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ALBANIA




# Mapping of Social Services



## in Albania



Leave  
No One  
Behind



**Mapping of  
Social Services  
in Albania**

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The opinions and views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of UNDP in Albania.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout the years, the Albanian Government has drafted and implemented several key strategies and national action plans with a view to develop, strengthen and improve the social care services system, so that the citizens can enjoy their right to benefit from quality services, as needed.

The delivery and provision of social care integrated services at local level, part of the social protection reform, has been and remains a strategic objective towards the social inclusion of the most excluded groups or those at risk of exclusion.

Poverty reduction, social inclusion and support towards women, children, families and individuals in critical economic and social conditions, comprise the Government's strategic objectives, upon which the Social Protection Strategy has been built on. One of the main objectives of the Social Protection Reform, i.e., the provision of social care services, is closely connected and in harmony with the continuing process of the reform's implementation. The provision of quality social care services is fully supported by the law "On social care services", which paved the way for the establishment of the new community-based social care integrated services system.

The United Nations Joint Programme "Leave No One Behind, Phase 2" (LNB2) aims to empower individuals and excluded groups, so that they can enjoy equal opportunities in using social care services, hence, encouraging their participation in public decision-making for issues that affect their lives and those of the Albanian society, as well as increasing accountability of the institutions providing social care services.

The LNB2 Programme is an important development programme for the Albanian government, especially for the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, which is the main partner. This programme is implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA, with the financial support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

The Mapping of Social Care Services, in full compliance with the LNB2 programme objectives, brings about comprehensive information about the social care institutions, including a multifaceted analysis of services that they provide. Beyond description, this exercise, through the data collected from primary and secondary sources of information, from social services specialists among all municipalities of the country, help in acquiring a full understanding not only about the typology and nature of services, but also about their role in meeting the social needs of services beneficiaries.

The Mapping of Social Care Services, supplemented with data on public and "non-public" service providers, provides sufficient, complete and multidimensional technical evidence, valuable for supporting the policy debate about the directions of the system's development in the future, so that the citizens can enjoy their right to social protection in any municipality of the country.

## II. ACRONYMS

CRM	Coordinated Referral Mechanism
CPU	Child Protection Unit
DSBL	Disability
IMS	Information Management System for social care services
LNB 2	Leave no one behind 2
MoHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
NARU	Needs Assessment and Referral Unit
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
RSSD	Regional Social Services Directorates
SSS	State Social Service
UN	United Nations Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



# III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study report "Mapping of Social Care Services", based on the methodology drafted for the purpose of this study, using the data and information collected from the employees of social services and protection sector across all municipalities of the country, analyses the social care services system in Albania, in terms of:

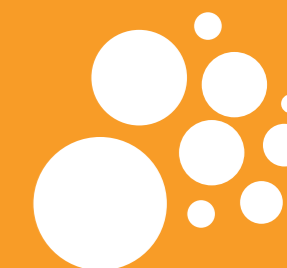
- Services provided to the citizens in need and their opportunity to access these services.
- Social care service beneficiaries and their opportunity to meet their needs.
- Administrative, institutional, human and financial capacities assessment in relation to the effective functioning of the system.
- Need assessment for social care services.

The study identified that the:



### III.1 SOCIAL CARE SERVICES AND THEIR BENEFICIARIES

- a. Social care services are insufficient in both number and typology.
- b. The distribution of social care services is not consistent from a geographic point of view and is not based on the analysis of other economic and social issues of the country's areas.
- c. Social care services, by groups of beneficiaries, do not fully reflect the needs of the groups, as there exists an overprovision, underprovision and a lack of provision of services towards such groups.
- d. Social care services are yet to match the general and specific need of citizens for services.
- e. There are currently 391 social care services institutions in Albania, or 16% more than in 2021. Such institutions provide 1,147 social care services or 2,3 times more than in 2021 for 36,642 beneficiaries, individuals in need. Meanwhile, "non-public" institutions account for 39% of the total number, providing 46% of all services for 62% of the beneficiaries. "Hybrid-type" institutions make up 31% of the total number and provide 46% of services for 18% of the beneficiaries. Public institutions of social care services comprise 30% of the total number for 19% of the individuals in need.
- f. 15% of the institutions operate at national level and cover the entire territory; 14% operate at regional level and cover the respective regions wherein the institutions have been established, and 71% of the institutions operate at local level and provide services to the relevant municipalities.
- g. Tirana delivers more than 1/5 of services (23%), followed by Korça (19%) and Shkodra & Elbasan (each by 11%), moving on to other regions, which in tandem provide approximately 35% of services. Despite of the fact that the region of Tirana provides the largest number of services, even due to its high population, the number of services per 100 thousand inhabitants equals the 1/3 of the number of services provided in Korça and 1/2 of services provided in the region of Shkodra.
- h. The "Pre-social" services account for 1/5 or 21% of the entire services, followed by services in "Community" and "Day Care Centres" with 14% and 13% respectively. The services provided to a lesser extent include the "Shelters" and "Alternative care", with respectively 3%.
- i. About 1/3 or 29% of services are provided to the "Individuals of families in need". Services for "Children with disabilities" (22%) account for the second largest group provided with services. These two services account for 51% of all services. All of the other services jointly make up 49% of services.
- j. Every service typology is provided in 7 of the regions. Only in the regions of Dibra, Lezha and Fier two service typologies are lacking. In Dibra: "Residential services" and "Alternative care", in Lezha "Shelters" and "Counselling services", and in Fier the "Shelters" and "Alternative care", respectively. In two other regions one of the services is lacking, i.e., in Gjirokastra there is an absence of "Shelters" and in Kukes "Homecare" services are missing.
- k. No service is provided in 7 municipalities: Libohova, Këlcyra, Dropull, Memaliaj, Mirdita, Fushë-Arrëz, Himara. Only one service is provided in 3 municipalities: Patos, Mallakastra, Divjaka. Two services are provided in 6 municipalities: Kuçova, Përmet, Tepelena, Kolonja, Has, Selenica. Three services are provided in 7 municipalities: Skrapar, Klos, Gramsh, Tropoja, Malësi e Madhe, Delvina, Finiq. Four services are provided in 5 municipalities: Shijak, Belsh, Peqin, Vau i Dejës, Rogozhina. Five services are provided in 4 municipalities: Dimal, Bulqiza, Devoll, Konispol. Seven services are provided in the Municipality of Kavaja. Eight services are provided in 5 municipalities: Poliçan, Roskovec, Kurbin, Puka, Vora. Nine services are provided in 2 municipalities: Librazhd and Maliq. Ten services are provided in the Municipality of Prrenjas. Eleven services are provided in the Municipality of Cërrik. More than 11 services, i.e., all service typologies, are provided in the other 19 municipalities: Berat, Durrës, Kruja, Dibra, Mat, Elbasan, Fier, Lushnja, Gjirokastra, Korça, Pogradec, Pustec, Kukës, Lezha, Shkodra, Tirana, Kamza, Vlora and Saranda.
- l. No services for any of the groups is provided in 7 municipalities: Libohova, Këlcyra, Dropull, Memaliaj, Mirdita, Fushë-Arrëz, Himara. In 20 municipalities, namely in Kuçova, Shijak, Skrapar, Bulqiza, Klos, Belsh, Peqin, Gramsh, Patos, Mallakastra, Divjaka, Përmet, Tepelena, Devoll, Has, Tropoja, Vora, Rogozhina, Delvina, Konispol, services are provided only for one group in need. In 14 municipalities, namely in Poliçan, Dimal, Cërrik, Librazhd, Prrenjas, Roskovec, Kolonja, Kurbin, Malësi e Madhe, Puka, Vau Dejës, Kavaja, Finiq, Selenica, services are provided for two groups in need. In 2 municipalities, namely in Mat and Pustec, services are provided for 3 groups in need. In 2 other municipalities, namely in Kukës and Kamza, services are provided for 4 groups. In 4 municipalities, namely in Saranda, Maliq, Fier, Dibra, services are provided for 5 groups. In 6 municipalities, namely in Berat, Kruja, Lushnja, Gjirokastra, Pogradec, Lezha, services are provided for 6 groups. In the municipalities of Vlora and Durrës services are provided for 7 groups. In Elbasan and Korça services are provided for 9 groups, in Shkodra for 10 groups, whereas in Tirana services are provided for all groups.
- m. Young people in conflict with the law, victims of trafficking and young people with social and economic problems comprise the cohorts least provided with services. Only 0,4% of pre-social services, 0,6% of community services, 0,7% of day care centres, 0,8% of specialized services, 1% of homecare services and 1,6% of counselling services, are focused in offering help in the matters of social inclusion and protection of young people in conflict with the law, which is the group least provided with social care services. 1,2% of community services, 1,3% of pre-social services, 1,6%



of counselling services, 1,7% of specialized services, 1,8% of emergency services and 2,4% of residential services are provided to the victims of trafficking.

- n. Individuals with economic and social problems, and children with disabilities can access a variety of social care services typologies.
- o. The elderly, the third category that benefits from 13% of social care services, uses 20% of residential services, 19% of emergency services, 17% of day care centre services and 17% of homecare services.
- p. The average number of beneficiaries for each non-public institution and service is 2 times higher than the indicator relating to beneficiaries from public institutions and services, including hybrid-type institutions.
- q. 73% of public services beneficiaries are part of the institutions funded by the municipality, whereas 62% of non-public services beneficiaries are part of the institutions funded from local NPOs. Social care services beneficiaries are mainly children up to 16 years old (47%), followed by the age group 25-65 years old. The elderly over 65 years old account for only 12% of the beneficiaries.
- r. In Tirana (the region with the highest number of beneficiaries and services), on average, a social care service is provided to approx. 6 times more beneficiaries compared to Dibra (the region with the lowest number of services and beneficiaries).
- s. 22% or 85 institutions are yet to be licensed. These institutions are mainly local (at municipal level).

### III.2 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES IN FUNCTION OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES SYSTEM

- a. There are currently 3,753 employees in Albania who plan, manage, provide and deliver social care services throughout the country, in municipalities and public, private or hybrid social care institutions. 78% or 2,916 employees are directly involved in the functioning of social care services in institutions, while 22% or 837 employees support the functioning of the social care services system in the municipalities of the country.
- b. Females make up 81% of the staff of institutions, and 67% of the staff has completed higher education studies. Also, 67% of the staff is engaged in providing social care services, 23% is support staff, whereas the managers constitute 10% of the total of human resources. 85% of the staff has a full-time contract, while the remaining part has a part-time contract. 214 employees are volunteers in institutions of three regions of the country, respectively in Korça (16 volunteers), Shkodra (46 volunteers) and Tirana (152 volunteers).
- c. Each employee handles on average 6 (Gjirokastra) up to 18 (Kukes) service beneficiaries.

### III.3 NEED ASSESSMENT

- a. Individuals in economic and social need account for the largest group (31%), followed by the “Elderly”(24%), “Adults with disabilities”(18%), “Children in critical conditions” (10%), the “Homeless” (6%), “Women” (5%), “Children with disabilities” (4%) and “Young people in need” (1%).
- b. Gjirokastra is the region with the lowest number of individuals in need in relation to the population, whereas the region of Tirana comprises the highest percentage.
- c. Beneficiaries of social care services represent only 3,4% of the monetary aid beneficiaries, which requires priority handling of the need to strengthen the existing services, and to establish new ones.
- d. The qualitative assessment justifies the need to establish 384 other services, of which 25% should be to the interest of the elderly, and 18% to adults with disabilities.

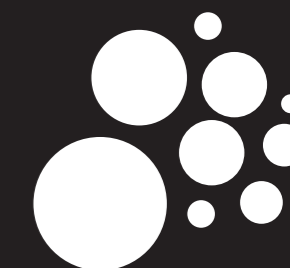




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# V. METHODOLOGY

## V.1 STUDY METHOD AND CHARACTERISTICS

The report “Mapping of Social Care Services” presents a full and inclusive picture of the social care services system, through the data and information analysis, collected for the purpose of this study in four key aspects, respectively:

- Analysis of social care services situation and of institutions providing such services
- Beneficiaries of social care services
- Human, financial and institutional resources in function of providing social care services
- Need assessment for social care services

Even though the mapping of social care services is not conducted for the first time, as two previous studies took place in 2018 and 2021, the current one contains some new elements, which were not addressed previously, namely:

- The harmonization of services analysis with the service provision capacities analysis, both of the institutions and municipalities, which through their structures, guide, organize, lead and supervise the social care services.
- The need assessment for social care services, not only through data analysis on social protection programme beneficiaries (of cash assistance and social care services), but also via the assessment of the unmet need for social care services.
- Comparative analysis of services 2023/2021, aiming at identifying the achievements, problems and challenges.

### V.1.1 Research tools and model

This study employs the descriptive and analytical study method, designed as a combination of (a) qualitative and quantitative data from primary sources, through face-to-face interviews with social services employees in every municipality of the country, and (b) quantitative data from secondary sources, generated from official statistics at municipal level.

The questionnaire (Annex 1), structured with semi-open questions, was used as a tool of primary data collection, whereas the “Excel table” (Annex 2) was used for secondary data collection. The data was gathered in the field by the team established for the purpose of this study.

### V.1.2 Descriptive data analysis

This analysis serves to generate a detailed list of all services provided in Albania, by geographic distribution, governance level (national, regional or local) and by the nature of services and their typology, pursuant to the provisions of Article 8 of the Law No. 121/2016 “On social care services”.

Thereby:

Pre-social services are considered as community services and are provided by the special social services structures within the meaning of the law “On social care services”.

Residential services are provided in residential centres and, in any case, include at least 24-hour care and long-term services for individuals in need.

Community services are full-day care and half-day care services, provided in day care centres, according to the beneficiary category.

Homecare services are social care services delivered at the homes of the elderly and persons with disabilities, who are unable to receive community, day care or residential services.

“Specialised services” are provided at national, regional or local level by professionals specialized in different fields.

Counselling services are provided by professionals of certain fields for the individuals in need.

The 72-hour emergency service is provided to the individuals in need of immediate aid due to a situation threatening their lives and health, who are promptly provided with at least the necessary accommodation, food and a safe environment.

The alternative care service ensures the development, education, health and welfare of children and is provided when the children’s residency at a certain family environment is not at their best interest, as per the provisions of the applicable legislation.

Services are also described according to the method of funding.

According to their typology, and in accordance with the law, the services were classified as follows in:

- Pre-social
- Residential
- Community
- Specialized
- Counselling
- Emergency
- Alternative care services

Moreover, in compliance with Article 6 of the law “On social care services”, the beneficiaries of social services for each municipality have been analysed according to their composition and gender, disaggregated by the following categories:

- Families in need
- Children without parental care
- Children with disabilities
- Young people from excluded families
- Young people in conflict with the law
- Adults with disabilities
- Victims of domestic violence
- Victims of trafficking
- Elderly in need
- Other

Pursuant to the Article 9 of the above-mentioned law, based on the method of funding, the social services are classified into:

- Public services, respectively administered and funded by the:
  - Central government
  - Region
  - Municipality
  - Hybrid institutions
- “Non-public” services, respectively administered and funded by:
  - International Organizations
  - Local NPOs
  - Private Funders/Foundations
  - Hybrid institutions
- Mixed services

### V.1.3 Supplementary analysis based on data from secondary sources

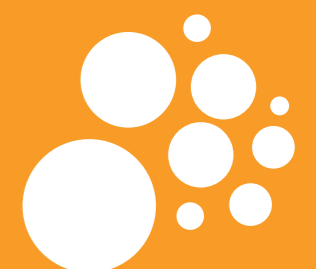
The data and information provided from municipalities by means of a descriptive analysis have been supplemented with data about the demographic structure, population, social protection programme active and passive beneficiaries, programme applicants, irrespective of the support type, as well as with an analysis of cases submitted to the municipality.

## V.2 COLLECTION OF DATA IN THE FIELD

Data collected according to the above described research model have been organized into tables prepared in advance. The data was processed at three levels, i.e., at municipal, regional and national level.

They were fully organized and classified in compliance with the study requirements, as follows:

- Data on services: A full list of all services provided currently in Albania, together with a list of the institutions providing them across the 61 municipalities of the country, organized by the type of institutions and their method of administration and funding, service typology, beneficiary groups, regions of the country, territorial coverage and licensing status.
- Data on service beneficiaries, classified by gender, age group, type of exclusion, and type of the service provided.
- Data on human resources in function of social care services, in municipalities and institutions, classified by number, gender, function and education level.
- Data on the institutional structures established to lead, administer and support the provision of social care services, supplemented with data on the qualification programmes provided in each municipality and on the need for further investments in terms of professional growth.
- Data on financial opportunities of municipalities to provide quality social care services, matching with the relevant need.
- Data on the unmet need for social care services.
- Data on the challenges faced by the local government in an attempt to ensure quality social care services.





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## SITUATION ANALYSIS



There are currently 391 social care services institutions in Albania, or 16% more than in 2021. Such institutions provide 1,147 social care services or 2,3 times more than in 2021 for 36,642 beneficiaries, individuals in need (Table 1).

Table 1: Social care centres, services and beneficiaries by region, method of administration and funding, in numbers and percentages

Regions	Institutions				Services				Beneficiaries			
	Total	Public	Non-Public	Hybrid	Total	Public	Non-Public	Hybrid	Total	Public	Non-Public	Hybrid
Berat	13	8	1	4	55	29	6	20	1,011	269	315	427
Durrës	29	8	19	2	99	28	66	5	3,181	607	1,829	745
Dibra	14	3	6	5	48	10	22	16	515	140	114	261
Elbasan	29	3	10	16	128	12	53	63	1,856	114	606	1,136
Fier	25	11	9	5	56	29	18	9	1,791	552	802	437
Gjirokastra	11	5	4	2	33	17	12	4	483	274	55	154
Korça	46	11	19	16	214	53	89	72	3,223	503	1,503	1,217
Kukës	6	5		1	21	18		3	280	131		149
Lezha	11		7	4	33		19	14	825		587	238
Shkodra	49	23	22	4	130	69	55	6	6,799	1,449	4,892	458
Tirana	140	32	54	54	256	67	185	4	14,984	2,579	12,055	350
Vlora	18	8	2	8	74	25	7	42	1,694	480	65	1,149
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>36,642</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>22,823</b>	<b>6,721</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

As shown in Table 1, “non-public” institutions account for 39% of the total number, providing 46% of all services for 62% of the beneficiaries. “Hybrid” institutions make up 31% of the total number and provide 46% of services for 18% of the beneficiaries. Public institutions comprise 30% of the total number, providing services for 19% of the individuals in need.

Social care institutions provide services to the entire territory of the country. Regardless of their geographic location, institutions provide services for individuals in need from all over Albania (national institutions), in regions (regional institutions) or only in municipalities (local institutions). National institutions are mainly public and funded from the state budget, through the State Social Service. Regional institutions are mainly non-public and funded from private sources, whereas local institutions are either public and funded from municipalities and/or mixed sources, or non-public and funded from local NPOs, donors or mixed sources. Table 2 shows detailed information about the geographic distribution of the institutions and the territorial coverage, and about the institutions’ licensing status. The data prove that 85 or 22% of the institutions have not yet been licensed. These institutions are mainly local.

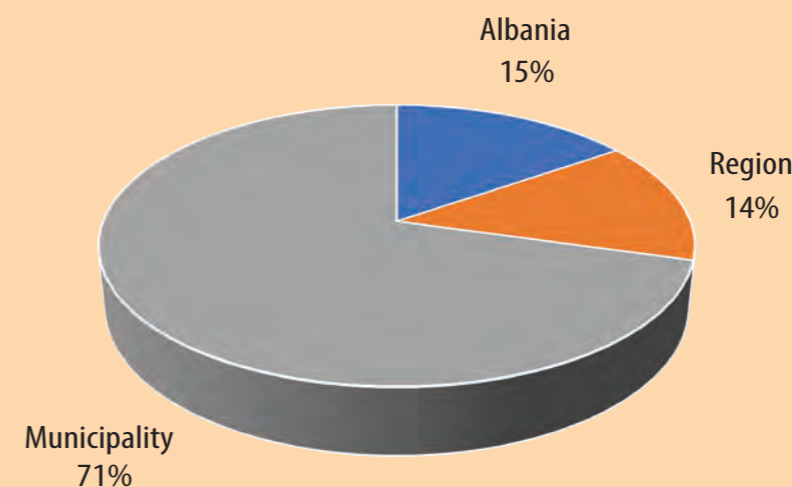
Table 2: Geographic distribution of social care centres, territorial coverage and licensing status

Regions	Territorial coverage with services from institutions				Licensing status	
	Total	Albania	Region	Municipality	Yes	No
Berat	13	3	3	7	12	1
Durrës	29	7	8	14	28	1
Dibra	14		4	10	11	3
Elbasan	29	6	9	14	17	12
Fier	25	2		23	12	13
Gjirokastra	11	3	1	7	5	6
Korça	46	4	14	28	25	21
Kukës	6			6	6	
Lezha	11	3		8	9	2
Shkodra	49	14	4	31	29	20
Tirana	140	15	7	118	140	
Vlora	18	3	5	10	12	6
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 1 was prepared in line with the data of Table 2, and it illustrates the territorial coverage with services from the social care institutions. As noticed, 15% of the institutions operate at national level and cover the entire territory; 14% operate at regional level and cover the respective regions wherein the institutions have been established, and 71% of the institutions operate at local level and provide services to the relevant municipalities.

Figure 1: Territorial coverage with services from social care institutions



Burimi: Studimi, Maj 2023

Table 3 shows detailed information about the classification of services by type, method of administration and funding of the institutions providing these services. As observed, approx. 60% of public institutions services are administered and funded by the municipalities, whereas more than 50% of “non-public” institutions services are administered and financed by local NPOs. Private sources provide funding for 31% of “non-public” services, whereas the state budget, through the State Social Service, finances 26% of the public institutions services.



Table 3: Social care services by region, method of administration and funding, in numbers and percentages

Regions	A. Public institutions					B. Non-public institutions					C. Hybrid
	Total	Central	Region	Municipality	Hybrid	Total	Local NPOs	Int. Org.	Private	Hybrid	
Berat	29	16	0	11	2	6	0	6	0	0	20
Durrës	28	8	0	16	4	66	52	8	3	3	5
Dibra	10		2	8	0	22	4	3	12	3	16
Elbasan	12	4	0	8	0	53	12	11	12	18	63
Fier	29	2	2	23	2	18	15	0	3	0	9
Gjirokastra	17	0	0	4	13	12	0	0	12	0	4
Korça	53	16	0	36	1	89	16	2	71	0	72
Kukës	18	0	0	4	14	0					3
Lezha	0					19	11	0	8	0	14
Shkodra	69	15	0	54	0	55	14	23	16	2	6
Tirana	67	31	0	32	4	185	152	5	28	0	4
Vlora	25	0	0	16	9	7	0	5	0	2	42
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>

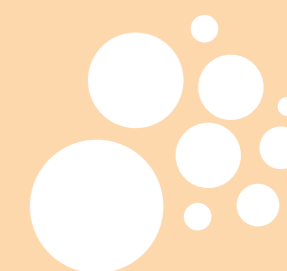
Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 2 fully illustrates the weight of institutions, services and beneficiaries, respectively grouped by type of institution and method of funding. As reconfirmed, the public institutions funded by the municipalities (49%) provide the largest share of services (59%) for the highest percentage of beneficiaries (73%), followed by “non-public” institutions funded by local NPOs (52% of services for 62% of the beneficiaries). “Non-public” institutions funded from private sources comprise the third main group taking account of their weight in the total share of “non-public” institutions (31%), while providing 31% of “non-public” services for 22% of the beneficiaries.

“Hybrid” institutions, combined “public” and “non-public” institutions, account for 31% of the total number of institutions, while providing 22% of services for 18% of the beneficiaries.

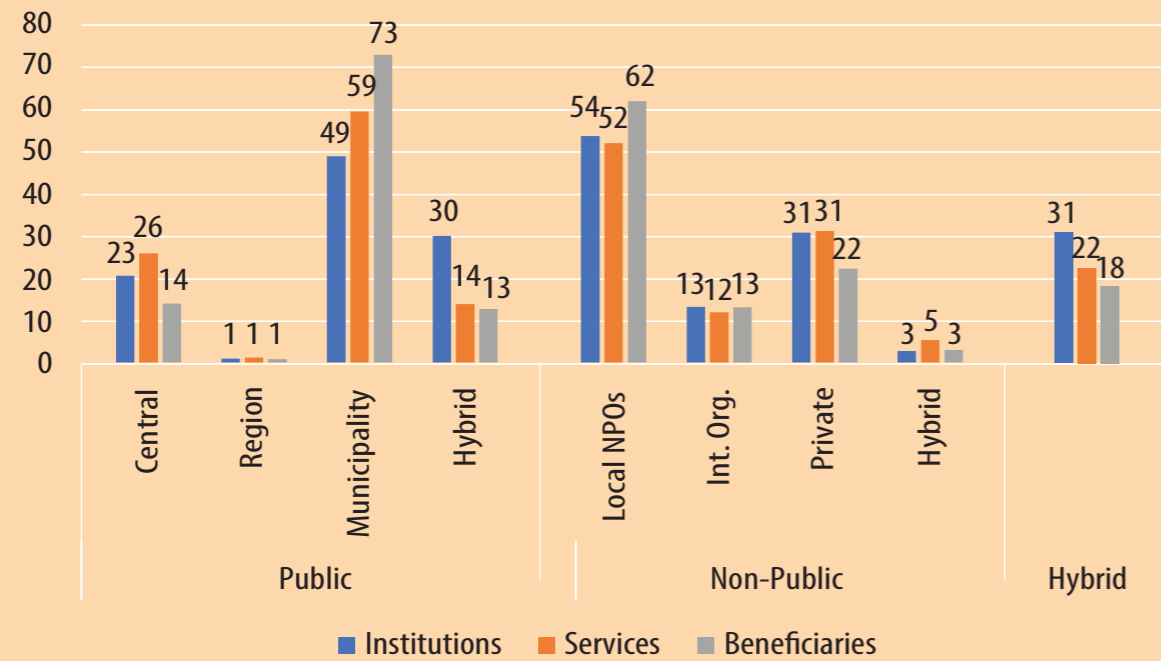
Figure 2 illustrates even the weight of “hybrid” institutions, both in the “private” and “public” institutions categories. Such institutions are co-funded either from different “public” sources or different “non-public” sources. “Hybrid public institutions” occupy a larger weight compared to the “hybrid non-public institutions”, as they make up 30% of the total number of institutions, and they provide 14% of services for 13% of the beneficiaries in relation to the provision of 5% of services for 3% the beneficiaries of the “hybrid” funding institutions from “non-public” sources.

Public institutions funded from the state budget through the State Social Service (public-central institutions) comprise 21% of the total number of institutions and provide 26% of services for 14% of the beneficiaries.





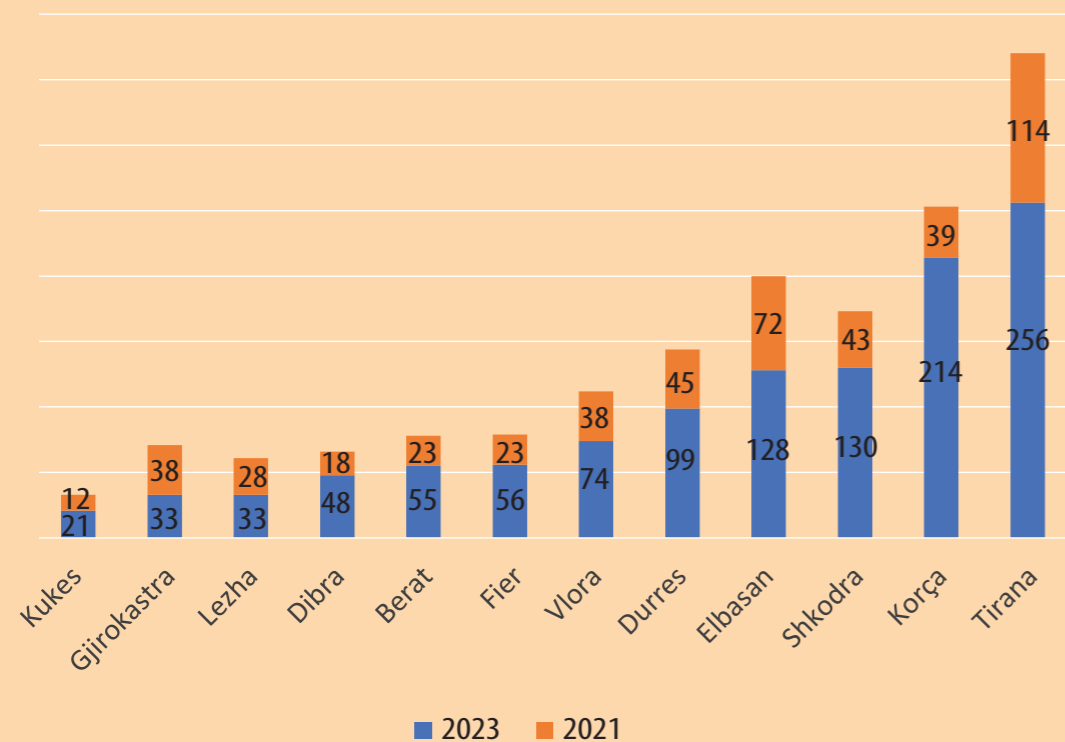
**Figure 2: Institutions, services, beneficiaries by method of funding and administration, %**



Source: Study, May 2023

Ranking of regions by the total number of services shows that Kukesi region provides the smallest number of services, while the Tirana region offers the largest number of services (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Services by region, in numbers, 2021-2023**

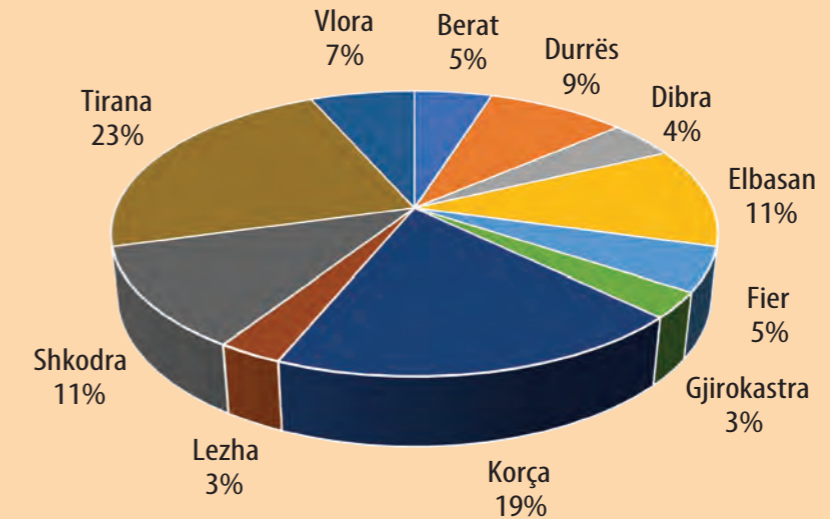


Source: Study, May 2023

A comparison of the regions' ranking by the number of services in 2023 vs. 2021, in Figure 3, shows that the regions of Dibra, Berat, Fier and Korça have experienced improvement, whereas the regions of Gjirokastra, Lezha, Shkodra, Elbasani and Durrës were at a lower-ranked position.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of services by regions in percentage. It is clear that Tirana delivers more than 1/5 of services (23%), followed by Korça (19%) and Shkodra & Elbasan (each by 11%), moving on to other regions, which in tandem provide approximately 35% of services.

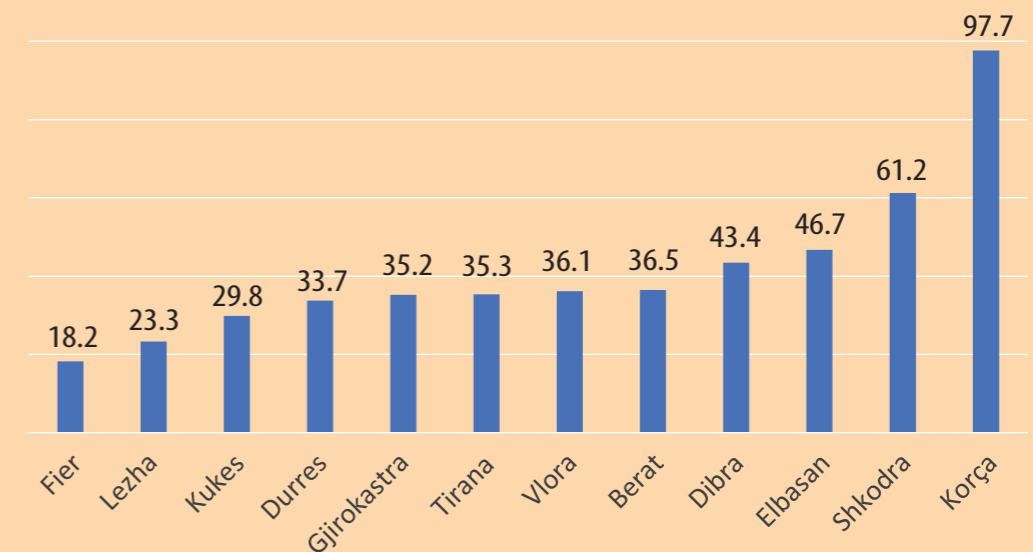
**Figure 4: Distribution of social services by region, %**



Source: Study, May 2023

However, the ranking of regions by number of services per 100 thousand inhabitants on average, serves mainly to understand the weight of services compared to the citizens' needs, and to also provide a cursory assessment of the citizens' opportunity to access services. (Figure 5). The indicator "Services per 100 thousand inhabitants" has been used instead of the indicator "Services per inhabitants", because the number of services is relatively low compared to the population, hence the figure would fail to illustrate qualitative information if the latter indicator would have been taken into consideration.

**Figure 5: Distribution of social services per 100 thousand inhabitants**

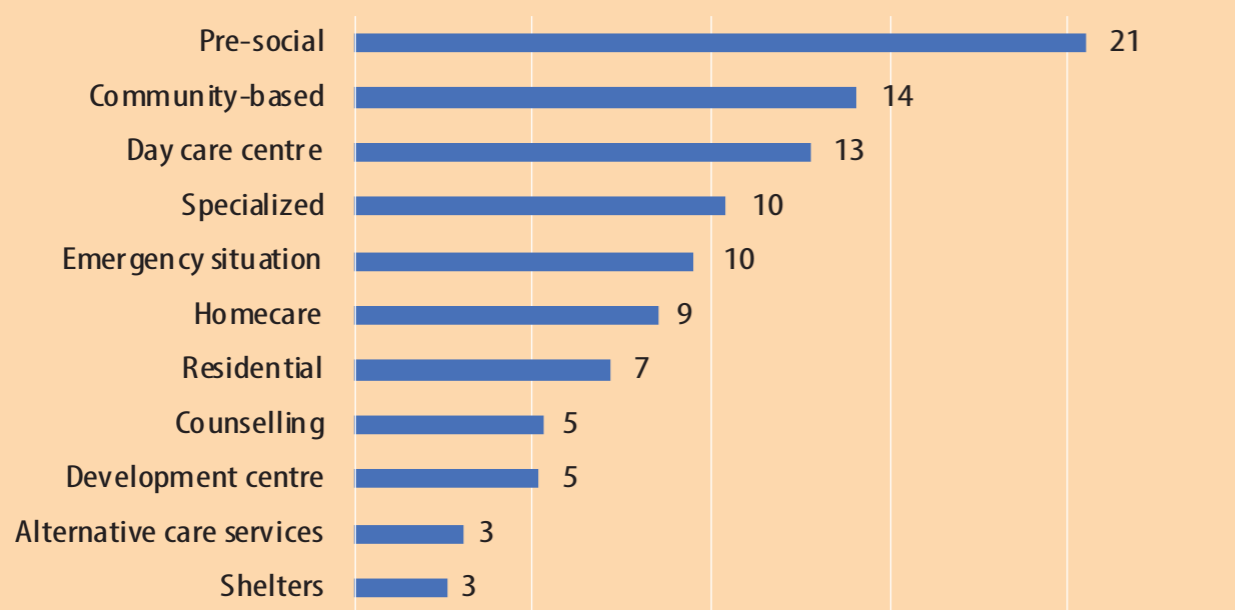


Source: Study, May 2023

As it can easily be observed from Figure 5 data, despite of the fact that the region of Tirana provides the largest number of services, even due to the high number of its population, the number of services per 100 thousand inhabitants equals the 1/3 of the number of services provided in Korça and ½ of services provided in the region of Shkodra.

Social care services by typology and beneficiary group are shown in figures 6 and 7, respectively. Figure 6 indicates that the “Pre-social” services account for 1/5 or 21% of the entire services, followed by services in “Community” and “Day Care Centres” with 14% and 13% respectively. The services provided to a lesser extent include the “Shelters” and “Alternative care”, with respectively 3%.

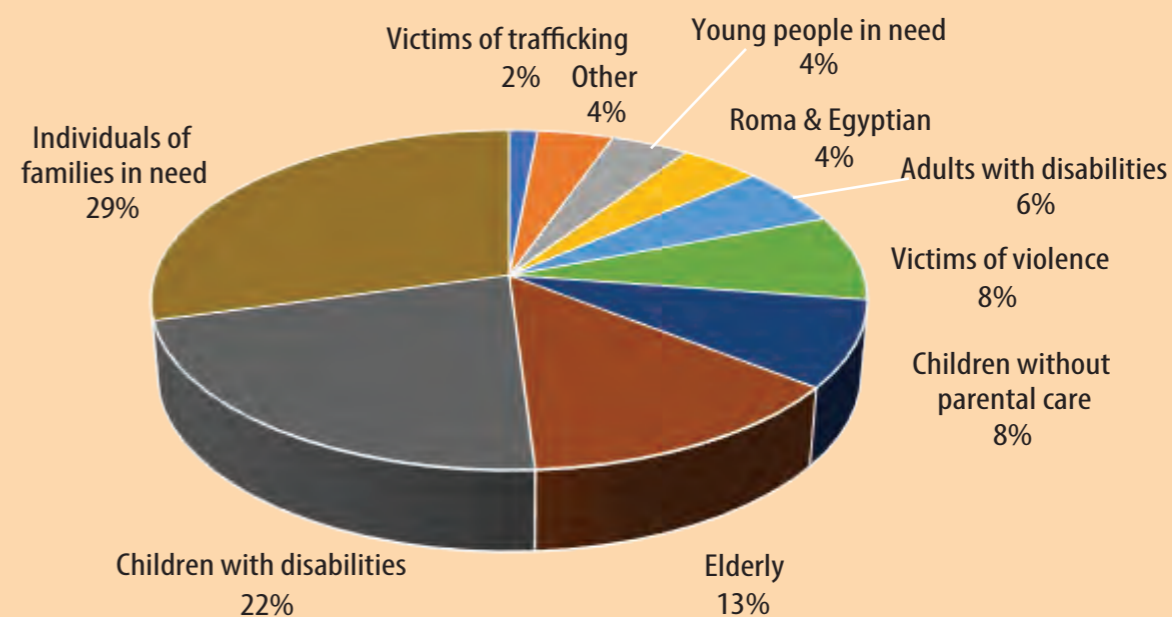
**Figure 6: Distribution of social services by typology, percentage**



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 7 illustrates the composition of social care services by beneficiary group. As observed, about 1/3 or 29% of services are provided to the “Individuals of families in need”. Services for “Children with disabilities” (22%) account for the second largest group provided with services. These two services account for 51% of all services. All of the other services jointly make up 49% of services, namely the services for the elderly (13%), for children without parental care (8%), for “Victims of violence” (8%), for “Adults with disabilities” (6%), for “Roma & Egyptian communities” (4%) and for “Young people in need”. “Victims of trafficking” comprise the group least provided with services, to whom only 1,5% of services are offered.

**Figure 7: Distribution of social services by groups**



Source: Study, May 2023

The cross-analysis of services by typology and nature of services (types of institutions providing the services), and the analysis by typology and beneficiary groups are of interest as well.

Table 4 shows all services by typology, classified even by type of institutions providing such services.

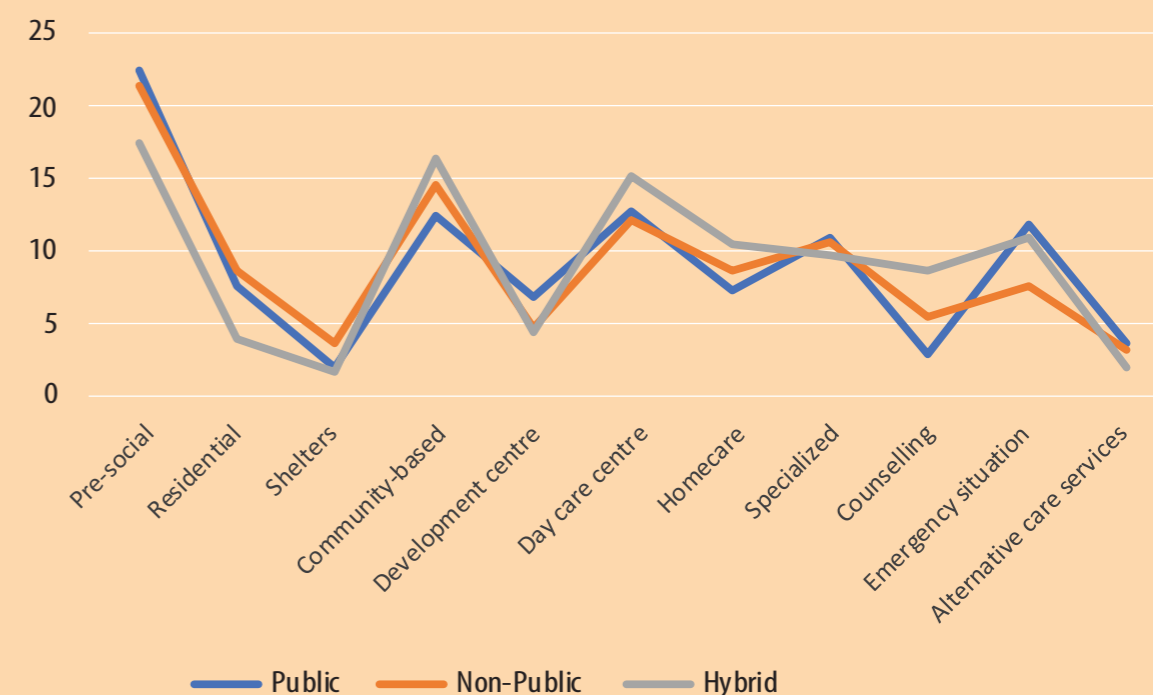
Table 4: Services by typology, type of social care centres and method of funding, in numbers and percentages.

Services by type of institutions	Total	Pre-social	Residential	Shelters	Community-based	Development centre	Day care centre	Homecare	Specialized	Counselling	Emergency situation	Alternative care services
Public	357	80	27	7	44	24	45	26	39	10	42	13
Central	92	20	19	2	5	5	8	3	12	2	11	5
Region	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Municipality	212	44	6	5	34	14	31	21	22	6	24	5
Hybrid	49	14	2	0	5	5	6	2	5	1	6	3
Non-Public	532	113	46	19	77	25	64	46	56	29	40	17
NPO	276	66	16	11	41	17	35	21	27	23	14	5
Donors	63	16	2	1	14	0	5	6	9	3	5	2
Private	165	26	27	7	19	6	19	14	15	3	19	10
Hybrid	28	5	1	0	3	2	5	5	5	0	2	0
Hybrid	258	45	10	4	42	11	39	27	25	22	28	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

Data from Table 4 was used to prepare the Figure 8, which clearly shows that the method of funding of institutions/services plays an almost insignificant role to the service typology. But, the same finding cannot be confirmed for the ratio between services by typology and method of funding for the services of the same type (i.e., within the “public” or “non-public” group).

Figure 8: Distribution of social services by funding typology

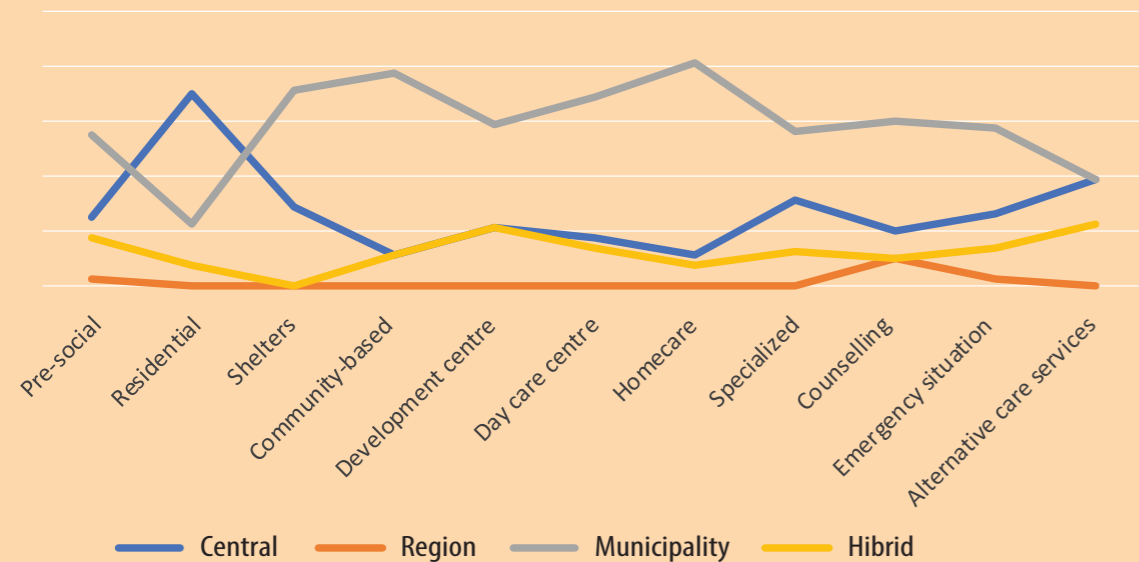


Source: Study, May 2023

As shown in figures 9 and 10, there is a correlation between the typology of services and their method of funding.

So (figure 9), public services funded from the central government (state budget) and the municipalities, are characterized by a variety and a relatively proportionate distribution between different typologies. Meanwhile, one the most prominent typologies of public services funded from the state budget is the “residential” one, and the typologies “Community” and “Homecare” services are noticeably present among the public services funded from the municipalities. Other services funded from regional or mixed sources account for a lesser level.

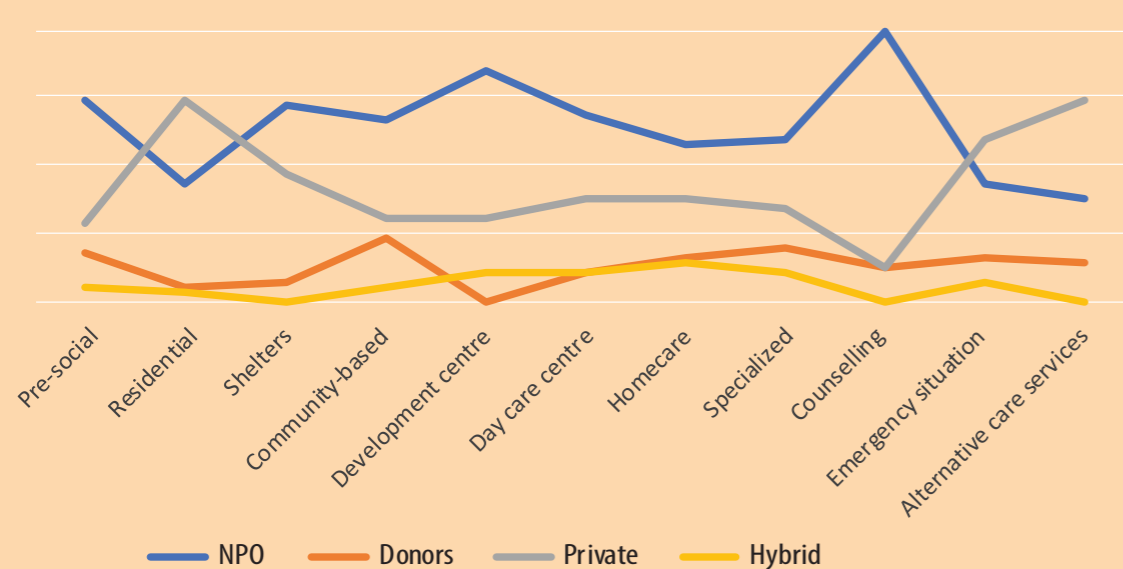
**Figure 9: Distribution of public social services by funding typology**



Source: Study, May 2023

Among the non-public-services (figure 10), the services financed from NPOs and private sources appear to be more diverse by typology. Amidst non-public services financed from NPOs, the counselling services are more prevailing, whereas with regards to services financed from private sources, the residential services appear to be more predominant.

**Figure 10: Distribution of non-public social services by funding typology**



Source: Study, May 2023

Services analysis by typology and region (Table 5) shows that in general, the level of distribution by typology seems to be consistent to some extent. Only in the regions of Dibra, Lezha and Fier two service typologies are lacking. In Dibra: “Residential services” and “Alternative care”, in Lezha “Shelters” and “Counselling services”, and in Fier the “Shelters” and “Alternative care”, respectively. In two other regions one of the services is lacking, i.e., in Gjirokastra there is an absence of “Shelters” and in Kukes “Homecare” services are missing. Every service typology is provided in the other 7 regions.

Irrespective of this description, firstly, the analysis by “Regions”, especially for those regions providing all of the typologies, does not fully identify the missing services, because they can be obtained at the region’s centre, but they may be lacking in other municipalities of the region. Secondly, in spite of the explanations, trainings and repetitions of this exercise in relatively close time intervals, the responsible municipal administration for social care services still lacks the knowledge and comprehension of the definition of services, and of the identification of differences between different typologies. Consequently, the analysis by typology is orientative and evaluative, but in no way can it be considered an essential and single source of assessment.



Table 5: Services by typology and region, in numbers

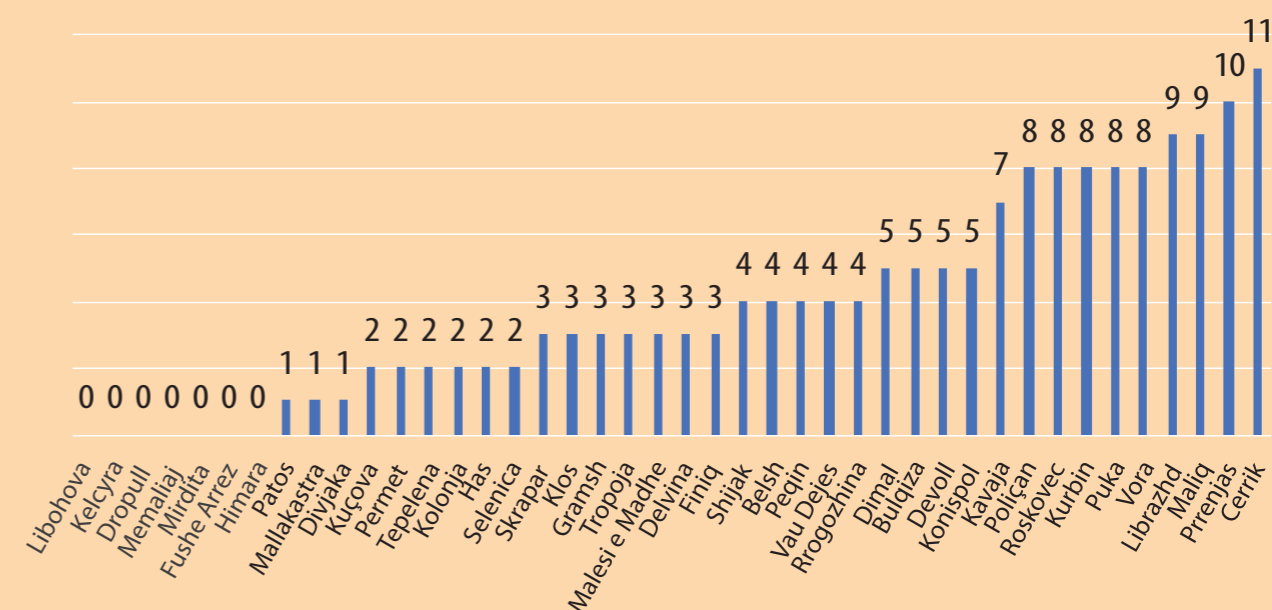
Services by type of institutions	Total	Pre-social	Residential	Shelters	Community-based	Development centre	Day care centre	Homecare	Specialised	Counselling	Emergency	Alternative care services
Berat	55	13	3	1	5	4	10	4	7	2	5	1
Durrës	99	24	7	5	16	7	9	12	11	5	1	2
Dibra	48	13	0	1	10	3	8	4	3	2	4	0
Elbasan	128	24	5	2	19	10	20	15	14	4	11	4
Fier	56	13	1	0	14	2	12	6	2	1	5	0
Gjirokastra	33	11	2	0	6	2	2	3	1	1	2	3
Korça	214	27	14	6	28	11	27	31	20	18	25	7
Kukës	21	6	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	2	4	1
Lezha	33	7	3	0	2	1	7	3	2	0	6	2
Shkodra	130	27	18	2	22	0	6	10	20	1	13	11
Tirana	256	59	26	11	27	15	35	7	29	16	28	3
Vlora	74	14	4	1	11	4	10	4	10	9	6	1
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>35</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

The thorough analysis of social care services at municipal level is not only important in relation to the purpose of this study, but it is also functional, as it provides duly substantiated evidences about the aspects to be prioritized by the municipalities and their partners, in order to re-establish new services and to strengthen and develop the existing ones.

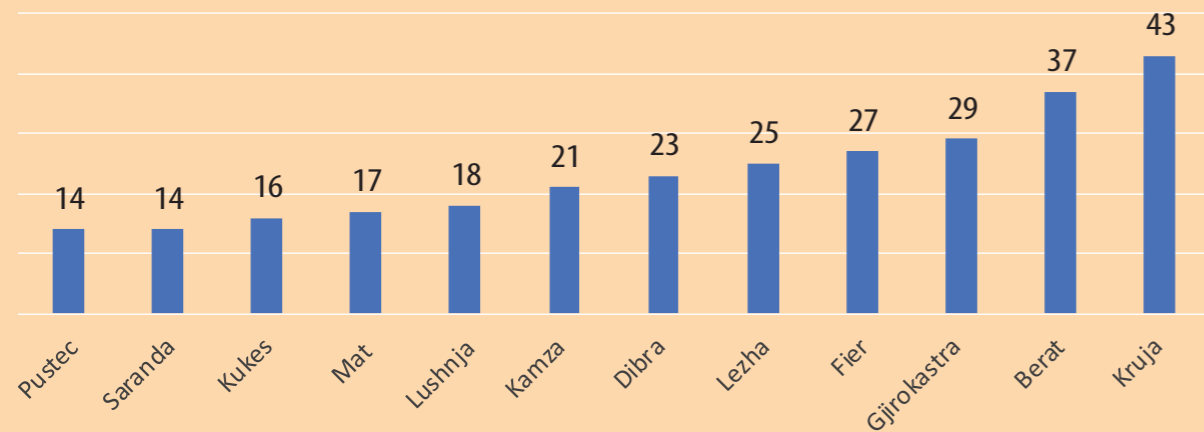
Figures 11, 12 and 13 illustrate a ranking of municipalities by the number of services they provide, grouped into three categories, namely: municipalities providing up to 11 services, municipalities providing 12 up to 44 services and municipalities providing over 44 services. The grouping was based on the number “11” services, in regard to the 11 typologies taken into consideration. Therefore, a municipality that can provide 11 services at minimum, has the capacity to provide all typologies provided for in the law. It is clearly concluded that the municipalities providing up to 11 services have a lack in the typology of services. Nevertheless, in the respective chapter below, the services will be analysed both by typology and beneficiary group.

Figure 11: Municipalities providing up to 11 services



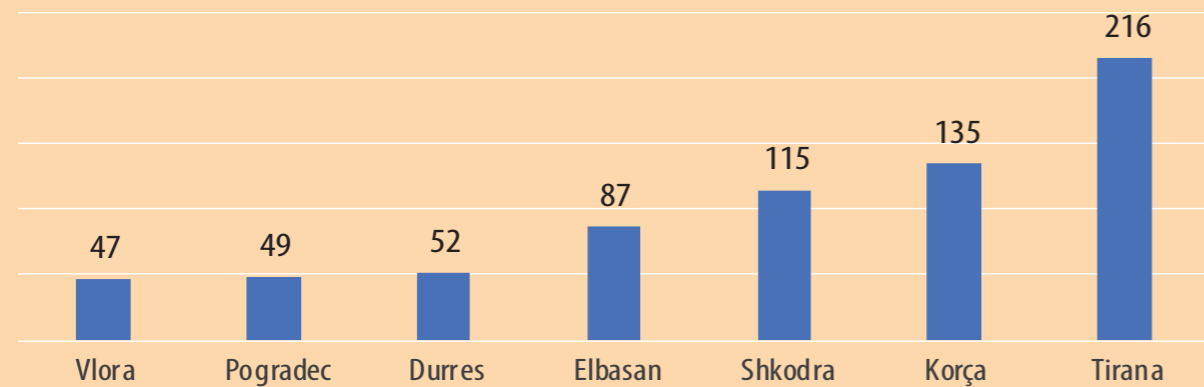
Source: Study, May 2023

**Figure 12: Municipalities providing 11 up to 44 services**



Source: Study, May 2023

**Figure 13: Municipalities providing over 44 services**



Source: Study, May 2023

To supplement and conclude the social care services analysis, the integrated data of services by typology, and of the groups that benefit from such services are used (Figure 14 and Table 12 in the Annex 3).

Such data clearly indicate that:

1. Young people in conflict with the law, young people with social problems, the homeless, victims of trafficking and the Egyptian minority, not only have lower opportunities to use the social care services because the services addressing their needs are considerably limited, but even the service typology that they can access is rather limited.

More specifically:

2. Only 0,4% of pre-social services, 0,6% of community services, 0,7% of day care centres, 0,8% of specialized services, 1% of homecare services and 1,6% of counselling services, are focused in offering help in the matters of social inclusion and protection of young people in conflict with the law.

3. Likewise, 1,2% of community services, 1,3% of pre-social services, 1,6% of counselling services, 1,7% of specialized services, 1,8% of emergency services and 2,4% of residential services are provided to the victims of trafficking.

4. Even the “young people with social problems” have limited opportunities in using social care services. Only 5,4% of day care centre services, 4,9% of community services and 4,2% of pre-social services are available to the “Young people with social and economic problems”.

5. Even the individuals with disabilities (over 16 years old) have low opportunities of using social care services. With the exception of “Development centre” and “Homecare” services, wherefrom the “Adults with disabilities” are provided with 13,3% and 11,1% of services, the services of other typologies are offered to a very limited number to adults with disabilities.

6. The same observation is applicable even to the “Victims of violence”, who in addition to the services in “Shelters” and “Emergency services”, have very few opportunities to access other service typologies.

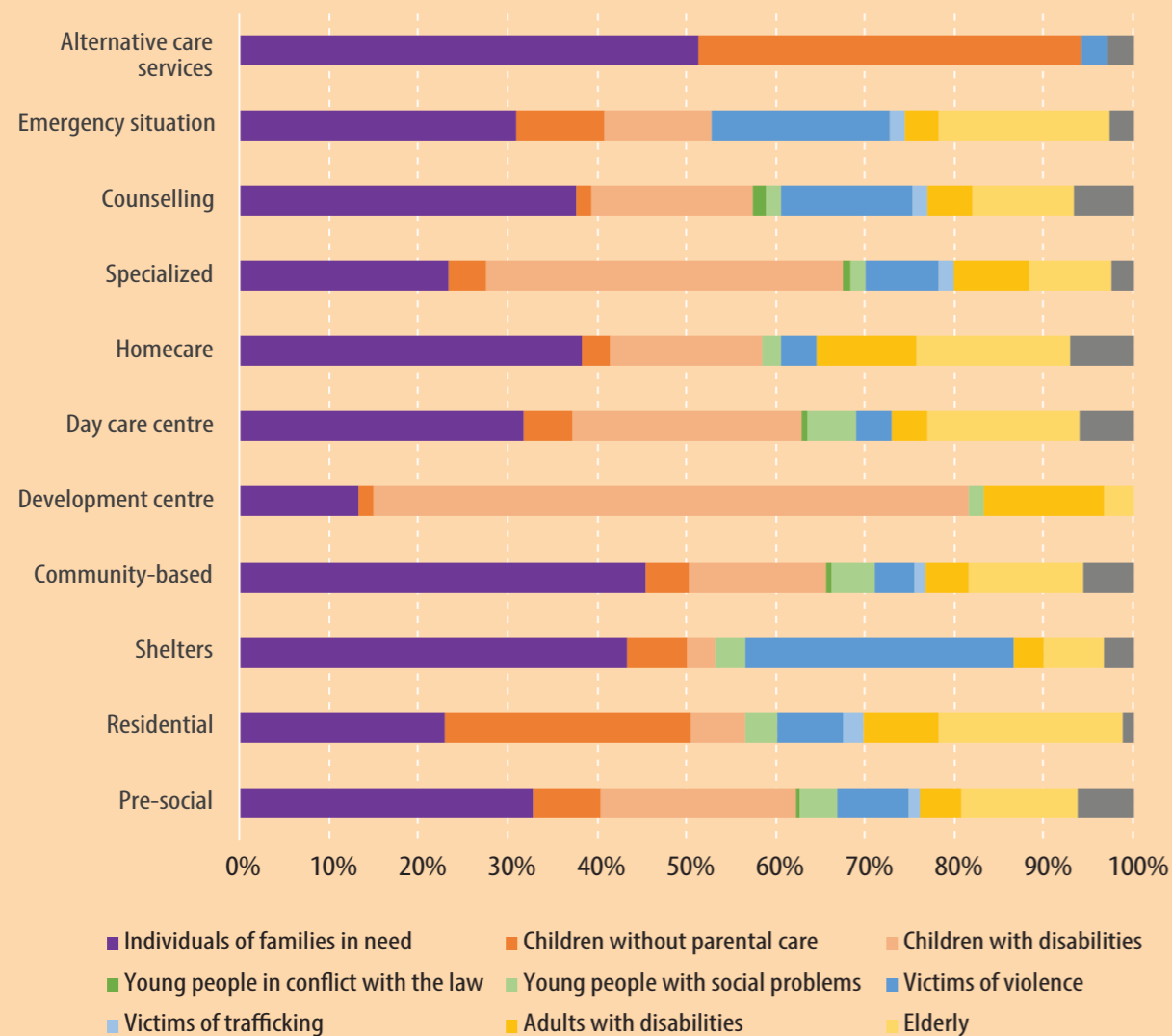
7. Individuals with economic and social problems, and children with disabilities can access a variety of social care services typologies.

8. The elderly, the third category that benefits from 13% of social care services, uses 20% of residential services, 19% of emergency services, 17% of day care centre services and 17% of homecare services.

9. Children without parental care use 43% of alternative care services, and 28% of residential services.

10. It appears that “Homecare services” are accessed by almost all of the beneficiary categories, with the exception of young people in conflict with the law and victims of trafficking, even though the distribution between the groups is not proportionate. Individuals of families with economic and social problems use 38% of such services, followed by “Children with disabilities” and the “Elderly”, by 17% each.

Figure 14: Integrated data of services by typology and beneficiary groups, in percentage



Source: Study, May 2023

No service for any of the groups is provided in 7 municipalities: Libohova, Këlcyra, Dropull, Memaliaj, Mirdita, Fushë-Arrëz, Himara. In 20 municipalities, namely in Kuçova, Shijak, Skrapar, Bulqiza, Klos, Belsh, Peqin, Gramsh, Patos, Mallakstra, Divjaka, Përmet, Tepelena, Devoll, Has, Tropoja, Vora, Rrogozhina, Delvina, Konispol, services are provided only for one group in need. In 14 municipalities, namely in Poliçan, Dimal, Cërrik, Librazhd, Prrenjas, Roskovec, Kolonja, Kurbin, Malësi e Madhe, Puka, Vau i Dejës, Kavaja, Finiq, Selenica, services are provided for two groups in need. In 2 municipalities, namely in Mat and Pustec, services are provided for 3 groups in need. In 2 other municipalities, namely in Kukës and Kamza, services are provided for 4 groups. In 4 municipalities, namely in Saranda, Maliq, Fier, Dibra, services are provided for 5 groups. In 6 municipalities, namely in Berat, Kruja, Lushnja, Gjirokastra, Pogradec, Lezha, services are provided for 6 groups. In the municipalities of Vlora and Durrës services are provided for 7 groups. In Elbasan and Korça services are provided for 9 groups, in Shkodra for 10 groups, whereas in Tirana services are provided for all groups.

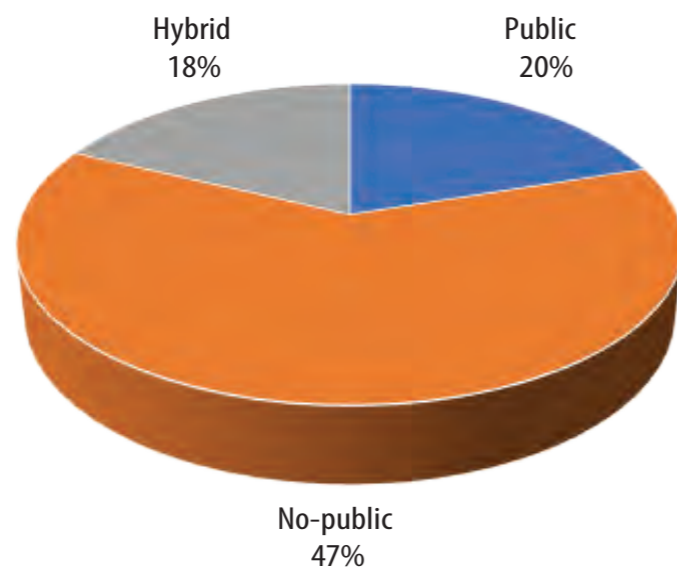


# VII. BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

The data analysis by “Beneficiaries” aims not only to inform in relation to the number of beneficiaries by gender, age group, region and municipality, types of services and typology, but to also delve deeper into the characteristics of the beneficiary group, its need for pecuniary or services support, to then come up with a need assessment in relation to the population.

Figure 15 shows the group of social care services beneficiaries according to the types of institutions providing services. As seen in figure 15, 62% of the beneficiaries obtain services from non-public institutions, whereas the beneficiaries of public services and of hybrid institutions occupy almost the same weight in relation to the total number of beneficiaries.

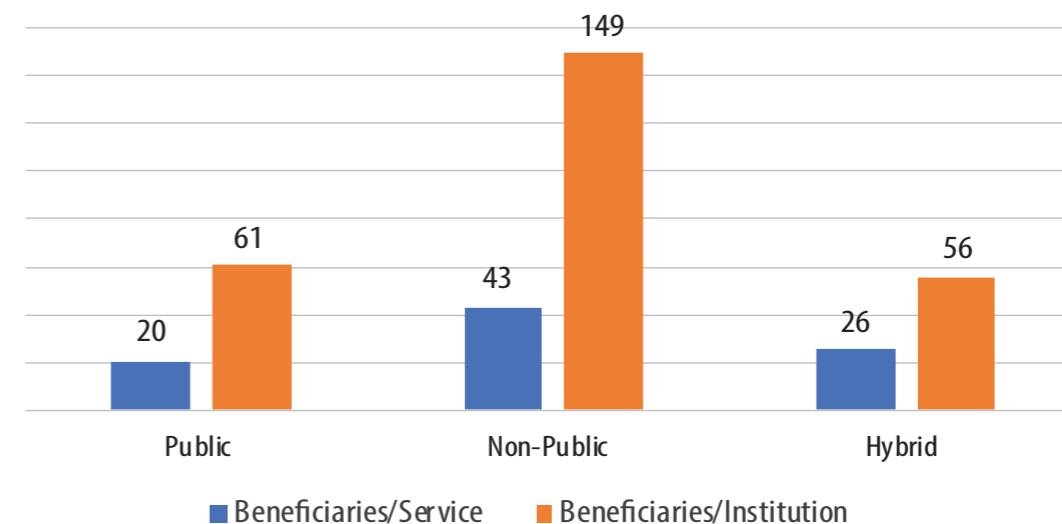
Figure 15: Service beneficiaries by type of institutions



Source: Study, May 2023

Focusing on the weight of institutions and services in relation to the total number (Table 1), it can be concluded that even though there is an almost proportionate division between the grouping of institutions and services by method of administration and funding, the grouping of beneficiaries by funders of institutions and services clearly confirms the pretty high number of the beneficiaries of non-public services compared to the public or hybrid ones. Such a finding drives the research in terms of the average number of beneficiaries in each type of institution and service. The estimated indicators of the average number of institutions and services by funders are shown in figure 16.

Figure 16: Average number of beneficiaries per service and institution, by service funder



Source: Study, May 2023

Data from figure 16 clearly confirm that the average number of beneficiaries for each institution and non-public service is 2 times higher that of public institutions and services, including hybrid-type institutions. The fact that the average number of beneficiaries is 2 times higher in non-public institutions compared to the others, may be indicative of the high request for services, of the limited capacities of the public sector, of the inflexible admission procedures or of the distribution of institutions across the territory. Irrespective of the reasons behind this, such a finding can and should serve to encourage an in-depth discussion about the “Number/Quality of social care services ratio”. Firstly, in relation to the legal provision of the standard average number of beneficiaries per service, and secondly, in relation to the careful and continuous observation of the manner how such services are provided and how their impact to the citizens in need is assessed.

Table 6 shows detailed information about the grouping of beneficiaries by region and type and method of services administration and funding.



**Table 6: Service beneficiaries by region, type of social care centres and method of service administration and funding, in numbers and percentages**

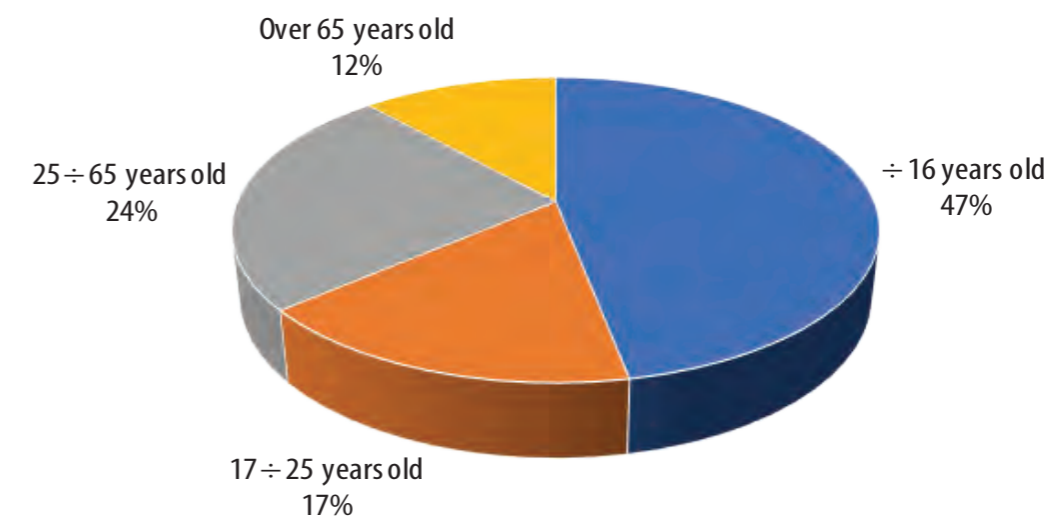
Regions	A. Public Institutions					B. Non-public Institutions					C. Hybrid
	Total	Central	Region	Municipality	Hybrid	Total	Local NPOs	Int. Org.	Private	Hybrid	
Berat	269	122	0	137	10	315		315			427
Durrës	607	74	0	502	31	1,829	848	379	55	547	745
Dibra	140		50	90		114			105	9	261
Elbasan	114	57		57		606	300	87	219		1,136
Fier	552	56		368	128	802	614		181	7	437
Gjirokastra	274			65	209	55			55		154
Korça	503	115		387	1	1,503	123	65	1,259	56	1,217
Kukës	121			9	122	0					149
Lezha	0					587	394		193		238
Shkodra	1.449	137		1,312		4,892	293	1,932	2,667	0	458
Tirana	2.579	428		2,116	35	12,055	11,543	181	331	0	350
Vlora	480			123	357	65		5		60	1,149
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>7.098</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>22,823</b>	<b>14,115</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>6,721</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

As per Table 6, 73% of public services beneficiaries are part of the institutions funded by the municipality, whereas 62% of non-public services beneficiaries are part of institutions funded from local NPOs.

Social care services beneficiaries (figure 17) consist mainly of children up to 16 years old (47%), followed by the age group 25-65 years old. The elderly over 65 years old account for only 12% of the beneficiaries.

**Figure 17: Beneficiaries by age group, %**



Source: Study, May 2023

Females comprise over 50% of the service beneficiaries (53%). Table 7 shows the detailed number of beneficiaries by region, gender and group.

**Table 7: Service beneficiaries by region, group and gender, in numbers**

Regions	Individuals of families in need		Children without parental care		Children with disabilities		Young people in conflict with the law		Young with social problems		Adults with disabilities		Victims of violence	Victims of trafficking	Roma & Egyptian		Elderly		Beneficiaries	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female			Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Berat	312	165	12	2	125	53	10	0	45	4	110	63	12	1	196	67	188	101	1,011	468
Durrës	1,095	537	91	40	277	125	14	3	247	124	184	76	652	1	334	224	286	159	3,181	1,941
Dibra	150	67	30	10	69	35			80		23	14			12	2	151	86	515	214
Elbasan	774	294	35	11	342	146			30	5	326	162	117		45	4	187	89	1,856	828
Fier	742	418	43	19	241	111	1		216	87	56	31	69	5	204	65	214	50	1,791	855
Gjirokastra	194	56	15	2	86	31							40		10		138	35	483	164
Korça	1,362	799	43	13	235	115			89	31	194	67	130	2	577	107	591	200	3,223	1,464
Kukës	165	70			36	13					9	1	11		1	1	58	14	280	110
Lezha	240	141	35	14	24	13	0	0	46	18	33	11	0	0	387	172	60	21	825	390
Shkodra	3,796	2,603	150	65	300	143	220	34	418	134	200	81	275	118	639	225	683	277	6,799	3,955
Tirana	6,161	4,780	2,599	1,004	786	342	889	12	993	132	1,123	334	564	96	942	415	831	422	14,984	8,101
Vlora	226	141	167	65	141	76	11	0	157	45	107	52	400	105	132	0	248	88	1,694	972
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>36,642</b>	<b>19,462</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>

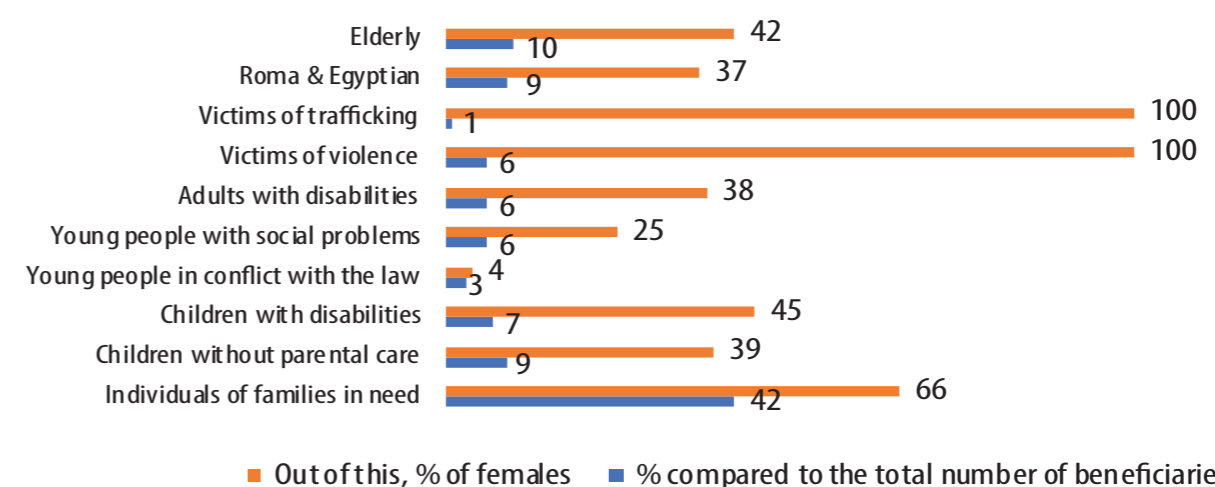
Source: Study, May 2023

Table 7 also shows that:

- Individuals in need, children with disabilities, the ethnic Roma and Egyptian communities and the elderly are the groups that benefit from services in each region of the country.
- Children without parental care and “Adults with disabilities” benefit from services in 11 regions, out of 12. Kukes and Gjirokastra do not provide services for every group.
- Victims of violence and “Young people with social problems” benefit from services in 10 regions of the country. There is a lack of services in Dibra and Lezha, namely for “Victims of violence”, and in Gjirokastra and Kukes for “Young people with social problems”.
- Young people in conflict with the law benefit from services in 5 out of 12 regions of the country.

Figure 18 illustrates the percentage weight of beneficiaries from each group compared to the total and the percentage weight of female beneficiaries in relation to the respective group.

**Figure 18: Beneficiaries by group and gender, %**

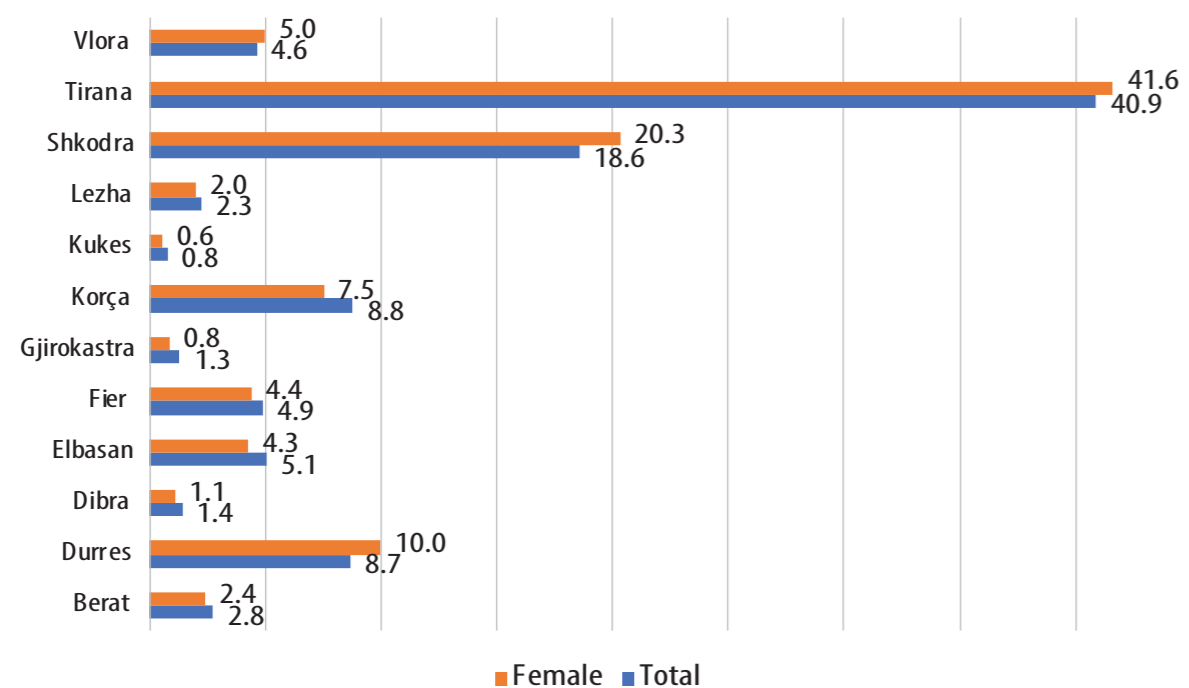


Source: Study, May 2023

As seen in figure 18, female beneficiaries prevail over male beneficiaries in the group “Individuals of families in need”, and in the groups of victims of violence and victims of trafficking, but the latter comprise groups with a limited number of beneficiaries. In all of the other groups, the percentage weight of “female” beneficiaries is smaller than that of males.

Figure 19 further illustrates the composition of beneficiaries by region and gender, indicating that the percentage weight of female beneficiaries is almost similar across all of the regions, except from Durres and Shkodra. Also, in Vlora, Tirana, Shkodra and Durres, female beneficiaries account for a higher percentage than that of male beneficiaries. In all of the other regions of the country, the weight of “male” beneficiaries is higher than that of females, even through the difference is relatively small.

**Figure 19: Beneficiaries by region and gender in %**



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 20 supplements information about social care services beneficiaries, as it shows the groups of beneficiaries and the services they are provided with. Figure 20 was prepared based on data from table 8, which indicates detailed information by regions.

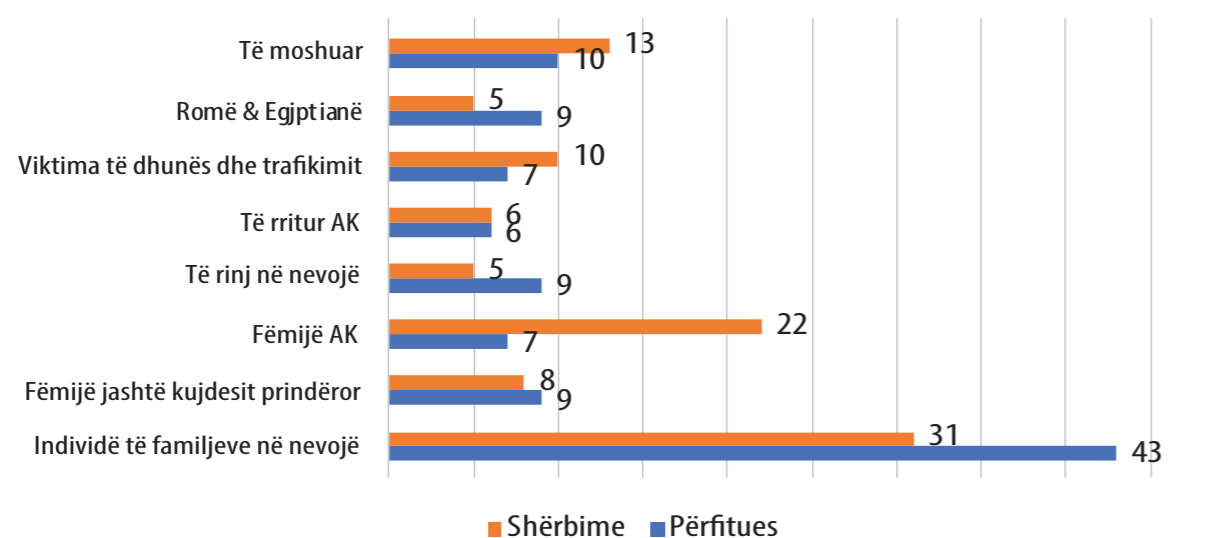


Table 8: Services by group of beneficiaries as well as the number of beneficiaries, by region

Regions	Individuals of families in need		Children without parental care		Children with disabilities		Young people in need		Adults with disabilities		Victims of violence and trafficking		Roma & Egyptian		Elderly		Beneficiaries	
	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services	Beneficiaries	Services
Berat	520	16			125	13	55	2	110	8	13	8			188	8	1,011	55
Durrës	1,095	18	91	13	277	28	261	1	184	10	653	7	334	15	286	7	3,181	99
Dibra	192	21			69	13	80	3	23	7					151	4	515	48
Elbasan	774	34	35	8	342	56	30	3	326	5	117	5	45	5	187	12	1,856	128
Fier	785	16			241	9	217	11	56	2	74	7	204	2	214	9	1,791	56
Gjirokastra	194	14	15	4	86	5					40	5	10	1	138	4	483	33
Korça	1,362	74	43	9	235	25	89	6	194	26	132	19	577	10	591	45	3,223	214
Kukës	175	6			36	5					11	6			58	4	280	21
Lezha	319	9	35	9	24	3							387	8	60	4	825	33
Shkodra	3,796	60	150	15	300	14	638	15	200	4	393	8	639	5	683	9	6,799	130
Tirana	6,161	79	2,599	32	786	63	1,882	13	1,123	4	660	23	942	8	831	34	14,984	256
Vlora	226	9	167	5	141	16	168	4	107	3	505	23	132	0	248	14	1,694	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,323</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,598</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>36,642</b>	<b>1,147</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 20: Groups of beneficiaries and received services in percentage

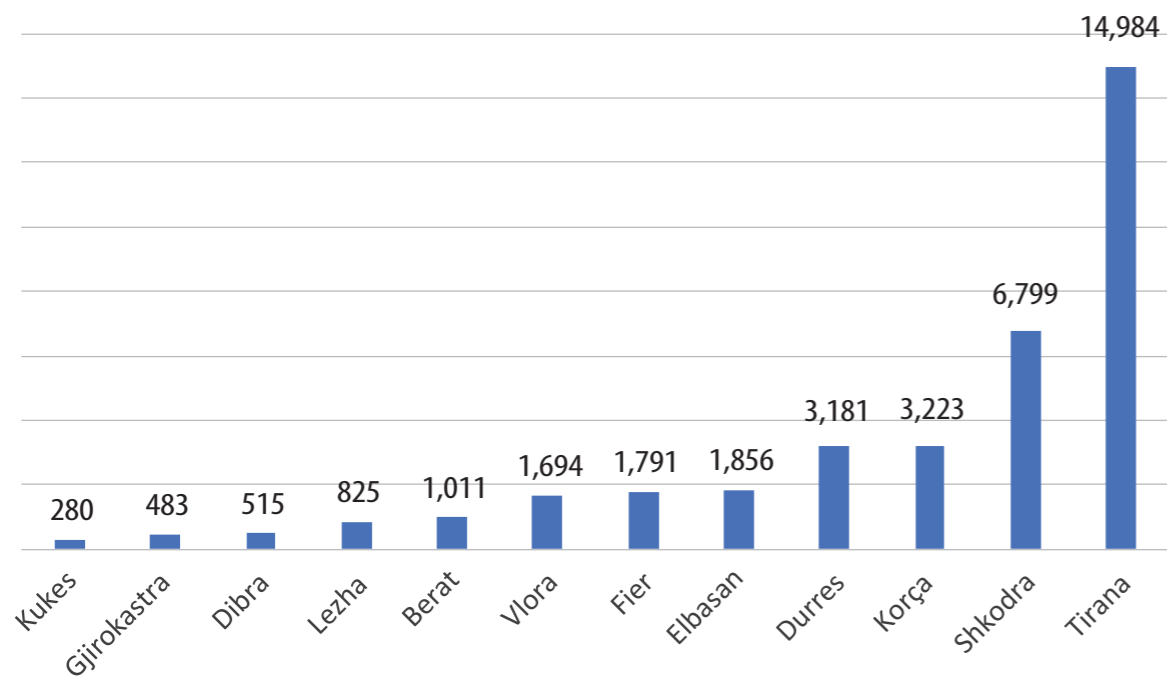


Source: Study, May 2023

As indicated in Figure 20, the percentage of beneficiaries in relation to the total does not comply with the percentage of services available to them. Therefore, 43% of the beneficiaries (individuals from families in need) benefit from only 31% of the services. The same applies to “young people in need” and to “Roma and Egyptians” as well. Whereas services for “children with disabilities”, “the elderly” and “victims of violence” constitute a higher percentage compared to the total services than the group for which these services are provided. This simple evidence can be the result of random decisions, conditioned by the circumstances or by the opportunities of service financing. However, service planning should be guided by the need assessment.

Figure 21 shows the ranking of regions based on the number of beneficiaries, which slightly changes from the ranking of services provided in each region (Figure 3). However, the main issue is not the number of services or beneficiaries in each region of the country, because the number of beneficiaries is somewhat conditioned by the number of functional services, accessible by individuals in need.

Figure 21: Ranking of regions by number of social care services beneficiaries



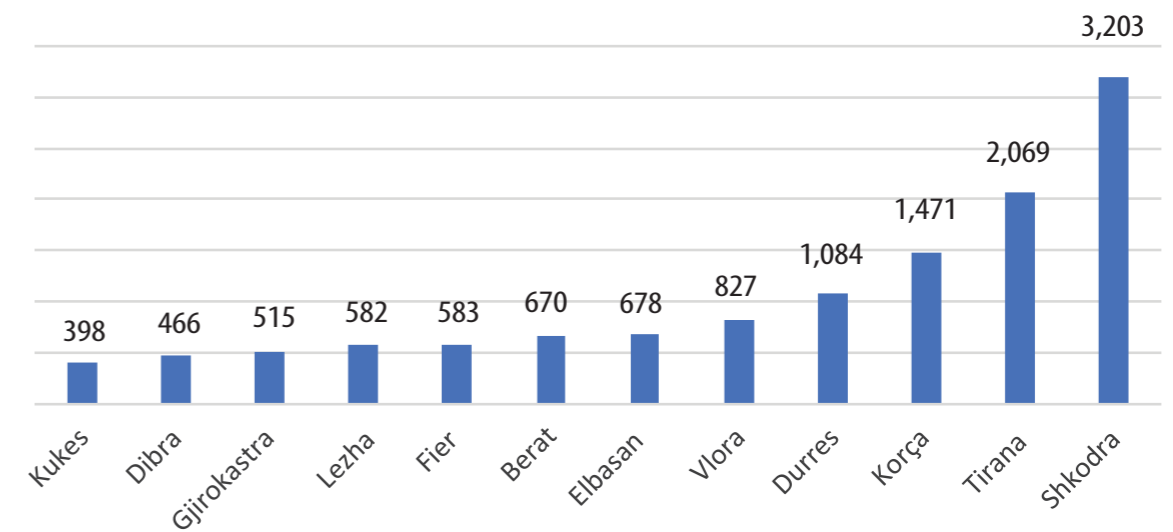
Source: Study, May 2023

The main issues motivating the undertake of studies such as the “Mapping of social care services”, are more complex, because they aim to explore in depth the content of factors which condition:

- The insufficiency of the number of services
- The diversity of typology, according to necessity
- The distribution of services according to geographic dimension
- The citizens’ opportunity to access services
- The quality and costs of the services.

In order to somewhat contribute in handling the issues mentioned above, direct and indirect indicators have been analysed. Therefore, the indicator of “Beneficiaries per 100 thousand inhabitants” has been calculated (Figure 22) and thereafter. This indicator has been compared to the indicator of services per 100 thousand inhabitants. Furthermore, the indicator of the average number of beneficiaries per service has been calculated by region and on a national level (Figure 23).

Figure 22: Ranking of regions according to the indicator “Beneficiaries per 100 thousand inhabitants”

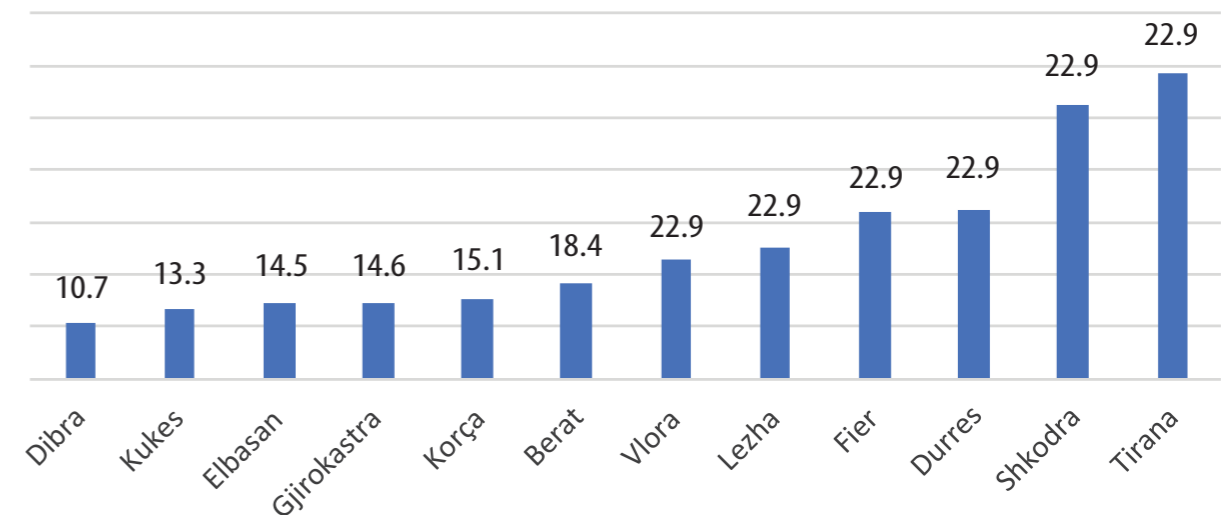


Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 22 shows the ranking of regions according to the “Beneficiaries per 100 thousand inhabitants” indicator. This is a calculated, non direct indicator, created for the purpose of this study. According to this indicator, the region of Kukës has the smallest number of beneficiaries per 100 thousand inhabitants, whereas Shkodra is the region with the highest number of beneficiaries, which constitutes a contradictory evidence: Is the number of beneficiaries per 100 thousand inhabitants low in the Kukësi region because the citizens do not need services or because there are no services? Without conducting further calculations, it can be perceived that the real reason is the insufficiency of services, since in Chapter VI this issue has been widely analysed and it was clearly shown that the existing services are insufficient.

However, in order to sustainably justify the evidences of the study, we fill in the framework with another indirect indicator, the indicator of “Beneficiaries/Services per 100 thousand inhabitants”. Since the number of services per 100 thousand inhabitants was shown above (Figure 5), we can easily create Figure 23, which shows the ranking of the regions according to the indicator of “Beneficiaries/Services per 100 thousand inhabitants”.

Figure 23: Beneficiaries/Services per 100 thousand inhabitants



Source: Study, May 2023

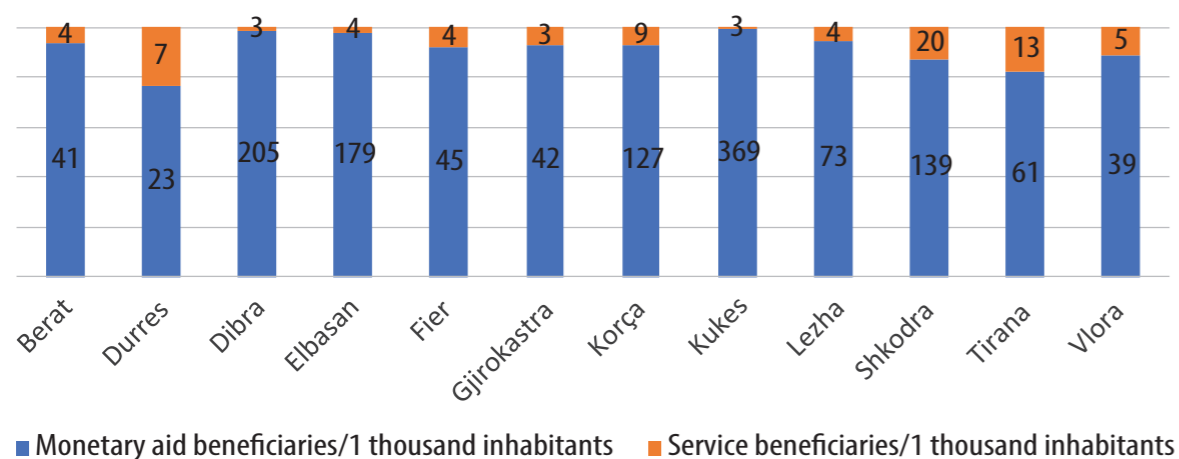
According to the data in Figure 23, the region of Dibra is the region with the lowest indicator value, while Tirana has the highest value. What is the meaning of this indicator and the effectiveness of its use?

The indicator shows that in Tirana, on average, a social care service is received by approximately 6 times more beneficiaries than in Dibra, which clearly proves the higher need for services in Tirana than Dibra (the region with the lowest indicator value), but it also shows that the providing capacities of Tirana are several times higher than Dibra, therefore it supports the finding that the opportunity to access services in Tirana is much higher than in Dibra.

However, the issue regarding the degree of needs fulfilment has yet to be fully researched. Therefore, the indicator, although informative, does not fully show whether the low indicator value in Dibra proves also the low level of the citizens' need for social care services. Furthermore, the indicator does not provide whether in Tirana, despite the high number of beneficiaries for a service, the need for social care services is met. On the contrary, it is reasonably deemed that "the need for social care services is not met in Tirana, neither in Dibra, because Tirana has way more demand than the capacities in use, while in Dibra there are no institutional capacities". Therefore the assessment that the chosen indicator brings contradictory information stands exactly on the fact that on one hand this indicator proves a large number of service seekers, so regarding the high degree of demand, on the other hand it proves a low degree of needs fulfilment.

In order to aid the reasonable and realistic assessment of the "need for social care services", we have analysed two other indirect indicators, respectively "Beneficiaries of monetary aid per 1 thousand inhabitants" and "Beneficiaries of social care services per 1 thousand inhabitants" (Figure 24) in every municipality and region of the country. Due to the inability to show all the country's municipalities in a figure or table (data on municipalities is shown in table 14 in Annex 3), here we have summarized only the results of the regions. However, the evidences and analytic comments are valid for the municipalities as well.

Figure 24: Beneficiaries of services and monetary aid per 100 thousand inhabitants



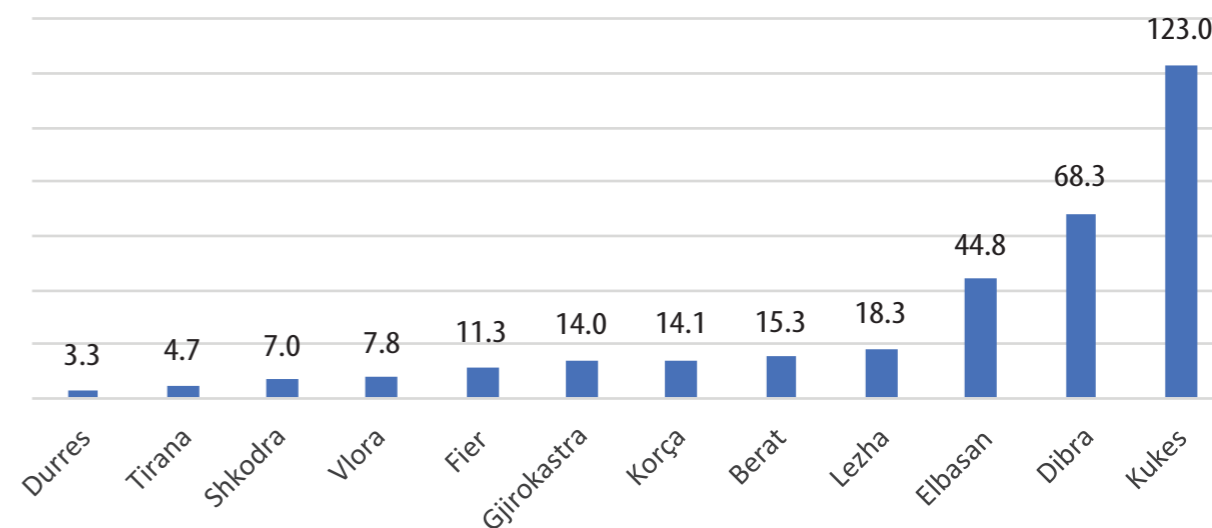
Source: Study, May 2023

Unable to organize and conduct an adequate study to assess the need for social care services, the above mentioned indicators, shown in Figure 24, have been used. According to social protection theories, despite the allocation of cash support, the beneficiaries of cash support are deemed to be the first group that might need social care services. In this study, the indicator of "Beneficiaries of cash support" comprises only of the beneficiaries of Economic Assistance and Disability Payment. The theoretical assessment is based on logic, because if the current programs of assistance and social protection aim at social inclusion, then comprehensive

and integrating social care services should first be provided to the beneficiaries of monetary aid, as an easily identifiable category in need.

The data of Figure 24 proves that "service beneficiaries" are an almost inconsiderable group compared to the monetary aid beneficiaries. The ranking of regions by degree of criticality is presented in Figure 25, assessed as a ratio of the indicators of "Monetary aid beneficiary" and "Service beneficiary".

Figure 25: Indicator of cash support beneficiaries/service beneficiaries ratio



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 25 reinforces the argument that services are not only insufficient in every region of the country, but the degree of insufficiency is deeply unequal. The difference in the citizens' opportunity to access services in Kukes (the most critical region) is approximately 40 times lower than the citizens' opportunity to access services in Durres (the region with the highest opportunities to access services).

Finally, the analysis of the situation of social care services with the beneficiaries' analysis, clearly allows the formulation of the following findings:

- Social care services are insufficient in both number and typology.
- The distribution of social care services is not consistent from a geographic point of view and is not compliant to the need or other economic and social issues of areas of the country.
- Social care services according to the groups of beneficiaries do not fully show the needs of the groups since there are groups being provided services in most municipalities of the country, while there are other groups being provided very little or no services at all. Above all, the delivery of services is not conditioned by the study and analysis of the need for services.
- Social care services are still "not clearly determined" since they are yet to comply with the general and specific need of citizens for services.



# VIII. HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES

## AVAILABLE TO SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

The analysis of institutional, financial and human capacities in order to guarantee social care services is a new element added to the Mapping of 2023, which additionally to arguing on services and their distribution, or on the unmet needs for social care services, aims to identify the capacities, in order to accurately and fully assess the possibility of increasing the level of coverage with qualitative social care services, and further, in granting the citizens' right to social inclusion.

There are currently 3,753 employees in Albania, planning, managing, guaranteeing and delivering social care services throughout the country, in municipalities and public, private or hybrid social care institutions. 78% or 2,916 employees are directly involved in the functioning of social care services in institutions, while 22% or 837 employees support the functioning of the social care services system in the municipalities of the country. 81% of the social care services administration in institutions are female employees.

Table 15 on Annex 3 presents detailed information in every municipality of the country, while here a summary of that is presented and analysed, not only in regards to "capacities" but also in its relation to "services" and "beneficiaries".

Table 9 provides complete data on the staff of institutions, as well as its composition according to gender, function, education and type of contract. As shown, females make up 81% of the staff of institutions, and 67% of the staff has completed higher education studies. Also, 67% of the staff is engaged in providing social care services, 23% is support staff, whereas the managers constitute 10% of the total of human resources. 85% of the staff has a full-time contract, while the remaining part has a part-time contract. It is important to highlight that 214 employees are volunteers in institutions of three regions of the country, respectively in Korça (16 volunteers), Shkodra (46 volunteers) and Tirana (152 volunteers). This category has not been calculated in the total amount of human resources since they are engaged temporarily and/or seasonally.





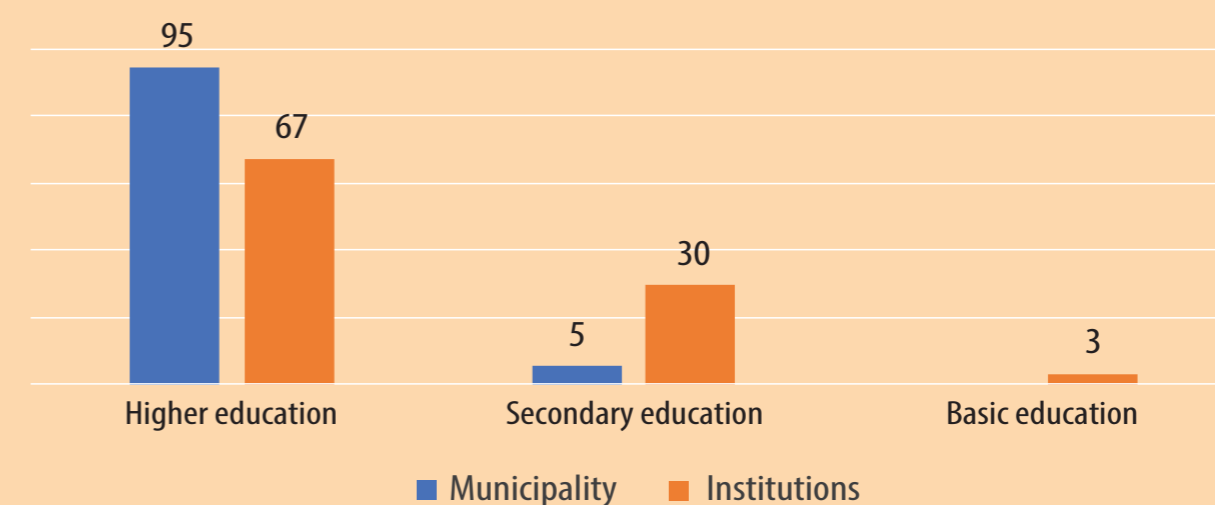
Table 9: Administrative capacities, human resources which provide social care services in institutions

Regions	Staf në institucione të Përkujdesit Social sipas									
	Total	Female	Function			Education			Contract	
			Managerial	Support staff	Services	Higher	Secondary	Basic	Full-time	Part-time
Berat	75	55	10	17	48	28	44	3	41	34
Durrës	278	243	30	88	160	176	94	8	234	44
Dibra	65	49	10	16	39	40	22	3	53	12
Elbasan	197	159	29	15	153	134	52	11	192	5
Fier	154	123	20	21	113	95	46	13	136	18
Gjirokastra	85	73	12	13	60	69	14	2	74	11
Korça	287	218	30	39	218	190	91	6	242	45
Kukës	16	16	3	2	11	14	2		16	
Lezha	82	64	11	21	50	59	21	2	82	
Shkodra	470	366	31	69	370	294	161	15	381	89
Tirana	1,018	832	89	331	598	722	275	21	871	147
Vlora	189	171	18	39	132	139	40	10	164	25
<b>Total amount</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>In %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>15</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 26 illustrates further the composition of the general staff of social care services, according to their education. As shown, employees with higher education dominate in both municipalities and institutions, respectively 95% of the municipalities staff and 67% of the social care institutions' staff.

Figure 26: Overall human resources of social care services, by level of education, %

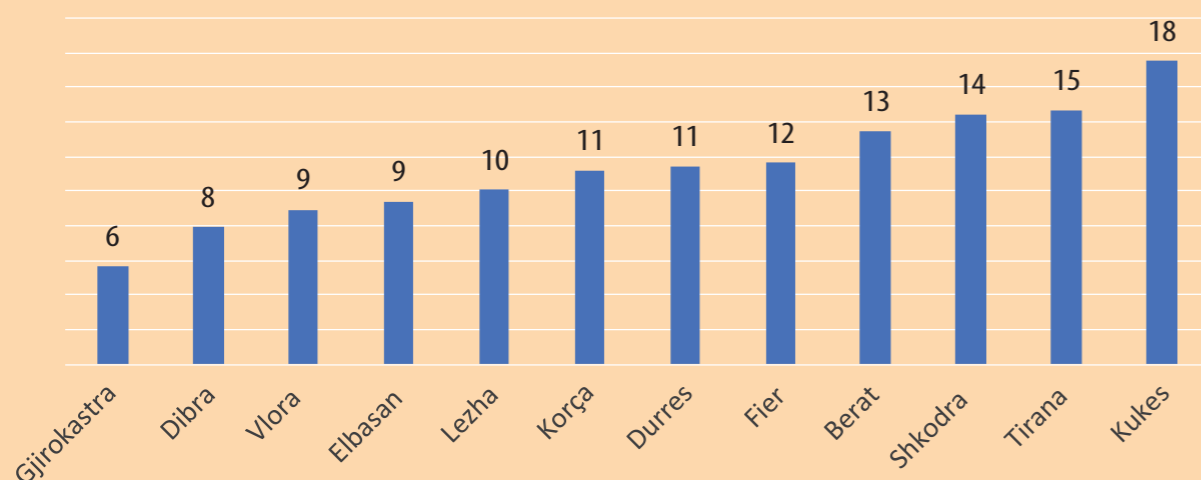


Source: Study, May 2023

The analysis on the dedicated staff for the provision of social care services and service beneficiaries also indicates that the human capacities are more than sufficient in number and training in order to provide qualitative services (Figures 27 and 28).

Figure 27 supports the idea that human resources of social care institutions all over Albania are sufficient in order to provide qualitative services within institutions, as it is estimated that every employee handles on average 6 (Gjirokastra) to 18 (Kukes) service beneficiaries, which is completely doable and achievable. However, this finding should be compared to the approved standards of social care services as well as with the respective staff performance evaluation in order to conclude whether human resources in institutions are sufficient or insufficient.

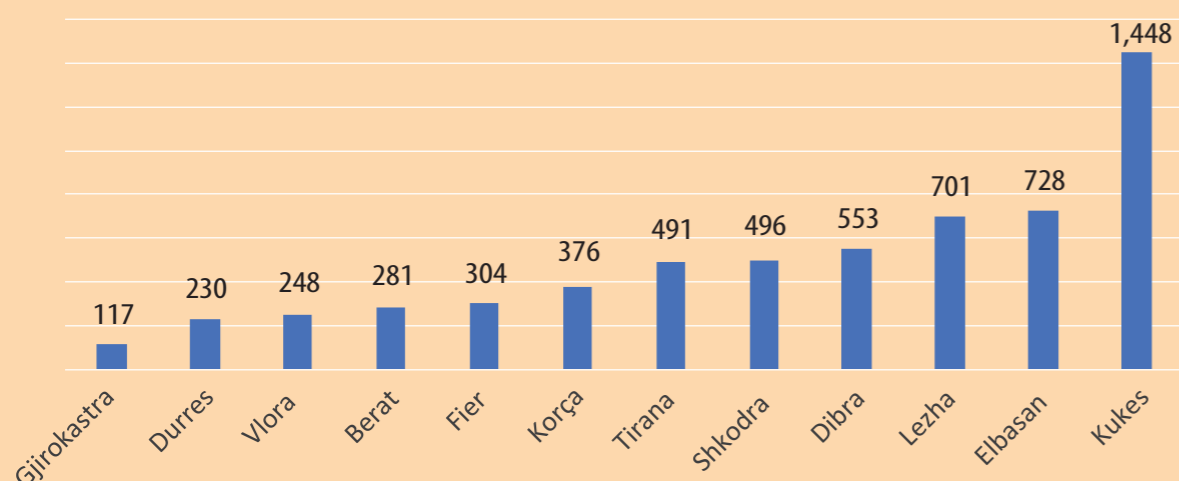
Figure 27: Indicator of Beneficiaries/Staff, Social Care Institutions, in numbers



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 28 supports the same argument, but now taking into consideration the municipalities' administration, dedicated to the provision of social care services. Here the beneficiaries of services in the municipality, including monetary aid have been taken into consideration instead of the beneficiaries of social care services. It shows that on average an employee should handle from 117 (Gjirokastra) up to 1,448 (Kukes) beneficiaries. Except for Kukes, in all the other regions, at least based on a cursory assessment, the situation seems manageable.

Figure 28: Indicator of Beneficiaries/Staff in municipality, by region, in numbers



Source: Study, May 2023

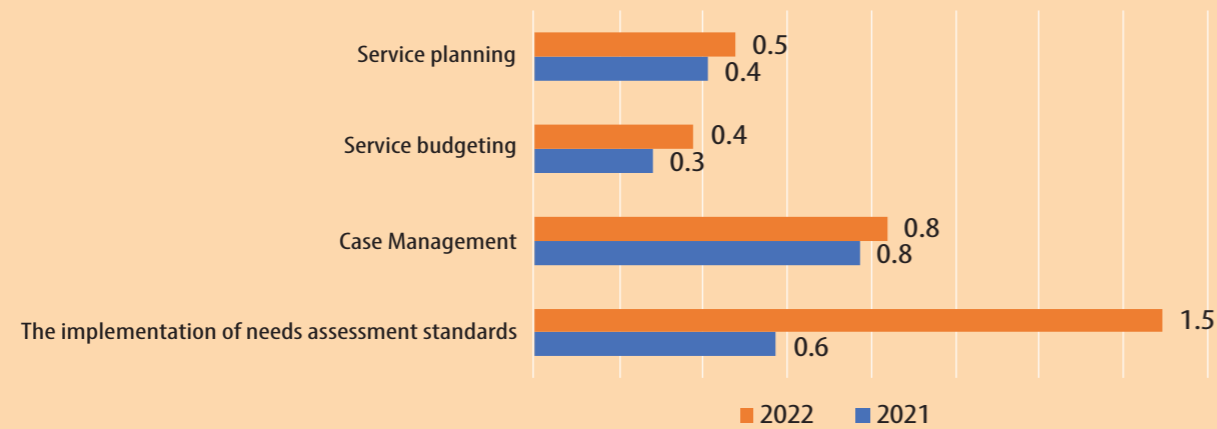
Some other data, collected for the purposes of this study is contradictory to these conclusions, at least regarding capacities in municipalities.

More specifically:

- **The level of building pertinent structures in municipalities for the purposes of improving the quality of social care services provided to citizens.** The study shows that NARUs have been constituted only in 14 municipalities, CPUs in 34 municipalities, CRMs in 44 municipalities, the official in charge for the Roma community in 25 municipalities, the focal point for Disabilities in 33 municipalities, and the IMS system in 31 municipalities. Only in the municipalities of Elbasan and Tirana, all the above mentioned structures have been constituted, although the municipality of Tirana does not use the IMS system for data management but the Opendata system.
- **Number of trainings provided, topic and number of experts trained.** Figures 29 and 30 illustrate data on a national level. The summarized data prove that although the number of trainings and trained individuals has increased in 2022 compared to 2021, still 3 to 5% percent of the administration is trained, in each of the topics selected and deemed essential for the improvement of the functioning of the social care service's system.
- **Use of the application for the social fund,** as an effective mechanism to increase the municipalities opportunities at financing social care services. Only 21 out of 61 municipalities (34%) have applied at least once for assistance from the social fund. In the region of Dibra, none of the municipalities have applied. In the regions of Berat, Durres, Fier, Kukes, only one municipality has applied in each of them, mainly centre municipalities of regions, excluding Fier, where the municipality of Patos has applied for financing. In the regions of Elbasan, Lezha, Gjirokastra and Shkodra, 2 municipalities have applied in each of them, respectively the municipalities of Belsh, Gramsh, Lezha, Kurbin, Gjirokastra, Tepelena, Shkodra and Malesi e Madhe. Only in the regions of Tirana, Vlora and Korça three municipalities have applied in each of them, respectively: Tirana, Kavaja, Rrogozhina, Vlora, Delvina, Saranda, Pogradec, Kolonja and Maliq. The majority of municipalities which applied, have benefited assistance form the Social Fund and will continue to apply with other projects. However, Municipalities consider the "lack of capacities in writing projects" as their main obstacle in ensuring alternative sources for the financing of social care services.

Figure 29 illustrates the average number of trainings conducted in each of the municipalities in 2021 and 2022. Out of the four topics provided, the topics "Implementation of standards for needs assessment" and "Case management" have been used in more trainings, respectively 1.5 and 0.8 trainings on average for each municipality. However, the number of trainings is very low.

Figure 29: Average number of trainings conducted in each municipality in a year



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 30 shows that part of administration of social services in the municipalities which has participated in trainings, expressed in percentages. This indicator too proves a very low participation, no more than 5% of the administration.

Figure 30: Percentage of social services administration staff in municipalities of the country, having participated in trainings



Source: Study, May 2023

At the end of a qualitative assessment, each of the respondents answered questions aiming to identify the most critical issues regarding the assessment of the opportunity of citizens in need to use social services. Issues selected for assessment were:

- The insufficiency of services related to the need to refer identified cases.
- The uniform coverage of urban and rural areas in the municipality, with sufficient services.
- The quality of services provided conditioned by the lack of funds.
- The quality of services provided conditioned by the lack of qualified human resources.
- The difficulties in covering costs for families to access services for persons with disabilities.

Data analysis shows that:

- In 8 regions, respectively Berat, Durres, Dibra, Gjirokastra, Korça, Shkodra, Tirana and Vlora, the most critical issue is the unaffordable cost by families to cover for the need to access services for persons with disabilities.
- In the other 4 regions, assessments vary. For municipalities in the region of Elbasan, the most critical issue is the insufficiency of services compared to the need and the inability of the staff to refer cases. The representatives of municipalities in the region of Kukes share the same opinion, but in this region another factor which conditions the quality of services on a critical level is the lack of funds as well.
- The lack of funds and its impact in conditioning the quality of services is considered as the most critical issue for municipalities in the regions of Fier and Lezha too.
- In 7 regions, respectively Berat, Dibra, Elbasan, Gjirokastra, Korça, Shkodra and Tirana, the lack of funds as an obstructing factor in providing qualitative services is the second critical factor. In the other regions, assessments vary. For the municipalities of the regions of Durres and Vlora, the discrimination of the rural area compared to the urban area regarding the service coverage is the second critical factor. For the municipalities of the regions of Elbasan and Fier, the high cost of access to services for persons with disabilities is the second critical factor. For municipalities in the region of Kukes, the lack of funds and its impact in the quality of services is the second critical factor, while for the municipalities in the region of Lezha, the insufficiency of services is highly important.
- With regards to the least critical factor, the municipalities of the regions of Durres, Dibra, Shkodra and Tirana share the opinion that the qualification of human resources is sufficient in order to provide qualitative services, therefore it is not considered critical. The regions of Berat, Fier, Gjirokastra, Korça and Vlora do not consider critical the lack of services in relation to the case management, the municipalities in the region of Kukes and Lezha consider the issue of the cost of services for persons with disabilities as less important, while the municipalities of the region of Elbasan do not consider the issue of the uniform coverage with services of urban and rural areas as concerning.



# IX. NEED ASSESSMENT FOR SOCIAL CARE SERVICES

The assessment of the need for social care services has been considered a critical issue for some time. Clearly, to assess the need, a thorough national study would have to be conducted. But, on the other hand, maybe this study would not manage to assess the need of every municipality in the country, although it would outline the most critical groups and needs at a national level. Therefore, the past few years have witnessed the use of indirect methods in order to assess the need for social care services, methods which have been deemed effective tools in the preparation of social plans of every municipality.

Therefore, in this study too, the practice of social plans was followed and the same tools for the assessment of needs for social care services were used. These tools (see “Methodology”, Chapter V) allowed for the collection of data from secondary sources (statistical, statistics of municipalities and regions), sub-grouped according to the most critical groups in need and gender, regarding:

- Economic assistance.
- Disability.
- Unemployment.
- Pensions.
- Housing.

Similarly to the other chapters, the detailed data is shown in Annex 3<sup>1</sup>, (Municipalities summary 6) while the summary of the data, along with the respective analysis, handles the following issues in the report:

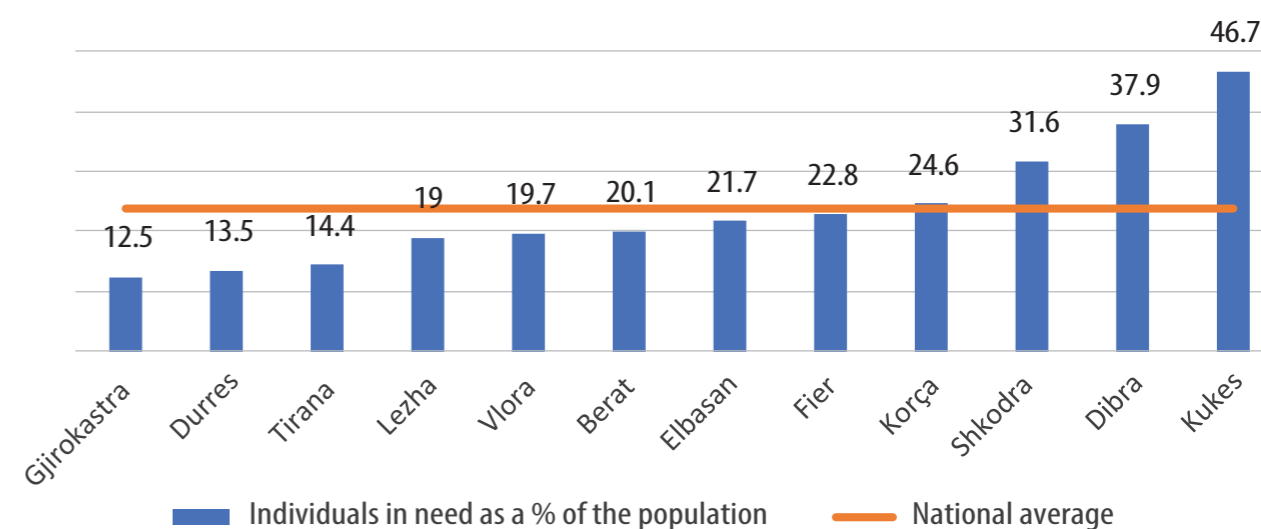
- Assessment of the weight of individuals in need in relation to the population of the country, by region and gender.
- Assessment of the most critical groups, according to their weight in relation to the total number of individuals in need.
- Assessment of the weight of service beneficiaries in relation to the need.
- Assessment of the missing services in every municipality of the country.

With exception of the last issue, the analysis of all the other issues is supported by statistical data, meaning data from secondary sources. The analysis of the last issue is based on the data from primary sources collected during this study through qualitative assessment tools explained in Methodology.

Table 10 and Figure 31 reflect the weight of individuals in need of services, due to their status as beneficiaries/applicants of economic assistance, disability, invalidity, unemployment, housing and retirement status. With exception of the “Retired” category, all the other categories need protection and social care services. The “Retired” category is included (although not all retired persons necessarily have economic or social needs) taking into

consideration in primis the fact that the government has undertaken serious steps towards the policies guaranteeing integrated services for the elderly. Secondly, retired persons have at least a necessity for healthcare services. Thirdly, “the elderly” are a category which benefits social care services. Fourthly, although not all retired persons are in need of social care services, retired persons who benefit from rural pensions as well as the social pensions, are indeed in need of social care services. On the other hand, the phenomenon of population shrinkage as well as emigration, have emphasized the need for attention towards the elderly, despite their economic situation.

Figure 31: Individuals in need of services in relation to the population, by region, %



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 31 shows that the need for services is higher compared to the country’s average in the regions of Kukës, Dibra and Shkodra, it is near to the country’s average in the regions of Korça, Fier, Elbasan and Berat, is lower than the country’s average in the regions of Vloora and Lezha, while in the regions of Tirana, Durres and Gjirokastra it is much lower than the country’s average.

The assessment of the need for services takes into consideration the assessment of need according to the most critical groups, respectively:

- Individuals in critical economic and social conditions (Individuals in EA, Children with Disabilities, Children, the Elderly, Single women as head of households)
- Children in critical economic and social conditions (Children in EA + Homeless children)
- Women in critical economic and social conditions (Single women in EA + Unemployed women)
- Individuals with disabilities (Individual with disabilities - Children with disabilities)
- Children with disabilities
- Young people in critical economic and social conditions (Young people under the age of 25, unemployed)
- The elderly in critical economic and social conditions (The elderly in EA + the elderly who are homeless + the elderly with a rural pension + the elderly with a social pension).

<sup>1</sup> Including table 13 with the indicators of the population of Albania on January 1, 2023

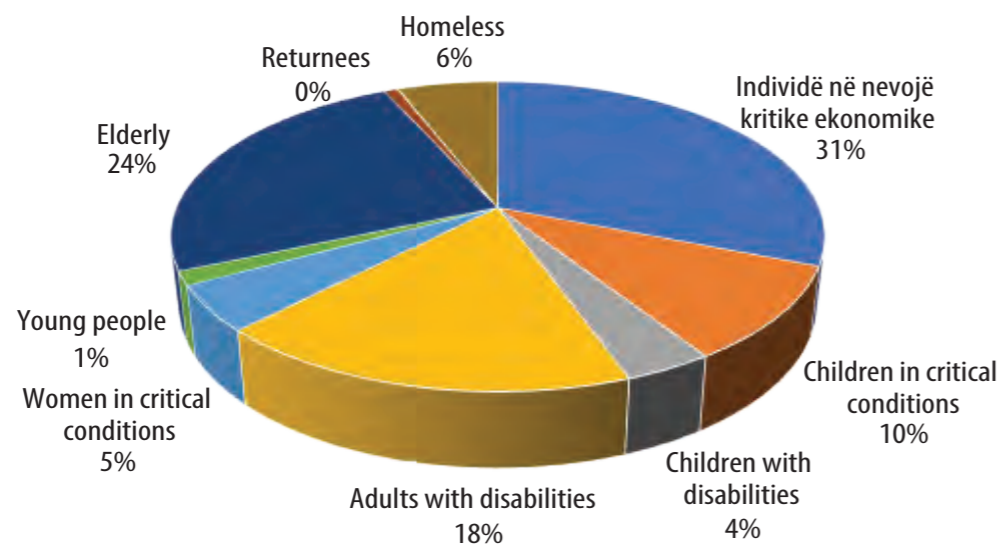
Table 10: Individuals in need by gender, and in % in relation to the population

Municipalities	Individuals in need		Individuals in need as a % of the population		Beneficiaries of services/ cash in %	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>47,464</b>	<b>23,704</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Berat	24,767	12,445.0	24.8	25.1	3.2	3.16
Kuçova	12,019	5,878.0	14.7	14.9	0.1	0.07
Poliçan	3,869	2,091.0	35.3	41.4	4.3	2.43
Skrapar	5,261	2,590.0	33.0	34.0	0.2	0.12
Dimal	1,548	700.0	5.7	6.3	3.8	4.00
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>67,181</b>	<b>31,044</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Durrës	48,562	23,265	14.0	14.4	7.1	8.88
Shijak	2,446	704	3.2	3.0	2.0	0.71
Kruja	16,173	7,075	17.4	12.2	4.5	4.75
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>65,572</b>	<b>27,397</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Dibra	37,839	16,840	50.3	47.0	0.4	0.19
Mat	10,340	5,172	28.4	29.0	3.3	2.71
Bulqiza	7,039	3,451	17.5	17.5	0.3	0.36
Klos	10,354	1,933	49.3	18.8	0.1	0.11
<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>92,935</b>	<b>46,007</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Elbasan	29,500	13,638	14.3	13.0	4.9	4.88
Cërrik	9,486	4,930	19.4	19.8	0.9	1.00
Belsh	3,637	1,387	10.8	8.1	1.7	0.50
Peqin	16,004	7,636	40.4	37.8	0.0	0.07
Gramsh	11,921	6,162	34.8	37.5	0.2	0.12
Librazhd	9,679	5,947	30.3	36.6	1.5	1.06
Prrenjas	12,708	6,307	37.5	31.2	0.9	0.62
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>89,125</b>	<b>39,946</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.05</b>
Fier	46,447	19,531	23.0	19.7	1.7	1.77
Patos	2,815	1,389	24.9	24.8	0.6	0.51
Roskovec	2,435	1,872	22.0	20.7	1.0	0.49
Lushnja	32,272	14,802	24.8	21.9	3.8	4.30
Mallakastra	3,239	1,929	24.1	25.5	0.1	0.27
Divjaka	1,917	423	15.7	15.5	0.6	0.00
<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>18,356</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Gjirokastra	1,787	597	3.4	2.3	43.0	53.13
Përmet	4,308	1,925	21.7	19.4	0.4	0.60
Libohova	1,358	654	22.9	22.2	0.0	0.00
Këlcyra	2,678	1,305	23.4	20.3	0.0	0.00

Dropull	2,850	1,595	12.7	14.5	0.0	0.00
Tepelena	1,603	827	10.2	10.8	3.8	2.69
Memaliaj	3,772	1,521	19.7	16.1	0.0	0.00
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>84,130</b>	<b>39,107</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.90</b>
Korça	30,670	14,135	23.4	21.1	8.4	6.95
Pogradec	34,461	15,757	37.5	35.1	1.2	1.73
Devoll	6,838	3,188	16.7	15.7	1.6	1.43
Pustec	1,142	614	10.3	11.3	29.8	29.33
Kolonja	1,119	575	21.6	22.7	1.3	1.74
Maliq	9,900	4,837	16.0	15.9	0.7	0.31
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>51,300</b>	<b>24,275</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Kukës	25,667	12,031	42.8	39.3	1.1	0.81
Has	14,400	7,032	66.1	63.9	0.0	0.05
Tropoja	11,233	5,212	39.9	36.3	0.2	0.19
<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>42,020</b>	<b>17,552</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.40</b>
Lezha	24,096	11,326	21.2	20.8	2.8	2.74
Kurbin	7,291	4,444	10.0	12.4	3.4	2.57
Mirdita	10,633	1,782	30.5	10.5	0.0	0.00
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>104,774</b>	<b>55,725</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Shkodra	51,262	28,362	25.0	28.2	13.0	13.72
Malësi e Madhe	34,461	17,034	63.9	64.5	1.0	0.97
Puka	6,838	3,188	61.8	58.8	3.5	4.24
Fushë Arrëz	1,142	614	9.8	10.8	0.0	0.00
Vau i Dejës	11,071	6,527	22.1	26.6	0.5	0.09
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>47,464</b>	<b>23,704</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12</b>
Tirana	110,768	45,421	12.8	10.5	15.2	17.55
Kamza	34,461	17,277	23.7	23.7	0.7	0.50
Vora	6,838	1,054	32.8	10.1	0.4	2.63
Kavaja	1,142	614	1.5	1.6	6.8	5.50
Rrogozhina	9,900	4,837	43.0	42.0	0.4	0.26
<b>12. Vlora</b>	<b>15,582</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Vlora	5,472	2,635	18.7	19.3	3.8	4.33
Delvina	1,675	807	30.8	31.2	0.7	1.13
Finiq	821	482	22.5	23.1	0.8	1.04
Himara	1,783	1,123	29.6	30.0	0.0	0.00
Konispol	1,435	754	24.8	25.2	0.1	0.29
Saranda	4,396	2,177	23.2	23.8	1.4	1.08
Selenica						
<b>Total</b>	<b>725,903</b>	<b>344,862</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Figure 32 shows the weight of each group in relation to the total of individuals in critical need of social care.

**Figure 32: Groups in critical need of services, in percentage**

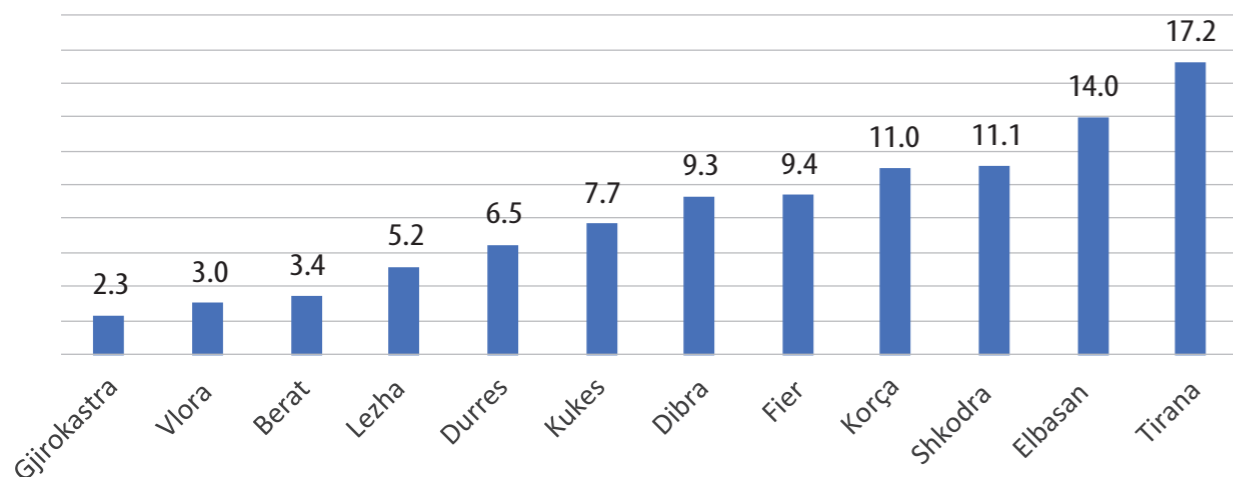


Source: Study, May 2023

Data in figure 32 reflect the constitution of individuals in need according to the groups in percentages, where clearly individuals in economic and social need account for the largest group (31%), followed by the “Elderly” (24%), “Adults with disabilities” (18%), “Children in critical conditions” (10%), the “Homeless” (6%), “Women” (5%), “Children with disabilities” (4%) and “Young people in need” (1%).

In figure 32, the same information is presented by regions, where as shown the region with the lowest weight of individuals in need is Gjirokastra, while the one with the highest percentage is Tirana.

**Figure 33: Individuals in need in every region in percentage, in relation to the total number**



Source: Study, May 2023

If we compare the data of Figures 32 and 33 with the data of Figure 22 and Table 7 on the beneficiaries of social care services according to the groups and regions, we determine that despite the different percentages, in general they comply, which means that indirect methods can be used for the assessment of the situation regarding the need for services.

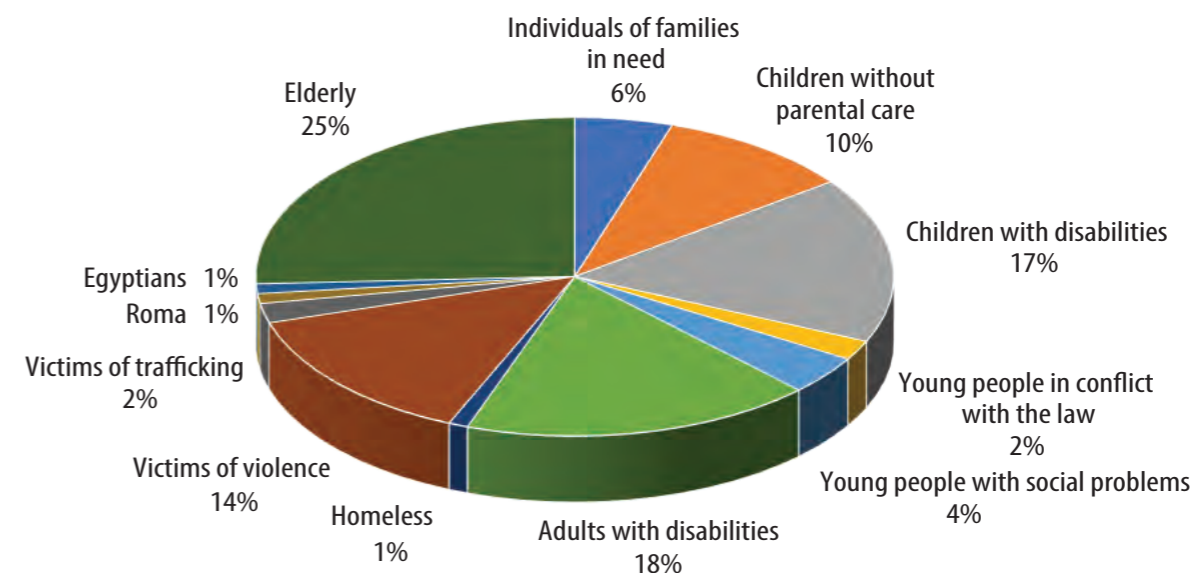
The only limitation in the assessment mode used here is the fact that the assessment of needs does not include individuals who only need protection and social integration services, such as children without parental care, street children, abused and exploited children, women-victims of violence and exploitation, etc.; therefore individuals which apply for services in the municipality in general, while the presented cases are analysed and managed by the respective structures. Therefore, in order to have a complete and accurate assessment of the need for services, it is necessary to promote the development and functioning of the IMS system in all the municipalities of the country, along with investment in increasing and enhancing human resources capacities in the municipality and institutions.

In the general assessment of the need for services we should also take into consideration the unmet need, for which although not enough data is available, still, through indirect indicators and qualitative data, we will enable the establishment of a judgement on the need for investment for the development of social care services system led by the identification of the need.

Beneficiaries of social care services represent only 3,4% of the monetary aid beneficiaries, which requires priority handling of the need to strengthen the existing services, and to establish new ones.

Lately, the qualitative assessment justifies the need to establish 384 other services (Table 11 and Figure 34), of which 25% should be to the benefit of the elderly, 18% for adults with disabilities, etc.

**Figure 34: Distribution of missing services by groups, in percentage**



Source: Study, May 2023

Figure 34 confirms again the ranking of groups in need by criticality, and thus it may serve to guide investments in the future. Table 11 provides detailed information regarding the distribution of services that are missing in the municipalities of the country as well as according to the groups. These data, harmonised with findings from the study, are useful to shape the general conclusions of the study.

Table 11: Qualitative assessment of the need for missing services, by groups, municipalities and regions

Municipalities	Missing services, by respective groups/ Qualitative assessment											Total services	
	Individuals of families in need	Children without parental care	Children with disabilities	Young people in conflict with the law	Young people with social problems	Adults with disabilities	Homeless	Victims of violence	Victims of trafficking	Roma	Egyptians		Elderly
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>
Berat	1	1	3	2		2		3		1		4	17
Kuçova			1		1	1		2				3	8
Poliçan			1			1							2
Skrapar			1			1		1				1	4
Dimal	3	2											5
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>
Durrës	2	2	3			2						1	10
Shijak		3						3				3	9
Kruja		5				1						5	11
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>
Dibra			1			3		1				3	8
Mat		3	5			2		2				3	15
Bulqiza			1	1	1	1		1				2	7
Klos		3	2			2		1				1	9
<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>
Elbasan			3			3		1	1			1	9
Cërrik						1						1	2
Belsh			2			1		1					4
Peqin						2		2		1	1	1	7
Gramsh	1				1	2		1		1	1	2	9
Librazhd			1			1		1					3
Prrerjas			1		1	1		2	1			2	8
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>52</b>
Fier	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	13
Patos		2	1		1	1	1	1				1	8
Roskovec	1	2	1	1	1	2						2	10
Lushnja		1	2			1		1					5
Mallakstra	1		1					1	1				4
Divjaka	2		4			2		1				3	12
<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>
Gjirokastra			4			5							9
Përmet			1			1						3	5
Libohova					1							2	3



Këlcyra			3			3						3	9
Dropull	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	16
Tepelena			2			2						3	7
Memaliaj					1	3		1	1			3	9
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>
Korça		1			1	1						1	4
Pogradec								1				1	2
Devoll			1		1	1	1	1				1	6
Pustec			1									1	2
Kolonja					2	1		1					4
Maliq			1			1		3				2	7
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>
Kukës		1				1		1					3
Has			1			1		1	1			1	5
Tropoja	1	1	1		1	1						1	6
<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>
Lezha						1		1	1			1	4
Kurbin	1	1	2			1		1				1	7
Mirdita			1					1				1	3
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>
Shkodra										1	1	1	3
Malësi e Madhe											1	1	2
Puka					1	1		1				2	5
Fushë Arrëz			1			1		2				2	6
Vau i Dejës	2		2			1						1	6
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>
Tirana												1	1
Kamza		4	2					2					8
Vora	1	4						3				6	14
Kavaja		1				1		1					3
Rrogozhina												4	4
<b>12. Vlora</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>
Vlora													0
Delvina	1		1			1		1				1	5
Finiq			1			1		1				3	6
Himara		1		1	1							2	5
Konispol													0
Saranda						2	1	1				1	5
Selenica	1		2			3	1					3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>384</b>



# IMPROVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mapping of Social Care Services conducted in May and June 2023 was based on the methodology drafted for the purposes of this study. Although the methodology's technical details have been explained, it is valuable to highlight that the methodology was effective because:

It allowed for more accurate and more complete data collection than two years prior, where thanks to the conduction of field work by a unified team, misunderstandings in relation to the definition of social care services, especially according to typology, were avoided on a large scale.

- It was harmonised with a qualitative assessment of the existing services, in addition to the quantitative one.
- It enabled the assessment of need for social care services, not based on an empirical basis, but on statistical indicators collected periodically from the respective sectors.
- It enabled the assessment of human, financial and institutional capacities for the provision of social care services to citizens in critical need.
- Consequently, the produced results are a real reflection of the social care services' situation, of the citizens' opportunities to use services, and to some extent, of the planning of future directions at a local level.

However, through its findings the study enables the identification of challenges which need to be handled, in order for the system to develop in the right direction, i.e. meeting the citizens' needs for qualitative services.

At the end of the data processing and in depth analysis of the collected information, a few critical issues are identified which require special attention from central institutions, with the aim to improve the quality of citizen-centred services, and further, to achieve integration and social inclusion of individuals in need, excluded or at risk of exclusion:

- Establishing the NARU, CPU, CRM structures in every municipality and strengthening their role. During the preparation of social plans, municipalities must accurately assess the needs for human resources as well as the way these needs are met.
- Establishing a unified data reporting methodology at the central and local level. The data should identify institutions, services and beneficiaries, and be collected and reported periodically. The State Social Service should establish a unified integrated database as well as lead municipalities through its population process and maintenance.
- Effectively implementing the IMS system and using it, not only to analyse the operation of the existing system, but more essentially to assess the need for services in the short-, medium- and long-term future.
- Ensuring a unified understanding for "services by type, typology and beneficiary groups" in order to completely avoid the possibility of misinterpretation during reportings. The State Social Service and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection should draft a national qualification program for the municipal administration and public or non public social care institutions, with the purpose to guarantee a unified understanding and standards for the services available for every citizen in need.
- Increasing institutional capacities of service providers, including social services employees in every municipality in the country, especially regarding monitoring and reporting on social services.
- Increasing the municipalities' capacities in relation to project applications for the purposes of finding alternative financing sources of services.
- Establishing and improving service standards with clear indicators to improve the quality of services.
- Last but not least, effectively using the Social Fund.

# XI. ANNEX 1

## FACE TO FACE QUESTIONNAIRE, DATA COLLECTION TOOL FROM PRIMARY SOURCES

### Questionnaire for the employees of the Social Services Unit in the Municipality

Region \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

Greetings!

In the framework of "Mapping of Social Services", in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection as well as the SSS, with the support of UNDP, our team is conducting a collection of the necessary information regarding the social services situation in your municipality. The data should reflect the social services and needs situation as of May 2023.

Thank you for your cooperation.

#### Question 1. Which institutions offer social services in your municipality?

Institution \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Service coverage area \_\_\_\_\_

Is it licensed?  Yes  No

Region \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

#### Question 2. What type of institutions are they and how are they financed?

Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Type  Public  No-Publik  Hybrid

Region \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

Source of funding  Government  NPO  Int. Org.  Private fund  Foundation  Mixed

Question 3. Describe each institution of the municipality according to the following qualities, putting an X near the right alternative:

#### 3.1. Types of services provided

Institution:

- Pre-social services
- Residential services
- Services in shelters
- Community services
- Development centre services
- Day care centre services
- Homecare services
- Specialized services
- Online or telephone counselling services
- Emergency situation services
- Alternative care services for children without parental care

#### 3.2. Service beneficiaries

Institution \_\_\_\_\_ Beneficiary category \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

Age group  -16;  17-25;  25-65;  65+; Gender  F  M

Healthcare status only for disabled people  Development therapy  Psychosocial  
 Speech  Physical  Occupational

- Family in need (calculates all the family members)
- Children without parental care
- Children with disabilities
- Young people in conflict with the law
- Young people with social problems
- Adults with disabilities
- Homeless (individuals)
- Victims of violence
- Victims of trafficking
- Roma
- Egyptians
- Elderly
- Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3.3 Staff

Institution \_\_\_\_\_ Human resources \_\_\_\_\_

Role of the staff  Managerial  Support staff

Education  Higher  Secondary  Basic

Services  Full-time  Part-time Gjithsej  F  M

#### Question 4. Are the social services provided in your municipality sufficient?

- Yes
- No
- Missing completely

**Question 4.1. Put an X near the insufficient services in your municipality, specifying the social group that needs them:**

- Pre-social services
- Residential services
- Services in shelters
- Community services
- Development centre services
- Day care centre services
- Homecare services
- Specialized services
- Online or telephone counselling services
- Emergency situation services
- Alternative care services for children without parental care

**Question 5: If you think they are insufficient, can you suggest what should be done in order to meet the need for services?**

Services \_\_\_\_\_ Group in need \_\_\_\_\_

In order to meet the need for services we should:

- Build another institution
- Complete existing institutions with staff
- Increase existing institutions' capacities
- Offer homecare services
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 6. Are the services provided qualitative (according to quality standards provided for in the law)?**

- Yes
- No

**Question 7. Is the municipality staff able to support, develop, lead the provision of qualitative services in compliance with the need?**

- Yes to a full extent
- Yes, to a full extent, but there is still a need for investment in qualification
- Yes, to some extent, but there is a need for serious investment
- No, there is a need for serious investment in increasing and qualifying capacities

**Question 8. Have adequate structures been established and are they operational in addressing the need with social services in the municipality?**

**I. NARU (Needs Assessment and Referral Unit)**

- Yes, it has been established and it's operational
- Yes, it has been established, but it's not operational
- Yes, it has been established, it's operational, but it needs staff (How many people?)
- No, it has not been established.

**Question 8/I. What services does NARU provide?**

- A. Pre-social
- B. Information
- C. Counselling
- D. Referral
- E. Assessment
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**II. CPU (Child Protection Unit)**

- Yes, it has been established and it's operational
- Yes, it has been established, but it's not operational
- Yes, it has been established, it's operational, but it needs staff (How many people?)
- No, it has not been established.

**Question 8/II. What services does CPU provide?**

- A. Pre-social
- B. Information
- C. Counselling
- D. Referral
- E. Assessment
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**III. CRM (Coordinated Referral Mechanism)**

- Yes, it has been established and it's operational
- Yes, it has been established, but it's not operational
- Yes, it has been established, it's operational, but it needs staff (How many people?)
- No, it has not been established.

**Question 8/III. What services does CRM provide?**

- A. Pre-social
- B. Information
- C. Counselling
- D. Referral
- E. Assessment
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Focal point for Roma**

- Yes, it has been established and it's operational
- Yes, it has been established, but it's not operational
- Yes, it has been established, it's operational, but it needs staff (How many people?)
- No, it has not been established.

**Question 8/IV. What services does the Roma coordinator provide?**

- A. Pre-social
- B. Information
- C. Counselling
- D. Referral
- E. Assessment
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Focal point for persons with disabilities**

- Yes, it has been established and it's operational
- Yes, it has been established, but it's not operational
- Yes, it has been established, it's operational, but it needs staff (How many people?)
- No, it has not been established

**Question 8/V. What services does the coordinator for persons with disabilities provide?**

- A. Pre-social
- B. Information
- C. Counselling
- D. Referral
- E. Assessment
- F. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 9. Does your municipality use the IMS system?**

- Yes, it has been established and it is used
- Yes, it has been established, but it is not used
- No, it has not been established

**Question 10. Does your municipality use the social services electronic register?**

- Yes, it has been established and it is used
- Yes, it has been established, but it is not used
- No, it has not been installed and we have never been trained
- No, it has not been installed although we have been trained
- No, it has not been used since the cyber-attack of July 2022

**Question 11. Has the municipal staff been trained regarding:**

**11.1 The implementation of needs assessment standards**

- Yes, everyone ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, partly ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, only some ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- No, no one.

**11.2 Case management**

- Yes, everyone ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, partly ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, only some ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- No, no one.

**11.3 Service budgeting**

- Yes, everyone ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, partly ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, only some ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- No, no one.

**11.4 Service planning**

- Yes, everyone ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, partly ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- Yes, only some ( How many trainings in 2022 ..... 2021 ..... How many people in 2022 ..... 2021 .....)
- No, no one.

**Question 12. Has the municipality ever applied for financing from the Social Fund?**

- Yes, they have applied and it was granted (continue to 12.1)
- Yes, they have applied, but it was not granted (continue to 12.2)
- No, they have never applied because there is a lack of information on the Social Fund
- No, they have never applied, because there is a lack of appropriate capacities to draft projects

**12.1 For how long has the service been financed by the social fund?**

- The financing was granted for only a year, in line with the application
- The financing was requested for a few years, but it was interrupted after \_\_\_\_ years
- The financing has been requested and continues for an indefinite period

**12.2 Will you re-apply for financing by the social fund?**

- Yes
- No, specify the reason \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 13. Rank the sentences below in order of their importance regarding service improvement in your municipality, according to your judgement: (from 4 - not very important, to 10 - very important)**

1. The services are not sufficient and there is nowhere I can refer the cases I identify
2. There are fairly enough services in the centre municipality, but the coverage of rural areas is low.
3. The quality of the services we currently provide is very limited by the lack of funds
4. The quality of the services we currently provide is very limited by the lack of qualified human resources
5. The costs of families to access services for persons with disabilities are high

**Question 14. Which are the excluded groups of service seekers in your municipality? Put an X near each group, noting whether it is possible the number of individuals in need as well. (You have to list the group and number of people that do not receive any services although according to your judgement they present a need).**

- Families in difficult economic and social situations
- Individuals with disabilities
- Occupationally disabled
- Children with disabilities
- Children without parental care
- Women in difficult economic and social situations
- Abused women
- Trafficked women
- Long-term unemployed
- Unemployed young persons
- Young people in conflict with the law
- Unemployed women
- Elderly
- Roma
- Egyptians
- Homeless
- Returnees
- Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Faleminderit!

# XII. ANNEX 2

## STATISTICAL DATA TABLE TEMPLATE BY MUNICIPALITIES

I. General data								
Municipality	Population	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	0-24 years old	25-65 years old	Over 65 years old
II. Specific data								
						Total	Female	Male
1. Beneficiary of Economic assistance/NE, families								
2. Beneficiaries NE Individuals								
2.1. Of these, children up to 16 years old								
2.2. Of these, elderly people over 65 years old								
2.3. Of these, single women as head of households								
2.4. Of these, adults with disabilities								
2.5. Of these, children with disabilities up to 16 years old								
3. Persons with disabilities								
3.1. Of these, benefiting disability allowance								
3.2. Of these benefiting custody allowance								
3.3. Of these, invalids								
4. Registered unemployed								
4.1. Of these, receiving unemployment benefits								
4.2. Of these, single women as head of households								
4.3. Of these, young people up to 25 years old								

4.4. Of these, Roma			
4.4. Of these, Egyptians			
4.5. Of these, returnees			
4.6. Of these, benefiting vocational training			
4.6.1 Of those who benefit from the professional training program, how many are young people up to 25 years old			
4.7. Of those registered unemployed, how many benefit from the employment promotion program			
4.7.1 Of those who benefit from the employment promotion program, how many are young people up to 25 years old			
4.8. Of the registered unemployed, how many benefit from the entrepreneurship promotion program			
4.8.1 Of those who benefit from the entrepreneurship promotion program, how many are young people up to 25 years old			
5. Pensions			
5.1. Of these, urban pensions			
5.2. Of these, rural pensions			
5.3. Of these, social pensions			
6. Homeless people registered in the municipality			
6.1. Homeless families			
6.2. Individuals of homeless families			
6.3. Of these, children up to 16 years old			
6.4. Of these, elderly people over 65 years old			

# XIII. ANNEX 3

Table 12: Services by groups, municipalities and regions

Municipalities	Services by respective groups												Total services	Number of groups that benefit services	
	Individuals of families in need	Children without parental care	Children with disabilities	Young people in conflict with the law	Young people with social problems	Adults with disabilities	Homeless	Victims of violence	Victims of trafficking	Roma	Egyptians	Elderly			Other
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>				<b>8</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>
Berat	13		5		2	8		6				3		37	6
Kuçova			2											2	1
Poliçan	3											5		8	2
Skrapar			3											3	1
Dimal			3					2						5	2
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>			<b>10</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>14</b>
Durrës	18	7	15					3		5		3	1	52	7
Shijak			4											4	1
Kruja		6	9			10		4		10		4		43	6
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>3</b>				<b>4</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>
Dibra	9		5		3			3				3		23	5
Mat	9					7						1		17	3
Bulqiza			5											5	1
Klos			3											3	1
<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>18</b>
Elbasan	14	2	37		3	5		5		5		5	11	87	9
Cërrik	5	6												11	2
Belsh	4													4	1
Peqin			4											4	1
Gramsh			3											3	1
Librazhd			6									3		9	2
Prrenjas			6									4		10	2
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>16</b>
Fier	8		4		11					2		2		27	5
Patos			1											1	1
Roskovec								4				4		8	2
Lushnja	8		4			2		1				2	1	18	6
Mallakastra								1						1	1
Divjaka												1		1	1



<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>5</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>
Gjirokastra	7	4	3					5				2	8	29	6
Përmet			2											2	1
Libohova														0	0
Këlcyra														0	0
Dropull														0	0
Tepelena												2		2	1
Memaliaj														0	0
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>26</b>
Korça	48	5	15			16		7		4	6	32	2	135	9
Pogradec	16		7			5		10				7	4	49	6
Devoll						5								5	1
Pustec	8	3										3		14	3
Kolonja		1										1		2	2
Maliq	2		3					1				2	1	9	5
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>6</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>
Kukës			5					4				4	3	16	4
Has								2						2	1
Tropoja	3													3	1
<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>							<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>
Lezha	3	7	3							5	3	4		25	6
Kurbin	6	2												8	2
Mirdita														0	0
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>16</b>
Shkodra	53	15	8		5	2		4	4	5		6	13	115	10
Malësi e Madhe			2									1		3	2
Puka	4		4											8	2
Fushë Arrëz														0	0
Vau i Dejës						2						2		4	2
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>19</b>
Tirana	66	32	47	5	8	4		10	8	8		27	1	216	11
Kamza	4		9					5				3		21	4
Vora	8													8	1
Kavaja			3									4		7	2
Rrogozhina			4											4	1

<b>12.Vlora</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>				<b>14</b>		<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>
Vlora	5	3	12		4		7	8				8		47	7
Delvina												3		3	1
Finiq						2		1						3	2
Himara														0	0
Konispol								5						5	1
Saranda	4	2	4					1				3		14	5
Selenica						1		1						2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>171</b>

Source: Study, May 2023

Table 13: Population of Albania by age-groups and gender

Municipalities and regions	Population		Age-Group									
			0-14 years old		15-24 years old		25-29 years old		30-64 years old		Over 65 years old	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>144,175</b>	<b>72,816</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>11,651</b>	<b>18,743</b>	<b>9,466</b>	<b>11,534</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>66,321</b>	<b>33,495</b>	<b>24,510</b>	<b>12,379</b>
Berat	62,916	31,776	10,067	5,084	8,179	4,131	5,033	2,542	28,942	14,617	10,696	5,402
Kuçova	51,522	26,021	8,243	4,163	6,698	3,383	4,122	2,082	23,700	11,970	8,759	4,424
Poliçan	6,909	3,489	1,105	558	898	454	553	279	3,178	1,605	1,175	593
Skrapar	10,070	5,086	1,611	814	1,309	661	806	407	4,632	2,339	1,712	865
Dimal	17,217	8,696	2,755	1,391	2,238	1,130	1,377	696	7,920	4,000	2,927	1,478
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>289,154</b>	<b>146,037</b>	<b>46,265</b>	<b>23,366</b>	<b>37,590</b>	<b>18,985</b>	<b>23,132</b>	<b>11,683</b>	<b>133,011</b>	<b>67,177</b>	<b>49,156</b>	<b>24,826</b>
Durrës	206,011	104,046	32,962	16,647	26,781	13,526	16,481	8,324	94,765	47,861	35,022	17,688
Shijak	30,218	15,262	4,835	2,442	3,928	1,984	2,417	1,221	13,900	7,020	5,137	2,594
Kruja	52,925	26,730	8,468	4,277	6,880	3,475	4,234	2,138	24,345	12,296	8,997	4,544
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>109,043</b>	<b>55,072</b>	<b>17,447</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>14,176</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>8,723</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>50,160</b>	<b>25,333</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>9,362</b>
Dibra	47,428	23,953	7,588	3,833	6,166	3,114	3,794	1,916	21,817	11,019	8,063	4,072
Mat	22,953	11,592	3,672	1,855	2,984	1,507	1,836	927	10,558	5,332	3,902	1,971
Bulqiza	25,416	12,836	4,067	2,054	3,304	1,669	2,033	1,027	11,691	5,905	4,321	2,182
Klos	13,247	6,690	2,119	1,070	1,722	870	1,060	535	6,093	3,077	2,252	1,137

<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>269,956</b>	<b>136,341</b>	<b>43,193</b>	<b>21,815</b>	<b>35,094</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>21,596</b>	<b>10,907</b>	<b>124,180</b>	<b>62,717</b>	<b>45,892</b>	<b>23,178</b>
Elbasan	129,875	65,593	20,780	10,495	16,884	8,527	10,390	5,247	59,742	30,173	22,079	11,151
Cërrik	30,825	15,568	4,932	2,491	4,007	2,024	2,466	1,245	14,180	7,161	5,240	2,647
Belsh	21,215	10,715	3,394	1,714	2,758	1,393	1,697	857	9,759	4,929	3,607	1,821
Peqin	24,988	12,620	3,998	2,019	3,248	1,641	1,999	1,010	11,494	5,805	4,248	2,145
Gramsh	21,583	10,901	3,453	1,744	2,806	1,417	1,727	872	9,928	5,014	3,669	1,853
Librazhd	20,117	10,160	3,219	1,626	2,615	1,321	1,609	813	9,254	4,674	3,420	1,727
Prrenjas	21,353	10,784	3,416	1,725	2,776	1,402	1,708	863	9,822	4,961	3,630	1,833
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>302,842</b>	<b>152,950</b>	<b>48,455</b>	<b>24,472</b>	<b>39,369</b>	<b>19,884</b>	<b>24,227</b>	<b>12,236</b>	<b>139,307</b>	<b>70,357</b>	<b>51,483</b>	<b>26,002</b>
Fier	127,309	64,297	20,369	10,288	16,550	8,359	10,185	5,144	58,562	29,577	21,642	10,931
Patos	14,482	7,314	2,317	1,170	1,883	951	1,159	585	6,662	3,365	2,462	1,243
Roskovec	20,516	10,362	3,283	1,658	2,667	1,347	1,641	829	9,437	4,766	3,488	1,761
Lushnja	82,003	41,416	13,120	6,626	10,660	5,384	6,560	3,313	37,721	19,051	13,940	7,041
Mallakastra	24,866	12,558	3,979	2,009	3,233	1,633	1,989	1,005	11,438	5,777	4,227	2,135
Divjaka	33,667	17,003	5,387	2,721	4,377	2,210	2,693	1,360	15,487	7,822	5,723	2,891
<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>92,384</b>	<b>46,658</b>	<b>14,781</b>	<b>7,465</b>	<b>12,010</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>7,391</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>42,497</b>	<b>21,463</b>	<b>15,705</b>	<b>7,932</b>
Gjirokastra	32,719	16,525	5,235	2,644	4,253	2,148	2,618	1,322	15,051	7,601	5,562	2,809
Përmet	12,535	6,331	2,006	1,013	1,630	823	1,003	506	5,766	2,912	2,131	1,076
Libohova	3,741	1,889	598	302	486	246	299	151	1,721	869	636	321
Këlcyra	7,214	3,644	1,154	583	938	474	577	291	3,319	1,676	1,226	619
Dropull	14,172	7,158	2,268	1,145	1,842	930	1,134	573	6,519	3,292	2,409	1,217
Tepelena	9,901	5,000	1,584	800	1,287	650	792	400	4,554	2,300	1,683	850
Memaliaj	12,102	6,112	1,936	978	1,573	795	968	489	5,567	2,812	2,057	1,039
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>215,950</b>	<b>109,066</b>	<b>34,552</b>	<b>17,450</b>	<b>28,073</b>	<b>14,179</b>	<b>17,276</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>99,337</b>	<b>50,170</b>	<b>36,711</b>	<b>18,541</b>
Korça	82,716	41,776	13,234	6,684	10,753	5,431	6,617	3,342	38,049	19,217	14,062	7,102
Pogradec	58,006	29,296	9,281	4,687	7,541	3,808	4,641	2,344	26,683	13,476	9,861	4,980
Devoll	25,869	13,065	4,139	2,090	3,363	1,698	2,070	1,045	11,900	6,010	4,398	2,221
Pustec	6,985	3,528	1,118	564	908	459	559	282	3,213	1,623	1,188	600
Kolonja	3,264	1,649	522	264	424	214	261	132	1,502	758	555	280
Maliq	39,109	19,752	6,257	3,160	5,084	2,568	3,129	1,580	17,990	9,086	6,649	3,358
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>69,366</b>	<b>35,033</b>	<b>11,099</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>9,018</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>31,908</b>	<b>16,115</b>	<b>11,792</b>	<b>5,956</b>
Kukës	37,854	19,118	6,057	3,059	4,921	2,485	3,028	1,529	17,413	8,794	6,435	3,250
Has	13,751	6,945	2,200	1,111	1,788	903	1,100	556	6,326	3,195	2,338	1,181
Tropoja	17,761	8,970	2,842	1,435	2,309	1,166	1,421	718	8,170	4,126	3,019	1,525

<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>139,631</b>	<b>70,521</b>	<b>22,341</b>	<b>11,283</b>	<b>18,152</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>5,642</b>	<b>64,230</b>	<b>32,440</b>	<b>23,737</b>	<b>11,989</b>
Lezha	71,617	36,170	11,459	5,787	9,310	4,702	5,729	2,894	32,944	16,638	12,175	6,149
Kurbin	46,040	23,252	7,366	3,720	5,985	3,023	3,683	1,860	21,178	10,696	7,827	3,953
Mirdita	21,975	11,098	3,516	1,776	2,857	1,443	1,758	888	10,108	5,105	3,736	1,887
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>209,247</b>	<b>105,680</b>	<b>33,480</b>	<b>16,909</b>	<b>27,202</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>96,254</b>	<b>48,613</b>	<b>35,572</b>	<b>17,966</b>
Shkodra	129,283	65,294	20,685	10,447	16,807	8,488	10,343	5,224	59,470	30,035	21,978	11,100
Malësi e Madhe	34,011	17,177	5,442	2,748	4,421	2,233	2,721	1,374	15,645	7,902	5,782	2,920
Puka	6,982	3,526	1,117	564	908	458	559	282	3,212	1,622	1,187	599
Fushë Arrëz	7,349	3,712	1,176	594	955	483	588	297	3,381	1,707	1,249	631
Vau i Dejës	31,622	15,970	5,059	2,555	4,111	2,076	2,530	1,278	14,546	7,346	5,376	2,715
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>713,865</b>	<b>360,538</b>	<b>114,218</b>	<b>57,686</b>	<b>92,802</b>	<b>46,870</b>	<b>57,109</b>	<b>28,843</b>	<b>328,378</b>	<b>165,847</b>	<b>121,357</b>	<b>61,291</b>
Tirana	544,810	275,157	87,170	44,025	70,825	35,770	43,585	22,013	250,613	126,572	92,618	46,777
Kamza	91,887	46,408	14,702	7,425	11,945	6,033	7,351	3,713	42,268	21,348	15,621	7,889
Vora	13,151	6,642	2,104	1,063	1,710	863	1,052	531	6,049	3,055	2,236	1,129
Kavaja	49,509	25,004	7,921	4,001	6,436	3,251	3,961	2,000	22,774	11,502	8,417	4,251
Rrogozhina	14,508	7,327	2,321	1,172	1,886	953	1,161	586	6,674	3,371	2,466	1,246
<b>12. Vlora</b>	<b>201,784</b>	<b>101,911</b>	<b>32,285</b>	<b>16,306</b>	<b>26,232</b>	<b>13,248</b>	<b>16,143</b>	<b>8,153</b>	<b>92,820</b>	<b>46,879</b>	<b>34,303</b>	<b>17,325</b>
Vlora	128,404	64,851	20,545	10,376	16,693	8,431	10,272	5,188	59,066	29,831	21,829	11,025
Delvina	6,939	3,504	1,110	561	902	456	555	280	3,192	1,612	1,180	596
Finiq	7,482	3,779	1,197	605	973	491	599	302	3,442	1,738	1,272	642
Himara	4,932	2,491	789	399	641	324	395	199	2,268	1,146	838	423
Konispol	8,665	4,376	1,386	700	1,126	569	693	350	3,986	2,013	1,473	744
Saranda	35,661	18,011	5,706	2,882	4,636	2,341	2,853	1,441	16,404	8,285	6,062	3,062
Selenica	9,700	4,899	1,552	784	1,261	637	776	392	4,462	2,254	1,649	833
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,761,856</b>	<b>1,394,877</b>	<b>441,897</b>	<b>223,180</b>	<b>359,041</b>	<b>181,334</b>	<b>220,948</b>	<b>111,590</b>	<b>1,270,454</b>	<b>641,643</b>	<b>469,516</b>	<b>237,129</b>

Source: Residential population on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023, INSTAT  
Prepared by the mapping study team, May 2023

Table 14: Beneficiaries of social care (cash and services) in total and per 1,000 inhabitants, by municipalities

Municipalities and regions	Calculated indicators				
	Beneficiaries		Population	Beneficiaries/1000 inhabitants	
	Cash	Services		Cash	Services
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>14,332</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>235,632</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Berat	7,424	788	99,742	74.4	7.9
Kuçova	2,138	10	81,678	26.2	0.1
Poliçan	1,221	146	10,953	111.5	13.3
Skrapar	2,001	8	15,964	125.3	0.5
Dimal	1,548	59	27,295	56.7	2.2
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>458,399</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Durrës	7,150	2,642	326,592	21.9	8.1
Shijak	1,521	31	47,905	31.8	0.6
Kruja	1,665	508	83,902	19.8	6.1
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>35,415</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>172,867</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Dibra	24,652	190	75,188	327.9	2.5
Mat	3,588	298	36,387	98.6	8.2
Bulqiza	645	18	40,292	16.0	0.4
Klos	6,530	9	21,000	311.0	0.4
<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>76,432</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>427,964</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Elbasan	29,500	1,443	205,892	143.3	7.0
Cërrik	4,805	87	48,868	98.3	1.8
Belsh	3,419	57	33,632	101.7	1.7
Peqin	8,511	7	39,613	214.9	0.2
Gramsh	9,387	20	34,216	274.3	0.6
Librazhd	9,129	135	31,892	286.2	4.2
Prrenjas	11,681	107	33,851	345.1	3.2
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>480,099</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Fier	7,809	562	201,824	38.7	2.8
Patos	1,830	30	22,959	79.7	1.3
Roskovec	1,857	80	32,524	57.1	2.5
Lushnja	6,857	1,056	130,000	52.7	8.1
Mallakstra	2,898	13	39,420	73.5	0.3
Divjaka	418	50	53,372	7.8	0.9
<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>146,457</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Gjirokastra	904	418	51,870	17.4	8.1
Përmet	499	15	19,872	25.1	0.8
Libohova	255	0	5,930	43.0	0.0
Këlcyra	1,105	0	11,437	96.6	0.0
Dropull	464	0	22,467	20.7	0.0

Tepelena	1,253	50	15,696	79.8	3.2
Memaliaj	1,606	0	19,185	83.7	0.0
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>43,599</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>342,348</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Korça	6,944	2,310	131,130	53.0	17.6
Pogradec	20,191	403	91,958	219.6	4.4
Devoll	5,676	94	41,011	138.4	2.3
Pustec	1,110	336	11,074	100.2	30.3
Kolonja	289	15	5,175	55.8	2.9
Maliq	9,389	65	62,000	151.4	1.0
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>40,538</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>109,967</b>	<b>368.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Kukës	24,431	261	60,010	407.1	4.3
Has	9,104	3	21,800	417.6	0.1
Tropoja	7,003	16	28,157	248.7	0.6
<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>221,359</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Lezha	6,027	632	113,535	53.1	5.6
Kurbini	5,632	193	72,987	77.2	2.6
Mirdita	4,459	0	34,837	128.0	0.0
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>46,093</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>331,722</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>
Shkodra	13,564	6,211	204,954	66.2	30.3
Malësi e Madhe	20,191	340	53,918	374.5	6.3
Puka	5,676	199	11,069	512.8	18.0
Fushë Arrëz	1,110	0	11,651	95.3	0.0
Vau i Dejës	5,552	49	50,130	110.8	1.0
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>68,725</b>	<b>14,984</b>	<b>1,131,699</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Tirana	32,359	14,616	863,694	37.5	16.9
Kamza	20,191	236	145,670	138.6	1.6
Vora	5,676	20	20,848	272.3	1.0
Kavaja	1,110	77	78,487	14.1	1.0
Rrogozhina	9,389	35	23,000	408.2	1.5
<b>12. Vlora</b>	<b>12,415</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>319,890</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Vlora	5,429	1,428	203,561	26.7	7.0
Delvina	948	24	11,000	86.2	2.2
Finiq	572	22	11,862	48.2	1.9
Himara	652	0	7,818	83.4	0.0
Konispol	694	5	13,737	50.5	0.4
Saranda	2,020	155	56,534	35.7	2.7
Selenica	2,100	60	15,378	136.6	3.9

Source: Office of Civil Status, Office of Economic Assistance, and Social Care in the Municipality  
Prepared by the mapping study team, May 2023

Table 15: Average number of beneficiaries of social care for 1 employee, by municipalities

Municipalities and regions	Calculated indicators					
	Beneficiaries		Employees		Beneficiaries/Employees	
	Municipality	Institutions	Municipality	Institutions	Municipality	Institutions
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>14,332</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>13</b>
Berat	7,424	788	18	47	412	17
Kuçova	2,138	10	9	3	238	3
Poliçan	1,221	146	5	19	244	8
Skrapar	2,001	8	12	4	167	2
Dimal	1,548	59	7	2	221	30
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>3181</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>11</b>
Durrës	7,150	2642	28	215	255	12
Shijak	1,521	31	5	7	304	4
Kruja	1,665	508	12	56	139	9
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>35,415</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>8</b>
Dibra	24,652	190	22	24	1,121	8
Mat	3,588	298	17	24	211	12
Bulqiza	645	18	10	4	65	5
Klos	6,530	9	15	13	435	1
<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>76,432</b>	<b>1856</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>9</b>
Elbasan	29,500	1443	42	129	702	11
Cërrik	4,805	87	11	15	437	6
Belsh	3,419	57	8	6	427	10
Peqin	8,511	7	14	10	608	1
Gramsh	9,387	20	12	8	782	3
Librazhd	9,129	135	12	12	761	11
Prrenjas	11,681	107	6	17	1,947	6
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>21,251</b>	<b>1791</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>12</b>
Fier	7,809	562	20	80	390	7
Patos	1,830	30	3	2	610	15
Roskovec	1,857	80	5	7	371	11
Lushnja	6,857	1056	26	59	264	18
Mallakastra	2,898	13	7	4	414	3
Divjaka	0	50	9	2	0	25
<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>6,086</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6</b>
Gjirokastra	904	418	20	75	45	6
Përmet	499	15	7	5	71	3
Libohova	255	0	3	0	85	
Këlcyra	1,105	0	4	0	276	
Dropull	464	0	5	0	93	

Tepelena	1,253	50	6	5	209	10
Memaliaj	1,606	0	7	0	229	
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>43,599</b>	<b>3223</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>11</b>
Korça	6,944	2310	31	197	224	12
Pogradec	20,191	403	38	47	531	9
Devoll	5,676	94	14	8	405	12
Pustec	1,110	336	2	20	555	17
Kolonja	289	15	8	2	36	8
Maliq	9,389	65	23	13	408	5
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>40,538</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>18</b>
Kukës	24,431	261	11	14	2,221	19
Has	9,104	3	5	1	1,821	3
Tropoja	7,003	16	12	1	584	16
<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>16,118</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>10</b>
Lezha	6,027	632	12	71	502	9
Kurbin	5,632	193	4	11	1,408	18
Mirdita	4,459	0	7	0	637	
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>46,093</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>14</b>
Shkodra	13,564	6211	31	435	438	14
Malësi e Madhe	20,191	340	38	7	531	49
Puka	5,676	199	14	9	405	22
Fushë Arrëz	1,110	0	2	0	555	
Vau i Dejës	5,552	49	8	19	694	3
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>68,725</b>	<b>14,984</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>15</b>
Tirana	32,359	14616	74	928	437	16
Kamza	20,191	236	27	47	748	5
Vora	5,676	20	8	9	710	2
Kavaja	1,110	77	17	32	65	2
Rrogozhina	9,389	35	14	2	671	18
<b>12. Vlova</b>	<b>12,415</b>	<b>1694</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>9</b>
Vlova	5,429	1428	15	112	362	13
Delvina	948	24	4	8	237	3
Finiq	572	22	9	5	64	4
Himara	652	0	4	0	163	
Konispol	694	5	4	4	174	1
Saranda	2,020	155	6	52	337	3
Selenica	2,100	60	8	8	263	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>391,340</b>	<b>36,642</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>13</b>

Source: Office of Civil Status, Office of Economic Assistance, and Social Care in the Municipality  
Prepared by the mapping study team, May 2023

Table 16: Number of individuals in critical exclusion conditions, by municipalities

Municipalities and regions	Groups in critical economic and social conditions, number										Total
	Individuals in critical economic situation	Children in critical conditions	Children with disabilities	Adults with disabilities	Women in critical conditions	Youth	Elderly	Roma & Egyptian	Returnees	Homeless	
<b>1. Berat</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>6,153</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>20,202</b>
Berat	1,832	1,609	617	2,886	150	0	2,168	0	0	318	9,580
Kuçova	278	151	304	1,324	204	48	1,459	74	4	243	4,089
Poliçan	511	102	96	478	153	13	917	5	0	180	2,455
Skrapar	746	225	154	561	85	63	702	12	0	0	2,548
Dimal	250	173	172	906	0	0	29	0	0	0	1,530
<b>2. Durrës</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>11,226</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>38,662</b>
Durrës	3,140	285	1,010	5,236	2,112	813	7,609	458	6	5,200	25,869
Shijak	1,050	144	194	1,004	6	0	19	1	0	0	2,418
Kruja	1,367	658	176	917	998	622	3,598	244	1	1,794	10,375
<b>3. Dibra</b>	<b>23,501</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>20,170</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>55,601</b>
Dibra	17,676	3,246	407	926	1,046	343	9,911	78	0	243	33,876
Mat	0	2,235	227	900	161	0	3,491	0	0	457	7,471
Bulqiza	280	140	29	56	143	35	4,210	7	0	120	5,020
Klos	5,545	129	77	391	287	45	2,558	5	5	192	9,234
<b>4. Elbasan</b>	<b>36,765</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>17,477</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>83,354</b>
Elbasan	11,791	4,356	2,064	9,867	141	0	527	0	0	0	28,746
Cërrik	1,673	1,015	342	1,545	11	49	1,520	284	0	87	6,526
Belsh	1,487	399	152	544	66	9	75	9	9	0	2,750
Peqin	4,470	1,073	291	1,503	543	74	4,462	0	0	0	12,416
Gramsh	4,840	1,154	389	1,859	919	264	646	89	0	1,056	11,216
Librazhd	6,922	1,330	149	655	165	150	95	20	5	175	9,666
Prrenjas	5,582	2,752	403	1,504	480	60	882	40	15	316	12,034
<b>5. Fier</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>7,795</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>23,024</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>56,033</b>
Fier	193	3,202	798	4,014	2,621	190	14,991	59	0	3,600	29,668
Patos	270	246	211	1,085	464	85	82	5	0	149	2,597
Roskovec	834	162	134	612	33	67	485	2	1	0	2,330
Lushnja	3,455	853	302	1,413	2,062	944	7,166	360	0	54	16,609
Mallakastra	1,285	778	114	591	126	0	180	6	3	60	3,143
Divjaka	834	210	24	80	13	25	120	5	0	375	1,686
<b>6. Gjirokastra</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>5,284</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>13,972</b>
Gjirokastra	187	336	124	339	193	0	22	351	9	280	1,841
Përmet	169	105	34	176	440	212	910	18	12	0	2,076
Libohova	21	15	34	181	12	3	576	0	1	0	843
Këlcyra	115	460	76	389	411	0	623	0	0	10	2,084

Dropull	49	10	50	252	45	1	2,431	0	0	6	2,844
Tepelena	280	140	126	567	143	35	100	7	0	120	1,518
Memaliaj	1,130	68	77	250	349	0	622	0	0	270	2,766
<b>7. Korça</b>	<b>19,233</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>18,684</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,693</b>	<b>65,168</b>
Korça	1,459	698	710	3,631	545	482	6,398	501	12	2,560	16,996
Pogradec	9,280	2,451	827	4,127	1,863	780	9,710	384	0	45	29,467
Devoll	2,679	444	229	1,091	526	396	1,125	109	10	65	6,674
Pustec	0	230	137	685	34	119	14	6	30	23	1,278
Kolonja	164	32	14	66	1	0	838	0	0	0	1,115
Maliq	5,651	2,921	0	0	467	0	599	0	0	0	9,638
<b>8. Kukës</b>	<b>23,844</b>	<b>9,967</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>45,533</b>
Kukës	16,268	5,465	602	2,410	36	0	243	0	0	325	25,349
Has	5,244	3,261	119	266	633	166	851	3	12	1,160	11,715
Tropoja	2,332	1,241	276	1,377	873	89	2,045	112	124	0	8,469
<b>9. Lezha</b>	<b>10,622</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>12,664</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>30,782</b>
Lezha	3,761	139	334	1,708	432	358	11,572	0	0	143	18,447
Kurbin	4,050	140	223	1,079	885	35	100	7	0	120	6,639
Mirdita	2,811	47	250	1,231	49	0	992	60	6	250	5,696
<b>10. Shkodra</b>	<b>19,068</b>	<b>7,277</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>11,919</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>18,697</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>66,007</b>
Shkodra	4,159	2,621	1,071	5,112	1,876	605	3,941	152	32	147	19,716
Malësi e Madhe	8,505	3,670	880	4,074	1,445	0	9,710	384	0	45	28,713
Puka	2,679	444	229	1,091	526	396	1,125	109	10	65	6,674
Fushë Arrëz	0	230	137	685	34	119	14	6	30	23	1,278
Vau i Dejës	3,725	312	239	957	250	236	3,907	0	0	0	9,626
<b>11. Tirana</b>	<b>30,056</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>25,837</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>18,311</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14,475</b>	<b>102,093</b>
Tirana	6,575	1,050	3,924	19,899	385	44	9,301	47	12	14,342	55,579
Kamza	15,237	13	793	4,161	1,105	0	7,272	384	0	45	29,010
Vora	2,679	444	229	1,091	526	396	1,125	109	10	65	6,674
Kavaja	0	230	137	685	34	119	14	6	30	23	1,278
Rrogozhina	5,565	2,921	0	0	467	0	599	0	0	0	9,552
<b>12. Vlora</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>17,560</b>
Vlora	1,117	707	398	2,087	0	0	1,120	0	0	0	5,429
Delvina	284	164	152	796	0	0	236	0	0	0	1,632
Finiq	85	48	92	480	0	0	67	0	0	0	772
Himara	178	99	104	548	0	0	135	0	0	0	1,064
Konispol	279	125	111	583	0	0	116	0	0	0	1,214
Saranda	407	270	246	1,229	878	0	35	67	3	442	3,577
Selenica	758	425	336	1,764	0	0	589	0	0	0	3,872
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,193</b>	<b>58,603</b>	<b>22,156</b>	<b>105,924</b>	<b>28,452</b>	<b>8,490</b>	<b>146,979</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>35,193</b>	<b>594,967</b>

Source: Office of Civil Status, Office of Economic Assistance, and Social Care in the Municipality  
Prepared by the mapping study team, May 2023



