

**COUNTRY ANALYTICAL REPORT  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, INSTAT  
ALBANIA**

## **Gender issues 10 years after the “women in transition report”**

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ADHS Albanian Demographic Health Survey  
ANC Antenatal Care  
CEDAW Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women  
DEO Department of Equal Opportunities  
EU European Union  
FP Family Planning  
GDP Gross Domestic Product  
GE Gender Equality  
GEL Gender Equality Legislation  
GFP Gender Focal Point  
GOA Albanian Government  
IEC Information, Education and Communication  
IIWG Inter- Institutional Working Group  
INSTAT National Institute of Statistics  
IPH Institute of Public Health  
LFS Labour Force Survey  
LGE Law on Gender Equality  
LSMS Living Standard Measurement Survey  
MADA Mountain Areas Development Program  
MES Ministry of Education and Science  
MOH Ministry of Health  
MOLSAEO Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities  
NCGE National Council on Gender Equality  
NGO Non Governmental Organization  
NSGE&DV National Strategy for Gender Equality and Domestic Violence  
OSCE Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe  
PM Prime Minister  
RHS Reproductive Health Survey  
SIDA Swedish Agency for Development  
SME Small-medium Enterprises  
UNDP United Nations Development Program  
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund  
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund  
UNIFEM United Nations Fund for Women

## I. Introduction.

In Albania, patrilineal and patrilocal social organization have dominated gender relationships in the private sphere. During the communist era, the Albanian state imposed another structure within the public sphere, one that promoted equal opportunities for men and women in education and the labour market. Women were given a number of key, high-level positions. As a result, literacy rates rose from low levels at the beginning of the communist regime to nearly 100 percent by 1989. Nonetheless, women in the communist regime had a double burden: at home they had complete responsibility for childcare and housework while men contributed much less; and women were expected to contribute at work as much time and effort as men. The socio-economic changes during 1990 highlighted several stereotypes of gender roles and the patriarchal nature. Still many women and men do not recognize gender discrimination as it is, but see it as a “way of life”. Required reforms undertaken in the early 90's further worsened women's life for two main reasons; on the one hand the privatization of state owned companies significantly increased unemployment among women and on the other hand, a massive withdrawal of women from the labour market took place due to the closure of kindergartens and daycares and a significant reduction of spending on social protection.

- ✚ There are 3.1 million people living in Albania; 49 percent are women
- ✚ More than half of Albania's population lives in rural areas - 57 percent of them women
- ✚ Poverty is more widespread in rural areas, where 4 out of 5 people are poor
- ✚ Unemployment affects 21 percent of women and 16 percent of men
- ✚ About 70 percent of employed women work in agriculture, 20 percent in the public sector, and about 10 percent in the private sector
- ✚ Only 18 percent of managers are women
- ✚ On average, a woman in Albania earns 20 percent less than a man
- ✚ Women occupy less than 10 percent of Albania's assembly seats, down from 30 percent in the 1970s
- ✚ More trafficked women come from Albania than any other country in southeastern Europe
- ✚ Widowed women and women living alone are 60 percent closer to the poverty line than households headed by men

Women constitute slightly more than half of the population in Albania (49 percent), however in many areas their participation falls behind compared to men. Inequality is particularly seen in the fields of politics (leadership and decision making), economics (employment and income), and in marital and family relations. It is encouraging that Albania has taken several important steps in developing policies and laws that promote gender equality. In 2004, the country's first Gender Equality Legislation (GEL) was adopted<sup>1</sup> and a revised draft GEL with significant advances was approved by the Council of Ministers in early 2008 and is now before the Parliament for adoption. In 2006, the GoA adopted the country's first legislation on Domestic Violence.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the GoA adopted the National Strategy on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence (NSGE-DV 2007-2010), the first of its kind in the country. A number of international commitments towards gender equality have also been made, which include: the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993; a commitment to gender equality with the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995; the signing of the Millennium Declaration in 2000, and the signing of the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU in 2006.

## - Legislation

Albania has ratified several international conventions and regional instruments related to human rights. The legal framework includes ratification of the European Convention for Human Rights and its Protocol<sup>1</sup>, CEDAW<sup>2</sup> and the CEDAW Additional Protocol<sup>3</sup>. Albania accepted the Stabilization and Association Agreement in June 2006 as an important step towards EU membership. Since December 2006 Albania has in power the Temporary Agreement<sup>4</sup>.

**1 – Constitution of Republic of Albania (1998)** it does not have a specific definition of equality between men and women however in general it can guarantee this impartiality. Article 18 forbids any kind of discrimination based on gender, Article 18.1. All are equal before the law.

**2 – The Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**, ratified in May 11, 1994 by the Albanian Government. Article 11 emphasizes that states that have ratified the convention should take the necessary measures to ensure equal rights between women and men.

**3 – The Civil Code (approved on 03.05.2001, Law No. 8781)** recognizes equal rights in all legal proceedings, such as the right to file a suit against someone or the right to trial.

**4 – The Penal Code** (approved on 21.03.1995, Law No. 7905) ensures equality between men and women in all areas of life, health, ownership, and dignity. Women receive the same punishment as men for the same offences.

**5 – The Labour Code** contains a more detailed definition of discrimination in employment relations, whereas during the years 2003-2007, there was no legislative initiative recorded to review the respective definition in the Labour Code regarding gender balance.

**6 – The Family Code** (approved on 08.05.2003, Law No. 9062, enacted at the beginning of 2004) is one of the most important laws concerning family rights, in order to eliminate the discrimination of women in issues that deal with marriage and family relations. The Family Code envisions equal rights regarding the age of marriage being 18 for both men and women, as well as reciprocal rights and duties in the family and for the education and upbringing of children. The Code states that the equal rights of the spouses to customary or common administration of mutual properties and the right to resolve property status without limitations based on gender. Article 74 of the Family Code states that: The marital estate consists of: a) the wealth obtained by the spouses, together or separately, during the marriage; b) income from specific activities of each spouse during the marriage, which were not consumed, before the termination of joint ownership<sup>8</sup>; c) profits from the properties of each spouse, which have been acquired and not consumed before the termination of joint ownership; d) trade activity created during matrimony.

As regards to the rights and obligation that parents have to children the Family Code treats both spouses equally.

**7 – The Law on Gender Equality in Albania** (approved on 01.07.2004) completes the legal framework with regard to equal rights between women and men. The law consists in placing both sexes in equal conditions in the area of employment, education, decision making, non-discrimination, and sexual harassment. The Law envisions legal punishment in the case of such violations. The Law on Gender Equality brought for the first time the concept of specific temporary measures into Albanian Legislation.

**8 – The Law on Measures Against Domestic Violence (2007)**, No. 9669, approved in June 2007, represents one of the most successful initiatives for bringing Albanian legislation inline with international standards, in the area of legislation against domestic violence. The Law is an essential

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<sup>1</sup> Law nr.8137/31.7.1996

<sup>2</sup> CEDAW. Law Nr. 7767/9.11.1993

<sup>3</sup> CEDAW Additional Protocol (Law. nr.9052/17.4.2003)

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key\\_documents/2007/nov/albania\\_accession\\_partnership\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2007/nov/albania_accession_partnership_en.pdf)

part of Albanian anti-discrimination legislation, drafted in the process of implementing different compulsory international acts, such as CEDAW, or other acts approved by the European Union. The Law was presented to Parliament following a petition signed by 20,000 Albanian citizens.

**9 – The Law on Gender Equality in the Society**, no. 9970, was approved by the Albanian Assembly on 25.07.2008. The Law completes in a visible manner the legal framework on gender equality in Albania and, for the first time, includes the application of a minimal representation quota for each of the sexes (30 percent) in the multi-name lists of candidates for members of parliament in general elections.

The novelties of this law deal with the introduction of new definitions: gender-based discrimination; gender mainstreaming; equal gender representation of 30 percent; the definition and allowance as non-discriminatory of special temporary measures; the creation of new policy-making, executing, and protective structures such as the National Gender Equality Council. With regard to the inclusion in the multi-name lists of candidates for members of parliament, it is noted: no less than 30 percent of each of the sexes shall be included in the list of candidates presented by the political parties in the proportional system for the elections to the Assembly of the Republic of Albania.

#### **- The institutional gender mechanism**

The institutional gender equality mechanism in Albania dates from 1991 when the Women's Sector in the Committee of Labour and Wages, established in 1991, was transferred in 1994 to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the time (Fico, 2007). Immediately after the Beijing Conference, the mechanism was replaced by the Secretariat for Women and Youth in the Ministry of Culture, and in 1997 it was again made part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as the Directory for "Women and the Family."

Since spring of 2005, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MOLSAEO) is the responsible authority at central level for ensuring gender equality in Albania, women's empowerment and advancement and precisely to the General Directory of Equal Opportunities at the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Equal Opportunities (DEOP)..

Meanwhile the Inter-Ministerial Committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of NSGE-DV, where INSTAT is also member.

DEOP's mandate is to design and develop policies for promoting gender equality and addressing problems of ethnic, ethno-cultural and linguistic minorities, as well as fighting racial discrimination. DEOP works to encourage and promote gender equality in all walks of life and to increase the overall participation of women in economic, political and cultural life of the country.

Since 2006, at the central and local levels, progress has been made with the appointment of a gender focal point (GFP) in 14 line ministries, who contributes to mainstreaming gender into sectoral development policies. It is important to mention that the GFP has this duty in addition to another full time position that they hold. In almost all ministries gender is not written in their job description. It is expected that with the enforcement of the Law on Gender Equality line ministries will appoint full time GFPs in the near future.

In Albania there are more than 100 non-governmental organizations that deal with women rights. Although majority of them are not very active and well known, there are coalitions and cooperation that aim to lobby for women rights. Among these coalitions, we could mention the "Coalition Against Trafficking in Women and Domestic Violence", "Coalition for the preparation of alternative reports", "Shelter coalition against human trafficking", etc.. One of the most successful initiatives in the history of non-governmental organizations in Albania is the 2007 Law on Measures against Violence in Family Relations, drafted by various legal experts and members of women NGOs, and the petition to gather 20,000 signatures to have the Law adopted by the Parliament.

- **Gender related issues recognised as particular problems in Albania**

The issue of domestic violence have been noted from experts and qualitative studies as a very substantial problem and one of the most serious ones currently facing women in Albania. The true extent of the domestic violence problem was not known until 2006 due to the lack of quantitative studies in a national level and due to the incompleteness of the system of sex-disaggregated statistics.

In order to measure violence and especially at home level the first national study of Domestic Violence in Albania was carried during 2007-08 as a collaboration of INSTAT and UN agencies in Albania which contributed in the following aspects:

- ✚ To fill the significant gap of studies on domestic violence at national level for measuring different types of violence against woman and children at home environment.
- ✚ To develop a baseline measure of domestic violence against women and children, against which future measures can be compared.
- ✚ To generate much reliable data and findings that can be used to develop effective prevention, protection, and legal measures and policies.

The survey found that domestic violence against women and children is a widespread problem in families and communities throughout Albania. Out of the 2,590 women surveyed, 50.6 percent of surveyed women self-reported experiencing emotional abuse in their marriage or intimate, 39.1 percent experienced psychological abuse, 31.2 percent experienced physical violence, and 12.7 percent experienced sexual violence. Depending upon the type of domestic violence experienced by women there were some significant differences based upon women's level of education, work status, age group, and marital status. There were also significant differences based between urban and rural areas and across districts. Among the 991 children surveyed, 57.7 percent reported being physically battered by a family member. Moreover, this survey illustrates that battered women and children suffer physical injuries and serious health problems related to the violence, and the injuries often disrupt women's ability to work. ***In light of these findings, prevention of domestic violence should rank high on the national public health agenda of the Government of Albania.***

## PART A

### Evolution of gender disaggregated data for the period 1999 -2009

- **Gender equality and human development.**

Albania's growth since the transition has been impressive. Cumulative growth since 1990 is among the highest of all transition economies. Based on the latest reports Albania not only recovered, but exceeded the pre-transition GDP level. In 2007 the estimated real GDP reached 152 (compared to 100 in 1989). The **GDP** based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) **per capita GDP** in **Albania** was reported at 1,088,132 in Million lek, in 2008.

High GDP growth rates have been accompanied by a massive reduction in poverty. The proportion of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below Lek 4891 (in 2002 prices) fell from 25.4% in 2002 to 18.5% in 2005. This means that roughly 235,000 of about 800, 000 poor people in 2002 were lifted out of poverty. The wage gap between men and women in main sectors of employment is not available from administrative sources.

With improved socio-economic development, the health status of women in Albania has significantly improved. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 72 in 77.96 in 2009 and it is higher than men by almost by five years, 79.8 years to 72.9 years respectively.

- **Family formation:**

**Proportion of divorces** initiated by males or females and the information about boys and girls affected by parental divorce is missing so it is not available from the administrative records

The information about **Single parent households** is provided by surveys carried out in Albania since 2000 and CENSUS 2001 and it results from LSMS 2005 that about 2.3 percent of households were **Single parent**, meanwhile from ADHS 2008-09 survey the rate is 4.4 percent.

The results from the 2008-09 ADHS show that, overall, the vast majority of households in Albania are headed by males (84 percent), with 16 percent of households being headed by women. Male headed households are more common in rural areas than urban areas (87 and 82 percent, respectively), while female headed households are more common in urban areas than rural areas (18 and 13 percent, respectively).

Again ADHS demonstrates that one in ten (10 percent) children live with their mother although their father is alive, less than 1 percent live with their father although their mother is alive, and 1 percent live with neither parent although both are alive; these children are "social orphans," that is, their biological parents are still alive but they have been voluntarily left in the care of another person or persons<sup>2</sup>.

- **Health:**

**Births attended by skilled personnel:** Albania has a well-developed health system with an extensive infrastructure of facilities that provide maternal care services. Overall, levels of antenatal care (ANC) and delivery assistance are high. From 1999 to 2009 almost all pregnant women (97 percent) in Albania receive antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once during their pregnancy.

Furthermore, ADHS 2008-09 has confirmed that 67 percent of women had the recommended four or more ANC visits during pregnancy. The proportion of women who had four or more ANC visits is substantially lower in rural areas than in urban areas (57 and 82 percent, respectively).

Virtually all deliveries (99 percent) in Albania are attended by a skilled health provider and take place at health facilities.

**Use of contraception:** The results from the 2008-09 ADHS indicate that 91 percent of currently married women have ever used a contraceptive method, 33 percent have ever used a modern method, and 89 percent have ever used a traditional method. The most common method by far is withdrawal; 89 percent of currently married women used this method at some time. Sixteen percent of currently married women have used the male condom, 11 percent have used LAM, and 8 percent have used the pill. Ever use of other modern methods does not exceed 3 percent.

In the 2008-09 ADHS, men were also asked only about ever use of male-specific contraceptive methods, so the results are not comparable with the women’s findings. Ninety-six percent of currently married men age 15-49 have used a contraceptive method at some time in their lives. More than twice as many married men have used a traditional method (95 percent) as a modern method (42 percent). The most commonly used method among currently married men is withdrawal (95 percent), followed by the male condom (42 percent).

More than two-thirds (69 percent) of married women are currently using a contraceptive method: modern methods (11 percent) and traditional methods (59 percent). By far the most common method used by currently married women is withdrawal (58 percent), followed by the male condom (4 percent), female sterilization (3 percent), and the pill (2 percent).

Women in urban areas are more likely to use contraception than women in rural areas (74 and 66 percent, respectively); they are also more likely to use modern methods than women in rural areas (12 and 10 percent, respectively).

Contraceptive use increases with level of education— a larger proportion of university-educated women use modern methods (18 percent) than women with some secondary, professional, or technical education (12 percent), or primary 8-year education (9 percent).

Overall, contraceptive use has declined since the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey, from 75 to 69 percent, but the proportion of currently married women age 15-44 using modern methods increased from 8 to 11 percent. The 2008-09 ADHS results indicate a decrease in the use of traditional methods, principally withdrawal.

Tab. 1 Use of contraception

USE OF CONTRACEPTION	CURRENTLY USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD	CURRENTLY USING MODERN METHODS
ADHS 2008-2009	69%	11%
RHS 2002	75%	8%

Source: INSTAT

**Registered cases of HIV:** The current low level of HIV infection in Albania provides a unique window of opportunity for early targeted interventions to prevent further spread of the disease. Albania is



estimated as a low HIV/AIDS prevalence country with a declared cases rate of less than 0.1%. However, there is an upward trend in the number of new cases diagnosed, and estimates indicate higher numbers of undiagnosed cases.

As of December 2009, a total of 359 HIV/AIDS cases were reported. From the year 2000 onwards there has been an increase in the number of cases with approximately 50 new diagnosed cases each year. The majority of infected persons are in the age group 20-39 years old, with most being males. Most cases of HIV in Albania have been diagnosed among women and men age 25-44.

- **Education:**

Education levels are an important indicator that illustrates the status of women and girls in Albanian society. The INSTAT report "Women and men in Albania 2006" as well as the survey data (LSMS 2002-2005-2008) show that in all grades of education girls are more successful than boys. According to statistics from the Department of Education at the end of every school year there are more girls students than boys, despite the fact that at the beginning of the year there are more boys registered. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that families oblige boys to work and generate income for the family rather than going to school. Girls constituted 72 percent of all university graduates over the last four years. In 2004 this percentage was higher in particular faculties. 78 percent of students studying education were girls, 71 percent were girls in health studies, while 68 percent of students of the human sciences and the arts were girls.

In rural areas of the country the participation of girls in school is low. Often girls in rural areas after completing elementary education, drop out of school and do various kinds of housework.

According to administrative data, women teachers at the basic year 9 education level represent 67 percent of the entire teaching staff, which decreases to 58 percent in secondary education. In university education women with professor grade education make up only 13 percent of university staff, while 56 percent of lecturers are women.

The ADHS survey reports that the net attendance ratio is 95 percent for primary education and 56 percent for secondary education and the gender parity index is 0.99 and 0.96, respectively. Fifty-five percent of children age 36-59 months attends an early childhood education programme.

ADHS 2008-09 has also measured the attendance ratio. The NAR (Nett attendance ratio) indicates participation in primary school for the population age 6-14 and secondary school for the population age 15-18. The GAR (gross attendance ratio) measures participation at each level of schooling among those of any age from 6 to 24. The overall NAR for primary school education is 95 and the GAR is 98 and for the secondary NAR is 56 and the GAR is 62, much lower than those for primary school.

The gender parity index (GPI), or the ratio of the female to the male NAR/GAR at the primary and complete secondary school levels, indicates the magnitude of the gender gap in attendance ratios. If there is no gender difference, the GPI will be equal to one. The GPI will be closer to zero if the disparity is in favour of males. If the gender gap favours females, the GPI will exceed one. Table 2.5 shows the GPI for NAR is 0.98 in primary school and 0.93 in secondary school. The GPIs for primary school do not vary much by background characteristics, while the GPIs for secondary school varies somewhat by residence; it is lower for rural areas than urban areas, and it is lowest for Central region and highest for Urban Tirana.

The percentage of female teachers is more present in basic education level and is two times higher (70 percent in 2009) compared to the level of male teachers (30 percent in 2009) (see tab.7). The gender ratio of teachers changes at the tertiary level of education where male teachers are more

predominant. The data shows that no significant changes have occurred over years regarding the percentage of male/female teacher's participation at three education levels.

At the policy level the GoA has approved the National Education Strategy 2004-2015 which aims to improve the quality of teaching, the development of vocational and secondary education as well as the integration of gender concepts in the curricular. In June 2009, the GoA approved the National Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009–2015, with the main goal of doubling the number of researchers in Albania within the strategy's implementation timeframe for both genders, while the obtainment of scientific degrees by women is considered a priority.

- **Crime and violence, from a gender perspective**

To present the crime level we used the information from the ministry of Justice and specifically the number of convicted persons for the crimes occurred. According to the records convicted females make up 7% of the total convicted persons (515 convicted female) where 65 percent are convicted for crimes (homicides and other penal offences)

Classification of convicts for crimes committed, according to relevant groups of criminal offences demonstrate that in 2005, 42 cases of convicted persons were for sexual offences and in 2009 55 cases.

We could not access the specific information available for the number of recorded homicides, reported rapes and conviction for rape and the evidence of trafficking by gender and age groups

**Table Convicted persons (2003-2009)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total convicts</b>			6903	6613	5678	7602	7259
<b>Female convicts</b>	283	362	494	533	455	557	515
For criminal offences	239	258	328	366	325	361	377
<b>Juvenile delinquency (convicted)</b>	308	320	289	268	211	407	411
For criminal offences	259	313	258	238	198	356	362

While domestic violence typically happens behind closed doors and goes unreported, DV survey 2007 has tried to opening up the doors to reveal the multiple forms of violence and abuse that women experience in marriage and intimate relationships. According to it, 50.6% of women surveyed reported experiencing emotional abuse in their marriage or intimate relationships, 39.1% experienced psychological abuse, 31.2% experienced physical violence, and 12.7% experience sexual violence (see Table below).

**Table Women age 15 to 49 years who experience domestic violence**

<b>PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN AGE 15 TO 49 YEARS WHO EXPERIENCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>		
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
Emotional abuse	1,311	50.6
Psychological abuse	1,013	39.1
Physical violence	808	31.2

Sexual violence	330	12.7
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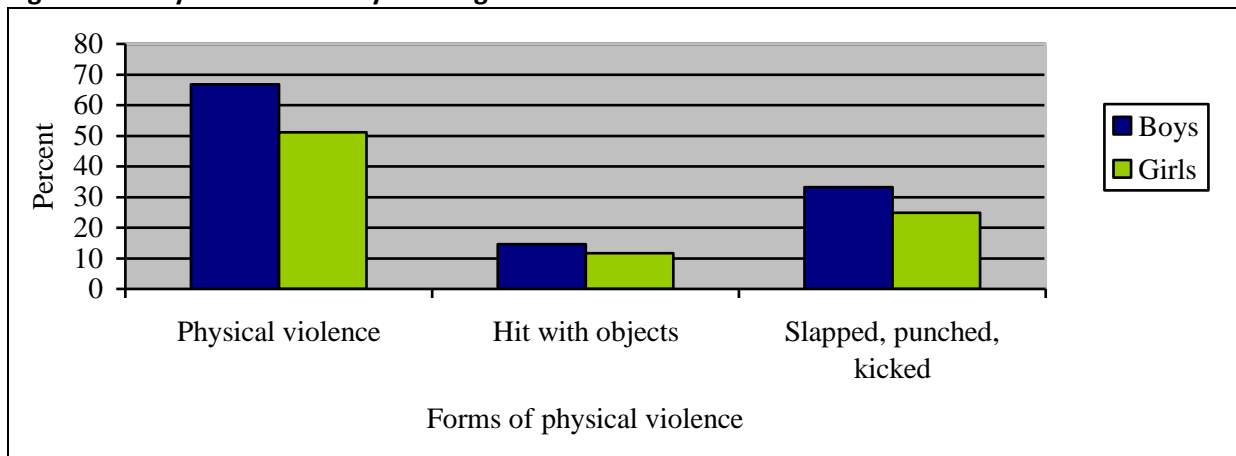
Out of the 2,590 women surveyed, 26.4% of women reported their husband/partner threw or pushed them, 20.2% of women reported their husband/partner beat them, 10.7% of women reported their husband/partner pulled their hair, 4.4% reported their husband/partner hit them with an object or something else that could hurt them, 2.4% reported they were kicked or dragged by their husband/partner, and 1.0% said their husband/partner tried to choke or burn them. Physical violence in these various forms often results in injury to the female victim, and these injuries often have an adverse effect on the short- and long-term physical health and well-being of battered women (table 12)

In the home and family setting, children experience assaults and other acts of physical violence, sexual abuse, humiliation and other types of emotional and psychological abuse, as well as neglect. Children, however, are often the invisible and forgotten victims of domestic violence.

Among the 991 children surveyed, 57.7% reported being physically battered by a family member. Table 5.1 reveals 56.8% reported a family member slapped, punched or kicked them. In addition, 12.8% of children reported someone in their family hit them with objects, and .4% reported they were burned with cigarettes or something hot. Only four children reported they were threatened with a weapon or knife by a family member (Table 13)

Boys (66.7%) were significantly more likely than girls (51.1%) to experience physical violence in general.

**Figure 5.2. Physical violence by child's gender**



\*Note: Comparison percentages are based upon valid percents and do not reflect missing cases.

- **Part B:**

### **Recent developments with regard to gender disaggregated data**

INSTAT is the main institution responsible for collection and dissemination of the statistical information and plays an important role as well in the development and the improvement of the gender statistics.

INSTAT since 1998 publish every year the statistical publication “Woman and Man in Albania”. This publication aims to provide statistics disaggregated by sex in different main fields as Education, employment, demography health etc. As well other routine statistical publications related to labour market, education and health present the existing information disaggregated by gender. There are areas that have not been included are for example crime and justice. The Ministry of Justice publishes a yearbook that might be of use. Furthermore, survey data are also analysed and presented in various research publications reflecting gender disparities.

Considering that the production of the gender statistics requires not only the collection of the official data according to gender but also application of concepts and the methods that reflect in a adequate way gender issues in the society. In that respect INSTAT during the last 10 years in the frame of various international partnership has worked for improving the quality of gender statistics and for building capacities with regard to data collection and data production.

There are two main data sources in Albania: administrative records collected from the ministries and other institutions and statistical information provided from the population census and other types of surveys like LSMS, DHS, MICS, LFS etc.

Regarding the administrative records even there have been some progresses there is still to do in improving the data quality. INSTAT, since 2000, has continuously worked to emphasize the importance of the sex disaggregated data and to influence the work of the ministries and other public institutions to gather data according to gender specifics.

The social surveys like LSMS, DHS, MICS, LFS carried out by INSTAT during the recent years and the population census in 2001, has increased the possibility to have more and reliable data disaggregated by gender.

The census in 2001 contributed in the improvement of the status of the data by gender in the education and employment areas. This process continues with the surveys like LSMS which make possible the comprehension of the woman and man situation related with poverty, education, health and employment. Also

The gender perspectives seem now better integrated in the whole process of the data production. An important step forward is the analysis and the dissemination of the information. In parallel with the improvement of the gender-disaggregated statistics, INSTAT is making efforts to enlarge its capacities on the data analyses. In collaboration with national and international partners in

2004 it has been published 4 analytical reports based on the data of census 2001 and LSMS. One of the reports was on **“A gender perspective in statistics: does internal migration affect the lives of Albanian women and men differently?”**

The next report was the **Women and Children in Albania- double dividend of Gender equality**, produced in 2007 by the Social research center at INSTAT and supported by UNICEF.

In 2010 the research publication on **Socio-demographic statistics in Albania: selected topics and future developments contain gender analyses**. This publication is produced in the frame DESSA program, a collaboration of INSTAT, SFSO and financially supported by Swiss Cooperation Office in Albania.

Therefore INSTAT is dedicated to answer to all actual requirements regarding the development of the gender statistics even there is still to improve in order to present gender developments through accurate data and indicators for all areas of development.

The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are still under development. Although there exists statistical capability to monitor and analyse, the current production of gender data faces some problems:

- Incompleteness of administrative data disaggregated by gender in some topics such as social protection, justice, and environment.
- Lack of coverage. Data for the public sector is available, but there is no mandatory obligation for the private sector to supply data. There are great difficulties to measure the informal labour market
- Lack of disaggregated data by region and gender. Registers from e.g. hospitals and health centres are not disaggregated.

### **Specific initiatives related to gender disaggregated data collection**

The gender disaggregated data collection has had a substantial attention during last year's.

During the period 2008-2010 it has undergone the process of development of harmonised Indicators on Gender equality and Woman status in Albania as a tool for monitoring the government priorities about gender equality and human rights of woman and the government Strategy on gender equality and against domestic violence. This is an initiative of the UN agencies in Albania - UNIFEM and UNFPA guided by the Internimisterial working group established for this purpose which is led by MOLSAEO and where INSTAT and all line ministries are part.

The aim of establishing the harmonised indicators is to assist and improve the monitoring process undergone from the GOA and partners of the developmental sector for the implementation of the NSGE&DV and other national and international commitment linked to gender equality.

**The implementation of the first Domestic Violence Survey, 2007-08** - The National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and the United Nations in Albania has conducted in 2007-08 a comprehensive household survey which lead to the first ever database to track domestic violence in Albania. The collection of baseline data on domestic violence has been identified as a priority action in the National Strategy to Combat and Prevent Domestic Violence and in the new draft Strategy on Social Inclusion,

Conceptualized to assess domestic violence against women and children in quantitative terms, the survey has used comprehensive methods of data collection, in order to measure: the frequency of domestic violence; its impact on women and children; and its relationship to the availability of weapons in the home. attitude that considers domestic violence a 'family matter.'

**Time use survey 2009-2010** - INSTAT is carrying out a national time use survey. The fieldwork has started in March 2010 and it is spread over 12 consecutive months. The sample size is 2,250 households. From the gender perspective, the Time Use surveys are a precious source of information on gender statistics and fill a number of gaps in the statistical information available in the social domain. In particular, time use survey will provide knowledge about the possibilities of reconciling professional and family life – statistics about the division of gainful and domestic work between women and men.

**Demographic and Health Survey –DHS 2008-09**, is containing a large variety of gender disaggregated data in the fields of demography and health. Specifically, the 2008-09 ADHS collected information on fertility levels, marriage, sexual activity, fertility preferences, knowledge and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutritional status of women and young children, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, and

In addition this survey collects data on woman empowerment, the first ever data available for this aspect of gender equality. Indicators of women's empowerment used in ADHS shows the relationship between women's status and various maternal and child health outcomes such as 1) women's participation in household decisions, 2) women's attitudes towards a wife refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband or partner, and 3) women's attitudes towards wife beating. They can be summarized into three separate indices.

## **Conclusion and consideration for the future.**

Some conclusions and considerations related to the content of this report might be the following:

- Progress in the availability of the sex disaggregated data that are required to monitor gender issues in the areas of poverty, power and human rights has happened but slowly.
- The sustainable application of the approach to mainstreaming gender in statistics is significant for supporting the production and dissemination of accurate gender statistics.
- In order to better present the entire picture of socio economic development through gender perspective, the Woman and Man publication as the main gender publication need to be enriched in content and layout.
- Further development of local capacities for analyses of the statistical information specially for gender analyses will better support the monitoring of gender inequalities.
- Statistical information need to strengthen in order to measure the spread of violence in Albania, this because police departments, legal offices, health care centers and social services do not record and regularly publishes official data.



- **Annexes:**

- I. Statistical annex

Tab. 1 GDP per capita (in Lek)

YEARS	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP	471,578	523,043	583,369	622,711	694,098	751,022	814,797	882,209	967,670	1,088,132	

Table.2 Proportion of Boys/Girls in live births (total)

YEARS	TOTAL	MALE (IN %)	FEMALE (IN %)
1999	57948	52.4	46.7
2000	51242	52	48
2001	54283	52.5	47.5
2002	45515	53	47
2003	47012	52.9	47.1
2004	43022	53.1	46.9
2005	39612	53	47
2006	34229	53.3	46.7
2007	33163	53.1	46.9
2008	36251	52.7	47.3

Source: INSTAT



Table 3. Proportion of Boys/Girls in live births to women under the age of 20

YEARS	LIVE BIRTHS TO WOMEN UNDER 20
1999	2,536
2000	2,502
2001	1,209
2002	2,252
2003	2,534
2004	2,249
2005	2,513
2006	1,985
2007	1,705
2008	1,805

Tab. 4. Births attended by skilled personnel (administrative source)

YEARS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Proportion of births attended by trained personnel	99.1	99	99.3	98.8	99.3	99	99	99.1	99.5	99.4

Tab. 5.2 Life expectancy at birth

YEARS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1999	74.0	71.7	76.4
200-2005	75.4	72.1	78.6
2008	75.3	72.9	77.8

*Source: INSTAT  
Calculated based on the population projections*

Table. 6 Registered cases of HIV, according to gender

Years	Registered cases of hiv	Male (in%)	Female (in%)
1999	4	100	0
2000	10	70	30
2001	20	85	15
2002	26	61.5	38.5
2003	21	62	38
2004	29	62	38
2005	31	71	29
2006	32	66	34
2007	44	71	29
2008	49	61.2	38.8
2009	55	70.9	29.1
Total	359	69.6	30.4

*Source: Institute of Public Health*

Table. 7. Gross Enrolment Ratio according to the education level

	Gross Enrolment Ratio	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>ISCED</b>												
<b>0</b>	<b>Pre primary Education</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>
	Boys					49	51	51	51	53	54	52
	Girls					54	51	51	50	52	52	56
<b>1+2</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>
	Boys					107	105	103	102	99	96	94
	Girls					103	103	102	100	98	95	93
<b>3</b>	<b>Secondary Education</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>
	Boys					59	64	66	70	74	73	78
	Girls					53	59	62	67	70	72	74
<b>5</b>	<b>Tertiary Education</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>
	Boys					15	18	21	25	25	26	33
	Girls					22	26	29	32	33	35	42

Source:INSTAT

Table 8. Teachers (W/M) according to the education level

		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Teachers</b>											
	Teachers, basic education	29 362	28 913	27 672	27 675	27 248	26 888	27 157	26 540	26 102	27 724	27 241
	Teachers, upper secondary education	5 998	6 203	6 210	6 396	6 873	7 477	7 997	8 424	8 761	8 046	8 250
	Teachers, tertiary education	1 679	1 683	1 716	1 704	1 759	1 882	2 017	2 240	2 409	2 885	2 642 *
<b>Women</b>	<b>Teachers, women (in %)</b>											
	Teachers, basic education		63	64	65	65	66	67	68	69	70	70
	Teachers, upper secondary education		56	56	58	58	57	58	58	60	61	62
	Teachers, tertiary education		39	40	41	45	44	45	47	46	46	50
<b>Men</b>	<b>Teachers, men (in %)</b>											
	Teachers, basic education		37	36	35	35	34	33	32	31	30	30
	Teachers, upper secondary education		44	44	42	42	43	42	42	40	39	38
	Teachers, tertiary education		61	60	59	55	56	55	53	54	54	50

\* public only

Source:INSTAT

Table 9. Rates of B/G in residential care (number of boys/girls living in institutional care at the end of the year)

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
2000	671	375	296
2001	675	387	288
2002	695	382	313
2003	694	397	297
2004	639	374	292
2005	592	328	264
2006	691	389	302
2007	600	340	260
2008			
2009	636	304	332

Table 10. Rates of of B/G in in infant homes(number of boys/girls living in infant homes at the end of the year)

YEAR	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
2000	168	92	76
2001	168	98	70
2002	154	83	71
2003	159	84	75
2004	118	42	76
2005	124	69	55
2006	148	78	70
2007	134	71	63
2008	163	-	-
2009	101	-	-

Source: Social State Service

Note (-) means the data for these years are not disaggregated in B/G, since the format of gathering them has change.

Table 11. Number of children left without parental care during the year

YEAR	TOTAL
2000	212
2001	185
2002	161
2003	150
2004	148
2005	121
2006	115
2007	107
2008	83
2009	98

Source: Social State Service

Note: the data are not disaggregated in B/G and the Total includes the children whom mother is not known and the children whom mother is known but they still live in residential care institutions.

Table 12. Physical violence experienced by women age 15 to 49 years

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN AGE 15 TO 49 YEARS										
	Ever		Current		Frequency during past 12 months					
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	Often		Sometimes		Not at all	
<u>Physical violence</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
Throws or pushes you	683	26.4	616	23.8	91	3.5	525	20.3	67	2.6
Beats you	522	20.2	447	17.3	54	2.1	393	15.2	75	2.9
Pulls your hair	277	10.7	241	9.3	46	1.8	195	7.5	36	1.4
Hits you with an object or something else that	114	4.4	101	3.9	25	1.0	76	2.9	14	.5

could hurt you										
Kicked or dragged you	61	2.4	50	1.9	21	.8	29	1.1	11	.4
Tried to choke or burn you	27	1.0	18	.7	8	.3	10	.4	9	.3

**Table 13. Physical violence experienced by children age 10 to 14 years**

<b>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN AGE 10 TO 14 YEARS</b>										
	<u>Ever</u>		<u>Current</u>		<u>Frequency during past 12 months</u>					
	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Often</u>		<u>Sometimes</u>		<u>Not at all</u>	
					<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>n</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Physical violence</u>										
Hit with objects	127	12.8	123	12.4	18	1.8	105	10.6	4	.4
Slapped, punched, kicked	563	56.8	553	55.8	55	5.5	498	50.3	10	1.0
Burn with cigarettes or something hot	4	.4	1	.1	0	0.0	1	.1	3	.3
<u>Psychological abuse</u>										
Threaten with a weapon or knife	4	.4	1	.1	0	0.0	1	.1	3	.3

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