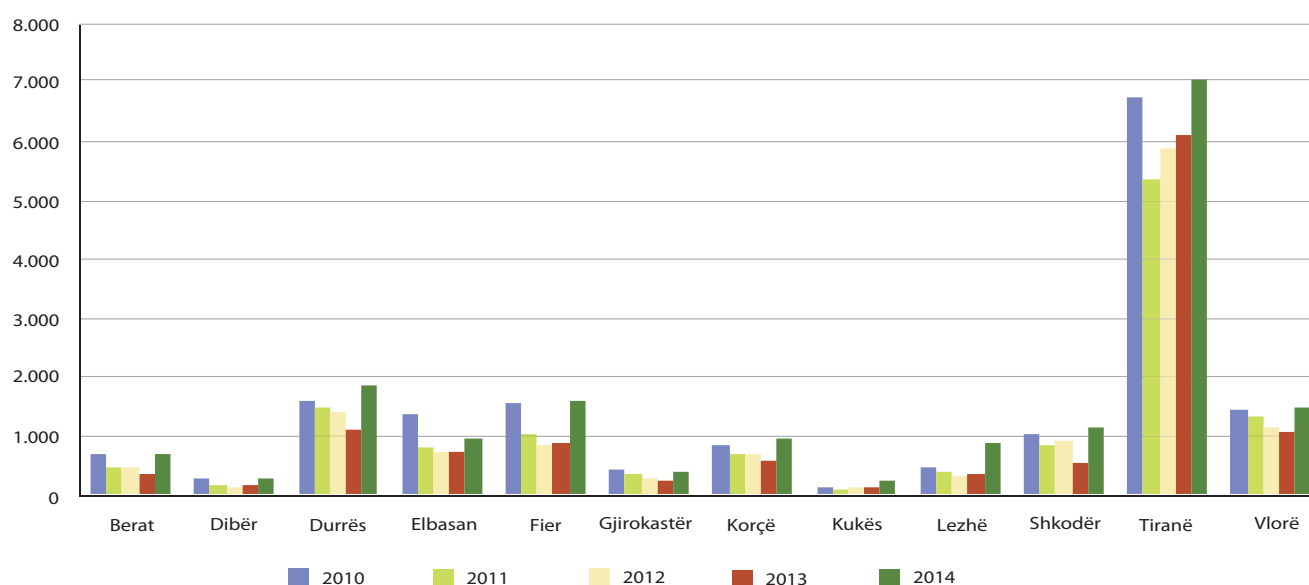
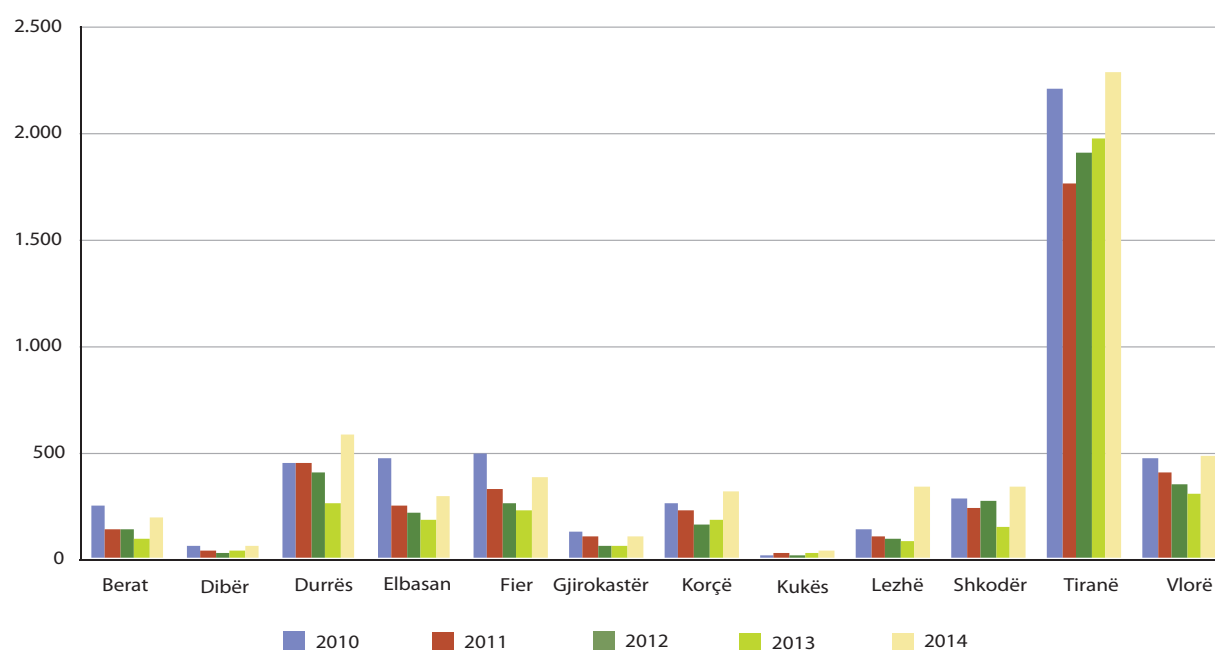


Fig. 4 New enterprises with female owner/administrator by year and prefectures



Tab. 4 Birth rate of new enterprises by prefectures

Prefectures	Birth rate %				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	16.0	11.8	12.0	10.9	15.4
Berat	15.4	9.7	10.0	7.7	15.6
Dibër	13.1	8.0	6.8	7.9	11.7
Durrës	12.9	11.4	12.0	10.3	19.2
Elbasan	19.2	10.3	9.7	9.6	12.0
Fier	16.5	10.4	8.6	8.8	16.3
Gjirokastrë	14.8	11.0	10.7	8.4	14.5
Korçë	12.6	10.1	10.5	8.5	13.0
Kukës	12.3	9.3	10.1	10.4	22.8
Lezhë	16.5	12.0	10.7	10.4	25.6
Shkodër	16.0	12.8	13.9	9.2	21.0
Tiranë	17.0	12.7	13.6	12.9	14.3
Vlorë	16.6	14.3	12.8	11.2	15.2

Tab. 5 Active enterprises by prefectures and legal form

year 2010-2012

Prefectures	2010			2011			2012		
	Total	Physical Person	Juridical Person	Total	Physical Person	Juridical Person	Total	Physical Person	Juridical Person
Albania	103,038	80,863	22,175	109,039	85,675	23,364	106,837	82,576	24,261
Berat	4,366	3,796	570	4,545	3,968	577	4,470	3,870	600
Dibër	2,097	1,592	505	2,142	1,621	521	1,945	1,465	480
Durrës	12,316	10,031	2,285	12,918	10,518	2,400	11,625	9,205	2,420
Elbasan	6,972	5,717	1,255	7,611	6,317	1,294	7,311	6,013	1,298
Fier	9,416	7,975	1,441	9,924	8,398	1,526	9,527	7,985	1,542
Gjirokastrë	2,926	2,272	654	3,022	2,369	653	2,642	2,014	628
Korçë	6,673	5,667	1,006	6,843	5,837	1,006	6,610	5,608	1,002
Kukës	998	631	367	1,053	657	396	986	603	383
Lezhë	2,844	2,141	703	3,104	2,357	747	2,954	2,225	729
Shkodër	6,258	5,100	1,158	6,607	5,446	1,161	6,543	5,266	1,277
Tiranë	39,656	29,231	10,425	42,117	30,872	11,245	43,295	31,289	12,006
Vlorë	8,516	6,710	1,806	9,153	7,315	1,838	8,929	7,033	1,896

continue

year 2013-2014

Prefectures	2013			2014		
	Total	Physical Person	Juridical Person	Total	Physical Person	Juridical Person
Albania	111.083	84.955	26.128	112.537	85.654	26.883
Berat	4.557	3.941	616	4.302	3.698	604
Dibër	2.077	1.554	523	2.164	1.607	557
Durrës	10.599	7.987	2.612	9.578	6.994	2.584
Elbasan	7.442	6.098	1.344	7.859	6.455	1.404
Fier	9.830	8.193	1.637	9.693	8.142	1.551
Gjirokastrë	2.814	2.142	672	2.681	1.995	686
Korçë	6.728	5.723	1.005	7.311	6.298	1.013
Kukës	1.062	667	395	1.068	701	367
Lezhë	3.189	2.406	783	3.388	2.639	749
Shkodër	5.945	4.593	1.352	5.446	4.270	1.176
Tiranë	47.477	34.172	13.305	49.467	35.078	14.389
Vlorë	9.363	7.479	1.884	9.580	7.777	1.803

Tab. 6 Active enterprises by prefectures and ownership

year 2010-2012

Prefectures	2010			2011			2012		
	Total	Albanian	Foreigner and Join	Total	Albanian	Foreigner and Join	Total	Albanian	Foreigner and Join
Albania	103,038	99,897	3,141	109,039	105,241	3,798	106,837	102,806	4,031
Berat	4,366	4,341	25	4,545	4,518	27	4,470	4,436	34
Dibër	2,097	2,086	11	2,142	2,129	13	1,945	1,937	8
Durrës	12,316	11,979	337	12,918	12,492	426	11,625	11,186	439
Elbasan	6,972	6,887	85	7,611	7,508	103	7,311	7,205	106
Fier	9,416	9,322	94	9,924	9,814	110	9,527	9,415	112
Gjirokastrë	2,926	2,880	46	3,022	2,974	48	2,642	2,587	55
Korçë	6,673	6,555	118	6,843	6,708	135	6,610	6,482	128
Kukës	998	984	14	1,053	1,031	22	986	966	20
Lezhë	2,844	2,793	51	3,104	3,029	75	2,954	2,882	72
Shkodër	6,258	6,134	124	6,607	6,465	142	6,543	6,394	149
Tiranë	39,656	37,568	2,088	42,117	39,589	2,528	43,295	40,558	2,737
Vlorë	8,516	8,368	148	9,153	8,984	169	8,929	8,758	171

continue

year 2013-2014

Prefectures	2013			2014		
	Total	Albanian	Foreigner and Join	Total	Albanian	Foreigner and Join
Albania	111,083	106,429	4,654	112,537	107,292	5,245
Berat	4,557	4,527	30	4,302	4,275	27
Dibër	2,077	2,063	14	2,164	2,151	13
Durrës	10,599	10,075	524	9,578	9,063	515
Elbasan	7,442	7,331	111	7,859	7,723	136
Fier	9,830	9,704	126	9,693	9,566	127
Gjirokastrë	2,814	2,756	58	2,681	2,617	64
Korçë	6,728	6,603	125	7,311	7,169	142
Kukës	1,062	1,042	20	1,068	1,046	22
Lezhë	3,189	3,110	79	3,388	3,296	92
Shkodër	5,945	5,787	158	5,446	5,311	135
Tiranë	47,477	44,277	3,200	49,467	45,721	3,746
Vlorë	9,363	9,154	209	9,580	9,354	226

Tab. 7 Active enterprises by prefectures and size

year 2010-2012

Prefectures	2010					2011					2012				
	Total	1-4	5-9	10-49	50+	Total	1-4	5-9	10-49	50+	Total	1-4	5-9	10-49	50+
Albania	103,038	92,798	5,018	4,078	1,144	109,039	97,836	5,194	4,744	1,265	106,837	95,520	5,636	4,439	1,242
Berat	4,366	4,063	116	147	40	4,545	4,232	117	162	34	4,470	4,186	104	145	35
Dibër	2,097	1,874	67	134	22	2,142	1,895	55	167	25	1,945	1,565	201	151	28
Durrës	12,316	11,260	559	384	113	12,918	11,666	632	482	138	11,625	10,551	519	427	128
Elbasan	6,972	6,398	256	266	52	7,611	6,999	269	295	48	7,311	6,760	246	255	50
Fier	9,416	8,726	300	330	60	9,924	9,152	361	341	70	9,527	8,826	322	309	70
Gjirokastrë	2,926	2,619	114	152	41	3,022	2,706	108	167	41	2,642	2,345	108	152	37
Korçë	6,673	6,165	204	249	55	6,843	6,316	218	252	57	6,610	6,119	208	231	52
Kukës	998	805	71	102	20	1,053	845	72	115	21	986	791	71	102	22
Lezhë	2,844	2,548	134	127	35	3,104	2,795	132	140	37	2,954	2,668	122	130	34
Shkodër	6,258	5,740	208	250	60	6,607	6,066	185	287	69	6,543	5,397	747	330	69
Tiranë	39,656	34,802	2,628	1,639	587	42,117	36,789	2,676	1,995	657	43,295	38,097	2,625	1,917	656
Vlorë	8,516	7,798	361	298	59	9,153	8,375	369	341	68	8,929	8,215	363	290	61

continue

year 2013-2014

Prefectures	2013					2014				
	Total	1-4	5-9	10-49	50+	Total	1-4	5-9	10-49	50+
Albania	111,083	99,782	5,235	4,660	1,406	112,537	101,025	5,387	4,647	1,478
Berat	4,557	4,261	105	151	40	4,302	4,003	110	146	43
Dibër	2,077	1,816	81	145	35	2,164	1,899	81	149	35
Durrës	10,599	9,482	505	461	151	9,578	8,460	517	431	170
Elbasan	7,442	6,866	230	292	54	7,859	7,275	253	272	59
Fier	9,830	9,125	316	308	81	9,693	9,001	308	307	77
Gjirokastrë	2,814	2,515	103	159	37	2,681	2,368	117	159	37
Korçë	6,728	6,222	208	241	57	7,311	6,820	217	218	56
Kukës	1,062	865	80	92	25	1,068	871	79	95	23
Lezhë	3,189	2,878	133	138	40	3,388	3,066	144	136	42
Shkodër	5,945	5,377	221	276	71	5,446	4,890	219	265	72
Tiranë	47,477	41,701	2,920	2,104	752	49,467	43,479	3,006	2,184	798
Vlorë	9,363	8,674	333	293	63	9,580	8,893	336	285	66

Tab. 8 Active enterprises by prefectures and economic activity

year 2010

Economic activity	Total	Prefectures											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Albania	103,038	4,366	2,097	12,316	6,972	9,416	2,926	6,673	998	2,844	6,258	39,656	8,516
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,700	78	33	247	112	223	65	114	21	101	203	130	373
Industry	9,898	563	266	1,219	735	980	379	774	81	323	595	3,141	842
Construction	4,451	109	93	670	184	322	124	166	64	162	202	1,802	553
Trade	43,325	2,096	713	5,403	2,938	4,415	1,158	2,989	392	1,129	2,640	16,159	3,293
Transport and storage	8,307	368	349	1,034	901	845	274	770	90	228	481	2,213	754
Accommodation and food service activities	15,674	598	319	1,956	960	1,336	441	842	125	434	1,101	6,111	1,451
Information and communication	2,009	77	26	129	129	164	56	96	8	32	98	1,079	115
Other Services	17,674	477	298	1,658	1,013	1,131	429	922	217	435	938	9,021	1,135

continue

Tab. 8.1 Active enterprises by prefectures and economic activity

year 2011

Economic activity	Total	Prefectures											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Albania	109,039	4,545	2,142	12,918	7,611	9,924	3,022	6,843	1,053	3,104	6,607	42,117	9,153
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,932	85	38	282	115	248	66	113	23	101	261	159	441
Industry	10,354	586	277	1,264	784	1,027	372	789	85	352	612	3,339	867
Construction	4,813	113	95	692	201	379	129	184	68	179	211	1,952	610
Trade	45,214	2,143	723	5,623	3,202	4,620	1,194	3,020	412	1,228	2,728	16,763	3,558
Transport and storage	8,505	388	347	1,041	945	864	271	770	88	245	501	2,301	744
Accommodation and food service activities	17,113	639	325	2,121	1,159	1,426	484	929	138	481	1,187	6,597	1,627
Information and communication	2,270	93	26	163	150	181	55	103	11	36	114	1,206	132
Other Services	18,838	498	311	1,732	1,055	1,179	451	935	228	482	993	9,800	1,174

continue

Tab. 8.2 Active enterprises by prefectures and economic activity

year 2012

Economic activity	Total	Prefectures											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Albania	106,837	4,470	1,945	11,625	7,311	9,527	2,642	6,610	986	2,954	6,543	43,295	8,929
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,775	60	33	237	87	179	40	190	22	76	252	181	418
Industry	9,886	571	239	1,158	764	995	331	731	83	332	592	3,272	818
Construction	4,752	115	81	639	194	383	115	183	62	170	213	2,005	592
Trade	43,851	2,127	684	5,042	3,097	4,455	1,078	2,879	401	1,171	2,657	16,864	3,396
Transport and storage	7,961	391	299	880	857	827	223	725	78	227	497	2,218	739
Accommodation and food service activities	16,888	640	307	1,813	1,103	1,349	400	901	120	448	1,180	6,967	1,660
Information and communication	2,330	75	26	169	145	170	39	99	9	32	110	1,329	127
Other Services	19,394	491	276	1,687	1,064	1,169	416	902	211	498	1,042	10,459	1,179

continue

Tab. 8.3 Active enterprises by prefectures and economic activity

year 2013

Economic activity	Total	Prefectures											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Albania	111,083	4,557	2,077	10,599	7,442	9,830	2,814	6,728	1,062	3,189	5,945	47,477	9,363
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,690	62	41	209	90	192	57	132	25	91	139	194	458
Industry	10,333	601	254	1,148	768	1,027	338	756	96	347	567	3,593	838
Construction	4,819	105	87	587	199	389	118	176	66	177	200	2,135	580
Trade	44,878	2,128	746	4,304	3,172	4,563	1,136	2,907	426	1,252	2,512	18,244	3,488
Transport and storage	8,024	403	308	820	806	837	251	785	78	251	405	2,309	771
Accommodation and food service activities	17,825	677	317	1,660	1,156	1,403	432	923	148	494	1,005	7,811	1,799
Information and communication	2,495	79	29	166	156	183	37	109	10	33	93	1,457	143
Other Services	21,019	502	295	1,705	1,095	1,236	445	940	213	544	1,024	11,734	1,286

continue

Tab. 8.4 Active enterprises by prefectures and economic activity

year 2014

Economic activity	Total	Prefectures											
		Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
Albania	112,537	4,302	2,164	9,578	7,859	9,693	2,681	7,311	1,068	3,338	5,446	49,467	9,580
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,260	165	56	160	107	668	63	165	34	88	141	185	428
Industry	10,154	530	275	1,034	794	950	309	785	99	332	503	3,723	820
Construction	4,575	80	91	500	193	325	107	188	55	153	157	2,197	529
Trade	44,969	2,007	751	3,998	3,354	4,269	1,096	3,124	394	1,424	2,348	18,648	3,556
Transport and storage	7,562	316	303	693	800	681	209	812	89	285	340	2,318	716
Accommodation and food service activities	18,061	641	344	1,348	1,253	1,383	401	1,097	166	505	863	8,041	2,019
Information and communication	2,590	80	35	133	168	179	42	127	13	38	81	1,541	153
Other Services	22,366	483	309	1,712	1,190	1,238	454	1,013	218	563	1,013	12,814	1,359

TOURISM

Tourism has a potential role in the development of special regions of the country, thus contributing to employment and welfare, sustainable development of the regions, local infrastructure, etc. It covers several activities including tourist services, bars and restaurants, retail trade units, cultural centers, etc.

Chapter on Tourism statistics presents data about entry and exit of Albanian citizens and foreigners by their mode of travel (sea, air, land) and border crossing points.

Main findings

In the period 2010-2014, the movement of foreigners and Albanian citizens is marked by an increasing trend. Average entry of foreigners is increased by 11,6 %, with the highest increase marked in 2011 by 21,3 %, whereas in 2013 entries marked a decrease of 7,3 %. The entry of foreigners by land accounts for most of the entries, i.e. 84.5%. The prefecture of Kukës has the highest percentage of entries by land, 53,3 % (of which 96,0 % of these entries from the border crossing point of Morina), followed by Shkodra, 20,5 % (of which 74,1% of these entries from the border crossing point of Muriqan), the prefecture of Korca, 13,2 % (of which 65,1% of these entries from the border crossing point of Qafë Thana), and the prefecture of Gjirokastrës, 8,9 % (of which 49,6 % of these entries from the border crossing point of Kakavija. Average exit of Albanian citizens is increased by 5,9%. The highest increase is marked in 2011 by 19.7% , whereas in 2012 exits marked a decrease of 3,9 %. The exit of Albanian citizens by land accounts for most of the exits, i.e. 75.3%. The prefecture of Gjirokastra has the highest percentage of exit by land, 35,3 % (of which 79,1 % of Albanian citizens

exit from the border crossing point of Kakavija), following by Korça, 32,7 % (of which 74,7% of exits are recorded in the border crossing point of Kapshtica) and the prefecture of Kukës, 14,3 % (of which 61,6 % of exits are recorded in the border crossing point of Morina). In the period 2010-2014, the average entry and exist of Albanian citizens and foreigners by air shows an increasing trend, respectively 9,2 % and 14,5 %. Entries of foreigners by the sea, during the period 2010-2014, are increased by 6,3 %, while exits of Albanian citizens is increased by 11,0 %. In the port of Durrës, entry and exist of Albanian citizens and foreigners accounts respectively 67,5 % and 71,8 % of the total entries and exits by the sea.

Source of data

Statistical information on tourism is collected from administrative sources.

Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of State Police.

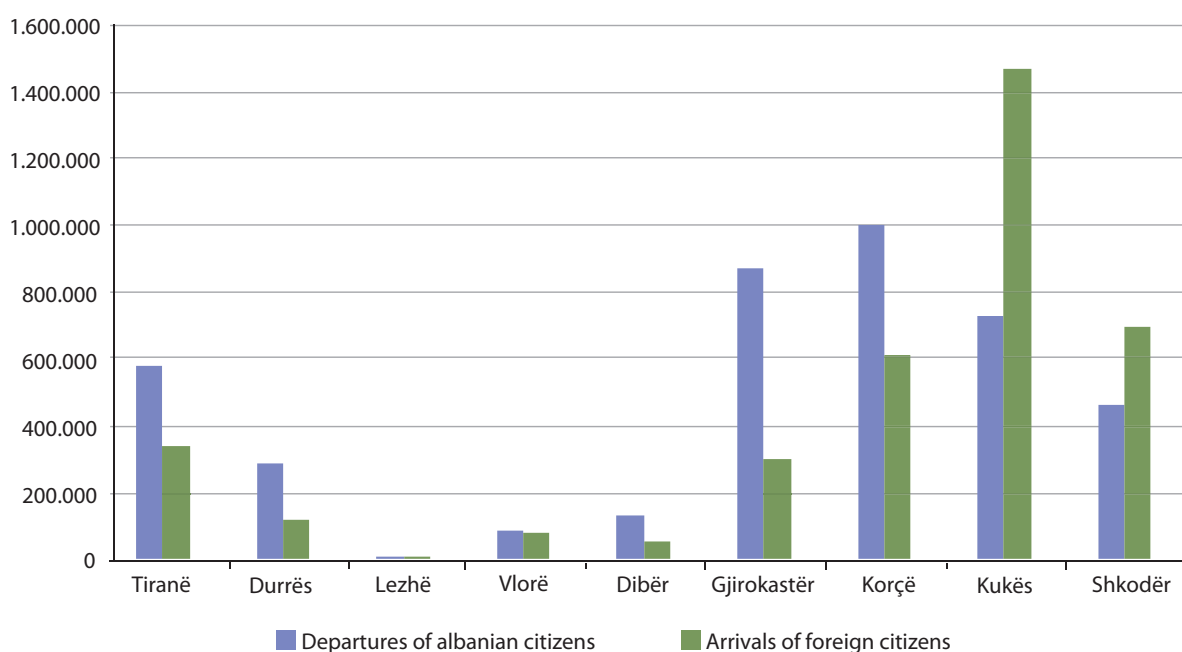
Definitions

Entry and exit includes all entries and exists of persons in the border crossing points (by air, sea and land).

Entry is a concept which generally refers to all the entries. A person visiting several countries during one year is calculated each time a new entry.

Means of transport implies the means used by the visitor to travel from his place of usual residence to the other countries to be visited.

Fig.1 Arrivals and departures of foreign and albanian citizens by prefectures, 2014



Tab.1 Arrivals and departures of foreign and albanian citizens by prefectures, 2010-2014

No.	Albania	2010				2011				2012			
		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens	
		Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	TOTAL (I+II+III)	3,160,592	3,443,510	2,417,337	2,362,267	3,750,460	4,120,199	2,932,132	2,564,921	3,620,665	3,959,265	3,513,666	2,918,185
I	BY AIR	481,376	514,781	245,756	263,763	621,919	643,229	267,359	275,537	517,835	552,370	273,071	281,856
1	Tiranë (Rinas)	481,376	514,781	245,756	263,763	621,919	643,229	267,359	275,537	517,835	552,370	273,071	281,856
II,	BY SEA	331,569	362,906	216,153	211,560	421,044	437,013	191379	191,742	379,336	401,245	181789	182,018
1	Durrës	241,719	267,767	162322	158,667	287,475	297,005	139,950	138,927	276,104	294,719	129,262	130,764
2	Lezhë	1,582	1,330	1010	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Vlorë	88,268	93,809	52821	52,493	133,569	140,008	51429	52,815	103,232	106,526	52527	51,254
III,	BY LAND	2,347,647	2,565,823	1,955,428	1,886,944	2,707,497	3,039,957	2,473,394	2,097,642	2,723,494	3,005,650	3,058,806	2,454,311
1	Dibër	73,567	89,075	25200	23,910	93,555	110,486	32,972	31,514	107,369	124,365	41,239	38,038
2	Gjirokastrër	901,660	1,035,810	74321	76,586	979719	1,190,738	108,132	109,110	951,347	1,064,317	165,701	168,545
3	Korçë	812,048	822,353	345764	285,686	1021717	1,061,802	380,069	322,454	960,671	981,445	452,808	391,101
4	Kukës	296,968	316,763	1135482	1,164,577	339,246	370,695	1,435,231	1,192,093	374,050	460,344	1,745,955	1,210,336
5	Shkodër	263,404	301,822	374661	336,185	273,260	306,236	516,990	442,471	330,057	375,179	653,103	646,291

continue

No.	Albania	2013				2014			
		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens	
		Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	TOTAL(I+II+III)	3,653,972	3,928,245	3,255,988	3,222,566	3,872,010	4,145,608	3,672,591	3,675,196
I	BY AIR	556,475	564,450	314,074	319,338	562,376	577,900	337,161	343,225
1	Tiranë (Rinas)	556,475	564,450	314,074	319,338	562,376	577,900	337,161	343,225
II,	BY SEA	375,057	390,065	186,542	177,942	353,301	373,079	201529	196,431
1	Durrës	253,927	261,503	111,786	106,874	271,004	285,536	118918	113,859
2	Lezhë	0	0	0	0	240	218	7	11
3	Vlorë	121,130	128,562	74756	71,068	82,057	87,325	82604	82,561
III,	BY LAND	2,722,440	2,973,730	2,755,372	2,725,286	2,956,333	3,194,629	3,133,901	3,135,540
1	Dibër	84,843	100,859	32,413	32,285	112,648	133,589	57,174	51,791
2	Gjirokaštër	974,034	1,027,470	351,654	346,571	825,310	870,875	302,034	301,669
3	Korçë	956,556	962,884	509,494	481,171	974,175	999,519	611,631	599,728
4	Kukës	393,180	510,916	1,286,320	1,292,485	630,213	730,204	1,466,209	1,478,852
5	Shkodër	313,827	371,601	575,491	572,774	413,987	460,442	696,853	703,500

TRANSPORT

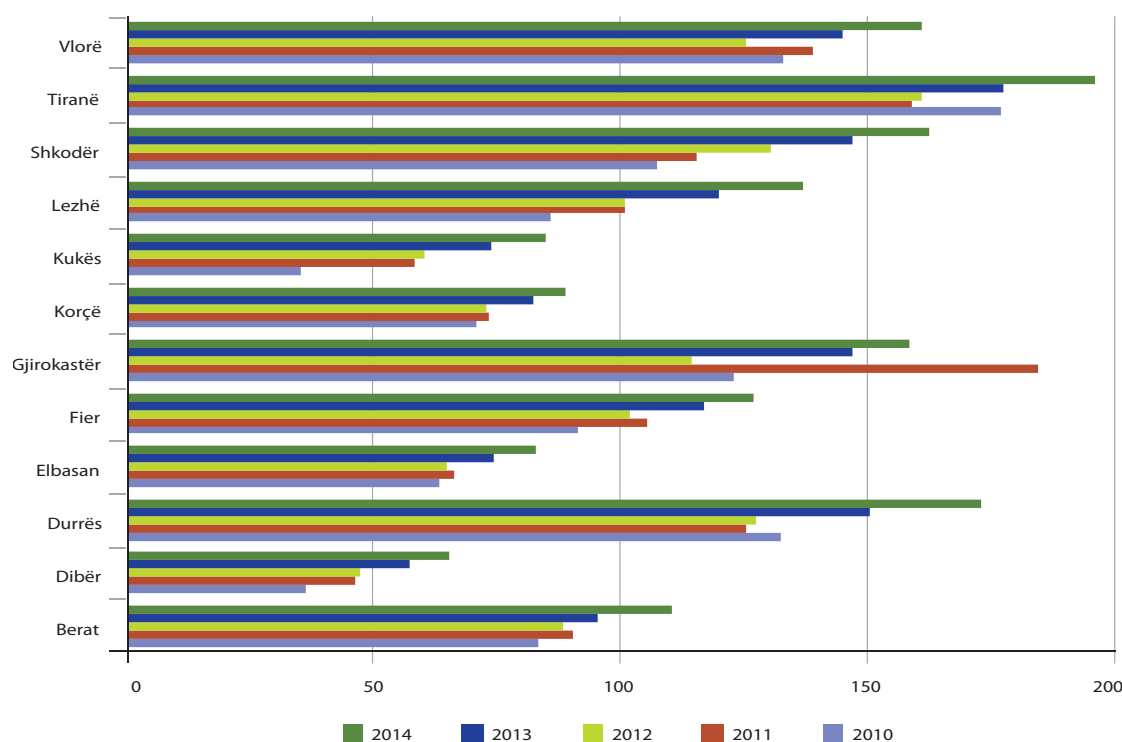
Introduction

Regional transport statistics aim at defining the passenger and goods flow both within the regions and between them. These movements are very closely linked to the level of economic activity of these regions. Transport statistics rely on data obtained from administrative sources and they cover: road transport represented with the number of vehicles per passengers and goods, maritime transport, air transport, rail transport and road accidents.

Main findings

Passenger's road transport vehicles have a geographical distribution all over the territory of the country. As the graph below shows during this 5-years period, the passenger's road transport vehicles have an increasing trend in number per 1000 inhabitants, accounting from 112 vehicles in 2010 to 143 vehicles in 2014. The prefecture with the highest number of passengers road transport vehicles calculated per 1000 inhabitants from 2010 to 2014 is the prefecture of Shkodra with 55 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants and the prefecture with the lowest increase of the number of passenger vehicles is the prefecture of Korça with 18 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants.

Fig. 1 Total number of passengers' road transport vehicles by prefectures, per thousand inhabitants



The number of vehicles in 2014 was 101 per 1000 inhabitants, whereas in 2010 it is 131 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants with the prefecture of Tirana having 37,6% of the total number of vehicles.

Goods road transport vehicles, during this period have marked a decreasing trend from 94.110 vehicles in

2010, to 75.778 vehicles in 2014. The prefecture with the highest number of these vehicles for the same period is the prefecture of Tirana with 6.838 vehicles, whereas the prefecture with the highest increase of this indicator is the prefecture of Lezha with 127 vehicles.

Tab. 1 Road vehicles for passengers

End of year

Prefectures	2010				2011				2012				
	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcycles	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcycles	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcycles	Camping
Albania	325,783	294,729	7,032	24,022	331,681	300,974	6,698	24,009	328,112	297,341	5,250	25,492	29
Berat	12,690	10,210	467	2,013	13,459	10,919	430	2,110	12,909	10,411	300	2,198	0
Dibër	5,319	5,083	129	107	6,654	6,432	111	111	6,603	6,366	106	131	0
Durrës	35,038	32,908	707	1,423	33,808	31,665	588	1,555	34,882	32,806	397	1,679	0
Elbasan	19,603	16,652	572	2,379	20,269	17,281	544	2,444	19,766	16,986	396	2,383	1
Fier	30,077	26,345	641	3,091	34,185	29,893	717	3,575	32,534	28,647	461	3,417	9
Gjirokastrë	10,074	9,651	238	185	14,443	13,874	312	257	8,527	8,167	174	186	0
Korçë	16,498	15,279	446	773	16,784	15,811	386	587	16,464	15,604	289	571	0
Kukës	3,215	3,082	101	32	5,173	4,981	153	39	5,288	5,121	135	32	0
Lezhë	12,054	11,145	294	615	14,040	12,977	293	770	13,950	12,868	220	862	0
Shkodër	24,533	19,862	523	4,148	25,983	21,072	475	4,436	28,924	23,490	468	4,964	2
Tiranë	131,848	121,976	2,219	7,653	121,265	112,978	2,015	6,272	125,423	116,335	1,812	7,267	9
Vlorë	24,834	22,536	695	1,603	25,618	23,091	674	1,853	22,842	20,540	492	1,802	8

continue

End of year

Prefectures	2013					2014				
	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcycles	Camping	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcycles	Camping
Albania	373,272	341,695	5,676	25,864	37	415,121	378,053	6,048	30,975	45
Berat	13,785	12,012	306	1,467	0	15,949	13,100	313	2,532	4
Dibër	7,901	7,622	142	137	0	9,037	8,709	171	157	0
Durrës	41,350	38,898	467	1,985	0	47,477	44,350	555	2,569	3
Elbasan	22,401	19,493	420	2,487	1	24,944	21,766	454	2,721	3
Fier	37,078	32,998	485	3,583	12	40,300	36,032	522	3,739	7
Gjirokastrë	10,810	10,399	202	209	0	11,637	11,221	198	217	1
Korçë	18,600	17,688	307	605	0	20,078	19,103	311	664	0
Kukës	6,385	6,207	143	35	0	7,310	7,110	158	41	1
Lezhë	16,525	15,471	236	818	0	18,911	17,634	278	998	1
Shkodër	32,418	27,071	517	4,828	2	35,847	30,089	531	5,222	5
Tiranë	139,594	129,858	1,942	7,781	13	154,224	142,219	2,040	9,954	11
Vlorë	26,425	23,978	509	1,929	9	29,407	26,720	517	2,161	9

Tab. 2 Road vehicles of goods

End of year

Prefectures	2010				2011				2012				
	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Technological Machinery
Albania	94,110	84,314	1,997	7,799	78,948	71,278	761	6,909	66,366	59,991	502	5,699	174
Berat	4,626	4,182	212	232	4,254	3,947	80	227	3,598	3,340	59	192	7
Dibër	2,332	2,042	98	192	1,858	1,666	4	188	1,552	1,397	2	148	5
Durrës	11,266	9,685	141	1,440	8,416	7,154	42	1,220	6,785	5,794	30	956	5
Elbasan	6,404	5,517	373	514	5,530	4,966	145	419	4,539	4,128	56	341	14
Fier	10,647	9,569	233	845	10,362	9,385	165	812	8,482	7,690	115	674	3
Gjirokastrë	3,991	3,483	108	400	5,201	4,572	59	570	2,867	2,537	38	286	6
Korçë	6,099	5,338	210	551	4,986	4,438	45	503	4,308	3,779	33	460	36
Kukës	1,479	1,296	49	134	1,536	1,365	6	165	1,350	1,202	1	145	2
Lezhë	4,511	4,032	131	348	3,935	3,587	63	285	3,339	3,018	50	243	28
Shkodër	5,204	4,853	29	322	4,365	4,065	50	250	4,411	4,099	55	257	0
Tiranë	28,886	26,356	259	2,271	21,050	19,204	38	1,808	19,593	17,822	26	1,678	67
Vlorë	8,665	7,961	154	550	7,455	6,929	64	462	5,542	5,185	37	319	1

continue

End of year

Prefectures	2013					2014				
	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Technological Machinery	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Technological Machinery
Albania	71,884	65,061	543	6,081	199	75,778	68,442	642	6,460	234
Berat	3,873	3,601	62	203	7	4,051	3,757	77	210	7
Dibër	1,691	1,516	2	168	5	1,847	1,639	2	201	5
Durrës	7,529	6,471	42	1,010	6	8,180	7,014	76	1,085	5
Elbasan	4,935	4,486	61	374	14	5,273	4,791	67	400	15
Fier	9,074	8,212	124	735	3	9,494	8,571	133	787	3
Gjirokastrë	3,309	2,935	42	322	10	3,371	2,990	44	327	10
Korçë	4,691	4,129	35	485	42	4,819	4,234	50	493	42
Kukës	1,453	1,295	2	152	4	1,606	1,421	2	179	4
Lezhë	3,641	3,303	48	260	30	3,836	3,474	54	272	36
Shkodër	4,761	4,433	58	270	0	5,047	4,695	67	284	1
Tiranë	20,952	19,068	28	1,779	77	22,048	20,025	30	1,888	105
Vlorë	5,975	5,612	39	323	1	6,206	5,831	40	334	1

Maritime transport

The coastline of 362 kilometers connects the prefectures of Lezha, Durrës and Vlorë with other prefectures of the country and hundreds of other cities in the world.

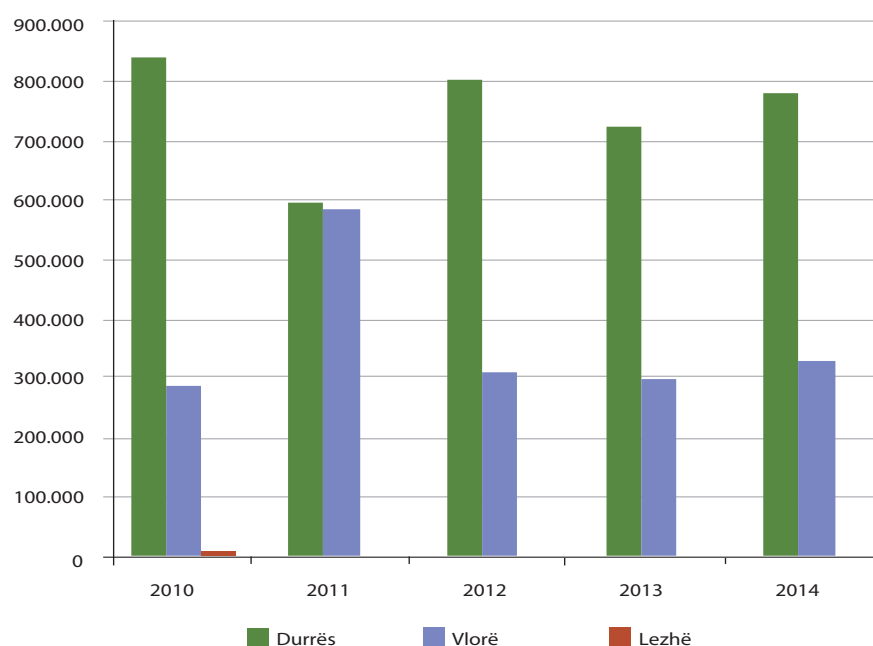
These are the prefectures that have a water network ensuring connection with the world. Maritime transport plays an important role in the carriage of goods to Europe and around the world. It facilitates trade and contacts between our country and all other countries, accounting for the main weight in the carriage of goods by means of transport. During 2014, 74.8 % of export goods are carried by sea and 51.3 % of import goods are carried by sea as well. The biggest port in the country is located in the prefecture of Durrës, which has the highest volume of loading and unloading of goods and movement of passengers.

Maritime Transport of Passengers statistics

Passenger maritime transport statistics cover service of movement of passengers (entry and exit in ports). The total number of passengers to on and off the Albanian ports during the period 2010-2014 is 5.490.352 persons including Albanian citizens and foreigners.

The most considerable part of movements of passengers by sea is recorded in the prefecture of Durrës at 68 %, followed by the prefecture of Vlora at 32 %. The two biggest ports of the country are located in these two prefectures in question. On average, during the period 2010-2014, the highest number of passengers per one thousand inhabitants is recorded in 2011 with 401 passengers, while the average of five years is 378 passengers.

Fig. 2 Maritime transport of passengers, 2010-2014



Tab. 3 Maritime transport of passengers

Prefectures	2010			2011			2012		
	Total	Passengers On	Passengers Off	Total	Passengers On	Passengers Off	Total	Passengers On	Passengers Off
Albania	1,119,803	574,103	545,700	1,165,769	591,303	574,466	1,101,025	559,385	541,640
Durrës	834,040	426,265	407,775	591,303	295,300	296,003	798,524	403,256	395,268
Vlorë	281,296	146,112	135,184	574,446	296,003	278,443	302,501	156,129	146,372
Lezhë	4,467	1,726	2,741	0	0	0	0	0	0

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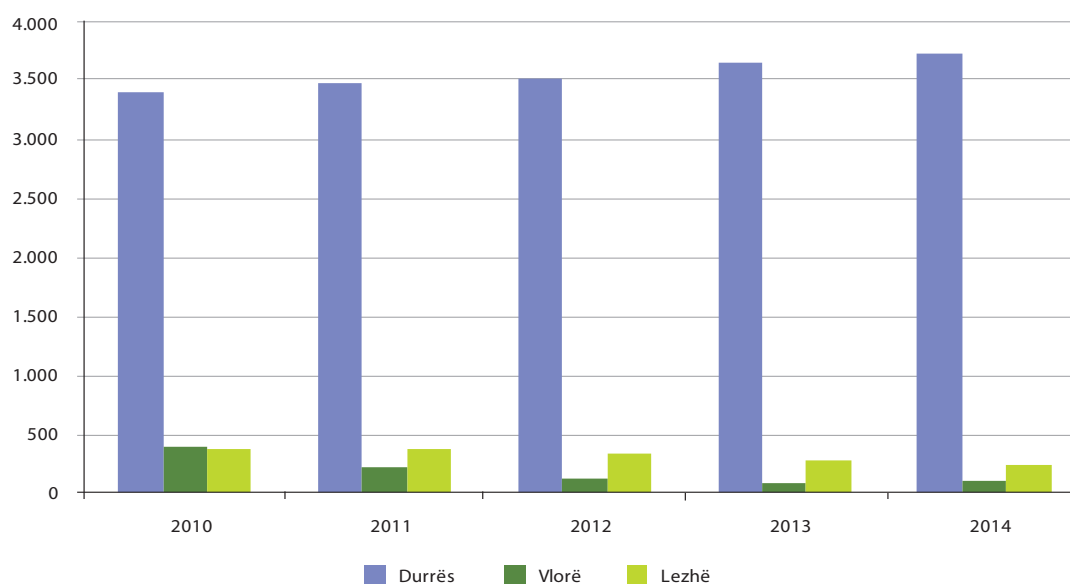
Tab. 3.1 Maritime transport of passengers

Prefectures	2013			2014		
	Total	Passengers On	Off	Total	Passengers On	Off
Albania	1,009,186	509,555	499,631	1,094,569	559,090	535,479
Durrës	717,399	359,716	357,683	774,681	394,983	379,698
Vlorë	291,787	149,839	141,948	319,888	164,107	155,781
Lezhë	0	0	0	0	0	0

As fig.2 shows a very high distribution during this period of maritime transport passengers is in the prefecture of Durrës. An exemption from this distribution is marked in 2011, as 51 % is concentrated in the prefecture of Durrës and 49 % in the prefecture of Vlora.

Concerning the **goods maritime transport**, as shown in the graph below, the highest volume of loaded and unloaded goods during this period is recorded in the port of Durrës, representing 87 % of the total volume of work, followed by the port of the prefecture of Lezha with 8 % and the port of Vlora with 5 %.

Fig. 3 The volume of loaded and unloaded by prefectures



Tab. 4 Volume of loading and unloading work, 2010-2014

Prefectures	000 tonne				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	4,170	4,067	3,984	4,001	4,066
Durrës	3,406	3,475	3,517	3,648	3,717
Vlorë	389	225	122	80	115
Lezhë	375	367	345	273	234

Sources : Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure

Air transport

Air transport activity is focused on the activity performed by the only airport in the prefecture of Tirana. During the period 2010-2014, the airport of the country is the center of activity of almost 16 air companies, in the transport of passengers, goods and mail service.

The number of passengers travelling by air has been increasing from 2010 which marks around 1.5 million passengers to around 1.8 million passengers, in entry or exit in 2014. On average, 591 passengers per one thousand

inhabitants travelling by air are counted during the period 2010-2014.

Carriage of goods and mail by air has been relatively constant during five years, 2010-2014, as around 2000 tonnes of goods and 390 tonnes of airmail are transported, on average. 2011 marks the highest quantity of goods carried by air, 2.290 tonnes. Whereas the mail service marked the highest value in 2014 with a total of 480 tonnes.

Tab. 5 Indicators of air transport

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Airlines	18	15	14	19	17
Number of flights	20,775	22,932	20,408	19,799	18,385
Overflights	158,644	172,055	172,768	178,989	179,117
Passengers air transport	1,536,822	1,817,084	1,665,331	1,757,342	1,810,305
Average number of air passengers per thousand inhabitants	526	625	574	606	625
Total Freights (tonnes)	1,940	2,290	1,875	1,778	1,845
Total Post (tonnes)	409	366	386	386	480

Railway Transport

Rail transport activity is focused on the activity for the carriage of goods by railway in the country and internationally. Moreover, it covers services for the inland passenger rail transport. The length of the railway is 346 km. Rail transport is concentrated in the prefectures of Durrës, Elbasan, Shkodër, Tiranë, Vlorë.

During the period 2010-2014, it is evident that the highest volume is marked in 2010 with the carriage of around 57

thousand tonnes per kilometers, compared to 34.6 thousand tonnes of goods carried on average during this period in question.

The number of passengers travelling by railway has been decreasing from around 18 thousand passengers who have travelled in 2010, to 7.714 passengers in 2014, or on average 3 passengers per one thousand inhabitants.

Tab. 6 Indicators of railway transport

Item	Unit of measure	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
The length of the railway line	km	399	399	399	346	346
Railway freight transport	000/tonnes,km	66,177	50,122	25,307	22,975	39,889
- from which: International transport	000/tonnes,km	57,651	48,060	25,117	17,344	25,041
Passenger rail transport	000/passeng,km	18,659	18,230	11,725	4,615	7,714
Passengers per thousand inhabitants	000/inhabitants	6	6	4	2	3

Road Accidents

The chance for occurrence of a road accident may be linked to several factors, including the number of kilometres travelled, extent and quality of the road infrastructure, weather and geographical conditions, population density. Behavior of drivers may become as well a possible reason for occurrence of accidents, as for instance inappropriate training or lack of experience, concentration, driving speed exceeding the limit, failure to abide by the road traffic rules and consumption of alcoholic drinks.

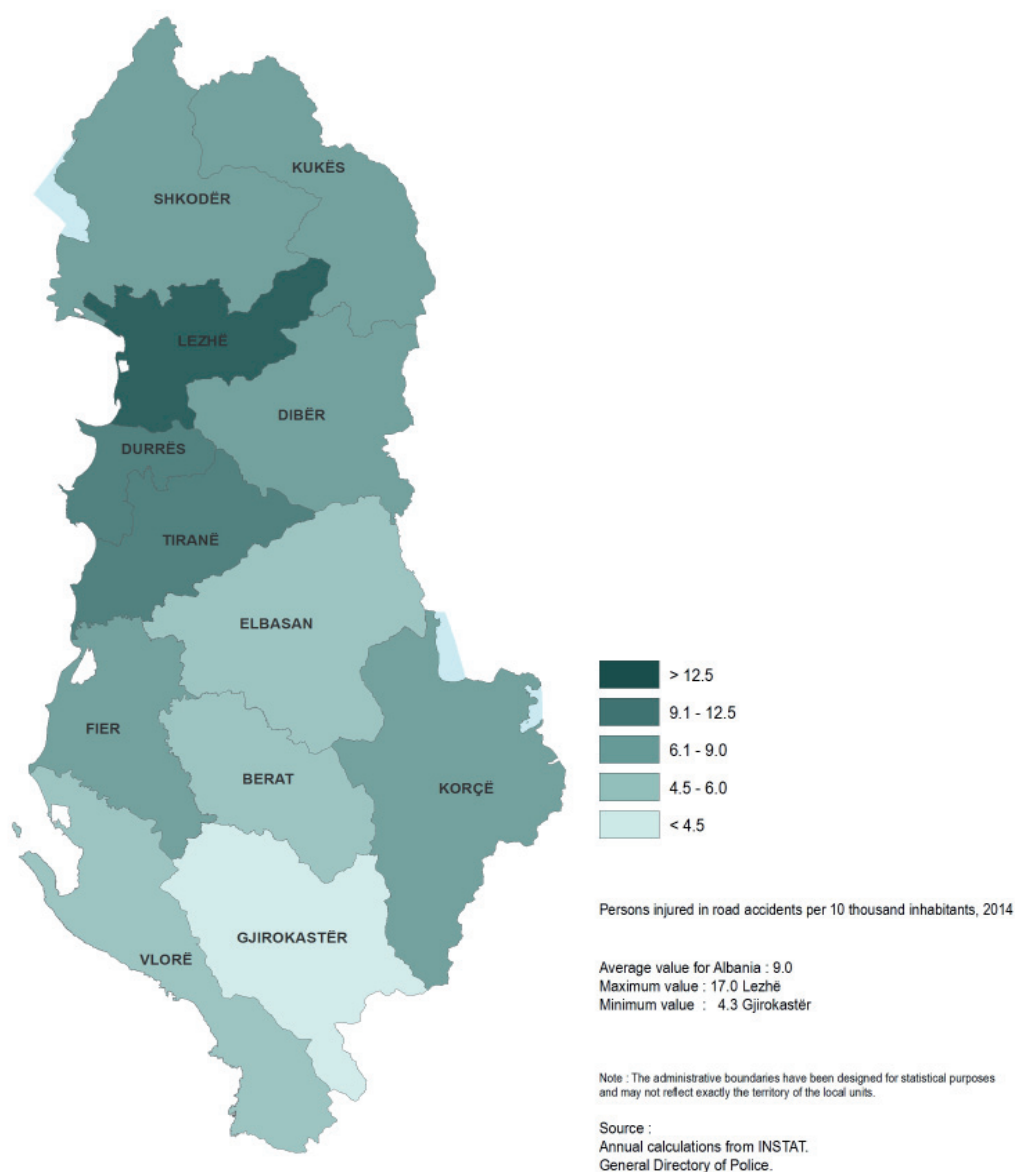
The number of road accidents in the country has increased from 2010 to 2013, whereas a slight decrease is observed in 2014 in the total number of road traffic accidents. If we refer to the absolute number of road traffic accidents during 2010-2014, the prefecture of Tirana marks the highest number of road accidents during the years in question, followed by the prefecture of Durrës and Fier. The prefecture of Kukës and Gjirokastra are the prefectures with the lowest absolute

number of accidents.

The map below shows a different picture as regards the number of persons injured in road traffic accidents. If we were to consider the absolute number of the persons injured in the accident by prefecture, a similar trend would be observed as indicated by the number of accidents. Fig.1 shows the number of persons injured in road accident per 10 thousand inhabitants. Unlike the figures in table 3, such indicator suggests a different ranking of the prefectures, because it considers the average number of the population of each prefecture.

In 2014 the average of persons injured in road accidents in Albania is 9 per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest value of this indicator is 17 injured persons per 10 thousand inhabitants in the prefecture of Lezha whereas the lowest value is marked in the prefecture of Gjirokastra.

Fig. 4 Persons injured in road accidents per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2014



Tab. 7 Road Accidents

Prefectures	2010				2011				2012			
	Accidents Total	Total	Casualites Killed	Injured	Accidents Total	Total	Casualites Killed	Injured	Accidents Total	Total	Casualites Killed	Injured
Albania	1,564	2,068	352	1,716	1,876	2,472	322	2,150	1,870	2,569	334	2,235
Berat	53	58	7	51	108	132	12	120	98	111	8	103
Dibër	30	54	4	50	50	75	17	58	63	106	14	92
Durrës	258	358	57	301	275	379	40	339	233	319	36	283
Elbasan	89	141	29	112	100	157	33	124	114	145	30	115
Fier	130	233	48	185	124	167	29	138	196	278	47	231
Gjirokastrë	12	30	14	16	17	21	11	10	19	28	14	14
Korçë	109	131	15	116	127	153	22	131	132	168	13	155
Kukës	14	21	10	11	19	37	12	25	23	52	17	35
Lezhë	74	100	32	68	178	240	36	204	162	251	34	217
Shkodër	121	177	38	139	163	220	28	192	150	202	28	174
Tiranë	609	681	79	602	667	831	66	765	623	799	71	728
Vlorë	65	84	19	65	48	60	16	44	57	110	22	88

continue

Prefectures	2013				2014			
	Accidents Total	Total	Casualites Killed	Injured	Accidents Total	Total	Casualites Killed	Injured
Albania	2,075	2,798	295	2,503	1,914	2,617	264	2,353
Berat	37	57	7	50	61	79	7	72
Dibër	58	87	10	77	60	103	8	95
Durrës	242	329	42	287	236	339	30	309
Elbasan	204	287	32	255	111	175	22	153
Fier	240	314	25	289	200	283	41	242
Gjirokastrë	23	33	9	24	21	31	8	23
Korçë	146	189	23	166	138	169	20	149
Kukës	29	52	11	41	33	64	16	48
Lezhë	164	280	34	246	156	233	25	208
Shkodër	152	215	34	181	128	168	23	145
Tiranë	718	883	57	826	695	874	50	824
Vlorë	62	72	11	61	75	99	14	85

Sources : Ministry of Interior (General Directorate of State Police)

Source of Information

Statistical data on road, maritime, air, rail transport and road accidents by regions are collected from administrative sources as regards data expressed in physical units.

Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
Ministry of Interior, General Directorate of State Police.

Definitions

Transport

Movements of persons and/or goods by various means of transport. Transport may be done by means of road, air and maritime transport.

Stock of road vehicles

Number of road vehicles recorded on the set day in a given location and licensed to be used in public traffic routes.

Maritime transport

Any carriage of goods and/or transport of passengers by means of merchant vessels, carried out entirely or partially by sea.

Air transport

Any carriage of goods and/or transport of passengers by aircraft.

Railway transport

Any carriage of goods and/or transport of passengers by means of wheeled vehicles run on the tracks. Such transport refers to the train communication lines which are exclusively for use by railway vehicles.

Air Transport statistics

Air transport statistics by regions show the movement of passengers and goods by air, according to the Regional Statistical Classification, NUTS 2. In the case of Albania, air transport data cover the main airport activity located geo-

graphically in the prefecture of Tirana. In other words, air transport is measured by the number of passengers entering and exiting the territory of the country and quantity in tonnes of goods and mail carried by air. An airport is considered primary if more than 150 000 passengers (per year) are recorded or more than one hundred kilogramme of goods and mail.

Railway transport statistics

Rail transport statistics by regions show the movement of passengers and goods by air, by means of motor vehicles through the railway, according to the Regional Statistical Classification, NUTS 2. In the case of Albania, rail transport data cover the activity of rail stations located geographically in the prefectures of Durrës, Elbasan, Shkodra, Tirana and Vlora. Rail transport collects data on the number of passengers travelling by train in the country and the quantity in tonnes of the carried goods at national and international level.

Maritime transport statistics

Maritime transport statistics by regions show the movement of passengers and goods by sea, according to the Regional Statistical Classification, NUTS 2. In the case of Albania, maritime transport data cover the activity of sea ports located geographically in the prefectures of Durrës, Lezha, and Vlora. Maritime transport collects data on the number of passengers entering and exiting the territory of the country and quantity in tonnes of goods and mail carried by sea. A main port is considered to be a statistical port if the annual movement is no less than 200.000 passengers or more than one million tonnes of loaded/unloaded goods is recorded.

Road accidents

Accident is any road accident cause by at least a road vehicle with at least one injured or dead person.

Injured person

Any person killed and injured as a result of an accident.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

Introduction

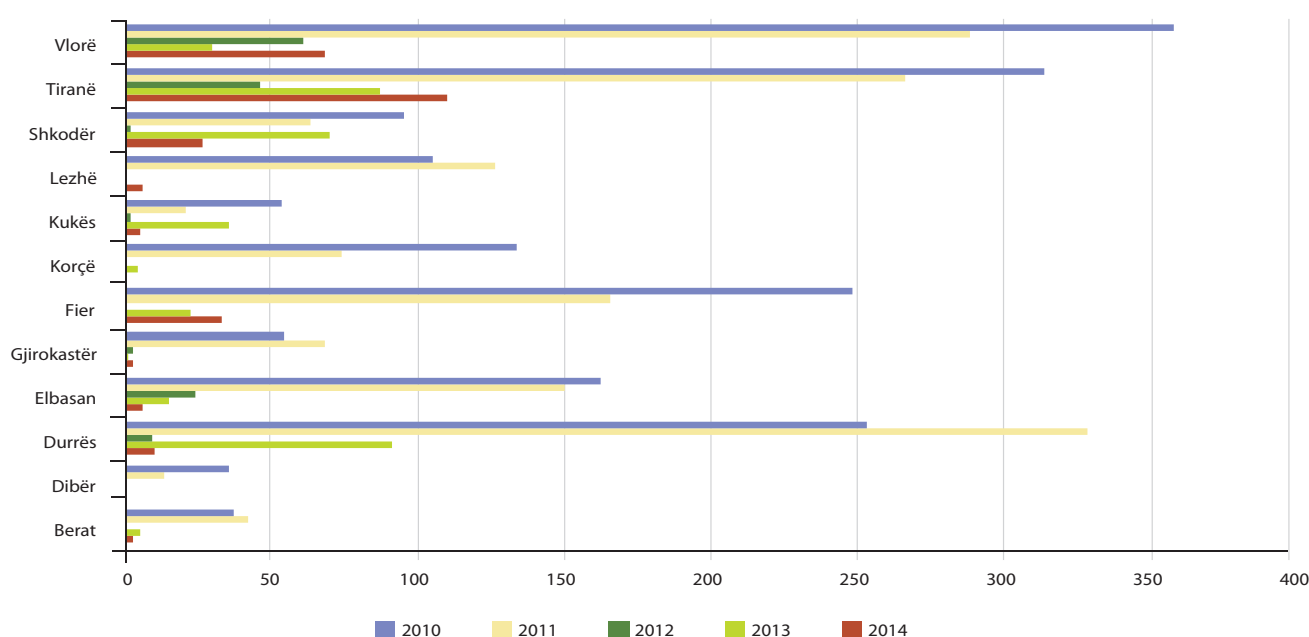
The approved construction permits provide for the progress of the construction sector in next period based on the main data obtained from this indicator.

Construction permits are important because provision with a construction permit in conformity with the laws in force prior to the start of construction work for a building or any other structure ensures protection in the future for the building or structure where activity is performed.

Main findings

During the last five year period, a total of 4.226 construction permits is approved. During the first two years, the number of permits is considerable, whereas the next years the number of permits tends to decrease. The number of applications for construction permits for buildings is dominant over applications for industrial buildings, hotels, commercial buildings etc. Therefore, the total percentage of construction permits for buildings is 67,3 % of the total number of permits, whereas the construction permits approved for other buildings mark 32,7 % of this indicator.

Fig.1 The total number of building permits issued for new buildings



By prefectures, based on the information obtained about the construction permits during the period 2010 – 2014, the construction permits approved for new buildings are concentrated in the prefecture of Tirana with 19,5 %, Vlorë 19 % and Durrës 16,4 %. (See fig.1). Concerning the permits approved for buildings, referring to the same period, the prefectures with the highest number of approved construction permits are the prefecture of Vlorë with 26,1 %, Tirana 18,1 % and Durrës 15,7 %.

In 2010 and 2011 it is observed the highest number of

approved construction permits for the new buildings with 3.449 construction permits approved during the two years together or 81,6 % of the total number of construction permits approved during the last five years period.

The average number of construction permits approved for the new buildings during five years is 845 permits approved annually, whereas in 2010 and 2011 there have been approved respectively 1.000 and 759 construction permits more than the average number of construction permits approved during the last five-year period.

Tab.1 Building permits issued for new buildings by prefectures, 2010-2014

Prefectures	Number				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	1,845	1,604	147	360	270
Berat	37	42	0	5	3
Dibër	35	13	0	0	0
Durrës	253	328	9	91	10
Elbasan	162	150	24	15	6
Gjirokastrë	54	68	3	1	3
Fier	248	165	0	22	33
Korçë	133	74	0	4	0
Kukës	53	21	2	35	5
Lezhë	105	126	0	0	6
Shkodër	95	63	2	70	26
Tiranë	313	266	46	87	110
Vlorë	357	288	61	30	68

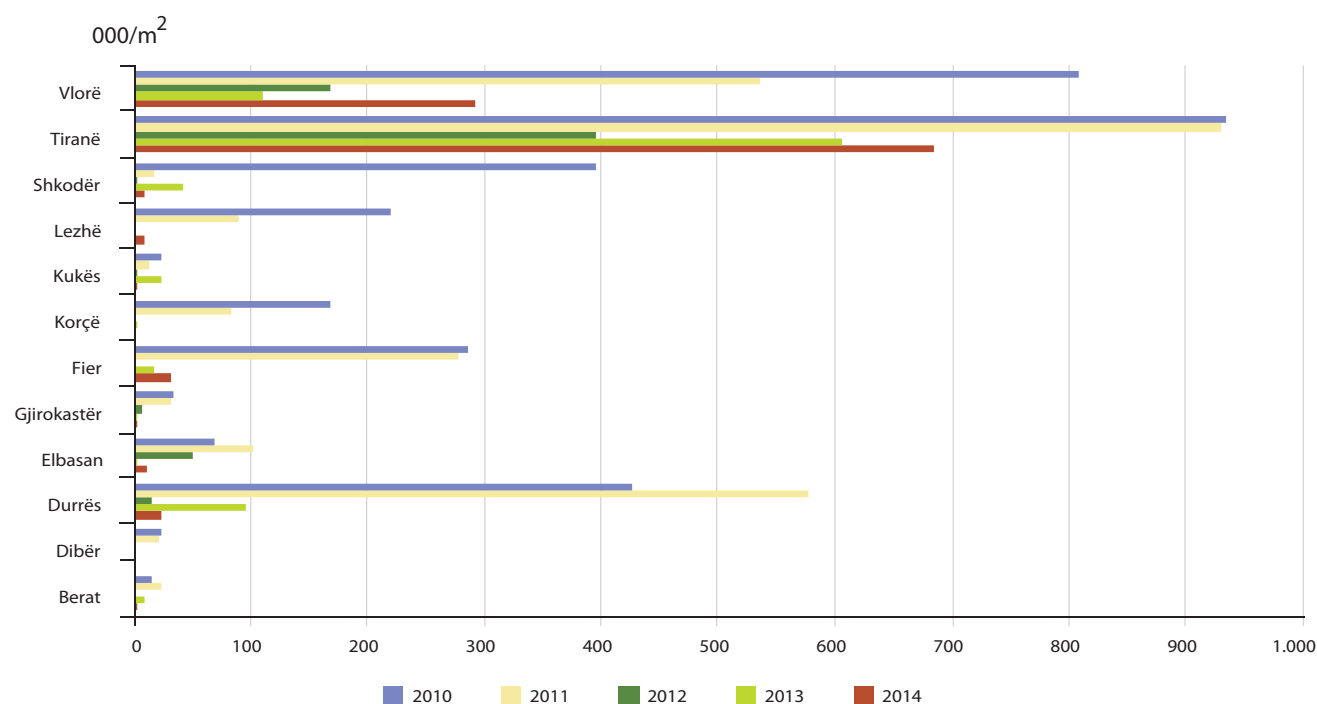
Tab. 2 Building permits issued for dwellings by prefectures, 2010-2014

Prefectures	Number				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	1,283	1,059	101	203	196
Berat	11	22	0	1	3
Dibër	18	8	0	0	0
Durrës	177	228	7	32	1
Elbasan	112	93	13	10	4
Gjirokastrë	31	49	2	1	3
Fier	135	97	0	14	14
Korçë	104	64	0	3	0
Kukës	16	7	1	8	1
Lezhë	50	76	0	0	2
Shkodër	61	32	1	59	15
Tiranë	222	128	25	50	90
Vlorë	346	255	52	25	63

Another important indicator is the floor area approved for construction of the building. The total floor area of construction permits approved for new buildings in 2010-2014 is 8.701 thousand square meters, where the floor area of the approved construction permits for buildings marks 83 % of this indicator.

With reference to the same period, the floor area of construction permits approved for new buildings is concentrated in the prefecture of Tirana with 40,8 %, Vloa 22 % and Durrës 13 %.

Fig. 2 The total area of building permits issued for new buildings



Tab. 3 Floor area for building permits issued for new buildings by prefectures, 2010-2014

Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	3.399	2.698	635	907	1.063
Berat	14	24	0	9	1
Dibër	23	21	0	0	0
Durrës	426	576	15	95	23
Elbasan	69	102	49	2	12
Gjirokastrë	34	31	6	0	0
Fier	286	278	0	17	31
Korçë	167	84	0	3	0
Kukës	24	13	1	23	1
Lezhë	219	89	0	0	9
Shkodër	395	17	1	42	9
Tiranë	934	929	395	606	685
Vlorë	808	536	168	109	292

Tab. 4 Floor area for building permits issued for dwellings by prefectures, 2010-2014

					000/m ²
Prefectures	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	2,745	2,228	550	721	979
Berat	8	14	0	7	1
Dibër	5	18	0	0	0
Durrës	236	459	16	70	0
Elbasan	59	80	45	1	12
Gjirokastër	18	23	7	0	0
Fier	217	226	0	13	21
Korçë	154	79	0	2	0
Kukës	2	1	0	4	1
Lezhë	186	62	0	0	6
Shkodër	328	8	0	38	6
Tiranë	774	745	320	495	666
Vlorë	760	513	162	91	266

Source of information

Statistical information on construction permits by regions is collected through administrative sources for permits approved in number and floor area.
Municipalities and communes, Urban planning offices.

Definitions

Construction permit is an authorization to start the work on a construction project. The permit is the initial phase for the planning and authorization of construction prior to the start of the work.

Buildings are covered structures which may be used separated, built for permanent purposes, suitable for the protection of people, animals or objects. Buildings are classified into two different categories: 1) Dwellings (Residence buildings), 2) Other buildings including: hotels, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, etc.

Floor area is the total area where the approved project is implemented.

AGRICULTURE

General description

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

The legal basis for the collection of crop statistics is the Official Statistics Program 2012-2016. Agricultural production of crops is synonymous with harvested production and it includes market quantities, direct consumption in the farm, losses and waste in the farm, as well as losses during transport, storage and packaging. Crop statistics refer to the following types of annual data: cultivated area, production and yield.

Data are based on annual surveys made in agriculture, administrative surveys and experts' estimates. The concepts and definitions used in these surveys are equally valid for indicators at the regional level (NUTS3).

The main source of information for this module is the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration.

The main crops cultivated in our country are wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats. Considerable share in the production of field crops have also the vegetables, potatoes and white beans.

The main groups of fruit trees cultivated in our country are fruit trees (apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nuts, etc.), olives, citrus and grapes. At regional level, information is given on the number of roots in production, the production and yield.

Findings

In 2013, 702.900 tons of crops were produced, with an increase of 0.9 % compared with the year before. Fig.2 shows the production of crops per km² by regions. Such figure is not equivalent to crop yields, which for particular crops is based on the ratio of production divided by the cultivated area.

The highest level of crop production in Albania is marked in lowland and coastal areas in the prefectures of Fier, Elbasan and Durrës and it is shown in darker color in Fig 2. The prefectures of Gjirokastra and Kukës have lower levels of crop production, respectively 7 and 11 tonnes per km². Production of fruit trees in 2013 was 218 000 tonnes, with an increase of 3.8% compared to the previous year. Fig.3 shows the production of fruit trees in Albania per km². The highest level of production of fruit trees in Albania is marked in the southeastern prefecture of Korça, by 16 ton/km² which is presented on Fig.3 in darker color followed by Durres, Berat and Fier. Gjirokastra marks the lowest level of fruit trees production 1 ton/km², presented in light colors. Data on fruit trees production include fruits trees in block and distributed fruit trees.

Albania has climate conditions which favor olive cultivation. 92 000 tonnes of olives were cultivated in 2013 marking a decrease of 14.81 % compared to the previous year. Fig 4 shows the olive production in Albania per km². Data on olive production include olives cultivated in block and distributed plots. The highest quantity of olive production in Albania is concentrated in field and coast areas characterized by mediterranean weather conditions. The northeast areas which are characterized by cold weather in the prefectures of Kukës, Korça and Dibra are not areas suitable for cultivation of olives consequently Fig 4 shows these areas in light color. Grape is cultivated in all the regions of the country. In 2013, 204 000 tonnes of grape was produced, with an increase of 3,7 % compared to the previous year. Fig.5 shows grape production per km² in Albania. Data on grape production include vineyard and pergola. The highest level of grape production in Albania is marked in the prefecture of Fier and Durrës respectively 23 tonnes/km² and 21 tonnes/km². The prefecture of Kukës marks the lowest level, 2 tonnes/km² of grape production.

Definitions

Land use

Total surface area of the agricultural economic unit (farm) is the entire area consisting of the sum of the utilized agricultural area and other surface area.

Utilized agricultural area (UAA) consists of:

- arable land
- land used for permanent crops
- kitchen gardens and
- pastures and meadows

Arable land

Arable land is ploughed or tilled regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. Crop rotation is the practice of alternating annual crops grown on a specific field in a planned pattern or sequence in successive crop years. Normally crops are changed annually, but they can also be multi-annual (alfalfa). To distinguish arable land from permanent crops or meadows and pastures, a threshold of five years is used.

The area cultivated with field plants is the area planted with these kinds of plants in a given agricultural year. Here we speak of an area with main crops (primary).

The main crops normally have a greater economic value than the other cultures and occupy the land in the most part of the year. The main crops are wheat, spring cultures including the grain maize, potatoes, white beans, industrial plants, the alfalfa, etc.

Kitchen gardens

Kitchen gardens are areas designated for cultivation of agricultural products intended for self-consumption by the holder and household. Usually, the kitchen gardens are separated from the rest of the arable land.

Permanent crops

Permanent crops area is the area of land planted in fruit trees, olives, citrus and vineyards. It includes only the area planted in permanent crops in blocks.

Pastures and meadows

Pastures and meadows are the areas planted in permanent grassland occupying the area for a relatively long period of over 5 years through cultivation or natural growth.

Other land consists of:

- forest area
- unutilized agricultural area
- non - agricultural area

Forests

The forest is the area of land greater than 1 acres, with forest trees in cluster form, which cover over 30% of its potential to reach heights over 3 m. The forest represents a multi-functional and complex ecosystem, with impact on the surrounding environment.

Unutilized agriculture area

Unutilized agricultural area is the area initially utilized as agricultural area, which during two or more sequential years is not cultivated for economic, social and other reasons.

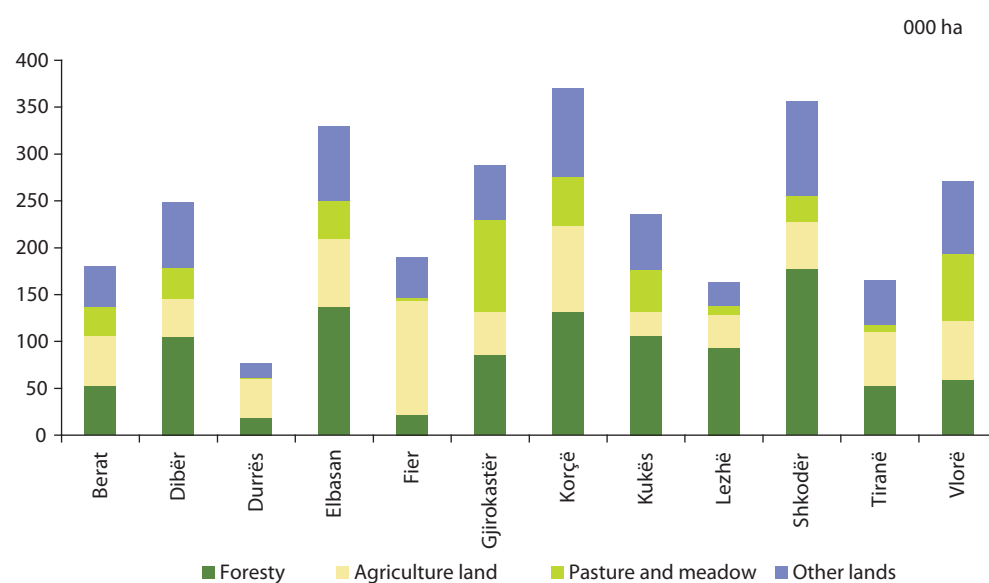
Non agriculture area

Non-agricultural area is the land occupied by buildings, tracks, ponds, quarries, infertile land, rock, etc.

Tab. 1 Land use, 2009-2013

000 ha														
Years	Categories of land	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Total area	2,875	180	250	77	329	189	288	371	237	162	356	165	271
	Agriculture land	697	53	41	41	73	122	45	91	25	35	51	57	63
	Forestry, pasture and meadow, other land	2,178	127	209	36	256	68	243	280	212	127	305	108	208
2010	Total area	2,875	180	250	77	329	189	288	371	237	162	356	165	271
	Agriculture land	697	53	41	41	73	122	45	91	25	35	51	57	63
	Forestry, pasture and meadow, other land	2,178	127	209	36	256	67	243	280	212	127	305	108	208
2011	Total area	2,875	180	250	77	329	189	288	371	237	162	356	165	271
	Agriculture land	697	53	41	41	73	122	45	91	25	35	51	57	63
	Forestry, pasture and meadow, other land	2,178	127	209	36	256	67	243	280	212	127	305	108	208
2012	Total area	2,875	180	249	76	327	189	288	371	237	165	356	165	271
	Agriculture land	696	53	41	41	73	122	45	91	25	35	51	57	63
	Forestry, pasture and meadow, other land	2,179	127	208	36	254	67	243	280	212	130	306	109	208
2013	Total area	2,875	180	249	76	327	189	288	371	237	165	356	165	271
	Agriculture land	696	53	41	41	73	122	45	91	25	35	51	57	63
	Forestry, pasture and meadow, other land	2,179	127	208	36	254	67	243	280	212	130	306	109	208

Fig. 1 Land use, 2013



Tab. 2 Arable land with field crops, 2009-2013

000 ha

Prefectures	Sown arable land				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	402	404	409	410	413
Berat	31	30	30	28	28
Dibër	24	24	25	34	34
Durrës	28	29	30	29	30
Elbasan	48	49	49	48	48
Fier	92	92	95	90	91
Gjirokastër	19	19	18	19	18
Korçë	47	47	47	46	48
Kukës	13	13	13	12	13
Lezhë	24	24	23	25	24
Shkodër	31	31	31	31	31
Tiranë	34	34	34	34	35
Vlorë	12	13	13	13	14

Tab. 3 Sown area with cereals, 2009-2013

000 ha

Years	Cereals	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Total cereals	146.2	14.2	7.7	6.6	20.4	32.9	5.8	24.0	5.4	6.6	7.6	9.1	5.8
	Wheat	82.8	8.4	2.8	3.0	11.8	21.9	3.0	16.4	1.9	3.9	2.5	5.1	2.1
	Maize	47.6	3.6	4.6	2.9	6.4	8.1	1.1	4.3	2.8	2.7	5.1	3.2	2.8
	Oats	13.0	2.2	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
	Rye	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	Total cereals	145.7	13.7	7.4	6.5	21.9	31.9	5.8	23.6	5.1	6.9	7.1	9.3	6.6
	Wheat	73.9	8.0	2.0	2.4	11.9	18.4	3.0	15.0	1.2	3.4	1.4	4.8	2.2
	Maize	54.2	3.3	5.0	3.4	7.2	10.0	1.3	4.6	3.3	3.5	5.7	3.6	3.4
	Oats	14.0	2.4	0.3	0.7	2.7	3.4	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
	Rye	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	Total cereals	147.7	13.5	7.8	7.0	22.4	32.5	5.3	23.8	5.5	6.1	7.7	8.9	7.1
	Wheat	69.2	5.6	2.2	2.0	12.4	17.5	2.6	16.2	1.3	2.1	0.9	4.1	2.4
	Maize	61.2	5.9	5.3	4.4	7.6	11.9	1.0	3.1	3.5	4.1	6.8	3.9	3.7
	Oats	12.9	2.1	0.3	0.6	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
	Rye	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	Total cereals	143.0	11.7	8.0	7.0	20.1	31.5	5.3	24.0	5.3	7.1	8.1	8.4	6.6
	Wheat	73.2	5.3	2.7	2.7	11.3	18.6	2.6	16.3	1.5	3.8	2.1	4.1	2.2
	Maize	53.5	4.9	4.8	3.7	6.5	9.5	1.0	4.2	2.9	3.3	6.0	3.4	3.4
	Oats	12.5	1.4	0.3	0.7	2.2	3.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1
	Rye	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	Total cereals	142.1	10.9	8.3	7.0	20.2	31.3	5.2	24.3	5.2	6.4	8.2	8.6	6.3
	Wheat	71.2	4.9	3.0	2.6	11.3	17.5	2.6	16.3	1.4	3.2	2.1	4.2	2.0
	Maize	53.5	4.1	4.9	3.7	6.6	9.9	1.0	4.1	3.1	3.2	6.1	3.5	3.3
	Oats	13.6	1.8	0.3	0.7	2.2	3.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
	Rye	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Tab. 4 Sown area with others field crops, 2009-2013

000 ha														
Years	Other field crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Potatoes	9.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.2
	White beans	14.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.4
	Vegetables	30.3	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.8	6.1	1.3	2.4	0.6	1.6	4.0	4.8	1.5
	Oil seeds	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	199.6	13.9	13.6	17.0	21.6	47.5	11.3	16.2	5.9	14.4	17.2	17.3	3.6
2010	Potatoes	9.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2
	White beans	13.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.7	3.3	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.4
	Vegetables	30.8	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.6	6.5	1.2	2.6	0.6	1.7	3.9	4.9	1.5
	Oil seeds	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	201.8	13.8	13.7	18.4	20.8	47.8	11.3	16.8	6.2	13.9	17.4	17.9	3.9
2011	Potatoes	9.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2
	White beans	14.4	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	3.8	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.4
	Vegetables	30.6	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.6	6.4	0.9	2.5	0.7	1.8	4.0	4.8	1.5
	Oil seeds	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	203.7	13.8	14.5	18.5	20.5	49.4	11.3	16.2	6.0	14.0	17.3	18.4	4.0
2012	Potatoes	9.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.3
	White beans	14.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.8	3.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.5
	Vegetables	31.0	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	6.3	1.0	2.7	0.6	1.8	4.0	4.8	1.5
	Oil seeds	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	208.9	13.6	23.7	18.0	21.6	45.6	12.0	15.1	5.7	14.4	16.4	18.7	4.0
2013	Potatoes	9.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2
	White beans	14.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.8	3.7	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.4
	Vegetables	30.0	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.5	6.1	0.8	2.5	0.7	1.6	3.7	4.6	1.5
	Oil seeds	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	215.3	14.5	22.6	18.7	21.9	48.0	11.5	16.7	6.0	14.4	16.6	19.1	5.4

Tab. 5 Production of cereals, 2009-2013

000 ha

Years	Cereals	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Total cereals	629.9	65.4	34.0	31.8	79.7	146.1	17.9	94.9	22.8	29.7	38.2	36.7	32.7
	Wheat	333.1	40.3	10.8	12.0	45.1	86.9	9.2	72.6	8.1	14.0	8.3	17.5	8.3
	Maize	265.1	20.4	22.6	18.5	30.7	53.2	6.2	14.5	12.9	15.7	29.8	17.7	22.8
	Oats	25.0	4.6	0.5	1.2	3.8	6.0	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6
	Rye	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	Total cereals	693.8	66.2	38.5	36.3	102.3	152.2	19.0	86.5	25.0	38.4	45.4	40.8	43.2
	Wheat	294.9	37.9	8.5	9.4	49.6	69.4	8.9	58.7	5.4	13.9	6.1	16.9	10.1
	Maize	362.0	23.2	29.3	25.6	47.3	75.3	7.8	17.5	18.3	24.5	39.3	22.7	31.3
	Oats	27.3	5.1	0.5	1.4	5.0	7.5	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8
	Rye	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	Total cereals	701.1	61.7	36.8	38.3	113.8	154.3	18.4	89.1	23.1	35.6	43.2	39.3	47.5
	Wheat	292.8	25.2	9.5	8.4	55.9	72.2	9.5	66.2	5.6	9.0	3.7	16.0	11.6
	Maize	366.4	30.8	26.5	28.5	52.6	74.1	6.1	10.0	15.9	26.5	39.6	21.9	33.9
	Oats	29.8	5.7	0.7	1.4	5.0	7.8	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0
	Rye	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	Total cereals	696.8	57.1	46.0	37.2	101.6	155.8	19.9	77.2	24.4	42.6	50.9	38.0	46.2
	Wheat	300.2	23.4	11.4	11.1	50.9	81.7	9.1	52.3	6.5	18.1	8.4	17.1	10.3
	Maize	359.9	30.3	33.5	24.6	45.6	65.3	8.1	16.3	16.0	24.5	42.4	19.4	33.9
	Oats	27.0	3.2	0.8	1.4	4.8	8.8	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.1
	Rye	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	Total cereals	702.9	53.1	47.7	40.2	116.4	140.8	19.5	89.0	25.4	36.3	51.4	41.5	41.6
	Wheat	294.0	23.3	13.8	11.7	58.9	60.7	9.3	62.1	6.3	13.0	8.5	18.2	8.2
	Maize	372.0	25.8	32.8	27.0	52.3	71.5	8.0	17.7	17.3	23.3	42.9	21.8	31.6
	Oats	27.0	3.9	0.7	1.5	4.9	8.7	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8
	Rye	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Barley	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Tab. 6 Production of other field crops, 2009-2013

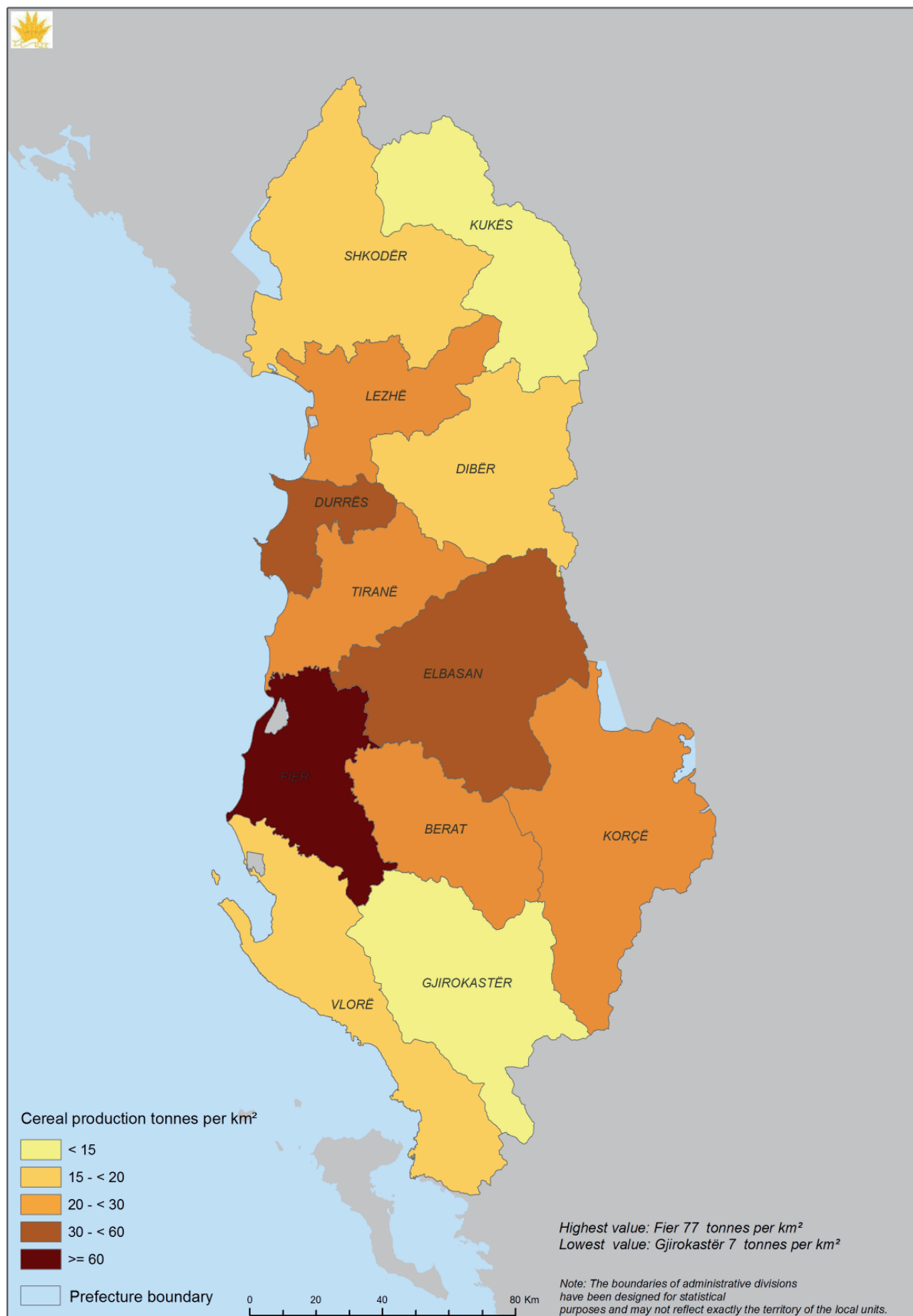
000 ha

Years	Other field crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Potatoes	200.0	3.2	24.4	5.9	22.8	30.3	7.9	56.6	12.3	5.9	17.5	10.9	2.1
	White beans	23.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.5	5.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.2	1.3	2.8	0.7
	Vegetables	729.9	69.8	35.5	53.7	58.4	190.1	15.7	62.8	10.9	34.2	81.0	89.0	28.7
	Oil seeds	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	5,326	373	325	445	536	1,446	192	393	85	376	534	403	217
2010	Potatoes	208.0	3.3	25.9	6.7	26.8	27.3	11.7	57.0	12.2	5.7	18.6	10.3	2.5
	White beans	24.0	0.8	2.8	2.0	2.9	5.0	0.5	3.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.3	0.8
	Vegetables	860.4	73.2	37.5	68.2	72.9	265.8	18.3	58.6	12.4	35.8	84.7	97.3	35.8
	Oil seeds	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	5,429	373	381	452	647	1,483	194	432	86	384	498	407	92
2011	Potatoes	230.2	4.8	29.1	8.3	28.4	35.2	8.4	57.6	15.9	7.7	20.9	11.2	2.7
	White beans	25.3	1.2	2.8	2.1	2.5	6.0	0.4	3.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8
	Vegetables	890.2	77.6	43.4	76.2	77.9	279.2	16.9	59.7	12.8	33.5	83.9	96.5	32.6
	Oil seeds	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	5,900	387	485	448	690	1,664	211	379	82	372	533	427	221
2012	Potatoes	233.0	5.3	27.0	9.4	30.5	35.6	8.1	60.5	11.6	9.2	20.4	12.1	3.2
	White beans	27.2	1.2	0.9	2.6	4.8	5.9	0.4	3.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.9	1.1
	Vegetables	914.0	83.9	51.2	77.2	81.2	279.8	17.5	61.8	13.2	40.0	77.0	98.3	32.8
	Oil seeds	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	5,950	362	574	495	690	1,594	222	377	82	384	504	437	230
2013	Potatoes	236.7	5.4	27.5	9.6	31.0	36.2	8.2	61.6	11.8	9.4	20.8	12.3	3.0
	White beans	28.0	1.3	1.0	2.5	5.7	6.4	0.3	3.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.0	0.9
	Vegetables	924.0	85.6	52.6	89.7	80.2	275.1	14.1	62.3	14.1	43.9	75.1	100.2	31.1
	Oil seeds	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
	Forage crops	6,048	406	433	549	707	1,744	222	434	91	319	510	460	172

Tab. 7 Yields of cereals, 2009-2013

kv/ha (100 kg/ha)														
Years	Cereals	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Wheat	40.2	48.0	39.1	40.0	38.2	39.8	30.1	44.2	43.8	36.0	33.2	34.2	38.9
	Maize	52.7	45.4	49.4	60.2	45.2	60.0	56.3	33.5	46.4	57.6	54.7	53.3	80.7
	Oats	19.3	20.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	21.2	14.7	21.5	20.3	0.0	0.0	17.1	18.0
	Rye	20.3	14.0	18.6	10.0	12.9	0.0	7.6	20.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0
	Barley	27.1	0.0	22.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	27.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0
2010	Wheat	39.9	47.4	41.9	38.4	41.8	37.6	29.5	39.1	46.1	40.7	43.9	35.3	45.0
	Maize	52.7	51.8	53.5	56.6	44.4	54.8	47.4	34.4	43.4	61.3	59.1	46.0	83.6
	Oats	19.6	21.5	19.5	19.8	18.7	21.9	15.0	21.9	20.2	0.0	0.0	13.9	18.0
	Rye	21.6	14.0	15.4	0.0	28.9	0.0	7.6	21.2	22.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	20.0
	Barley	28.6	0.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	21.7	16.7	29.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
2011	Wheat	42.3	45.3	44.1	41.4	45.2	41.3	36.0	41.0	42.7	44.0	39.7	38.7	48.4
	Maize	51.7	44.7	46.2	58.1	54.3	54.5	53.8	29.5	42.0	59.3	51.2	47.8	73.2
	Oats	23.1	27.0	21.9	24.0	21.9	26.4	16.6	26.8	25.2	0.0	0.0	16.1	20.0
	Rye	22.8	14.0	20.5	0.0	29.0	24.1	8.0	22.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0
	Barley	30.6	0.0	32.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	30.7	24.0	25.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
2012	Wheat	41.0	44.1	42.4	40.7	45.2	44.1	34.9	32.0	42.1	47.9	40.0	42.0	46.4
	Maize	56.1	49.0	55.9	56.6	58.6	58.1	67.3	33.6	47.2	63.2	58.6	46.4	87.2
	Oats	21.5	22.7	23.4	22.2	21.5	25.6	15.9	20.2	20.9	30.6	0.0	17.1	19.1
	Rye	23.7	15.0	21.4	0.0	27.3	0.0	9.5	21.3	26.8	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0
	Barley	26.7	23.0	23.3	22.2	0.0	0.0	15.0	27.1	23.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
2013	Wheat	41.3	47.5	46.9	44.5	51.9	34.6	36.1	38.1	45.7	40.5	40.2	43.2	41.1
	Maize	66.3	56.8	63.8	68.0	74.6	67.5	76.1	43.2	56.4	72.5	67.0	59.3	95.2
	Oats	19.8	21.7	20.0	20.3	22.1	22.3	13.9	13.2	22.5	0.0	0.0	16.7	18.4
	Rye	23.4	11.0	22.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	9.7	22.1	24.8	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0
	Barley	27.4	19.6	23.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	27.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0

Fig. 2 Production cereals by prefecture, 2013



Tab. 8 Yields of other field crops, 2009-2013

000 ha

Years	Other field crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Potatoes	221.0	170.0	304.0	162.0	191.0	240.0	184.0	287.0	235.0	177.0	174.0	139.0	107.0
	White beans	14.4	15.7	13.9	15.8	15.2	14.3	15.0	13.5	12.3	16.7	11.1	14.1	18.3
	Vegetables	241.0	389.0	297.0	222.0	210.0	312.0	123.0	261.0	177.0	220.0	205.0	187.0	195.0
	Sunflower	19.3	23.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	19.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	13.4	14.3	0.0	12.6	13.8	14.0	0.0	14.6	12.3	0.0	12.6	8.0	5.0
	Forage crops	252.0	252.0	249.0	261.0	231.0	294.0	138.0	256.0	135.0	271.0	274.0	227.0	243.0
2010	Potatoes	231.0	166.0	313.0	190.0	224.0	235.0	254.0	282.0	220.0	155.0	199.0	144.0	119.0
	White beans	15.0	17.0	14.7	15.7	17.5	15.4	14.2	13.7	13.2	16.9	11.5	12.7	18.4
	Vegetables	252.0	370.0	291.0	246.0	269.0	348.0	144.0	230.0	190.0	202.0	206.0	188.0	194.0
	Sunflower	20.3	22.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	20.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	18.2	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	14.8	14.7	0.0	13.1	15.8	14.6	0.0	11.8	11.4	0.0	13.1	0.0	5.5
	Forage crops	263.0	240.0	269.0	238.0	311.0	305.0	172.0	257.0	139.0	276.0	275.0	219.0	237.0
2011	Potatoes	228.0	177.0	329.0	197.0	224.0	248.0	171.0	271.0	217.0	174.0	199.0	145.0	120.0
	White beans	15.1	19.9	17.6	15.4	14.0	15.9	13.2	14.1	13.1	17.9	12.4	13.1	17.9
	Vegetables	266.0	378.0	317.0	278.0	286.0	378.0	165.0	235.0	189.0	191.0	208.0	194.0	190.0
	Sunflower	20.5	25.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	20.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	18.5	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	16.0	15.2	0.0	13.3	16.9	15.6	0.0	16.7	12.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	5.0
	Forage crops	262.0	263.0	329.0	235.0	307.0	301.0	163.0	229.0	134.0	264.0	262.0	215.0	221.0
2012	Potatoes	238.6	188.5	337.8	202.9	241.1	263.9	173.0	303.3	199.1	198.5	200.4	152.4	120.1
	White beans	16.2	18.2	22.0	16.9	23.7	14.8	12.8	12.6	15.3	18.5	12.5	14.4	19.6
	Vegetables	265.2	371.2	328.3	263.4	306.3	377.0	160.0	230.1	199.7	215.7	194.0	194.7	185.1
	Sunflower	16.7	22.8	0.0	14.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	16.1	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	15.1	16.0	8.0	13.3	17.1	15.4	10.0	10.8	11.1	0.0	12.4	0.0	5.0
	Forage crops	259.0	248.2	236.2	259.4	296.6	311.4	167.0	247.3	143.4	265.7	263.4	219.4	232.8
2013	Potatoes	248.0	172.4	317.2	223.3	237.6	288.1	247.6	313.2	192.0	214.8	210.7	157.7	133.0
	White beans	19.0	20.6	21.2	18.7	31.5	17.3	15.1	14.8	18.4	18.9	13.4	16.8	22.1
	Vegetables	256.0	355.5	314.7	257.9	289.7	338.8	156.4	248.4	197.6	208.3	191.6	189.6	177.6
	Sunflower	19.0	24.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Soyabeans	17.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Tobacco	17.2	17.2	8.3	13.1	17.8	12.6	6.6	12.0	11.6	0.0	12.9	0.0	5.0
	Forage crops	258.9	262.4	191.4	279.6	306.1	323.5	171.1	260.1	148.4	221.8	264.1	223.8	209.5

Tab. 9 Number of production trees in permanent crops, 2009-2013

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Years	Permanent crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Fruit trees	7,319	672	638	385	782	862	210	1,557	568	261	489	588	308
	Olives	4,207	769	0	206	505	978	116	0	0	42	108	440	1,044
	Citrus	486	45	0	37	40	153	1	0	0	8	13	34	154
	Vineyards (ha)	8,532	861	114	545	960	1,634	718	938	47	361	528	676	1,150
	Pergola	4,916	409	241	251	558	679	260	226	274	423	717	383	494
2010	Fruit trees	7,439	690	626	433	834	876	205	1,590	548	275	493	573	296
	Olives	4,298	779	0	204	541	1,025	114	0	0	50	108	436	1,039
	Citrus	530	50	0	38	42	166	1	0	0	10	16	34	172
	Vineyards (ha)	8,630	891	126	614	981	1,718	620	911	53	366	532	691	1,127
	Pergola	5,100	429	265	267	581	694	264	230	286	457	725	401	501
2011	Fruit trees	8,313	750	736	482	912	1,008	221	1,911	583	284	505	616	305
	Olives	4,576	886	0	214	588	1,099	116	0	0	77	113	445	1,038
	Citrus	589	57	0	46	47	194	1	0	0	14	17	39	174
	Vineyards (ha)	9,077	956	156	654	1,068	1,815	650	932	58	387	551	711	1,139
	Pergola	5,208	435	274	276	603	704	271	231	287	454	755	413	504
2012	Fruit trees	8,992	840	876	505	970	1,097	230	2,097	597	292	538	638	311
	Olives	4,829	963	0	244	626	1,170	118	0	0	82	117	463	1,047
	Citrus	633	63	0	51	53	209	1	0	0	16	20	44	176
	Vineyards (ha)	9,348	1,064	168	674	1,104	1,866	658	937	67	396	557	722	1,135
	Pergola	5,380	479	287	293	627	717	272	237	298	481	763	419	507
2013	Fruit trees	9,292	875	908	517	1,021	1,086	232	2,237	603	275	560	666	313
	Olives	5,277	1,642	0	268	783	1,551	149	0	0	142	153	516	1,060
	Citrus	767	68	0	54	55	234	1	0	0	22	23	47	263
	Vineyards (ha)	9,579	1,071	170	681	1,144	1,954	679	947	73	376	574	736	1,173
	Pergola	5,494	493	299	307	629	729	275	244	303	504	769	429	512

Tab. 10 Production of permanent crops, 2009-2013

000 ton

Years	Permanent crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Fruit trees	150.4	18.1	16.1	8.8	15.1	14.8	3.4	33.7	6.2	5.3	13.1	10.9	4.9
	Olives	48.0	9.3	0.0	2.7	7.4	11.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.1	10.6
	Citrus	10.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.5
	Grapes	162.8	24.1	5.6	11.5	14.6	30.0	11.9	9.5	3.5	7.0	11.1	13.2	20.6
2010	Fruit trees	167.8	20.0	15.3	9.3	20.3	18.0	3.6	38.2	7.1	5.4	13.8	11.4	5.4
	Olives	70.0	14.2	0.0	3.4	10.5	16.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	6.3	13.7
	Citrus	13.4	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.2
	Grapes	184.9	23.9	6.8	13.5	20.1	36.7	12.2	9.8	4.3	8.5	12.2	14.1	22.8
2011	Fruit trees	188.1	21.9	19.3	9.6	23.2	21.2	3.7	44.5	6.3	5.7	14.4	12.7	5.7
	Olives	65.4	15.5	0.0	1.5	11.6	12.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	15.3
	Citrus	15.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.4
	Grapes	195.2	25.9	6.7	14.3	22.3	38.6	14.0	9.8	3.6	9.3	12.9	15.4	22.5
2012	Fruit trees	210.1	23.32	23.71	9.89	25.53	24.17	3.84	52.24	6.95	6.35	14.87	13.34	5.85
	Olives	108.0	28.51	0.00	7.25	14.46	20.75	2.57	0.00	0.00	2.23	2.28	11.58	18.38
	Citrus	18.9	2.32	0.00	1.10	2.03	5.87	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.92	6.18
	Grapes	196.8	24.96	7.24	14.70	23.11	40.14	13.59	9.77	4.50	10.05	12.79	14.22	21.71
2013	Fruit trees	218.0	23.0	24.0	11.1	27.8	23.3	3.7	57.4	8.2	6.2	13.8	13.9	5.6
	Olives	92.0	38.2	0.0	4.0	11.2	16.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	4.7	10.9
	Citrus	20.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	2.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	6.5
	Grapes	204.0	23.8	8.0	15.8	25.4	41.5	12.9	10.6	4.9	10.0	12.8	15.2	23.3

Tab. 11 Yields of permanent crops , 2009-2013

kg/root

Years	Permanent crops	Albania	Prefectures											
			Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Fruit trees	20.5	26.9	25.3	22.8	19.3	17.1	16.0	21.6	11.0	20.4	26.8	18.5	15.9
	Olives	11.4	12.1	0.0	13.0	14.7	11.4	17.8	0.0	0.0	22.3	16.0	4.8	10.1
	Citrus	20.6	25.7	0.0	16.5	22.0	19.9	27.5	0.0	0.0	6.9	11.0	19.1	22.4
	Pergola	13.5	22.8	17.0	14.2	11.4	9.8	21.0	15.9	10.9	8.5	8.9	15.3	17.0
	Vineyards (kv/ha)	113.1	171.6	135.6	146.0	85.7	143.2	90.4	62.9	109.1	93.2	89.5	109.2	106.5
2010	Fruit trees	22.6	29.0	24.5	21.4	24.4	20.6	17.4	24.0	12.9	19.5	28.0	19.8	18.3
	Olives	16.3	18.3	0.0	16.8	19.4	16.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	21.7	16.5	14.6	13.1
	Citrus	25.2	28.1	0.0	17.5	28.8	23.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	14.0	19.3	30.0
	Pergola	16.2	22.0	19.1	16.1	16.9	14.9	25.0	18.2	12.9	10.2	9.7	17.8	20.7
	Vineyards (kv/ha)	118.6	162.7	138.0	150.8	105.0	153.7	89.9	61.3	124.7	102.9	96.2	100.7	110.6
2011	Fruit trees	22.6	29.2	26.2	19.8	25.4	21.0	16.8	23.3	10.8	20.1	28.5	20.6	18.6
	Olives	14.3	17.5	0.0	7.1	19.8	11.1	21.4	0.0	0.0	19.8	18.2	7.0	14.8
	Citrus	25.5	29.0	0.0	19.2	35.3	22.5	17.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	13.3	18.5	30.7
	Pergola	16.0	25.0	15.9	16.0	16.2	13.7	27.2	16.6	10.6	10.6	9.9	17.8	20.3
	Vineyards (kv/ha)	123.4	156.9	152.8	150.7	117.1	159.4	101.4	63.7	90.0	115.8	99.0	113.5	107.6
2012	Fruit trees	23.0	27.8	27.1	19.6	26.3	22.0	16.7	24.9	11.6	21.7	27.6	20.9	18.8
	Olives	22.4	34.3	0.0	34.4	26.7	20.5	25.3	0.0	0.0	31.5	22.6	29.0	20.3
	Citrus	30.0	37.0	0.0	21.8	38.1	28.1	23.2	0.0	0.0	9.9	14.2	20.6	35.1
	Pergola	15.0	20.2	16.0	15.4	16.0	13.7	26.0	16.1	12.5	11.1	9.6	14.7	19.2
	Vineyards (kv/ha)	123.0	143.8	156.5	151.1	118.8	162.5	99.1	63.6	116.4	119.0	98.6	111.5	105.6
2013	Fruit trees	23.5	26.3	26.4	21.4	27.2	21.4	16.1	25.6	13.7	22.5	24.7	20.9	18.0
	Olives	17.4	23.3	0.0	14.8	14.3	10.4	20.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	15.3	9.0	10.3
	Citrus	26.1	36.1	0.0	21.8	39.0	26.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	12.9	20.7	24.9
	Pergola	15.4	19.2	20.0	15.7	17.0	11.8	24.0	16.3	13.3	13.1	9.4	14.7	20.5
	Vineyards (kv/ha)	124.5	134.3	116.4	161.0	128.6	168.3	93.3	69.4	116.9	89.0	96.3	121.0	109.0

Fig. 3 Production of fruit trees by prefecture, 2013

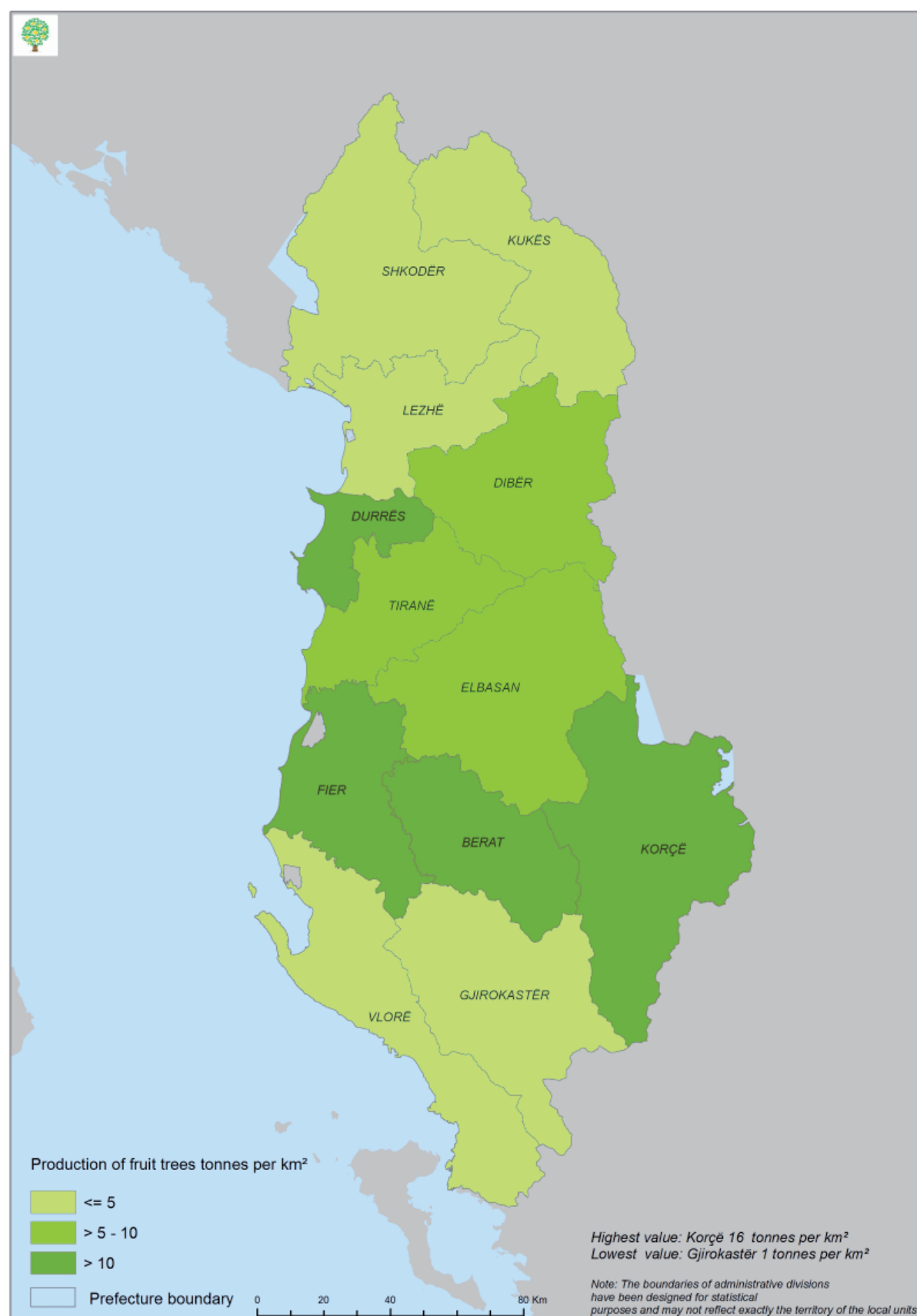


Fig. 4 Production of olives by prefecture, 2013

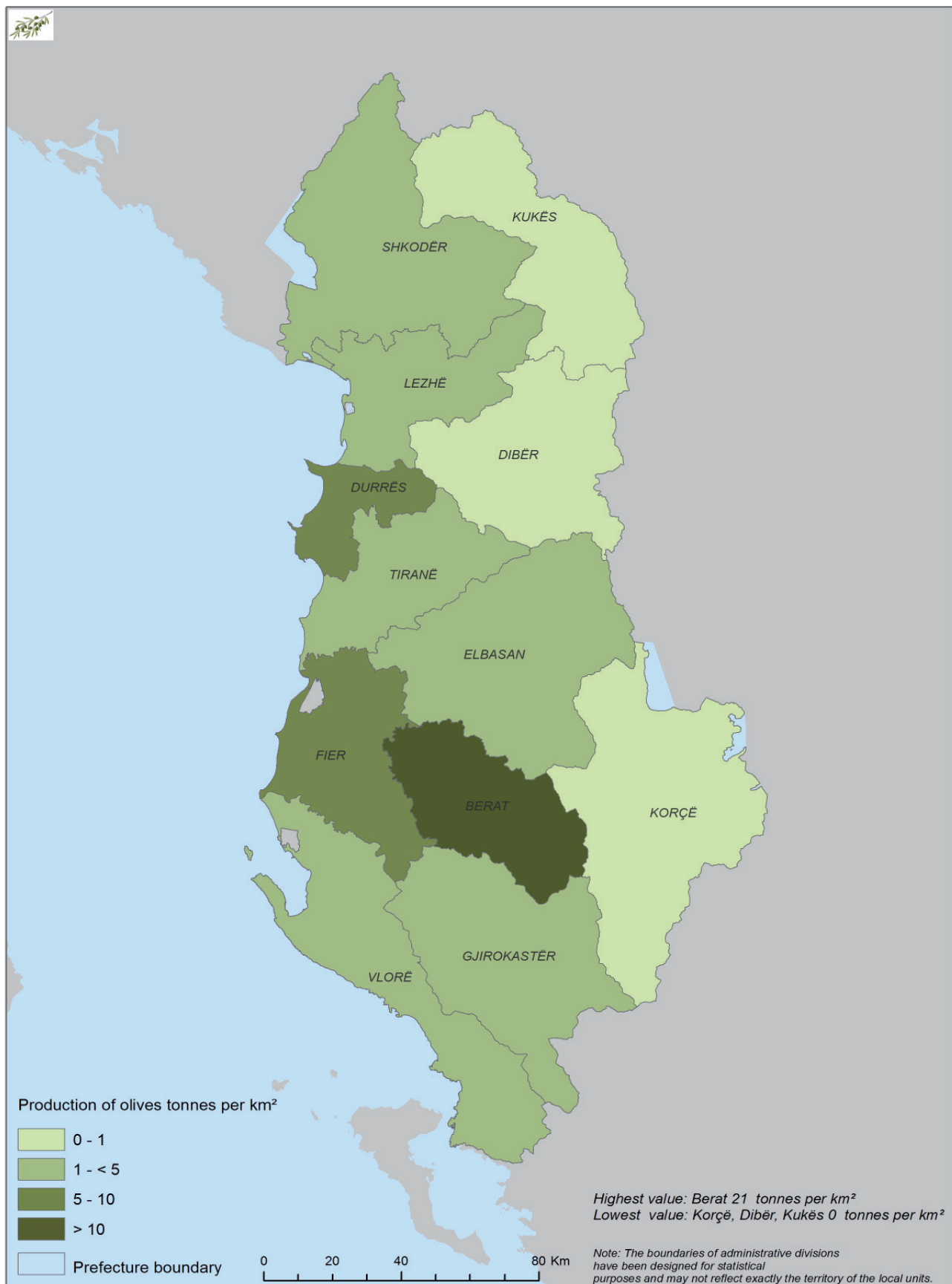
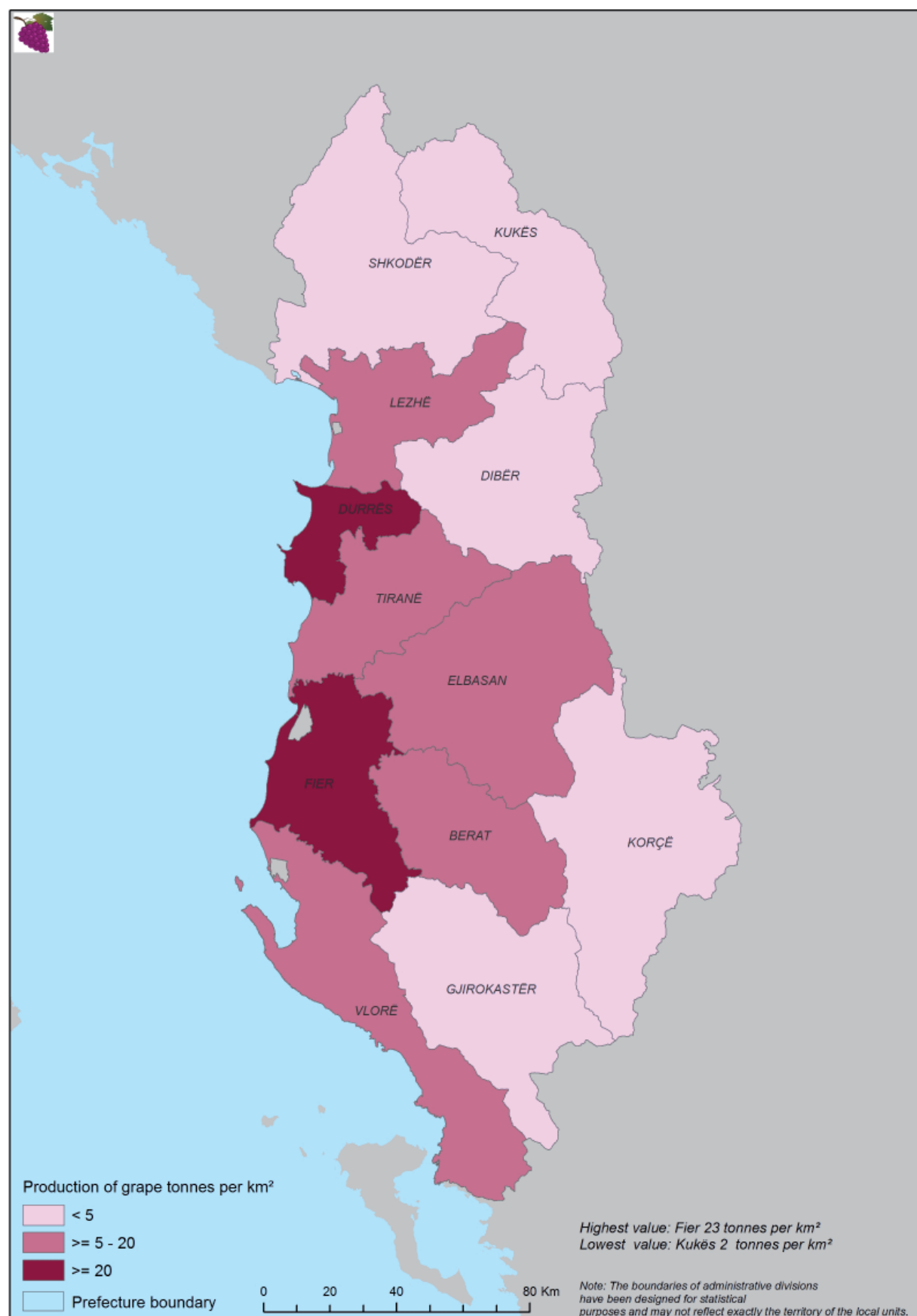


Fig. 5 Production of grape by prefecture, 2013



LIVESTOCK

Livestock has been and remains one of the most vital sectors for the economic and social progress of the country. From livestock are obtained precious food products, meat, milk, eggs, honey. Livestock covers all domestic animals, regardless of their age and location or purpose of their growth. This category includes animals like: Cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, equidae, poultry, bees.

Data on the continuity of livestock statistics in years are provided from annual surveys conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration, through direct interviews at the head of agricultural household.

Methodology

The estimation of the number of heads is based on the movement of livestock for each category of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs,

The estimation of milk production from cows is based on their average annual number resulting from the movement of livestock, and the average yield of milk per cow. The same reasoning is applied for the production of milk from sheep and goats. Number of heads refers to the first day of survey at the end of the year.

The estimation of meat live weight is based on calculations of the number of animals slaughter during the year and average live weight per slaughtered animal.

Finding

Cattle: The number of cattle in Albania has significant changes. It has varied from 541,000 heads in 2008 - to 498,000 heads in 2013. The main category is milk cows with 71 % of the total heads of cattle. Regions where it is more concentrated the breeding of cattle are Fier with 15 %, Elbasan with 12 %, Tirana and Shkodra with 10 % of the number of heads of the whole country. Gjirokastra is the region which has the lowest number of cattle equal to 4.1 % of the total.

Sheeps: The number of sheeps has no significant changes over the years. In 2008 has been 1.8 million, in 2013 the sheep number is 1,856,000 heads. Main categories are milk sheeps with 72 % of the total herds. Regions where it is more concentrated the breeding of sheeps are Vlora with 17 %, Gjirokastra and Korça with 15 %. Lezha is the region which has the smallest number of sheeps with 2 % of the total number of heads.

Goats: The number of goats has had no significant changes over the years. In 2008 it was 820,000, in 2013 reached 867,000 heads. Main category is milk goats with 72 % of the total herds. Regions where it is more concentrated the breeding of goats are Elbasan 15.2 %, Vlora 14.6 %, Gjirokastra 13.6 %.

Durrës is the region which has the smallest number of goats with 2 % of the total number of heads.

Pigs: The number of pigs in 2008 was 161,000 heads. In 2013 the number of heads is decreased to 151,000 heads, or 4.3 % to 2012. The regions with the largest number of pigs are Lezha with 31 % and Shkodra with 30 % to the total of heads in the country. Kukës is the region that has the smallest number of pigs with 1.1 %, Gjirokastra and Elbasan with 1.5 % of total of heads.

Poultry: Referred to the years 2008 - 2013 the number of poultry hasn't changed. In 2013 in thousand heads has been 8928 poultry. The region with the largest number of heads is Fier with 14.7 %, Durrës with 12.5 %. Kukës is the region that has the smallest number of poultry with 1.4% of the total number of poultry heads.

Bees: The activity of farmers in some areas of the country is expanding in apiculture. The largest concentration of beehives is in the southeast area of the Albania. Korça is the region with more beehives than the other regions in Albania, with 15.6 %, Vlora with 13.2 % of total of beehives. Lezha has the smallest quantity 3.7 % to the total of beehives.

Livestock production:

Production of meat live weight has increased by 2 % from year to year. Meat production structure referred to year 2013 is: 46 % cattle, 32 % sheeps, 11 % pigs and 11 % poultry. Regions with higher productivity are Fier with 15.2 % and Elbasan with 12 % of the total meat production. The region with the lowest production is Gjirokastra and Durrës with 4.9 % of the total meat live weight production.

Milk production, has increased over the years from 1 to 2 %. The structure of milk production is: cow milk 86%, sheep milk 7 %, goat milk 7 % (referred to year 2013). Referred to year 2013 the regions with higher productivity are: Vlora with 20 %, Fier with 14 % and Elbasan with 13 %. The region with the lowest production is Lezha with 1.6 % of total milk production.

Eggs production in 2013 has decreased by 7 % compared to 2012. The region with the large egg production is Durrës with 34 % of total production (referred to year 2013) and the region with lowest production is Kukës with 1.5 % of total production.

Honey production. Production of honey has remained constant from year to year. The regions with the highest production of honey are Vlora with 18 % and Korça with 16.8 % of total production. The regions with the lowest production of honey are Dibra with 3.9 % and Lezha with 3.6 % of total production.

Definitions

Agricultural Holding, is technical and economic unit under a single management which keeps animals for breeding like cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and bees.

Number of heads: Represents the number of heads by categories and types which are present at the agricultural holding in the first day of the survey.

Tab. 1 Livestock, poultry and beehives, 2009-2013

		Prefectures													000
Years															
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2009	Livestock	Cattle	494	26	42	32	63	75	19	38	41	35	47	51	25
		Cows	353	18	27	23	45	55	13	31	26	24	39	36	16
		Sheep & Goats	2,540	234	179	61	302	208	364	265	102	82	132	97	514
		Sheep	1,768	154	123	37	183	186	261	204	73	34	70	62	38
		Milk sheep	1,309	113	89	32	125	147	199	168	53	27	53	49	254
		Goats	772	79	56	25	119	21	102	61	29	48	62	38	132
		Milks goats	574	58	41	19	87	18	81	52	22	35	46	27	89
		Pigs	160	4	3	7	2	25	2	6	2	53	49	1	8
		Equidae	102	10	10	3	16	13	8	17	5	2	6	5	7
	Poultry	Total	8,313	668	336	1,073	857	2,516	169	372	135	239	644	867	437
		Chickens	5,138	445	306	1,030	564	710	137	276	117	178	484	569	322
		Beehives	203	15	13	6,1	18	13	22	34	15	7	20	11	29
2010	Livestock	Cattle	493	25	42	30	61	76	19	40	43	35	47	50	25
		Cows	355	17	27	23	45	54	13	32	29	24	38	36	17
		Sheep & Goats	2,581	237	180	60	316	215	371	311	93	83	124	107	484
		Sheep	1,806	156	124	38	195	191	265	239	68	35	66	68	361
		Milk sheep	1337	115	89	34	126	152	196	199	53	28	50	52	243
		Goats	775	81	56	22	122	24	106	72	24	48	58	40	122
		Milks goats	576	58	42	18	88	20	78	61	19	36	43	31	82
		Pigs	164	4	3	7	2	24	3	6	2	54	51	2	8
		Equidae	98	9	9	3	15	13	8	17	5	2	5	4	6
	Poultry	Total	8,437	677	325	1,086	849	2,720	155	394	140	248	654	769	421
		Chickens	5,245	411	282	1,001	541	1,013	122	310	117	175	533	432	308
		Beehives	218	15	14	7,5	22	15	23	36	15	7	21	12	30
2011	Livestock	Cattle	492	26	42	30	60	73	20	41	45	35	47	48	25
		Cows	354	18	27	23	43	52	13	33	30	24	38	35	18
		Sheep & Goats	2,517	225	168	63	293	225	367	343	98	82	123	112	418
		Sheep	1,758	150	116	43	177	197	264	263	71	34	66	70	307
		Milk sheep	1,349	113	89	35	119	157	200	219	54	26	50	55	232
		Goats	759	75	52	20	115	28	103	80	28	48	57	42	111
		Milks goats	580	54	42	16	84	22	78	68	21	35	43	34	83
		Pigs	163	4	3	7	2	21	3	6	2	54	50	3	8
		Equidae	99	10	9	3	13	13	8	18	5	2	5	6	7
	Poultry	Total	9,292	663	325	1,078	837	2,775	159	1,370	134	253	645	680	373
		Chickens	6,558	430	283	994	477	796	132	1,331	112	177	1,183	375	268
		Beehives	233	17	14	8	24	16	22	36	17	8	21	16	32

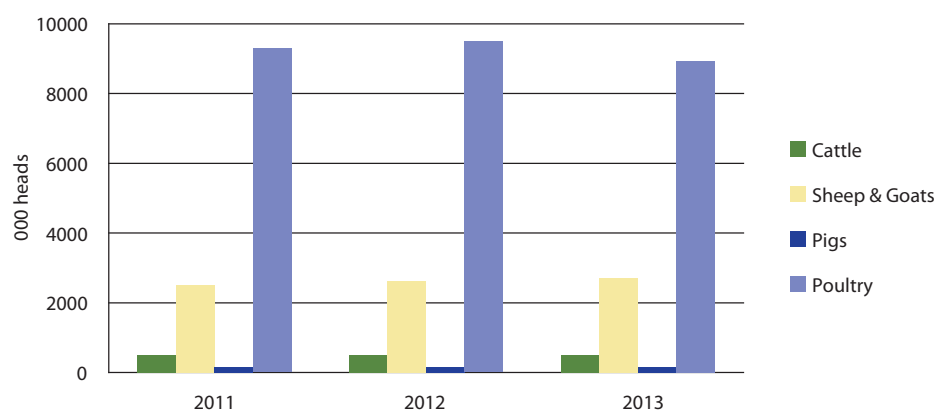
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Tab. 1 Livestock, poultry and beehives, 2009-2013

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Years		Prefectures													
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2012	Livestock	Cattle	498	26	42	32	63	73	20	41	44	37	48	50	23
		Cows	358	18	28	23	43	51	13	34	30	24	38	36	18
		Sheep & Goats	2,619	234	190	66	305	231	392	352	101	91	123	123	412
		Sheep	1,809	156	131	45	180	200	276	271	72	35	65	75	304
		Milk sheep	1,390	118	97	35	120	160	209	226	56	26	51	59	232
		Goats	810	79	60	21	125	31	116	81	28	55	58	48	109
		Milks goats	614	61	47	17	85	24	88	69	22	38	44	37	83
		Pigs	159	4	3	7	2	24	2	7	2	46	50	3	9
		Equidae	97	9	9	3	14	13	8	18	5	2	5	5	6
	Poultry	Total	9,493	684	288	1,146	970	2,711	158	1,398	137	254	673	732	343
		Chickens	5,938	437	242	1,008	529	747	129	1,358	118	179	558	395	238
	Beehives		239	16	14	10	25	16	24	37	16	9	25	16	32
2013	Livestock	Cattle	498	26	42	31	62	70	22	43	41	36	50	50	23
		Cows	356	18	29	23	43	50	14	34	28	24	38	36	18
		Sheep & Goats	2,723	234	198	67	309	253	413	353	105	93	142	134	420
		Sheep	1,856	156	134	46	181	217	290	263	74	35	78	81	300
		Milk sheep	1,413	118	101	37	120	166	214	214	58	25	57	64	238
		Goats	867	79	64	22	128	36	123	90	31	58	63	53	120
		Milks goats	656	61	50	17	87	29	90	76	25	39	47	42	91
		Pigs	152	4	3	6	2	20	2	9	2	45	52	2	5
		Equidae	93	9	9	2	14	12	8	16	5	2	5	5	6
	Poultry	Total	8,928	684	334	1,156	968	2,176	164	1,377	123	251	718	642	333
		Chickens	5,934	547	162	916	533	721	134	1,337	105	177	615	384	304
	Beehives		246	16	14	11	25	17	23	43	18	10	25	16	29

Fig. 1 Number of livestock



Tab. 2 Animal production, 2009-2013

Years			Prefectures												
			Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	* Milk 000 tons	Total	1,045	59	64	69	134	216	41	91	46	58	100	102	64
		Cows	907	46	55	64	116	206	23	75	41	53	90	97	40
		Sheep	76	6	5	3	7	8	10	9	3	1	5	2	16
		Goats	63	6	4	3	11	2	8	6	2	4	5	2	8
	Eggs mill		811	69	33	263	70	81	11	38	14	19	82	76	55
	Wool tons		3,215	281	188	98	366	407	334	411	98	57	153	104	718
	Honey tons		2,745	140	128	94	242	141	295	380	200	95	243	115	672
2010	* Milk 000 tons	Total	1,040	68	64	68	137	185	45	90	47	60	107	105	64
		Cows	895	55	55	63	118	175	25	74	41	54	96	97	41
		Sheep	77	6	5	3	7	9	10	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	68	7	5	3	12	2	9	6	3	4	6	3	9
	Eggs mill		803	68	34	252	71	75	15	41	13	20	88	73	53
	Wool tons		3,433	196	132	73	236	1,424	251	291	85	53	116	74	502
	Honey tons		2,517	129	116	76	196	131	273	369	163	97	198	97	671
2011	* Milk 000 tons	Total	1,101	61	67	73	148	213	43	102	56	61	103	108	66
		Cows	955	48	58	67	128	201	24	84	51	55	92	102	45
		Sheep	79	6	5	3	7	9	11	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	67	7	4	3	13	3	8	7	2	4	5	3	8
	Eggs mill		858	74	33	284	80	97	13	40	14	20	96	52	55
	Wool tons		3,359	284	169	100	409	403	366	428	123	57	152	109	759
	Honey tons		2,898	121	178	115	321	178	251	405	176	94	200	172	687
2012	* Milk 000 tons	Total	1,105	62	69	74	149	211	44	103	58	60	100	110	66
		Cows	957	49	59	68	128	198	24	85	52	55	91	103	44
		Sheep	81	6	5	3	8	9	11	11	3	2	5	3	14
		Goats	68	6	4	3	13	3	8	7	2	4	5	4	8
	Eggs mill		887	74	35	297	83	95	13	40	14	20	109	60	48
	Wool tons		3,296	288	169	101	419	416	384	395	132	61	153	112	665
	Honey tons		3,084	146	118	135	366	195	297	435	129	107	247	175	734
2013	* Milk 000 tons	Total	1,131	63	69	75	150	209	45	104	58	61	116	114	68
		Cows	969	49	59	68	127	196	24	84	51	55	105	107	44
		Sheep	84	7	6	4	8	9	11	11	4	2	5	3	15
		Goats	78	7	4	3	15	4	9	9	3	4	6	4	9
	Eggs mill		830	73	34	282	82	93	13	40	13	18	85	60	37
	Wool tons		3,083	270	161	92	393	419	337	357	119	52	136	122	626
	Honey tons		3,016	146	118	137	365	213	282	498	253	110	184	166	544

* is included the milking milk for calves feeding

Fig. 2 Milk production

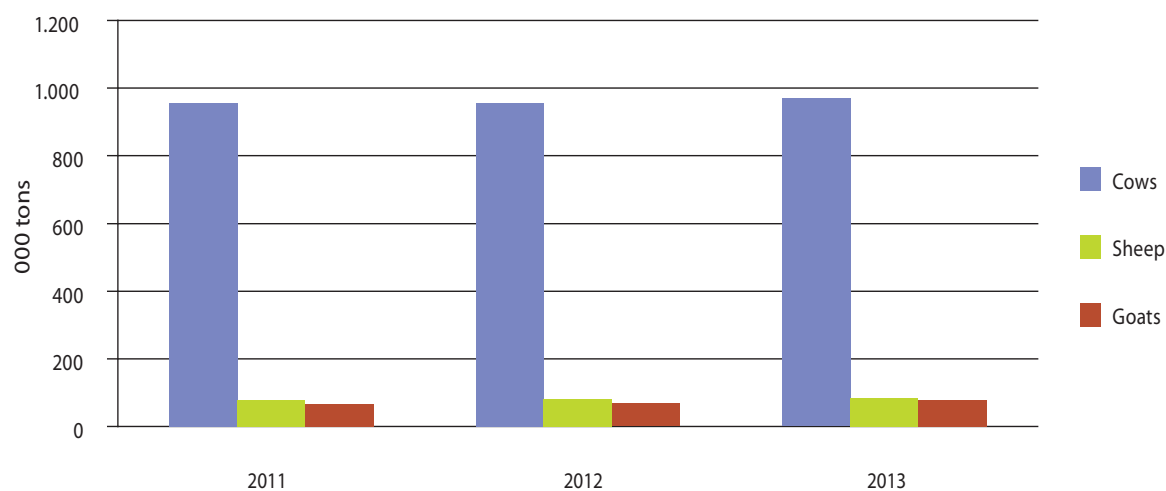
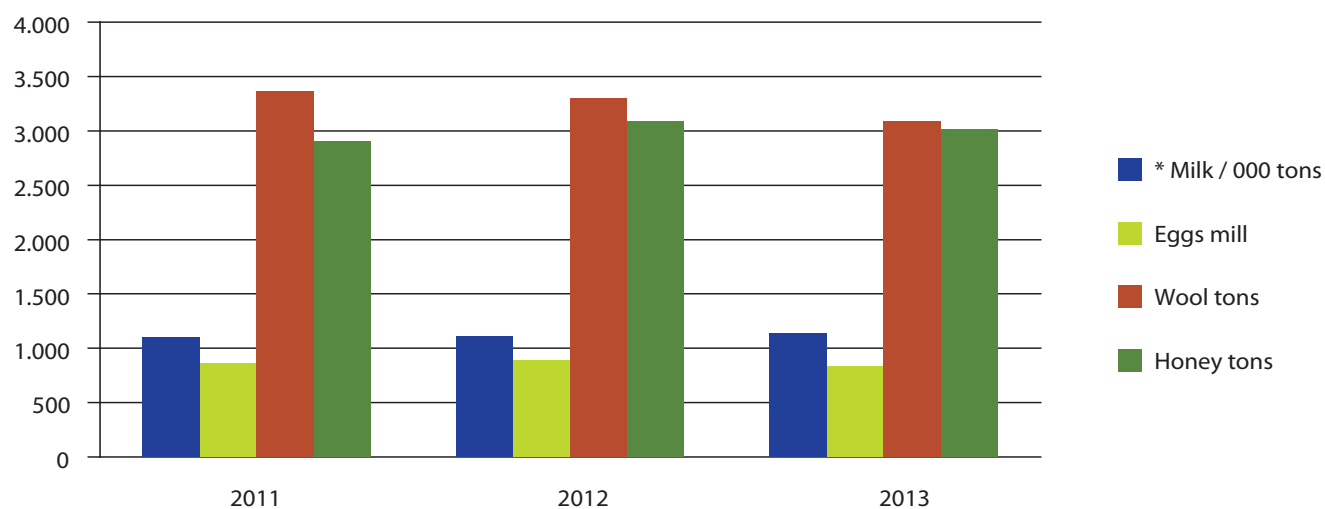


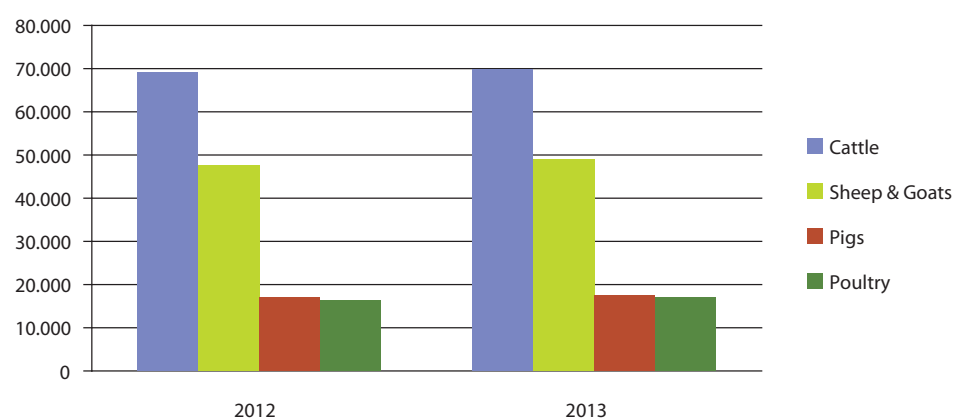
Fig. 3 Livestock production



Tab. 3 Meat production , 2009-2013

Years		Prefectures												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Total	142,878	10,803	6,716	6,592	16,393	24,689	6,823	14,833	6,617	8,749	14,120	11,493	15,050
	Meat live weight													
	Cattle	66,225	4,682	3,526	4,091	9,468	10,741	1,589	6,570	4,525	2,950	7,221	7,159	3,703
	Sheep&Goats	43,714	3,644	2,236	1,406	5,227	4,325	4,876	5,736	1,816	1,180	2,054	1,660	9,554
	Pigs	15,861	387	559	647	592	2,160	179	985	149	4,349	4,203	176	1,475
2010	Total	144,816	10,321	8,327	6,740	17,127	22,484	6,472	15,185	7,884	8,949	14,195	11,843	15,289
	Meat live weight													
	Cattle	67,957	4,260	4,997	4,259	9,654	10,764	1,659	6,713	5,522	2,970	6,247	7,185	3,727
	Sheep&Goats	43,800	3,489	2,610	1,211	5,554	3,971	4,427	5,680	2,012	1,220	2,247	1,784	9,595
	Pigs	15,997	370	183	680	503	2,373	159	1,004	140	4,370	4,568	152	1,494
2011	Total	147,845	10,352	8,855	6,918	17,442	22,677	7,156	16,567	7,869	9,498	14,131	12,216	14,164
	Meat live weight													
	Cattle	68,716	4,274	5,028	4,400	9,844	10,603	1,747	6,901	5,497	3,046	6,400	7,165	3,811
	Sheep&Goats	45,279	3,520	3,026	1,300	5,733	4,201	4,949	6,677	2,042	1,262	2,246	1,881	8,442
	Pigs	16,773	380	319	650	536	2,350	226	1,133	144	4,853	4,552	197	1,433
2012	Total	149,977	10,375	9,124	7,347	18,095	22,646	7,402	17,154	7,620	9,720	14,144	12,058	14,293
	Meat live weight													
	Cattle	69,035	4,306	5,172	4,463	10,238	11,199	1,815	6,488	5,155	3,110	6,419	6,801	3,869
	Sheep&Goats	47,654	3,555	3,111	1,454	5,900	4,713	5,160	7,548	2,130	1,318	2,266	2,020	8,479
	Pigs	17,043	375	364	707	590	2,174	249	1,117	150	4,952	4,554	307	1,504
2013	Total	153,169	11,558	9,124	7,525	18,245	23,242	7,534	17,289	7,760	9,962	14,613	12,415	13,902
	Meat live weight													
	Cattle	69,700	4,972	5,172	4,463	10,238	11,199	1,815	6,488	5,155	3,110	6,419	6,801	3,869
	Sheep&Goats	48,969	3,972	3,111	1,475	5,958	4,611	5,448	7,843	2,290	1,361	2,554	2,320	8,027
	Pigs	17,360	375	364	692	583	2,077	154	1,086	156	5,146	4,930	264	1,533
2013	Total	17,140	2,239	477	895	1,466	5,355	118	1,872	159	346	710	3,030	473

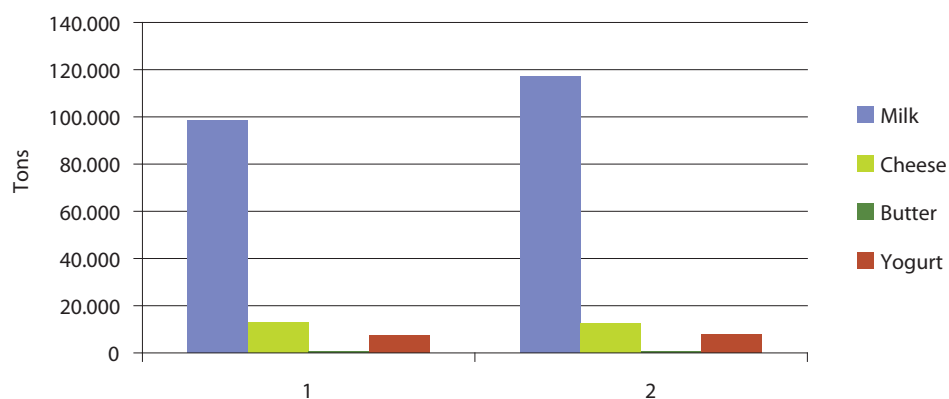
Fig. 4 Meat - Live weight



Tab. 4 Processing of main livestock products, agroindustry, 2009-2013

Years		Prefectures												
		Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastrë	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë
2009	Milk	68,163	1,720	0	4,996	0	14,620	0	1,505	0	0	2,201	42,686	435
	Cheese	523	25	0	51	37	150	8	109	0	4	25	51	63
	Butter	12,887	1,089	12	333	805	2,173	782	1,712	0	525	2,629	477	2,340
	Yogurt	7,311	422	132	148	321	3,167	22	565	0	192	1,058	1,234	50
2010	Milk	100,750	8,630	0	4,574	66	21,640	782	7,239	0	0	1,257	56,562	0
	Cheese	680	52	0	41	40	144	6	146	0	0	26	105	120
	Butter	13,527	993	41	412	314	1,969	875	2,544	0	1,564	2,485	123	2,207
	Yogurt	10,141	2,127	0	301	92	4,331	150	621	0	508	690	1,321	0
2011	Milk	93,601	2,430	0	225	374	12,318	0	1,400	0	0	1,185	75,669	0
	Cheese	12,340	1,381	26	559	375	2,273	567	774	0	808	3,130	549	1,898
	Butter	672	162	0	10	29	122	17	28	0	0	24	173	107
	Yogurt	10,338	2,079	139	255	39	4,110	160	681	37	63	896	1,544	335
2012	Milk	98,516	2,300	0	41,396	0	8,282	0	1,661	0	0	1,106	43,771	0
	Cheese	12,980	2,244	63	564	694	2,828	651	888	0	317	2,189	868	1,674
	Butter	732	42	0	184	45	145	35	28	0	0	23	121	109
	Yogurt	7,564	546	0	356	944	1,623	164	504	12	24	702	2,547	142
2013	Milk	116,971	2,900	0	49,320	0	10,600	11,241	0	0	0	1,296	41,614	0
	Cheese	12,480	2,780	10	229	1,027	2,708	778	652	0	283	2,056	699	1,258
	Butter	597	156	0	24	44	147	22	42	0	0	24	107	31
	Yogurt	7,765	412	116	578	304	2,674	61	417	33	0	708	2,434	29

Fig. 5 Processing of main livestock products



FISHING

Fishing is an important sector of Albanian economy. Data on fishing are taken from General Directorate of Agricultural Services and Fishing in the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration.

The data are collected on monthly basis by inspectors at county level directly to vessels. Water category of fishing are; marine, costal, lagoon, inland water, aquaculture and mollusk.

Fishing - Includes all data of fleet activity and the capacity production, by different fishing area.

Fleet - Is total number of fishing vessel which uses fixed resource.

Fishing capacity - Catch by species, and fishing area.

Aquaculture - It is defined as the farming of aquatic species. Include fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants.

Fish caught - Data refers to the caught quantity of all species of fish, crustaceans, mollusks etc., in seas, brackish water, aquatic plants with fingerlings.

Tab. 1 Fish caught, 2009 - 2013

Years	Prefectures													
	Albania	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokaštër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	
2009	Marine	2,230			600						550			1,080
	Costal line	552			108		72				74	48		250
	Costal lagoons	295					59				75	56		105
	Inland waters	1,800		68	20	80	165	61	361	88	65	380		492
	Aquaculture	1,230						105	65		70	65		925
	Mitylus galloprovincialis	1,500												1,500
2010	Marine	2,500			700						650			1,150
	Costal line	412			88		52				64	38		170
	Costal lagoons	219					52				55	36		76
	Inland waters	1,800		68	20	80	165	61	361	88	65	380		492
	Aquaculture	1,022						90	42		40	35		815
	Mitylus galloprovincialis	1,410												1,410
2011	Marine	2,287			640						595			1,052
	Costal line	495			106		62				77	38		212
	Costal lagoons	229					54				58	38		79
	Inland waters	1,793		68	20	80	164	61	360	88	65	379		488
	Aquaculture	1,304						114	54		51	45		1,040
	Mitylus galloprovincialis	1,300												1,300
2012	Marine	2,374			650						600			1,124
	Costal line	506			88		76				45	67		230
	Costal lagoons	369					95				85	55		134
	Inland waters	1,670		68	20	80	165	61	300	88	65	320		483
	Aquaculture	1,250						130	60		40	35		985
	Mitylus galloprovincialis	1,300												1,300
2013	Marine	2,681			752						703			1,226
	Costal line	640			109		110				72	97		252
	Costal lagoons	278					55				56	48		119
	Inland waters	1,770		78	43	95	77	70	345	95	72	320		520
	Aquaculture	1,585						155	60		65	55		1,250
	Mitylus galloprovincialis	750												750



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INSTITUTI I STATISTIKAVE
Bul. "Zhan D'Ark", Nr. 3 Tiranë, Shqipëri
Tel: +(355) 4 2222411 / +(355) 4 223335
Fax: +(355) 4 2228300
E-mail: info@instat.gov.al
Web: www.instat.gov.al



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