

Youth in Albania: Challenges in changing times

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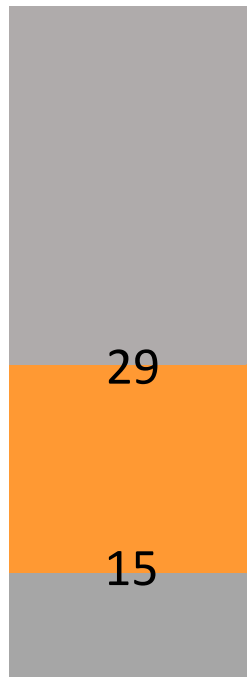
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Youth – the intense period in life

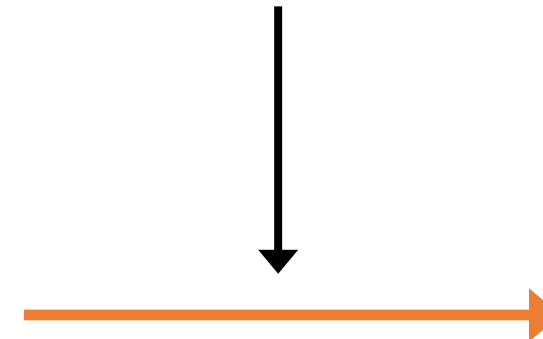
Youth in the
lifecourse



**Life events,
decisions**

- Completion of education
- Entering the labour market
- Start of sexual relations
- Marriage
- Childbearing
- Migration

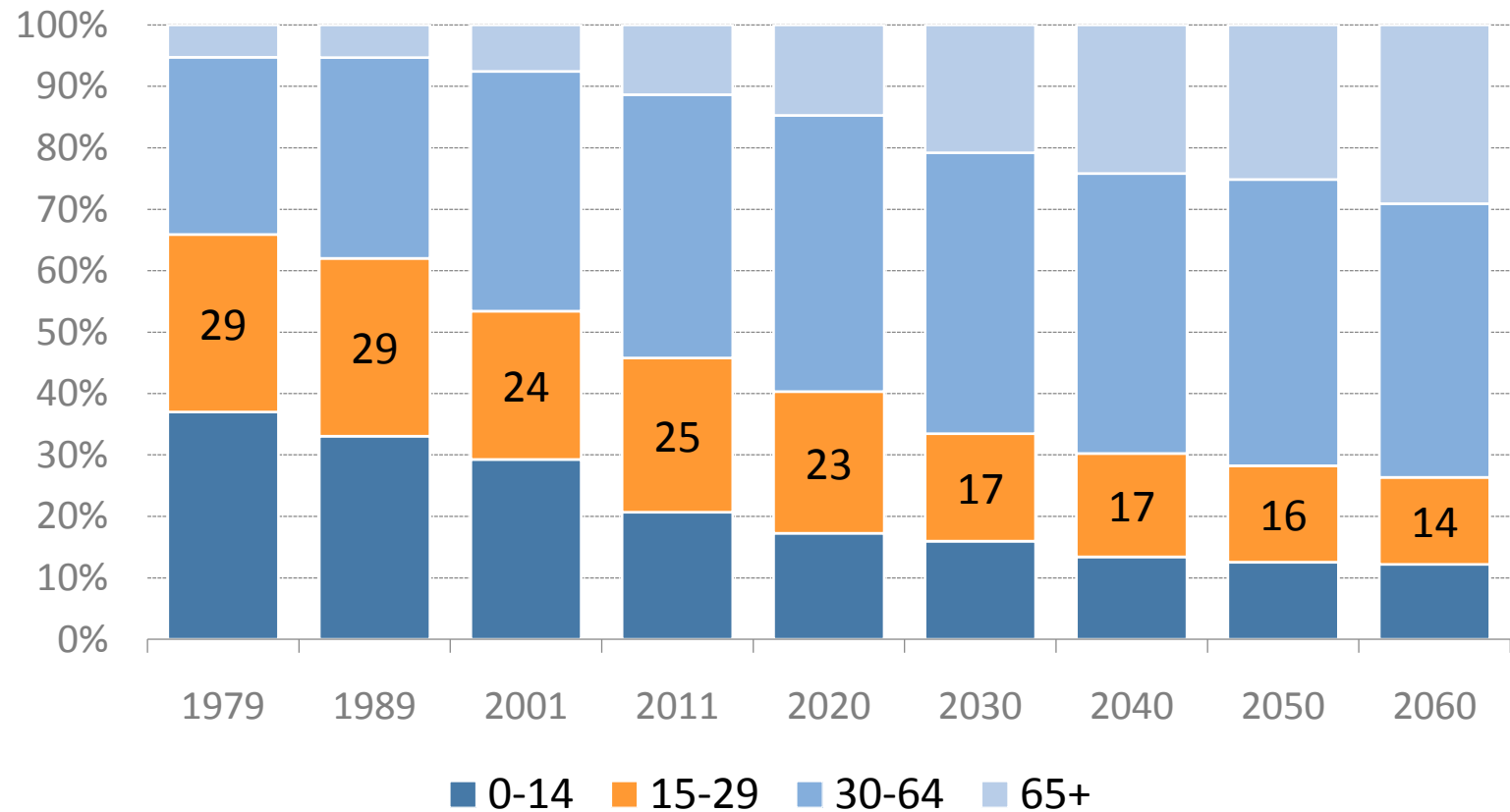
**Changing
conditions**



**Changing
society**

Decreasing share of youth in population

Population, by age category (in percentages)



	1979	1989	2001	2011	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Population	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3
Youth	0.75	0.92	0.74	0.70	0.66	0.49	0.45	0.39	0.32

In millions

Source: Population and housing censuses, population projections (INSTAT)

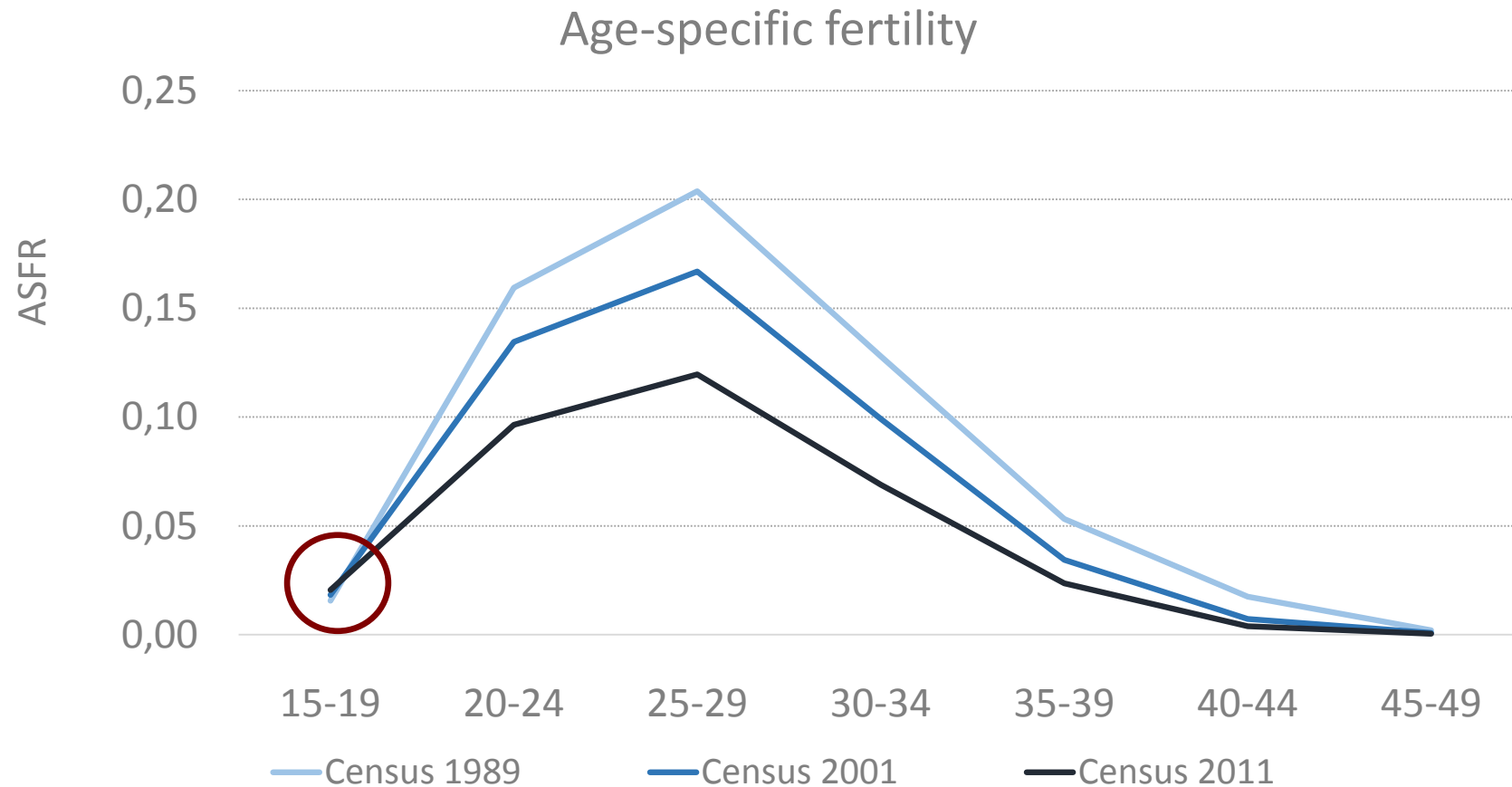
Demographic causes of population change

- Lower fertility:
 - TFR of 2.3 in 2001
 - TFR of 1.7 in 2011
- Higher life expectancy:
 - 74.6 in 2000 to 77.1 in 2014
 - Person reaching youth age 15 can expect to live another 63.8 years
- Large-scale migration
 - 482 thousand emigrants between 2001 and 2011
 - 225 thousand youth emigrants between 2001 and 2011
 - Only partly compensated by return migration
- Marriage postponement:
 - Duration spent in single state increased with 2 years between 2001 and 2011
 - Postponement of childbearing

Policy implications

- Decreasing demand for education
- Smaller numbers entering the labour force
 - Reduced ability to adjust the labour force
- Loosing the ‘demographic dividend’
 - Smaller work force
 - Fewer tax payers
 - Larger proportion of dependents

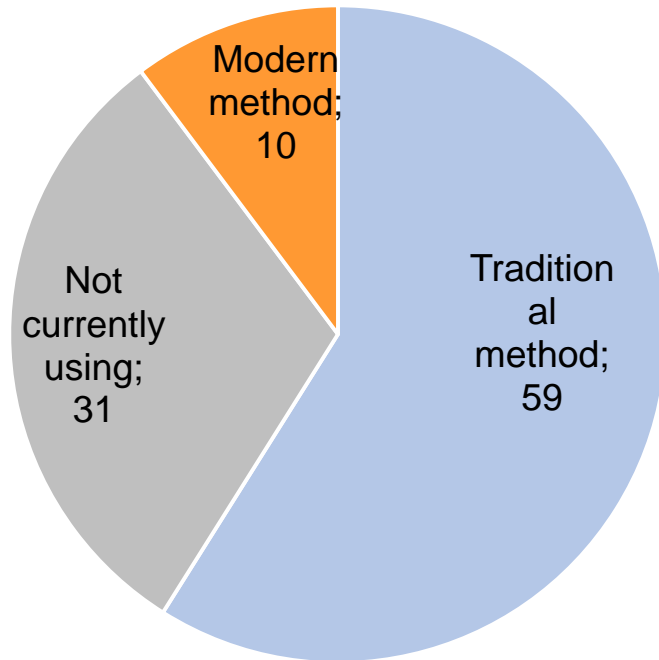
Fertility and reproductive health



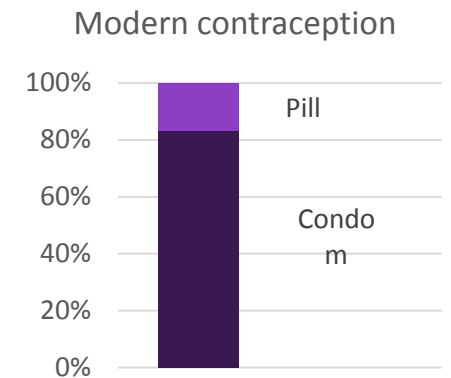
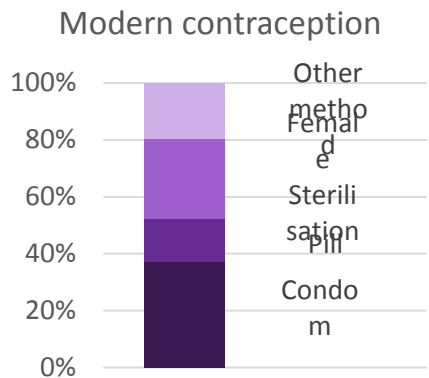
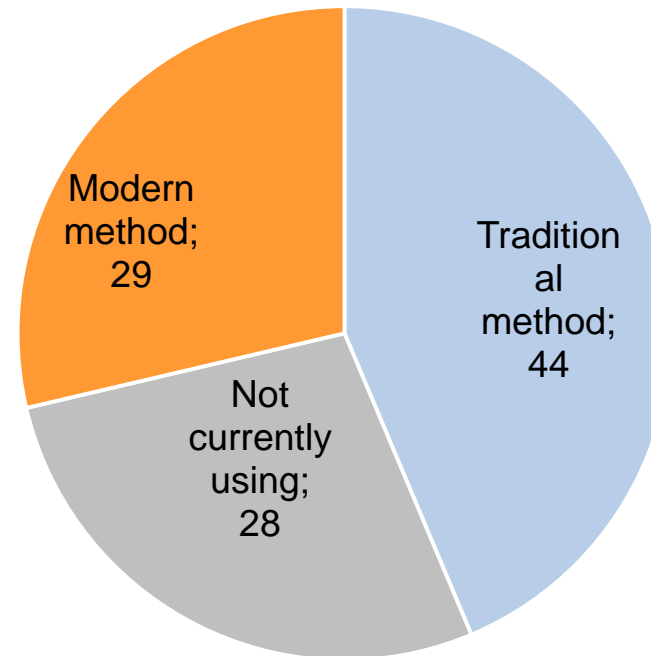
- Fertility declined for every age
- **Except teenage fertility**

Fertility and reproductive health: contraceptive use

Currently married women

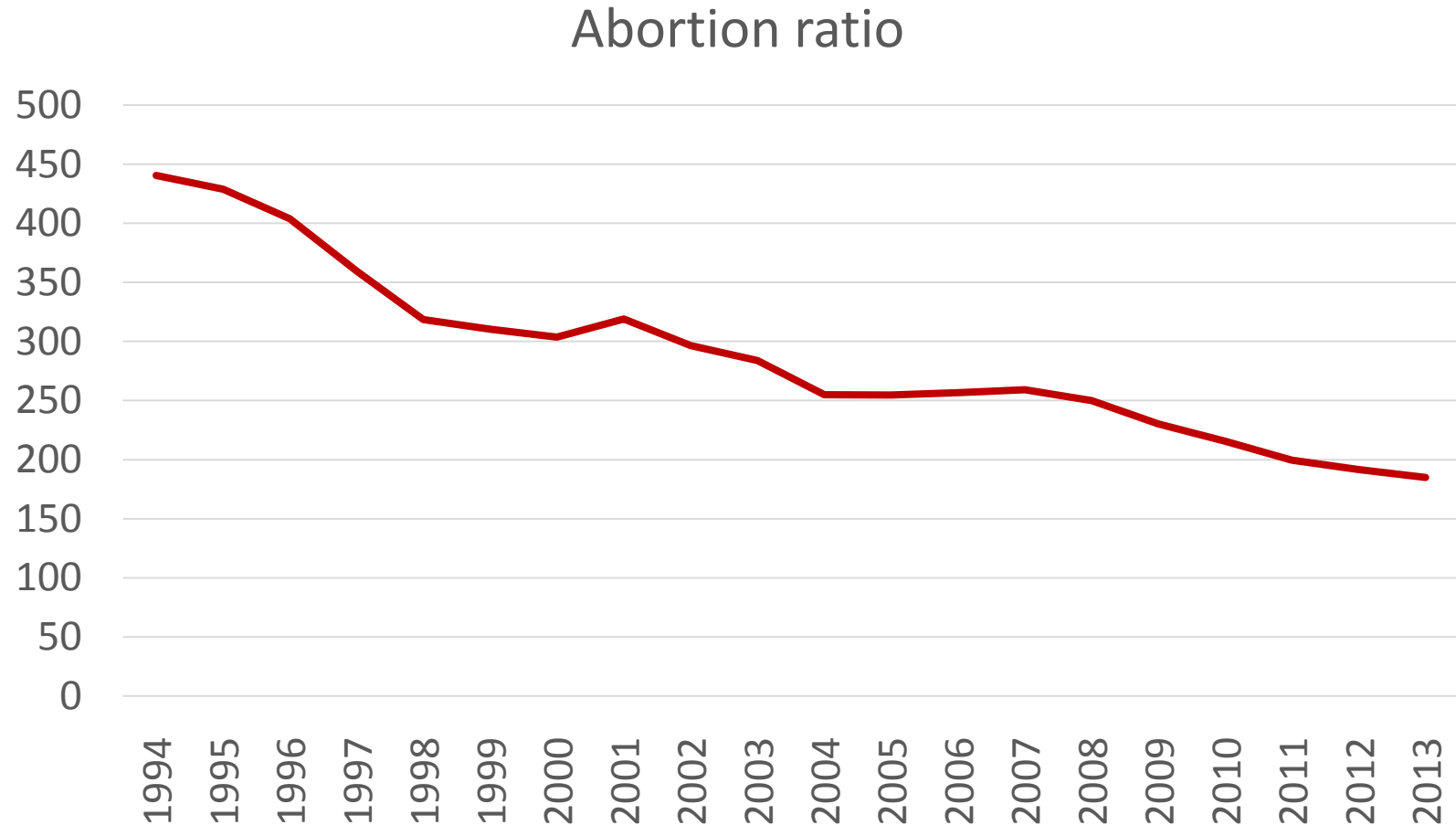


Sexually active non-married women



- High dependence on traditional contraceptive methods
- Condom is the preferred modern contraceptive

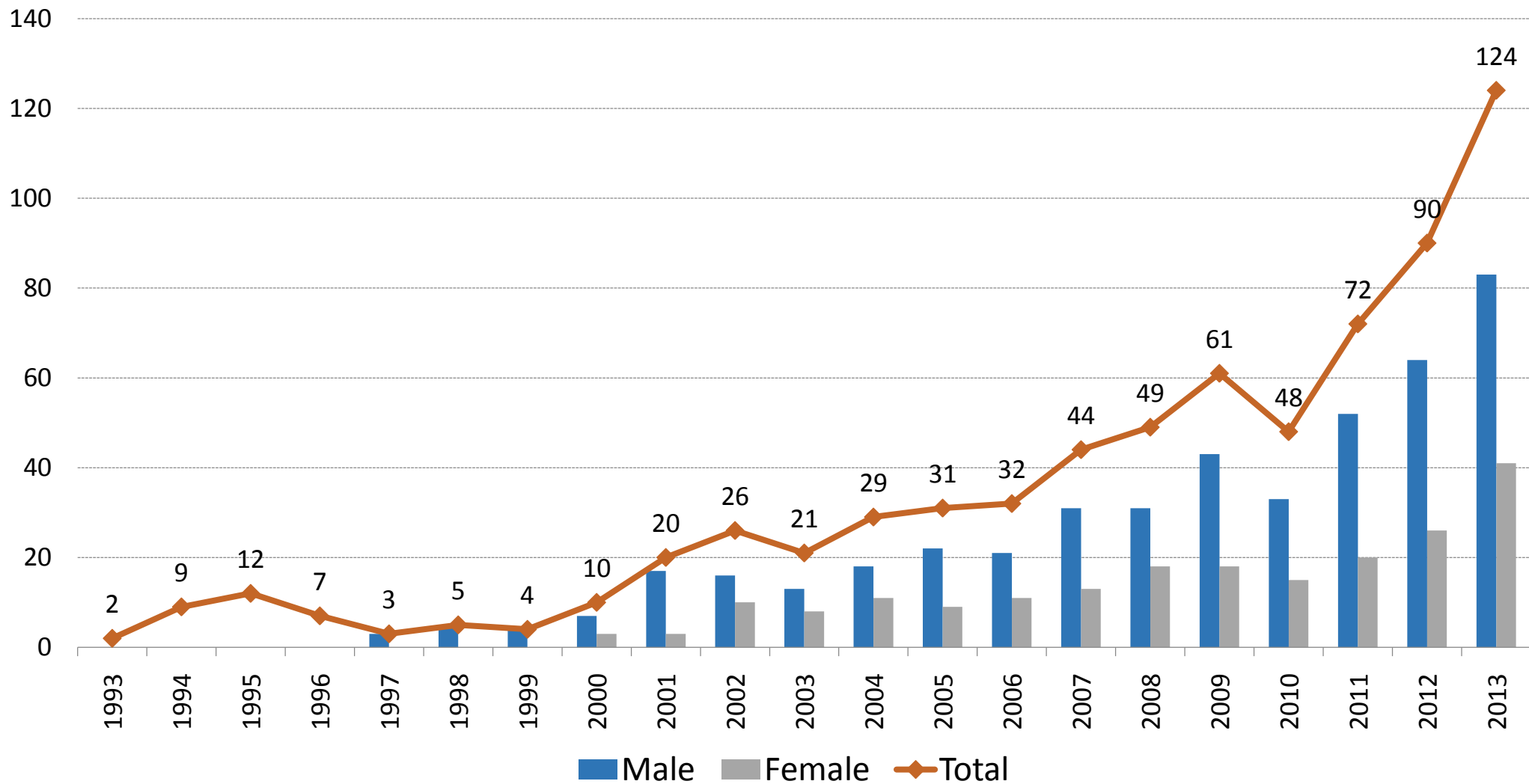
Fertility and reproductive health: abortions



The number of abortions per thousand live births

- Related to combination of low modern contraceptive use and low fertility preference:
- Declining abortion ratio – but still high

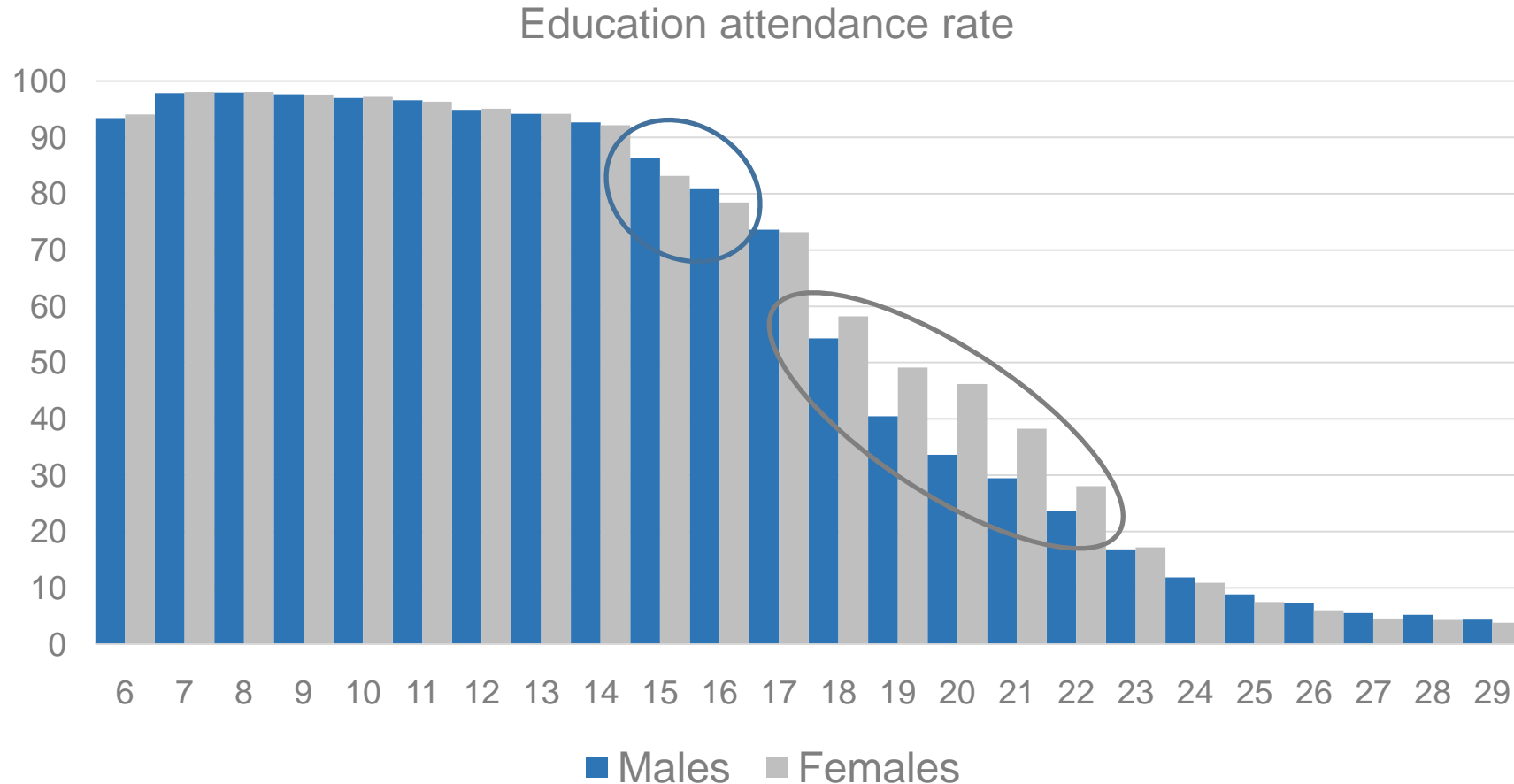
Fertility and reproductive health: HIV/AIDS



Source: UNAIDS and
Institute of Public
Health

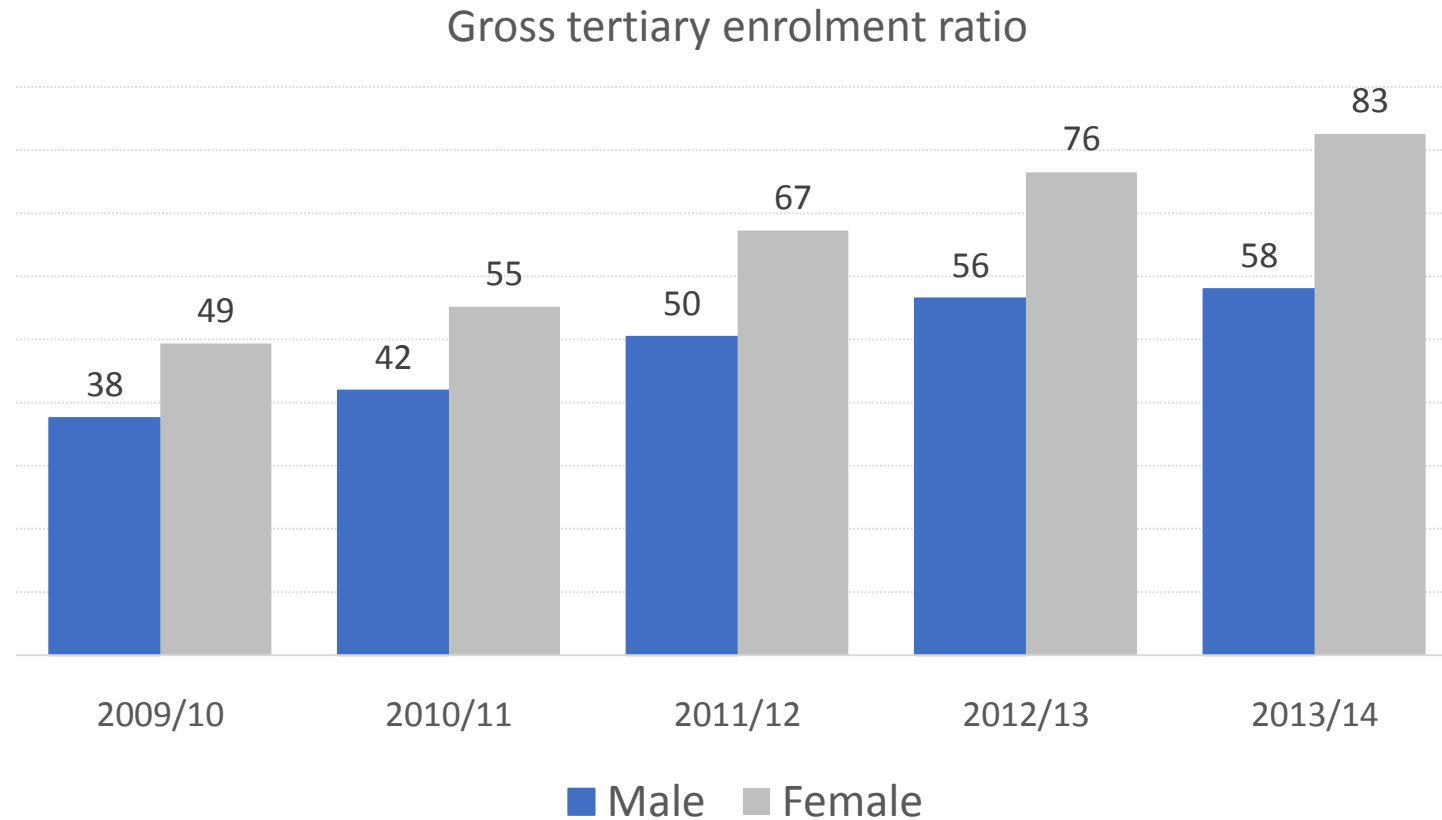
- Low HIV prevalence – but increasing
- Predominantly in age group 25 to 44 years

Education: attendance



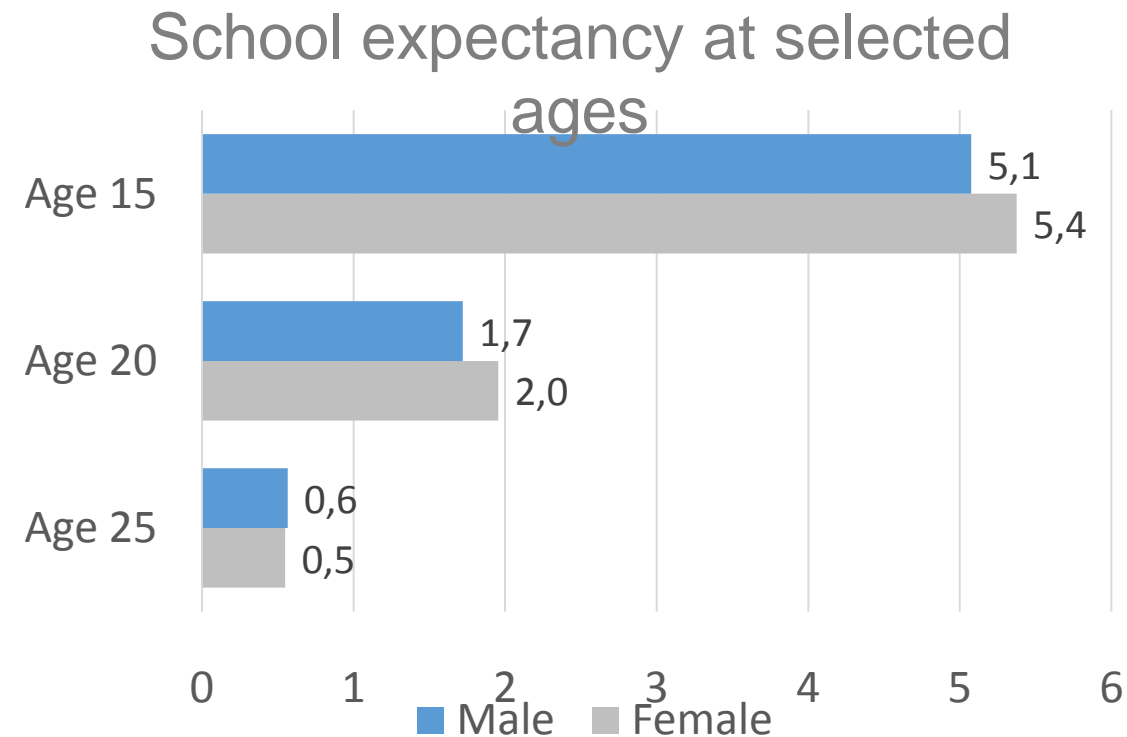
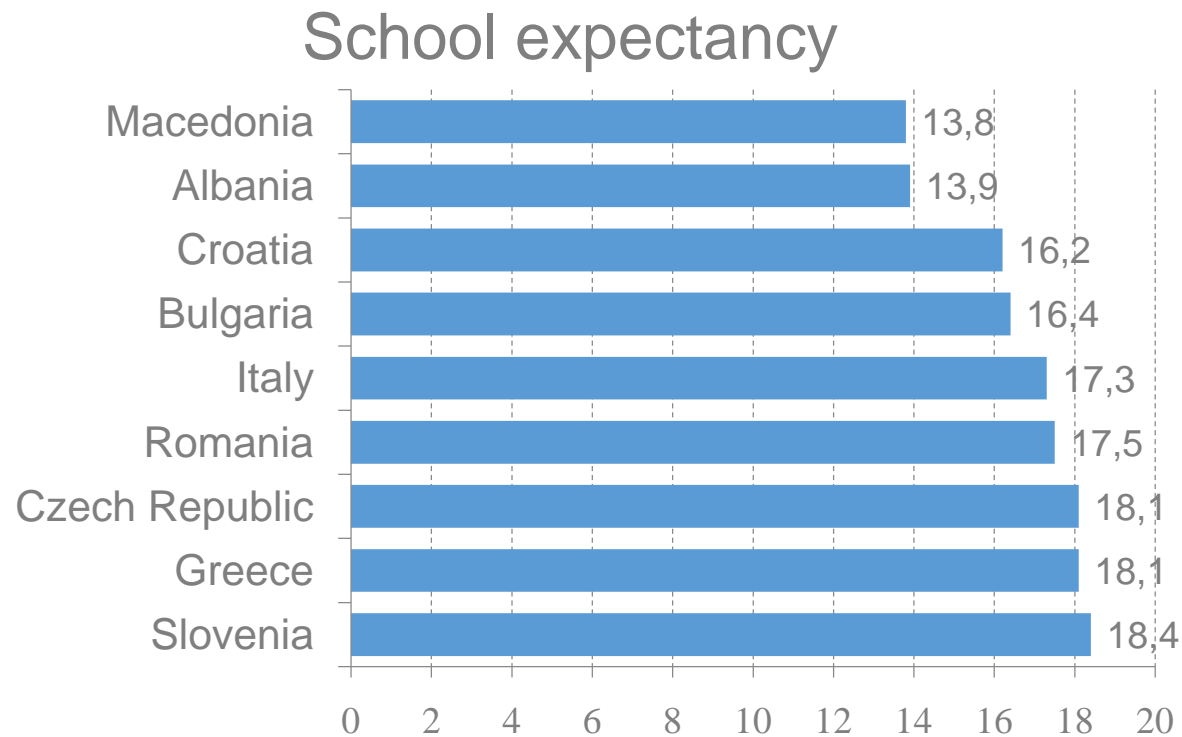
- Somewhat higher drop-out rates for girls in upper secondary school
- Significantly higher female attendance in tertiary education
- Non-compulsory education attendance is significantly below EU countries

Education: tertiary education enrolment



- Higher female enrolment
- Rapid increase in enrolment ...
- ... but unemployment coping strategy?

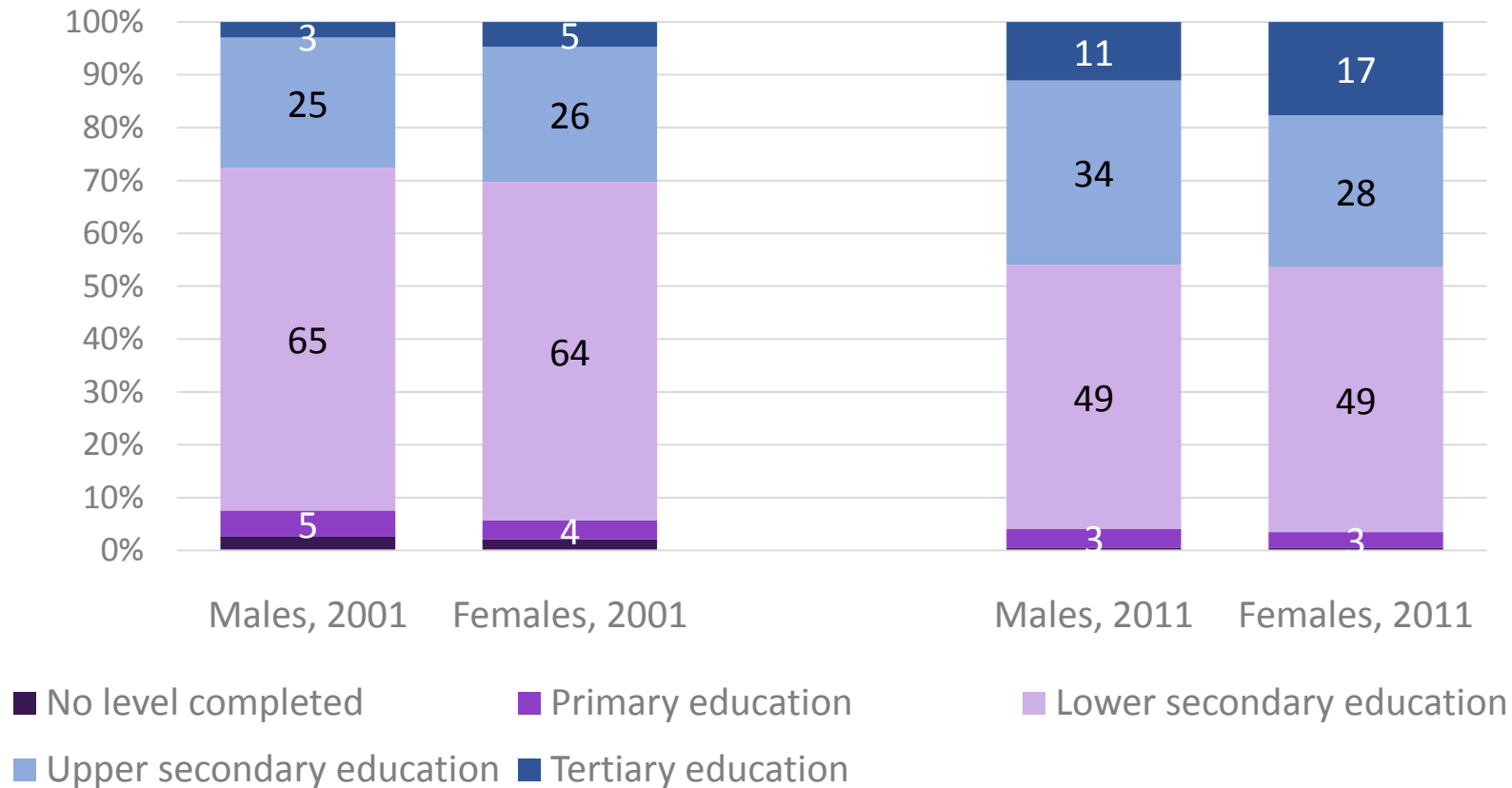
Education: school expectancy



- Albanian school expectancy is below other countries in the region
- A young person reaching age 15 can expect to remain at school for 5 more years

Education: youth educational attainment

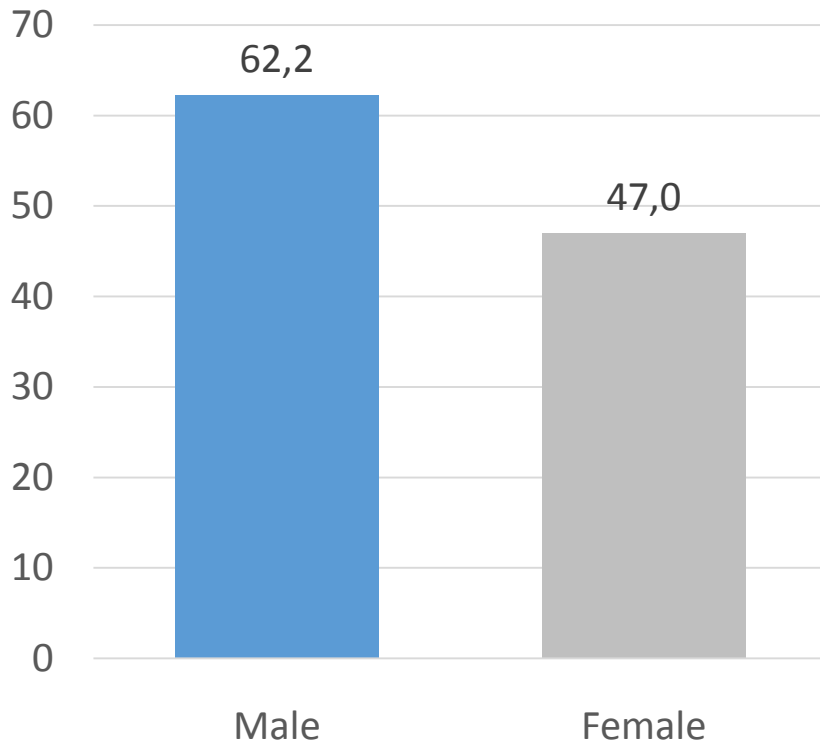
Highest level of completed education



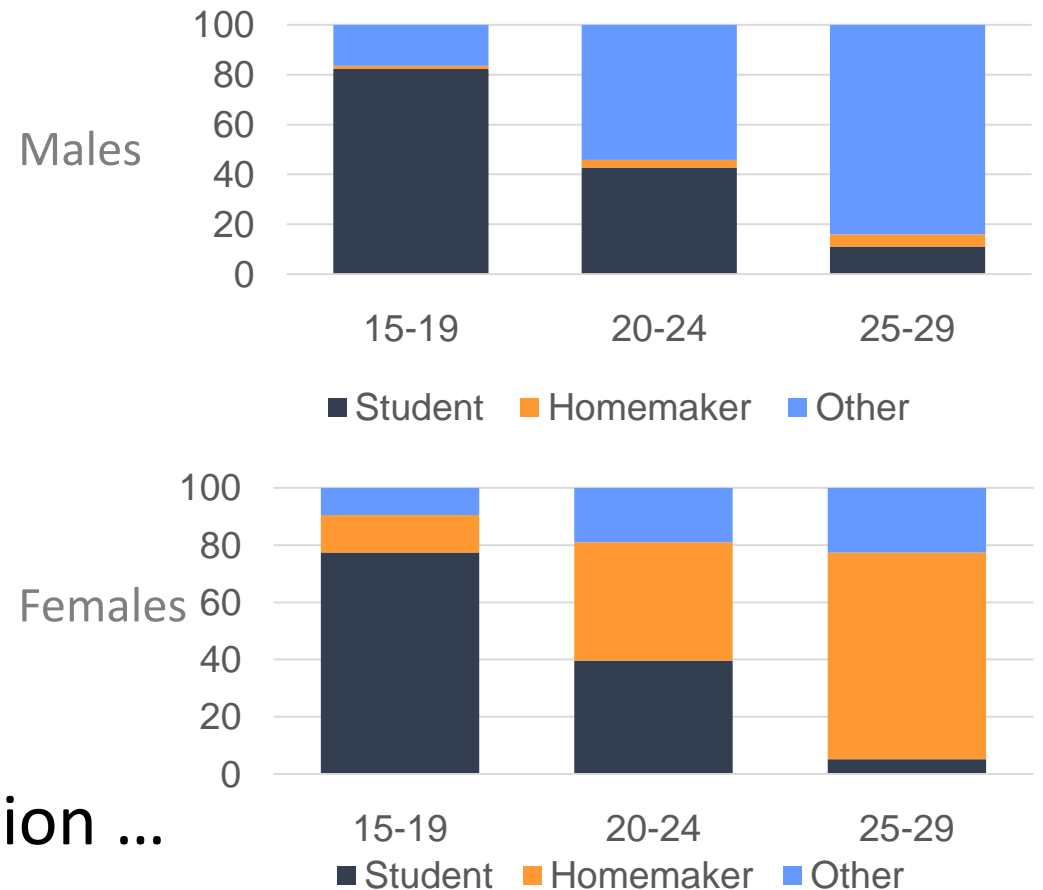
- Rapid increase in educational attainment
- Higher female attainment

Youth and work: participating or not?

Labour force participation rate

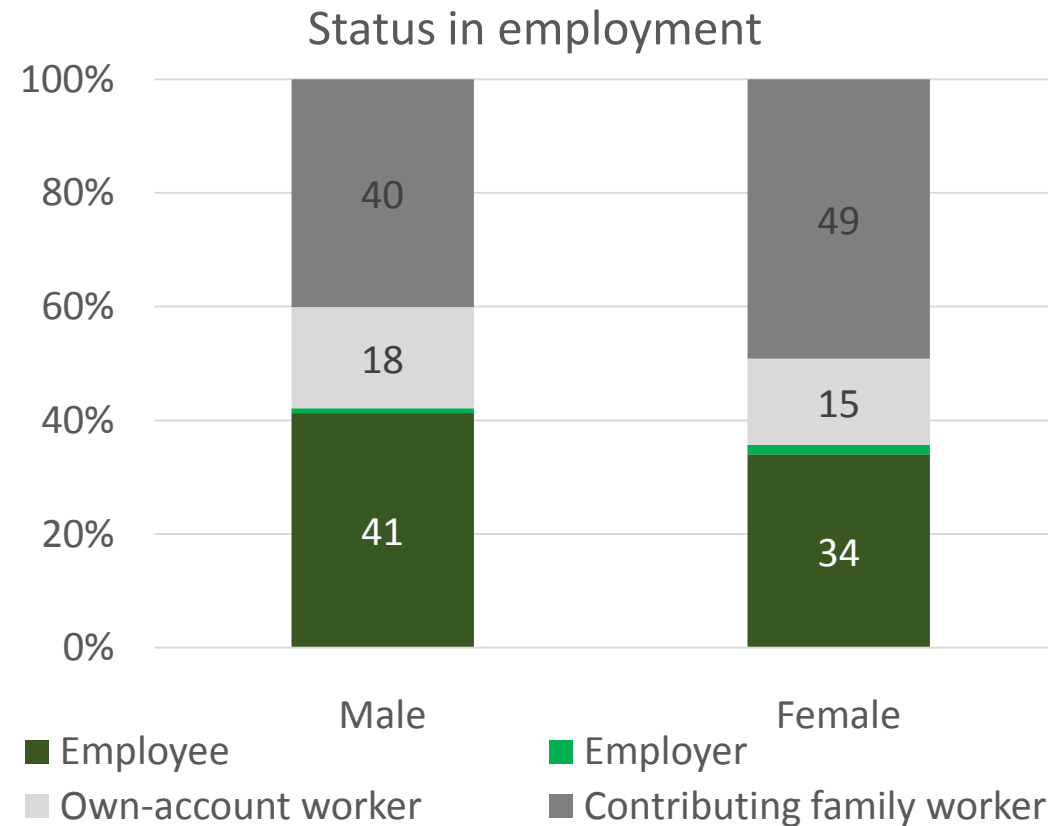


Reasons for not being economically active



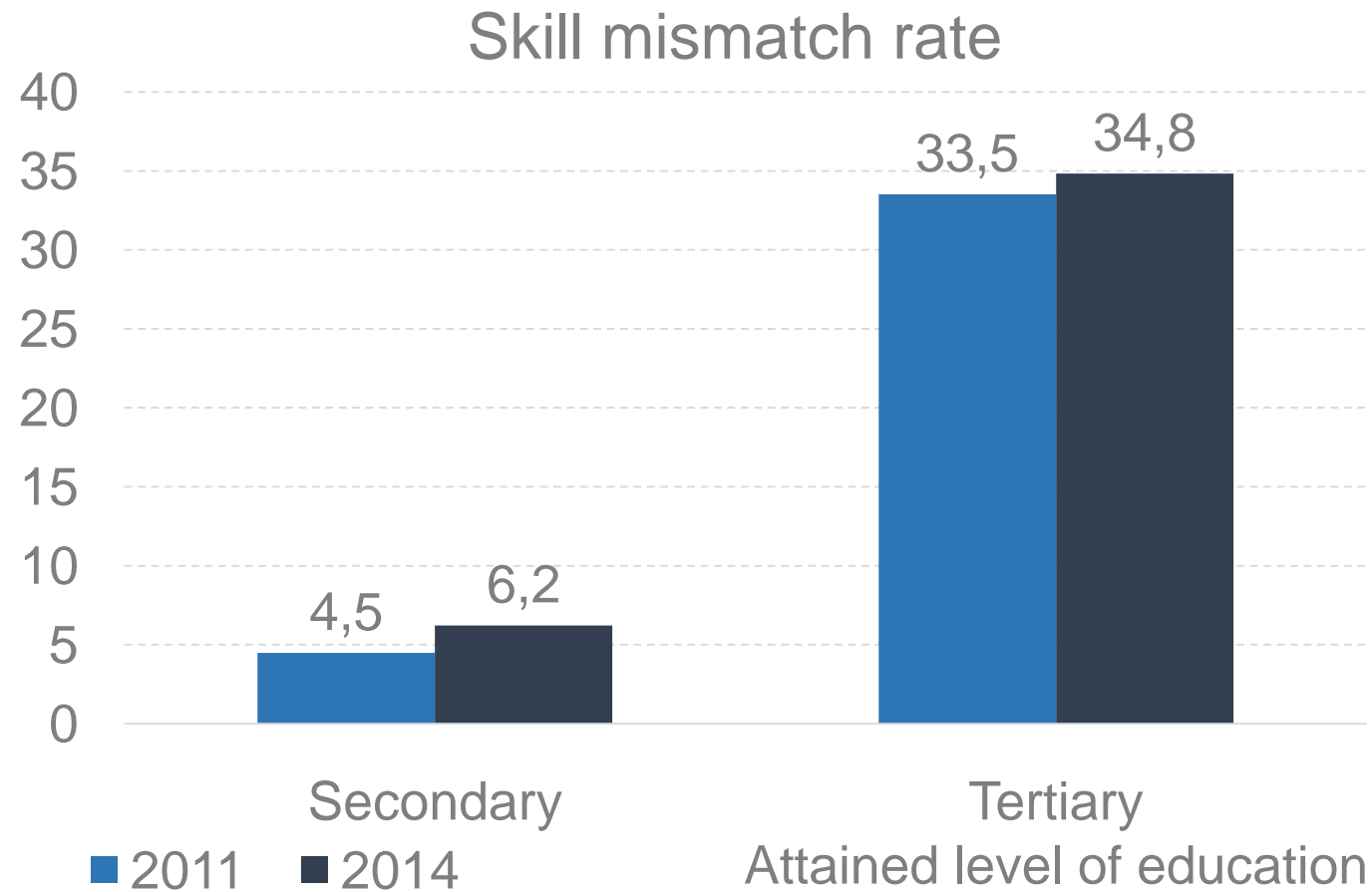
- Relatively low labour force participation ...
- ... because of education ...
- ... and for women, domestic tasks

Youth and work: quality of work



- High proportion in vulnerable employment, often in agriculture
- Men 58%, women 64%

Youth and work: do they fit their job?



- High proportion in vulnerable employment
- Men 58%, women 64%

Youth and work: unemployment

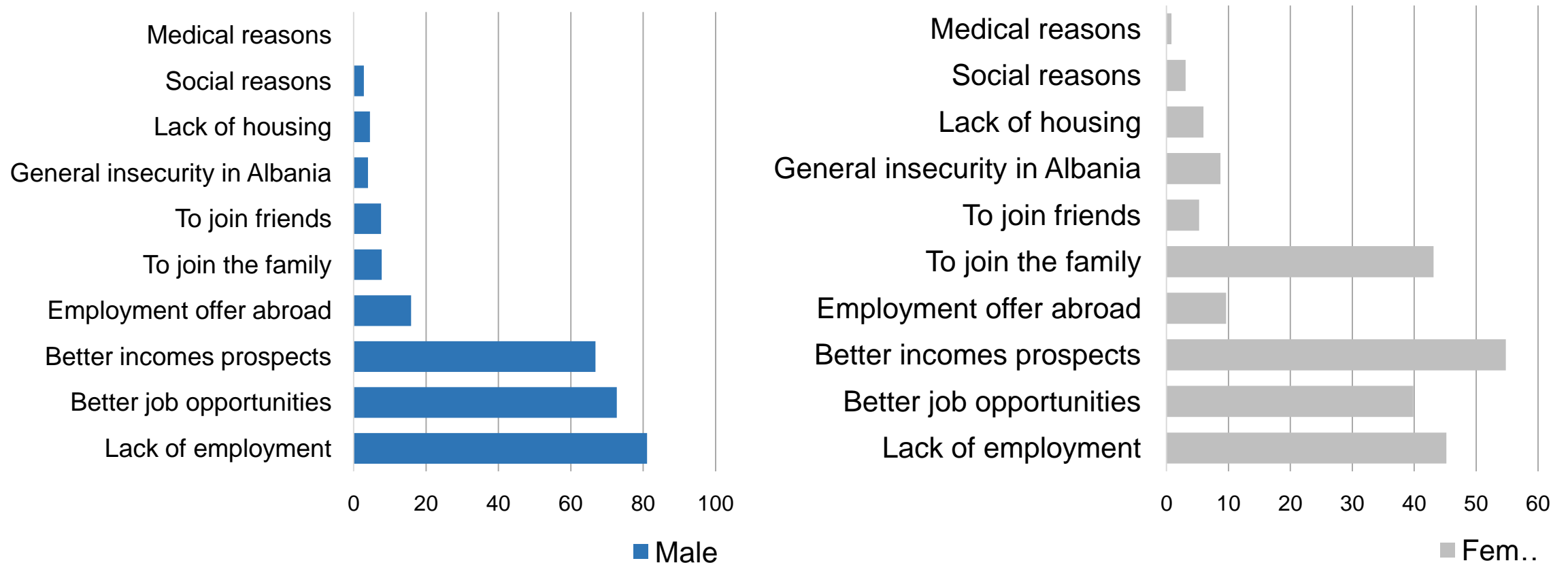
- Sharp rise in unemployment
 - Youth 15-25 unemployment rate rose from 23.9 in 2011 to 39.0 in 2014
 - Below other countries in the region (Greece, Kosovo 55%, Croatia 42%)
 - Similar unemployment levels for men and women
- In addition, significant levels of under-employment: 14% in 2011
- Unclear gender mechanisms for the relation between education and unemployment

Youth and work: unemployment



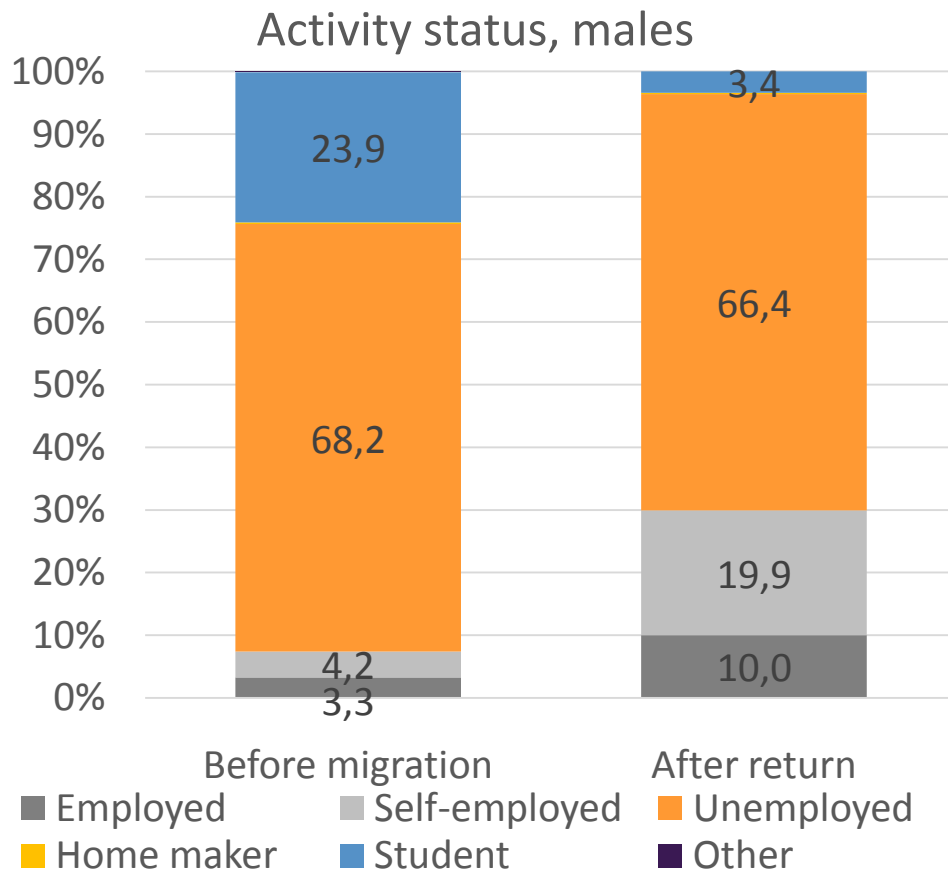
- Different gender mechanisms
- Higher education is no guarantee for a job

Youth and work: migration and employment



- Migration as coping strategy for unemployment
- For women, in addition, family reasons

Youth and work: migration and employment



- Migration is only a temporary escape from unemployment

Main findings – Youth in Albania

- Decreasing proportion of youth in the total population in the next decades
- Below-replacement fertility (TFR of 1.7) and marriage postponement will reinforce population ageing
- Effective contraceptive use is low
- Consequently, abortion rate is high
- HIV prevalence is increasing
- Improving education attendance/enrolment rates and educational attainment
- Women receive longer education than men
- Low quality of work: many in vulnerable employment
- High unemployment and underemployment
- Possible mismatch between education and labour demand
- Migration is a main coping strategy for unemployment; but only temporary solution

Main findings – Youth in Albania

- Anticipate lower demand for secondary and tertiary education
- Improve knowledge about and supply of range of contraceptive methods
- Investigate teenage pregnancies and fertility
- Conduct a new Demographic and Health Survey
- Expand HIV testing, HIV/AIDS information system and HIV/AIDS information and education campaigns
- Investigate the match between education/training and labour market demands, especially with regard to tertiary education
- Develop support programmes for return migrants, specifically targeting unemployed youth