



REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
COMMITTEE WOMAN AND FAMILY

Questionnaire on Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Part One: Overview of trends in achieving gender equality and women's advancement

The transition to democracy in Albania was longer and more difficult than expected and the events of 1997 would probably prolong the transition further. During the second half of 1997 economy recovery had begun, but despite governmental measures there are still serious obstacles to overcome such as high rates of unemployment (particularly among women), lack of foreign investments, public administration corruption and wide-spread fiscal evasion.

The transition to a democratic system and market economy increased dramatically the number of women who lost their jobs and are today more economically dependent upon their husbands. In the rural areas the situation is even worse because the lack of financial resources to purchase machinery and the high number of emigrated men forces women to work harder and for longer hours.

From 1991 to 1996 Albania experienced a sharp increase in GDP, fall of inflation rate and tight control of budget deficit. The structure of GDP, however, changed; in 1990 industrial production amounted to 37% of GDP whereas in 1996 it fell to 12.5%, while agricultural production increased from 40.2% to 52.8%

The change in GDP brought changes in the structure of employment. Industrial employment fell drastically from 22% to 8%, but this decrease was not balanced by a comparative increase in agriculture and services.

Total unemployment raised from 9% in 1991 to 22% in 1993 and then it decreased to 12.3% in 1996. These official data however, do not reflect the real employment situation in the country.

IMF estimated that employment in the public sector fell to one third of the pre-transition level, while in some enterprises employees are either not paid or paid partially and thus not figuring in official statistics. In the rural areas, farmers cannot be registered as unemployed if they received land during the privatisation. According to observations made by the Ministry of Labour in 1996, 65-70% of persons working in private non-agricultural sector were not officially registered as employed or self-employed. However, the high rate of bankruptcy in the informal sector (added to work and income insecurity) suggests that this may represent a source of poverty.

Economic indicators worsened quickly in mid 1996 and during 1997, when it reached during the crises of pyramid schemes a -7%. The crises led to a slowing down of economic activities, high inflation, and depreciation of the national currency and a decrease of national income.

Furthermore the strict policy on wages (to keep inflation under control) brought a decrease in real wages estimated at 50% (and possibly decreasing in 1995-96). There

is no official calculation of poverty line in Albania, but researchers and trade union estimate that poverty line is at 10,000 lek a month income. The unemployment benefit, minimum official wages and pension benefits are below this ceiling.

These macroeconomic changes occurring in Albania since 1995 have worsened the general economic situation of the average Albanian family, but the situation is particularly harsh for single parent families headed by a woman, for elderly women living with just their pension and for women living in rural areas, where mechanisation is low or not cost effective in respect to the land parcel. Furthermore, during the privatisation period most of the land allotted was assigned to the male member of the family as the breadwinner, whereas the actual work is mainly carried out by the women.

Also the high rate of emigration from the country is affecting this situation. It is estimated that Greece is hosting 350-400,000 Albanian (60.4% males) and Italy 100-150,000 immigrants (70.9% males). It is estimated that there are 30,000 Albanian women exercising prostitution outside the country (again mainly in Italy and in Greece). The high returns of prostitution (managed by men) are encouraging trafficking of women and girls, a phenomenon previously unknown in Albania and difficult to estimate.

The government of Albania has, since 1995, been mainly concerned with macroeconomic stabilisation (1995-96) and with national and international crises (1997-99), whereas social issues generally, and gender issues specifically, have received little attention.

Kosovo Crisis

The general situation in Albania worsened considerably with the flow of refugees caused by the Kosovo crisis. Albania is still one of the poorest countries in Europe with limited capabilities (and experience) to deal with such situation (it is estimated that between 28th March and 5th April more than 150,000 refugees entered into Albania). Even with international aid the situation is bound to worsen the general situation of the country. Considering also that most of the refugees are women, children and elderly persons and that they return to Kosovo is still uncertain, the structures and services to assist them are not in place. A massive effort will be needed to provide families and individuals with basic (survival) services and goods.

A further element of concern regards the information being gathered of physical abused against women and children. These victims will need medical and psychological support generally lacking in a country like Albania. Violence units will need to be organised in hospitals and basic health units and centres, while medium term lodging facilities will have to be put at disposition.

Action Plan - Areas of concern

The original Action Plan of Albania (never endorsed by the Government) foresaw interventions in all areas of concern indicated by the Beijing Platform of Action. However the extent of intervention required by the first Action Plan was not sustainable for a country as poor as Albania. A fine-tuning was required to identify the priority area of intervention for Albania; this fine-tuning was carried out in 1998 and concentrated only on certain areas, described hercbelow.

Women's rights

I.1. *Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of all human rights instruments especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*

Government commitments regards the official translation (not normally prepared in Albania) and dissemination of international human rights on women and children instruments, and the preparation of initial reports for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

I.2. *Ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law and practice*

L.2. *Eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child*

The commitments of the Government of Albania in this regard are to facilitate the access of women to the justice system for the protection of their rights; to upgrade the knowledge on women's rights of the staff involved in the administration of justice and to support the work of governmental and non-governmental institutions and organisations in the achievement of legal literacy.

Particular attention in this regard is paid to the needs of the girl child, especially in areas such as health, nutrition, education and violence.

Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women

H. 1. *Create and strengthen national machinery and other governmental bodies*
(Please refer to Part Two of this report)

H.2. *Integrate gender perspectives in legislation, public policies, programmes and projects*

The main commitment of the Government of Albania relates to the reform of the Family Code, dating back to 1982, and in this framework the protection of women and children within the institution of divorce, maintenance, inheritance custody and foster care. Another important element is the work presently carried out in the area of domestic violence (establishment of a Protocol on domestic violence in collaboration with international organisations/institutions).

H.3. *Generate and disseminate gender-desegregated data and information for planning and evaluation*

The main commitment regards the gathering and publication of data disaggregated by sex and age by improving the collaboration among Ministries' statistical department and the Institute of Statistics.

Economic rights of women

A.1. *Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs of women in poverty*

A.3. *Provide women with access to credit institutions*

F.1. *Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment and appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources*

F.4. *Strengthen women's economic capacity and commercial networks*

F.5. *Eliminate all forms of employment discrimination*

F.6. *Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men*

The main area of concern for the de facto exercise of women's rights regards the access to employment, business and credit institutions.

Albanian law prohibits gender discrimination and job segregation in public and private employment, but despite this prohibition and despite the high level of women education, also in traditional male-dominated areas, employment opportunities for women are still very few and badly remunerated. Furthermore, the intensive involvement of women in the labour force during the communist regime was not accompanied by changes in the division of labour in the family. To some extent the objective of women emancipation by their participation in the paid labour force has been discredited by the double burden women had to bear: the responsibilities of family care in addition to remunerated work.

Access to credit is still very poor, on the one hand due to the low development of credit institutions in Albania, and on the other hand due to the traumatic experience of the pyramid schemes.

Violence

Eliminate trafficking in women and assist victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking

Trafficking in women and girls is a recent phenomenon for Albania. No official statistics exist on the extent of the trade with neighbouring countries. From partial researches carried out by non-governmental organisations it seems that part of the trafficked women are aware of the life they will carry out once at destination, while others are kidnapped (recently the kidnapping concerns mainly the rural areas) and forced into prostitution. A co-ordinated effort between Albanian and foreign authorities and police forces is needed to curb this traffick, coupled with a massive information campaign to make young women aware of the dangers for themselves and for their families.

Health

C.1. Increase women's access to health care, other related services and appropriate information

L.5. Eliminate discrimination against girls in health (in particular in rural areas)

C.2. Strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health

C.3. Undertake gender-sensitive initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS and sexual and reproductive health issues

The social unrest of 1997, the consequent looting and a decrease of social investment caused a sharp deterioration of basic health services. Knowledge on reproductive health is limited for women and girls and abortion is still considered as the accepted family planning method.

In Albania maternal mortality rate is high due to a series of factors: the low status of woman in the family, low level of information, concentration of services in the urban areas, deterioration of basic services quality, including hygienic conditions and poor road infrastructure.

Documented HIV and AIDS cases are very few in Albania, but potentially the country is at risk firstly because of the lack of information about HIV and AIDS (especially in the younger generations more at risk), secondly because of the non-existence of preventive campaigns. Furthermore, strong migration flows towards countries like

Greece and Italy (mainly composed by young males between 20 and 30 years of age and sexually active) may pose a problem in the medium-long term.

Part Two: Financial and Institutional Measures

Institutional framework

The institutional framework for the protection and promotion of women's rights changed considerably over the last five years. Originally the framework comprised a WID office at the Ministry of Labour, (later moved to the General Administration for Social Services) which in 1996 was transformed in State Secretariat. In 1997 the State Secretariat was abolished and the Department Woman and Family was re-created at the Ministry of Labour. This latter, in July 1998, was elevated to the Council of Ministers level and the Chairperson reports directly to the Vice Prime Minister.

The mandate of the Committee (Council of Ministers Decision No 415) appears to be rather broad, but it also foresees the establishment of a set of internal Regulations for its operations.

The mandate of the Committee includes:

- The implementation of governmental policies on women and family issues;
- the co-ordination of activities for the promotion of equality between men and women at central and local level;
- the implementation and evaluation of government programmes for gender issues, the proposal of new legislation (or amendments to existing legislation) with regards to women and children's rights in compliance with international standards;
- the support and co-ordination of NGOs activities in the field of women and family rights;
- The co-ordination of programmes of assistance with international organisations.

Since the policy for equal opportunities has been placed under the responsibility of the Council of Ministers, the individual ministers should be responsible for the policy and its implementation in their respective fields. In this regard the political responsibility of the Vice Prime Minister should be made more explicit as should his responsibilities in this matter vis-à-vis those of other line ministries. Thus, the Committee will become the administrative arm of the Vice Prime Minister for the co-ordination of the equal opportunity policy.

Furthermore, to include the voice of civil society in a more formal way and to enlarge the support base for the equality policy, the government should consider establishing a National Advisory Commission on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men. In order to achieve this latter target, however, support has to be gained both at governmental (local and central) and at non-governmental level.

Women's organisations

There are in Albania 57 women's organisations, composing two large groups: independent women's organisations and women's groups within political parties. At present there is no formal mechanism of participation of women NGOs in the policy-making process. However, women's NGOs have been engaged in drafting legislation (for example the law on NGOs), in drafting amendments to existing legislation, in

carrying out researches and in providing services on family planning, violence, drug and alcohol abuse, legal counselling, etc.

Part Three: Implementation of the critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action

Despite the crisis of 1997, the political and legislative transformation has progressed significantly. The entire institutional and legislative framework underwent a revision process involving the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Labour Code and the Family Code.

The principle of equality between men and women is sanctioned in the new Constitution of November 1998. Article 18 states that all are equal before the law and nobody can be discriminated on grounds of sex, race, religion, ethnicity language, political or philosophical beliefs, and economic condition of because of his/her social status. This Constitutional principle is present in all Albanian legislation (Civil and Criminal Code, Labour Code, and subsidiary legislation). Furthermore, in the hierarchy of legislation international instruments are second only to the Constitution. This implies that ratified international instruments supersede national conflicting legislation.

The right to employment is sanctioned for men and women on an equal standing in article 49 of the Constitution and in article 9 of the Labour Code, prohibiting any form of discrimination in employment and occupation. The exercise of discrimination contrary to article 9 of the Labour Code is sanctioned with a fine equal to ten times the monthly wage. Article 37(3) regards sexual harassment in the workplace, defined as any action of the employer causing sexual discomfort to the employee (a fine equal to ten times the monthly wage is applied in such cases). No case of sexual harassment has been up to now brought in front of a court.

Family law is at present regulated with law No 6599/82, whereas a new family code is under debate. All instances of family relations are regulated on the principle of equality between the spouses (marriage, divorce, child care, etc.).

A new element foreseen by the Constitution is the creation of the People's Advocate (legislation approved by the Parliament, awaiting nomination by the Government) who will rule on complaints brought against the public administration for violation of human rights or for failure to act¹.

The transition to a pluralistic system cancelled the rule whereby one third of the seat in public offices was to be reserved for women. Today, the relatively high level of education among women is not matched by their inclusion in decision-making processes. Some steps have, however, been taken to increase women's presence at all levels: in the Parliament there is a relatively active Sub-Committee on women and family and recently the Council of Ministers elevated the Department Woman and Family previously attached to the Ministry of Labour, to Committee Woman and Family reporting directly to the Vice Prime Minister.

Despite the political and economic transformation of the country, society remains patriarchal and domestic violence appears to be widespread and goes unreported. No official statistics exists, but researches carried out by some NGOs seem to indicate that the rate of women (married or with a companion) being physically, psychologically or physically abused is very high.

¹ This in theory means that it will be possible to claim a violation of ratified international instruments (or a lack of application of international instruments) in front of the People's Advocate.

As far as reproductive health is concerned abortion is still considered as a family planning method. The number of women using contraceptives in Albania is still very low as compared to other Eastern European countries. The social acceptance of abortion, the lack of information and of modern and safe contraceptive means, coupled with their high costs, is keeping abortions as the easiest way to avoid pregnancy (please refer to annex II- statistics). From available data, it appears that abortion is more common among married women between 25 and 34 years of age.

Obstacles encountered

Despite the legislative reforms being implemented since 1991, *de facto* equality between men and women in Albania is still far from achievement. Furthermore, the central Government of Albania is at present giving priority to the managing of the economic (structural adjustment) and political situation (public order, relations with the opposition, Kosovo crisis) and gender issues are considered as being a low priority. The situation is different at local level, where the local government recognises the importance and the role of women in grassroots development.

<i>Critical Areas of Concern</i>	<i>Examples of successful policies, programmes and projects to implement critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (Indicate any targets and strategies set and related achievements)</i>	<i>Examples of obstacles encountered/lessons learned</i>	<i>Commitment to further action/new initiatives</i>
I. <i>Poverty</i>		<p>The effective rate of unemployment is unknown, due to the extensive presence of informal employment and self-employment.</p> <p>Also unknown is the effective rate of emigration (due the high amount of illegal emigrants).</p> <p>The assistance programme for poor families (but also minimum wages and unemployment benefits) is below the estimated poverty ceiling.</p> <p>The rural areas are the most hit by poverty (lack of infrastructure, small land parcel)</p>	
II. <i>Education/ Training</i>		<p>Data on dropout rates are not dis-aggregated by sex, but it seems that especially in rural areas the rate of school abandonment is increasing.</p> <p>The structural adjustment policies of the Government hit the education sector rather hard with a consequent low investment in education infrastructure, lack of teaching aids and teaching materials.</p> <p>The wages of teachers in primary and secondary schools is very low and many teachers left remote rural areas.</p>	
III. <i>Health</i>	Family planning (includes 10% of population)	<p>There is a great discrepancy between urban and rural women. In large cities information campaigns, sensitised women on the use of contraceptives, but in rural areas the lack of structures (health units), the low competence and training of basic health operators in the subject, coupled with their low wages, maintain abortion as a method of family planning.</p> <p>The poor equipment</p>	UNFPA/WHO; Civil society activities in sensitising the public opinion.

			available, equipped with the low financing available to specialised hospitals is hampering preventive medicine programmes (especially in cancer prevention, sexually transmitted diseases etc).	
IV.	<i>Violence</i>	At the end of 1998 the first shelter for abused women and their children opened up through a project financed by the Italian Government.	There is at the moment no official data on the phenomenon of domestic violence in Albania, even though it appears to be widespread. In this area tradition plays a big role (Kanun law in North). A new phenomenon in Albania is the trafficking of women and children perceived to be on the raise due to the high returns of such activities.	
V.	<i>Armed conflict</i>		Until recently this objective of the Beijing Platform was not considered a priority for gender issues in Albania. Since March however, Albania had to deal with a massive flow of refugees (mainly women and children)	
VI.	<i>Economy</i>		The lack of credit institutions and high interest rates hinders the development of formal small and medium size enterprises. Furthermore a confused legislative system in this area makes it difficult for a woman to start or to increase her activity.	
VII.	<i>Power and decision-making</i>			
VIII.	<i>Institutional mechanism</i>	In 1999 the Committee Woman and Family will publish the first national gender report.	Lack of attention, low priority of gender issues in the overall government policies	
IX.	<i>Human rights</i>	Human rights education, police training on human rights, reporting process Official translation of international conventions	Lack of co-operation of central government to report under CEDAW	Collaboration with the Council of Europe to prepare a draft bill on Equality of Opportunities
X.	<i>Media</i>			
XI.	<i>Environment</i>			
XII.	<i>Girl Child</i>	Law on children's rights proposed for discussion to the Parliament	Girl children dropout rate in the rural areas is increasing. Girl children are increasingly employed in the survival of the household	

STATISTICS ATTACHED TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

ARSIMI

1. Popullsia sipas nivelit arsimor dhe gjinise
 Population by level of education and sex
 (Te dhena nga regjistrimi i fundit i popullsise 1989)
 (Last census of population 1989)

Tab.1

Niveli arsimor Level of education	Meshkuj Male	Femra Female
Arsimi fillor Compulsory	299861	297232
Arsimi 8-vjeçar Secondary	563155	502403
Arsimi i mesem Post secondary		
▪ I përgjithshëm-general	88606	96510
• Profesional-vocational	269846	209846
Arsimi i lartë University	90288	47028

2. Femije, nxenes dhe studente
 Children, pupils and students

Tab.2

	1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998	
	Meshk.	Femra	Meshk.	Femra	Meshk.	Femra
Femije ne kopshte Children in kindergarden	42292	42244	42395	41837	40466	39952
Nxenes Pupils	334744	313252	289658	271073	289209	270115
Studente Students	13914	16172	14881	19376	15772	19897

3. Nxenes e studente qe mbaruan vitin shkollor 1996-1997

Pupils and students graduated in 1996-1997 by sex

Tab.3

Nxenes dhe studente Pupils and students	Meshkuj Male	Femra Female
Nxenes qe moren deftese lirimi Pupils graduated in secondary school	25090	24922
Nxenes qe moren deftese pjekurie Pupils graduated in post-graduated school	7054	8838
Studente te diplomuar Students graduated	1817	2028

4. Mesuesit e Arsimit 8-vjeçar sipas nivelit arsimor

Teachers by level of school

Tab.4

Mesues Teachers	1996-1997	1997-1998
Gjithsej-Total	30921	30111
• Femra-Female	18799	18268
• Meshkuj-Male	12122	11843
Me arsim te mesem Graduated in post secondary school	14921	14268
• Femra-Female	9465	8980
• Meshkuj-Male	5456	5288
Me arsim te larte Graduated in high school	16005	15846
• Femra-Female	9334	9288
• Meshkuj-Male	6671	6558

5. Mesuesit e Arsimit te mesem sipas nivelit arsimor
Teachers of post secondary school by level of education

Tab.5

Mesues Teachers	1996-1997		1997-1998	
	Gjithsej	Fshat	Gjithsej	Fshat
Gjithsej - Total	6118	2001	5989	1839
• Femra-Female	3231	800	3159	740
• Meshkuj-Male	2887	1201	2830	1099
Me arsim te mesem Graduated in post secondary school	320	132	282	140
• Femra-Female	145	49	141	86
• Meshkuj-Male	175	83	141	54
Me arsim te larte Graduated in high school	5798		5707	1699
• Femra-Female	3086		3018	654
• Meshkuj-Male	2712		2689	1045

6. Trupi mesimor ne Arsimin e larte per vitin 1997
Professors, Lecturers and Assistents in University 1997

Tab.6

	Meshkuj Male	Femra Female
Gjithsej Total	1226	689
Profesore Professors	153	7
Asistente Profesore Assistant Professor	194	51
Pedagoge *Lecturers	606	266
Asistente pedagoge Assistant Lecturers	159	141
Te tjere Others	114	224

* P/s note: That Ass. Lectures are graduated teaching undergraduate classes, seminars etc.

Shenim: Te dhenat e te 6 tabelave jane marre nga libri "Femrat dhe Meshkujt ne Shqiperi" dhe nga Statistika Nr.4 e vitit 1997

Source: Data of six tables took from INSTAT "Female and Male in Albania"

Arsimi 8-vjeçar : Nxenes te regjistruar ne fillim te vitit ne qytet dhe ne fshat
Basic 8/year education : pupils registered in urban and rural

Tab.7

Viti arsimor School Year	Nxën. te regjistruar Registered pupils		Ne qytet In urban		Ne fshat In rural	
	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female
1990-1991	557127	266755	174642	83749	382485	183006
1991-1992	540438	262141	176103	85254	364355	176887
1992-1993	525892	258647	181537	88670	344355	169977
1993-1994	535713	260396	188455	91890	347258	168506
1994-1995	550737	265582	190074	92266	360663	173316
1995-1996	558101	269509	197671	95758	360430	173751
1996-1997	560731	271073	208024	100470	352707	170603
1997-1998	559324	270115	213049	103857	346275	166258

Arsimi 8-vjeçar: Nxenes qe mbaruan shkollen dhe moren deftese lirimi
Basic 8/Year education : pupils graduated in 8/Year school

Tab.8

Viti arsimor School Year	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	Qytet-Urban		Fshat-Rural	
			Gjith. Total	Fem. Fema.	Gjith. Total	Fem. Fema.
1990-1991	57756	29883	17984	9355	39772	20528
1991-1992	48618	26043	17909	9307	30709	16736
1992-1993	44433	24144	16692	8996	27741	15148
1993-1994	43835	23708	15991	8616	27844	15092
1994-1995	48488	25307	16932	8508	31556	16799
1995-1996	51175	25915	19829	9878	31346	16037
1996-1997	50012	24886	20114	10206	29898	14680

Tab.9

Emertimi Items	1994-1995		1995-1996	
	Nxenes te Larguar Leaved pupils	Ne % kundrejt nxenesve Te regjistr. In % against total pupils	Nxenes te Larguar Leaved pupils	Ne % kundrejt nxenesve Te regjistr. In % against total pupils
Gjithsej- Total	18665	3.2	20916	3.5
Meshkuj-Male	12244	4.1	12107	3.9
Femra-Female	6421	2.3	8809	3.2
Qytet-Urban	3310	1.6	5561	2.6
Fshat -Rural	15355	4.1	15355	4.1

Shenim: Te dhenat e 3 tabelave jane marre nga Vjetari statistikor i Arsinit '98 ,botim i INSTAT-it

Source: "Education yearbook 1998" – INSTAT (Table No.7,8,9)

Arsimi i mesem: Nxenes qe mbaruan shkollat e mesme dhe u regjistruan ne Arsimin e Larte

Secondary education: Pupils graduated in secondary education and registered in high education

Tab.10

Viti Year	Ne % - in %		
	Gjithsej-Total	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female
1991	21	20	22
1992	33	35	31
1993	22	25	20
1994	25	25	25
1995	38	36	40
1996	50	49	50
1997	45	36	53

Arsimi i Mesem: Disa perpjestime ne sistemin e Arsimi te te mesem
Secondary school: Some proportions in secondary education

Tab.11

Viti Year	Numri i nxenesve ne Shkollat e Mesme , ne % Number of pupils in secondary education , in %							
	Mesh. Male	Femra Femal e	Pergji. Gener.	Profes. Vocati.	Diten Full time	Mbre m Part time	Qytet Urban	Fshat Rural
90-91	55	45	28	72	70	30	40	60
91-92	51	49	49	51	80	20	46	54
92-93	48	52	63	37	87	13	51	49
93-94	50	50	71	29	88	12	55	45
94-95	51	49	78	22	92	8	58	42
95-96	51	49	79	21	92	8	63	37
96-97	52	48	82	18	92	8	71	29
97-98	53	47	84	16	92	8	71	29

Arsimi i Lartë: Studente të diplomuar brenda vendit në disa specialitete kryesore

Tertiary education: students graduated within the country in some branches

Tab.12

Te diplomuar Graduated	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997
Gjithsej-Total	4647	4373	4416	3972	4436	4630	3845
Inxh. Mekanike Mechan. Engin.	253	301	190	168	151	129	70
Inxh. Elektrike Electric Engin.	105	69	64	75		40	33
Inxh. Elektronik Electronic Eng.	37	20	44	14		42	51
Inxh. Ndërtimi Construc. engi.	127	118	123	88	129	49	27
Inxh. Arqitektur Architect Engi.	12	8	9	11	15	9	5
Inxh. Gjeologji Geology Engine.	44	33	44	38	72	43	1
Kimi Chemistry	70	81	100	70	70	86	121
Informatikë Informatique	11	16		6	8	14	14
Ekonomist Economi. Financ.	919	850	742	591	637	575	596
Mjekësi Medicine	277	291	349	361	348	45	336

Te diplomuar Graduated	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997
Stomatologji	39	36	46	54	8	54	57
Stomatologjiy							
Farmaci	26	20	28	38	8	36	39
Pharmacy							
Juridik	87	105	95	75	321	661	156
Law science							
Agronomi	337	201	275	222	22	112	16
Agriculture							
Veter.zootekn.	250	151	286	259	226	170	88
Veterinary							
Gjinje te huaja	188	172	65	53	48	48	66
Foreign language							
Muzike	74	58	41	55	63	63	61
Music							
Arte figurative	38	37	30	33		57	27
Arts							
Specialit. Te tjera	1753	1806	1799	1694	2229	2272	1940
Others							

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Gjithsej (me çm. Konst.)	16,813	12,105	11,235	12,309	13,331	15,107	16,482	15,325	
Total (with current price)									
Industri	6,252	3,882	1,894	1,706	1,671	1,771	2,013	1,899	
Industry									
Bujësi	6,762	5,141	6,092	6,726	7,284	8,246	8,494	8,578	
Agriculture									
Ndërtim	1,114	801	857	1,114	1,281	1,553	1,840	1,723	
Construction									
Transport	550	396	337	381	449	534	529	420	
Transport									
Te tjera	2,135	1,885	2,055	2,383	2,646	3,003	3,608	2,705	
Others									
GDP per frymë	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	5	4.6	
(mijë lekë)									
GDP per capita									
(In thousand)									

Shënimi:

Burrini i re dhe nava, Njesia e Makroekonomise

Source, MCDT, Unit of Macroeconomics

Struktura e Degeve ne Krijimin e Produktit te Brendshem Bruto (PBB) – Ne %
 Structure of GDP Components - In %

Tab.2

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gjithsej	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Industri	37.2	32.1	16.9	13.9	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.4
Industry	37.2	32.1	16.9	13.9	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.5	12.4
Bujqesi	40.2	42.5	54.2	54.6	54.6	54.6	52.8	56	56
Agriculture	40.2	42.5	54.2	54.6	54.6	54.6	52.8	56	56
Ndertim	6.6	6.6	7.6	9.1	9.6	10.3	11.4	11.2	11.2
Construction	6.6	6.6	7.6	9.1	9.6	10.3	11.4	11.2	11.2
Transport	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.7
Transport	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.7
Te tjera	12.7	15.6	18.3	19.4	19.8	19.9	20.0	17.6	17.6
Others	12.7	15.6	18.3	19.4	19.8	19.9	20.0	17.6	17.6

Bazimi: MKZHT, Njesia e Makroekonomise

Source: MCDT, Unit of Macroeconomics

Rritja Vjetore e Produktit te Brendshem Bruto sipas Degave (Ne %)
Annual Growth of GDP by sector (In %)

Tab.3

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gjithsej Total	-28.0	-7.2	9.6	8.3	13.3	9.1	-7.0	
Industri	-37.9	-51.2	-10.0	-2.0	6.0	13.6	-5.6	
Industri								
Bujqesi	-24.0	18.5	10.4	8.3	13.2	3.0	1.0	
Agriculture								
Ndertim	-28.1	7.0	30.0	15.0	21.2	18.5	-6.3	
Construction								
Transport	-28.0	-14.9	13.0	18.0	18.8	-1.0	-20.5	
Transport								
Te tjera	-11.7	9.0	16.0	11.0	13.5	20.1	-25.0	
Others								

Burimi : MKZHT, Njesia e Makroekonomise
Source: MCDT, Unit of Macroeconomics

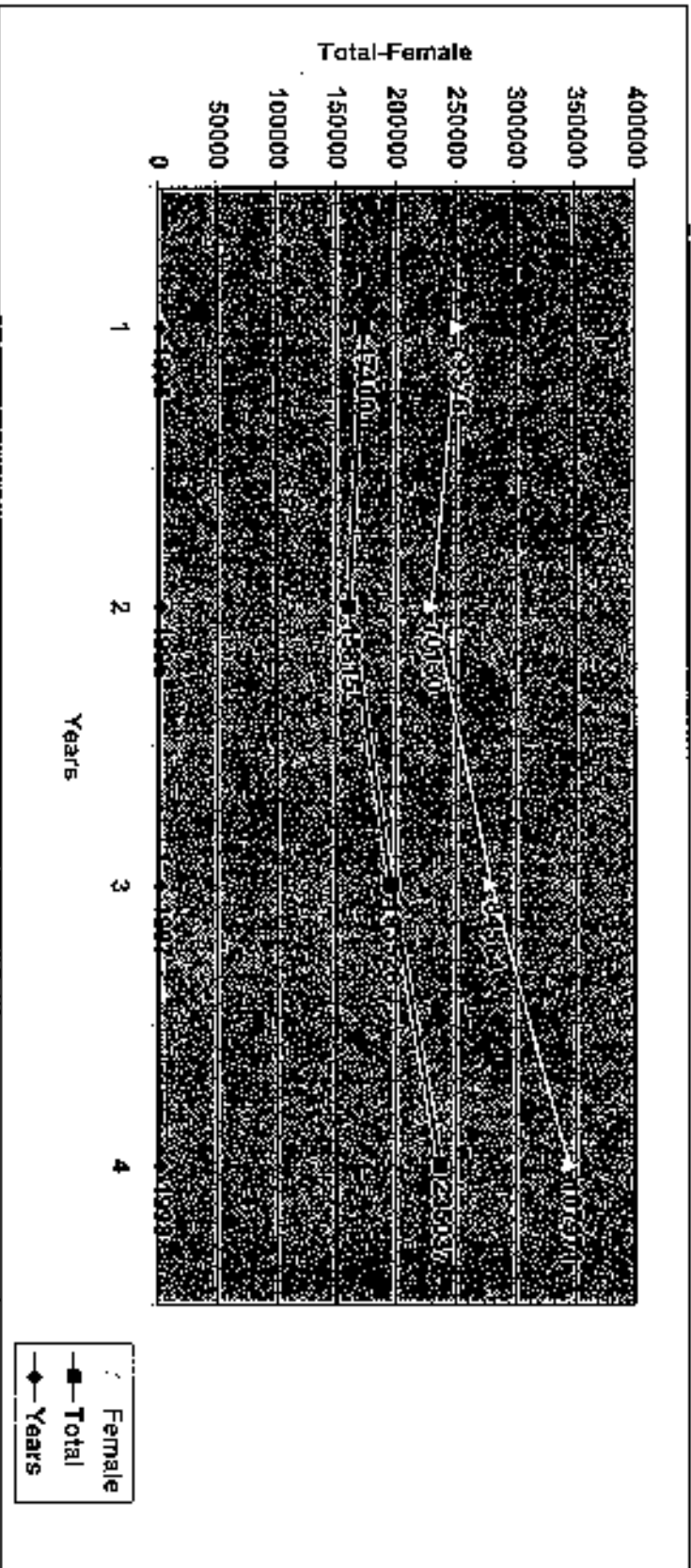
**PAPUNESIA
UNEMPLOYED**

meritimi	Viti 1995		Viti 1996		Viti 1997		Viti 1998		
	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	Gjithsej Total	Femra Female	
I. Te papune gjithsej A+B+C	171001	79578	158155	70130	193526	84564	235037	107971	Unemployed - Total
A. Te papune qe perftojne paga papunesie	48132	19888	37654	15585	30837	14319	24625	11035	Unemployed with assistance
qyteti	39914	17963	33035	14607	27090	13374	20770	9571	Urban
fshati	6218	1905	4619	978	3847	945	3855	1464	Rural
B. Te papune qe kerkojne pune per here te pare	516	260	249	97	601	358	1085	589	Unemployed looking 1st job
qyteti	505	254	210	83	546	347	959	524	Urban
fshati	11	6	39	14	55	11	126	65	Rural
C. Te papune te tjere	124353	59448	120252	54448	161988	69887	209327	96347	Others
qyteti	114516	53653	52289	45743	155189	67401	199490	92440	Urban
fshati	9837	5895	2159	5448	6799	2486	9837	3907	Rural

Shenimi: Te dhenat jane marre nga statistikat e Ministrise se Punes dhe Qeshqevave sociale

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

UNEMPLOYED - Total by years and sex



Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Punesimi Employment

Popullsia dhe Forcat e punes
Population and Labour force

Ne mije - In thousand

Tab.1

	1995	1996	1995	1996
Popullsia Population	3,167	3,202	3,249	3,283
Popullsia ne moshe per pune Working age population	1,763	1,786	1,820	1,850
Forcat e punes Labour Force	1,364	1,423	1,309	1,274
Shkalla e pjesm.ne pune % Labor Force particip. rate	77	81	73	69
Te punesuar Employed	1,063	1,161	1,138	1,116
Te papune te regjistruar Registered unemployed	301	262	171	158
Niveli i papunesise % Unemployment rate	22	18	13	12

Punesimi
Employment

Ne mije - In thousand

Tab.2

	Niveli i punesimit In thousand		Pjesa e punesimit % In %	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
Te punesuar gjithsej Total employment	1,138	1,116	100	100
Spektori shteteror Public sector	276	239	23.8	21.2
Spektori privat bujqesor Agriculture private sector	750	761	64.8	66.7
Spektori privat jo-bujqesor Non agricul. private sector	112	116	11.4	12.1

Punesimi gjithsej sipas klasifikimit NACE
Total employment by NACE classification

Ne mije – In thousand

Tab.3

	Nemlje – In thousand			Ne% – In%		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Gjithsej-Total	1,162	1,138	1,116	100	100	100
Bujq. dhe peshkim Agriculture ,fish	780	778	785	67.1	68.4	70.3
Industri nxjerrëse Extracting indust.	20	21	18	1.8	1.8	1.6
Industria perpunu. Processing indust.	81	65	57	7	5.7	5.1
Prodh. ene.elek uje Electricity product	9	9	10	0.8	0.8	0.9
Ndertim Construction	18	21	22	1.6	1.9	1.9
Tregeti Trade	32	51	58	2.8	4.5	5.1
Hotele restorante Hotels,restaurants	10	11	20	0.9	1	1.8
Transp.Komunik. Transport,Commu	28	30	27	2.4	2.6	2.4
Arsim Education	55	53	46	4.7	4.7	4.1
Shendetesi Health	32	26	23	2.8	2.3	2
Te tjera Others	96	73	51	8.3	6.4	4.6

Punonjesit ne sektorin shtetror sipas grupimeve kryesore te profesioneve
Employees in public sector by the main groups of occupations

Ne % - In %

Tab.5

Emertimi Item	1993	1994	1995	1996
Drejtues Managers	6.9	7	7.6	7.5
Special.me arsim te larte Specia.with university degree	17.5	17.5	18.9	20.8
Teknik dhe specialist ne zbatim Technicians	18.8	19.5	21.3	25
Nepunës të thjeshtë Clerks	7.3	7	6.3	6.5
Punetore Workers	49.5	49	45.9	40.2
Gjithsej Total	100	100	100	100

Shenimi:

*Te dhënat e tabelës nr.1,2,3,4,5,6 janë marrë nga libri "Shqipëria në shifra" (1997),
 botim i INSTAT-it*

Punonjesit ne sektorin shteteror
Employment in public sector

Ne mije – In thousand

Tab.4

	Në mijë - In thousand		Në % - In %	
	1995	1996	1995	1996
Gjithsej- Total	276	239	100	100
Bujqesi, peshkim Agriculture, fish	7	6	2.6	2.5
Industria nxjerrëse Extracting industry	21	17	7.5	7.2
Industria përpunuese Processing industry	38	28	13.8	11.6
Prodh. energj. elektrike Electricity production	15	15	5.6	6.2
Ndërtim Construction	7	7	2.6	2.8
Tregëti Trade	5	4	1.9	1.7
Hotele, restorante Hotels, restaurants	2	2	0.8	0.7
Transport, komunikacion Transport, communications	18	16	6.6	6.8
Arsim- Education	53	50	19.2	20.7
Shëndetësi- health	25	23	9.1	9.8
Te tjera- Others	83	72	30.2	30

Popullsia mesatare vjetore (me mijë)
Annual average population (in thousand)

<i>Vitet</i> Years	1960	1970	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Popullsia gjithsej	1607.3	2136	3256	3259.8	3224	3167.5	3202	3248.8	3283	3324
Total population										
Femra	779.3	1039	1582	1605	1600	1601.4	1615.8	1641.1	1659	1695
Females										
Meshkuj	827.8	1097	1674	1654	1589	1566.1	1586.2	1607.7	1624	1629
Males										
Qytet	474.3	480	1176	1177.4	1165	1208.7	1356.6	1376.4	1445	1526
Urban areas										
Rshat	1133	1456	2080	2082.4	2024	1958.8	1845.4	1872.4	1838	1798
Rural areas										

Shënim: Ve dhenat jane marrë nga libri " Shqiperia ne shifra " bolim i INSTAT-it

Dhe " Femra dhe Meshkuj ne Shqiperi " bolim i INSTAT-it dhe Vjetari demografik '98,

Bolim i INSTAT-it

Source: " Female and Male in Albania ", " Demographic Yearbook 1998 " and " Albania in figures " -INSTAT

Zgjedhja mesatare e jetes
Expectation of life at birth

Vitet - Year	Gjithsej - Total	Meshkuj - Male	Femra - Female
1950-51	53.5	52.6	54.4
1979-80	69.5	67	72.3
1980-81	70.2	67.7	72.2
1984-85	71.5	68.7	74.4
1985-86	71.9	68.7	75.5
1986-87	72	68.8	75.5
1987-88	72.2	69.4	75.5
1988-89	72.4	69.6	75.5
1989-90	72.2	69.3	75.4
1990-95	71.4	68.5	74.3

Shenim: Te dhurat jane marrë nga Libri "Shqiperia ne shifra " dhe Vjetari demografik '98 botime te INSTAT-it
Source: "Albania in figures" and "Demographic Yearbook 1998" - INSTAT

Lindjet e gjalla
Live birth by sex

Kritet - Years	Gjithsej - Total	Meshkuj - Male	Femra - Female
1950	47291	24401	22890
1970	69507	35725	33782
1990	82125	42564	39561
1991	77361	40748	36613
1992	75425	39505	35898
1993	67730	35570	32155
1994	72179	38022	34151
1995	72081	38085	33963
1996	68358	35519	32818
1997	61739	32178	29513

Shënimi: Te dhënat janë marrë nga libri "Shqipëria në shifra" dhe Vjetëri demografike '98 botime të INSTAT-it
Source: "Albania in figures" and "Demographic yearbook 1998" - INSTAT

Vdekjet
Deaths

Vitet - Years	Gjithsej - Total	Meshkuj - Male	Femra - Female
1991	17743	10296	7447
1992	18026	10408	7597
1993	17920	10438	7466
1994	18342	10788	7535
1995	18060	10447	7574
1996	17600	10294	7263
1997	18237	11121	7091

Shenim: Te dhënat janë marrë nga libri "Shqiptaria në sifra " dhe Vjetari demografik '98, botime të INSTAT-it
 Source: "Albania in figures" and "Demographic yearbook 1998" - INSTAT

Popullsia sipas moshes ,Gjithsejthe gjendjes familjare
Population by age,gender and marital status

Gjendja familjare	Moshë-Age 15-19		Moshë-Age 20-24		Moshë-Age 25-29	
	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female
Marital status						
Begare – Singel	98.9	91.8	88.9	47.7	42.9	14.1
Te martuar-Married	1.1	8.2	44.1	51.5	56.5	84.4
Te ndare-Divorced	0	0	0	0.6	0.5	1.1
Te ve _Widowed	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Gjithsej-Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Gjendja familjare	Moshë-Age 30-34		Moshë-Age 35-39		Moshë-Age 40-49	
	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female
Marital status						
Begare – Singel	12.4	5.9	4.8	3.2	3.2	1.6
Te martuar-Married	86.8	91.4	94.3	93.2	95.5	92.3
Te ndare-Divorced	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.6
Te ve _Widowed	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.6	4.5
Gjithsej-Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Gjendja familjare	Moshë-Age 50-59		Moshë-Age 60-69		Moshë-Age >70	
	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female	Meshkuj-Male	Femra-Female
Marital status						
Begare – Singel	3.4	1.4	3.6	1.4	4.1	1.3
Te martuar-Married	94.1	83.6	90.7	63.1	80.2	33.9
Te ndare-Divorced	0.7	1.5	0.8	1	0.5	0.5
Te ve _Widowed	1.8	13.5	4.9	34.5	15.2	64.3
Gjithsej-Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

6. Popullsia sipas grup-moshes (1995-1996)
Population by age-groups

Grup- Moshat Age-groups	Gjithsej-Total		Meshkuj-Male		Femrat-Female	
	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
0-4	349051	353444	179920	180465	169125	172836
5-9	381241	386039	197513	198111	183721	187752
10-14	351665	356090	182850	183403	168808	172512
15-19	285931	289530	135247	135656	150690	153996
20-24	244268	247342	108382	108710	135896	138878
25-29	239918	242937	106787	107111	133140	136061
30-34	262313	265614	128530	128919	133784	136720
35-39	246951	250059	124514	124890	122435	125122
40-44	197676	200164	101810	102118	95863	97967
45-49	152098	154012	79113	79352	72982	74583
50-54	143231	145033	74210	74434	69018	70532
55-59	126108	127695	66272	66473	59833	61146
60-64	101730	103010	52071	52229	49657	50746
65-69	76343	77304	35993	36102	40352	41238
70-74	58007	58737	25451	25528	32558	33272
75-79	34237	34668	14054	14097	20185	20628
80+	32232	32638	11283	11317	20953	21413
Gjithsej - Total	3283000	3324317	1624000	1628915	1659000	1695402

Shënim: Te dhënat janë marrë nga Vjetëri demografik '98, botim i INSTAT-it

Vdekjet nën 1 vjece sipas gjinisë
Infant deaths by sex

Vitet Years	Gjithsej Total	Meshkuj Male	Femra Female	Panjobur Unknown
1991	2547	1444	1103	0
1992	2550	1427	1118	5
1993	2401	1284	1107	10
1994	2547	1390	1152	5
1995	2162	1207	931	24
1996	1762	911	825	26
1997	1368	737	609	22

Vdekjet nën 1 vjece sipas vendbanimit
Infant deaths by urban/rural residence

Vitet Years	Gjithsej Total	Qytet Urban	Rrethat Rural	Panjobur Unknown
1991	2547	662	1885	0
1992	2550	640	1910	0
1993	2401	626	1551	224
1994	2547	683	1620	244
1995	2162	677	1471	14
1996	1762	605	1157	0
1997	1368	519	849	0

Koefficientet specifikke to vdeksnummerise
Specific mortality ratio

Grup-moshat Age groups	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1-4	2.99	3.09	3.34	3.5	2.66	2.32	1.56
5-19	0.68	0.64	0.62	0.6	0.57	0.55	0.68
20-39	1.10	1.21	1.32	1.28	1.23	1.10	2.03
40-59	3.71	3.71	3.59	3.42	3.27	3.09	3.40
60+	38.54	38.75	37.23	35.56	37.07	37.15	37.67
Gjithsej Total	5.44	5.65	5.66	5.73	5.56	5.36	4.82

1. Abortet sipas meshës së gruas dhe llojit të tyre
Abortion by age and by sort of it

Grup-moshë e gruas Age	Lloji i abortit-Sort of Abortion						Total		
	Spontane-			Provokuar					
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
13-17	76	121	26	149	152	49	225	152	75
18-19	179	256	78	249	335	122	428	335	200
20-24	937	985	480	1971	1531	894	2908	1531	1374
25-29	1042	1061	512	3170	3173	1666	4212	3173	2178
30-34	899	786	342	4297	3537	2083	5196	3537	2425
35-39	480	439	257	3148	2113	1646	3628	2113	1903
40-44	202	139	93	1154	665	650	1356	665	743
+45	22	15	11	88	47	62	110	47	73
Pa deklaruar Without declare	68	87	76	230	2062	1263	298	2062	1339
Gjithsej-Total	3905	3889	1875	14456	13615	8435	18361	13615	10310

2. Abortet sipas moshes dhe vendbanimit te Gruas
 Abortion by age and by residence

Grup-Mosha e gruas Age	Vendbanimi/ Gruas-Residence				Kshat-Rural	
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
13-17	152	138	47	73	115	28
18-19	253	297	123	175	294	77
20-24	1760	1315	742	1148	1201	632
25-29	2470	2164	1215	1742	2070	963
30-34	2947	2219	1350	2249	2104	1075
35-39	1943	1157	1009	1685	1395	894
40-44	693	341	333	663	463	410
+45	49	21	38	61	41	35
Pa deklaruar Without declare	188	1385	881	110	764	458
Gjithsej-Total	10455	9057	5738	7906	8447	4572

3. Abortet sipas moshes se gruas dhe gjendjes familjare
Abortion by age of women and civil status

Grup-mosha e Gruas Age	Bëqare-Singel			Gjendja Familjare			Civil status			E ve-Widow		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
13-17	97	77	28	125	196	44	2		1			2
18-19	127	116	47	297	474	152	4	1	1			
20-24	485	180	122	2416	2335	1240	7	1	7			5
25-29	147	79	56	4057	4149	2110	5	6	2		3	10
30-34	66	22	16	5123	4298	2396	6	3	3		1	10
35-39	21	7	8	3607	2545	1889			2			4
40-44	10	2	4	1344	802	738					2	1
+45	2		1	108	62	71						1
Pa deklaruar Without declare	35	72	44	261	2064	1229	2	3	1			65
Total	990	565	326	17338	16925	9869	26	14	17	7		98

4. Abortet sips grup moshes dhe shkalles arsimore
Abortion by age of women and by education

Grup-mosha e Gruas Age	Niveli arsimor i gruas-Level of education														
	Fillore-Elementary			8-vjeçare- Secondary			Tmesem-High			Marte-University			Te ndryshme Others		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
13-17	4	5	7	120	149	41	85	11	24	9	6		7	2	3
18-19	5	6	6	176	248	95	232	310	88	10	18	7	5	9	4
20-24	34	19	15	1187	1085	584	1482	1297	701	176	84	56	29	31	18
25-29	58	29	19	1868	1858	954	2015	2151	1080	242	165	101	29	31	24
30-34	78	43	36	2570	2065	1194	2315	2038	1085	201	146	81	32	31	29
35-39	127	63	47	1903	1409	975	1424	979	799	150	79	53	24	22	29
40-44	118	37	32	721	458	429	437	267	251	64	37	23	16	5	8
+45	22	6	6	59	37	41	24	18	22	2	1	2	3		2
Pa deklaruar Without declare	9	32	20	112	960	627	124	1069	603	14	42	36	39	46	53
Total	455	240	188	8716	8269	4940	8138	8240	4653	868	578	359	184	177	170