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Women Men Albania 2025

Women and Men in Albania Tirana, September 12, 2025: "Women and Men in Albania 2025" is a publication that presents data in various areas of life, disaggregated by gender, with the aim of reflecting societal issues for monitoring cross-sectoral policies, within the framework of achieving gender equality. The statistics and indicators presented in this publication serve policymakers, academia, civil society, and different users in analyzing gender equality achievements within a broad context.

The publication is structured into separate chapters by topic, reflecting comprehensive information on gender statistics in our country. Each field highlights differences or inequalities in the situation of men and women.

Main findings by field:

Population

- The resident population in Albania at the end of 2024 consisted of 50.5% women and 49.5% men. Compared to 2023, the male population decreased by 1.3% and the female population by 1.0%.
- The natural increase during 2024 was positive, with 1,060 more births than deaths for women and only 148 for men.
- The sex ratio at birth was 108, meaning that for every 100 girls born, 108 boys were born. This is higher than the natural ratio, which is 105.
- Infant mortality was 5.3 deaths per 1,000 live births for boys and 4.1 for girls. This indicator decreased for both boys and girls compared to the previous year.

Health and abortions

- The main causes of death for both women and men in 2024 continued to be "diseases of the circulatory system," accounting for 54.7% of deaths among women and 51.4% among men.
- Out of 23,310 registered births in 2024, there were 4,192 abortions, with a ratio of 180 abortions per 1,000 births.
- Among single ages from 15 to 19, the highest abortion ratio was recorded at age 18, with 179 abortions per 1,000 births.
- Most abortions were carried out by women aged 20–34 years, which is also the most reproductive age group.

Education

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- In the academic year 2023–24, 28,193 students graduated, of which 65.8% were women, an increase of 0.6 percentage points compared to the previous academic year.
- In 9-year basic education and upper secondary education, women make up the majority of teaching staff, respectively 79.1% and 71.0%. In higher education, among full-time academic staff, women account for 51.4% of Professors, 61.6% of Doctors, and 59.1% of Lecturers without titles.
- Fields of study where women graduate most are Business, Administration, and Law (25.9%), Health and Welfare (24.0%), and Social Sciences, Journalism, and Information (11.9%). For men, the most common are Engineering, Manufacturing, and Construction (25.2%), Business, Administration, and Law (21.6%), and Information and Communication Technologies (13.2%).
- Among the population aged 25 and over, 52.2% of women have only basic education compared to 43.6% of men. At the upper secondary level, men dominate (40.3% compared to 29.0% of women), while in higher education, women have a higher share (18.8% compared to 16.1% of men).

Labour market and Social protection

- Men are more present in the labour market than women, reflecting higher participation rates, respectively 82.3% and 69.3% for ages 15–64.
- Employment status structure shows that 51.2% of women are employees, while 28.5% are unpaid family workers.
- For both men and women aged 15–64, agriculture dominates employment. In 2024, 41.5% of women were employed in agriculture. The second largest sector was trade, transport, hospitality, business, and administrative services, with 22.6% of employed women and 28.3% of employed men.
- In 2024, the unemployment rate for men aged 15–64 was 8.9%, compared to 10.0% for women.
- Reasons for inactivity differ by gender: 14.0% of women declared being inactive due to household duties, compared to only 0.4% of men.
- The number of unemployed female jobseekers increases with age, while the opposite occurs for men.
- Data show that about half of unemployed jobseekers of both genders have 8/9 years of education, 46.9% for women and 44.3% for men.
- 48.4% of urban pension beneficiaries are women. In rural pensions, the gender ratio is quite different, with 63.7% being women.
- The gender pay gap is 4.9%. Men earn an average gross monthly wage 4.9% higher than women. Compared to the previous year, the gap decreased by 1.3 percentage points.

Crime statistics and criminal justice

- In 2024, police identified 2,528 women as perpetrators of criminal offences, representing 6.3% of all suspected perpetrators.
- Out of 40 intentional homicides, around 22.5% occurred due to family relationships (Article 79/c).

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- 1,456 women reported domestic violence. Tirana had the highest number of female victims (41.1%), followed by Durrës (15.2%) and Fier (8.3%).
- 1,447 minors were identified as victims of criminal offences, accounting for 8.1% of all victims.
- Of these, 401 were girls and 1,046 were boys.
- Girls accounted for 15.5% of victims of sexual crimes.
- In 2024, 77 women were incarcerated, representing 1.7% of the prison population.
- Most incarcerated women were convicted of drug-related crimes and homicide.
- 24.7% of incarcerated women had higher education, compared to only 6.1% of men.
- 22.1% of incarcerated women attended vocational training courses.
- In the juvenile prison, there were 27 inmates, all boys.

Women in decision-making

- Women's representation in Parliament during 2024 was 35.7%.
- In the 2023 local elections, 10.4% of mayoral candidates were women, while 13.1% of elected mayors were women.
- Women's participation in diplomatic missions in 2024 was comparable to men: 37.5% of ambassadors were women, while 66.7% of Ministers Plenipotentiary were women.
- In 2024, women represented 15.4% of the Armed Forces.
- Women owners or managers were most prevalent in small enterprises (1–4 employees), at 32.6%.
- The number of women-owned or managed businesses was higher in the Services Sector than in the Production Sector, 33.6% and 18.0% respectively.
- In support schemes of the Albanian Investment Development Agency, 40.6% of beneficiaries were women.

Social indicators from Household Surveys

- In 2023, average monthly household consumption expenditure, for a household of 3.7 persons, was estimated at ALL 91,675, an increase of about 3.7% compared to 2022.
- In 2024, women made more online purchases for clothing/sports equipment compared to men (55.4% vs. 44.6%), while men showed greater preference for computers, software, computer equipment, and electronics (50.2% vs. 49.8% of women).
- The at-risk-of-poverty rate in Albania in 2023 was 19.7%. In 2022, it was 20.6%, showing a decrease of 0.9 percentage points.

Human rights

- In 2024, the People's Advocate institution reviewed 1,614 complaints on rights violations.
- 1,005 complaints were submitted by men (62.3%).
- 485 complaints were submitted by women (30.0%).
- 124 complaints concerned violations affecting various interest groups, benefiting both genders (7.7%).
- Men mostly complained about violations of children's rights (237 cases or 23.6%), property rights (190 cases or 18.9%), and the right to due process (123 cases or 12.2%).

- Women mostly complained about violations of children's rights (195 cases or 40.2%), the right to due process (53 cases or 10.9%), and property rights (38 cases or 7.8%).
- Regarding rights of persons deprived of liberty, 155 complaints were reviewed, 147 (94.8%) from men and 4 (2.6%) from women. This group represented 9.6% of all complaints.

For more information and detailed tables, visit INSTAT's official database: [Women and men in Albania 2024](#)

Methodology

Gender aspects are a key dimension across all fields of individual-level statistics. Gender statistics are collected and presented disaggregated by sex as the primary classification, to reflect gender issues. Data collection considers stereotypes and socio-cultural factors that may lead to unequal gender-based treatment.

Data sources: The main sources of data are social surveys and administrative records. Social surveys are designed to collect gender-disaggregated data. Likewise, institutions providing administrative data under MoUs with INSTAT are oriented toward collecting sex-disaggregated information.

The gender statistics are preliminary and subject to revision. For more, refer to:

http://www.instat.gov.al/al/rreth-nesh/cilësia-statistikore.aspx/ Politika e revizionimit statistikor.

Concepts

Gender equality describes the concept that all human beings, women and men, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles, or prejudices. Gender equality means that the different behaviours, aspirations, and needs of women and men are considered, valued, and favoured equally. It does not mean that women and men must become identical, but that their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born female or male.