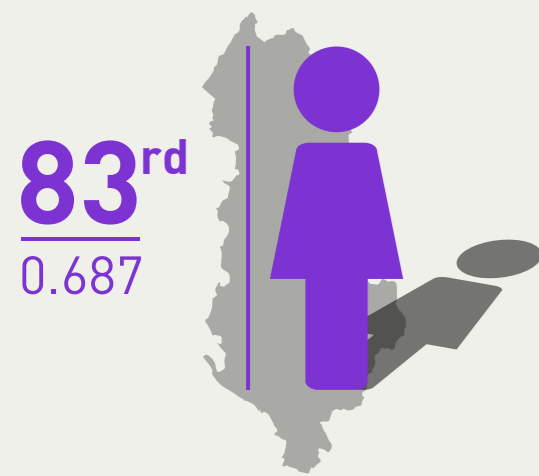


Factsheet - 2014

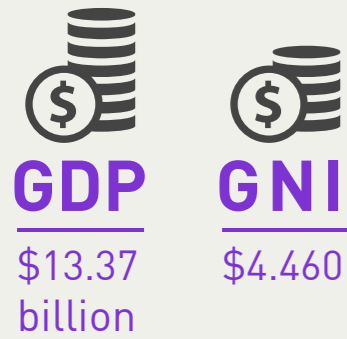
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Women and Men in Albania





GENERAL INFORMATION

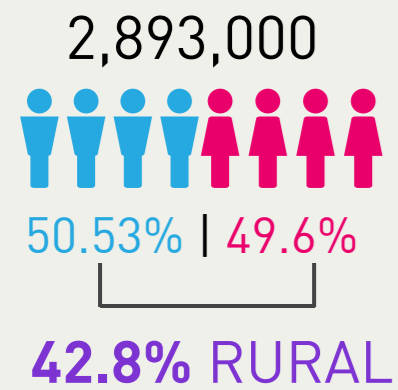
The 2014 Global Gender Gap Index ranked Albania 83rd with a score of 0.687 out of 142 countries making progress from the position nr. 108 in 2013 (Global Gender Gap Index, 2014). This report takes into consideration the relative gaps between women and men across four key areas: health, education, economy and politics.



The World Bank (2015) classifies Albania as an upper middle income country with a GDP \$13.37 billion in 2014. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is \$4,460 (World Bank, 2014) compared to Montenegro \$7,240, Serbia \$5,820, Macedonia \$5,150 or Turkey \$10,840.

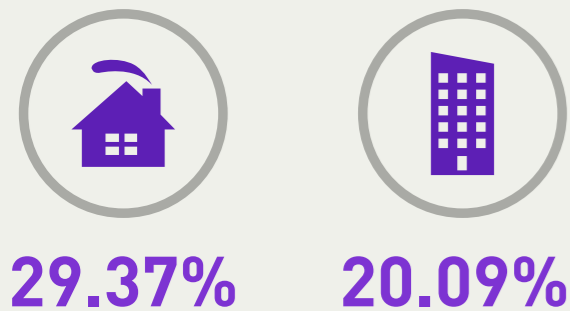


The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU, 2015) ranked Albania on the 68th place out of 190 countries in terms of women's participation in the Parliament (IPU, 2015).



POPULATION

Albania total population 2,893,000
49.6 % women and 50.53 % men
42.8 % of the population lives in rural areas.
(INSTAT, 2014).



29.37 % of women live in urban areas and 20.09 % of women who live in rural areas (INSTAT, 2014).



-1606
INSTAT 2014





BIRTH AND MATERNITY LEAVES

1606 girls less than boys were born in 2014, counting sex ratio at birth between male/female equal to 1.09 for 2014 (INSTAT, 2014).

 **35,760**
2014

In 2014 35,760 babies were born in Albania.



 **19.04%**  **58.78%**

Only 19.04 % women from the rural areas received maternity leave vs. 58.78 % of women in urban areas.

27.2 years
INSTAT 2014



Mean age at birth for women is 27.2 years old (INSTAT, 2014).

 **76.4**
YEARS  **80.3**
YEARS

DEATHS AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

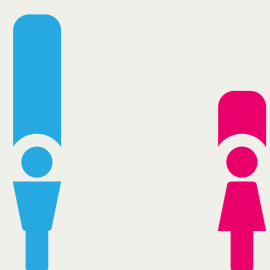
Life expectancy in Albania in 2014 was 80.3 years for women and 76.4 years for men (INSTAT, 2014).



17.4 %

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 2014, the divorce ratio was 17.4 % (INSTAT, 2014).



87.5% 2012 12.5% 2012

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

In 2012, 12.5 % of heads of households were women and 87.5 % were men (INSTAT, 2014).

EDUCATION



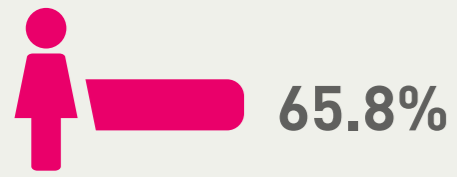
In 2014, 65.8% of the students that graduated from public schools were girls and women vs. 34.2 % boys and men (Ministry of Education and Science, 2014).



In 2014, girls counted 48.2 % of those who completed the elementary education (nine year school) vs. 51.8 % boys.



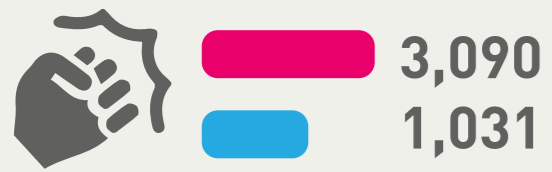
Girls and women constituted 53.5 % of the secondary school graduates vs. 46.5 % boys and men.



64 % of teachers at the elementary and high school education are women.



62 % of university lecturers are women vs. 38 % men, but there is only one women among the rectors of 13 universities (MES, 2014).



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In 2014, 3,090 women and 1,031 men were victims of domestic violence (General Directorate of State Police - GDSP, 2014).



Domestic violence is the leading cause with the larger number of victims. Out of 7709 crimes reported in 2014, 4,121 were victims of domestic violence (GDSP, 2014).



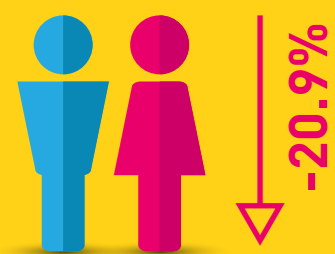
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEING

In 2014, 11.8% of the persons forced to begging were girls and women and 88.2% were men (GDSP, 2014).



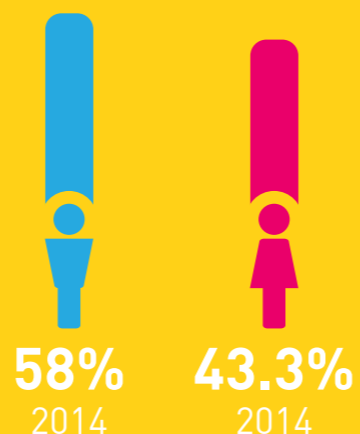
Out of the total number of people that were sexually exploited during 2014, 98.8 % were girls and women and 1.2 % were boys and men (GDSP, 2014).





LABOUR MARKET

According to the Labour Force Survey, in 2014, women had a lower rate of participation in the labour market 20.9% as compared to men (INSTAT, 2014).



EMPLOYMENT

In 2014, men's employment rate was 58% and women's employment rate was 43.3%.



Men are 1.4 times less likely than women to work in agriculture. 40.6% of men are employed in the services sector and 11.1% in the construction sector (INSTAT, 2014).



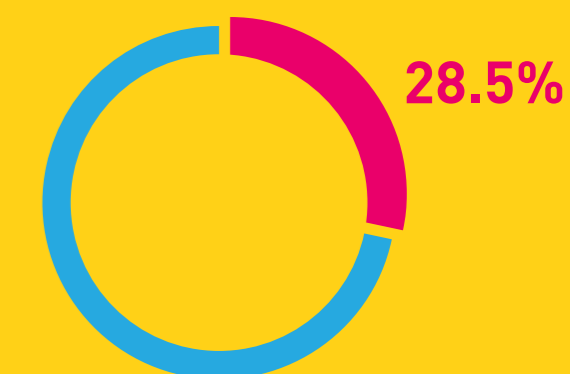
UNEMPLOYMENT

According to the 2014 Labour Force Survey estimates, 36.9% of unemployed persons are women and 63.1% are men.



WAGES AND GENDER GAP

In 2014, the gender pay gap was 10% (INSTAT, 2014).



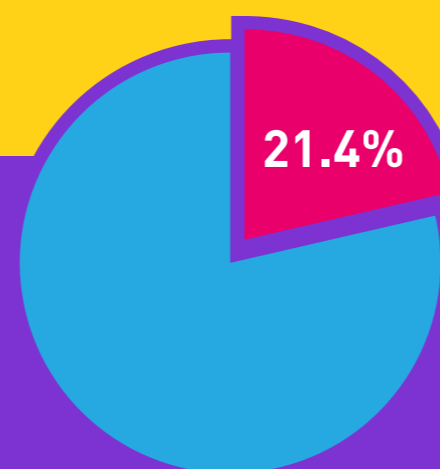
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

In 2014, 28.5% of the owners and administrators of private enterprises were women (INSTAT, 2014).



WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING

7 or 35% of the current government ministers are women.

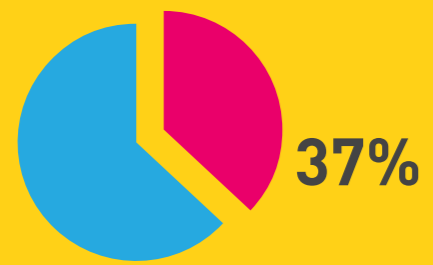


In the current Parliament 30 out of 140 (21.4%) of the members are women

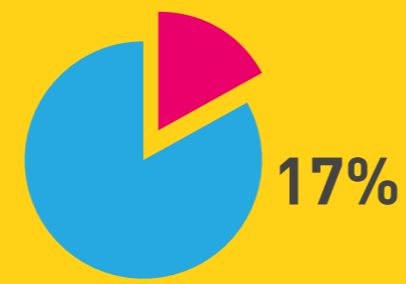


As a result of the 2015 local elections, 35% of the municipal council members in the 61 municipalities are women, while women comprise 50% of the municipal members of the capital, Tirana.

WOMEN IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Women comprise 37% of all staff in the justice system.



17% of prosecutors are women.



15% of judges at the Appeal Courts, 18% of the judges at the Court of Serious Crimes, and 31% as judges at the First Instance Courts are women (INSTAT, 2015).



OTHER CATEGORIES

24% of Albania's ambassadors and 59% of the First Secretaries in the Albania's embassies abroad are women (INSTAT, 2015).

There are no women in high management positions at the State Police. (INSTAT, 2015).

SOURCES

- Global Gender Gap Index, 2014
- INSTAT, Women and Men in Albania, 2015
- Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015. Women in National Parliaments <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>
- Ministry of Education and Sports, 2014
- World Bank data on Albania, 2015h <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania>



Gender Alliance for Development Centre

