

Population of Albania

1st January 2023

Tiranë, on 02th June 2023: The population of Albania on 1st January 2023 is 2,761,785 inhabitants, experiencing a decrease by 1.1 % compared to 1st January 2022.

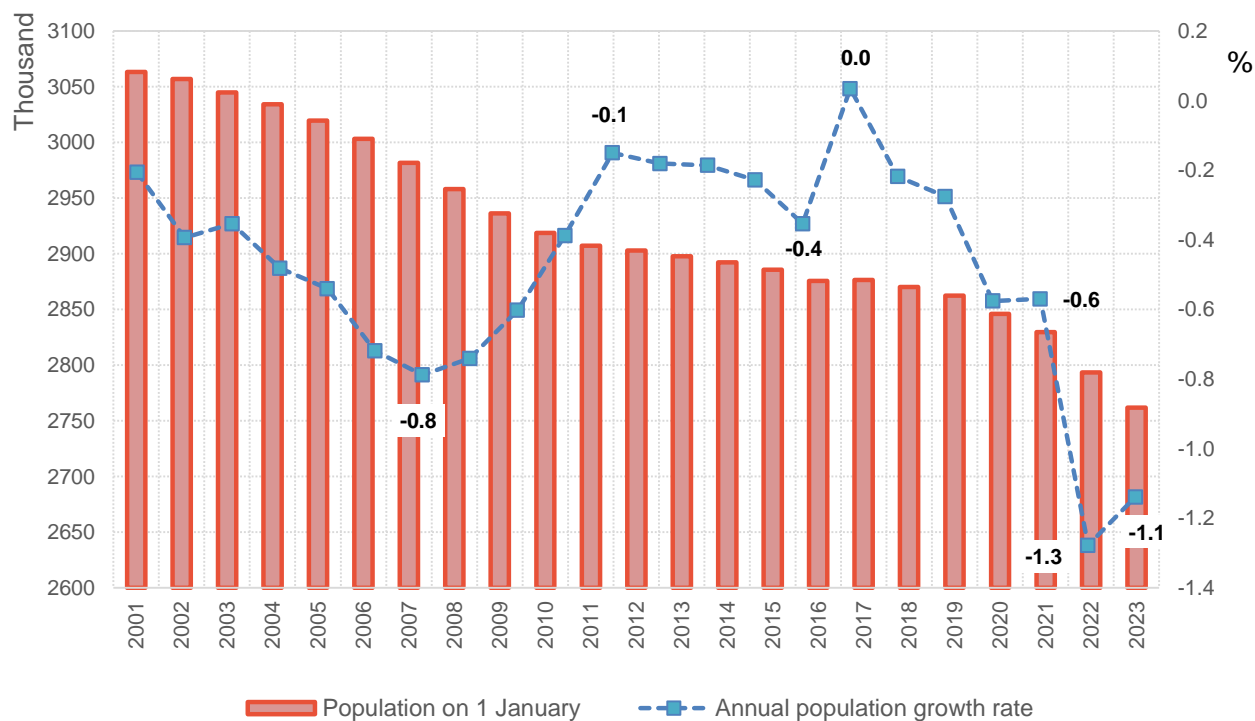
During 2022 the natural population increase (births-deaths) was 690 births more than deaths.

The number of immigrants in the year 2022 was 13,963 persons: 51.9 % more compared to the previous year.

The number of emigrants was 46,460 persons: 10.5 % more compared to the year 2021.

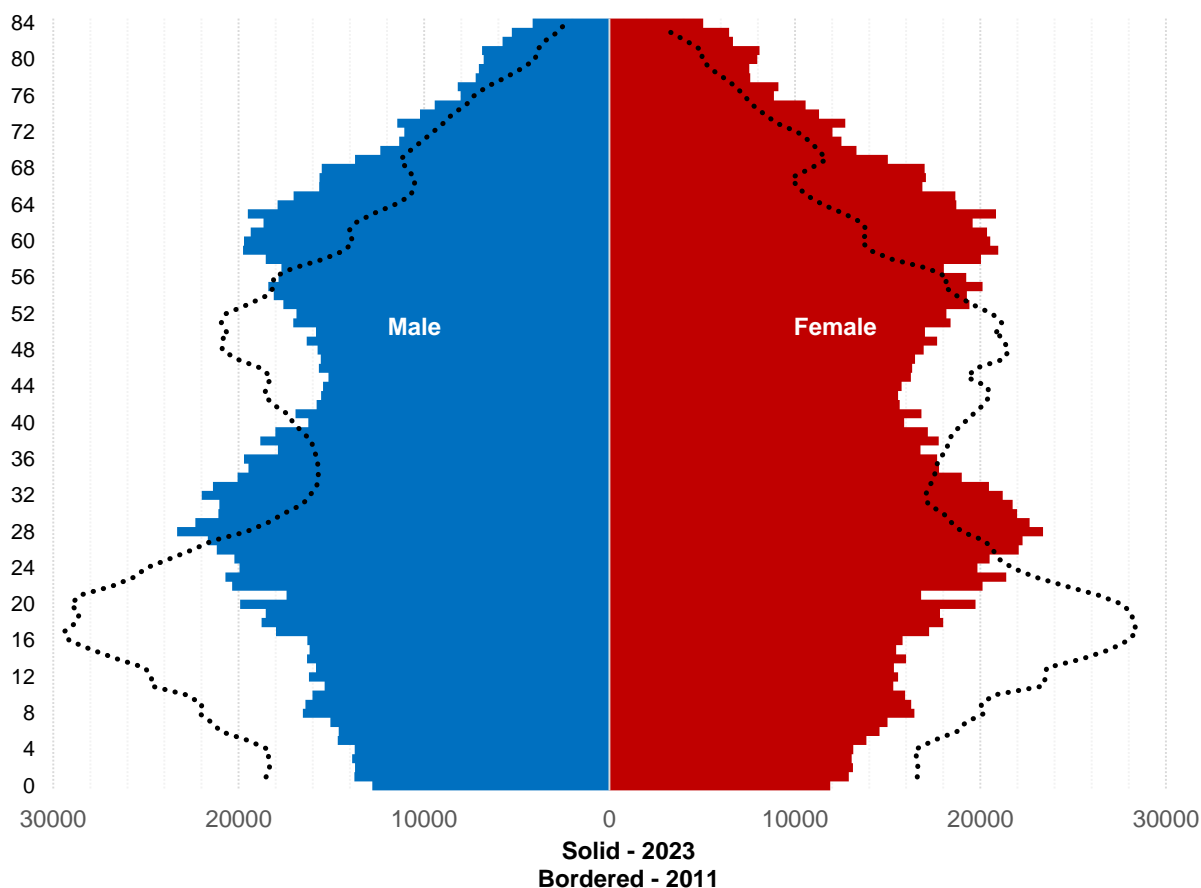
Net migration (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) experienced an increase, compared to the previous year: from -32,853 to -32,497 inhabitants in 2022.

Fig.1: Population on 1st January and annual growth rate



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Fig. 2: Population pyramid on 1st January 2011-2023

On 1st January 2023 the median age of population results 38.8 years old from 38.2 that was on 1st January 2022.

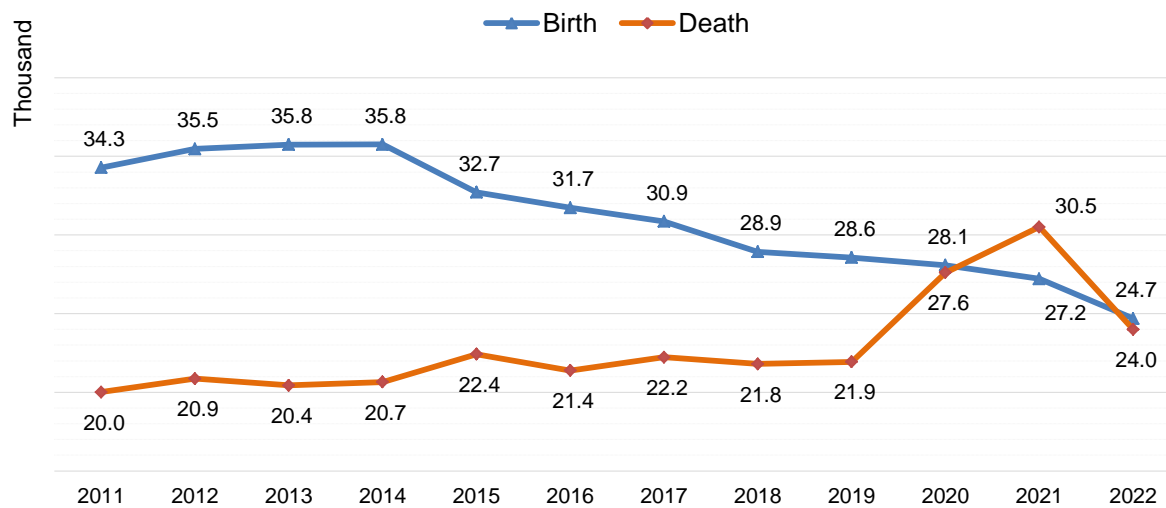
On 1st January 2023 the youth dependency ratio (ratio of the number of persons under working age 0-14 with the number of persons of working age 15 to 64) has decreased compared to 1st January 2022: from 24.0 % to 23.8 %, while the old dependency ratio (ratio of the number of persons above the working age 65+ with the number of persons of working age 15 to 64) has increased: from 23.1 % to 24.4 % during the same period.

Sex ratio of total population on 1st January 2023 has decreased compared to 1st January 2022: from 98.6 to 98.0 males for 100 females.

Sex ratio at birth has decreased, marking 107.4 in 2022, from 107.6 which was in 2021.

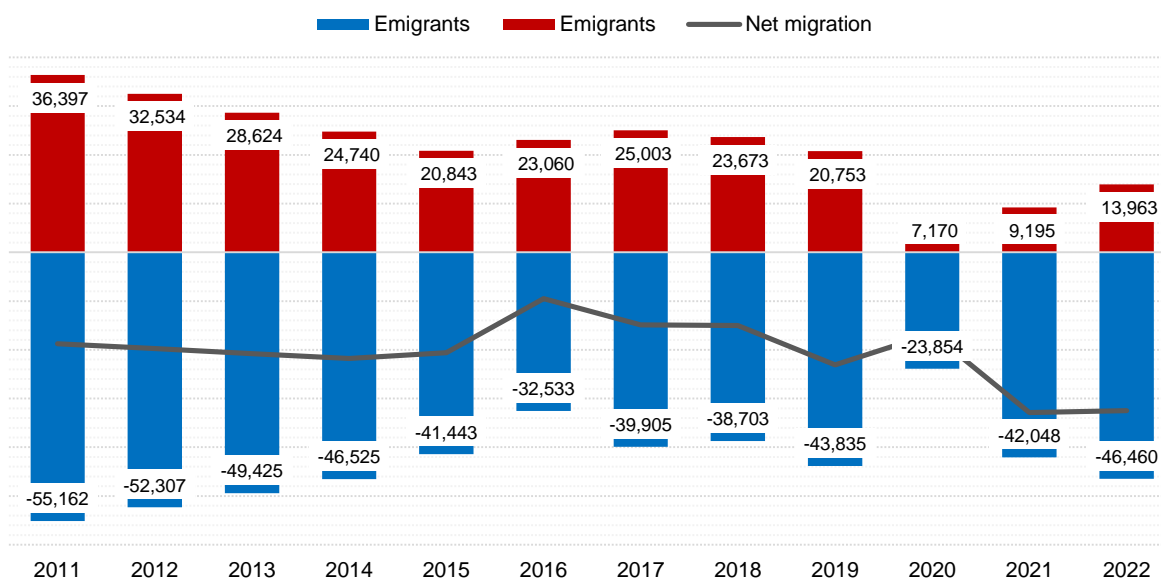
During the year 2022 there were born 24,688 babies, experiencing a decrease by 9.3 % compared to the previous year. The number of deaths in 2022 was 23,998 persons, experiencing a decrease by 21.3 % compared to the previous year.

Fig. 3: Births and deaths in Albania



In the year 2022 the number of emigrants was 46,460 persons: 10.5 % more compared to the year 2021. The number of immigrants was 13,963 persons: 51.9 % more compared to the previous year.

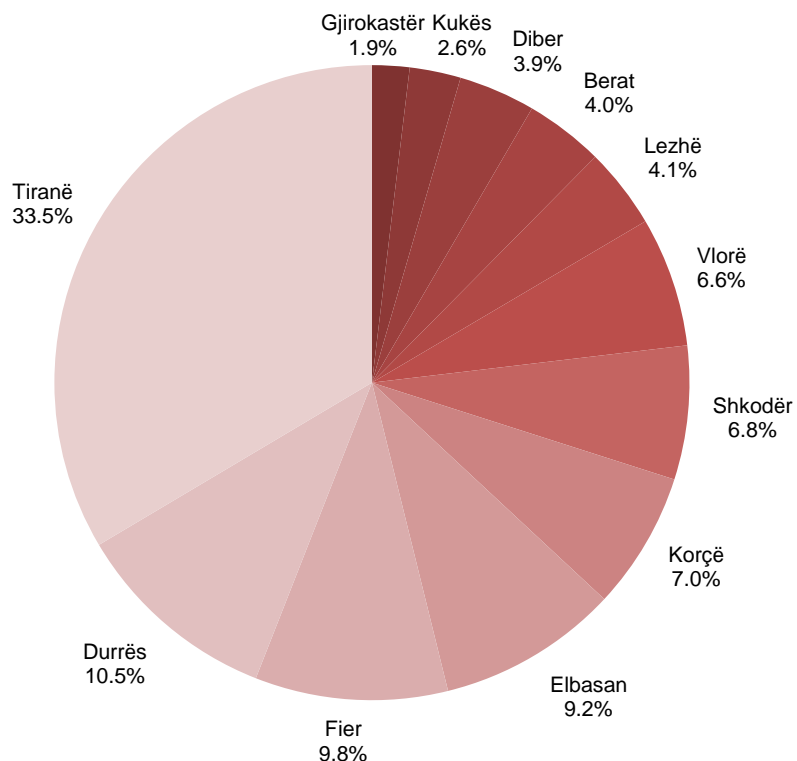
Fig. 4: Emigrant, immigrant and net migration



Tirana, Durres and Fieri have the highest weight in the total population.

On 1st January 2023 Tiranë prefecture occupies around 33.5 % of total population, continuing to be the most populated prefecture in the country, followed by Durrës and Fier with 10.5 % and 9.8 % respectively. Regarding the other prefectures, five of them occupies respectively from 1.9 % to 4.1 % of total population.

Fig. 5: Population by prefecture on 1st January 2023

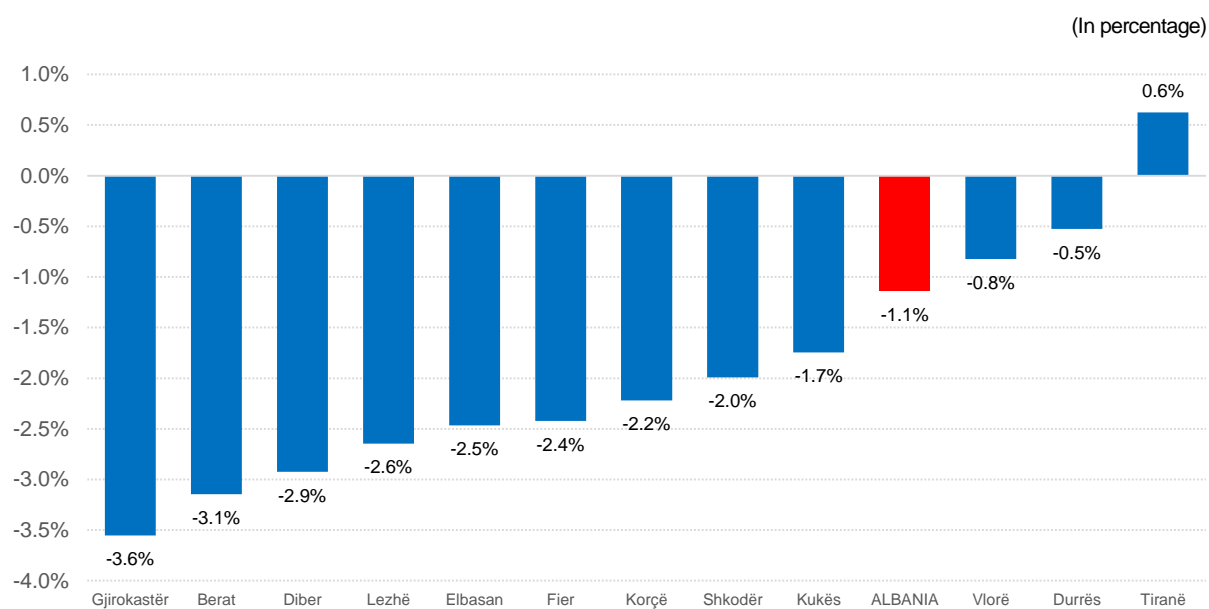


On 1st January 2023 population was increased only in one prefecture of the country

Estimates of population on 1st January 2023 shows that only one prefecture of the country experienced a population growth compared to the previous year, while eleven of them experienced a decrease. The increase was observed in Tirana (+0.6 %).

On the other hand, the largest decreases of population were observed in Gjirokastrë (-3.6 %), Berat (-3.1 %) and Dibër (-2.9 %).

Prefecture with the highest youth dependency ratio is Kukës (33.7 %), while the prefecture with the highest old dependency ratio is Gjirokastra with (28.0 %), followed by Lezhë prefecture with (27.8 %).

Fig. 6: Total change of population by prefecture, 1st January 2023 vs 1st January 2022

Annexes

For more information, visit the INSTAT webpage: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>

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

| Age-group | 1st January 2022 | | | 1st January 2023 | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | M | F | MF | M | F | MF |
| 0-4 | 71,489 | 67,002 | 138,491 | 67,886 | 64,122 | 132,008 |
| 5-9 | 79,844 | 78,734 | 158,578 | 77,259 | 76,099 | 153,358 |
| 10-14 | 80,976 | 78,043 | 159,019 | 79,737 | 78,124 | 157,861 |
| 15-19 | 93,320 | 89,877 | 183,197 | 87,761 | 84,315 | 172,076 |
| 20-24 | 101,815 | 101,448 | 203,263 | 98,353 | 97,887 | 196,240 |
| 25-29 | 113,768 | 115,124 | 228,892 | 108,705 | 110,867 | 219,572 |
| 30-34 | 107,410 | 101,817 | 209,227 | 105,562 | 104,382 | 209,944 |
| 35-39 | 92,423 | 86,038 | 178,461 | 93,921 | 87,117 | 181,038 |
| 40-44 | 79,527 | 80,438 | 159,965 | 79,958 | 79,658 | 159,616 |
| 45-49 | 79,573 | 84,767 | 164,340 | 78,488 | 83,658 | 162,146 |
| 50-54 | 88,662 | 95,716 | 184,378 | 85,449 | 92,239 | 177,688 |
| 55-59 | 94,545 | 99,274 | 193,819 | 92,237 | 98,391 | 190,628 |
| 60-64 | 93,899 | 98,838 | 192,737 | 95,110 | 100,004 | 195,114 |
| 65-69 | 74,520 | 80,184 | 154,704 | 77,566 | 84,570 | 162,136 |
| 70-74 | 55,131 | 60,328 | 115,459 | 56,403 | 61,841 | 118,244 |
| 75-79 | 39,208 | 42,784 | 81,992 | 39,898 | 43,675 | 83,573 |
| 80-84 | 28,192 | 32,848 | 61,040 | 28,848 | 34,202 | 63,050 |
| 85+ | 12,758 | 13,272 | 26,030 | 13,780 | 13,713 | 27,493 |
| TOTAL | 1,387,060 | 1,406,532 | 2,793,592 | 1,366,921 | 1,394,864 | 2,761,785 |

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

| Prefecture | 1st January 2022 | | | 1st January 2023 | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | M | F | MF | M | F | MF |
| Berat | 57,192 | 57,858 | 115,050 | 55,061 | 56,370 | 111,431 |
| Dibër | 57,145 | 52,440 | 109,585 | 55,350 | 51,030 | 106,380 |
| Durrës | 147,096 | 144,229 | 291,325 | 146,040 | 143,757 | 289,797 |
| Elbasan | 128,208 | 130,904 | 259,112 | 124,249 | 128,470 | 252,719 |
| Fier | 139,603 | 138,810 | 278,413 | 135,568 | 136,104 | 271,672 |
| Gjirokastrë | 26,567 | 28,711 | 55,278 | 25,407 | 27,907 | 53,314 |
| Korçë | 97,235 | 100,068 | 197,303 | 94,488 | 98,437 | 192,925 |
| Kukës | 37,361 | 35,407 | 72,768 | 36,715 | 34,783 | 71,498 |
| Lezhë | 57,775 | 59,508 | 117,283 | 56,017 | 58,164 | 114,181 |
| Shkodër | 93,707 | 99,302 | 193,009 | 91,436 | 97,728 | 189,164 |
| Tiranë | 452,793 | 466,718 | 919,511 | 455,207 | 470,061 | 925,268 |
| Vlorë | 92,378 | 92,577 | 184,955 | 91,383 | 92,053 | 183,436 |
| TOTAL | 1,387,060 | 1,406,532 | 2,793,592 | 1,366,921 | 1,394,864 | 2,761,785 |

Tab. 3: Average population by age-group and sex

| Age-group | 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | M | F | MF | M | F | MF |
| 0-4 | 72,730 | 68,289 | 141,019 | 69,688 | 65,562 | 135,250 |
| 5-9 | 80,776 | 79,370 | 160,146 | 78,552 | 77,417 | 155,969 |
| 10-14 | 82,009 | 78,554 | 160,563 | 80,357 | 78,084 | 158,441 |
| 15-19 | 94,943 | 91,193 | 186,136 | 90,541 | 87,096 | 177,637 |
| 20-24 | 105,475 | 105,550 | 211,025 | 100,084 | 99,668 | 199,752 |
| 25-29 | 115,813 | 116,232 | 232,045 | 111,237 | 112,996 | 224,233 |
| 30-34 | 108,202 | 100,437 | 208,639 | 106,486 | 103,100 | 209,586 |
| 35-39 | 91,736 | 85,974 | 177,710 | 93,172 | 86,578 | 179,750 |
| 40-44 | 79,263 | 80,426 | 159,689 | 79,743 | 80,048 | 159,791 |
| 45-49 | 80,582 | 86,011 | 166,593 | 79,031 | 84,213 | 163,244 |
| 50-54 | 89,495 | 96,411 | 185,906 | 87,056 | 93,978 | 181,034 |
| 55-59 | 96,003 | 100,219 | 196,222 | 93,391 | 98,833 | 192,224 |
| 60-64 | 93,011 | 97,584 | 190,595 | 94,505 | 99,421 | 193,926 |
| 65-69 | 73,358 | 78,606 | 151,964 | 76,043 | 82,377 | 158,420 |
| 70-74 | 54,639 | 59,356 | 113,995 | 55,767 | 61,085 | 116,852 |
| 75-79 | 40,100 | 43,573 | 83,673 | 39,553 | 43,230 | 82,783 |
| 80-84 | 27,684 | 31,915 | 59,599 | 28,520 | 33,525 | 62,045 |
| 85+ | 12,696 | 13,451 | 26,147 | 13,265 | 13,487 | 26,752 |
| TOTAL | 1,398,515 | 1,413,151 | 2,811,666 | 1,376,991 | 1,400,698 | 2,777,689 |

Methodology

Cohort component method

Annual population estimates are based on cohort component method. This is a standard demographic method, which uses various data sources for the main components of population change. The main components of population change are summarized as follows:

1. Natural Increase (births and deaths)

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

2. Net Migration

International movements (international migration: people who enters and leave the country) are the most difficult component to measure, as a population register does not exist in Albania yet. In this way we use the best 'proxy' data to measure migration, based mainly on data collected from the Migration Module of the Labor Force Survey, combined with population projection rates 2011-3031.

3. Births

The population change due to births.

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

Birth data

Birth data by sex is provided by the General Directorate of Civil Status, which sends to INSTAT only the number of births of the residents in Albania. All births of Albanian residents are considered during the reference period, by not taking into account the births of residents outside Albania (emigrants), even though they may be registered in the civil status offices, near their former settlements.

Late registered birth

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

4. Deaths

The population change due to deaths.

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

Death data

Data for deaths are provided by the General Directorate of Civil Status, by main demographic characteristics. We take in consideration all deaths of Albanian residents during a reference period, by not taking into account the deaths of residents outside Albania (emigrants), although they may be registered in the civil status offices near their former settlements.

Late registered death

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

5. Internal movements

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

DEFINITION

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

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

Population growth rate on 1st January: It is the ratio of total population growth over a year as a result of its natural growth and net migration, compared to a year ago, expressed as a percentage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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