

Population of Albania*

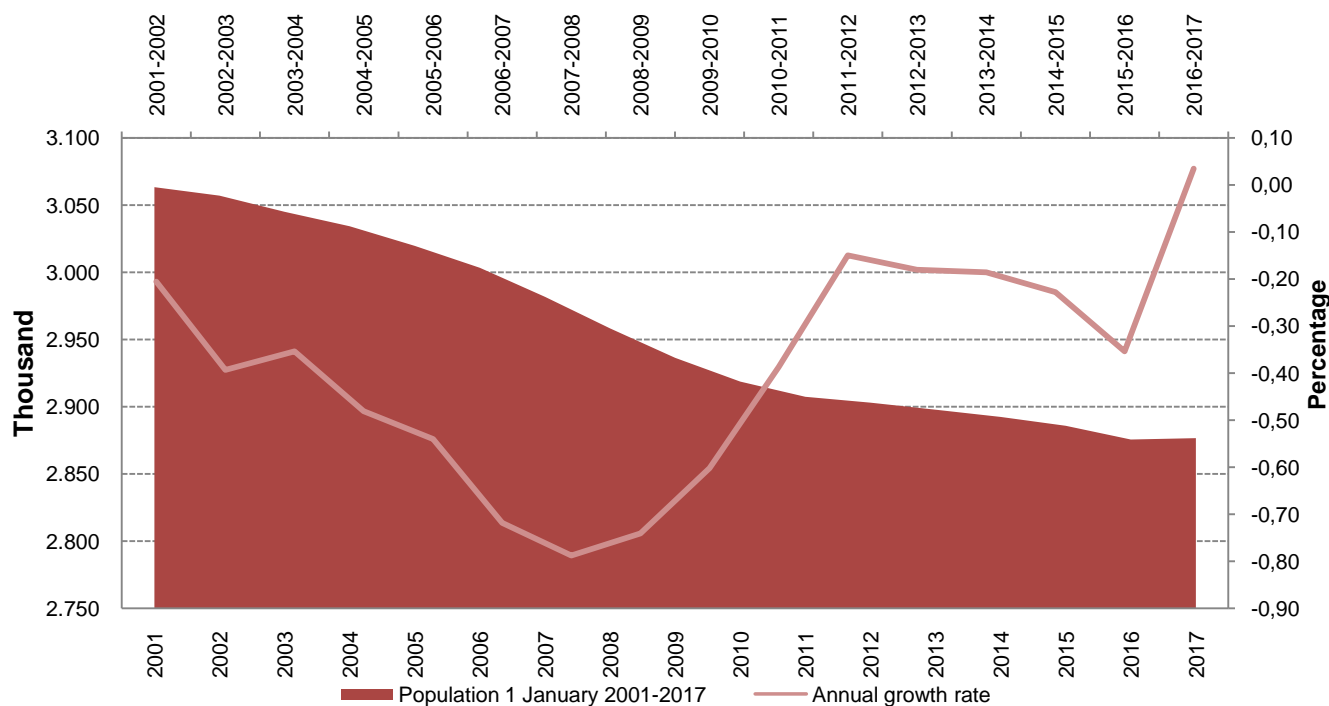
1 January 2017

Tirana, 13th of February 2017: The population of Albania on January 1st 2017 is 2.88 million, increasing for the first time since 2001. The population increased by 1 thousand inhabitants compared to the previous year.

The resident population of Albania, on January 1st 2017 was estimated about 2,876,591 inhabitants, compared with 2,875,592 inhabitants on January 1st 2016. During 2016 the number of births has been 32 thousand, while the number of deaths was 21 thousand persons. The natural increase for the last year has been about 11 thousand persons. On the other hand net migration has increased compared with the previous year, but continues to be negative.

For the first time since 2001, the natural increase compensated the negative value of net migration, resulting in a slight increase of the number of the resident population on January 1st 2017.

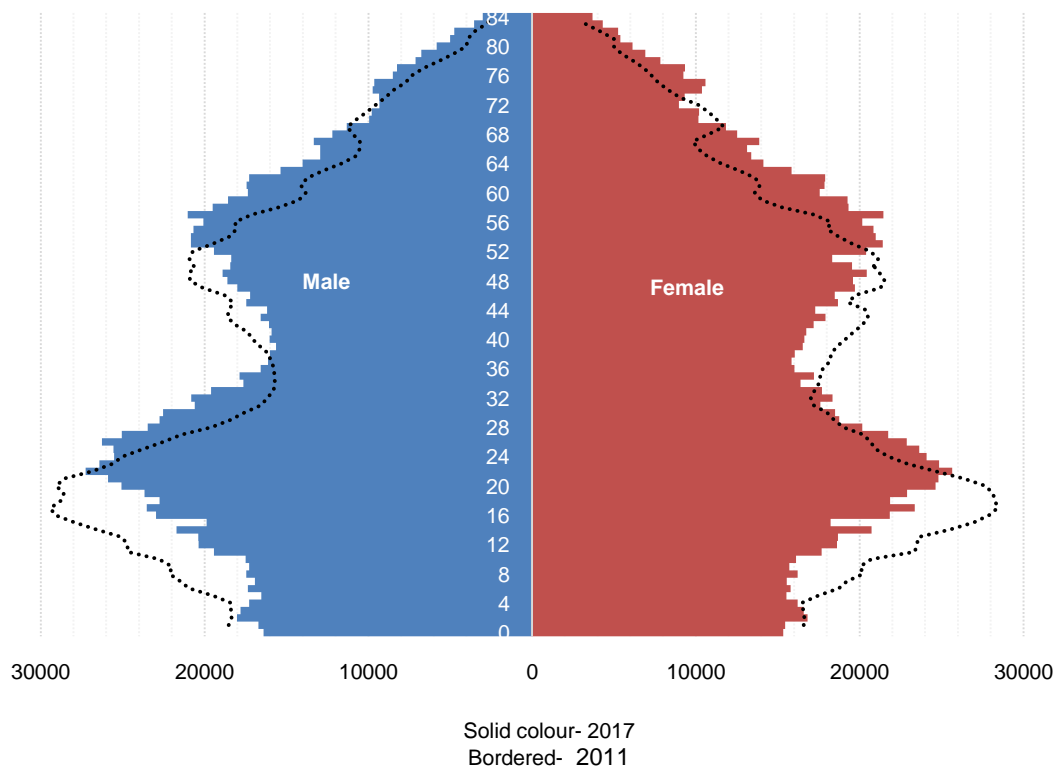
Fig. 1 Population on January 1st 2001-2017 and annual growth rate 2001 - 2017



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The comparison of two population pyramid 2011-2017, provides a clear evidence of the occurring aging process, which was already present in the demographic development of Albania. A reduction of the pyramid base (the decrease of the number of live births) has been noted from 2011 to 2017. On the other hand the increase in life expectancy has expanded the elderly population of Albania, as we can see in the top part of the pyramid (65+ years).

Fig. 2 Population Pyramid, 2011-2017



In 2016 the youth dependency ratio decreased compared to 2015, from 27.3% to 26.7%, while the old dependency ratio has increased slightly from 18.4% to 18.9% in the same period.

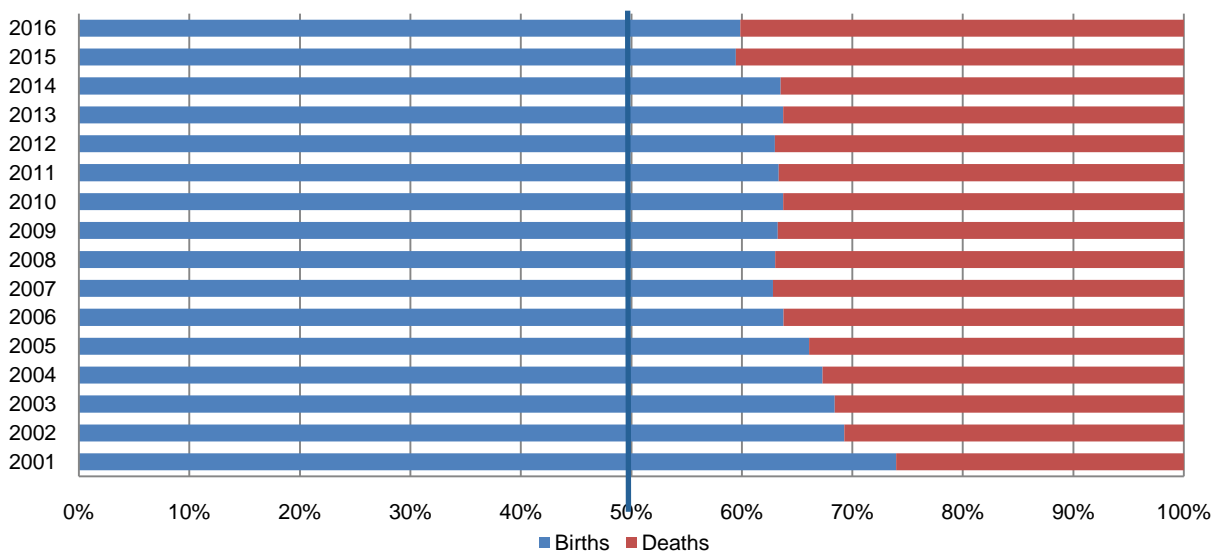
Sex ratio at birth is approaching the natural level (105 males for 100 females), marking 106.9 in 2016 from 109.5 in 2015.

Sex ratio of total population has decreased slightly compared to 2015, from 102.7 to 102.5 males for 100 females.

The median age of population increased from 34 years old in 2015 to 35 years old in 2016. Births continue to exceed the number of deaths, despite that the difference between them is narrowing over the years, diminishing the natural increase.

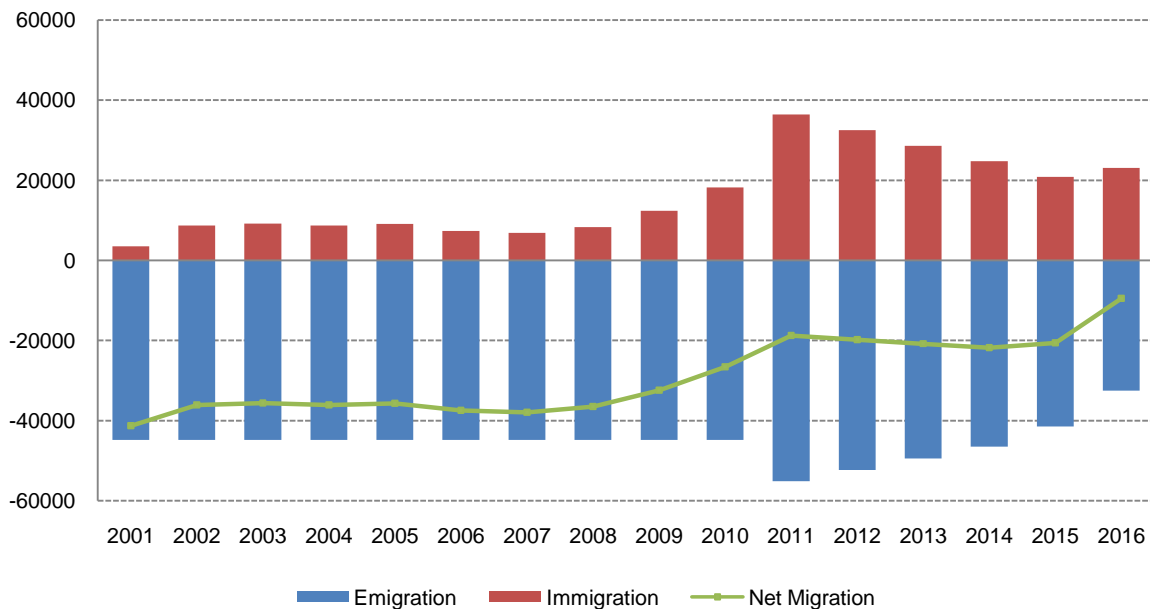
Fig. 3 Births and deaths in Albania, 2001-2016

(As a percentage of total events)



The absolute value of net migration (difference between immigrants and emigrants), has decreased, as a result of the decrease of the number of emigrants, from 41 thousand to 33 thousand and the increase of the number of immigrants from 21 thousand in 23 thousand during 2015-2016.

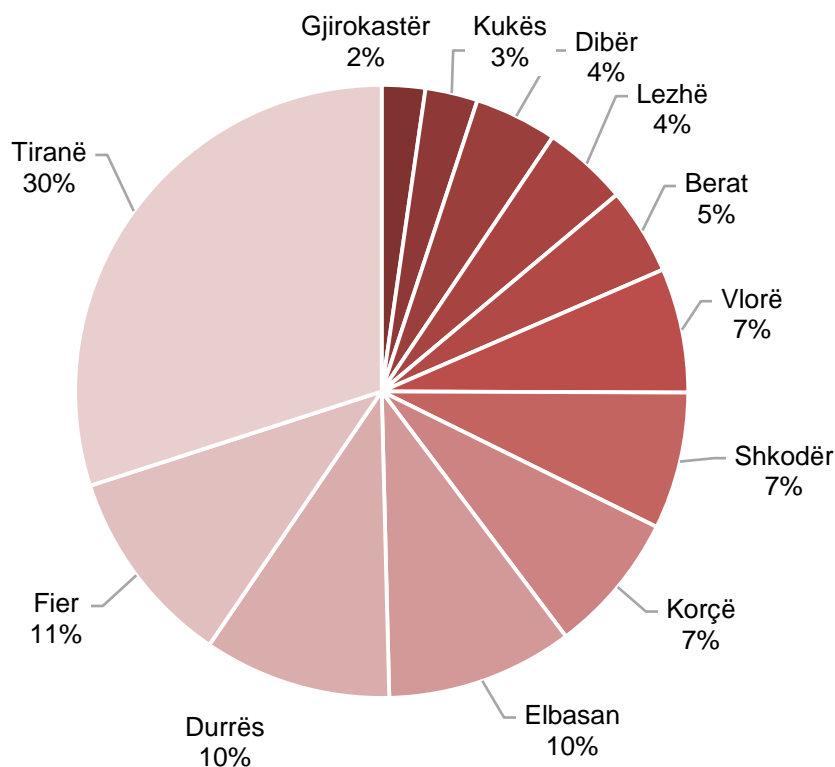
Fig. 4 Emigration, Immigrations and Net migration, 2001-2016



Tirana, Fieri, Durrësi and Elbasani have the highest weight in the total population

In January 1st, about 30% of the total population lives in the prefecture of Tirana, remaining the most populated prefecture in the country, followed by the prefecture of Fieri (11 %), Durrës (10 %) and Elbasani (10 %). Regarding the other prefectures, five of them have 2 % to 5 % of the total population.

Fig. 5 Proportion of each population of prefecture in total population, January 1st 2017



In January 1st, population has increased in three prefectures in country

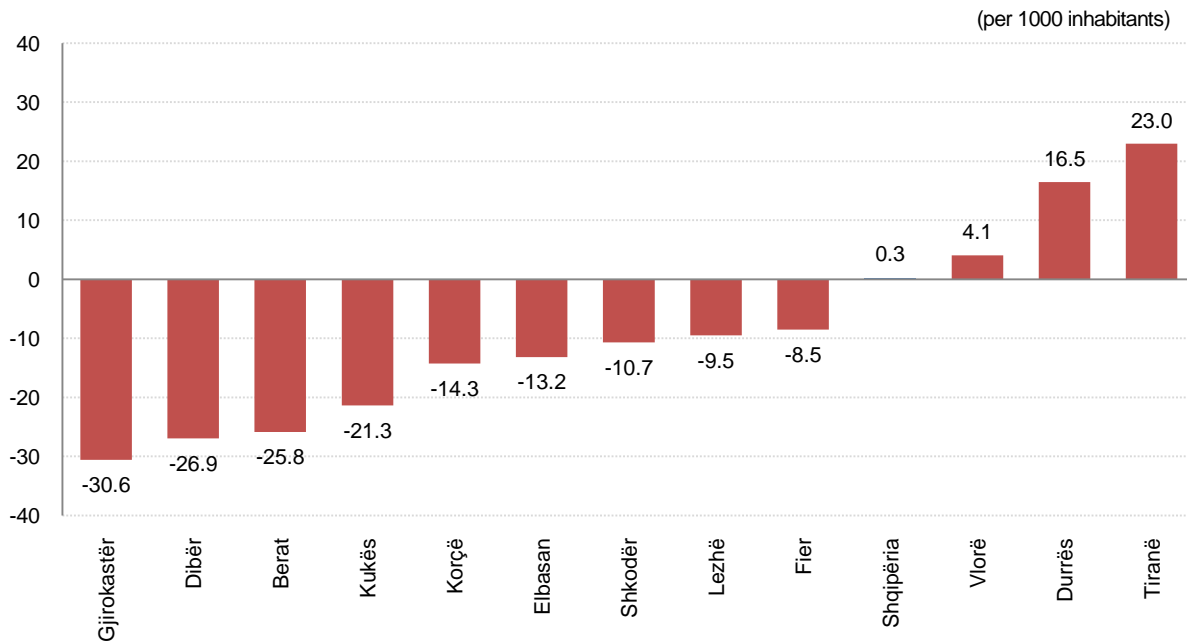
The population estimation of January 1st 2017 shows that only three prefectures in the country marked an increase in population compared with the previous year, while nine of them decreased. The highest annual population increase is in Tirana (+23.0 per 1000 inhabitants), followed by Durrës (+16.5 per 1000 inhabitants) and Vlora (+4.15 per 1000 inhabitants).

Otherwise, the highest annual population decrease was observed in the prefecture of Gjirokastra (-30.6 per 1000 inhabitants), Dibër (-26.9 per 1000 inhabitants), Berat (-25.8 per 1000 inhabitants) and Kukës (-21.3 per 1000 inhabitants).

In total, the resident population of Albania has increased by +0.3 per 1000 inhabitants, on January 1st 2017.

The prefecture with the lowest median age is Tirana (33 years), while the prefecture with the highest median age is Gjirokastra (37 years).

Fig. 6 Total change of population by prefecture, 1st January 2016 -1st January 2017



Revision

Population estimations were revised for period after the last Census, in 2011. This revision was done because of:

- Partial change of the followed methodology;
- Improvements of administrative data and migration data from the Labour Force Survey.

The use of cohort component method needs a population estimated correctly, as a starting point, in order to generate qualitative results.

Tables: <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/population.aspx>

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

Agegroup	1 January 2016			1 January 2017		
	M	F	MF	M	F	MF
0-4	87,739	80,681	168,420	86,238	80,367	166,605
5-9	87,364	79,179	166,543	85,561	78,748	164,309
10-14	102,819	93,825	196,644	99,423	91,773	191,196
15-19	119,828	114,883	234,711	112,793	108,144	220,937
20-24	133,298	123,601	256,899	130,180	123,992	254,172
25-29	122,534	102,171	224,705	123,096	107,122	230,218
30-34	97,743	87,193	184,936	101,216	88,496	189,712
35-39	80,527	81,023	161,550	82,229	81,621	163,850
40-44	82,084	87,716	169,800	80,792	85,707	166,499
45-49	91,151	97,707	188,858	90,193	96,841	187,034
50-54	100,409	101,945	202,354	97,914	100,616	198,530
55-59	97,238	97,842	195,080	99,865	101,027	200,892
60-64	77,900	79,285	157,185	81,437	83,249	164,686
65-69	60,750	61,923	122,673	62,763	64,711	127,474
70-74	49,084	50,210	99,294	48,162	48,967	97,129
75-79	38,436	41,013	79,449	40,302	43,854	84,156
80-84	20,627	23,339	43,966	22,165	24,736	46,901
85+	8,920	13,605	22,525	9,212	13,079	22,291
Total	1,458,451	1,417,141	2,875,592	1,453,541	1,423,050	2,876,591

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

Prefecture	1 January 2016			1 January 2017		
	M	F	MF	M	F	MF
Berat	69,461	65,980	135,441	67,397	64,545	131,942
Dibër	67,307	61,749	129,056	65,742	59,837	125,579
Durrës	143,616	136,589	280,205	145,390	139,433	284,823
Elbasan	146,834	140,772	287,606	144,258	139,564	283,822
Fier	157,633	147,475	305,108	155,524	146,983	302,507
Gjirokastër	34,617	33,403	68,020	33,191	32,748	65,939
Korçë	110,480	106,942	217,422	108,337	105,984	214,321
Kukës	41,675	39,619	81,294	40,925	38,634	79,559
Lezhë	66,676	63,582	130,258	65,642	63,377	129,019
Shkodër	105,025	105,143	210,168	103,370	104,554	207,924
Tiranë	419,351	423,630	842,981	427,915	434,446	862,361
Vlorë	95,776	92,257	188,033	95,850	92,945	188,795
Total	1,458,451	1,417,141	2,875,592	1,453,541	1,423,050	2,876,591

Methodology

Cohort component method

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

1. Natural Increase (Births and deaths)

The starting point for the calculation of the resident population was considered the resident population on January 1st of the previous year. Births by sex during the 12 month period were added to this population and deaths by age, sex and prefecture respectively were deducted.

2. Net Migration

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

3. Births

The population change due to births.

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

Live Births Data

Live births by sex are provided by General Directory of Civil Status, which brings to INSTAT only the number of births by residents in Albania. INSTAT considers as a birth, those which occur or not in Albania, but the parents residence is in Albania and the birth act is issued from a Civil Office in Albania.

4. Deaths

The population change due to deaths.

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

Deaths data

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

Late registered deaths

We make an adjustment in the number of the late registered deaths for the actual year, in order to include all occurred deaths in a reference period. The number of late registered deaths in the previous year are considered as proxy for late registration of the actual year, considering the assumption (as a result of our continuous analyses) that the number of late registered deaths 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.

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

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

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

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+), to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64 years of age).

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).