

WOMEN AND MEN IN ALBANIA, 2026

The publication "Women and Men in Albania 2026" presents data by sex across different areas of life in Albania. It highlights differences between women and men and supports the monitoring of cross-sectoral policies for gender equality. The statistics and indicators in this publication help policymakers, researchers, civil society and other users analyse trends and gender inequalities.

The publication is organised into thematic chapters. It includes data for 2025 and indicators for the latest available reference periods, which are specified in each section.

The main findings by topic are:

Population

- At the end of 2025, Albania's resident population was 2,335,930, of whom 50.6% were women and 49.4% were men. Compared with the end of 2024, the male population decreased by 1.3% and the female population by 1.0%.
- Natural population increase was positive in 2025. Female births exceeded female deaths by 1,063, while male births exceeded male deaths by 84.
- In 2025, 22,541 live births were registered, 769 fewer than in 2024. The sex ratio at birth was 108 boys for every 100 girls born.
- The infant mortality rate was 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births for boys and 3.8 for girls.

Health and abortions

- In 2025, diseases of the circulatory system remained the leading cause of death for both sexes, accounting for 54.5% of deaths among women and 51.6% among men.
- In 2025, 4,277 abortions and 22,541 live births were registered, a ratio of about 190 abortions per 1,000 live births.
- Among those aged 15-19, the highest abortion ratio was recorded at age 18, with 176.8 abortions per 1,000 live births at that age.
- Most abortions were recorded among women aged 20-34, who accounted for 56.8% of all abortions in 2025.

Education

- In the 2024-25 academic year, 28,939 students graduated from higher education, of whom 65.3% were women. The share of women among graduates decreased by 0.5 percentage points compared with the 2023-24 academic year.
- In the 2025-26 school year, women made up the majority of teaching staff in nine-year basic education and upper secondary education, at 79.6% and 71.7%, respectively. Among full-time academic staff in higher education, women accounted for 35.8% of the "Professor" category, 60.5% of the "Doctor (PhD)" category and 58.3% of the "Academic staff and lecturers without academic titles" category.
- In the 2024-25 academic year, the largest shares of female graduates were in "Health and welfare" (27.6%), "Business, administration and law" (24.6%) and "Social sciences, journalism and information" (11.0%). Among male graduates, the leading fields were "Engineering, manufacturing and construction" (25.1%), "Business, administration and law" (20.8%) and "Information and communication technologies" (14.0%).
- In 2025, among people aged 25 and over, 50.0% of women and 42.3% of men had primary or 8/9-year basic education. The shares with upper secondary education were 30.0% for women and 40.2% for men, while the shares with higher education were 19.9% and 17.6%, respectively.

Labour market and social protection

- In 2025, the labour force participation rate for people aged 15-64 was 82.7% for men and 70.1% for women. The employment rate was 76.0% for men and 62.7% for women.
- Among employed women aged 15-64, 55.2% were employees and 25.0% were unpaid workers in a family business.
- Agriculture accounted for the largest share of women's employment, at 38.4%. Trade, transport, accommodation, business and administrative services accounted for 24.1% of women's employment and 31.1% of men's employment.
- The unemployment rate for people aged 15-64 was 8.2% for men and 10.6% for women. Compared with 2024, it decreased by 0.7 percentage points for men and increased by 0.6 percentage points for women.
- Among economically inactive people aged 15 and over, 15.1% of women and 0.7% of men reported household duties as their main activity.
- Women accounted for 55.3% of registered unemployed jobseekers. By educational attainment, 49.4% of female and 47.3% of male unemployed jobseekers had lower secondary education (nine-year basic education).

- At the end of 2025, women accounted for 48.4% of urban pension recipients and 69.1% of rural pension recipients.
- The gender pay gap was 4.6%, down from 4.9% in 2024. Womens average gross monthly wage was 4.6% lower than mens.

Crime and criminal justice statistics

- In 2025, the police recorded 3,053 female suspected offenders, accounting for 6.7% of all suspected offenders recorded by type of offence.
- Of the 40 intentional homicides recorded in 2025, 8 cases, or 20.0%, were family-related homicides.
- In 2025, 1,507 female victims of domestic violence were recorded. Tirana prefecture accounted for the largest share of all female victims (43.3%), followed by Durrës (13.7%) and Fier (8.0%).
- There were 1,409 minors who were victims of criminal offences, accounting for 7.4% of all victims: 373 girls and 1,036 boys. Among all female minors who were victims, 14.2% were victims of sexual offences.
- At the end of 2025, there were 70 women in prison, accounting for 1.6% of the total prison population. The figures include sentenced prisoners and persons in pre-trial detention.
- By type of offence, 17.1% of women in prison were held for homicide and 12.9% for drug-related offences. Among women in prison, 31.4% had higher education, compared with 5.9% of men.
- During 2025, 139 prisoners attended vocational training courses. At the end of the year, there were 23 prisoners aged 14-17, all of whom were boys.

Women in decision making

- In 2025, women held 35.0% of seats in the Parliament of Albania, with 49 women out of 140 members.
- In diplomatic missions in 2025, women accounted for 37.5% of ambassadors and 66.7% of those holding the position of "Minister Plenipotentiary".
- In 2025, the number of borrowers at commercial banks was 348,053, of whom 55.2% were men and 44.8% were women.
- In 2025, 31.6% of active enterprises had women as owners or administrators. This share was highest among enterprises with 1-4 persons employed, at 32.7%.
- The share of enterprises with women as owners or administrators was 33.9% among service producers and 17.5% among producers of goods. These indicators exclude registered farmers.

Social indicators from household surveys

- In 2024, average monthly consumption expenditure was ALL 93,042 per household. It was ALL 96,359 for households headed by men and ALL 76,235 for households headed by women.
- In 2025, 87.2% of individuals aged 16-74 had used the internet in the previous three months: 88.1% of men and 86.3% of women.
- Among online buyers of clothing and sports goods in 2025, 55.6% were women and 44.4% were men. For purchases of computers and computer equipment, the shares were 50.9% for women and 49.1% for men.
- In 2024, the at-risk-of-poverty rate was 19.2%, down from 19.8% in 2023, a decrease of 0.6 percentage points. The rate was 19.5% for women and 18.9% for men.
- The share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) was 40.5% in 2024: 41.5% for women and 39.4% for men.

Human rights

- In 2025, the People's Advocate (Ombudsman) registered 1,739 complaints about alleged violations of rights. Of these, 1,056 were submitted by men (60.7%), 498 by women (28.6%) and 185 concerned interest groups with both male and female beneficiaries (10.6%).
- The most common complaints submitted by men concerned the right to due process (264 cases, or 25.0% of complaints submitted by men), property rights (205 cases, or 19.4%) and the rights of persons deprived of their liberty (116 cases, or 11.0%).
- The most common complaints submitted by women concerned children's rights (116 cases, or 23.3% of complaints submitted by women), the right to due process (80 cases, or 16.1%) and property rights (77 cases, or 15.5%).
- A total of 125 complaints concerning the rights of persons deprived of their liberty were handled. Of these, 116 were submitted by men (92.8%) and 9 by women (7.2%). This category accounted for 7.2% of all complaints.

Note to users:

- Detailed data are available in INSTAT's statistical database: [Gender equality](#)
- In accordance with the Error Treatment Policy, INSTAT promptly corrects any errors identified in published official statistics. Users are informed immediately and transparently of the corrections and resulting changes, in line with the principles of impartiality, transparency and quality of official statistics. The full Error Treatment Policy is available at: <https://www.instat.gov.al/media/9577/politika-e-trajtimit-te-gabimeve.pdf>

Metodology

Gender is a key dimension in all areas of statistics at the individual level. Gender statistics are collected and presented by sex as the main classification to reflect gender issues. Data collection takes into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may lead to unequal treatment based on gender.

Data sources

The main sources are INSTAT's social surveys and administrative data from the relevant institutions. The surveys include the Labour Force Survey, the Survey on Income and Living Conditions, the Household Budget Survey and the Survey on Information and Communication Technology Usage in Households and by Individuals. Administrative sources provide data on population, health, education, social protection, criminal justice, decision making and human rights.

Concepts

Gender equality means that women and men have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities to develop their abilities and make choices without restrictions imposed by stereotypes, rigid gender roles or prejudice. It requires the behaviour, aspirations and needs of women and men to be considered and valued equally.