REGIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

2016

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Director of Publication: **Mirela MUÇA**

Statistical processing: **INSTAT**

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POPULATION

Introduction

Population of Albania has been decreased since 2001. The rate of population decrease has been higher during 2001-2010, while after 2010 it has been declined. This population decrease has been impacted more from net migration rather than the population natural increase. While the first component, net migration, continues to be negative, the second one, natural increase, has been decreased during the given period.

The demographic changes in Albania will give considerable changes in the future decade, as the Population Projections (2011-2031) forecast, the Albanian population will experience a decrease in the number of births as its natural increase will be zero - number of births will equal number of deaths, in 2027.

On the other hand migration also plays and will continue to play an important role in the population dynamics. Albania continues to experience higher emigration flows, but these flows will be compensated from return migration in upcoming years – as population projections suggest.

Decreasing of fertility and increasing in life expectancy on one hand and high emigration flows which are still playing a significant role on population dynamics and involving a relatively young population on the other hand, are leading the Albanian population to the ageing process.

In spite of the total population decrease, it cannot be generalized for all prefectures. There are prefectures which during the last five years have experienced an increase in their population number as Tirana, which during the mentioned period has been characterized by positive rate of population growth, followed by Durrës. The population increase in these two prefectures is related mostly to internal movements of the population. On the other hand the remained prefectures have experienced a decrease in their population number.

Tab.1 Average population by sex and prefecture, 2011-2015

Prefectures	2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Albania	**2,904,779**	**1,455,073**	**1,449,706**	**2,900,244**	**1,455,776**	**1,444,468**	**2,896,650**	**1,458,265**	**1,438,385**
Berat	148,161	74,564	73,597	145,930	73,602	72,328	145,131	73,416	71,715
Dibër	142,491	72,535	69,956	139,608	71,269	68,339	138,352	70,836	67,516
Durrës	272,021	136,754	135,267	274,842	138,609	136,233	275,270	139,237	136,033
Elbasan	306,040	153,975	152,065	304,105	153,247	150,858	302,899	153,094	149,805
Fier	322,540	163,050	159,490	319,132	161,710	157,422	317,872	161,548	156,324
Gjirokastër	76,563	38,745	37,818	74,168	37,617	36,551	73,574	37,426	36,148
Korçë	228,794	115,562	113,232	226,786	114,771	112,015	226,118	114,772	111,346
Kukës	88,621	44,651	43,970	87,191	44,042	43,149	86,492	43,819	42,673
Lezhë	139,363	69,673	69,690	138,659	69,549	69,110	138,248	69,550	68,698
Shkodër	224,021	111,130	112,891	221,958	110,331	111,627	221,293	110,333	110,960
Tiranë	772,290	381,963	390,327	785,007	388,891	396,116	788,533	391,817	396,716
Vlorë	183,874	92,471	91,403	182,858	92,138	90,720	182,868	92,417	90,451

continue

Prefectures	2014			2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Albania	**2,893,654**	**1,460,472**	**1,433,182**	**2,889,168**	**1,461,408**	**1,427,760**
Berat	143,847	72,977	70,870	141,230	71,883	69,347
Dibër	137,360	70,644	66,716	135,298	70,019	65,279
Durrës	275,620	139,755	135,865	277,450	141,023	136,427
Elbasan	302,026	153,276	148,750	300,119	153,105	147,014
Fier	316,315	161,143	155,172	313,692	160,254	153,438
Gjirokastër	72,858	37,100	35,758	71,257	36,237	35,020
Korçë	225,052	114,552	110,500	222,909	113,639	109,270
Kukës	85,942	43,680	42,262	84,738	43,221	41,517
Lezhë	137,475	69,432	68,043	136,197	69,173	67,024
Shkodër	219,817	109,794	110,023	216,977	108,412	108,565
Tiranë	794,431	395,580	398,851	806,220	401,880	404,340
Vlorë	182,911	92,539	90,372	183,081	92,562	90,519

Tab.2 Population by prefectures and zones, 2011-2015

Prefectures	2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Albania	**2,904,779**	**1,564,140**	**1,340,639**	**2,900,244**	**1,595,702**	**1,304,542**	**2,896,650**	**1,633,620**	**1,263,030**
Berat	148,161	65,253	82,908	145,930	64,207	81,723	145,131	63,381	81,750
Dibër	142,491	36,373	106,118	139,608	36,209	103,399	138,352	36,158	102,194
Durrës	272,021	205,996	66,025	274,842	214,690	60,152	275,270	224,413	50,857
Elbasan	306,040	119,132	186,908	304,105	118,536	185,569	302,899	118,317	184,582
Fier	322,540	128,232	194,308	319,132	128,609	190,523	317,872	129,391	188,481
Gjirokastër	76,563	38,133	38,430	74,168	37,591	36,577	73,574	37,174	36,400
Korçë	228,794	89,945	138,849	226,786	89,259	137,527	226,118	88,863	137,255
Kukës	88,621	29,690	58,931	87,191	29,920	57,271	86,492	30,245	56,247
Lezhë	139,363	76,657	62,706	138,659	79,915	58,744	138,248	83,562	54,686
Shkodër	224,021	98,454	125,567	221,958	98,663	123,295	221,293	99,192	122,101
Tiranë	772,290	555,043	217,247	785,007	575,139	209,868	788,533	597,822	190,711
Vlorë	183,874	121,232	62,642	182,858	122,964	59,894	182,868	125,102	57,766

continue

Prefectures	2014			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Albania	**2,893,654**	**1,652,901**	**1,240,753**	**2,889,168**	**1,664,148**	**1,225,020**
Berat	143,847	62,966	80,881	141,230	63,395	77,835
Dibër	137,360	36,130	101,230	135,298	36,375	98,923
Durrës	275,620	229,378	46,242	277,450	230,938	46,512
Elbasan	302,026	118,201	183,825	300,119	119,006	181,113
Fier	316,315	129,775	186,540	313,692	130,659	183,033
Gjirokastër	72,858	36,965	35,893	71,257	37,216	34,041
Korçë	225,052	88,659	136,393	222,909	89,262	133,647
Kukës	85,942	30,406	55,536	84,738	30,612	54,126
Lezhë	137,475	85,424	52,051	136,197	86,005	50,192
Shkodër	219,817	99,451	120,366	216,977	100,128	116,849
Tiranë	794,431	609,371	185,060	806,220	613,518	192,702
Vlorë	182,911	126,175	56,736	183,081	127,034	56,047

Main findings

Population density

Tirana prefecture has the highest population density in the country, above 488 inhabitants for kilometre square in 2015.

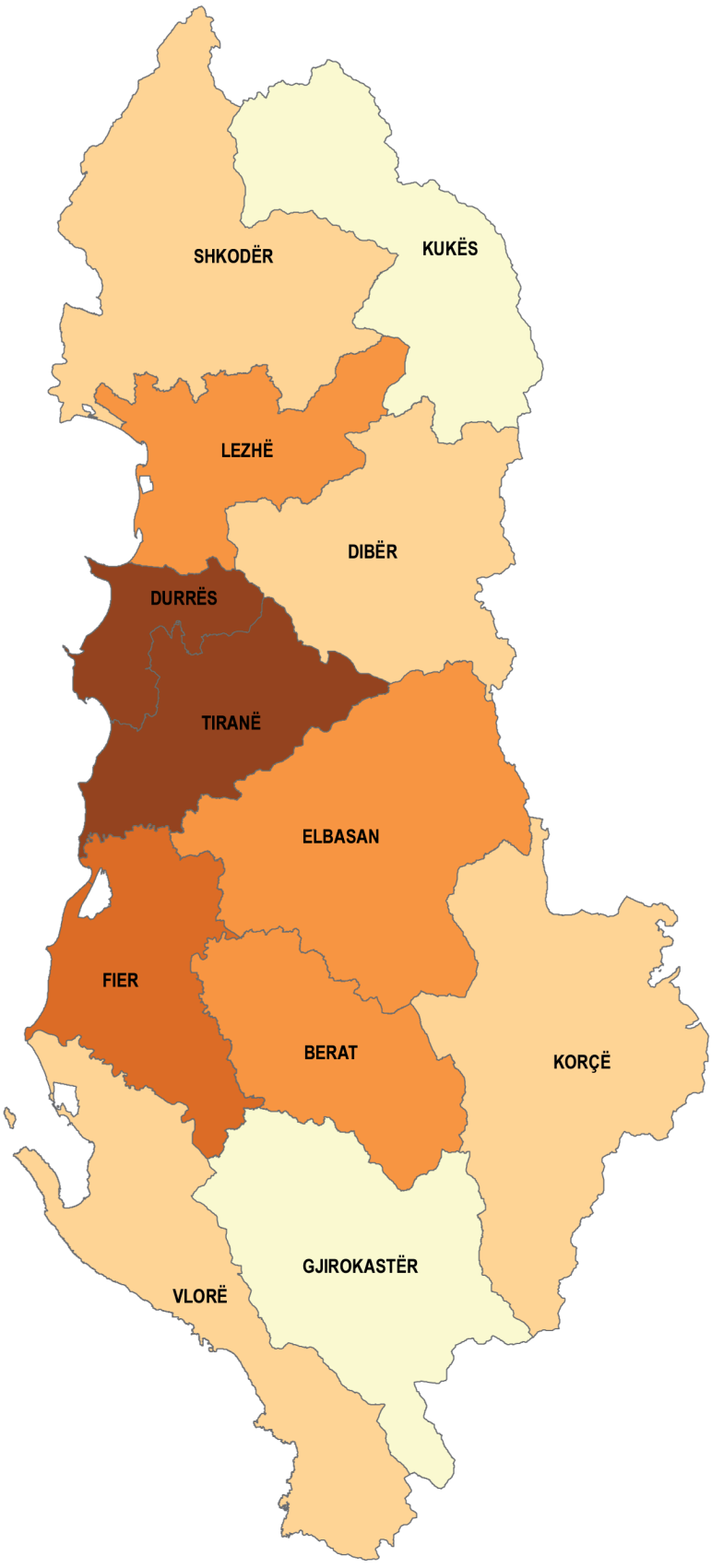
Population density in the mid year of 2015 is 100.5 inhabitants per km^2. Population density remains almost at the same levels as the five previous years. Figure 1 explains the diversity of population density for each prefecture – where only 3 prefectures have population density above 150 inhabitants per km^2. It might be said that the higher population densities have been noted in the central areas of the country. The prefecture of Tirana, which includes the capital city of Albania, has the highest population density respectively 488 inhabitants per km^2 in 2015. The second prefecture with the highest population density is Durrës respectively 362 inhabitants per km^2, followed by prefecture of Fier with a population density 166 inhabitants per km^2 in 2015.

On the other side, there are only two prefectures, which have a population density less than 40 inhabitants per km^2. The lowest population density values are concentrated in the periferic areas of the country, in the northeast prefecture of Kukës and in the southeast prefecture of Gjirokastër. Prefecture of Gjirokastër has the lowest population density, respectively 25 inhabitants per km^2 in 2015. Map 1 gives the population densities of 12 prefectures of Albania; the dark colour shows the prefectures with a high population density, while the light colour shows the prefectures with a low population density.

Tab. 3 Population and density of population, 2015

Prefectures	Population	Density
Albania	**2,889,168**	**100.5**
Berat	141,230	78.5
Dibër	135,298	52.3
Durrës	277,450	362.2
Elbasan	300,119	93.8
Fier	313,692	166.0
Gjirokastër	71,257	24.7
Korçë	222,909	60.1
Kukës	84,738	35.7
Lezhë	136,197	84.1
Shkodër	216,977	60.9
Tiranë	806,220	488.0
Vlorë	183,081	67.7

Fig. 1 Population density, 2015



Number of persons per km²

Average value for Albania: 100.5 persons per km²
Maximum value: 488.0 persons per km² (Tiranë)
Minimum valuet: 24.7 persons per km² (Gjirokastër)

Note: The boundaries of administrative units have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units

Source: Annual calculation from INSTAT

Population structure

An increasing trend of the accounted number of elderly persons (65+) in total population has been noted during these last five years.

Across the whole Albania in 2015, younger persons (0-14 years old) accounted for 18.0 % of the total population, while people of working age (15-64 years old) accounted for almost two thirds (69.3 %) of the total, leaving some 12.7 % of the population as elderly persons aged 65 and above.

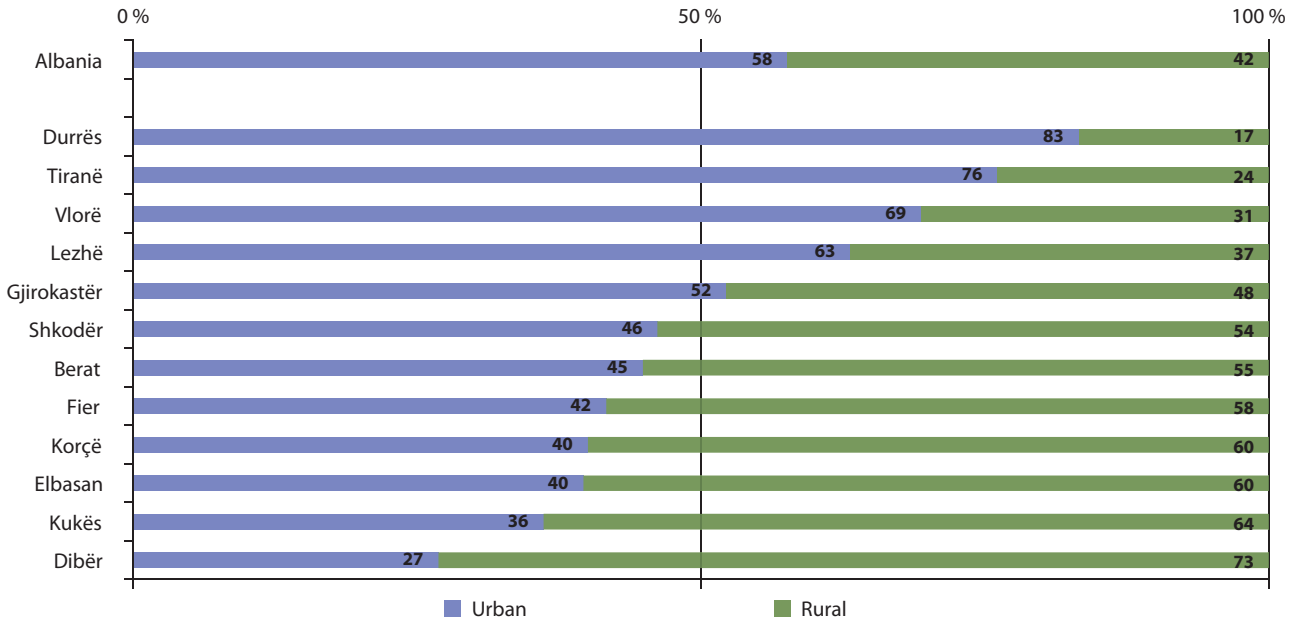
Tab. 4 Average population by prefectures, broad age groups and sex, 2015

Prefectures	Total			Male			Female		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Albania	**521,742**	**2,002,254**	**365,171**	**271,519**	**1,014,087**	**175,804**	**250,223**	**988,167**	**189,367**
Berat	25,519	97,562	18,148	13,230	49,865	8,788	12,289	47,697	9,360
Dibër	24,450	93,049	17,797	12,705	48,557	8,757	11,745	44,492	9,040
Durrës	50,074	193,501	33,876	26,730	97,910	16,383	23,344	95,591	17,493
Elbasan	54,217	207,064	38,838	28,050	106,205	18,850	26,167	100,859	19,988
Fier	56,667	216,537	40,489	29,410	111,167	19,676	27,257	105,370	20,813
Gjirokastër	12,877	49,315	9,066	6,711	25,141	4,386	6,166	24,174	4,680
Korçë	40,272	153,806	28,830	20,826	78,827	13,987	19,446	74,979	14,843
Kukës	15,312	58,412	11,015	7,900	29,978	5,343	7,412	28,434	5,672
Lezhë	24,598	94,515	17,084	12,911	48,003	8,256	11,687	46,512	8,828
Shkodër	39,199	149,941	27,838	19,969	75,207	13,235	19,230	74,734	14,603
Tiranë	145,502	561,303	99,414	75,706	278,978	47,194	69,796	282,325	52,220
Vlorë	33,055	127,250	22,777	17,370	64,246	10,947	15,685	63,004	11,830

Figure 2 shows the population structure of 12 prefectures of Albania by considering the urban and rural population. From Figure 2 it is shown the proportion of each areas in the respective prefecture population. The highest proportion in the total population is occupied by the rural area (58.0 %) in 2015.

Data suggest that there are four prefectures that have 60.0 % of their population in urban areas. Durrës marks the highest proportion of urban population (83.0 %), followed by Tirana (76.0 %). On the other side prefectures that have the highest proportion of rural population are Dibër and Kukës, respectively 73.0 % and 64.0 %.

Fig. 2 Prefecture population structure, by urban and rural populations, 2015



Population change

Between 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2016 the population of Albania decreased with 21 thousand of inhabitants, equivalent to an annualised growth rate of -0.15 %. Overall population change results from the interaction of two components: natural population change and net migration. These components can combine to reinforce population growth (positive rates of net migration and natural increase) or population decline (negative net migration and a natural decrease) or they may cancel each other out to some extent when moving in opposite directions.

Negative net migration has played a significant role in the population decrease, apart from that the natural increase is decreasing even though continues to be positive, it cannot fill in the gap of net migration.

Figure 3 shows two growth rates, the average population growth rate and natural increase rate, for each prefecture for 2011-2015 period. To provide a comparison, the Figure 3 also includes even the average total population growth rate and total natural increase rate for 2011-2015. As figure 3 shows the average total population growth rate is negative, -0.15 %, while the average population growth rate of prefectures, changes among prefectures. Prefectures that note an average population growth rate higher that the total one, even positive are Tiranë and Durrës respectively 1.2 % and 0.7 %, on the other hand all other prefectures note an average population growth rate lower that the total one. The lowest average population growth rate is marked in prefecture of Gjirokastra with -2.2 %.

The average natural increase (2011-2015) rate for each prefecture, in comparison with the total natural increase rate, have slight differences. Here may be mentioned the prefecture of Kukës, which has a noticeable difference, where the natural increase rate is higher that the total one, on the contrary, in the prefecture of Gjirokastra this rate is lower that the total one, even negative.

Figure 3 shows these two rates in order to judge if there is a positive connection between population and natural increase change. As it can be seen from the figure 3 not necessarily the changes in the population follow changes in the natural increase, and this due to the fact that a significant role in prefecture level population change is given from both internal and international net migration.

Fig. 3 Population growth rate and natural increase rate, average of 2011-2015

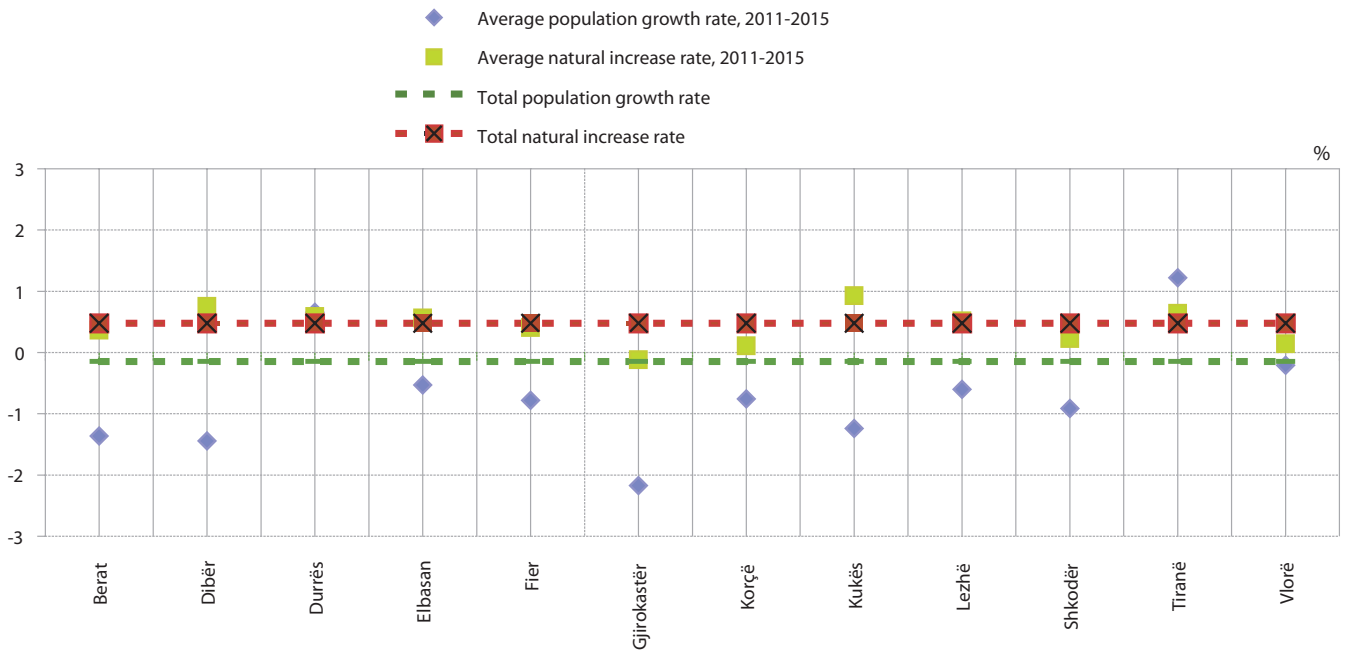


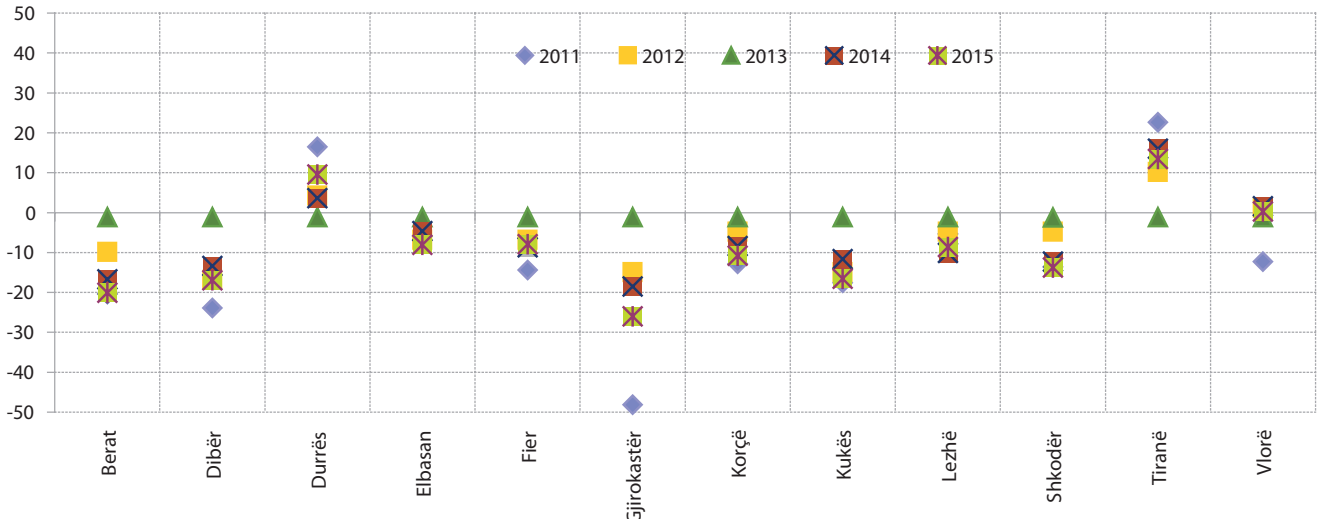
Figure 4 below shows the average crude rate of population change 2011-2015, or put differently the combined effects of the natural increase and net migration among given years. During this period the Albanian population has been decreased annually with 1.5 per thousand inhabitants. Focusing on 12 prefectures, as it is shown from the figure below only 2 prefectures have experienced population increase (Tirana and Durrës) and 10 other prefectures have experienced a population decrease during the given period.

Tirana prefecture has the highest increase on average with 12.2 per thousand annually within the period 2011-2015, or in absolute terms about 10 thousand inhabitants has been added to this prefecture on average every year during the given period.

From 10 prefectures that have experienced a population decrease, 4 of them have a decrease above 10 per thousand inhabitants, while 6 other prefectures have an average annual decrease with less than 10 per thousand inhabitants during 2011-2015.

The prefecture with the highest decrease during 2011-2015 is Gjirokastër with 21.7 per thousand inhabitants on average every year. In absolute terms the population of this prefecture has been decreased on average with 1.6 thousand inhabitants annually during 2011-2015. As it can be seen from the Figure 4 the prefecture of Gjirokastra has the highest decline by 48 per thousand inhabitants in 2011-2012. In 2011, there are the highest rates of the population growth in prefectures of Tirana and Durrës, respectively 23 and 16 per thousand inhabitants. These changes may have come due to the internal movements of the population, which had as the main destination these two prefectures.

Fig. 4 Crude rate of population change, 2011-2015



Internal movements of population

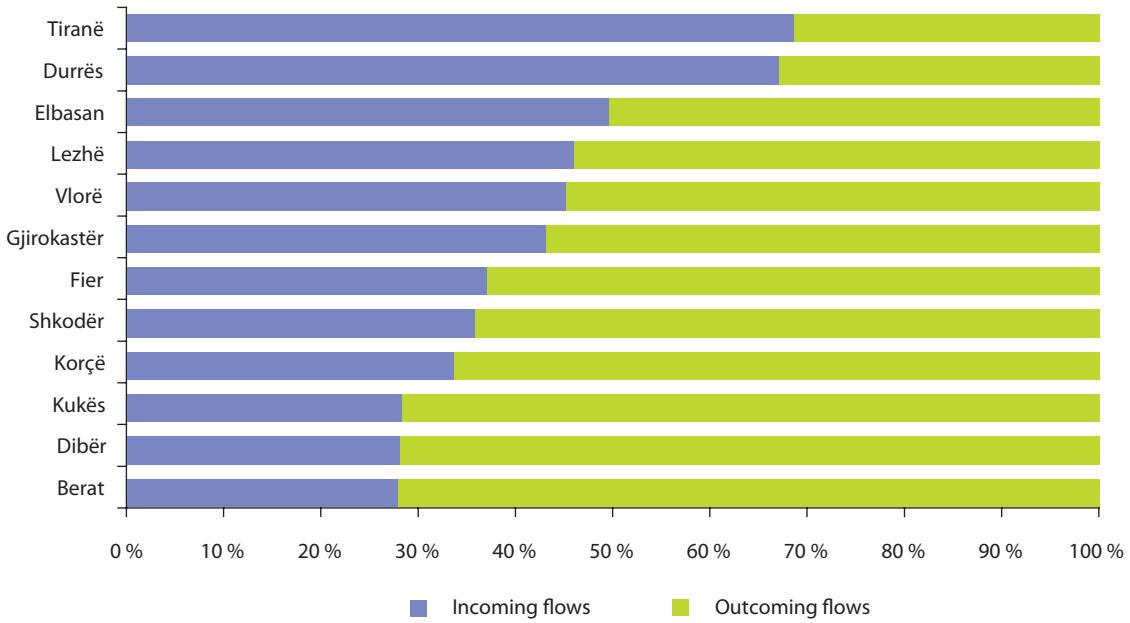
As it has been expressed above the prefectures' population changes, are affected not only from the two main components of population change, but even from the internal movements of population.

During these five years, Albania has experienced significant changes, not only the total has been decreased from 2.904.779 in 2011 in 2.889.168 in 2015, but a considerable part of population have moved within the country. As usually happen with migration, some population groups have a higher tendency to move within the country. This has an important impact in the composition and structure of the population of different prefectures of Albania.

As in other countries, internal migration in Albania is mostly synonymous of urbanisation. The most part of persons that have changed their usual residence during the last five years have moved to urban areas, which in most cases include the capital city, Tirana or its surrounding areas. Even though the internal movements are multidimensional it is obvious that the majority of internal flows are focused on Tirana and Durrës.

The data from General Directory of Civil Status for 2015 enables presenting the internal migration flows within Albania in a given year. Figure 5 shows incoming and outcoming flows of population in each prefecture for 2015.

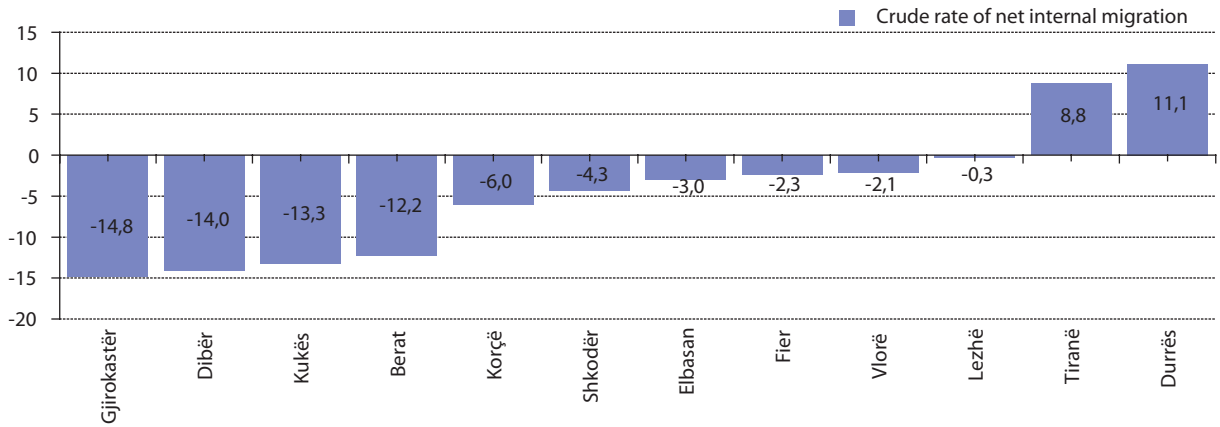
Fig. 5 Internal movements of population, 2015



As it can clearly seen from the Figure 5 Tirana is the prefecture which attracts the majority of the internal migrants, if we consider the internal migration balance for this prefecture we will come to the conclusion that this balance is positive, meaning that the incoming flows exceed the outcoming flows. Are Berat, Dibra and Kukës prefectures that have a deep negative balance of internal migration, these prefectures are experiencing higher outcoming flows than incoming flows.

If we judge the crude rate of net internal migration, so the ratio of the difference between in and outcoming flows and respective prefecture population expressed in thousands, clearly from figure 6 we can see that are prefectures of Gjirokastra, Dibra, Kuksi and Berati that have the lowest crude rate of net internal migration, respectively -14.8, -14, -13.3 and -12.2 per thousand inhabitants. In the mean time are only two prefectures, Tirana and Durrës that have the highest crude rate of net internal migration, as well as are prefectures with positive rates respectively 8.8 and 11.1 per thousand inhabitants. Generally speaking 10 prefectures are experiencing more outcoming that incoming flows, as a consequence have e negative internal balance, while only in two prefectures Tirana and Durrës the incoming flows exceed the outcoming flows, resulting thus in a positive internal balance. Tirana and Durrës continue to be the top destination prefectures for internal migrants.

Fig. 6 Crude rate of net internal migration, 2015



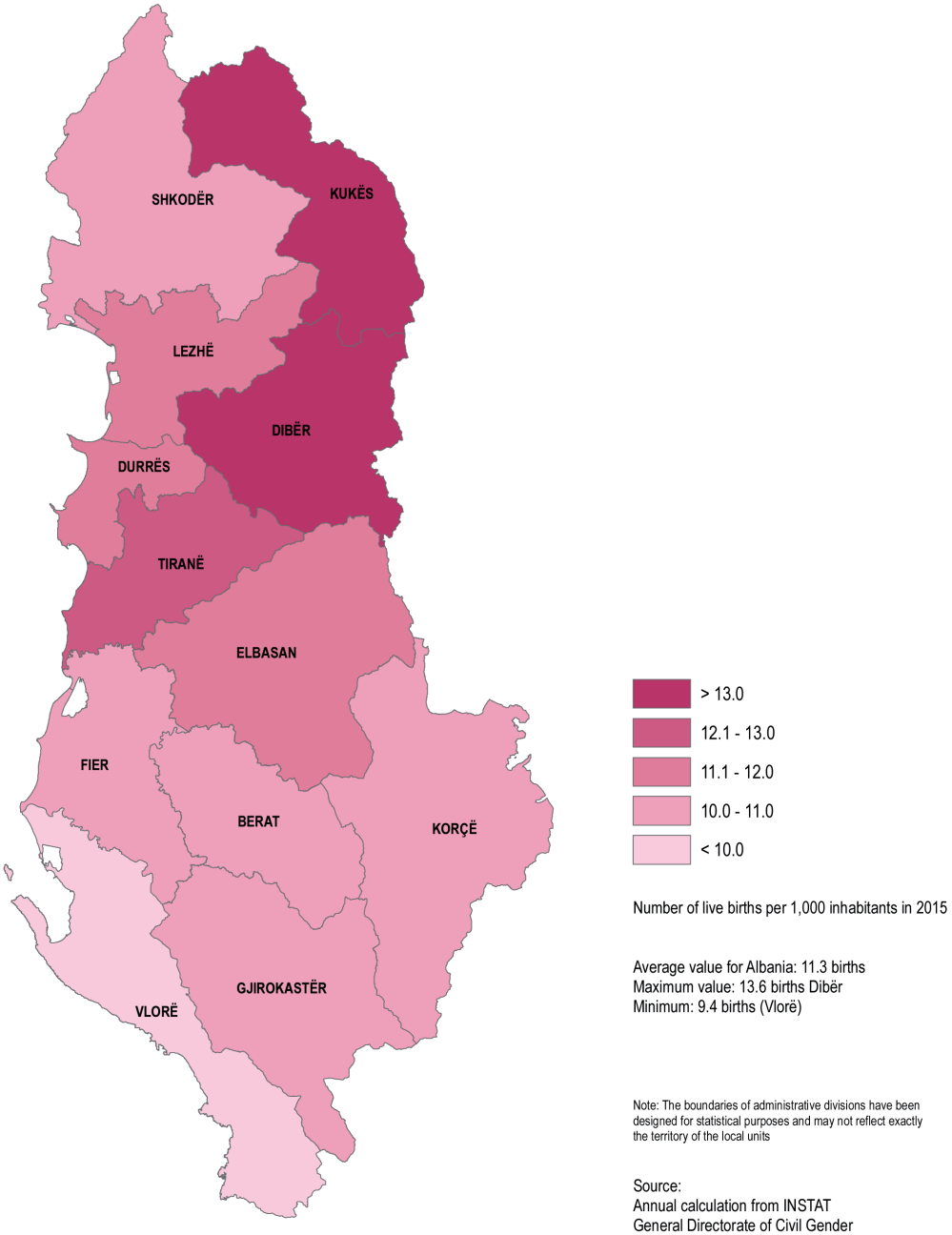
Births

Females in Albania are delivering less children by slowing down the population natural increase. This section is presenting the crude birth rates of each prefecture (ratio of number of births with the average population expressed in thousands) and total fertility rate (the average number of children per women). In Albania the crude birth rate is about 11 births per thousand inhabitants during 2011-2015. The highest values are marked in prefecture of Dibra with 13.6 births per thousand inhabitants, followed by Kukës (13.5).

The highest fertility rates are marked in the northeast part of the country.

Figure 7 shows the average crude birth rates 2011-2015, only one prefecture has a crude birth rate below 9.5 births per thousand inhabitants, this is prefecture of Vlora (9.4). The central part of Albania has crude birth rates relatively high from 11.0-12.0 births per thousand inhabitants during last five years. Are Tirana with 12.1 births per thousand inhabitants, followed by Lezhë (11.9), Durrës (11.7) and Elbasan (11.1).

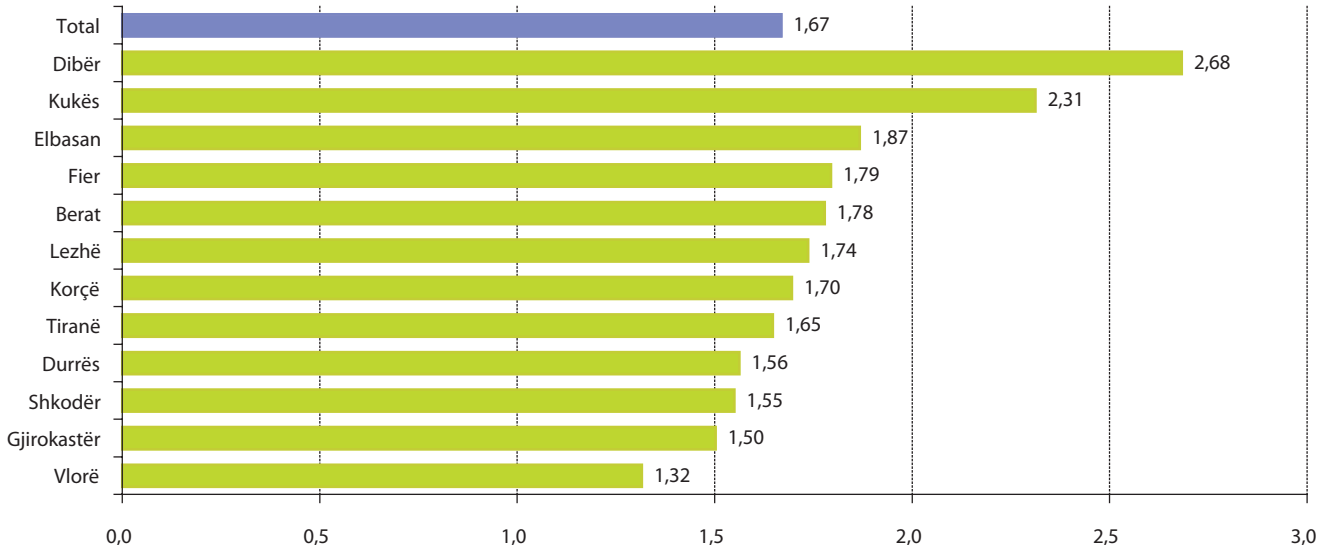
Fig. 7 Crude birth rate, 2015



Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate reached its lowest value, 1.58 live births per woman, in 2008. After 2008 this indicator increased to 1.63 live births per woman in 2010 and then to 1.76 live births per woman in 2014, noting a decrease in 2015 to 1.67 live births per woman. In most of the developed countries the total fertility rate of 2.1 live births per woman is considered as the replacement level. Put differently, at this fertility rate we would have a stationary population, if we do not take into consideration migration flows. As we can see in Figure 8, in 2015 most of the prefectures have a lower fertility rate than the replacement fertility rate. The prefecture with the highest fertility rate is Dibra with 2.7 live births per woman, followed by Kuksi with 2.3 live births per woman. During 2015, the prefecture with the lowest fertility rate was Vlora with 1.3 live births per woman.

Fig. 8 Total fertility rate, 2015



The differences at prefecture level of the TFR can be connected to a variety of factors and among others to: socio-economic structure of the population (education level, employment status, income and age); or cultural factors (tradition and religion, perception toward contraceptives and out of marriage births).

Deaths

Figure 9 presents the mean age of death for each prefecture in 2015 compared to the mean age of death of the same year for the whole country. As the figure below shows the mean age of death in 2015 for Albania has been 73.7 years, while there are visible differences between that age and the mean age of death of some prefectures. Is the prefecture of Kukës that has the highest difference with the total mean age of death, being in this way the prefecture with the lowest mean age of death at 69.6 years. The opposite happens in Gjirokastër where the mean age of death is 76.7 years, the highest among the prefectures of Albania. There are 6 prefectures with the mean age of death lower than that of the country and 5 prefectures with a higher mean age of death. Only the prefecture of Fier has the same mean age of death as that of Albania, with 73.7 years.

In 2015 there were around 22.4 thousand registered deaths at the Civil Register offices, which is 8.5% more deaths than a year before or 12% more deaths compared to 2011. The average crude death rate in Albania has been around 8 deaths per thousand in 2015. At the prefecture level during the same period the crude rate reached a maximum of 11 deaths per thousand in Gjirokastër followed by Korçë with 10.3 deaths per thousand and 6.6 deaths per thousand inhabitants in Tirana.

Figure 10 below gives the distribution of crude death rates at prefecture level. The number of deaths in general reflects the structure of the population, as people of older ages are more likely to die. Dark colors in the map show the higher average crude death rates for 2015.

Fig. 9 Mean age of deaths by prefecture and total mean age of deaths, 2015

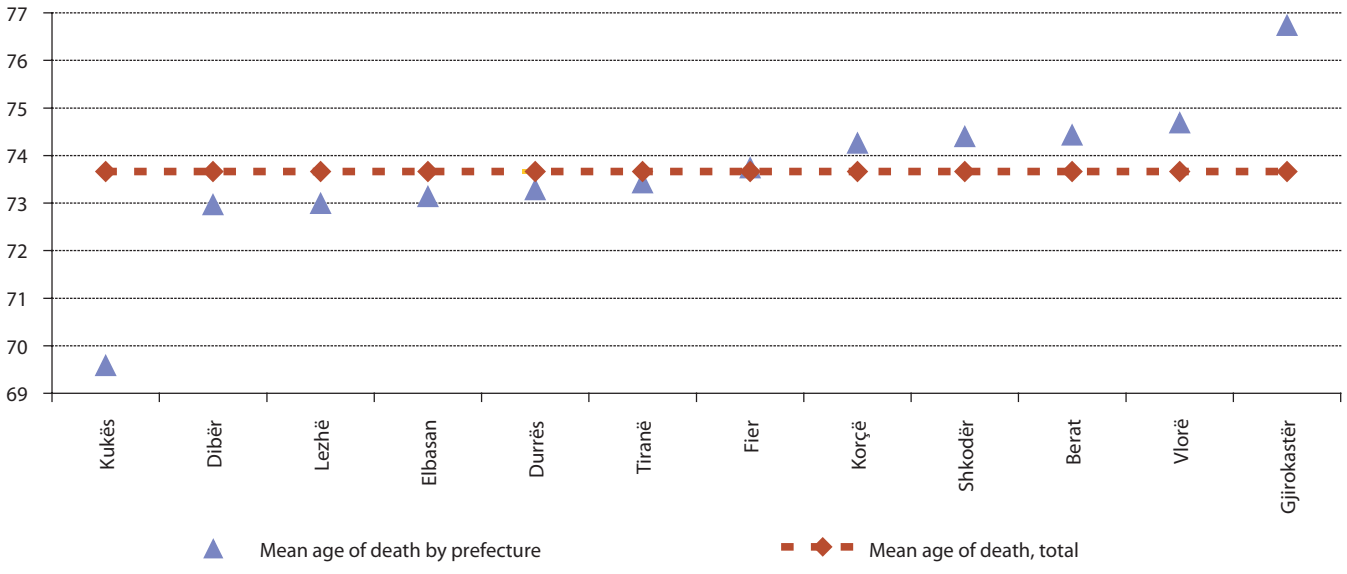
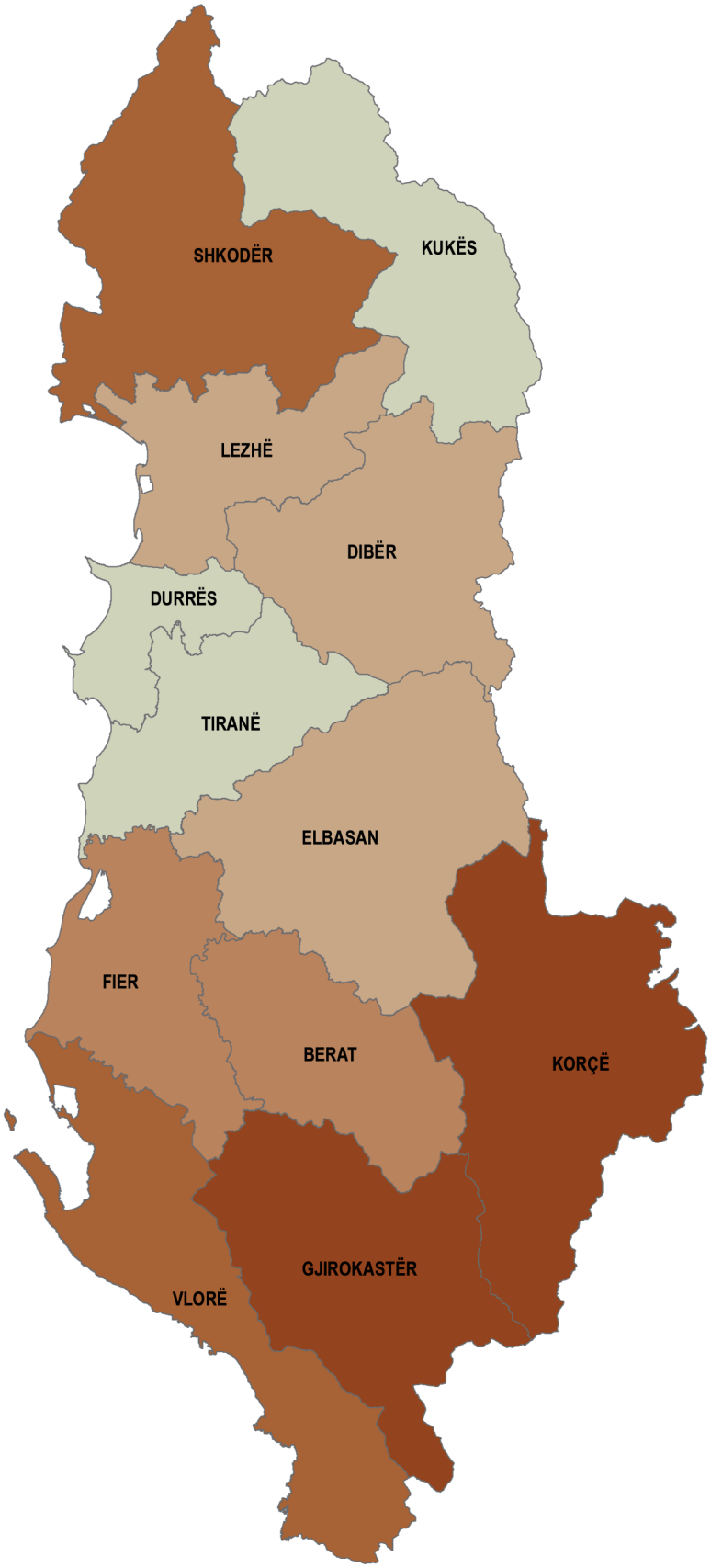


Fig. 10 Crude death rate, 2015



Number of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants in 2015

Average value for Albania: 7.8 deaths
Maximum value: 11 deaths (Gjirokastër)
Minimum value: 6.6 deaths (Tiranë)

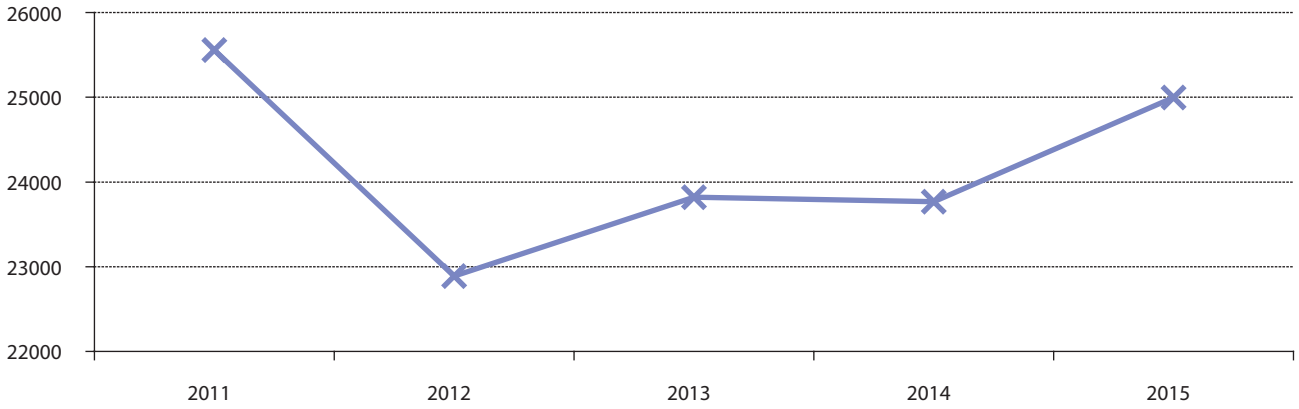
Note: The boundaries of communes and municipalities have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units

Source:
Annual calculation from INSTAT
General Directorate of Civil Gender

Marriages

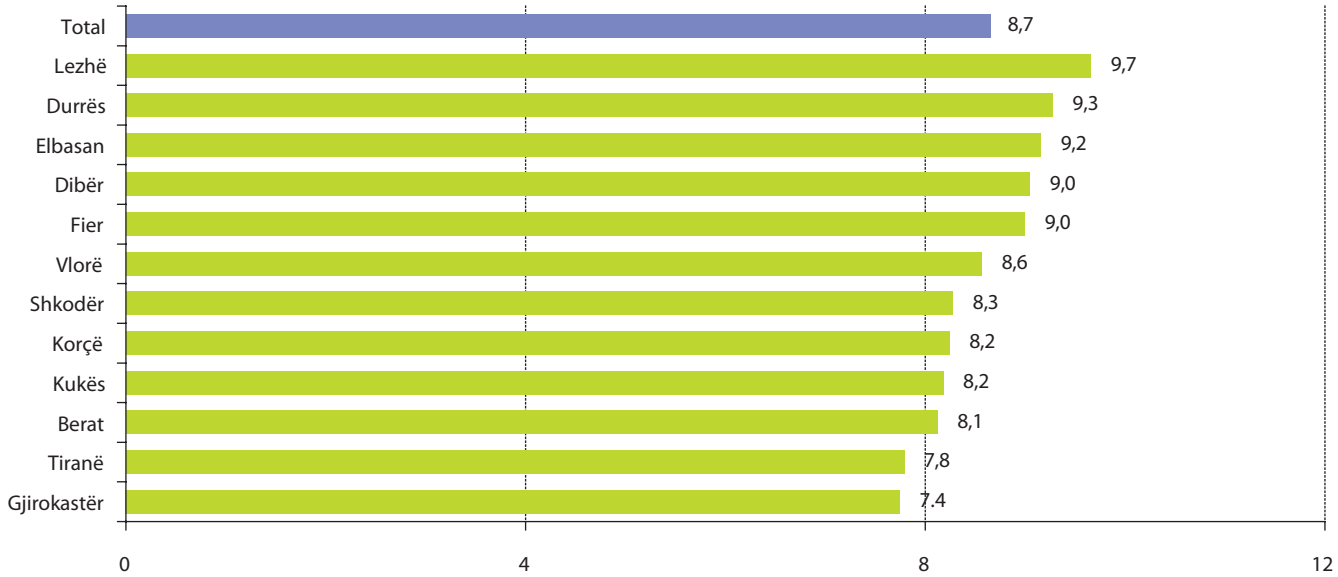
Marriages are a very important event for the society of a country. In 2015, 25 thousand marriages were registered at the Civil Register offices, 5.2% higher than a year before, but 2.2% lower compared with 2011. Figure 11 shows the tendency of the number of marriages during 2011 – 2015 period and as we can clearly see, the number of marriages in Albania has fluctuated, by reaching the lowest value in 2013 by 23 thousand marriages.

Fig. 11 Total number of marriages, 2011-2015



The crude rate of marriages, or the number of marriages per thousand inhabitants, is presented in the Figure 12. In Albania there have been 8.7 marriages per thousand inhabitants in 2015. The highest value of the gross rate of marriages is reached in Lezhë with 9.7 marriages per thousand inhabitants and the lowest in the prefecture of Gjirokatra with 7.4 marriages per thousand inhabitants.

Fig. 12 Crude marriage rate by prefectures, 2015



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.

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
Gjirokastër	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 25.0 % 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.

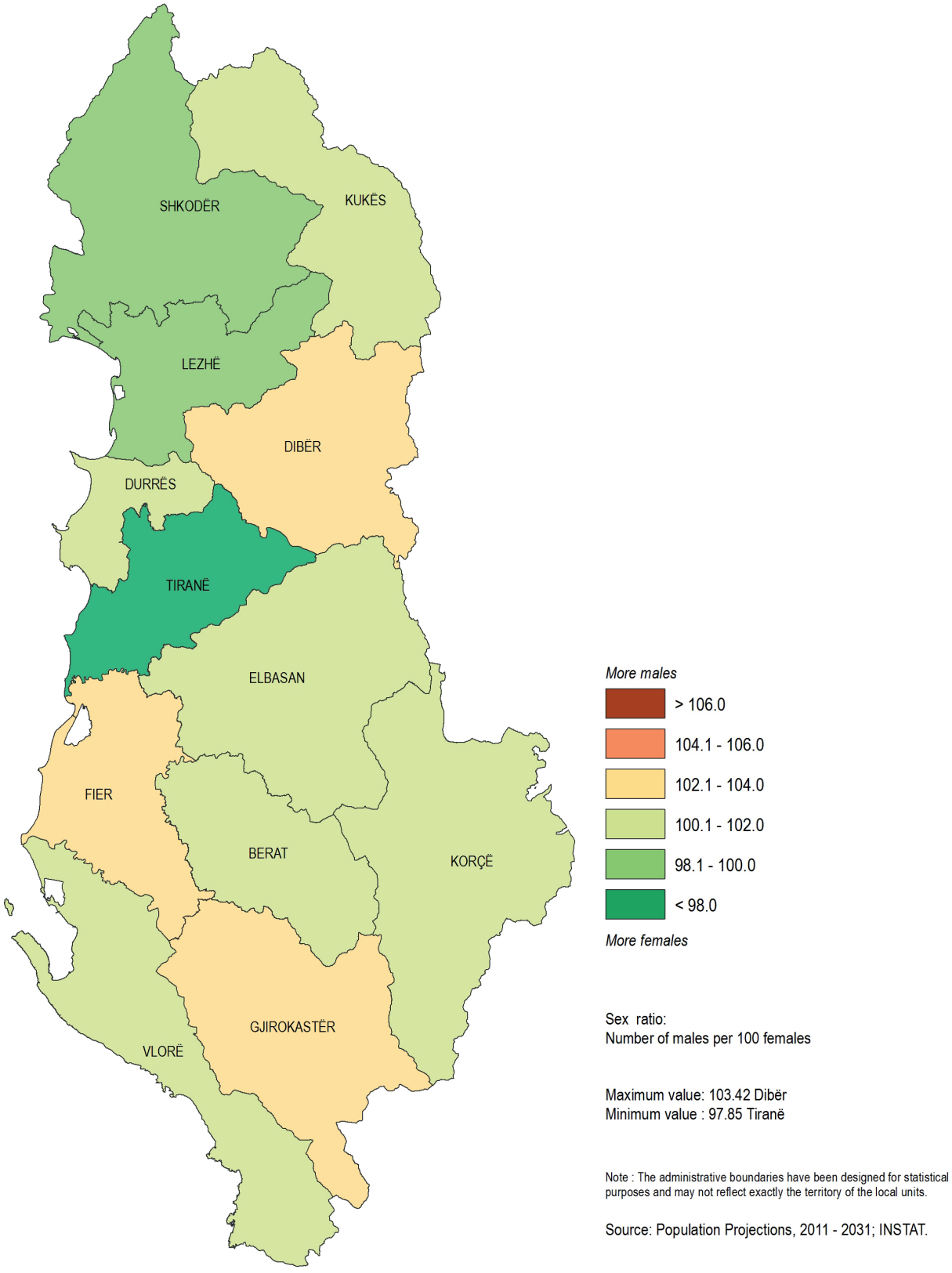
The sharpest population decline is expected to happen in the prefecture of Kukës and Dibra in the north of the country and in the prefecture of Gjirokastra, in the south of the country. In these prefectures the population is expected to decline by some 30.0 % until 2013. The remaining prefectures will be experiencing a population decline ranging from 10.0 % to 20.0 %, 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 1 00 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 1 00 females). The prefecture with the lowest sex ratio in 2031 is expected to be Tirana (98 males per 1 00 females).

Fig. 2 Sex ratio 2011



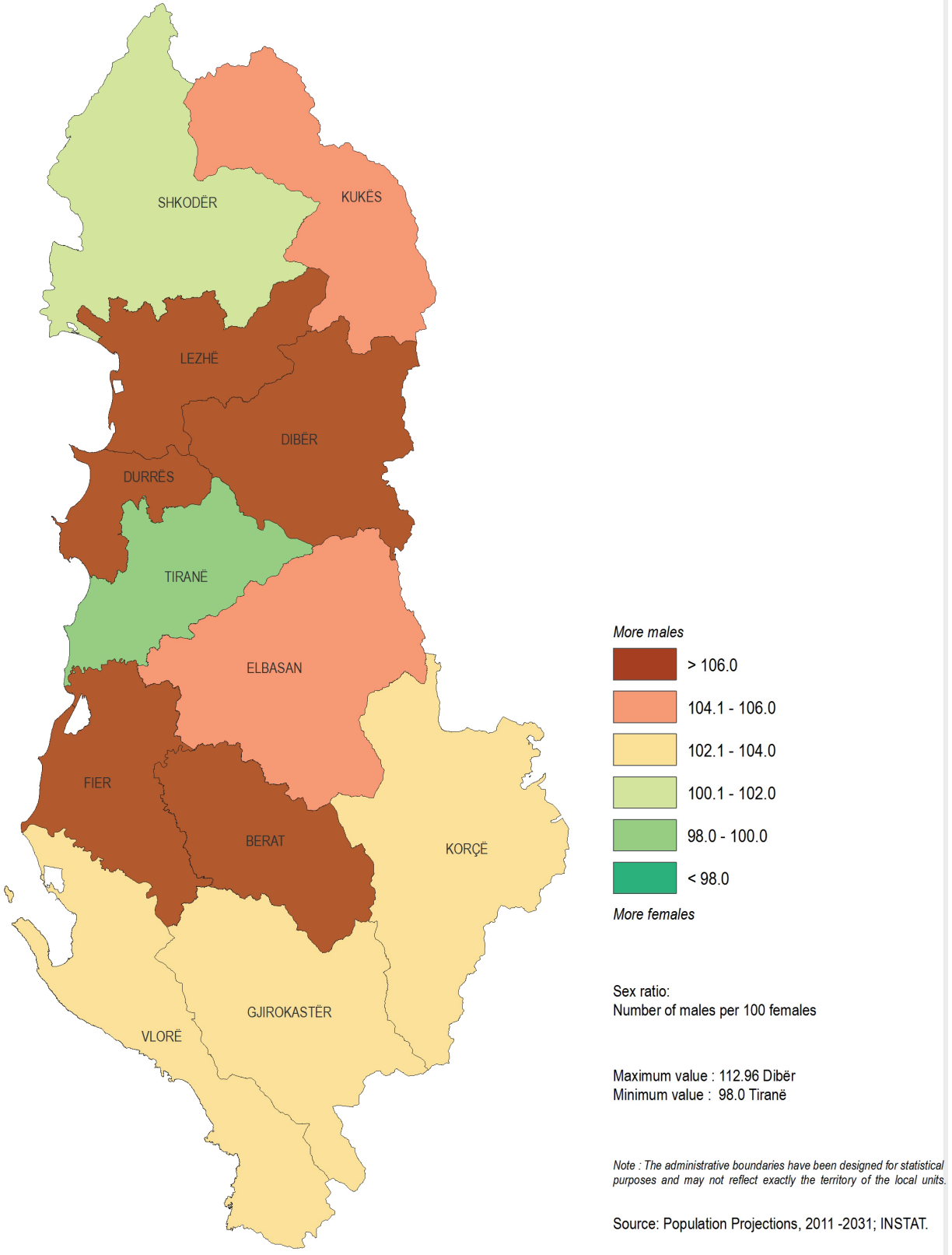
Sex ratio:
Number of males per 100 females

Maximum value: 103.42 Dibër
Minimum value : 97.85 Tiranë

Note : The administrative boundaries have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

Source: Population Projections, 2011 - 2031; INSTAT.

Fig. 3 Sex ratio 2031



JUDICIAL STATISTICS

Introduction

Judicial statistics are important because of their social relevance and related public concern. Such statistics ensure descriptions of penal offences, suspect persons in committing a crime and also data related to domestic violence and prisoners by prefectures, based on information of administrative data. This section presents the recent statistics and indicators related to judicial statistics, presented clearly on tables and graphs below. 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.

Main Findings

Penal offences

This section presents the situation of criminality at prefectural level in 2015, clearly shown in Table 1. This table illustrates the number of perpetrators for some criminal offences which is provided by the General Directorate of Police. Perpetrator is a person who with his action or inaction, allow happening a penal offence, so its action cause the consequence of offence. Perpetrators can perform its work as an organizer, as perpetrator, instigator or assistant. Perpetrators over 14 years old have criminal responsibility in commission of a crime, while children under 14 years old are except from criminal responsibility.

In the year 2015, in absolute terms, there have been 34,093 suspected offenders, about 15.2 % more than in the year 2014. The table shows that the highest number of perpetrators this year corresponds to the group of criminal offences "Crimes against public order and standards of conduct", followed by "Financial and economic crimes" and "Crime in the field of drugs". "Crimes against property" is the group of criminal offences with the lowest number of perpetrators for events occurring in all 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 of life which is inviolable, inalienable and no one has the right to deprive anyone of this right. Albania in 2015, if we were to express it in absolute terms, has recorded 397 "Crimes against the person" and 548 perpetrators. Regarding victims of this group 90.0 % of them are male. At prefecture level, Tirana is the biggest prefecture, and has the highest number of this group of criminal offences, with 119 perpetrators, followed by the prefecture of Vlora with 61 and the prefecture of Durrës with 60 perpetrators.

Concerning the group of criminal offences "Crimes against public order and standards of conduct" the highest number is marked in the prefecture of Tirana, respectively, 42.9 % of perpetrators from 3,368 in total in this prefecture, followed by the prefecture of Berat with 6.5 %. "Crimes against property", "Crimes in the field of drugs" the highest number is marked in the prefecture of Tirana, followed by Durrës and Elbasan.

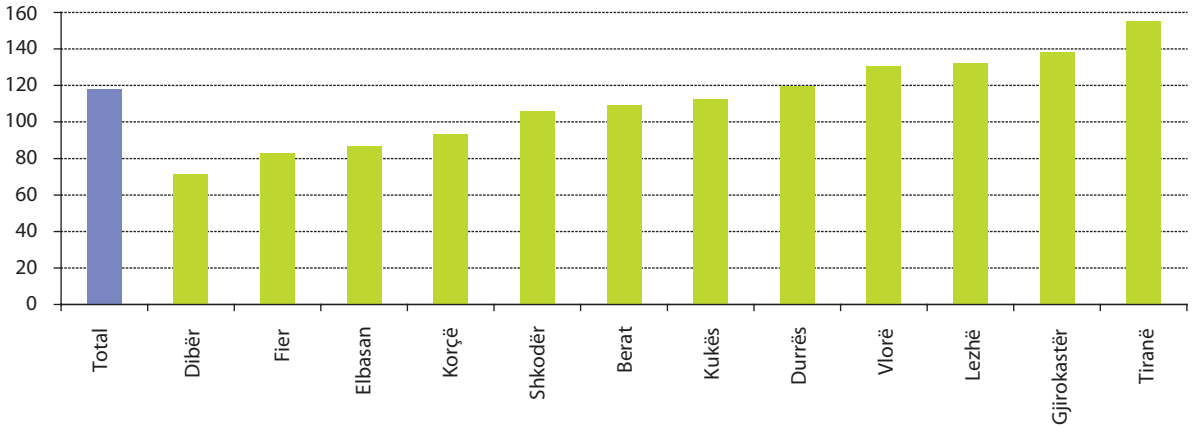
Tab. 1 Perpetrators of penal offences by prefecture, 2015

Prefectures	Crimes against person	Against property	Illicit trafficking	Drug crime	Financial-Ekonomic crime	Corruption crime	Money laundering crimes	Crimes against order and standards of conduct	Total
Albania	548	151	500	1,529	2,636	1,335	464	3,368	34,093
Berat	14	3	18	51	103	74	29	222	1,542
Dibër	25	2	9	38	106	28	24	137	965
Durrës	60	13	38	194	127	49	58	212	3,326
Elbasan	35	13	88	72	278	175	55	188	2,601
Fier	57	20	47	87	266	179	77	176	2,605
Gjirokastër	43	26	18	49	38	38	11	110	987
Korçë	37	5	33	108	176	82	26	94	2,083
Kukës	11	1	21	34	91	32	12	181	953
Lezhë	42	15	25	62	226	147	16	203	1,801
Shkodër	44	4	24	96	218	134	27	215	2,304
Tiranë	119	44	152	570	810	351	101	1,444	12,539
Vlorë	61	5	27	168	197	46	28	186	2,387

Figure 1 illustrates the total perpetrators of criminal offences, a rate which indicates the number of persons suspected of committing an offence during a period of 1 year in relation to the population of 10 thousand inhabitants. In 2015, Albania has a rate of 118 persons perpetrators for 10 thousand inhabitants.

The prefectures with the highest number of them are Tirana, Gjirokastra and Lezha, respectively, 155.5 perpetrators, 138.5 and 132.2 perpetrators per 10 thousand inhabitants. While the prefectures with the lowest rates are Dibra, Elbasan and Fier.

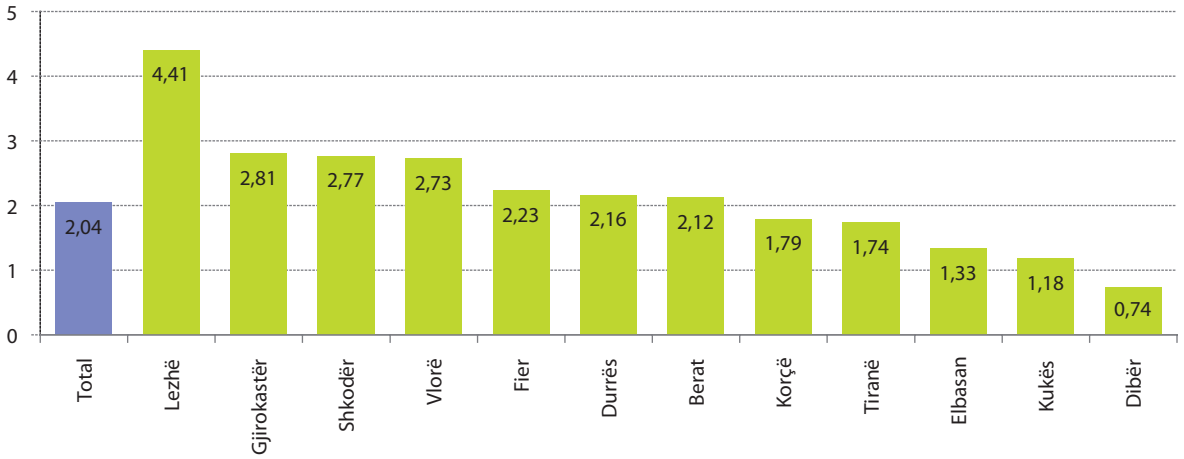
Fig. 1 Total perpetrators of penal offences by prefecture per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2015



To provide information regarding homicides occurred in Albania is presented the Figure 2, which illustrates the rate of homicides at prefecture level, the total number of homicides occurred in relation to the population expressed per 100 thousand inhabitants. In 2015 Albania marks 2.1 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. As the figure shows, the ranking of prefectures is different from what the absolute number of homicides suggests; this rate gives clearer information on the proportion of homicides in the total population of each prefecture, expressed per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2015.

Lezha is the prefecture with the highest rate of homicides with 4.4 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants, a value which is relatively high compared to the average rate at nation level. The prefecture of Gjirokastra, Shkodra and Lezha have approximately the same homicide rate, about 3 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants. While the prefectures with the lowest rate are Dibra and Kukësi.

Fig. 2 Homicide rate expressed per 100 thousand inhabitants, 2015



Domestic violence

Cases of domestic violence are to be found not only in the Albanian society. It is a disturbing phenomenon which exceeds all 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, psychosocial 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 worldwide 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 they do not necessarily give a clear picture regarding the spread of violence.

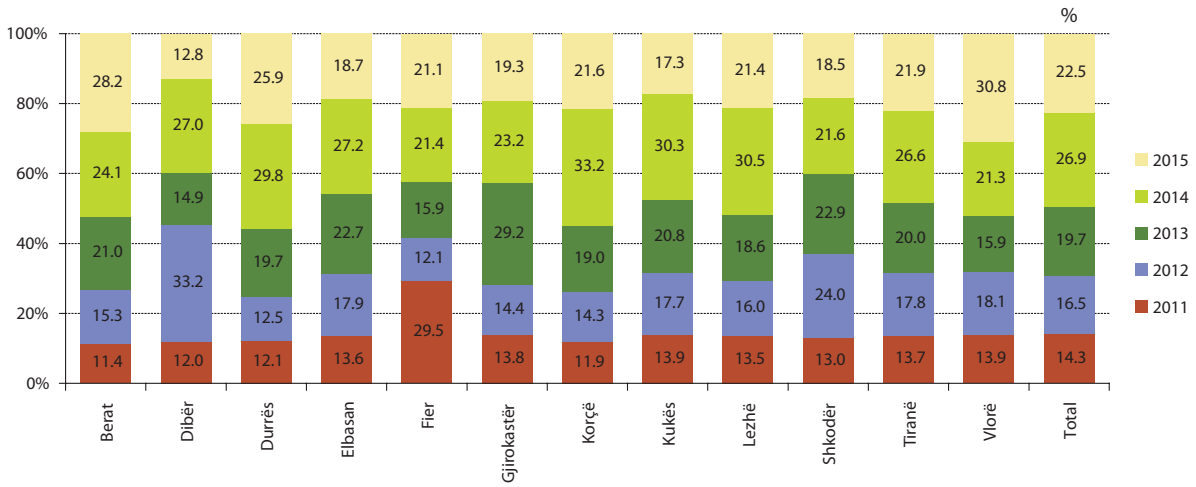
Regardless of the difficulty of measurement of this phenomenon information reported by the General Directorate of Police, show that during 2011-2014 the number of reports related to domestic violence has increased, while the year 2015 marks a decrease of reports on domestic violence. Compared with 2014 there are 16.3 % less reports, or expressed in absolute value, in the year 2015 are 673 less reports of domestic violence.

At national level, in 2015 the reports for domestic violence cases amount to 11.9 per 10 thousand inhabitants. At prefectural level, the prefecture of Durrës marks the highest number of reports (23.3) per 10 thousand inhabitants, followed by Berat (17.6) and Korça (14.6). The lowest values are found in the prefecture of Dibra and Kukës, respectively, 3.6 and 4.7 reports per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Figure 3 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 2011-2015. Thus in the prefecture of Berat, out of the total 884 domestic violence reports during 2011-2015, 30.8 % of them are reports of 2015. In the 2015, the prefecture of Vlora marks the highest percentage of reports in the total number of reports during 2011-2015, respectively with 30.8 %, while Dibra marks the lowest percentage with 12.8 % reports of domestic violence.

In 2011, it is observed that the percentage of reports is lower in each prefecture, except for the prefecture of Fier, that marks an increase of domestic violence reports by some 30 %.

Fig. 3 Domestic violence, 2011-2015



To enable information about battered juveniles is shown in Figure 4, which shows the percentage of juveniles who experience domestic violence in relation to the total victims of domestic violence in the family. In Albania in 2015 juveniles occupy 4.1 % of the total of all victims of domestic violence, or expressed in absolute value are counted 145 juveniles, victims of domestic violence.

The highest percentage of battered juveniles is marked in prefecture of Gjirokastra with 8.8 % and Kukës with 7.1 % battered juveniles. While prefectures with the lowest percentage are Berat with 2.0 %, followed by Durres with 2.6 % juveniles violated. From the figure is shown clear that the prefecture of Tirana, Elbasan, Korca have approximately the same percentage, about 4.5 %.

Fig. 4 Juveniles who experienced domestic violence per year 2015

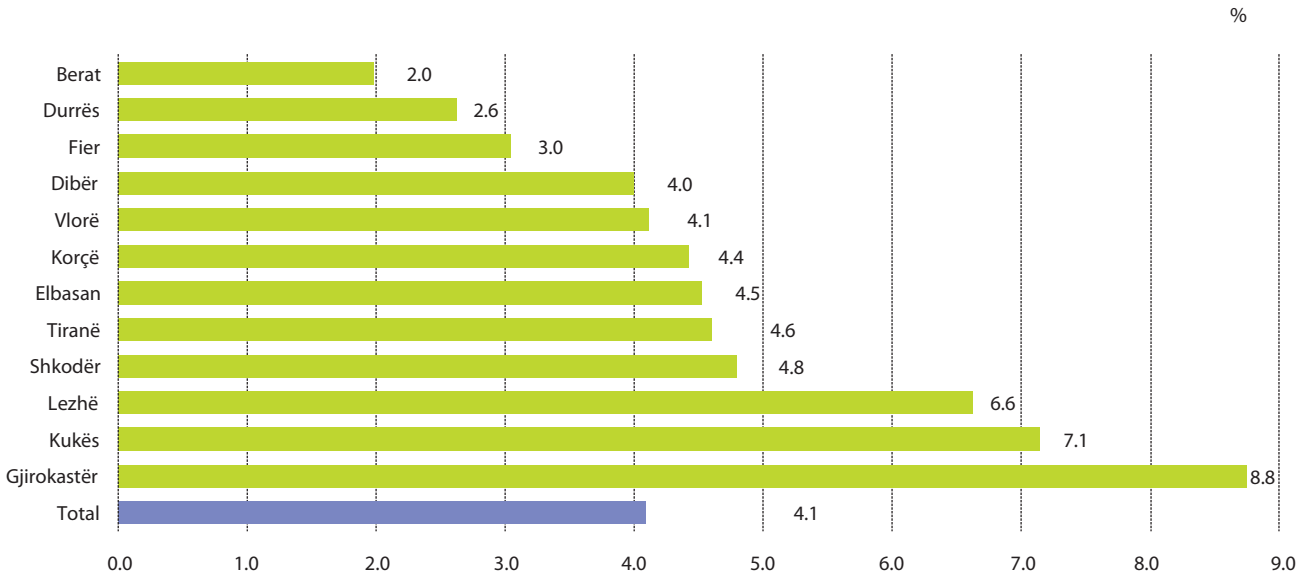
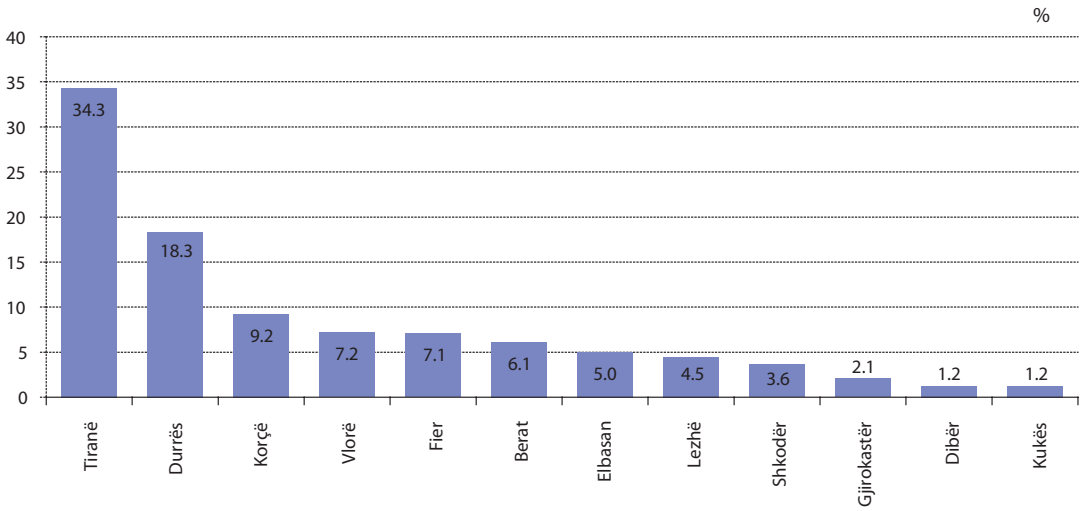


Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of women who experience domestic violence for each prefecture in relation with all women victims in a specific year. At prefecture level, in absolute value are counted 2.725 battered women, about 77.0 % of all victims of domestic violence.

From the figure we see that the highest percentage of women victims of domestic violence is concentrated in prefecture of Tirana with 34.3 % battered women, followed by prefecture of Durrës with 18.3 %, while the prefecture of Kukës and Dibra marks the lowest percentage, with 1.2 % of battered women.

Fig. 5 Women who experience domestic violence per year 2015



Prisoners

Data for prisoners include minors, adults and foreign nationals in all the types of prison institutions, detainees and prisoners who have been sentenced to a final decision in all types of detention. This picture of prisoners is presented in Table 1. The table shows that, in 2015, there is a total of 5,455 prisoners, while in 2011 there was a total of 4,590 prisoners, indicating in this case an increase in the number of prisoners, about 18.8 %. The prefecture of Tirana shows the highest number of prisoners for the two years in question 2011 and 2015, followed by Elbasan, Fier and Durrës.

On the other side, the prefecture of Gjirokastra, Kukësi and Dibra have the lowest absolute number of prisoners. In regards to 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 number 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.

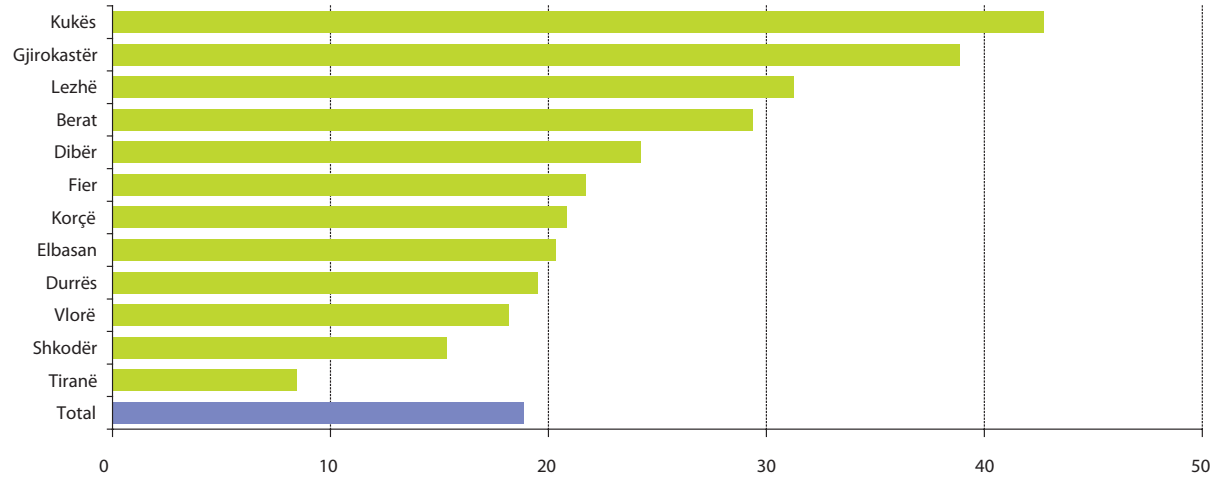
On the other side Gjirokastër, Kukës and Dibër are the prefectures with the lowest absolute number of prisoners. Referring to the table for adult prisoners (prisoners over 18 years old), the largest number of them is marked in the prefecture of Tirana, Elbasan and Fier, while Gjirokastra is the prefecture with the lowest number of prisoners of this age.

Tab. 2 Prisoners by two broad age groups and prefecture, 2011-2015

Prefectures	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	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	**121**	**4,469**	**97**	**4,453**	**107**	**4,807**	**101**	**5,352**	**90**	**5,365**
Berat	6	318	8	321	7	352	2	409	3	412
Dibër	4	249	4	253	6	264	3	293	3	325
Durrës	28	429	28	422	31	437	34	494	8	533
Elbasan	33	558	26	551	29	593	31	628	9	602
Fier	8	511	6	522	5	591	4	618	13	668
Gjirokastër	3	147	3	152	0	176	1	201	4	273
Korçë	4	338	3	331	5	367	2	461	4	461
Kukës	2	168	0	171	2	182	2	293	5	357
Lezhë	11	351	3	349	8	364	3	383	12	414
Shkodër	7	369	6	365	3	383	1	396	9	324
Tiranë	9	762	7	751	5	799	17	842	11	672
Vlorë	6	269	3	265	6	299	1	334	9	324

Figure 6 illustrates the prisoner's rate for all the criminal offences per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2015. 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 2015. Albania, records 18.9 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants in 2015. The figure shows that the prefecture of Kukës is the one with the highest prisoner rate of 42.7, a value which is relatively high compared to the national average rate. The prefecture of Tirana has the lowest rate of 8.5 prisoners per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Fig. 6 Prisoner rate per 10.000 inhabitants, 2015

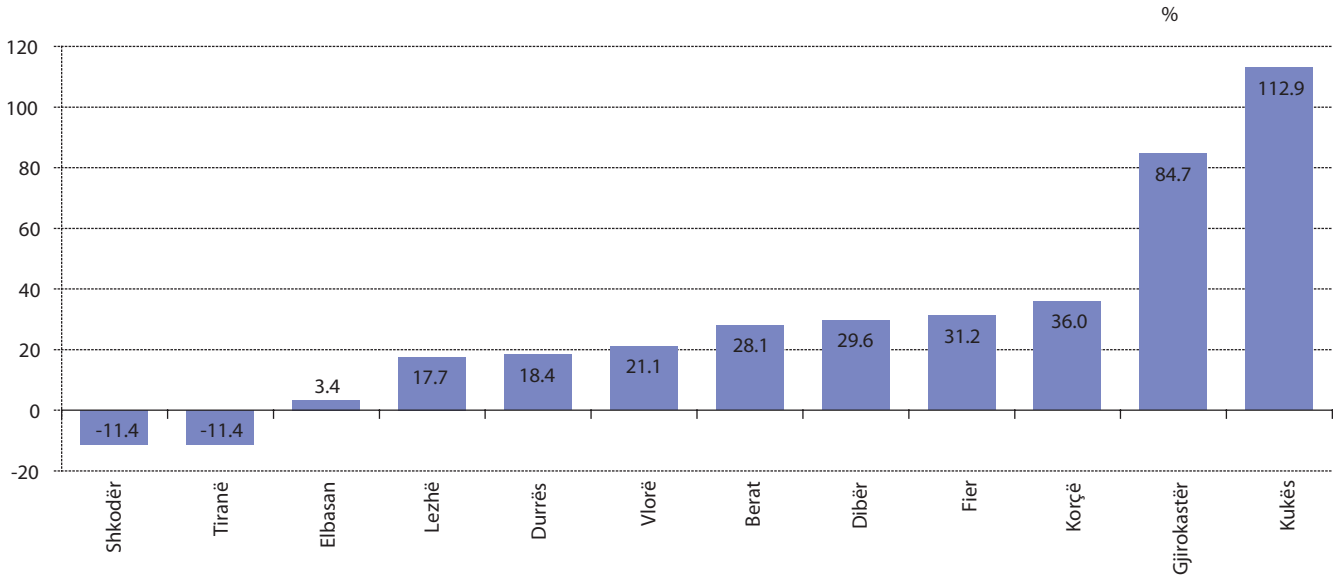


Note: It includes all the prisoners (convicts and remand prisoners) including minors, adults and aliens, imprisoned for all the criminal offences.

Figure 7 provide information on the progress or rate of change in the number of prisoners over the years, for the period 2011-2015. The change rate in prisoners number shows the increase or decrease of percentage of the number of prisoners in 2015 compared to 2011. The figure shows that such rate has an increasing trend during the years in question, only prefecture of Tirana and Shkodra have a decreasing trend. The change rate in Albania between 2011 and 2015 is 18.9 %, which means that in 2015 there are 18.9 % more prisoners than in 2011, or in absolute terms in 2015 there are 865 prisoners more than in 2011.

The prefecture of Kukës and Gjirokastra have the highest change rate in prisoners number between 2011 and 2015, meanwhile the prefecture with a decreasing trend are Shkodra and Tirana, which shows that in the year 2015 there are less prisoners than in 2011.

Fig. 7 Change rate of prisoners number, 2011-2015



The number of prisoners represents the total number of adult and juvenile prisoners, detainees and convicts in prison on September 1 (or a date nearby), a situation which is shown in Figure 8. The figure shows the porpotion of detainees and prisoners within the total number of prisoners for 2015. In Albania from 5,455 prisoners in total, 47.2 % of them are detainees, i.e. persons to whom the security measure was taken "arrest in prison " and 52.8 % are prisoners.

Fig. 8 Prisoners by prefecture per year 2015

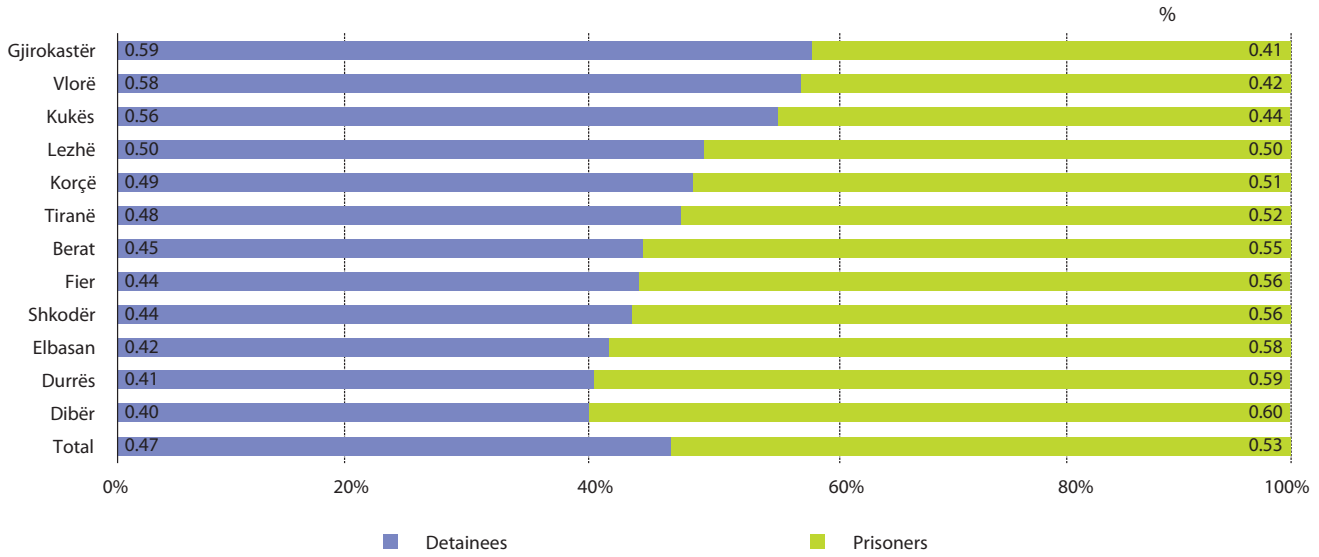
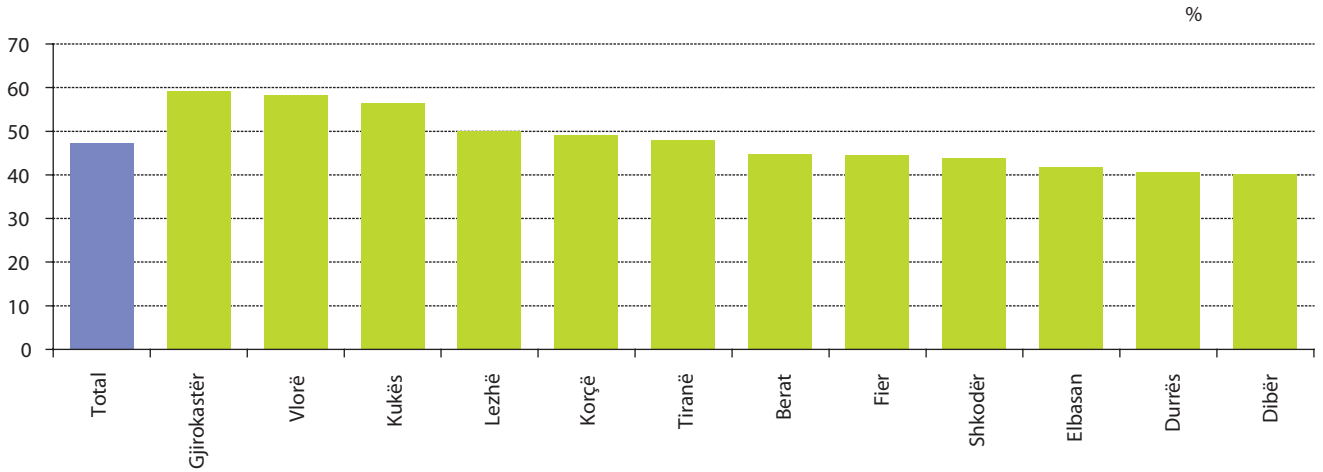


Figure 9 represents the percentage of detainees held in deprivation of liberty in Albania by prefecture. The percentage of detainees expresses the total number of persons held in detention that are not been convicted yet, as a percentage of the total number of prisoners.

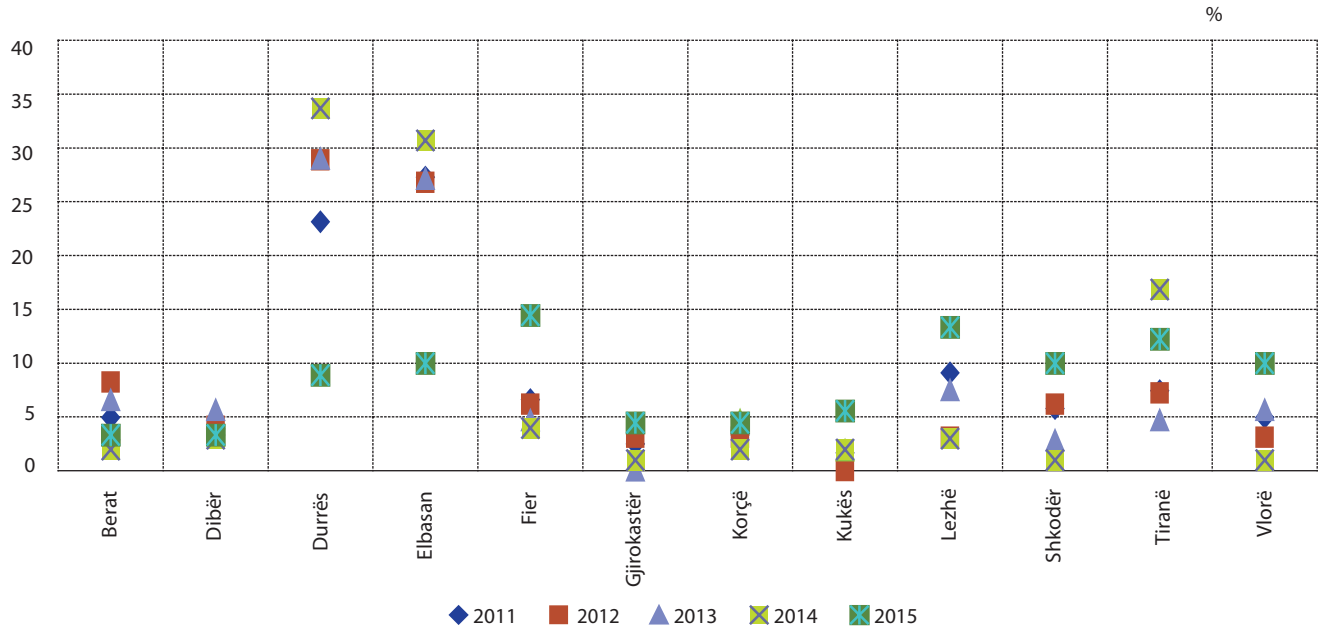
The figure shows that prefectures with the highest percentage of detainees are Gjirokastra, Vlora and Kukës, respectively 59.2 %, 58.2 % and 56.4 % of detainees. While the prefecture with the lowest percentage are Dibra with 40.2 % detainees, followed by Durrës with 40.7 % and Elbasan with 41.9 % detainees.

Fig. 9 Total detainees in a deprevation of liberty per year 2015



The percentage of juvenile prisoners over the past 5 years is shown in Figure 10, which illustrates the percentage of juveniles (under 18 years) of each prefecture in relation with all juvenile prisoners in a given year. In Albania in 2015, there are 90 prisoners under 18 years. Compared with the year 2011 there are 25.6 % less juvenile prisoners. If we look at all the prefecture, for the period 2011-2015, the highest percentage of juvenile prisoners is marked in prefectures of Durrës and Elbasan, respectively with 33.7 % and 30.7 % of juvenile prisoners. From the figure we see that two prefectures don't have any juvenile prisoners, the prefecture of Gjirokastra in 2013 and that of Kukës in 2012.

Fig. 10 Juvenile prisoners by prefecture 2011-2015



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 number of crimes. The database contains even data about the prisoners and domestic violence data.

The data source for these statistics, in order to present the various indicators, are 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 actions or inactions, violations of law which are criminally prosecuted. These are acts punishable under national criminal law. They are divided into crimes and contraventions.

Perpetrators: persons who in their action or inaction allow happening a criminal offence, causes consequences of the offence, who has committed a criminal offense as perpetrator, accomplice, initiator or assistant. Suspected persons over 14 years old have criminal responsibility, while perpetrators under 14 years old are exempted from criminal responsibility.

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

*Crimes against property: i*nclude armed theft, destruction of property, coercion by means of threat to give property, bank robbery 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, 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: i*nclude 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.

The rate of people in conflict with the law: The number of people suspected in a period of 1 year in relation with population, expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

Homicide rate: The number of homicides occurred during a year in relation with population, expressed per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Prison population: Total number of adult and juvenile prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) at 1 September. Includes offenders held in Prison Administration facilities, other facilities, juvenile offenders institutions, drug addicts institutions and psychiatric or other hospitals. Excluding non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes.

Prisoner: any person, Albanian or foreign, 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.

The detainee: means any person, citizen, foreign or stateless, to who is taken a security measure "detention or arrest in prison".

Prisoners rate: Number of prisoners (inmate + detainees) over a period of 1 year expressed per 10 thousand inhabitants.

The percentage of detainees in deprivation of liberty: expresses the total number of persons held in detention, have not been convicted yet, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in prisons.

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.

EDUCATION

Introduction

The main source of data for education statistics is Ministry of Education and Sports which collects this data for all levels of formal education that takes place in the country. In the collection of data and processing of Albanian education statistics, international standard classification of education ISCED is used, in accordance with the recommendations of Eurostat and UNESCO-UIS.

Based on these data INSTAT calculate indicators according to ISCED 2011 levels, for preschool education, compulsory education in both two cycles, for upper secondary by gymnasium and by vocational, also for tertiary education bachelor and master etc. Indicators are calculated for school / academic year in regional, also in country-level for pre university education and in country-level for tertiary education.

This publication summarizes the key indicators and data in tables and graphs which provide an overview of pre university education in the country but mainly by all regions, allowing comparison between them.

Pre-university education includes formal education that takes place in the country by educational institutions as kindergartens, 9 years schools and upper secondary schools.

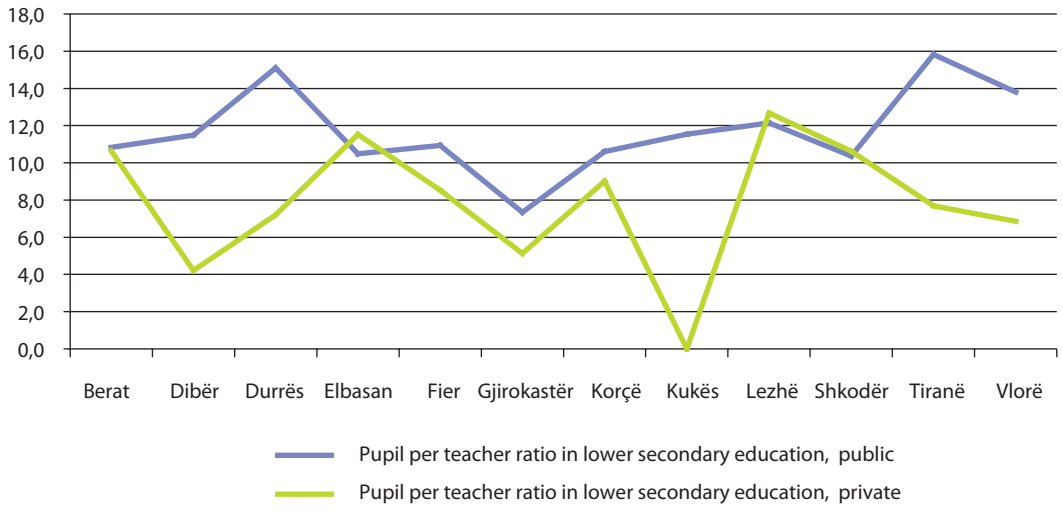
Extending compulsory education changed over the years from 8 to 9 years since school year 2004-2005, respectively in the two cycles, for primary to 5 years or grades while for lower secondary to 4 years.

Upper secondary education includes gymnasium and vocational education which is divided into low and high technical. Tables in the publication are referred to gymnasium and high vocational education which also constitutes the main part of it.

Students who completed secondary education or low technical receive a certificate of knowledge, but also have the right to continue further studies at higher vocational education to obtain a diploma of secondary education and State Matura, which gives them opportunities to continue further studies.

The first generation completed compulsory education of 9 years in 2009. The pupil to teacher ratio on compulsory education by district shows the average number of pupil enrolled in schools belonging to a teacher by district separated by level of education and by public or private education. For secondary education, this indicator is calculated for full time programmer.

Fig. 1 Pupil per teacher ratio in lower secondary education, public and private, 2014-2015



*) In the region of Kukes there are no upper secondary private schools

Main findings

Last years special attention was paid to vocational education, seeing it as an opportunity to meet the continuing need for specialized workers in different occupations. Consequently enrollments in vocational education has increased from year to year. Although in their total those are 19.5% of upper secondary enrollment for school year 2014-2015, in public education they constitute 20.6 %. Those are in both cases the highest percentages in recent years.

Continued studies of public upper secondary education 87.0- 92.0 % of students on full-time system, starting from the earliest until last year.

Among the graduates of public secondary in year 2015, completed vocational education 12.6 % versus 87.4 % in gymnasium, although these percentages distributed by districts take different values. Regarding to private education these figures are respectively 12.0 % to 88.0 %. Exceptionally Tirana district holds the highest percentage of graduates in vocational secondary education, which last year goes to about 37.0 % compared with other regions, though with a decrease of 5.0 % compares to previous year. Starting from the last two years respectively after Tirana coming Elbasan and Shkodra districts.

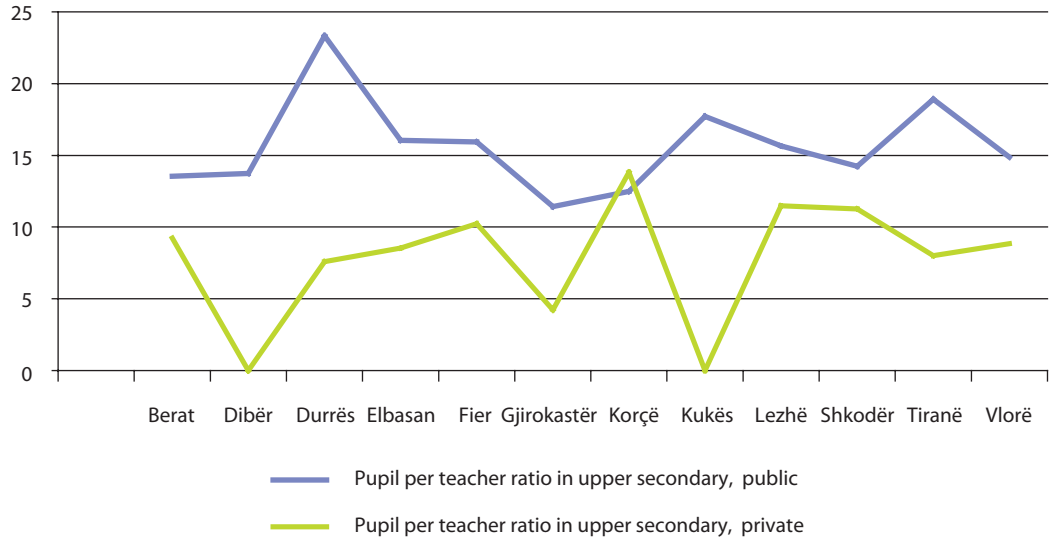
Last year 51.0 % of those who complete secondary education are women, changing the upward trend in the previous year that was 55.0 %. This continues to be almost the same as in public schools as well as private ones.

Pupil per teacher ratio in public upper secondary education is different for different regions. In the last year this indicator is higher in Durres region and lower in Gjirokastra region.

Although this ratio is much lower in private education here also there are differences between regions. Although the ratio of pupils per teacher is below 15 in the private education of Korca district, this district
holds the highest value of the ratio.

Number of pupils in the basic education has been decreasing steadily. This is seen mainly linked with declining fertility. In basic education participates in all the years approximately 52..0-53.0 % boy versus 47.0 - 48.0 % girl. Tirana district has 27.2 % of the total pupils enrolled on basic education more than other major regions such as Fieri by 10.7 % and further Durres and Elbasan with 10.2 % of them.
It is noted that more numerous pupils are in urban area about 54.0 % than in rural area, but when the comparison is made by districts differences are even more pronounced.

Fig. 2 Pupil per teacher ratio in public and private upper secondary education, 2014-2015



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

Tab. 1 Schools of basic education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
Albania	**1,496**	**445**	**1,473**	**435**	**1,472**	**434**	**1,464**	**434**	**1.493**	**459**
Berat	97	25	94	25	94	25	94	25	91	25
Dibër	98	12	98	12	97	12	97	11	99	12
Durrës	107	46	105	43	105	43	105	43	104	43
Elbasan	213	34	197	34	198	34	198	35	196	38
Fier	170	47	172	46	171	45	169	44	175	49
Gjirokastër	48	14	47	14	47	14	46	13	48	15
Korçë	127	27	127	27	125	25	125	26	125	27
Kukës	83	10	82	9	82	9	83	10	83	10
Lezhë	76	22	77	21	79	23	80	23	89	31
Shkodër	136	37	136	37	138	38	137	40	132	42
Tiranë	238	132	239	127	235	126	230	123	248	125
Vlorë	103	39	99	40	101	40	100	41	103	42

Tab. 2 Teachers in schools of basic education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban	Total	Urban
Albania	**27,241**	**11,965**	**25,584**	**11,291**	**25,263**	**11,146**	**25,051**	**11,069**	**24,777**	**11,146**
Berat	1,464	610	1,388	553	1,317	501	1,343	534	1,319	513
Dibër	1,750	410	1,556	361	1,528	353	1,510	341	1,550	350
Durrës	2,267	1,207	2,119	1,125	2,084	1,108	2,031	1,091	2,075	1,112
Elbasan	3,221	980	2,991	906	2,979	924	2,984	941	2,925	906
Fier	3,196	1,056	2,984	1,026	2,979	1,038	2,924	994	2,923	1035
Gjirokastër	911	405	860	373	867	385	863	392	864	405
Korçë	2,015	657	2,042	709	2,000	675	1,977	675	1,987	644
Kukës	1,252	309	1,115	281	1,104	279	1,115	289	1,059	280
Lezhë	1,476	547	1,289	509	1,271	506	1,241	488	1,252	511
Shkodër	2,463	1,049	2,278	979	2,296	991	2,266	967	2,247	962
Tiranë	5,474	3,736	5,329	3,532	5,257	3,476	5,219	3,450	5,244	3,497
Vlorë	1,752	999	1,633	937	1,581	910	1,578	907	1,332	921

Tab. 3 Pupils enrolled in basic education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**420.684**	**201.046**	**403.704**	**192.146**	**390.837**	**185.387**	**377.074**	**178.604**	**363,408**	**171,908**
Berat	20.382	9.839	19.466	9.379	18.740	9.002	18.000	8.639	17,260	8,252
Dibër	25.166	12.054	23.725	11.232	22.405	10.529	21.200	9.897	20,208	9,385
Durrës	41.811	19.936	40.372	19.240	39.568	18.774	38.247	18.059	36,971	17,320
Elbasan	45.138	21.767	42.841	20.534	41.341	19.670	39.022	18.678	37,195	17,825
Fier	45.985	21.928	43.837	20.755	42.096	19.918	40.512	19.124	38,937	18,292
Gjirokastër	9.121	4.369	8.656	4.177	8.330	3.957	8.112	3.877	7,741	3,714
Korçë	28.717	13.775	27.387	13.065	26.794	12.779	25.897	12.282	25,071	11,855
Kukës	17.621	8.311	16.736	7.798	15.811	7.331	14.948	6.862	13,795	6,347
Lezhë	22.461	10.738	21.178	10.018	20.136	9.457	19.296	9.005	18,330	8,573
Shkodër	35.086	16.724	33.198	15.798	31.375	14.948	29.578	14.067	27,578	13,073
Tiranë	104.866	50.085	102.673	48.998	101.255	48.136	99.902	47.468	98,752	46,967
Vlorë	24.330	11.520	23.635	11.152	22.986	10.886	22.360	10.646	21,670	10,305

Tab. 4 Pupils enrolled in primary education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**215,660**	**102,276**	**206,617**	**97,583**	**198,897**	**93,774**	**195,720**	**92,609**	**188,371**	**88,744**
Berat	10,300	4,930	9,733	4,661	9,373	4,471	9,193	4,414	8,835	4,211
Dibër	13,126	6,200	12,116	5,615	11,096	5,081	10,564	4,795	9,991	4,517
Durrës	21,800	10,319	20,953	9,869	20,463	9,626	20,174	9,502	19,416	8,986
Elbasan	22,454	10,693	21,234	10,155	20,239	9,626	19,840	9,528	19,133	9,190
Fier	23,008	10,879	22,153	10,408	21,311	9,964	21,064	9,881	20,182	9,376
Gjirokastër	4,498	2,154	4,298	2,084	4,172	1,983	4,247	2,037	4,015	1,935
Korçë	14,593	6,971	13,813	6,511	13,500	6,437	13,418	6,366	13,135	6,197
Kukës	9,160	4,279	8,594	3,949	8,020	3,677	7,486	3,400	6,695	3,024
Lezhë	11,463	5,360	10,698	4,911	10,008	4,594	9,686	4,509	9,188	4,281
Shkodër	17,682	8,406	16,624	7,905	15,469	7,365	14,619	6,986	13,428	6,354
Tiranë	55,215	26,271	54,255	25,848	53,285	25,346	53,533	25,516	52,953	25,229
Vlorë	12,361	5,814	12,146	5,667	11,961	5,604	11,896	5,675	11,400	5,444

Tab. 5 Pupils enrolled in public basic education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**399,504**	**191,158**	**382,870**	**182,452**	**370,238**	**175,682**	**356,347**	**168,842**	**342,765**	**162,183**
Berat	19,881	9,636	18,945	9,168	18,231	8,793	17,498	8,416	16,765	8,034
Dibër	25,142	12,048	23,719	11,230	22,405	10,529	21,200	9,897	20,125	9,356
Durrës	39,597	18,902	38,065	18,162	37,188	17,674	35,768	16,895	34,553	16,203
Elbasan	44,636	21,516	42,428	20,319	40,946	19,471	38,616	18,470	36,628	17,549
Fier	43,156	20,671	41,171	19,586	39,629	18,797	38,060	18,035	36,565	17,231
Gjirokastër	8,948	4,286	8,432	4,068	8,044	3,813	7,743	3,691	7,319	3,501
Korçë	27,515	13,218	26,199	12,524	25,629	12,227	24,895	11,815	24,068	11,379
Kukës	17,564	8,293	16,736	7,798	15,811	7,331	14,948	6,862	13,795	6,347
Lezhë	21,500	10,305	20,162	9,557	19,095	8,978	18,214	8,498	17,278	8,085
Shkodër	31,645	15,057	29,911	14,214	28,144	13,344	26,400	12,514	24,488	11,650
Tiranë	97,594	46,635	95,376	45,577	93,969	44,696	92,436	43,953	91,131	43,324
Vlorë	22,326	10,591	21,726	10,249	21,147	10,029	20,569	9,796	20,050	9,524

Tab. 6 Pupils enrolled in primary public education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**204,027**	**97,009**	**195,279**	**92,492**	**187,860**	**88,670**	**184,410**	**87,393**	**177,198**	**83,588**
Berat	9,976	4,804	9,389	4,522	9,027	4,327	8,843	4,253	8,489	4,051
Dibër	13,109	6,195	12,110	5,613	11,096	5,081	10,564	4,795	9,946	4,500
Durrës	20,485	9,720	19,613	9,259	19,110	9,000	18,746	8,842	18,058	8,389
Elbasan	22,189	10,561	21,017	10,046	20,029	9,519	19,612	9,415	18,808	9,034
Fier	21,702	10,309	20,898	9,872	20,161	9,453	19,876	9,387	19,040	8,896
Gjirokastër	4,325	2,071	4,088	1,984	3,920	1,858	3,948	1,888	3,716	1,783
Korçë	13,835	6,628	13,114	6,205	12,855	6,124	12,878	6,117	12,610	5,943
Kukës	9,134	4,269	8,594	3,949	8,020	3,677	7,486	3,400	6,695	3,024
Lezhë	10,782	5,053	9,992	4,588	9,307	4,264	8,982	4,178	8,542	3,972
Shkodër	16,116	7,699	15,198	7,270	14,122	6,731	13,245	6,345	12,139	5,780
Tiranë	51,135	24,395	50,166	23,991	49,260	23,479	49,318	23,542	48,586	23,167
Vlorë	11,239	5,305	11,100	5,193	10,953	5,157	10,912	5,231	10,569	5,049

Tab. 7 Pupils graduated in basic education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**51,186**	**25,155**	**50,380**	**24,579**	**47,819**	**23,164**	**44,139**	**21,294**	**44,001**	**21,391**
Berat	2,573	1,238	2,523	1,223	2,372	1,144	2,288	1,145	2,246	1,117
Dibër	3,015	1,475	2,850	1,399	2,624	1,256	2,528	1,206	2,706	1,340
Durrës	4,826	2,360	4,634	2,286	4,632	2,278	4,461	2,151	4,397	2,211
Elbasan	5,511	2,822	5,414	2,690	5,544	2,698	4,906	2,406	4,797	2,239
Fier	5,890	2,894	5,861	2,773	5,274	2,545	4,856	2,292	4,761	2,316
Gjirokastër	1,258	608	1,224	594	1,061	462	969	486	949	460
Korçë	3,654	1,825	3,421	1,649	3,276	1,577	2,468	1,200	2,978	1,459
Kukës	1,939	920	2,083	993	1,850	891	1,825	862	1,790	836
Lezhë	2,799	1,406	2,700	1,336	2,491	1,260	2,358	1,142	2,365	1,188
Shkodër	3,811	1,865	4,216	2,095	4,011	1,972	3,680	1,746	3,357	1,637
Tiranë	12,868	6,225	12,355	6,063	11,790	5,697	11,209	5,378	11,105	5,315
Vlorë	3,042	1,517	3,099	1,478	2,894	1,384	2,591	1,280	2,550	1,273

Tab. 8 Pupils graduated in public basic education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**48,551**	**23,887**	**47,853**	**23,318**	**45,350**	**21,913**	**41,729**	**20,098**	**41,438**	**20,169**
Berat	2,518	1,216	2,472	1,200	2,325	1,122	2,255	1,128	2,202	1,101
Dibër	3,008	1,474	2,850	1,399	2,624	1,256	2,528	1,206	2,698	1,337
Durrës	4,608	2,257	4,379	2,153	4,361	2,158	4,153	2,009	4,121	2,076
Elbasan	5,439	2,787	5,357	2,657	5,488	2,669	4,864	2,383	4,733	2,203
Fier	5,360	2,643	5,402	2,568	4,880	2,365	4,509	2,121	4,387	2,134
Gjirokastër	1,258	608	1,224	594	1,061	462	969	486	934	450
Korçë	3,564	1,778	3,338	1,619	3,163	1,519	2,358	1,147	2,862	1,401
Kukës	1,931	920	2,083	993	1,850	891	1,825	862	1,790	836
Lezhë	2,711	1,365	2,646	1,313	2,420	1,226	2,278	1,096	2,270	1,147
Shkodër	3,325	1,618	3,738	1,857	3,506	1,694	3,190	1,486	2,910	1,423
Tiranë	12,033	5,821	11,541	5,625	10,985	5,271	10,407	5,001	10,217	4,909
Vlorë	2,796	1,400	2,823	1,340	2,687	1,280	2,393	1,173	2,314	1,152

Tab. 9 Upper secondary schools*

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium
Albania	**508**	**445**	**507**	**437**	**511**	**444**	**512**	**447**	**497**	**435**
Berat	28	24	29	25	28	24	28	24	27	23
Dibër	23	21	23	21	24	22	25	24	24	23
Durrës	34	30	34	28	36	30	36	31	35	31
Elbasan	54	48	54	48	54	49	53	48	52	47
Fier	63	58	62	56	64	59	64	59	59	54
Gjirokastër	22	19	22	19	22	19	22	19	22	19
Korçë	46	38	46	38	45	37	46	38	45	37
Kukës	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
Lezhë	25	23	25	22	25	22	25	22	25	23
Shkodër	47	38	48	39	49	40	47	38	47	38
Tiranë	103	89	103	85	103	86	103	86	100	84
Vlorë	42	36	41	36	41	36	44	39	42	37

**) The differences between upper secondary schools with gymnasium gives the number of vocational schools*

Tab. 10 Public upper secondary schools*

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium	Total	Gymnasium
Albania	**384**	**328**	**383**	**327**	**385**	**331**	**386**	**332**	**381**	**327**
Berat	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	20
Dibër	22	20	22	20	23	21	24	23	24	23
Durrës	22	18	22	18	23	19	23	19	22	18
Elbasan	48	42	48	42	48	43	48	43	47	42
Fier	42	38	42	38	43	39	43	39	41	37
Gjirokastër	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21	18
Korçë	40	32	40	32	40	32	40	32	39	31
Kukës	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Lezhë	21	20	21	19	21	19	21	19	22	20
Shkodër	39	31	39	31	39	31	37	29	37	29
Tiranë	55	44	55	44	54	44	56	45	55	44
Vlorë	31	26	30	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 education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**8,179**	**5,088**	**8,473**	**5,295**	**8,610**	**5,476**	**8,606**	**5,462**	**8,671**	**5,613**
Berat	458	256	458	257	450	257	460	260	472	275
Dibër	318	173	327	172	343	186	345	184	437	246
Durrës	619	398	666	446	695	455	664	445	671	463
Elbasan	843	496	855	515	854	514	850	520	828	517
Fier	929	591	926	581	931	594	934	561	947	613
Gjirokastër	278	137	301	160	250	129	285	150	264	138
Korçë	666	373	672	371	679	381	666	380	740	439
Kukës	227	119	238	127	254	142	253	150	259	156
Lezhë	383	229	412	260	425	270	445	282	447	296
Shkodër	748	455	799	484	790	476	788	489	769	478
Tiranë	2,143	1,502	2,246	1,568	2,364	1,710	2,310	1,666	2,249	1,630
Vlorë	567	359	573	354	575	362	606	375	588	362

Tab. 12 Teachers in public upper secondary education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**6,702**	**4,145**	**6,907**	**4,316**	**6,971**	**4,407**	**7,107**	**4,491**	**7,138**	**4,608**
Berat	435	244	434	246	425	248	435	252	440	263
Dibër	311	170	326	172	342	186	345	184	437	246
Durrës	481	310	508	333	524	341	525	342	473	329
Elbasan	785	464	800	486	805	488	806	495	789	496
Fier	694	451	690	436	723	462	735	436	732	468
Gjirokastër	270	136	293	159	244	128	279	149	255	135
Korçë	591	327	592	326	596	337	601	350	687	412
Kukës	222	117	235	125	251	141	253	150	259	156
Lezhë	374	224	388	243	391	250	393	255	390	264
Shkodër	603	354	603	360	599	359	595	360	590	360
Tiranë	1,496	1,063	1,595	1,146	1,614	1,170	1,689	1,225	1,655	1,211
Vlorë	440	285	443	284	457	297	451	293	431	268

Tab. 13 Pupils enrolled in upper secondary education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Shqipëria	**150,134**	**69,388**	**152,182**	**70,165**	**154,425**	**70,891**	**151,937**	**69,301**	**140,042**	**64,494**
Berat	8,970	3,828	8,570	3,634	8,837	3,684	8,323	3,464	7,568	3,243
Dibër	7,381	3,362	7,497	3,402	7,308	3,501	6,925	3,436	6,155	2,989
Durrës	13,901	6,229	15,153	6,705	15,551	6,841	15,152	6,728	13,271	6,096
Elbasan	14,514	6,827	14,919	6,971	15,246	7,023	15,152	7,019	14,250	6,639
Fier	15,886	7,529	15,579	7,421	15,873	7,412	15,797	7,224	14,814	6,795
Gjirokastër	4,011	1,822	3,847	1,805	3,765	1,728	3,482	1,622	3,135	1,445
Korçë	10,733	4,873	11,182	5,032	11,403	5,097	11,416	5,038	10,584	4,696
Kukës	6,227	3,021	6,070	2,849	5,901	2,806	5,479	2,558	4,771	2,317
Lezhë	7,555	3,909	7,774	4,009	7,734	3,950	7,590	3,775	7,145	3,504
Shkodër	12,249	5,652	11,929	5,523	12,399	5,662	11,951	5,471	11,317	5,139
Tiranë	39,924	18,062	40,689	18,632	41,243	18,943	40,532	18,594	38,287	17,709
Vlorë	8,783	4,274	8,973	4,182	9,165	4,244	10,138	4,372	8,745	3,922

Tab. 14 Pupils enrolled in public upper secondary education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**136,188**	**62,544**	**136,329**	**62,796**	**137,105**	**63,033**	**133,794**	**60,999**	**125,516**	**57,342**
Berat	8,775	3,711	8,234	3,497	8,366	3,520	7,816	3,309	7,273	3,129
Dibër	7,196	3,307	7,288	3,351	7,084	3,446	6,717	3,392	6,155	2,989
Durrës	12,128	5,408	12,310	5,619	12,062	5,482	11,568	5,225	11,768	5,277
Elbasan	14,138	6,723	14,563	6,873	14,873	6,923	14,822	6,927	13,917	6,550
Fier	13,138	6,032	12,764	5,907	13,076	5,989	12,881	5,738	12,106	5,437
Gjirokastër	3,976	1,822	3,816	1,805	3,734	1,728	3,454	1,622	3,097	1,445
Korçë	10,073	4,492	10,429	4,609	10,716	4,708	10,666	4,612	9,851	4,270
Kukës	6,205	3,013	6,046	2,842	5,885	2,801	5,479	2,558	4,771	2,317
Lezhë	7,401	3,826	7,522	3,858	7,309	3,720	7,034	6,491	6,864	3,243
Shkodër	10,577	4,658	10,126	4,443	10,446	4,563	9,945	4,311	9,300	3,984
Tiranë	35,149	15,948	35,737	16,560	35,889	16,682	35,135	16,281	33,430	15,522
Vlorë	7,432	3,604	7,494	3,432	7,665	3,471	8,277	3,509	7,357	3,179

Tab. 15 Pupils enrolled in gymnasium

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**131,437**	**64,590**	**133,002**	**65,906**	**130,137**	**65,594**	**124,619**	**63,456**	**112,775**	**58,830**
Berat	7,978	3,616	7,574	3,464	7,509	3,455	6,912	3,233	6,029	2,992
Dibër	6,643	2,956	6,891	3,119	6,725	3,206	6,459	3,201	5,738	2,819
Durrës	11,952	5,909	13,016	6,355	12,970	6,477	12,478	6,368	10,495	5,737
Elbasan	12,553	6,394	13,042	6,689	12,762	6,601	12,231	6,527	11,281	6,059
Fier	14,631	7,321	14,358	7,308	14,362	7,291	14,142	7,108	12,928	6,645
Gjirokastër	3,679	1,720	3,498	1,717	3,328	1,630	3,011	1,514	2,687	1,351
Korçë	9,051	4,458	9,406	4,635	8,725	4,474	8,324	4,325	7,847	4,092
Kukës	5,952	2,892	5,880	2,782	5,677	2,724	5,287	2,500	4,627	2,284
Lezhë	6,865	3,556	7,093	3,692	6,811	3,589	6,556	3,428	6,214	3,249
Shkodër	10,425	5,270	10,104	5,138	9,989	5,130	9,422	4,876	8,560	4,469
Tiranë	34,039	16,458	34,449	17,049	33,799	17,050	32,146	16,433	29,836	15,580
Vlorë	7,669	4,040	7,691	3,958	7,480	3,967	7,651	3,943	6,533	3,553

Tab. 16 Pupils enrolled in public gymnasium

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**118,842**	**58,079**	**118,566**	**58,886**	**114,224**	**57,995**	**107,948**	**55,407**	**99,665**	**51,889**
Berat	7,783	3,499	7,238	3,327	7,038	3,291	6,405	3,078	5,734	2,878
Dibër	6,458	2,901	6,682	3,068	6,501	3,151	6,251	3,157	5,738	2,819
Durrës	10,187	5,093	10,252	5,321	9,519	5,137	8,938	4,890	9,036	4,943
Elbasan	12,186	6,295	12,686	6,591	12,389	6,501	11,901	6,435	10,948	5,970
Fier	11,969	5,868	11,558	5,805	11,573	5,870	11,235	5,622	10,231	5,287
Gjirokastër	3,644	1,720	3,467	1,717	3,297	1,630	2,983	1,514	2,649	1,351
Korçë	8,391	4,077	8,653	4,212	8,038	4,085	7,574	3,899	7,114	3,666
Kukës	5,930	2,884	5,856	2,775	5,661	2,719	5,287	2,500	4,627	2,284
Lezhë	6,745	3,492	6,856	3,549	6,459	3,364	6,155	3,174	5,804	2,996
Shkodër	8,861	4,303	8,448	4,116	8,211	4,084	7,568	3,764	6,706	3,367
Tiranë	30,304	14,556	30,540	15,163	29,406	14,928	27,693	14,252	25,773	13477
Vlorë	6,384	3,391	6,330	3,242	6,132	3,235	5,958	3,122	5,305	2,851

Tab. 17 Pupils graduated in upper secondary education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**40,354**	**20,094**	**40,927**	**20,801**	**45,899**	**22,625**	**35,254**	**18,882**	**39,629**	**20,380**
Berat	2,324	1,122	2,250	1,044	2,676	1,226	1,882	959	2,108	1,037
Dibër	2,022	1,011	1,954	945	2,228	1,081	1,844	987	1,613	853
Durrës	3,274	1,623	3,411	1,877	4,174	2,064	3,367	1,770	3,824	2,071
Elbasan	3,903	2,038	3,970	2,051	4,622	2,321	3,312	1,928	3,997	1,917
Fier	4,556	2,274	4,536	2,313	5,134	2,511	4,126	2,196	3,720	2,011
Gjirokastër	1,273	587	1,105	583	1,156	572	690	406	935	478
Korçë	3,021	1,422	2,879	1,459	3,284	1,600	2,283	1,324	2,513	1,249
Kukës	1,558	759	1,603	761	1,733	902	1,645	837	1,422	796
Lezhë	2,206	1,196	2,180	1,204	2,402	1,321	1,932	1,089	2,122	1,129
Shkodër	3,261	1,620	3,247	1,700	3,612	1,807	3,083	1,579	2,870	1,483
Tiranë	10,612	5,206	11,454	5,645	12,416	5,933	9,520	4,957	11,828	6,006
Vlorë	2,344	1,235	2,338	1,219	2,462	1,287	1,570	850	2,677	1,350

Tab. 18 Pupils graduated in public upper secondary education

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**35,821**	**17,901**	**35,890**	**18,372**	**40,091**	**20,059**	**30,297**	**16,587**	**34,876**	**17,949**
Berat	2,251	1,080	2,179	997	2,575	1,180	1,779	914	2,010	993
Dibër	1,942	992	1,849	919	2,098	1,052	1,755	960	1,613	853
Durrës	2,791	1,387	2,833	1,605	3,167	1,673	2,551	1,399	3,263	1,759
Elbasan	3,782	2,005	3,821	2,015	4,474	2,280	3,192	1,893	3,865	1,879
Fier	3,545	1,764	3,435	1,733	3,940	1,965	2,928	1,628	2,921	1,582
Gjirokastër	1,258	587	1,097	583	1,146	572	684	406	929	478
Korçë	2,870	1,346	2,621	1,315	3,055	1,468	2,045	1,186	2,283	1,131
Kukës	1,550	756	1,590	757	1,733	902	1,642	837	1,422	796
Lezhë	2,173	1,177	2,164	1,195	2,321	1,266	1,803	1,009	2,000	1,048
Shkodër	2,788	1,327	2,714	1,368	2,999	1,468	2,479	1,222	2,337	1,182
Tiranë	8,963	4,451	9,763	4,902	10,631	5,194	7,931	4,308	10,122	5,199
Vlorë	1,908	1,029	1,824	983	1,952	1,039	1,508	825	2,111	1,049

Tab. 19 Pupils graduated in gymnasium

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**35,553**	**18,236**	**38,083**	**19,924**	**41,577**	**21,451**	**32,118**	**17,940**	**34,927**	**19,031**
Berat	2,059	1,027	2,091	1,006	2,417	1,184	1,761	933	1,916	1,001
Dibër	1,741	798	1,861	911	2,085	989	1,716	907	1,517	787
Durrës	2,833	1,530	3,288	1,829	3,686	1,949	3,078	1,731	3,426	1,981
Elbasan	3,387	1,834	3,719	2,003	4,103	2,210	3,149	1,920	3,474	1,802
Fier	4,239	2,158	4,418	2,289	4,906	2,484	3,956	2,176	3,431	1,982
Gjirokastër	1,161	538	1,028	548	1,068	542	649	378	808	437
Korçë	2,702	1,325	2,656	1,392	2,906	1,491	2,097	1,247	2,194	1,145
Kukës	1,442	684	1,603	761	1,706	875	1,611	818	1,384	773
Lezhë	2,010	1,062	2,062	1,139	2,277	1,239	1,810	1,008	1,945	1,039
Shkodër	2,855	1,519	2,948	1,625	3,188	1,712	2,677	1,469	2,433	1,354
Tiranë	9,075	4,629	10,260	5,250	10,981	5,525	8,206	4,529	10,092	5,472
Vlorë	2,049	1,131	2,149	1,171	2,254	1,251	1,408	824	2,307	1,258

Tab. 20 Pupils graduated in public gymnasium

Prefectures	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Albania	**31,415**	**16,191**	**33,324**	**17,569**	**36,059**	**18,929**	**27,422**	**15,694**	**30,475**	**16,659**
Berat	1,986	985	2,020	959	2,316	1,138	1,658	888	1,818	957
Dibër	1,661	779	1,756	885	1,955	960	1,627	880	1,517	787
Durrës	2,358	1,299	2,710	1,557	2,679	1,558	2,262	1,360	2,883	1,680
Elbasan	3,276	1,805	3,570	1,967	3,955	2,169	3,029	1,885	3,342	1,764
Fier	3,279	1,673	3,328	1,719	3,717	1,941	2,758	1,608	2,632	1,553
Gjirokastër	1,146	538	1,020	548	1,058	542	643	378	802	437
Korçë	2,551	1,249	2,398	1,248	2,677	1,359	1,859	1,109	1,964	1,027
Kukës	1,434	681	1,590	757	1,706	875	1,608	818	1,384	773
Lezhë	1,996	1,054	2,062	1,139	2,196	1,184	1,681	928	1,823	958
Shkodër	2,382	1,226	2,415	1,293	2,611	1,381	2,099	1,121	1,937	1,061
Tiranë	7,725	3,971	8,820	4,562	9,436	4,819	6,818	3,911	8,593	4,689
Vlorë	1,621	931	1,635	935	1,753	1,003	1,380	808	1,780	973

LABOUR MARKET

Introduction

Labour market statistics ensure the description of the labour market structure based on the information of administrative data and assessment of the labour force survey. The main aim of generation of labour market statistics is to obtain as complete as possible information about the labour market and its dynamics, and also making available to the policy-makers the statistics which are necessary for the drafting of labour 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) registered unemployment.
2. The labour force survey (LFS), which is a household based survey and provides comprehensive information on the labour market situation at national level. From 2007- 2011, the Labour 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.

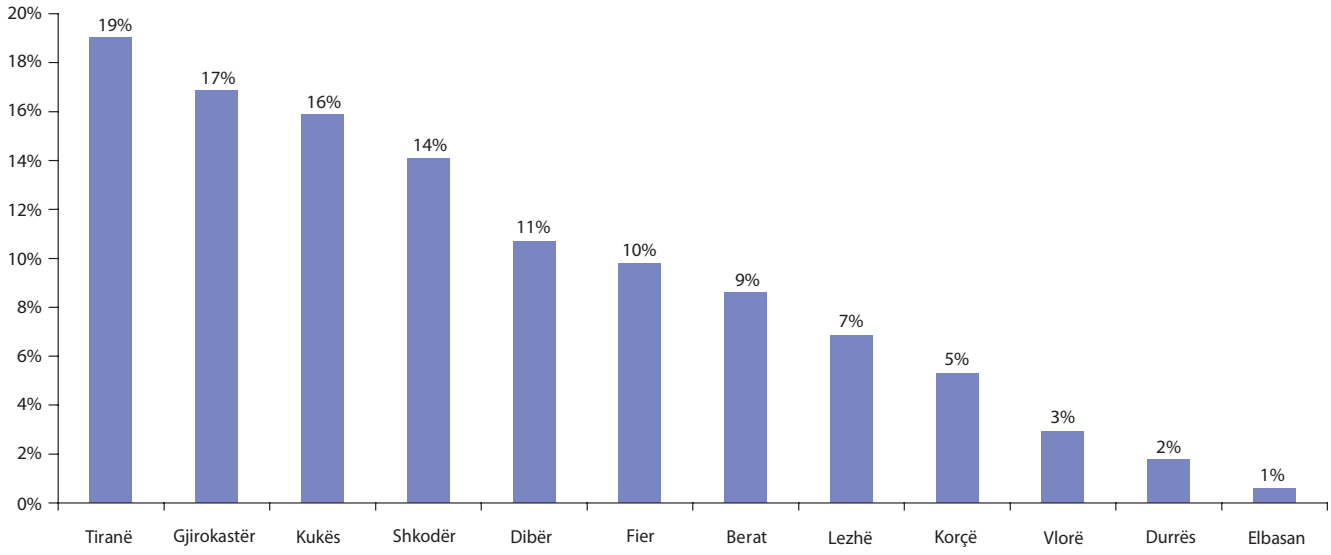
Data on **registered unemployment** is based on the information provided by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth. Unemployed job-seekers are recorded with the employment office based on DCM no. 70, dated 11.02.1999 "On registration of unemployed job-seekers". Data on social assistance is based on 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 2011 to 2015 has decreased by 0.7 %. The opposite is observed for employment in the private non-agricultural sector, where the trend over the years 2011-2015 is growing. Increase in employment in non-agricultural private sector is most noticeable in the district of Tirana (19.0 %), while in the prefecture of Elbasan growth was lower (1.0 %).

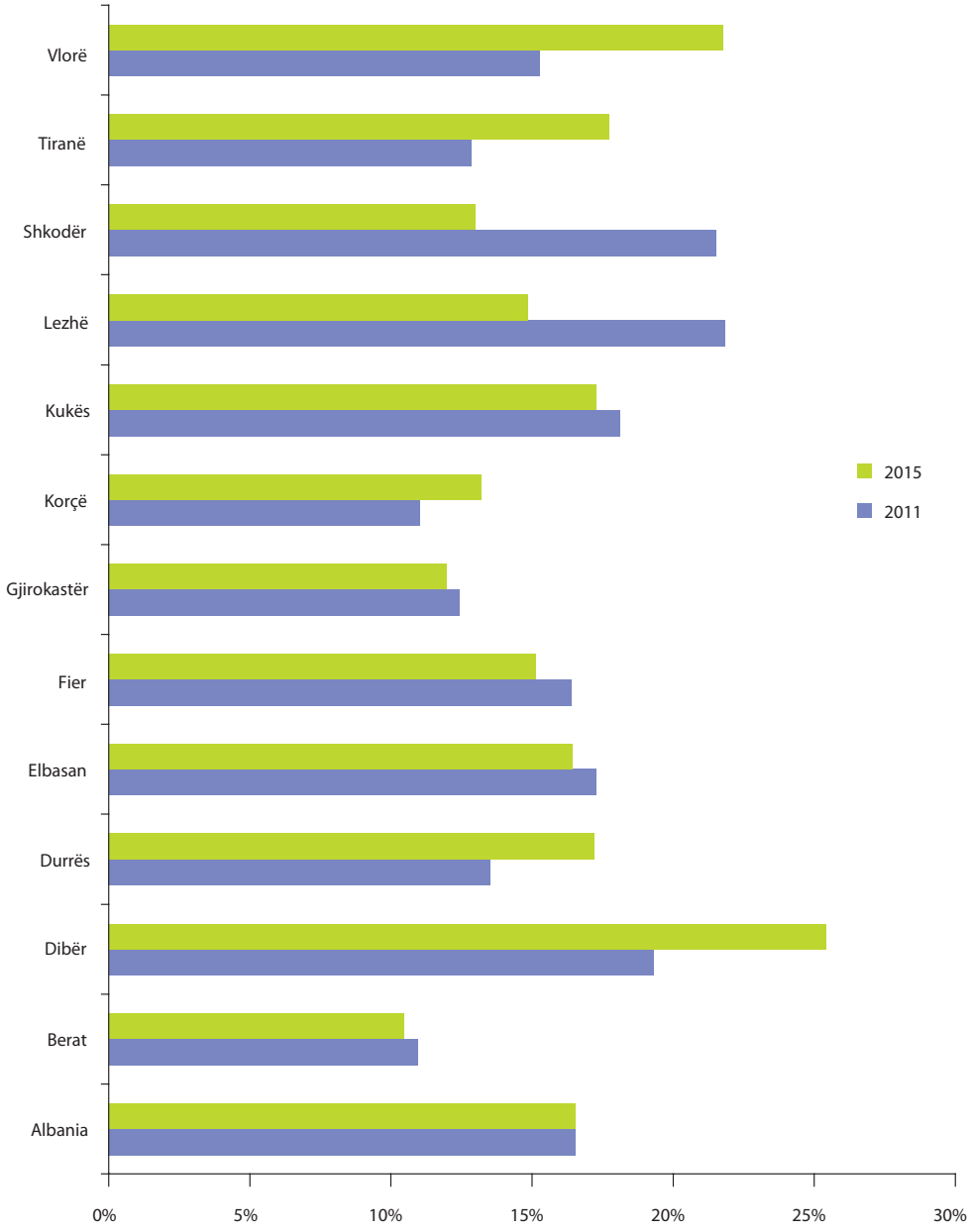
Fig. 1 Employment growth in non-agricultural private sector, 2014 -2015



From 2011 until 2015 the number of unemployed jobseekers recorded in the Employment Offices was increased by 4.7 %. The share of the women in the total number of unemployed registered is 51.0 %. Over the 2015 year the female percentage against the total registered number of unemployed jobseekers is lower in the prefecture of Shkodra (on average 45.0 %), and higher in the prefecture of Tirana and Durrës (on average 56.0 % and 54.0 %).

Over 2015 year, young persons of the age group 15-24 years, constitute 16.5 % of the total number of registered unemployed jobseekers. The percentage of youth in the total number of registered unemployed job-seekers in each prefecture is higher in prefecture of Dibër (average 25.0 % and lower in prefecture of Berat (on average 10.0 %). In the prefecture of Shkodra the percentage of youth against the total number of registered unemployed jobseekers shows a decreasing trend from 22.0 % in 2011 to 13.0 % in 2015 while, in the prefecture of Dibër and Vlora the percentage of youth against the total number of reregistered unemployed jobseekers shows respectively a increasing trend from 19.0 % and 15.0 % in 2011 to 25.0 % and 22.0 % in 2015.

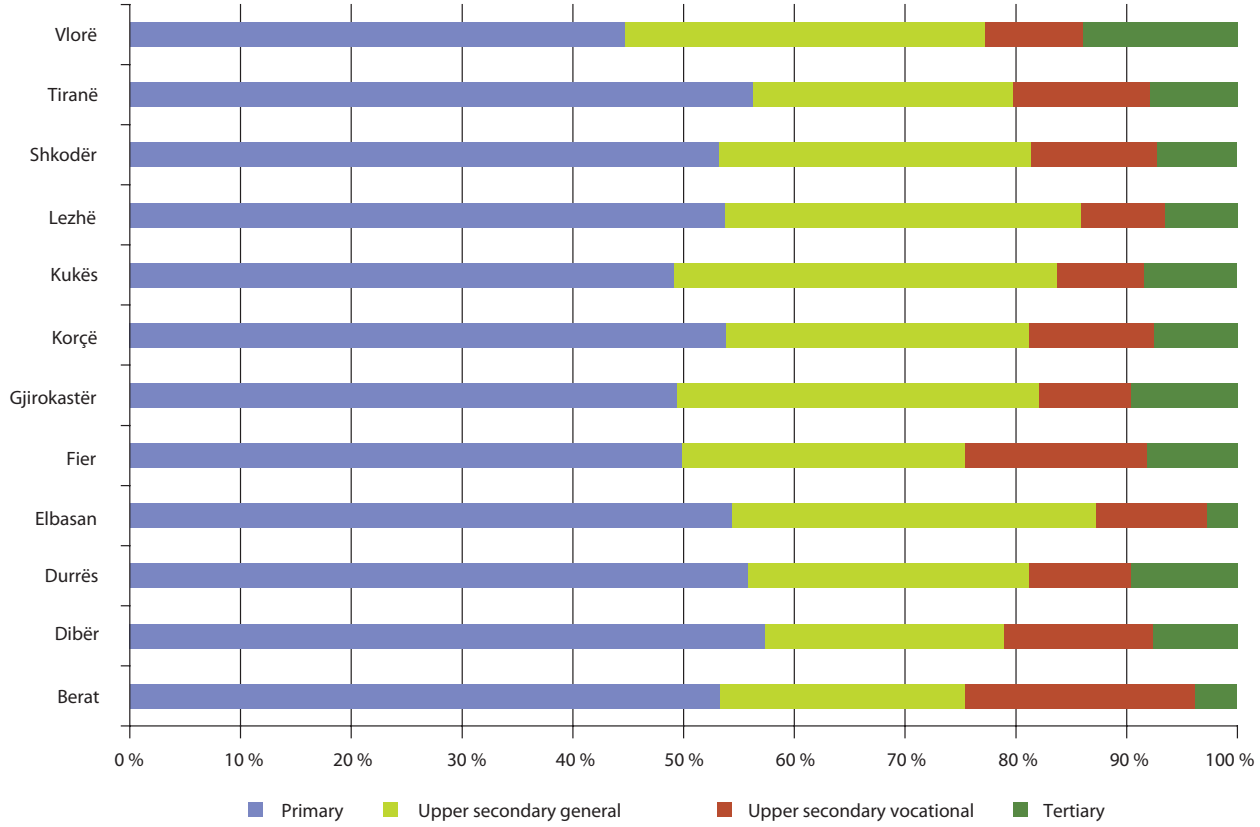
Fig. 2 Share of youth to the total registered unemployed jobseekers, 2011 and 2015



During the period 2011-2015, on average 52.0 % of registered unemployed jobseekers have completed 8/9 year education, 28.0 % have completed secondary general education, 11.0 % have completed general vocational education and 9.0 % have completed higher education.

During 2015, in the prefecture of Lezha the registered unemployed jobseekers who have completed 8/9 year education constitute 54.0 % of the unemployed persons. The proportion of registered unemployed job seekers with higher education is higher in Vlora region and lower in Elbasan. The percentage of unemployed workers with general secondary education is higher than the percentage of persons with secondary vocational education in all regions.

Fig. 3 Distribution of registered unemployed jobseekers by educational level, 2015



On average, at national level, 61.0 % of recorded unemployed jobseekers during 2011-2015 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 (31.0 % average), and it is higher in the prefecture of Fier, Berat and Shkodra (70 .0 % 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 Employees in public administration

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**165,100**	**164,400**	**163,900**	**163,885**	**164,020**
Berat	8,409	8,413	8,347	8,295	8,304
Dibër	8,772	8,974	8,992	8,835	8,648
Durrës	12,995	12,473	11,754	11,700	12,001
Elbasan	14,035	13,783	13,703	13,599	13,146
Fier	13,658	14,561	13,636	13,596	13,336
Gjirokastër	5,939	5,802	5,801	5,721	5,516
Korçë	10,113	9,773	9,823	9,682	9,554
Kukës	5,736	5,295	5,264	5,102	5,143
Lezhë	6,578	6,679	6,764	6,683	6,700
Shkodër	11,505	11,547	11,553	11,213	10,835
Tiranë	57,052	57,070	58,079	59,444	61,038
Vlorë	10,308	10,029	10,184	10,015	9,799

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 2 Employees in non-agricultural private sector

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**256,287**	**268,690**	**290,763**	**318,571**	**360,230**
Berat	6,853	7,827	8,275	8,828	9,589
Dibër	3,578	3,634	3,293	4,190	4,638
Durrës	31,414	33,680	36,825	38,000	38,671
Elbasan	13,399	13,685	13,845	13,990	14,073
Fier	16,092	16,159	16,424	17,671	19,399
Gjirokastër	6,315	3,500	4,030	4,936	5,769
Korçë	12,422	12,790	12,650	12,685	13,358
Kukës	2,095	1,968	2,076	2,040	2,364
Lezhë	8,078	8,515	8,541	9,256	9,891
Shkodër	13,727	13,665	13,764	13,882	15,835
Tiranë	124,389	135,341	153,014	173,360	206,330
Vlorë	17,924	17,928	18,024	19,732	20,313

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 3 Employment in agricultural private sector

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**526,412**	**526,260**	**462,253**	**442,883**	**448,371**
Berat	40,424	42,022	33,957	30,670	35,183
Dibër	39,410	38,114	42,462	34,344	40,190
Durrës	25,017	17,540	11,847	32,820	25,272
Elbasan	78,609	81,568	83,971	89,489	85,325
Fier	80,191	84,588	81,194	77,373	81,326
Gjirokastër	13,652	13,900	15,067	14,892	13,438
Korçë	58,164	61,435	46,664	39,838	48,222
Kukës	21,864	20,335	17,065	21,738	18,995
Lezhë	36,682	35,599	24,592	17,440	17,174
Shkodër	38,498	37,378	38,962	38,229	39,337
Tiranë	62,903	63,413	44,090	24,040	23,219
Vlorë	30,999	30,369	22,383	22,009	20,689

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

Tab. 4 Employed in local public administration, Municipalities and Administrative Units

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**13,941**	**14,684**	**14,988**	**15,065**	**15,286**
Berat	964	968	966	967	878
Dibër	704	678	682	688	791
Durrës	1,025	1,042	1,027	998	1,010
Elbasan	1,454	1,498	1,498	1,498	1,459
Fier	1,548	1,660	1,745	1,691	2,015
Gjirokastër	709	709	717	679	656
Korçë	1,190	1,217	1,212	1,202	1,352
Kukës	828	897	897	897	1,231
Lezhë	777	873	873	873	856
Shkodër	1,154	1,191	1,191	1,191	921
Tiranë	2,770	2,741	2,970	3,163	3,090
Vlorë	818	1,210	1,210	1,218	1,027

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 5 Employed in local public administration, Municipalities and Administrative Units

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**12,427**	**13,140**	**13,446**	**13,557**	**13,962**
Berat	828	828	826	827	775
Dibër	617	591	595	601	727
Durrës	928	956	939	922	957
Elbasan	1,342	1,386	1,386	1,386	1,347
Fier	1,441	1,551	1,637	1,583	1,937
Gjirokastër	587	587	595	598	573
Korçë	1,102	1,129	1,124	1,114	1,209
Kukës	711	725	725	725	1,138
Lezhë	649	748	748	748	735
Shkodër	1,013	1,052	1,052	1,052	796
Tiranë	2,558	2,529	2,761	2,929	2,870
Vlorë	651	1,058	1,058	1,072	898

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 6 Employed in public local administration, Prefectures

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**1,514**	**1,544**	**1,542**	**1,508**	**1,324**
Berat	136	140	140	140	103
Dibër	87	87	87	87	64
Durrës	97	86	88	76	53
Elbasan	112	112	112	112	112
Fier	107	109	108	108	78
Gjirokastër	122	122	122	81	83
Korçë	88	88	88	88	143
Kukës	117	172	172	172	93
Lezhë	128	125	125	125	121
Shkodër	141	139	139	139	125
Tiranë	212	212	209	234	220
Vlorë	167	152	152	146	129

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 7 Registered unemployed jobseekers, 2015

Prefectures	Total	Female	Youth aged 15-24	Education			
				Primary	Upper secondary general	Upper secondary vocational	Tertiary
Albania	**149,148**	**75,964**	**24,694**	**78,400**	**42,150**	**16,851**	**11,747**
Berat	5,850	2,802	613	3,119	1,294	1,215	222
Dibër	5,875	2,760	1,494	3,369	1,269	789	448
Durrës	12,107	6,500	2,085	6,763	3,073	1,111	1,160
Elbasan	16,681	8,048	2,739	9,076	5,471	1,677	457
Fier	17,701	9,439	2,679	8,836	4,510	2,908	1,447
Gjirokastër	4,661	2,274	558	2,306	1,521	385	449
Korçë	11,378	5,662	1,502	6,126	3,121	1,274	857
Kukës	11,126	5,571	1,923	5,473	3,844	877	932
Lezhë	11,600	5,755	1,723	6,240	3,730	872	758
Shkodër	13,303	6,039	1,727	7,085	3,744	1,515	959
Tiranë	22,539	12,691	3,999	12,699	5,272	2,785	1,783
Vlorë	16,327	8,423	3,552	7,308	5,301	1,443	2,275

Source of information: National Employment Service

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
Gjirokastër	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 in long term unemployment

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**88,768**	**86,975**	**87,276**	**82,133**	**74,358**
Berat	4,369	4,788	4,696	4,174	3,973
Dibër	4,006	3,403	3,018	2,570	2,521
Durrës	3,096	3,715	4,263	3,872	3,022
Elbasan	9,960	9,882	9,933	9,953	10,446
Fier	11,865	11,288	11,501	11,584	11,435
Gjirokastër	3,655	3,330	3,241	3,131	2,967
Korçë	5,383	5,594	6,248	6,579	5,019
Kukës	2,607	2,595	2,990	3,472	4,697
Lezhë	9,420	9,798	9,775	8,275	5,855
Shkodër	15,700	14,512	13,807	11,077	7,901
Tiranë	14,986	14,865	14,744	14,754	13,357
Vlorë	3,720	3,206	3,060	2,694	3,163

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 13 Registered unemployed jobseekers in long term unemployment, Female

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**44,085**	**43,261**	**43,636**	**41,929**	**37,977**
Berat	2,246	2,440	2,386	2,105	1,966
Dibër	1,396	1,405	1,255	1,017	987
Durrës	1,650	1,769	1,687	1,656	1,475
Elbasan	4,598	4,556	4,550	4,568	4,869
Fier	6,231	6,101	6,368	6,381	6,272
Gjirokastër	2,086	1,843	1,714	1,639	1,452
Korçë	2,882	2,995	3,276	3,436	2,586
Kukës	1,244	1,248	1,426	1,786	2,700
Lezhë	5,183	4,791	4,843	4,157	2,989
Shkodër	6,618	6,241	6,035	5,324	3,714
Tiranë	8,007	8,202	8,472	8,386	7,280
Vlorë	1,943	1,671	1,625	1,476	1,688

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 14 Registered unemployed jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**8,537**	**9,772**	**7,824**	**7,395**	**6,186**
Berat	301	412	223	313	260
Dibër	476	471	355	414	421
Durrës	630	708	530	398	302
Elbasan	846	974	793	785	632
Fier	360	562	315	315	380
Gjirokastër	220	299	216	200	177
Korçë	757	885	850	625	457
Kukës	1,032	982	1,008	764	777
Lezhë	555	474	331	273	262
Shkodër	1,133	1,110	962	748	559
Tiranë	1,867	2,420	1,942	2,200	1,620
Vlorë	361	476	299	361	339

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 15 Registered unemployed jobseekers receiving unemployment benefit, Female

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**4,305**	**4,794**	**3,947**	**3,590**	**3,242**
Berat	126	183	109	132	131
Dibër	225	215	134	125	115
Durrës	345	357	267	203	153
Elbasan	396	443	357	343	284
Fier	152	195	143	139	120
Gjirokastër	136	182	117	92	75
Korçë	453	505	457	298	232
Kukës	370	338	409	302	376
Lezhë	291	260	186	151	131
Shkodër	617	465	385	270	233
Tiranë	1,061	1,465	1,283	1,418	1,281
Vlorë	133	186	100	117	112

Source of information: National Employment Service

Tab. 16 Average gross monthly wage per an employee in public sector

ALL

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**46,665**	**50,092**	**52,150**	**53,025**	**54,000**
Berat	44,672	46,836	48,855	50,327	50,655
Dibër	45,245	48,612	50,090	52,826	52,500
Durrës	46,611	48,811	50,355	52,513	52,835
Elbasan	45,818	47,925	49,715	50,127	50,450
Fier	46,863	49,921	52,115	51,001	50,790
Gjirokastër	47,505	49,811	51,773	51,827	51,589
Korçë	46,537	50,250	51,650	51,388	51,525
Kukës	49,946	48,850	50,252	52,293	51,950
Lezhë	44,061	46,153	47,651	50,141	50,051
Shkodër	47,033	49,500	51,544	51,011	51,545
Tiranë	51,515	56,037	59,450	56,966	58,992
Vlorë	47,125	49,500	51,551	52,380	52,553

Source of information: Administrative data

Tab. 17 Average number of families benefiting social assistance

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**99,493**	**98,810**	**104,398**	**78,072**	**80,057**
Berat	5,084	4,562	4,527	2,882	2,402
Dibër	14,480	14,317	14,981	13,045	13,113
Durrës	1,438	1,402	1,403	1,116	960
Elbasan	13,445	13,616	14,458	10,277	13,702
Fier	4,187	4,190	4,547	3,411	3,088
Gjirokastër	2,466	2,577	2,898	2,000	1,860
Korçë	10,463	9,417	10,258	8,248	7,675
Kukës	11,674	12,327	12,842	10,611	10,735
Lezhë	7,610	7,159	7,423	5,932	5,646
Shkodër	15,536	15,375	15,401	11,982	11,048
Tiranë	11,274	12,073	13,656	7,055	8,313
Vlorë	1,838	1,796	2,004	1,513	1,517

Source of information: State Social Service

Tab. 18 Average monthly social assistance fund by prefectures

000 ALL

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**362,579**	**360,921**	**387,987**	**297,447**	**341,323**
Berat	16,889	14,394	14,225	10,270	14,101
Dibër	54,863	51,473	54,851	47,328	52,091
Durrës	5,770	5,315	5,264	5,026	4,758
Elbasan	41,979	43,170	44,962	36,920	70,023
Fier	14,793	15,045	15,865	10,735	10,615
Gjirokastër	9,556	8,898	9,351	6,555	5,875
Korçë	29,877	28,319	28,398	25,503	24,873
Kukës	46,618	47,786	53,227	43,487	45,183
Lezhë	30,727	28,447	28,266	23,969	22,849
Shkodër	58,317	62,672	61,949	47,638	45,885
Tiranë	45,894	49,172	64,670	34,282	40,072
Vlorë	7,295	6,230	6,960	5,733	4,998

Source of information: State Social Service

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

Introduction

The statistics on consumption provide descriptions of the level and the structure of consumption expenditures of private households and other indicators based on them. The data on consumption expenditure are calculated based on the Household Budget Survey, which is a statistical survey carried out near households with usual residence in Albania to give an overview of their socio-economic situation.

The first Household Budget Survey was conducted in 1999-2000 and was representative only for the urban level, to continue in 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 with a national representative survey in the whole Albanian territory and also in prefecture level. Since 2014 this survey is conducted continuously.

The results of the survey are used also to update the Consumer Price Index and to calculate the Final Consumption of Households as an important aggregate of the GDP by expenditure method.

The structure of Albanian households consumption expenditures is divided into 12 main groups (COICOP-HBS 2012 classification), food expenditure, non-food expenditure (clothing and footwear, household equipment etc.), expenditures for basic services (electricity, water, gas, phone etc.), expenditures on education, communication, health and long-term equipment.

Tab. 1 The structure of the average monthly consumption expenditures by the 12 main groups and prefecture

%

Main group expenditures	Prefectures												
	Berat	Dibër	Durrës	Elbasan	Fier	Gjirokastër	Korçë	Kukës	Lezhë	Shkodër	Tiranë	Vlorë	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	45.5	49.2	46.3	47.6	45.3	45.5	47.2	48.4	42.8	46.1	40.0	49.1	**44.3**
Alcoholic beverages. tobacco	4.4	6.0	4.0	4.5	3.0	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.7	**3.6**
Clothing and footwear	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.1	5.0	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.3	3.7	6.6	3.7	**5.1**
Housing. water. electricity. gas and other fuels	8.3	12.5	9.0	10.0	9.7	7.8	9.0	9.1	8.8	10.6	11.3	10.4	**10.2**
Furnishing. household equipment and routine household maintenance of the dwelling	6.0	7.3	5.7	4.8	4.9	6.6	4.7	8.0	6.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	**5.4**
Health	6.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.8	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.7	5.2	4.1	**4.8**
Transport	5.5	3.4	6.5	6.7	7.6	7.6	3.1	3.4	7.4	6.9	7.7	7.7	**6.8**
Communication	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.3	2.9	4.3	2.3	2.9	3.6	4.3	**3.3**
Recreation and culture	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.0	4.4	3.3	3.8	2.7	**3.1**
Education	0.6	0.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.7	11.1	4.9	3.6	2.4	4.2	2.1	**4.2**
Restaurants and hotels	5.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.8	2.9	4.1	3.0	2.6	**3.2**
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.6	4.7	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.7	4.4	5.0	7.1	6.0	6.3	6.0	**6.0**

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2014

Food consumption expenditures

The group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" remains an important element of household's budget, in all prefectures, around 44.3 %. The highest share of this group in the households' budget is recorded in the prefectures of Dibër and Vlora, 49.2 and 49.1 %.

Eating out

The consumption expenditures on eating out in restaurants and coffee-bar take on average 3.2 % of the households' budget, the highest values are recorded in the prefecture of Berat and Shkodër 5.7 and 4.1 % while the lowest values are recorded in the prefectures of Dibër and Kukës 1.7 and 1.8 % respectively.

Housing and communication

The consumption expenditures for electricity, water and fuels as well as paid rent accounted for 10.2 % of the households' budget. The highest share of this group is recorded in the prefecture of Dibër, 12.5 %, while the lowest value is recorded in the prefecture of Gjirokastër, 7.8 %.

Regarding to the Communication consumption expenditures which represent 3.3 % of the households' budget, the highest value (4.3 %) is recorded in the prefectures of Kukës and Vlorë.

Education

Education expenditures include all costs associated with it, beginning from pre-school to higher education: teaching and school fees, uniforms, textbooks, food and housing, transportation or other payments. Expenditures related to education takes 4.2 % of the overall budget. According to the prefecture distribution the highest value (11.1 %) is recorded in the prefecture of Korçë, while the lowest value (0.6 %) is recorded in the prefecture of Berat.

Clothing and footwear

The expenditures included in this group are all those made by the households for clothing and footwear of all kinds. It takes 5.1 % of the overall household budget. The highest value for this group is recorded in the prefecture of Tiranë (6.6 %), while the lowest value (3.1 %) is recorded in the prefecture of Elbasan.

Health

The expenditures included in this group are those made for medicines, laboratory exams, hospitalization charges, transport and all other costs related to health. The total amount of expenditures that households spend for health services is 4.8 % of the overall budget. According to the prefecture distribution, the highest values are recorded in Berat 6.4 % and Shkodër 5.7 %, while the lowest value is recorded in the prefecture of Korçë 2.8 %.

Tab. 2 The average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture and the education of the household head

Prefectures	Level of education				
	None	8/9 years school	Secondary general/ Vocational	University/Post university	Total
Berat	22,465	56,250	64,594	71,557	**59,854**
Dibër	38,313	62,840	68,040	142,063	**66,951**
Durrës	34,050	57,156	77,123	94,484	**68,083**
Elbasan	27,331	44,977	58,214	88,769	**53,013**
Fier	42,526	62,690	75,220	89,624	**68,721**
Gjirokastër	24,163	60,364	82,289	118,432	**74,293**
Korçë	27,412	46,926	60,498	108,547	**57,633**
Kukës	12,209	51,364	65,443	76,209	**59,623**
Lezhë	33,708	70,086	85,795	148,745	**78,811**
Shkodër	38,219	67,210	88,380	91,163	**76,509**
Tiranë	29,454	63,884	82,662	109,789	**81,656**
Vlorë	31,873	45,100	61,421	76,309	**54,931**
Total	**31,675**	**57,899**	**74,831**	**102,735**	**69,442**

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2014

The consumption expenditures at the prefecture level disaggregated by the level of education of the head of household, increase while the education level of household's head is higher. The highest values are recorded in the category where the households' head have completed the university/post University level followed by the category of the secondary general/vocational schools.

The highest values in the category with university/post University are recorded in the prefectures of Lezhë 148,745 ALL and Dibër 142,063 ALL, while in the category with secondary general/ vocational, the highest values are recorded in the prefecture of Shkodër 88,380 ALL and Lezhë 85,795 ALL.

Tab. 3 The average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture and household type

Prefectures	One person	Adult with children	Two adults without children	Two adults with children	Three or more adults without children	Three or more adults with children	Total
Berat	28,824	37,391	39,943	65,994	65,654	76,775	**59,854**
Dibër	20,531	65,548	75,733	68,593	60,155	72,014	**66,951**
Durrës	31,854	48,405	57,705	69,019	79,034	85,191	**68,083**
Elbasan	31,621	29,717	39,382	58,555	62,312	53,591	**53,013**
Fier	33,002	40,097	49,332	69,781	78,110	81,643	**68,721**
Gjirokastër	33,335	72,958	59,435	72,603	84,569	95,347	**74,293**
Korçë	27,620	44,548	37,475	55,039	72,900	70,992	**57,633**
Kukës	34,491	49,904	60,005	51,508	60,319	61,129	**59,623**
Lezhë	27,980	72,832	63,690	71,277	87,701	90,666	**78,811**
Shkodër	37,828	50,145	59,962	85,829	77,879	86,178	**76,509**
Tiranë	51,161	61,443	60,443	89,269	87,861	99,237	**81,656**
Vlorë	19,345	53,166	42,117	67,251	60,509	63,446	**54,931**
Total	**36,192**	**50,308**	**52,938**	**74,408**	**76,570**	**81,016**	**69,442**

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2014

The highest consumption expenditures recorded for the type of households composed by one person is in the prefecture of Tiranë (51,161 ALL), while the lowest values in this category are recorded in the prefectures of Vlorë (19,345 ALL) and Dibër (20,531 ALL). In the category 'adult with children' the highest values are recorded in the prefectures of Gjirokastër and Lezhë while the lowest values are recorded in the prefecture of Elbasan (29,717 ALL).

The households composed by two adults without children spend on average 50,308 ALL. Distributed in the prefecture level, the highest consumption expenditures from this category is recorded in the prefecture of Dibër (75,733 ALL), while the lowest value in Korçë (37,475 ALL).

Households composed with two adults with children spend on average 74,408 ALL. Distributed on the prefecture level, in the prefecture of Tiranë is recorded the highest value of consumption expenditures (89,269 ALL) followed by the prefecture of Shkodër (85,829 ALL) and the lowest value is recorded in the prefecture of Kukës (51,508 ALL).

The households composed by three or more adults, with or without children show the highest values of the average monthly consumption expenditures in the prefecture of Tiranë (87,861 and 99,237 ALL respectively).

Tab. 4 The average monthly consumption expenditures by prefecture and household size

Prefectures	Household size					
	Households with one person	Households with 2 members	Households with 3 members	Households with 4 members	Households with 5+ members	Total
Berat	28,824	39,703	58,676	67,625	78,021	**59,854**
Dibër	20,531	75,717	54,697	70,799	68,611	**66,951**
Durrës	31,854	55,078	69,174	73,943	87,230	**68,083**
Elbasan	31,621	39,388	55,255	58,520	57,853	**53,013**
Fier	33,002	48,380	79,621	73,625	79,177	**68,721**
Gjirokastër	33,335	59,435	77,309	74,166	105,387	**74,293**
Korçë	27,620	37,475	75,390	60,138	68,280	**57,633**
Kukës	34,491	59,922	49,123	64,831	59,832	**59,623**
Lezhë	27,980	63,690	75,531	77,459	90,446	**78,811**
Shkodër	37,828	59,208	78,663	81,730	86,589	**76,509**
Tiranë	51,161	60,231	81,071	96,224	94,884	**81,656**
Vlorë	19,345	41,689	53,877	71,453	64,009	**54,931**
Total	**36,192**	**52,523**	**71,737**	**78,714**	**79,922**	**69,442**

Source: Household Budget Survey, 2014

The average monthly consumption expenditures according to the household size show that in the prefecture of Berat, Lezhë and Shkodër, the average monthly consumption expenditures increase with the increase of the number of members of household.

Definitions

Consumption expenditures of households includes any kind of purchases made for goods and services made by households, It excludes purchases of durable goods, investments, money given to the others and imputed rent.

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

Household is referred to a group of people, a related person or not, who live together in the same apartment or in a part of the house and share a partial or common economy.

Head of household is a person who is defined as the head for the purposes of the survey, (person who is the owner of the house or the person identified by other members of the family). If family members do not determine by themselves the person, he will normally be the person who contributes more to the income of the household.

Child is considered every person under 18 years old.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION (GDP)

Main findings

In year 2013 GDP at current prices was 1,350.6 billion Lek and has increase by 1.11 % compared to year 2012.
According to Prefecture level the lowest value of GDP was in prefecture Kukës with 31 billion Lek or 2.3 % of total GDP. Compared to year 2012 GDP at current prices has increased by 5.6 %.
The highest value in GDP was in prefecture Tiranë with around 507 billion Lek or 37.6 % of total GDP. Compared to year 2012, GDP at current prices increased by 1.0 %.

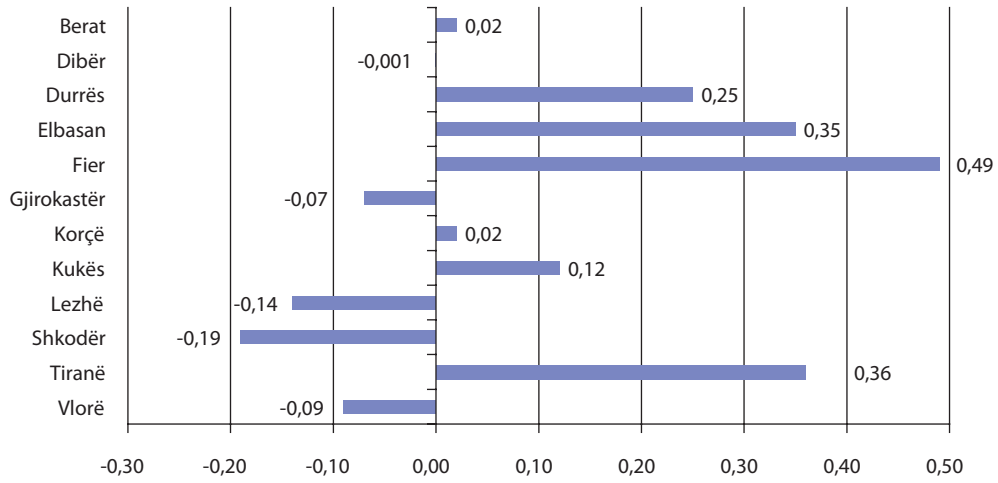
In 2013 GDP at current prices was 1,350,6 billion Lek and has increase by 1.11 % compared to the year 2012. The contribution to the real growth rate of GDP for the year 2013 compared with 2012 by Prefecture level are presented below: The highest contribution to the real growth rate for 2013 was in Prefecture Fier with +0.49 p.p. It was followed by Prefecture Tirana with a contribution to the real growth rate of +0.36 p.p and Prefecture Elbasan with a contribution to the real growth rate of 0.35 p.p. The lowest contribution to the real growth was in Prefecture Shkodër with -0.19 p.p. It was followed by Prefecture Lezhë with a contribution to the real growth rate of -0.14 p.p and Prefecture Vlorë with a contribution to the real growth of -0.09 p.p.

Tab. 1 Main Economic indicator, year 2013 *

Prefecture	GDP Current price (milion Lek)	Share of GDP (%)	Contribution to real Growth (%)	GDP per capita (Lek)	GDP Per Capita index (AL = 100)
Albania	**1,350,555**	**100**	**1.1**	**466,131**	**100**
Berat	49,828	3.7	0.02	343,244	73.6
Dibër	42,524	3.1	-0.001	307,282	65.9
Durrës	129,726	9.6	0.25	471,153	101.1
Elbasan	101,238	7.5	0.35	334,148	71.7
Fier	177,698	13.2	0.49	558,883	119.9
Gjirokastër	35,083	2.6	-0.07	476,729	102.3
Korçë	78,886	5.8	0.02	348,783	74.8
Kukës	30,998	2.3	0.12	358,296	76.9
Lezhë	41,885	3.1	-0.14	302,893	65.0
Shkodër	74,707	5.5	-0.19	337,512	72.4
Tiranë	507,191	37.6	0.36	643,047	138.0
Vlorë	80,792	6.0	-0.09	441,696	94.8

**Estimates for the year 2013 are based on semi-final data*

Fig. 1 Prefectures Contribution to real Growth Rate of GDP for 2013



Real Growth Rate of GDP

Gross Domestic Products in 2013, in comparison to 2012, grew by 1.11 % at current prices. In 2013 according to Prefecture Level the highest growth rate was registered in Prefecture Kukës where GDP in real terms has increased by 5.6 %. It was followed by Prefecture Elbasan where GDP in real terms has increased by 4.8 % and by Prefecture Fier where GDP in real terms has increased by 3.8 %. In 2013 according to the Statistical Region Level 3 (Prefecture) the lowest growth rate was registered in Prefecture Lezhë where GDP in real terms has decreased by 4.4 %. It was followed by Prefecture Shkodër where GDP in real terms has decreased by 3.3 % and by Prefecture Gjirokastër where GDP in real terms has increased by 2.8 %.

Tab. 2 Growth rate of GDP

	Growth rate of GDP			
Prefecture = 100	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Republic of Albania	3.7	2.5	1.40	1.1
Berat	6.8	7.4	-7.6	0.5
Dibër	7.4	-1.6	12.9	-0.02
Durrës	11.3	-5.7	0.9	2.6
Elbasan	12.9	-1.1	-2.5	4.8
Fier	6.7	13.9	7.6	3.8
Gjirokastër	4.6	19.0	7.5	-2.8
Korçë	1.5	3.2	1.5	0.4
Kukës	3.8	5.9	-3.1	5.6
Lezhë	-1.8	1.7	6.6	-4.4
Shkodër	6.8	-0.003	-2.4	-3.3
Tiranë	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.0
Vlorë	-4.5	7.2	-6.3	-1.4

GDP per Capita

In year 2013 the level of GDP per capita according was around 466 thousand Lek. Compared to year 2012 GDP per capita has increased by 1.44 %.

The highest level of GDP per capita by Prefecture level in year 2013 was in Tiranë with about 643 thousand Lek or 38.0 % above the national average and increased by 0.7 % compared to year 2012. After is ranked Prefecture Fier with around 559 thousand Lek or 19.9 % above the national average and increased by 4.4 % compared to year 2012. Then is ranked Prefecture Gjirokastër with about 477 thousand Lek or 2.3 % above the national average and increased by 2.2 % compared to year 2012. Then is ranked Prefecture Durrës with about 471 thousand Lek or 1.1 % above the national average and increased by 1.9 % compared to year 2012. GDP per capita for other prefectures was below the national average which was the lowest was in Prefecture Lezhë with about 303 thousand Lek or 35.0 % below the national average. Further, the lowest GDP per capita was in Prefecture Dibër, with around 307 thousand Lek or 34.1 % below the national average. GDP per capita in Prefecture Korçë was about 349 thousand Lek, or 25.18 % below the national average.

Fig.2 GDP per capita according statistical regions level 3 compared with the national average (000/Lek) in 2013

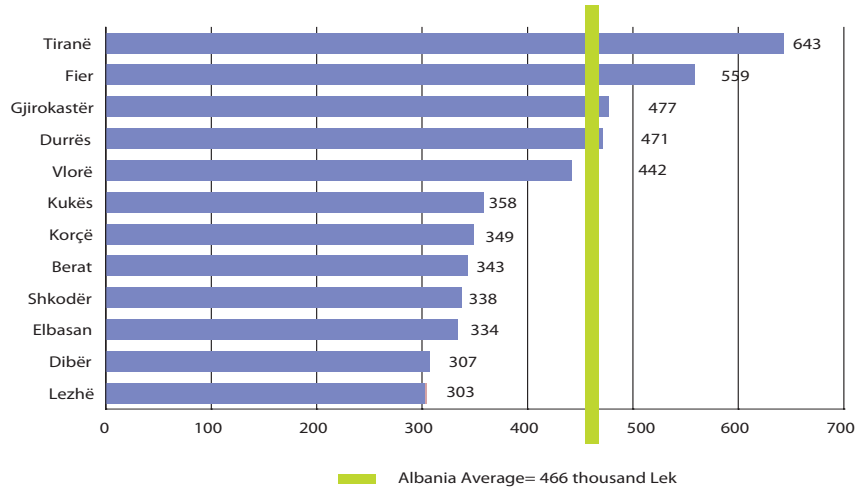


Fig. 3 GDP in Current Prices by Prefectures

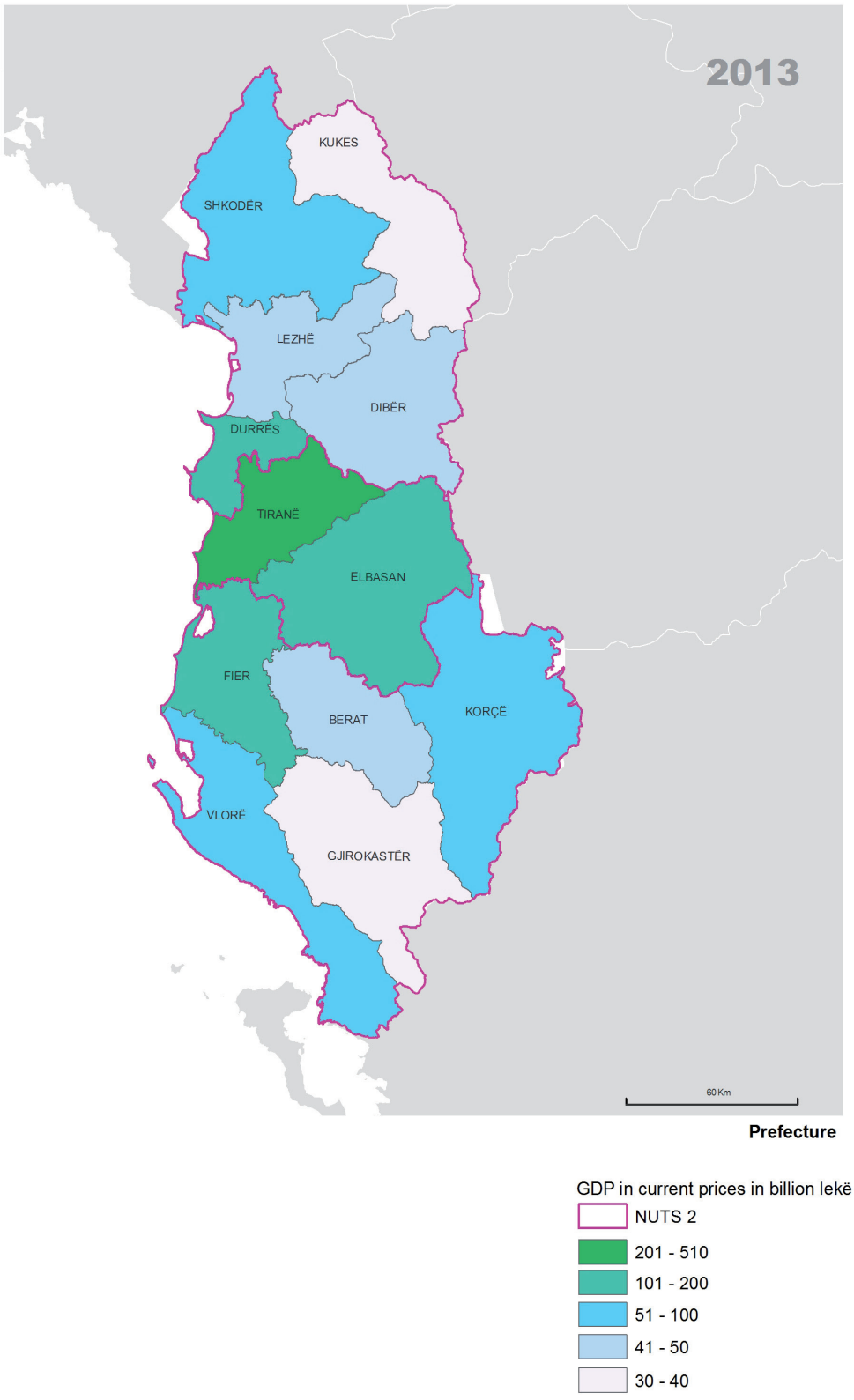
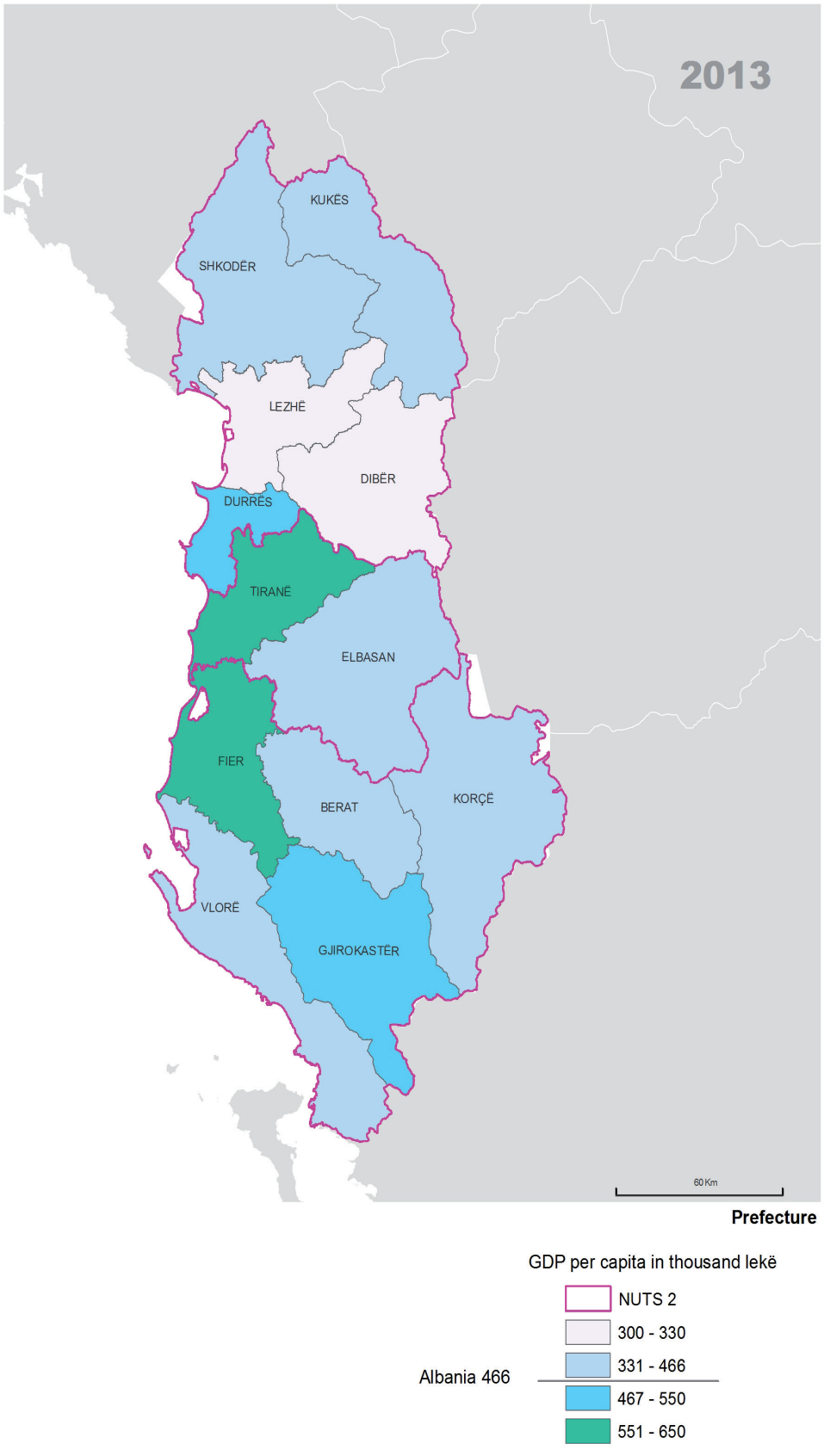


Fig. 4 GDP per Capita by Prefectures



Tab. 3 Gross Domestic Product in current prices

In mln leks

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Albania	**1,143,937**	**1,239,644**	**1,300,624**	**1,332,811**	**1,350,555**
Berat	45,187	49,416	52,604	49,021	49,828
Dibër	34,187	36,214	37,437	42,428	42,524
Durrës	109,722	129,427	124,785	127,057	129,726
Elbasan	84,708	98,778	97,784	95,845	101,238
Fier	111,906	126,661	152,294	170,861	177,698
Gjirokastër	25,544	27,231	33,557	36,145	35,083
Korçë	64,981	66,874	76,129	77,799	78,886
Kukës	25,122	26,628	30,033	29,202	30,998
Lezhë	38,868	38,971	40,476	43,587	41,885
Shkodër	65,688	71,862	78,861	77,164	74,707
Tiranë	463,838	493,488	489,632	501,276	507,191
Vlorë	74,185	74,094	87,032	82,425	80,792

** Estimates for the year 2013 are based on semi-final data*

Tab. 4 Gross Domestic Products per capita, in leks

In leks

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Albania	**390,753**	**425,552**	**447,753**	**459,512**	**466,131**
Berat	290,894	326,447	355,047	335,889	343,244
Dibër	227,264	247,817	262,734	303,882	307,282
Durrës	415,218	483,458	458,733	462,253	471,153
Elbasan	271,321	320,398	319,512	315,144	334,148
Fier	335,684	386,605	472,172	535,347	558,883
Gjirokastër	303,869	339,023	438,295	487,302	476,729
Korçë	276,088	288,202	332,741	343,020	348,783
Kukës	271,812	294,846	338,895	334,897	358,296
Lezhë	274,079	277,871	290,434	314,323	302,893
Shkodër	284,886	316,094	352,021	347,624	337,512
Tiranë	627,581	653,310	634,001	638,507	643,047
Vlorë	393,354	397,815	473,322	450,723	441,696

** Estimates for the year 2013 are based on semi-final data*

Tab. 5 Gross Domestic Product per Capita, Al=100

In percent

Prefectures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Albania	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Berat	74.4	76.7	79.3	73.1	73.6
Dibër	58.2	58.2	58.7	66.1	65.9
Durrës	106.3	113.6	102.5	100.6	101.1
Elbasan	69.4	75.3	71.4	68.6	71.7
Fier	85.9	90.8	105.5	116.5	119.9
Gjirokastër	77.8	79.7	97.9	106.0	102.3
Korçë	70.7	67.7	74.3	74.6	74.8
Kukës	69.6	69.3	75.7	72.9	76.9
Lezhë	70.1	65.3	64.9	68.4	65.0
Shkodër	72.9	74.3	78.6	75.7	72.4
Tiranë	160.6	153.5	141.6	139.0	138.0
Vlorë	100.7	93.5	105.7	98.1	94.8

** Estimates for the year 2013 are based on semi-final data*

Tab. 6 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2013* (Branch=100%)

In percent

Prefectures	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	GVA at basic prices
Albania	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Berat	8.1	2.8	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	0.8	3.8	1.5	3.7
Dibër	6.5	3.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.0	3.8	1.8	3.1
Durrës	7.3	9.9	11.8	12.3	3.7	5.6	13.6	10.9	7.3	6.2	9.6
Elbasan	13.2	6.4	6.2	6.0	2.1	4.9	5.7	2.4	7.4	4.6	7.5
Fier	19.6	29.4	7.6	8.3	4.0	7.9	7.1	6.1	6.7	3.4	13.2
Gjirokastër	3.4	1.3	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.2	3.2	1.0	2.6
Korçë	10.2	3.2	4.3	5.7	2.0	5.4	4.5	2.8	6.3	3.8	5.8
Kukës	3.5	1.8	4.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.7	2.3
Lezhë	5.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.5	3.5	3.1	1.3	3.2	2.4	3.1
Shkodër	8.5	5.4	4.7	4.2	2.8	4.1	5.2	1.7	6.1	4.8	5.5
Tiranë	8.4	28.7	43.4	48.0	75.2	54.9	47.0	68.9	43.5	64.7	37.6
Vlorë	6.2	5.4	8.5	5.6	3.4	5.6	7.4	2.5	6.1	5.1	6.0

** Estimates for the year 2013 are based on semi-final data*

Tab. 7 Share of statistical regions in Gross Value Added for year, 2013* (Region=100)

In percent

Prefectures	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying; manufactured products; electricity, gas, water and waste management	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	GVA at basic prices
Albania	**22.5**	**14.4**	**11.9**	**18.2**	**3.2**	**2.6**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**12.8**	**2.1**	**100**
Berat	49.5	11.0	6.1	11.7	1.4	1.3	3.9	1.2	13.1	0.9	100
Dibër	46.4	16.2	5.4	7.2	1.2	1.5	3.9	1.6	15.4	1.2	100
Durrës	17.2	14.9	14.6	23.4	1.2	1.5	10.4	5.7	9.7	1.4	100
Elbasan	39.7	12.3	9.8	14.6	0.9	1.7	5.6	1.6	12.6	1.3	100
Fier	33.5	32.3	6.9	11.5	1.0	1.5	4.0	2.3	6.5	0.5	100
Gjirokastër	29.9	7.0	13.7	21.1	1.9	3.0	4.7	2.4	15.6	0.8	100
Korçë	39.1	7.8	8.8	17.6	1.1	2.4	5.6	2.4	13.8	1.4	100
Kukës	34.6	11.1	24.8	7.0	1.4	1.5	3.4	1.0	14.7	0.6	100
Lezhë	36.9	10.7	9.8	14.0	1.5	2.9	7.4	2.1	13.1	1.6	100
Shkodër	34.5	14.0	10.1	13.7	1.6	1.9	6.8	1.5	14.1	1.8	100
Tiranë	5.0	11.0	13.8	23.3	6.3	3.8	9.2	9.3	14.8	3.6	100
Vlorë	23.2	13.0	16.9	16.9	1.8	2.4	9.0	2.1	13.0	1.8	100

** Estimates for the year 2013 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.

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, retails 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 2011-2015, the movement of foreigners and Albanian citizens is marked by an increasing trend. average entry of foreigners is increased by 9.4 %, with the highest increase marked in 2014 by12.8 %, whereas in 2013 entries marked a decrease of 7,3 %. The entry of foreigners by land accounts for most of the entries 85.3 %. The prefecture of Kukës has the highest percentage of entries by land, 51.5 % (of which 95.6 % of these entries from the border crossing point of Morina), followed by Shkodra, 21.4 % (of which 71.5 % of these entries from the border crossing point of Muriqan), the prefecture of Korca, 17.1 % (of which 62.2 % of these entries from the border crossing point of Qafë Thana), and the prefecture of Gjirokastrës, 8.4 % (of which 47.9 % of these entries from the border crossing point of Kakavija.

Average exit of Albanian citizens is increased by 2.4 %. The highest increase is marked in 2015 by 8.6 %, whereas in 2012 exits marked a decrease of 3,9 %. The exit of Albanian citizens by land accounts for most of the exists, i.e. 76.1 %. The prefecture of Korça has the highest percentage of exit by land by 32.3 % (of which 72.9% of exits are recorded in the border crossing point of Kapshtica), following by Gjirokastra by 31.8 % (of which 67.3 % of Albanian citizens exit from the border crossing point of Kakavija)and the prefecture of Kukës, 18.8 % (of which 61,6 % of exits are recorded in the border crossing point of Morina).

In the period 2011-2015, the average entries of foreign citizens by air increasing, 10,.8 % while the average exit of albanian citizens decreased 1,8 %. Entries and exit of foreign and Albanians citizens by sea have an increasing trend respectively 3.1 % and 1.7 %. In the port of Durrës, entry and exit of foreigners and albanian citizens accounts respectively 62.0 % and 71.5 % of total entries and exit from by sea.

Source of data

Statistical information on tourism is collected from administrative sources. Ministry of the Interior, General Directorate of State Police.

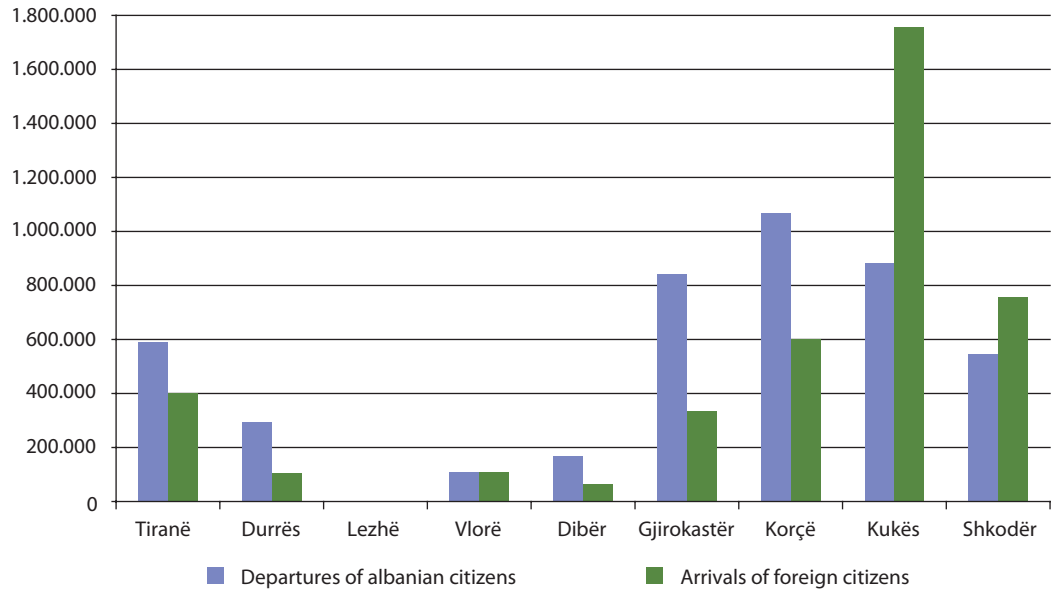
Definitions

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, 2015



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

No.	Albania	2011				2012				2013			
		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)	**3,750,460**	**4,120,199**	**2,932,132**	**2,564,921**	**3,620,665**	**3,959,265**	**3,513,666**	**2,918,185**	**3,653,972**	**3,928,245**	**3,255,988**	**3,222,566**
I	BY AIR	621,919	643,229	267,359	275,537	517,835	552,370	273,071	281,856	556,475	564,450	314,074	319,338
	Tiranë (Rinas)	621,919	643,229	267,359	275,537	517,835	552,370	273,071	281,856	556,475	564,450	314,074	319,338
II	BY SEA	421,044	437,013	191379	191,742	379,336	401,245	181789	182,018	375,057	390,065	186,542	177,942
1	Durrës	287,475	297,005	139,950	138,927	276,104	294,719	129,262	130,764	253,927	261,503	111,786	106,874
2	Lezhë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Vlorë	133,569	140,008	51429	52,815	103,232	106,526	52527	51,254	121,130	128,562	74756	71,068
III	BY LAND	2,707,497	3,039,957	2,473,394	2,097,642	2,723,494	3,005,650	3,058,806	2,454,311	2,722,440	2,973,730	2,755,372	2,725,286
1	Dibër	93,555	110,486	32,972	31,514	107,369	124,365	41,239	38,038	84,843	100,859	32,413	32,285
2	Gjirokastër	979719	1,190,738	108,132	109,110	951,347	1,064,317	165,701	168,545	974,034	1,027,470	351,654	346,571
3	Korçë	1021717	1,061,802	380,069	322,454	960,671	981,445	452,808	391,101	956,556	962,884	509,494	481,171
4	Kukës	339,246	370,695	1,435,231	1,192,093	374,050	460,344	1,745,955	1,210,336	393,180	510,916	1,286,320	1,292,485
5	Shkodër	273,260	306,236	516,990	442,471	330,057	375,179	653,103	646,291	313,827	371,601	575,491	572,774

continue

No.	Albania	2014				2015			
		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens		Albanian citizens		Foreign citizens	
		Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
	TOTAL(I+II+III)	**3,872,010**	**4,145,608**	**3,672,591**	**3,675,196**	**4,098,526**	**4,503,907**	**4,131,242**	**4,182,918**
I	BY AIR	562,376	577,900	337,161	343,225	583,892	591,572	400,742	397,406
1	Tiranë (Rinas)	562,376	577,900	337,161	343,225	583,892	591,572	400,742	397,406
II	BY SEA	353,301	373,079	201529	196,431	353,789	404,096	214865	222,887
1	Durrës	271,004	285,536	118918	113,859	253,389	295,290	105480	114,468
2	Lezhë	240	218	7	11	328	321	39	13
3	Vlorë	82,057	87,325	82604	82,561	100,072	108,485	109346	108,406
III	BY LAND	2,956,333	3,194,629	3,133,901	3,135,540	3,160,845	3,508,239	3,515,635	3,562,625
1	Dibër	112,648	133,589	57,174	51,791	146,900	166,930	66,738	49,192
2	Gjirokastër	825,310	870,875	302,034	301,669	825,532	840,657	334,606	324,016
3	Korçë	974,175	999,519	611,631	599,728	1,041,441	1,069,484	599,677	524,928
4	Kukës	630,213	730,204	1,466,209	1,478,852	679,831	884,033	1,756,184	1,922,043
5	Shkodër	413,987	460,442	696,853	703,500	467,141	547,135	758,430	742,446

TRANSPORT

Introduction

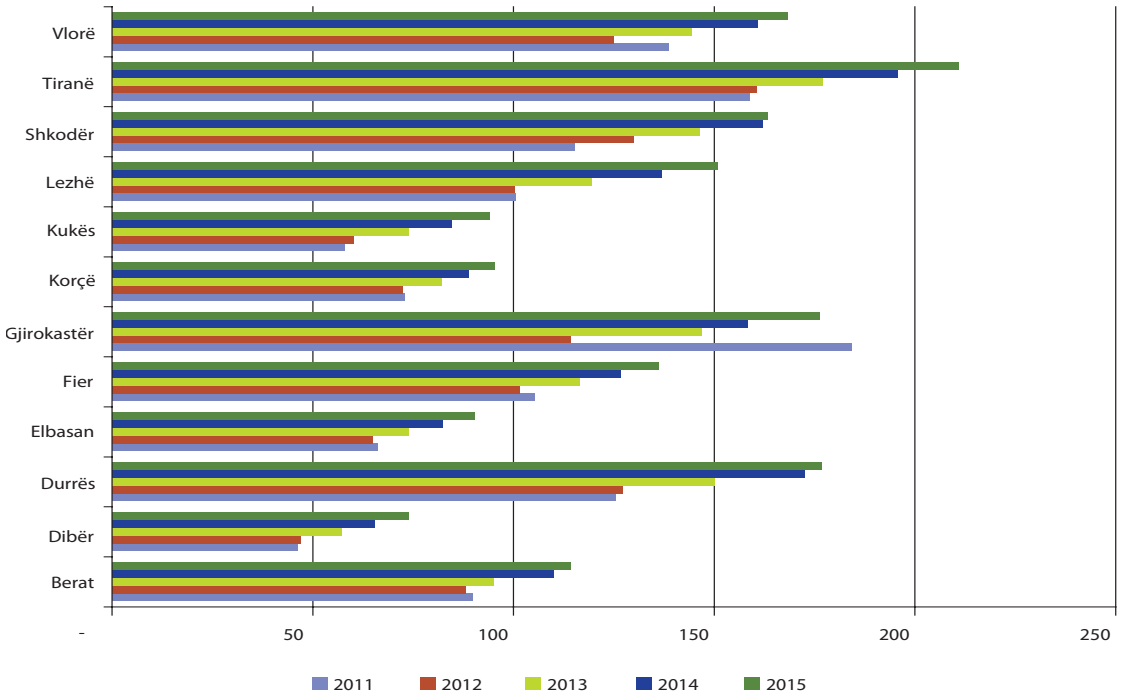
Regional transport statistics aim to define the passenger and goods flow both within the regions and between them. These movements are very closely linked to the level of economic activity of these regions. Transport statistics rely on data obtained from administrative sources and they cover: road transport 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 the 5-years period, the passenger's road transport vehicles have an increasing trend in number per 1000 inhabitants, accounting from 114 vehicles in 2011 to 154 vehicles in 2015.

The prefecture with the highest number of passengers road transport vehicles calculated per 1000 inhabitants from 2011 to 2015 is the prefecture of Tirana with 53 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants and the prefecture with the lowest increase of the number of passenger vehicles is the prefecture of Korca with 22 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants. The number of cars in 2011 was 104 per 1000 inhabitants, where in 2015 it is 139 vehicles per 1000 inhabitants with the prefecture of Tirana having 38.3 % of the total number of vehicles.

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



Tab. 1 Road vehicles for passengers

End of year

Prefectures	2011				2012				2013				
	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcicles	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcicles	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcicles	Camping
Albania	**331,681**	**300,974**	**6,698**	**24,009**	**328,112**	**297,341**	**5,250**	**25,492**	**373,272**	**341,695**	**5,676**	**25,864**	**37**
Berat	13,459	10,919	430	2,110	12,909	10,411	300	2,198	13,785	12,012	306	1,467	0
Dibër	6,654	6,432	111	111	6,603	6,366	106	131	7,901	7,622	142	137	0
Durrës	33,808	31,665	588	1,555	34,882	32,806	397	1,679	41,350	38,898	467	1,985	0
Elbasan	20,269	17,281	544	2,444	19,765	16,986	396	2,383	22,401	19,493	420	2,487	1
Fier	34,185	29,893	717	3,575	32,525	28,647	461	3,417	37,078	32,998	485	3,583	12
Gjirokastër	14,443	13,874	312	257	8,527	8,167	174	186	10,810	10,399	202	209	0
Korçë	16,784	15,811	386	587	16,464	15,604	289	571	18,600	17,688	307	605	0
Kukës	5,173	4,981	153	39	5,288	5,121	135	32	6,385	6,207	143	35	0
Lezhë	14,040	12,977	293	770	13,950	12,868	220	862	16,525	15,471	236	818	0
Shkodër	25,983	21,072	475	4,436	28,922	23,490	468	4,964	32,418	27,071	517	4,828	2
Tiranë	121,265	112,978	2,015	6,272	125,414	116,335	1,812	7,267	139,594	129,858	1,942	7,781	13
Vlorë	25,618	23,091	674	1,853	22,834	20,540	492	1,802	26,425	23,978	509	1,929	9

continue

End of year

Prefectures	2014					2015				
	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcicles	Camping	Total	Car	Buses & minibuses	Motorcicles	Camping
Albania	**415,121**	**378,053**	**6,048**	**30,975**	**45**	**443,227**	**403,680**	**6,423**	**33,070**	**54**
Berat	15,949	13,100	313	2,532	4	16,280	13,704	343	2,227	6
Dibër	9,037	8,709	171	157	0	10,074	9,694	197	183	0
Durrës	47,477	44,350	555	2,569	3	48,824	45,454	568	2,799	3
Elbasan	24,944	21,766	454	2,721	3	27,209	23,872	487	2,846	4
Fier	40,300	36,032	522	3,739	7	42,841	38,448	558	3,828	7
Gjirokastër	11,637	11,221	198	217	1	12,713	12,213	228	271	1
Korçë	20,078	19,103	311	664	0	21,351	20,332	333	686	0
Kukës	7,310	7,110	158	41	1	8,040	7,822	173	44	1
Lezhë	18,911	17,634	278	998	1	20,646	19,223	311	1,111	1
Shkodër	35,847	30,089	531	5,222	5	35,654	30,429	502	4,715	8
Tiranë	154,224	142,219	2,040	9,954	11	168,806	154,580	2,195	12,019	12
Vlorë	29,407	26,720	517	2,161	9	30,789	27,909	528	2,341	11

Tab. 2 Road vehicles of goods

End of year

Prefectures	2011				2012				2013				
	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Technological Machinery
Albania	**78,948**	**71,278**	**761**	**6,909**	**66,366**	**59,991**	**502**	**5,699**	**71,884**	**65,061**	**543**	**6,081**	**199**
Berat	4,254	3,947	80	227	3,598	3,340	59	192	3,873	3,601	62	203	7
Dibër	1,858	1,666	4	188	1,552	1,397	2	148	1,691	1,516	2	168	5
Durrës	8,416	7,154	42	1,220	6,785	5,794	30	956	7,529	6,471	42	1,010	6
Elbasan	5,530	4,966	145	419	4,539	4,128	56	341	4,935	4,486	61	374	14
Fier	10,362	9,385	165	812	8,482	7,690	115	674	9,074	8,212	124	735	3
Gjirokastër	5,201	4,572	59	570	2,867	2,537	38	286	3,309	2,935	42	322	10
Korçë	4,986	4,438	45	503	4,308	3,779	33	460	4,691	4,129	35	485	42
Kukës	1,536	1,365	6	165	1,350	1,202	1	145	1,453	1,295	2	152	4
Lezhë	3,935	3,587	63	285	3,339	3,018	50	243	3,641	3,303	48	260	30
Shkodër	4,365	4,065	50	250	4,411	4,099	55	257	4,761	4,433	58	270	0
Tiranë	21,050	19,204	38	1,808	19,593	17,822	26	1,678	20,952	19,068	28	1,779	77
Vlorë	7,455	6,929	64	462	5,542	5,185	37	319	5,975	5,612	39	323	1

continue

End of year

Prefectures	2014					2015				
	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Technological Machinery	Total	Trucks road tractors	Agriculture tractors	Trailers	Technological Machinery
Albania	**75,778**	**68,442**	**642**	**6,460**	234	**78,839**	**71,011**	**736**	**6,787**	**305**
Berat	4,051	3,757	77	210	7	4,002	3,694	70	236	2
Dibër	1,847	1,639	2	201	5	1,957	1,735	5	210	7
Durrës	8,180	7,014	76	1,085	5	8,184	6,986	92	1,091	15
Elbasan	5,273	4,791	67	400	15	5,662	5,129	74	445	14
Fier	9,494	8,571	133	787	3	9,897	8,901	156	824	16
Gjirokastër	3,371	2,990	44	327	10	3,594	3,207	50	329	8
Korçë	4,819	4,234	50	493	42	4,888	4,293	57	496	42
Kukës	1,606	1,421	2	179	4	1,752	1,553	3	193	3
Lezhë	3,836	3,474	54	272	36	4,012	3,619	61	291	41
Shkodër	5,047	4,695	67	284	1	4,821	4,464	64	292	1
Tiranë	22,048	20,025	30	1,888	105	23,817	21,561	43	2,057	156
Vlorë	6,206	5,831	40	334	1	6,253	5,869	61	323	0

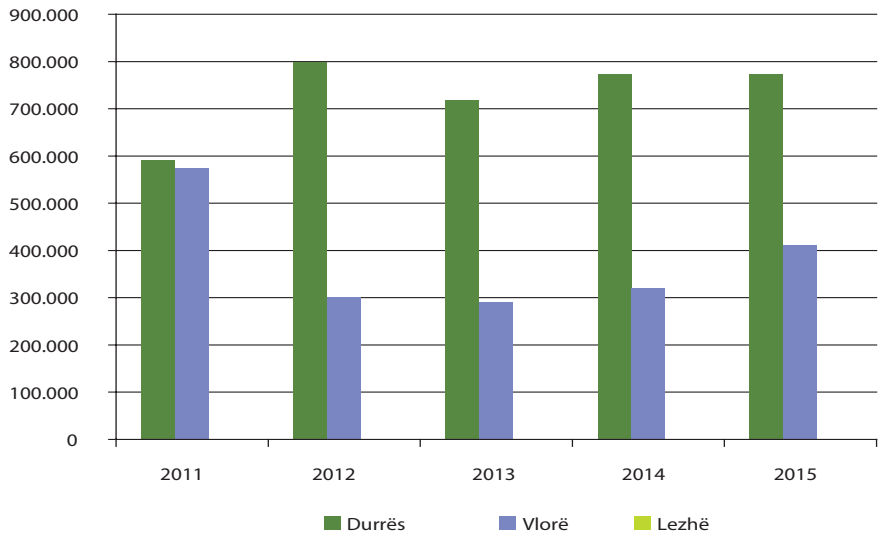
Maritime transport

The coastline of 362 kilometers connects the prefectures of Lezha, Durres and Vlore 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 2015, 67.6 % of export goods are carried by sea and 51.6 % of import goods are carried by sea as well. The biggest port in the country is located in the prefecture of Durres, 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 2011-2015 is 5,556,506 persons including Albanian citizens and foreigners.
The most considerable part of movements of passengers by sea is recorded in the prefecture of Durres at 65.8 %, followed by the prefecture of Vlora at 34.2 %. The two biggest ports of the country are located in these two prefectures in question. On average, during the period 2011-2015, the highest number of passengers per one thousand inhabitants is recorded in 2015 with 411 passengers, while the average of five years is 384 passengers. As fig.2 shows, a very high distribution during this period of maritime transport passengers is in the prefecture of Durres.

Fig. 2 Maritime transport of passengers, 2011-2015



Tab. 3 Maritime transport of passengers

Prefectures	2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Passengers		Total	Passengers		Total	Passengers	
		On	Off		On	Off		On	Off
Albania	**1,165,769**	**591,303**	**574,466**	**1,101,025**	**559,385**	**541,640**	**1,009,186**	**509,555**	**499,631**
Durrës	591,303	295,300	296,003	798,524	403,256	395,268	717,399	359,716	357,683
Vlorë	574,446	296,003	278,443	302,501	156,129	146,372	291,787	149,839	141,948
Lezhë	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

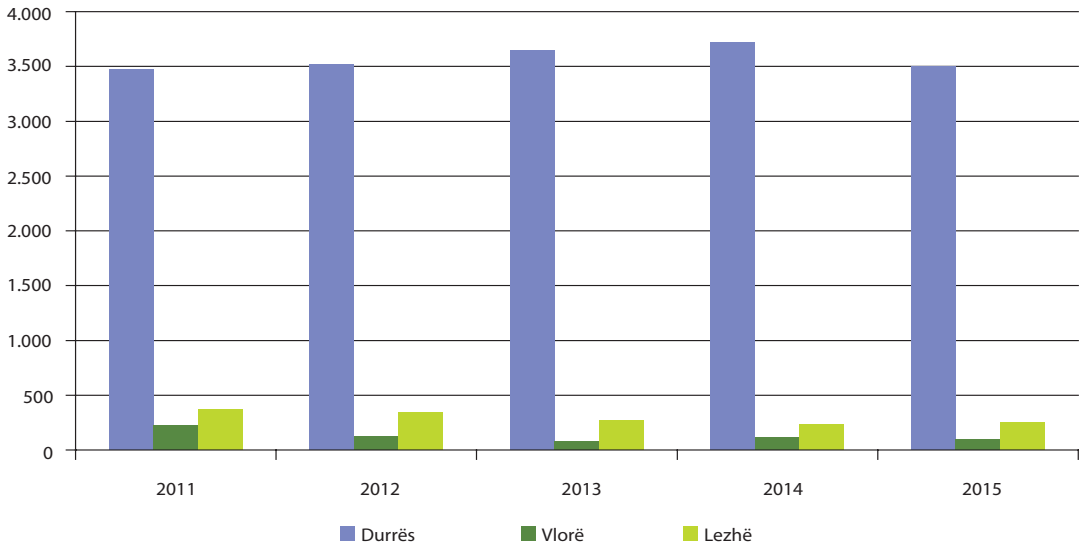
continue

Tab. 3 Maritime transport of passengers

Prefectures	2014			2015		
	Passengers			Passengers		
	Total	On	Off	Total	On	Off
Albania	**1,094,569**	**559,090**	**535,479**	**1,185,957**	**619,968**	**565,989**
Durrës	774,681	394,983	379,698	774,411	409,283	365,128
Vlorë	319,888	164,107	155,781	411,546	210,685	200,861
Lezhë	0	0	0	0	0	0

Concerning the freghts 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 89.5 % of the total volume of work, followed by the port of the prefecture of Lezha with 7.3 % and the port of Vlora with 3.2 %.

Fig. 3 The volume of loaded and unloaded by prefectures



Tab. 4 Volume of loading and unloading work, 2011-2015

000 tonnes

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**4,067**	**3,984**	**4,001**	**4,066**	**3,840**
Durrës	3,475	3,517	3,648	3,717	3,496
Vlorë	225	122	80	115	95
Lezhë	367	345	273	234	249

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 2011-2015, the airport of the country is the center of activity of almost 14 air companies, in the transport of passengers, goods and mail service.

The number of passengers travelling by air has been increasing from 2011 which marks around 1.9 million passengers and around 2 million passengers, in entry or exit in 2015. On average, 622 passengers per thousand inhabitants travelling by air are counted during the period 2011-2015.

Carriage of freights and mail by air has been relatively constant during five years, 2011-2015, as around 1,911 tonnes of goods and 416 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Airlines	15	14	19	17	14
Number of flights	22,932	20,408	19,799	18,385	21,351
Overflights	172,055	172,768	178,989	179,117	179,219
Passengers air transport	1,871,084	1,605,331	1,757,342	1,810,305	1,977,044
Average number of air passengers per thousand inhabitants	644	553	606	625	684
Total Freights (tonnes)	2,290	1,875	1,778	1,845	1,766
Total Post (tonnes)	366	386	386	480	463

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 379 km.
Rail transport is concentrated in the prefectures of Durres, Elbasan, Shkoder, Tirane, Vlora. During the period 2011-2015, it is evident that the highest volume is marked in 2011 with the carriage of around 50 thousand tonnes per kilometers, compared to 32.3 thousand tonnes of freigts carried on average during this period.

The number of passengers travelling by railway has been decreasing from around 18 thousand passengers who have travelled in 2011, to 6,990 passengers in 2015.

Tab. 6 Indicators of railway transport

Item	Unit of measure	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
The length of the railway line	km	399	399	346	346	379
Raliway freight transport	000/ton.km	50,122	25,307	22,975	39,889	23,125
- from which : International transport	000/ton.km	48,060	25,117	17,344	25,041	14,371
Passengers rail transport	000/pass.km	18,230	11,725	4,615	7,714	6,990
Passengers per thousand inhabitants	000/inhabitants	6	6	2	3	2

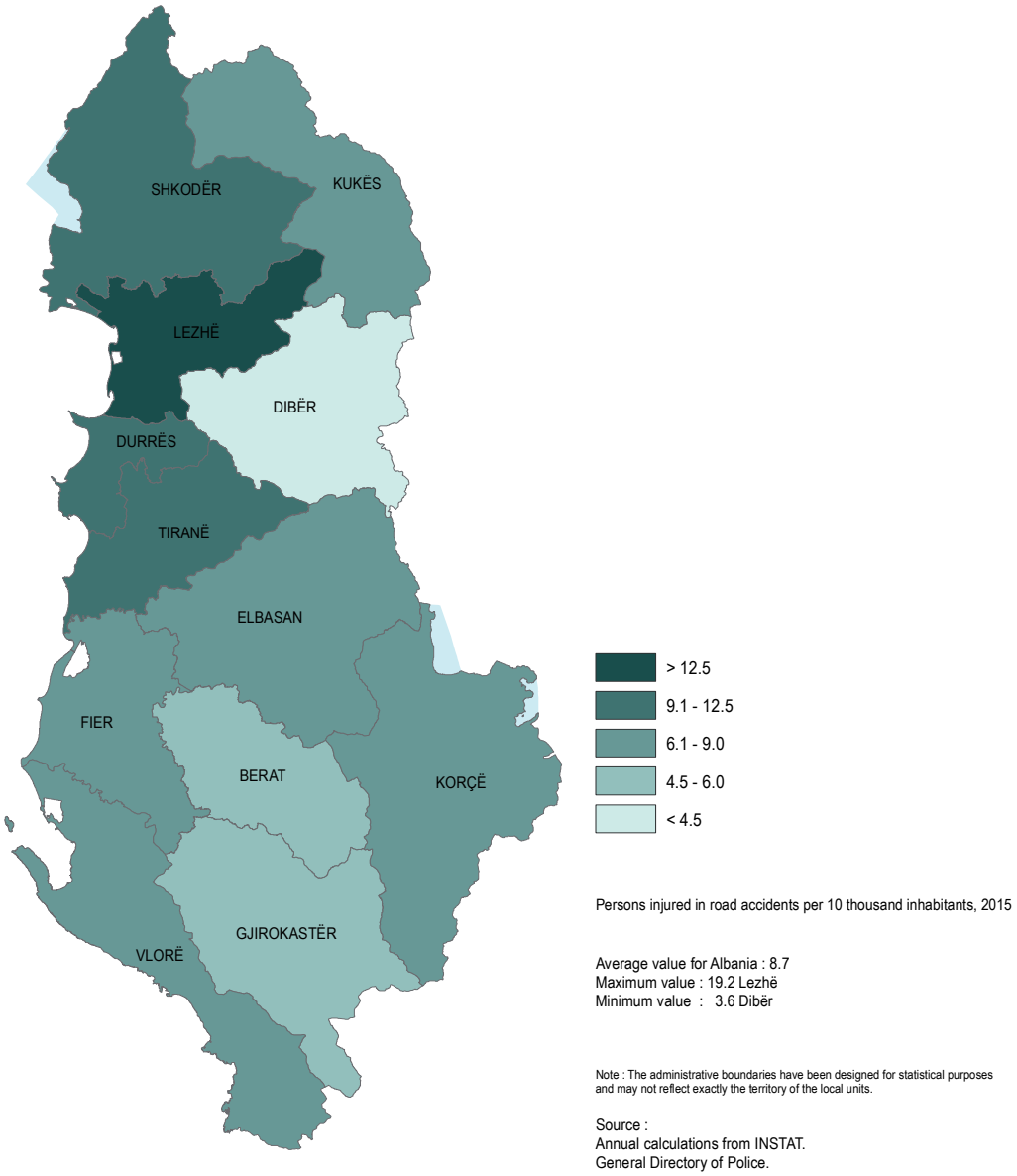
Road Accidents

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 traffi c rules and consumption of alcoholic drinks. The number of road accidents in the country has increased from 2011 to 2015, whereas a slight decrease is observed in 2014 in the total number of road traffi c accidents. If we refer to the absolute number of road traffi c accidents during 2011-2015, 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 traffi c 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.4 shows the number of persons injured in road accident per 10 thousand inhabitants. Unlike the figures in table 7, such indicator suggests a different ranking of the prefectures, because it considers the average number of the population of each prefecture.

In 2015 the average of persons injured in road accidents in Albania is 9 per 10 thousand inhabitants. The highest value of this indicator is 19 injured persons per 10 thousand inhabitants in the prefecture of Lezha whereas the lowest value is marked in the prefecture of Dibra with 4 injured persons per 10 thousand inhabitants .

Fig. 4 Persons injured in road accidents per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2015



Persons injured in road accidents per 10 thousand inhabitants, 2015

Average value for Albania : 8.7
Maximum value : 19.2 Lezhë
Minimum value : 3.6 Dibër

Note : The administrative boundaries have been designed for statistical purposes and may not reflect exactly the territory of the local units.

Source :
Annual calculations from INSTAT.
General Directory of Police.

Tab. 7 Road Accidents

Prefectures	2011				2012				2013			
	Accidents Total	Casualites Total	Killed	Injured	Accidents Total	Casualites Total	Killed	Injured	Accidents Total	Casualites Total	Killed	Injured
Albania	**1,876**	**2,472**	**322**	**2,150**	**1,870**	**2,569**	**334**	**2,235**	**2,075**	**2,798**	**295**	**2,503**
Berat	108	132	12	120	98	111	8	103	37	57	7	50
Dibër	50	75	17	58	63	106	14	92	58	87	10	77
Durrës	275	379	40	339	233	319	36	283	242	329	42	287
Elbasan	100	157	33	124	114	145	30	115	204	287	32	255
Fier	124	167	29	138	196	278	47	231	240	314	25	289
Gjirokastër	17	21	11	10	19	28	14	14	23	33	9	24
Korçë	127	153	22	131	132	168	13	155	146	189	23	166
Kukës	19	37	12	25	23	52	17	35	29	52	11	41
Lezhë	178	240	36	204	162	251	34	217	164	280	34	246
Shkodër	163	220	28	192	150	202	28	174	152	215	34	181
Tiranë	667	831	66	765	623	799	71	728	718	883	57	826
Vlorë	48	60	16	44	57	110	22	88	62	72	11	61

continue

Prefectures	2014				2015			
	Accidents Total	Casualites Total	Killed	Injured	Accidents Total	Casualites Total	Killed	Injured
Albania	**1,914**	**2,617**	**264**	**2,353**	**1,992**	**2,692**	**270**	**2,422**
Berat	61	79	7	72	57	72	10	62
Dibër	60	103	8	95	31	49	7	42
Durrës	236	339	30	309	236	332	28	304
Elbasan	111	175	22	153	142	188	21	167
Fier	200	283	41	242	177	255	42	213
Gjirokastër	21	31	8	23	30	42	7	35
Korçë	138	169	20	149	141	177	20	157
Kukës	33	64	16	48	47	70	9	61
Lezhë	156	233	25	208	160	261	32	229
Shkodër	128	168	23	145	156	198	23	175
Tiranë	695	874	50	824	712	914	59	855
Vlorë	75	99	14	85	103	134	12	122

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 geographically 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

Building permits issued forecast the tendency of the construction sector for the next period based on the main data obtained from this indicator.
Building permits issued are important because obtaining a building permits issued according to the law, before starting work for the construction of a dwelling or any kind of object, provides protection in the future for the dwelling or the building where the activity is developed.

Main Statistical findings

During the period of time 2011-2015 the total number of building permits issued approved is 2,551. In the first year the number of building permits issued is considerable, while during the next years the number of building permits issued indicates a decrease. The demand for building permits issued for dwellings dominates compared the demand for other buildings such as hotels, industrial buildings, wholesale and retail trade buildings, ect.

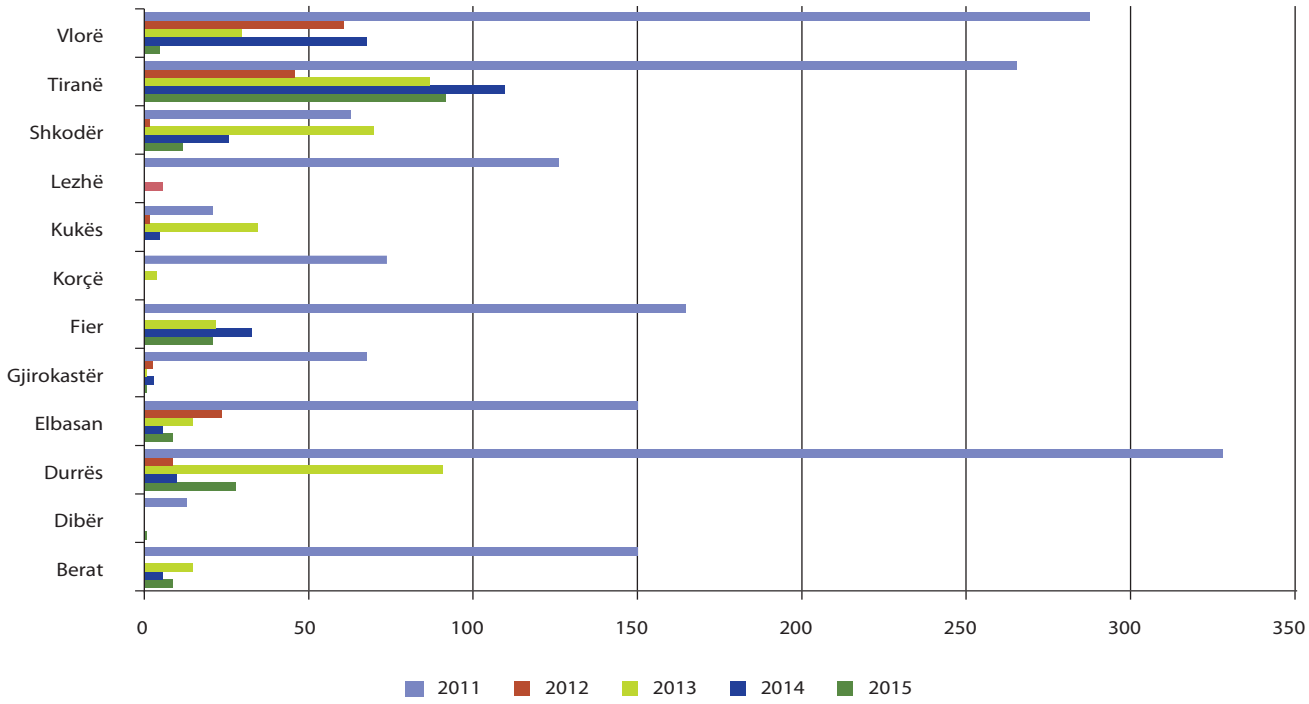
The building permits issued for dwellings comprise 63.0 % of the total number of permits issued, meanwhile the building permits issued for other buildings comprise 37.0 % of this indicator.

Based on the information collected from the building permits issued by prefectures, referring the period of time 2011-2015, the building permits issued for new buildings are concentrated in the prefectures of Tirana by 23.6 %, Durrës by 18.3 % and by Vlora 17.7 %. (See graph.1). Concerning the building permits issued for dwellings, referring the same period of time, the main considerable number of these permits is concentrated in the prefectures of Vlora by 24.6 %, Tirana by 19.2 % and Durrës by 17.1 %.

The main number of building permits issued for new buildings is in 2011 with 1,604 permits in total, or 62.9 % of the total number of building permits issued during the last five years. While 2012 indicates the year with the less number of building permits issued referring the same period of time, respectably by 147 permits issued, where 41.5 % of them are approved in the prefecture of Vlora.

The average number of building permits issued for new buildings during the period of time 2011-2015 is 510 building permits per year, where in 2011 are approved respectively 1,094 building permits much more than the average number of the buildings permits issued during the last five years.

Fig.1 The total number of building permits issued for new buildings, 2011-2015



Tab.1 Building permits issued for new buildings by prefectures, 2011-2015

Number

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**1,604**	**147**	**360**	**270**	**170**
Berat	42	0	5	3	1
Dibër	13	0	0	0	1
Durrës	328	9	91	10	28
Elbasan	150	24	15	6	9
Gjirokastër	68	3	1	3	1
Fier	165	0	22	33	21
Korçë	74	0	4	0	0
Kukës	21	2	35	5	0
Lezhë	126	0	0	6	0
Shkodër	63	2	70	26	12
Tiranë	266	46	87	110	92
Vlorë	288	61	30	68	5

Tab. 2 Building permits issued for dwellings by prefectures, 2011-2015

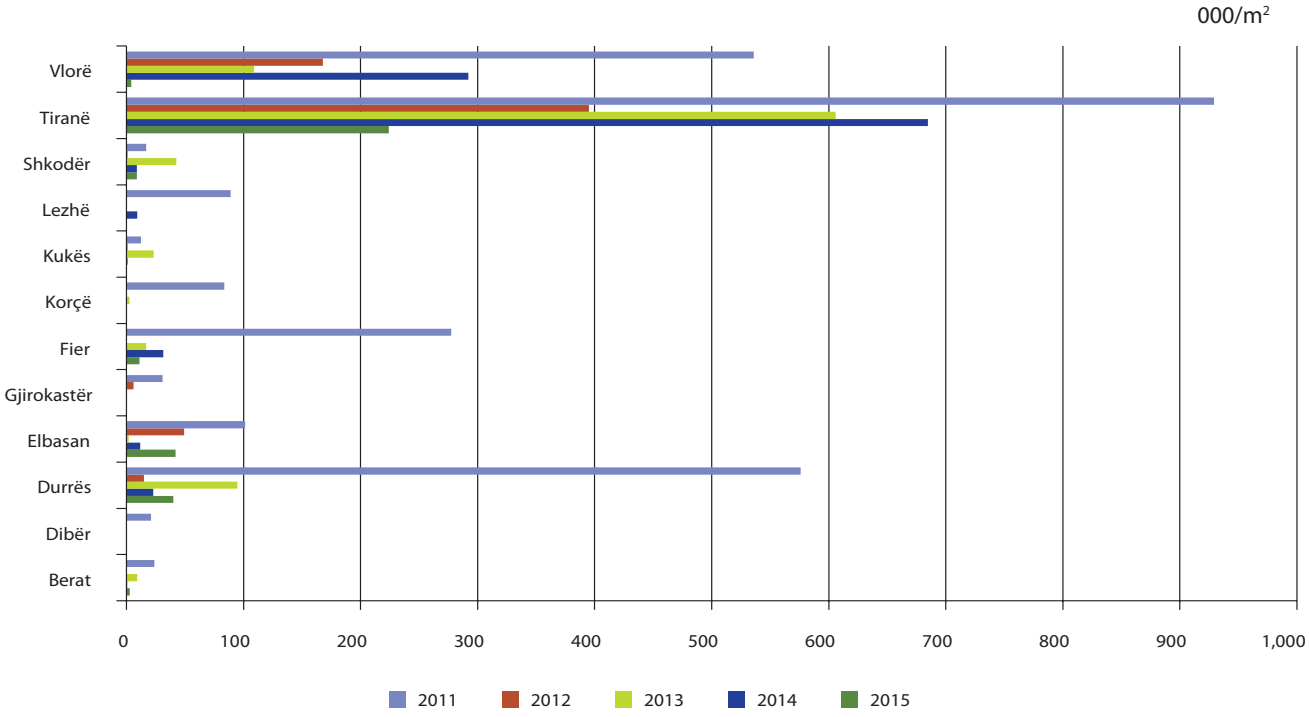
Number

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**1,059**	**101**	**203**	**196**	**48**
Berat	22	0	1	3	1
Dibër	8	0	0	0	0
Durrës	228	7	32	1	7
Elbasan	93	13	10	4	5
Gjirokastër	49	2	1	3	1
Fier	97	0	14	14	8
Korçë	64	0	3	0	0
Kukës	7	1	8	1	0
Lezhë	76	0	0	2	0
Shkodër	32	1	59	15	9
Tiranë	128	25	50	90	16
Vlorë	255	52	25	63	1

Another important indicator is the total area approved for the constructions of buildings. The total area of the buildings permits issued during 2011-2015 is 5,636 thousand square meters, where the area of buildings permits issued for dwellings comprise 80.3 % of this indicator.

Referring to the same period of time, the area of buildings permits issued for new buildings is concentrated in the prefecture of Tirana by 50.4 %, Vlora by 19.7 % and Durrës by 13.3 %.

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, 2011-2015

000/m²

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**2,698**	**635**	**907**	**1,063**	**333**
Berat	24	0	9	1	3
Dibër	21	0	0	0	0
Durrës	576	15	95	23	40
Elbasan	102	49	2	12	42
Gjirokastër	31	6	0	0	0
Fier	278	0	17	31	11
Korçë	84	0	3	0	0
Kukës	13	1	23	1	0
Lezhë	89	0	0	9	0
Shkodër	17	1	42	9	9
Tiranë	929	395	606	685	224
Vlorë	536	168	109	292	4

Tab. 4 Floor area for building permits issued for dwellings by prefectures, 2011-2015

000/m²

Prefectures	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	**2,228**	**550**	**721**	**979**	**50**
Berat	14	0	7	1	3
Dibër	18	0	0	0	0
Durrës	459	16	70	0	2
Elbasan	80	45	1	12	35
Gjirokastër	23	7	0	0	0
Fier	226	0	13	21	5
Korçë	79	0	2	0	0
Kukës	1	0	4	1	0
Lezhë	62	0	0	6	0
Shkodër	8	0	38	6	1
Tiranë	745	320	495	666	4
Vlorë	513	162	91	266	0

Source of information

The statistical information on building permits issued by prefectures is collected by administrative sources for the number and the floor are of building permits issued.
Municipalities , Urban offices.

Definitions

Building permits issued is an authorization to start work on a building project. The building permit is the final stage of planning and building authorization prior to start the work.

Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered for persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects. The buildings are classified in two different kinds of categories: 1) Dwellings, 2) Other buildings, where are included Hotels, Industrial buildings, Wholesale and Retail trade buildings, ect.
Building permits total area is the area in square meters where the approved project is implemented.