

# Women and Men in Albania 2014

Emira Galanxhi  
Director of Social Statistics

# Objective of the publication

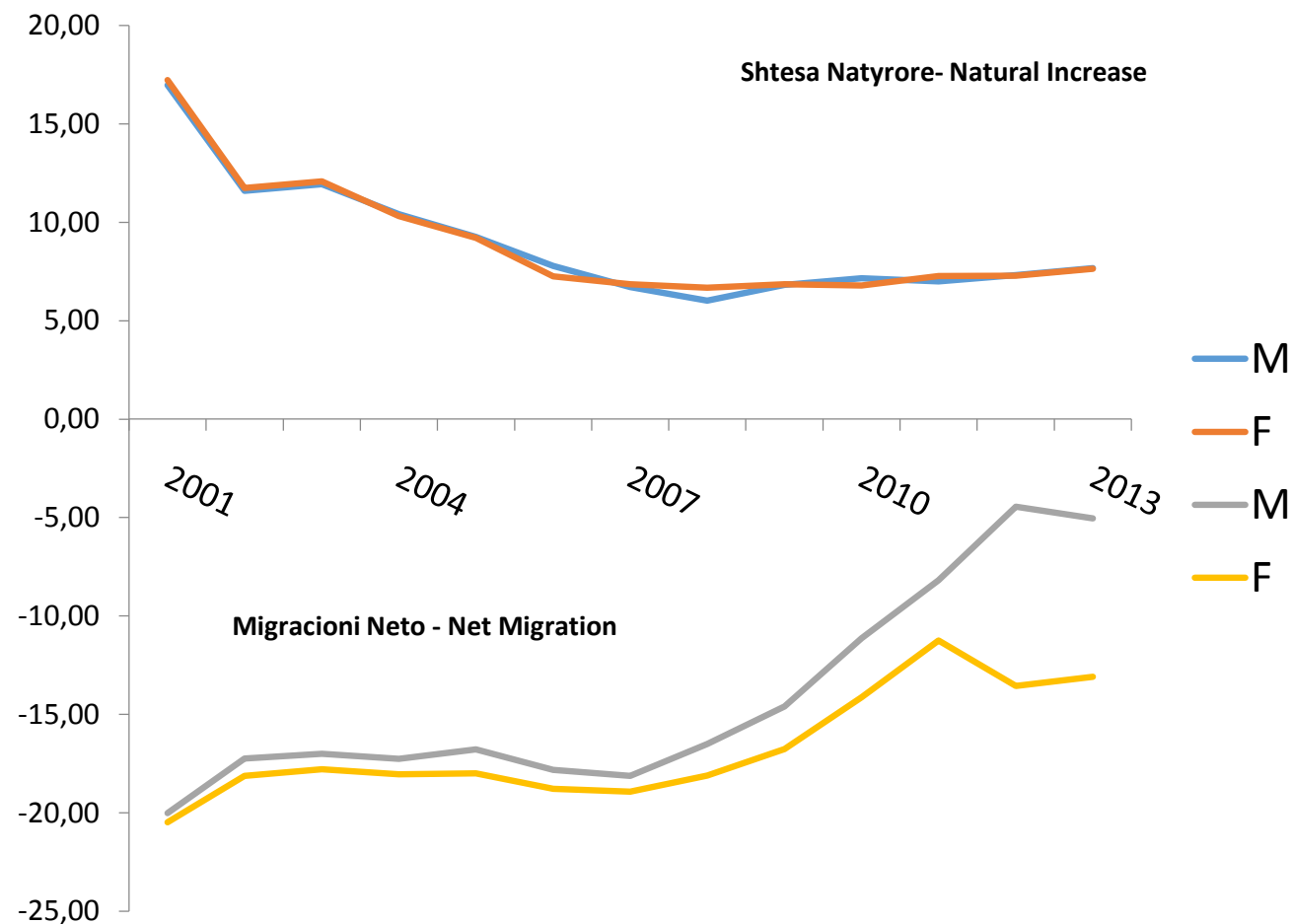
- To present a periodical database according to gender, which will give specific information about the situation of women and men in the Albanian society.
- To serve as a monitoring tool of the politics focused on the achievement of gender equality.
- To give a clear and understandable view of the data and facts according to gender, in order to increase their number of users.
  - Students,
  - Academics and researchers
  - Decision-makers

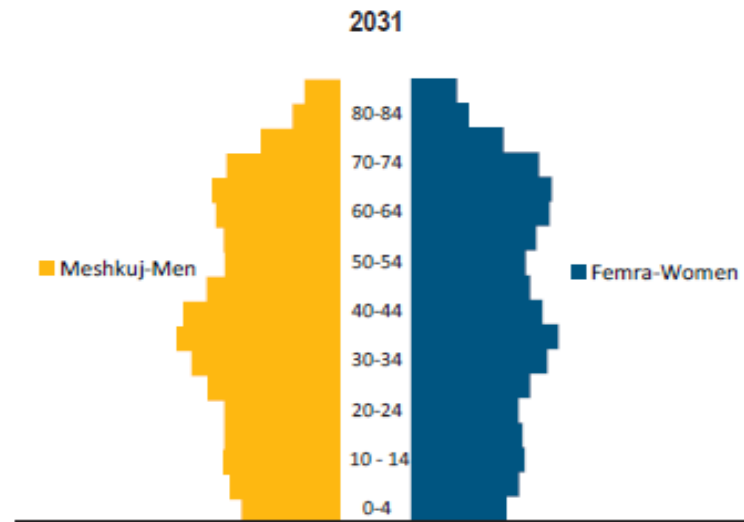
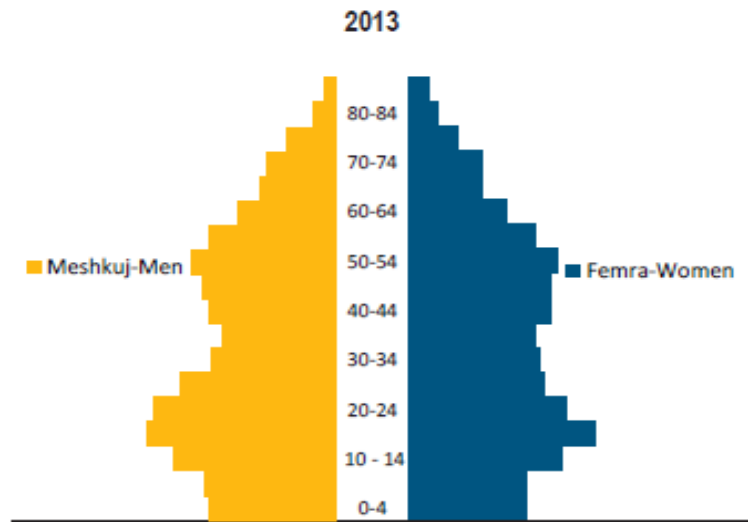
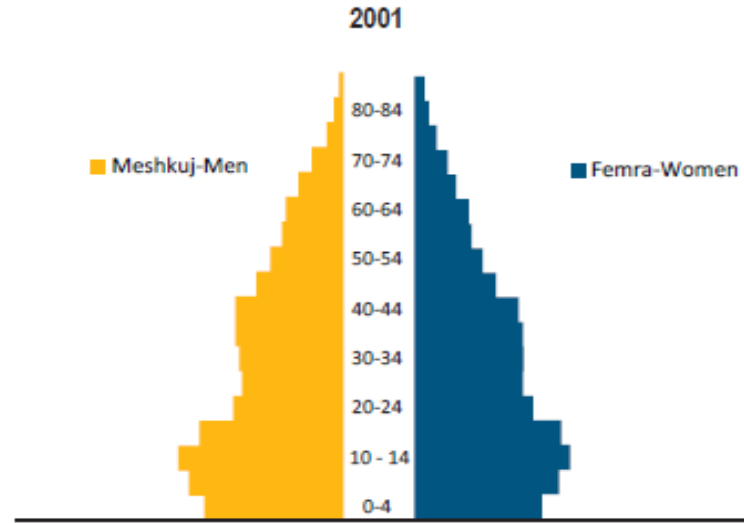
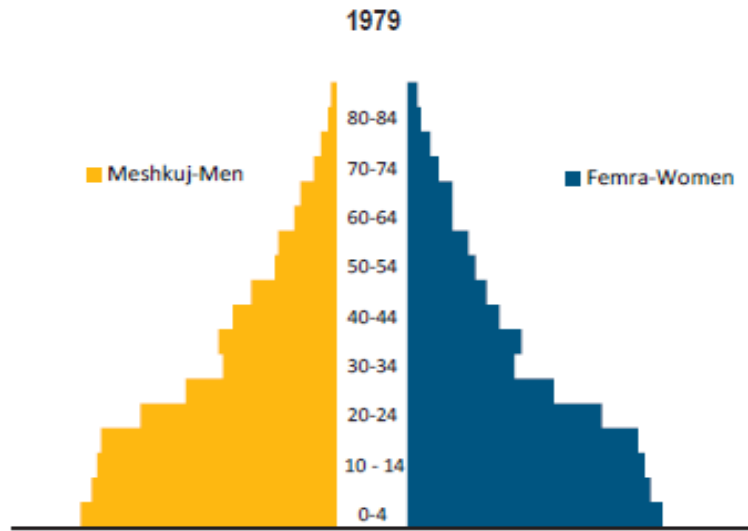
# Content of the Publication

- Population
  - Births
  - Deaths
  - Migration
- Education
- Crimes and Domestic Violence
- Labor
- Time Use Survey
- Living Standard Measure Survey
- Influence and Power

# Population

- Population numbers continue to decrease
- Two are the main factors attributed to this decrease:
  - Emigration
  - The decrease of the number of births



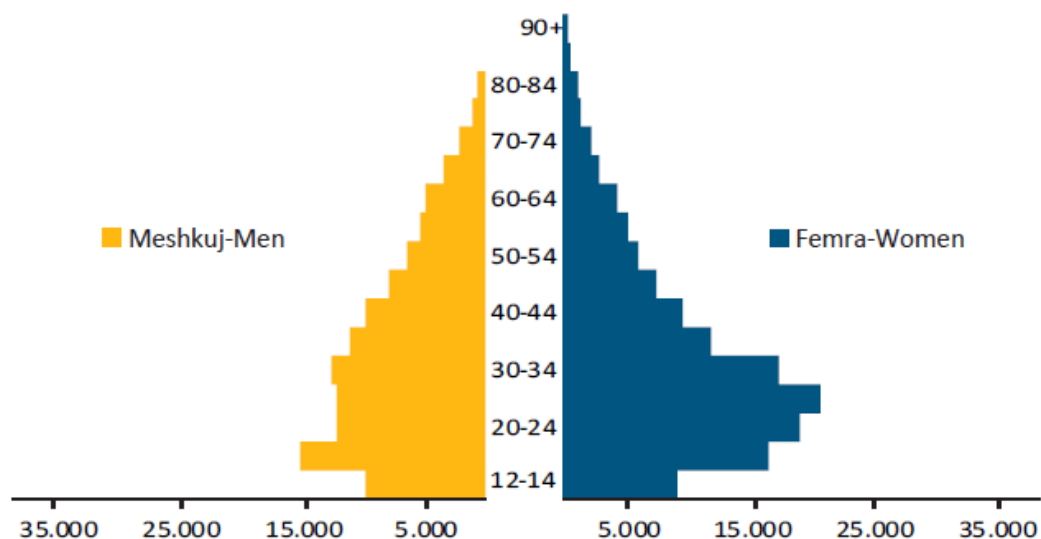


# Place of residence

- In urban areas there are more women than men (50.9% women to 49.1% men).
- This is evinced by census data,
  - Emigration was dominated by men
  - Internal movements from rural to urban areas of women have been more numerous than for men

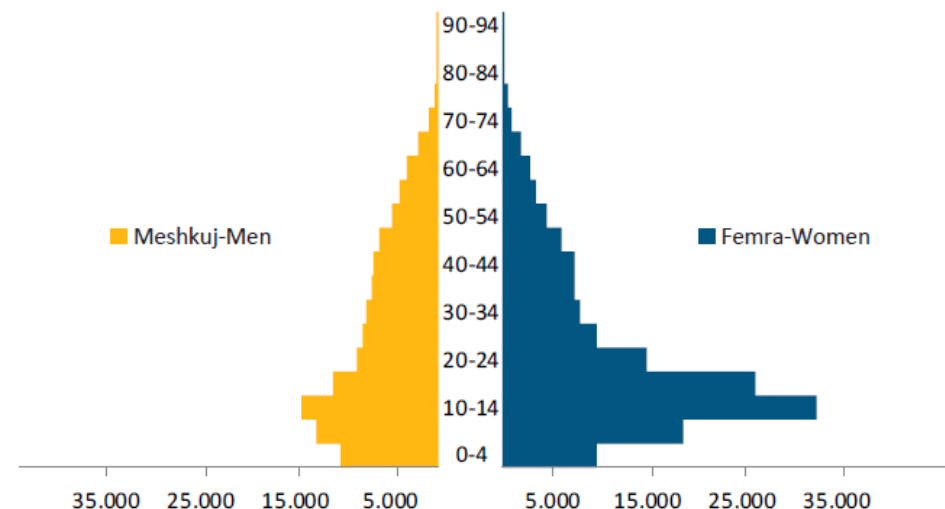
**Migrantët e brendshëm sipas grupmoshës dhe gjinisë, 1989-2001**

Internal migrants by age group and sex, 1989-2001



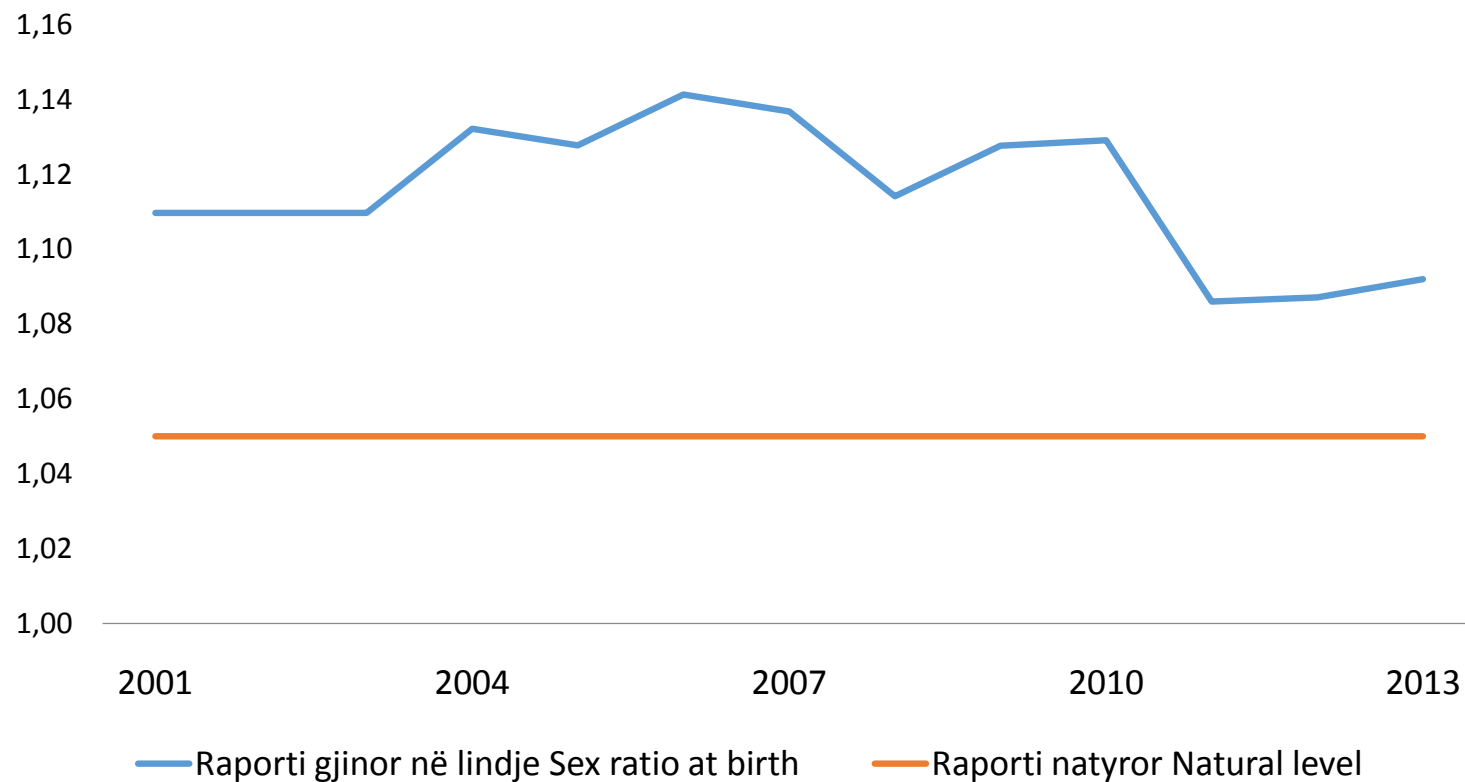
**Migrantët e brendshëm sipas grupmoshës dhe gjinisë, 2001-2011**

Internal migrants by age group and sex, 2001-2011



# Sex ratio at birth

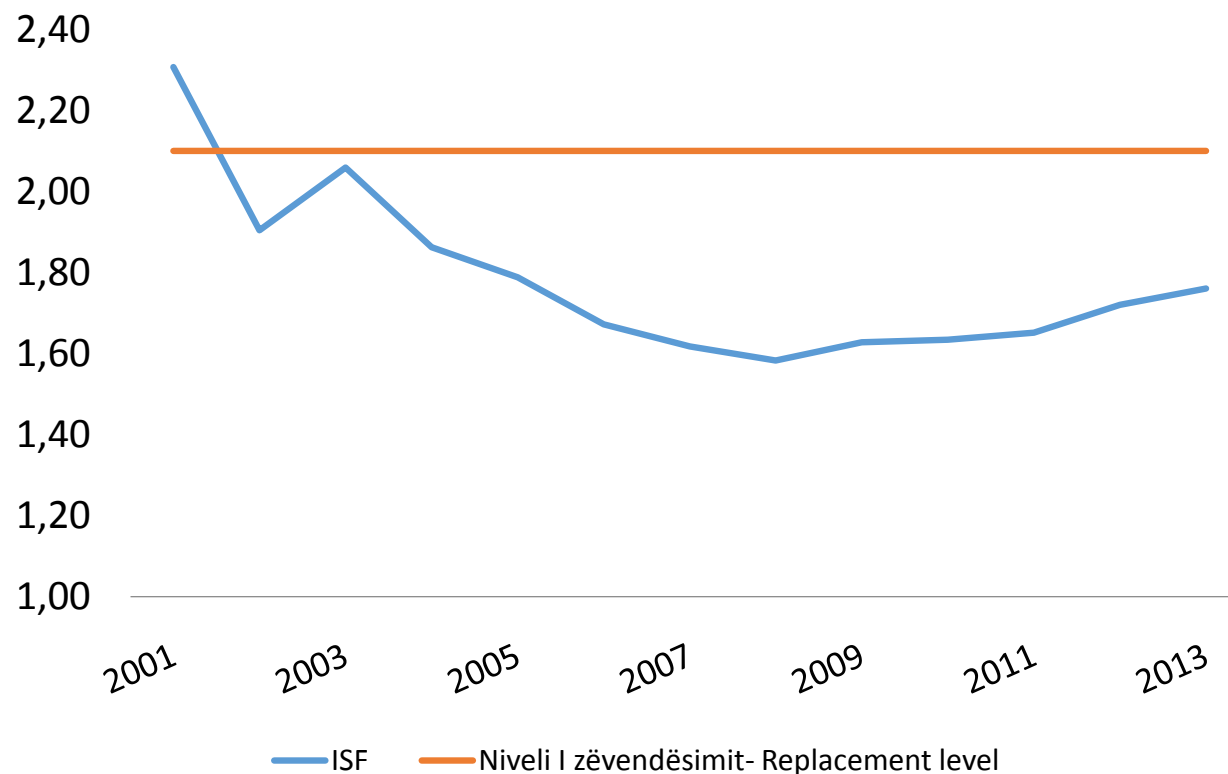
- This ratio continues to be high even in 2013 (109)



# Live Births

- The number of births has decreased significantly
  - 2001- 53 thousand
  - 2013 – 36 thousand;
- TFR is currently 1.76, much lower than the replacement level

## Total Fertility Rate

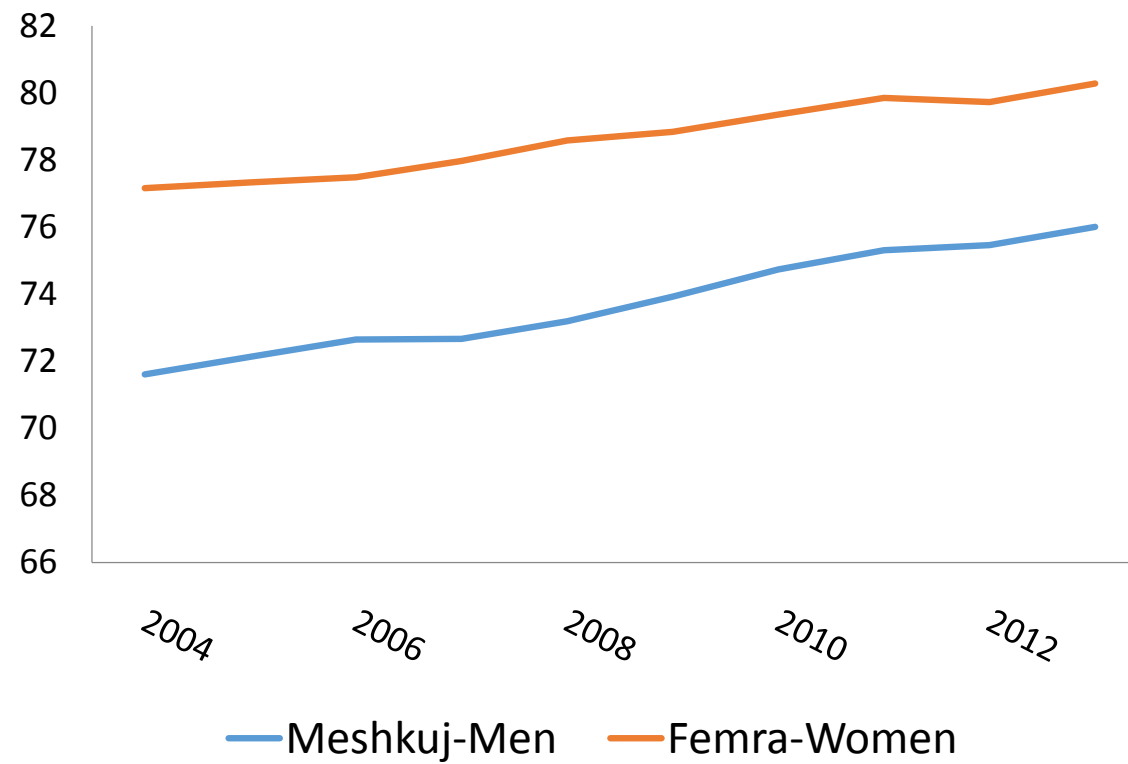




# Life expectancy

- On average, women live 4.3 years longer than men
  - In 2013
    - Women - 80,3 years
    - Men - 76,0 years

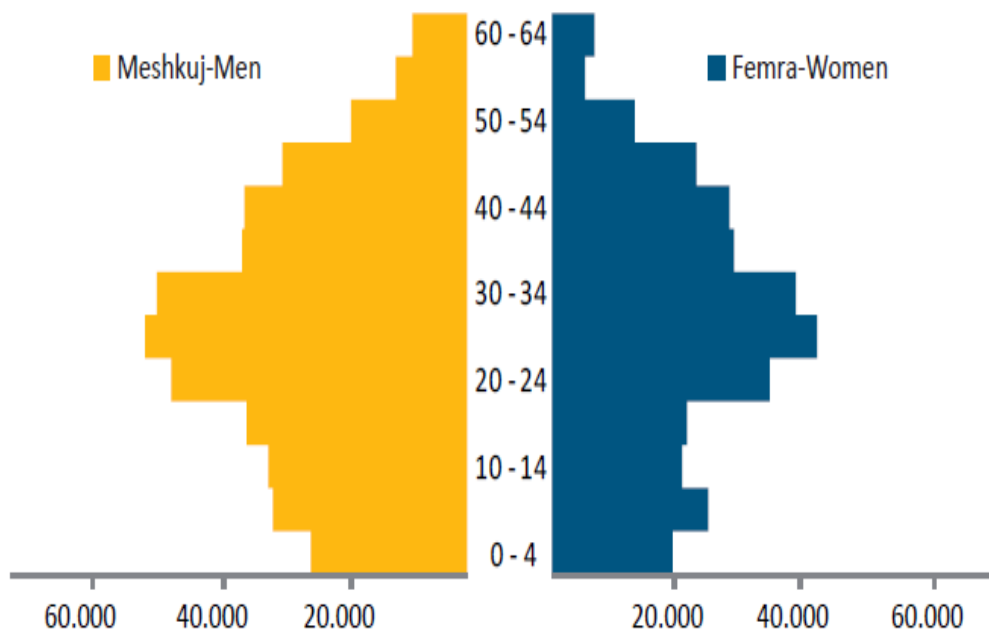
## Life expectancy at birth



# Pyramids of emigration

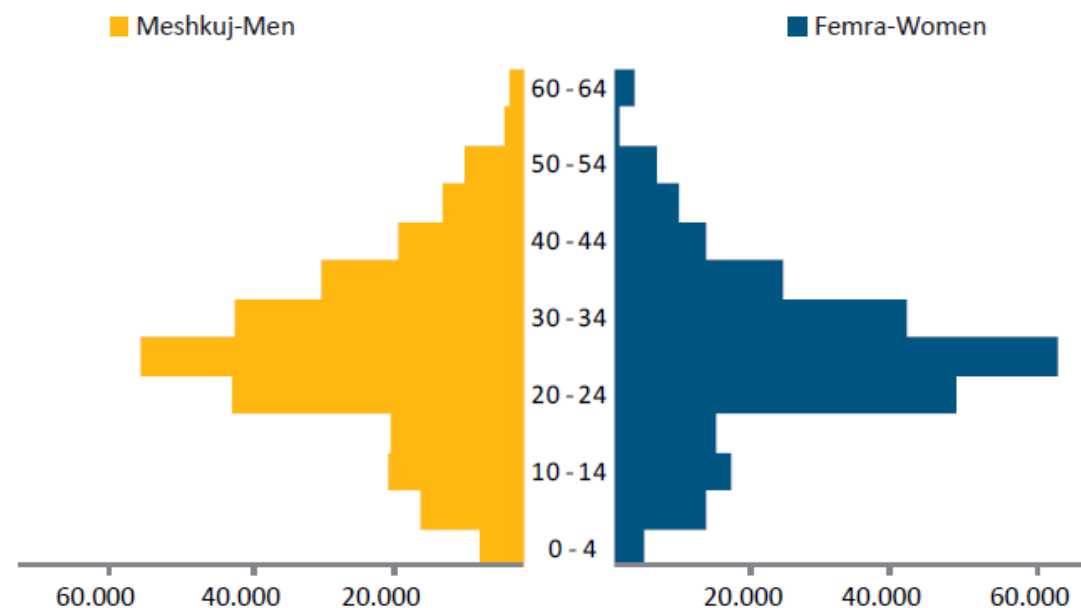
**Piramida e emigrantëve sipas gjinisë, Census 1989-2001**

Pyramid of Migration by sex, Census 1989-2001



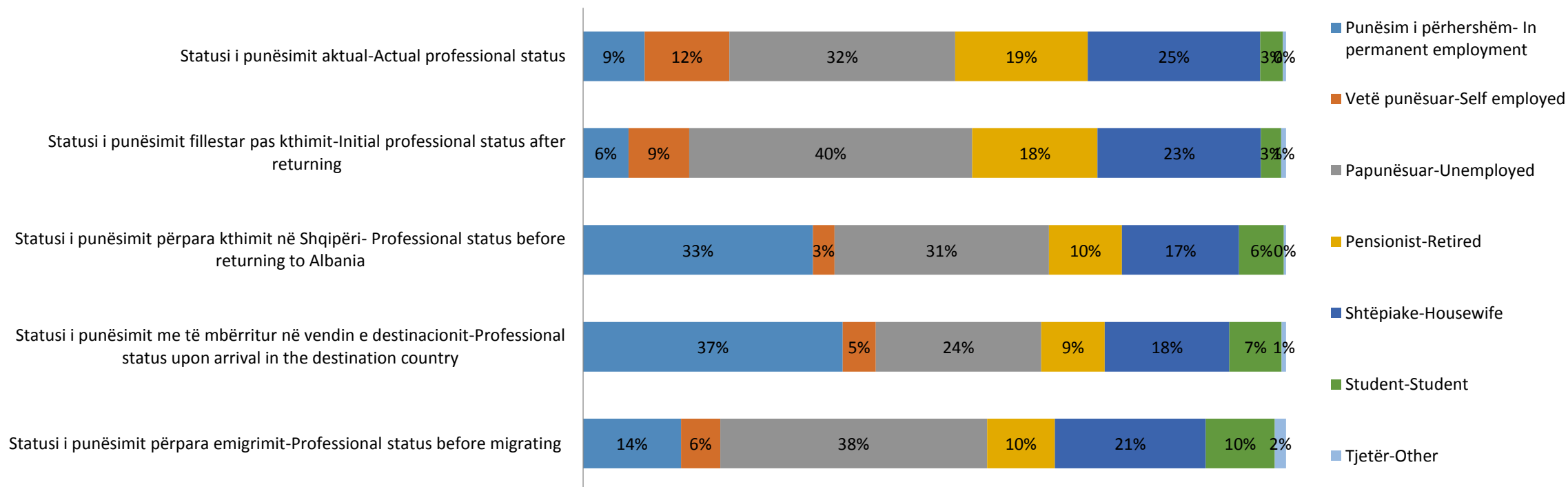
**Piramida e emigrantëve sipas gjinisë, Census 2001-2011**

Pyramid of Migration by sex, Census 2001-2011



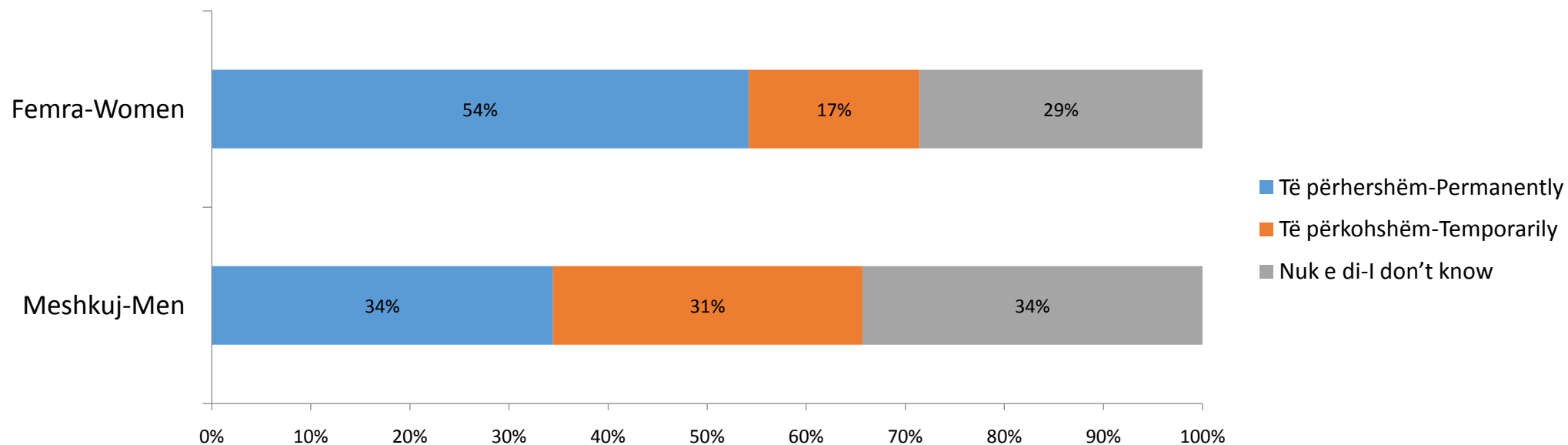
# Status of the employment status of returnees - Women

- **Decrease of unemployment**  
– before emigration compared to the situation in the last country of emigration
- **Increase of unemployment rate**  
– after returning to Albania



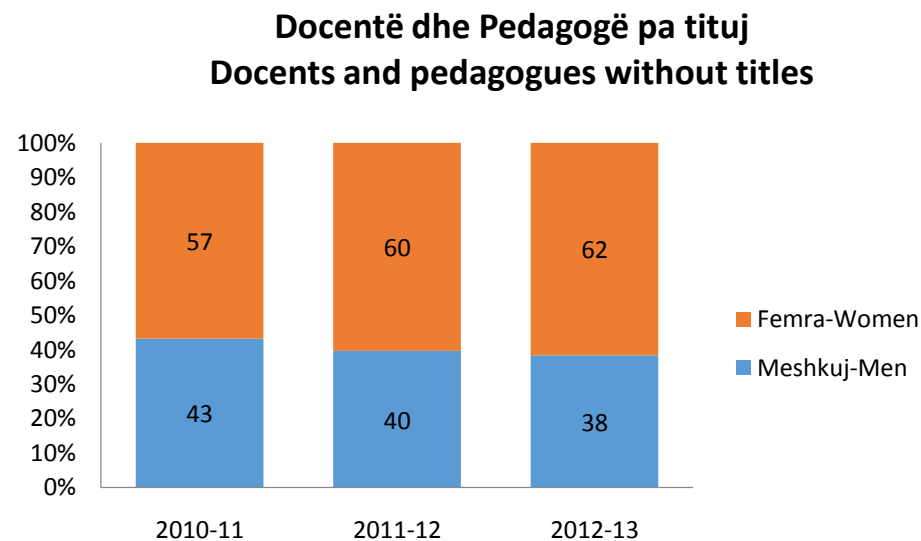
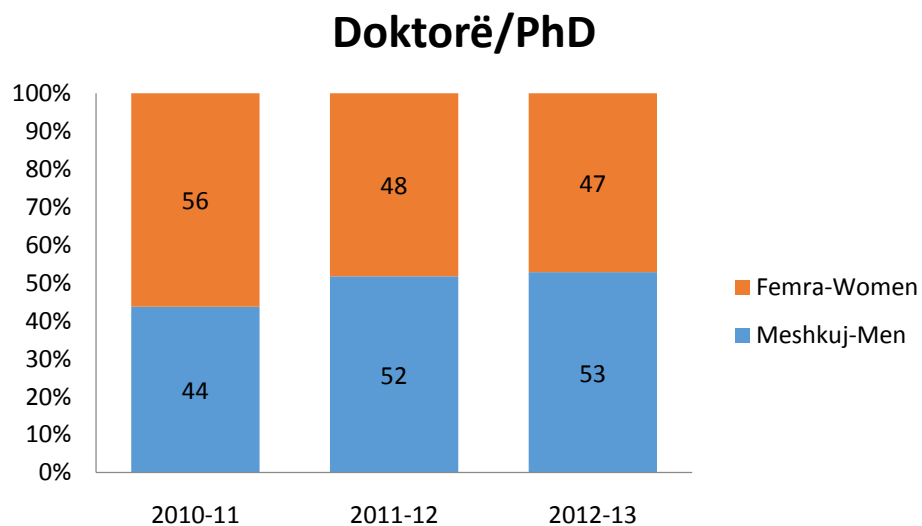
# Intent of staying in Albania

- 50% of women that have returned from emigration intend to stay in Albania, whereas only 34% of men have the same intent.



# Education

- Among the persons with a PhD the percentage of men has increased from 44% in 2010-11 to 53% in 2013.
- In 2013 women are more numerous as Docents and as pedagogues without titles (62%)



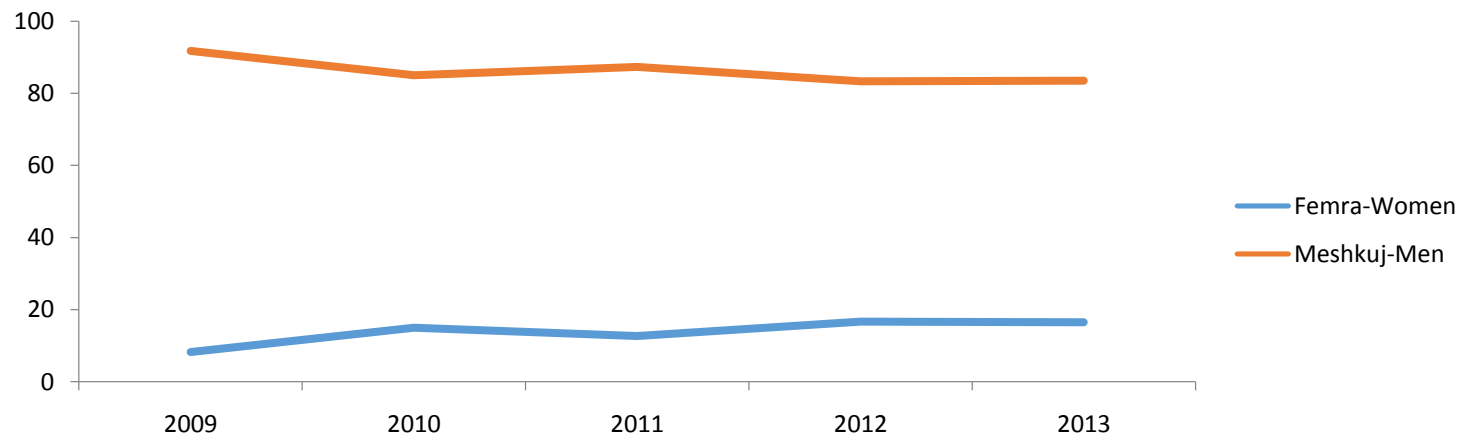
# Field of study

	Femra-Women	Meshkuj-Men
<b>2008</b>	<p>Arsim- Education</p> <p>Shëndetësi-Health</p> <p>Shkenca humanitare- Humanitarian Science-Science</p> <p>Arte-Arts</p>	<p>Bujqësisë-Agriculture</p> <p>Shërbime-Services</p> <p>Transport- Transport</p> <p>Inxhinjeri- Engineer</p>
<b>2013</b>	<p>Shkenca Sociale dhe Jurdike-Social sciences and Law</p> <p>Arsim -Education</p> <p>Shëndetësi-Health</p>	<p>Shërbime-Services</p> <p>Inxhinjeri-Engineer</p> <p>Bujqësisë-Agriculture</p>

# Crimes

- Separate chapter enriched with administrative data :
  - The injured persons by crime and sex
  - Crimes happened by the main actions and by the perpetrators sex

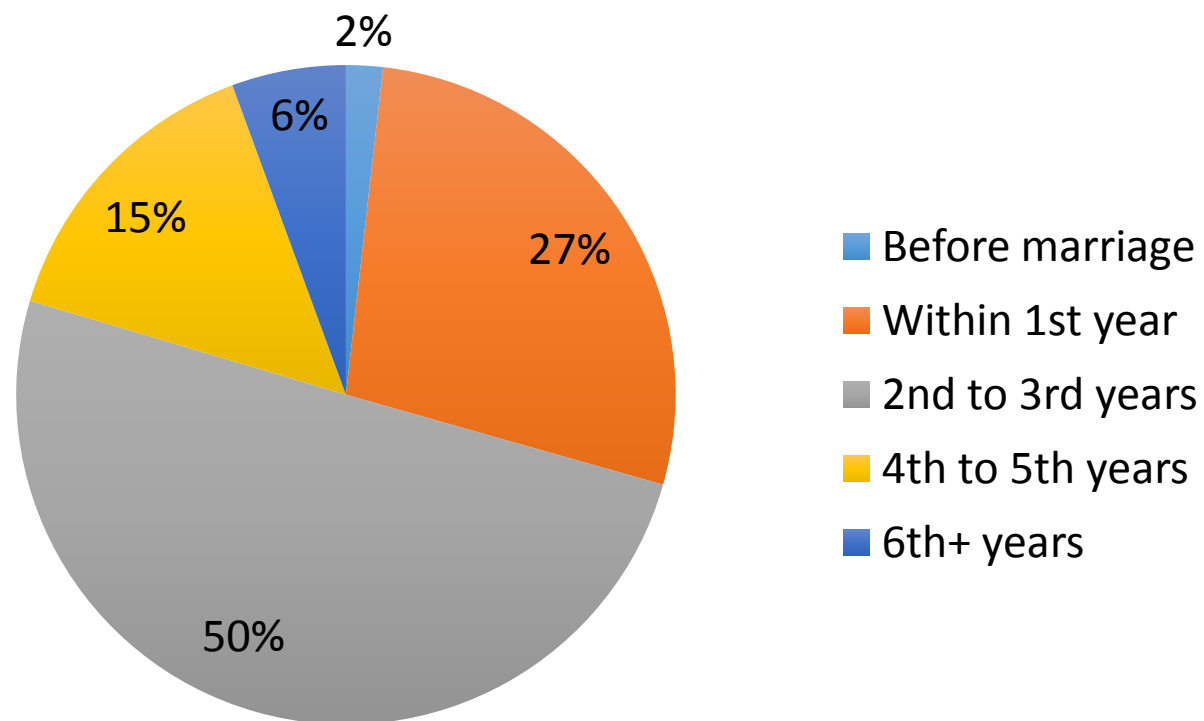
**Viktimat nga vrasjet sipas gjinisë dhe viteve**  
**Victims of murder by sex and years**



## Victims by type of Crime (2013)

- Sexual Crimes - female 79%
- Murder males - 83.5%

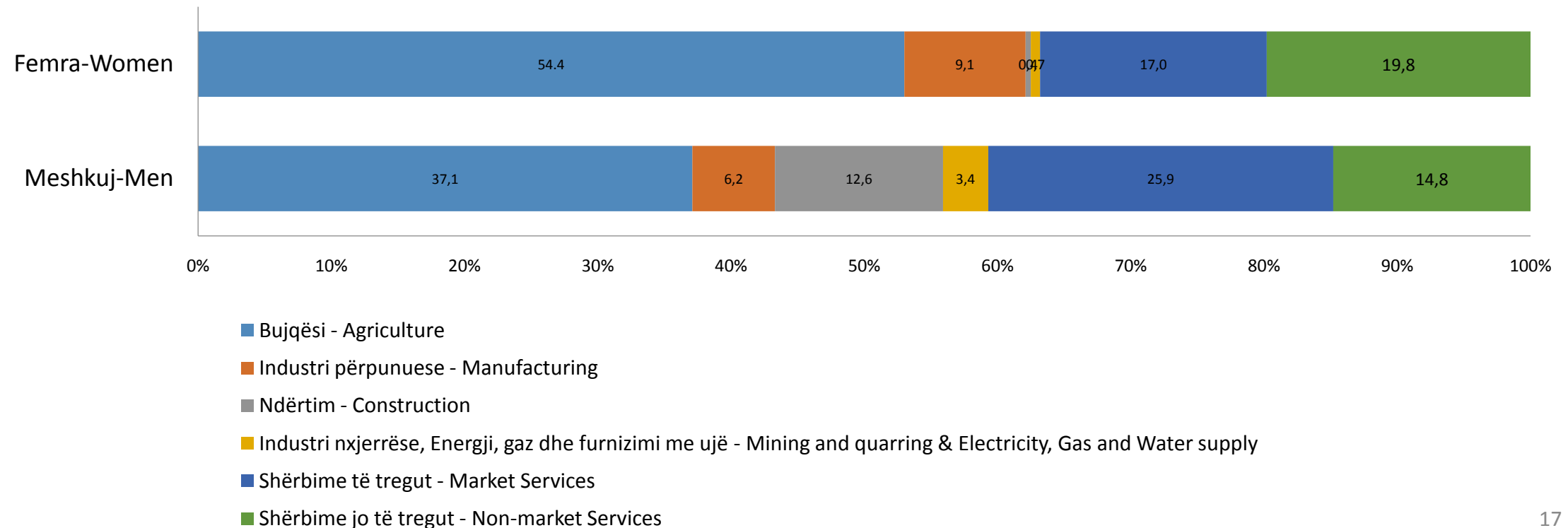
# Domestic violence





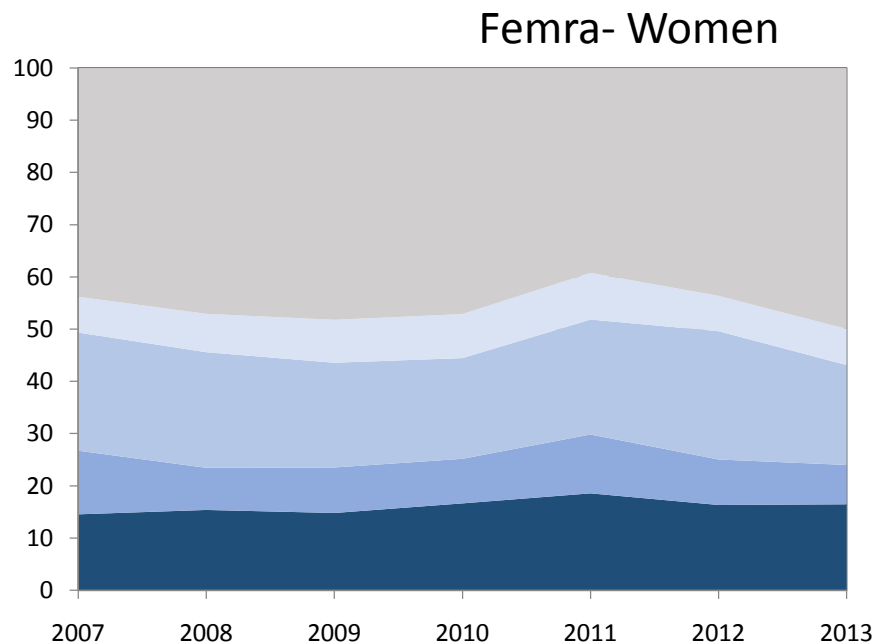
# Employment

Women employees are dominant in the private agricultural sector with 54.4%.  
Male employees are dominant in the private non-agricultural sector (66.6%)

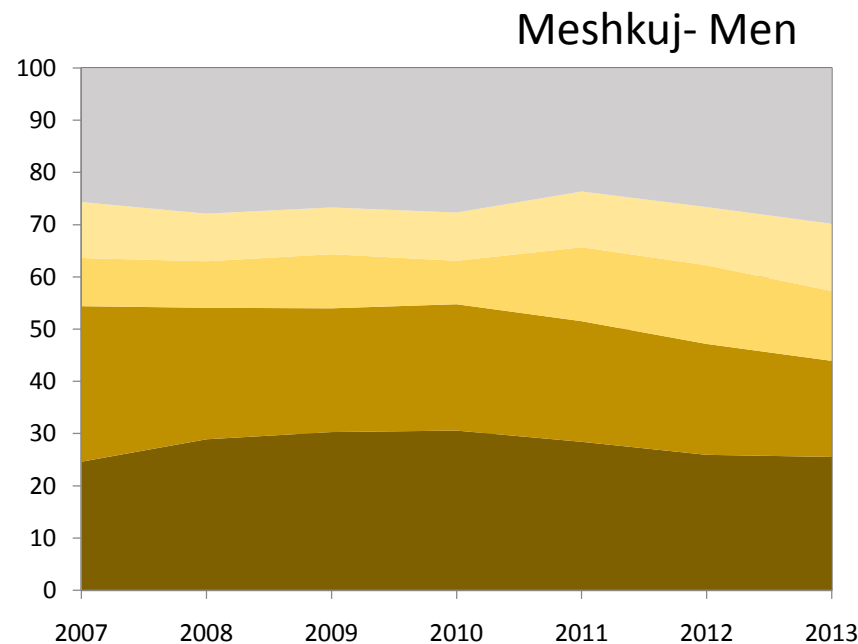


# Employment

- Women are less active in the labor market, where a sex gap of 20% is present.



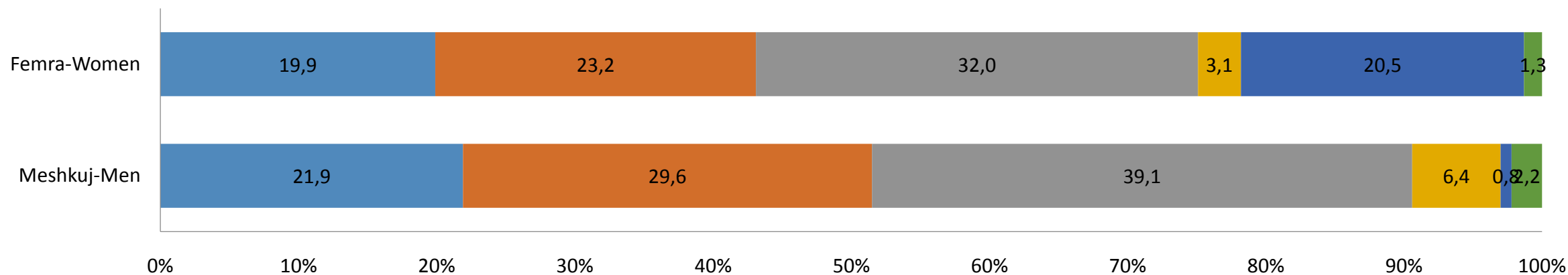
- Të punësuar me pagë - Employees
- Të vetëpunësuar - Self employed
- Punëtorë pa pagesë në biznesin e familjes - Contributing family workers
- Të papunë - Unemployed
- Jo në forcën e punës - Not in the labour force



- Të punësuar me pagë - Employees
- Të vetëpunësuar - Self employed
- Punëtorë pa pagesë në biznesin e familjes - Contributing family workers
- Të papunë - Unemployed
- Jo në forcën e punës - Not in the labour force

# Inactive women

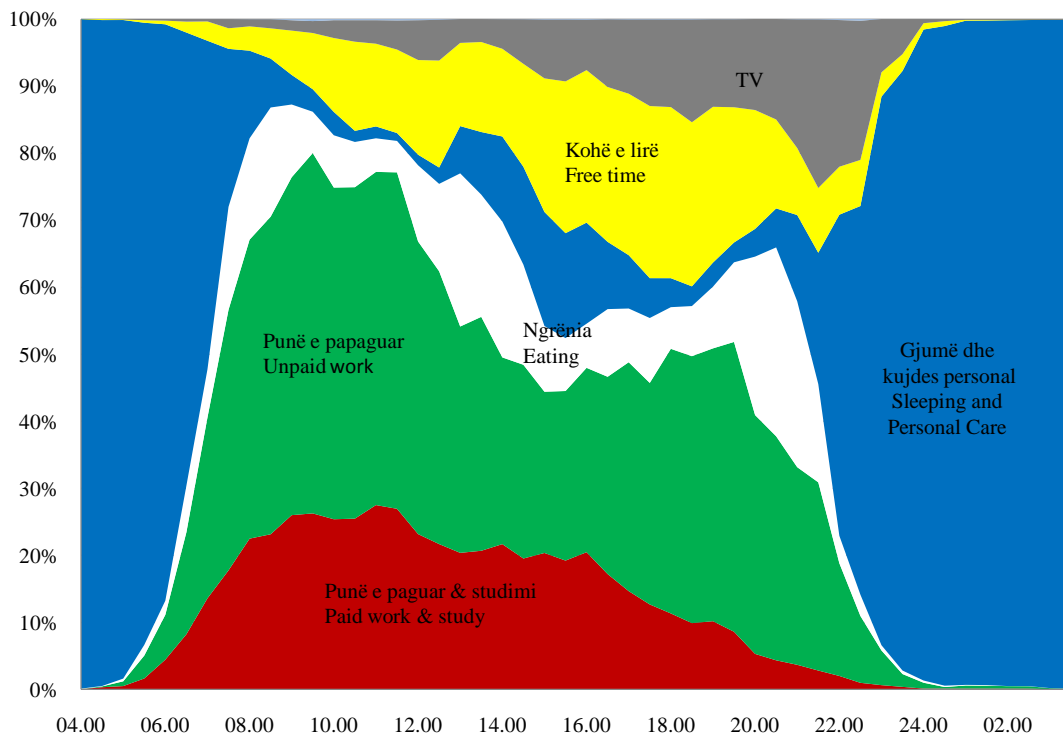
Inactive population 15 years old and over (status by self-declaration)



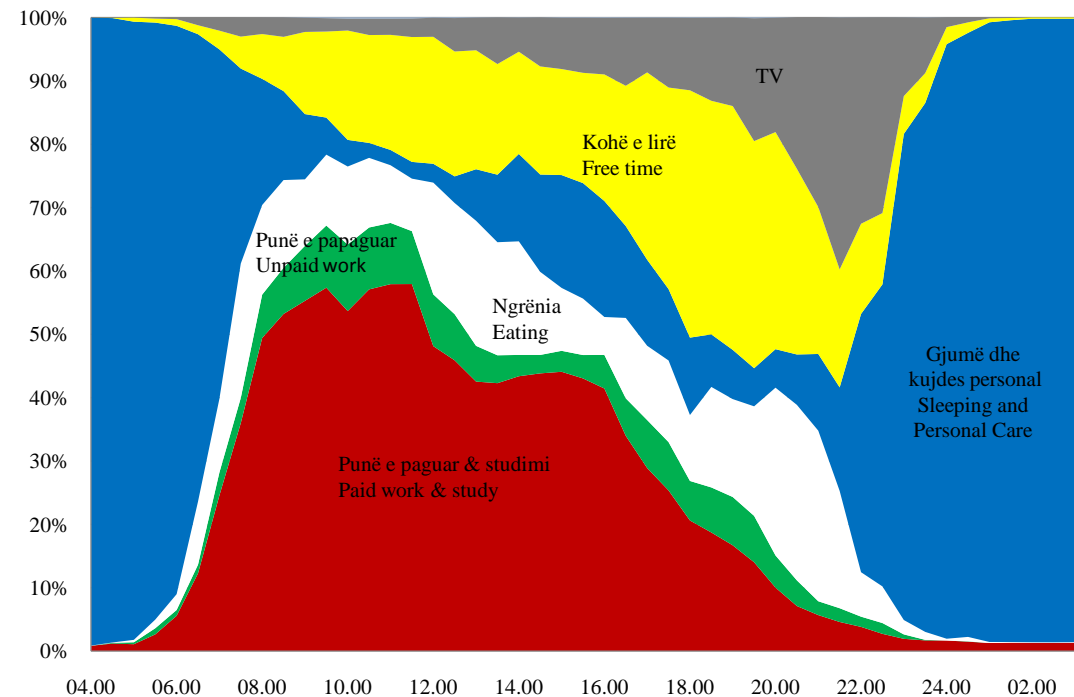
- Të papunë - Unemployed
- Nxënës, studentë, në training të mëtejshëm, përvojë pune pa pagesë - Pupils, students, further training, unpaid work experience
- Në pension ose pension të parakohshëm ose hequr dorë nga biznesi - In retirement or early retirement or has given up business
- Në paaftësi të përhershme - Permanently disabled
- Duke përmbushur detyrat shtëpiake - Fulfilling domestic tasks
- Tjetër - Other

# Time use survey

**Femra-Women (mosha-aged 20-74), gjithë ditët- all days**

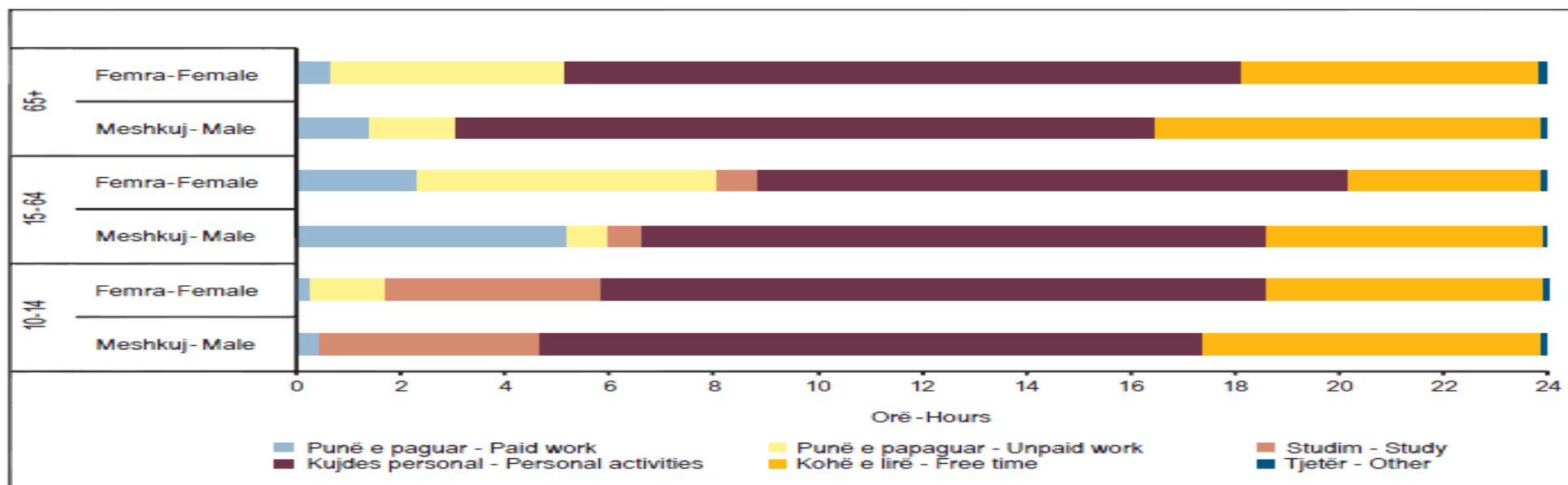


**Meshkuj-Men (mosha-aged 20-74), gjithë ditët -all days**



# Time use survey

**Përdorimi i kohës sipas gjinisë dhe moshës**  
Time use structure by sex and age



- Girls (10-14 years) spend approximately 4 times more time of unpaid work than boys (around 1 and half hour compared less than half an hour).
- *These statistics shows that we need to pay attention to the differences in the young generation related to the unpaid work*

# Living Standard Measurement Survey

- Men are more frequently users of information technologies, which was measured by the use of computers and internet.
- In 2012, it results that 29% of men use computers, compared to 22% of women.
- As for internet, 26% of men and 19% of women have made use of it during 2012.

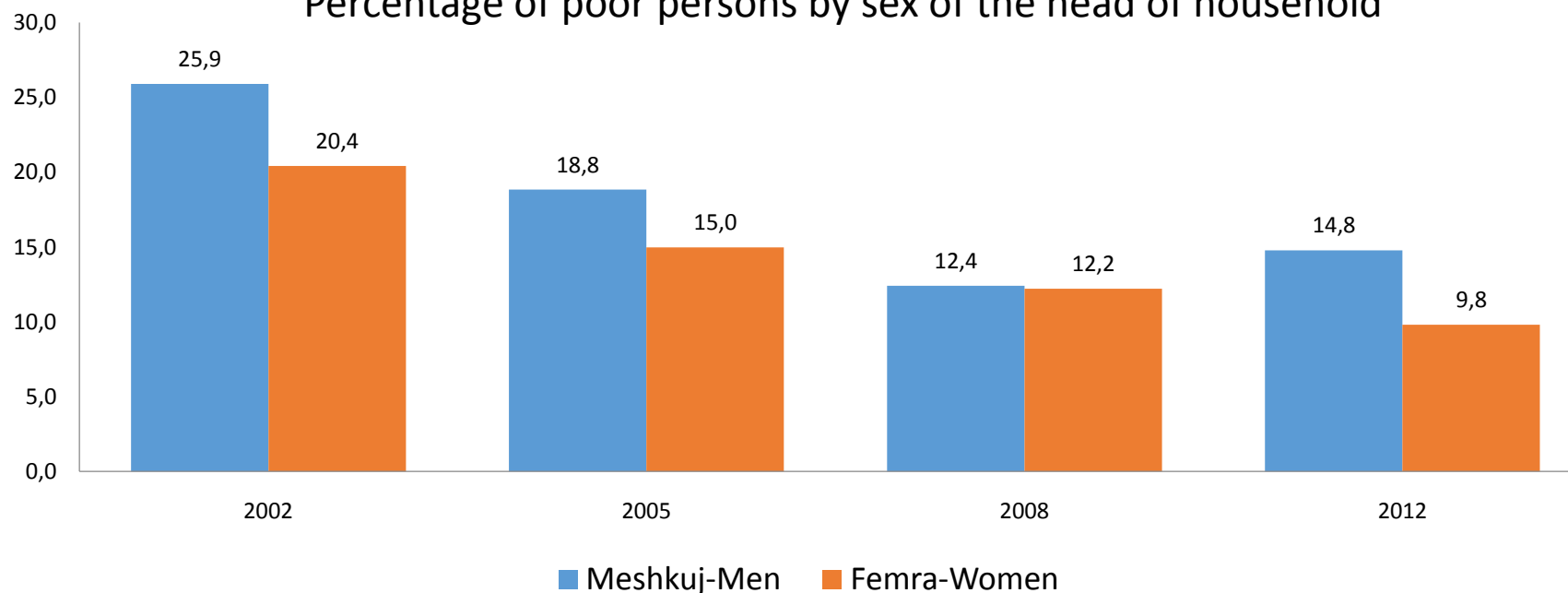
*How and for what they use the internet?!!!.*

# Living Standard Measurement Survey

- The percentage of households headed by women and living in poverty has decreased considerably.

## Përqindja e individëve të varfër sipas gjinisë së kryefamiljarit

Percentage of poor persons by sex of the head of household



# Influence and Power

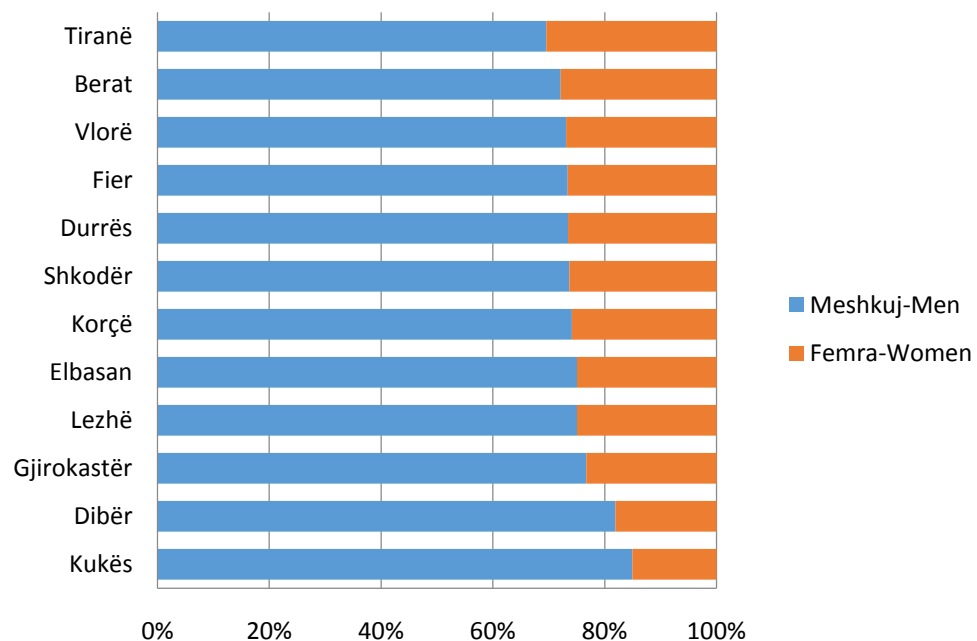
- In the beginning of the 2013, women have reached their highest level of representation on Parliament since 2008, with 18%.
- In 2013, the percentage of enterprises headed by women was 28%.
- Females are more represented as owners/administrators of service producing enterprises.
- Almost half (47%) of enterprises headed by women are concentrated in the prefecture of Tirana



# Influence and Power

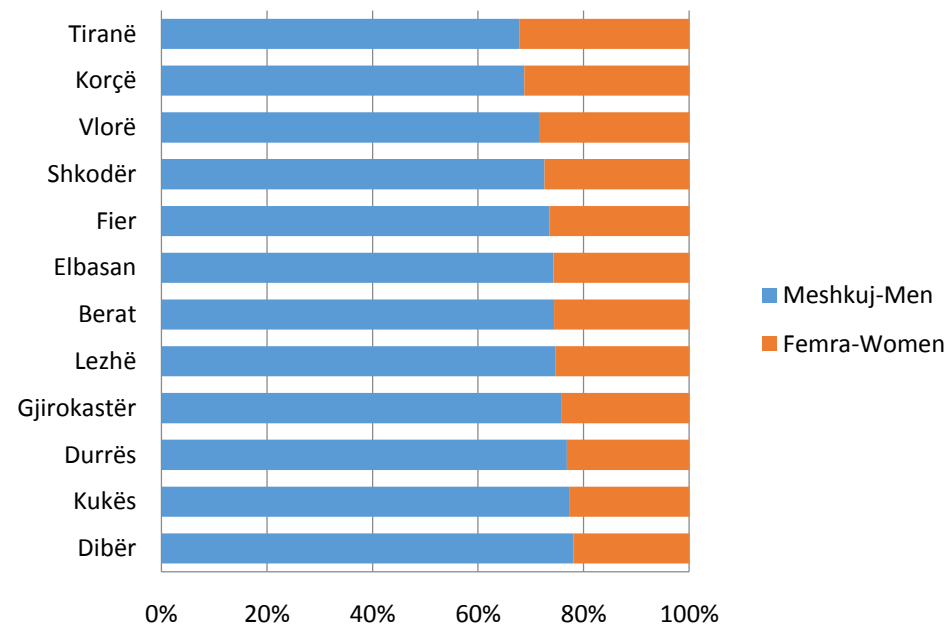
**Ndërmarrjet aktive sipas qarqeve dhe gjinisë**  
enterprises by prefectures and by sex

Active



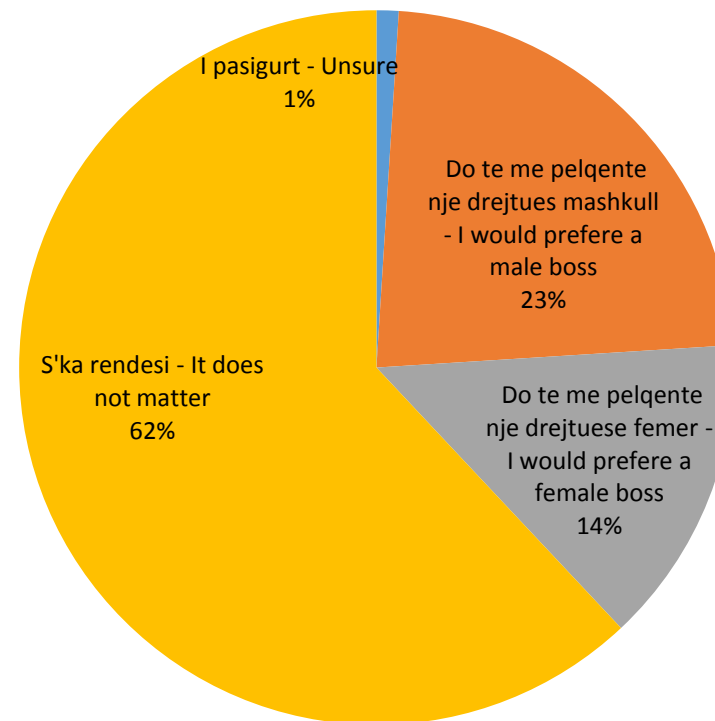
**Ndërmarrjet e reja sipas qarqeve dhe gjinisë**  
enterprises by prefectures by sex

New



# Management attributes

- If you had to choose would you prefer a male or a female boss?



Future challenge: Regional disparities

**Thanks for your attention!**