



This project is funded by
the European Union



PARTNERSALBANIA
FOR CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Monitoring report of Political, Social, Economic Participation of Youth

Albania 2022



YouthHUB

WESTERN BALKAN AND TURKEY

Researcher

Era Sherifaj

Contributor

Jonida Alite

Design and Layout

Maris Selamaj

This monitoring report was prepared as part of the WB&T for EmploYouth project, funded by the European Union. The project is implemented by Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation (Serbia), Prima Association (Montenegro), Youth Alliance (North Macedonia), Partners Albania for Change and Development (Albania), and Community Volunteers Foundation (Turkey).

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this document are the sole responsibility of Partners Albania for Change and Development and can under no circumstances be regarded as a reflection of the position of the European Union.



Inside this Report



Introduction

page 3



Data on Political, Social and Economic Participation of Youth

Page 5



Comparisons of data during 7 years of monitoring.

Page 11



Policy issues and recommendations.

Page 14



Annex 1 Methodological notes

Page 17

Introduction – About the Project & Monitoring Report.

Partners Albania for Change and Development, in the frame of the project “WB&T for EmploYouth”, implemented in partnership with Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation in Serbia, Youth Alliance - Krusevo in North Macedonia, NGO Prima in Montenegro, and Community Volunteers Foundation in Turkey, since 2016, develops the "**Monitoring Report on Political, Social and Economic Participation of Youth in Albania**", contributing to the development of the regional report providing an overview of the situation of youth in the five countries.

During the last seven years, the monitoring report has been published as a mechanism to gain insight into the broad political, economic and social context which can empower or hinder youth participation in society. The report provides a comprehensive overview of opportunities for youth through the lens of 25 indicators of political, economic, and social participation.

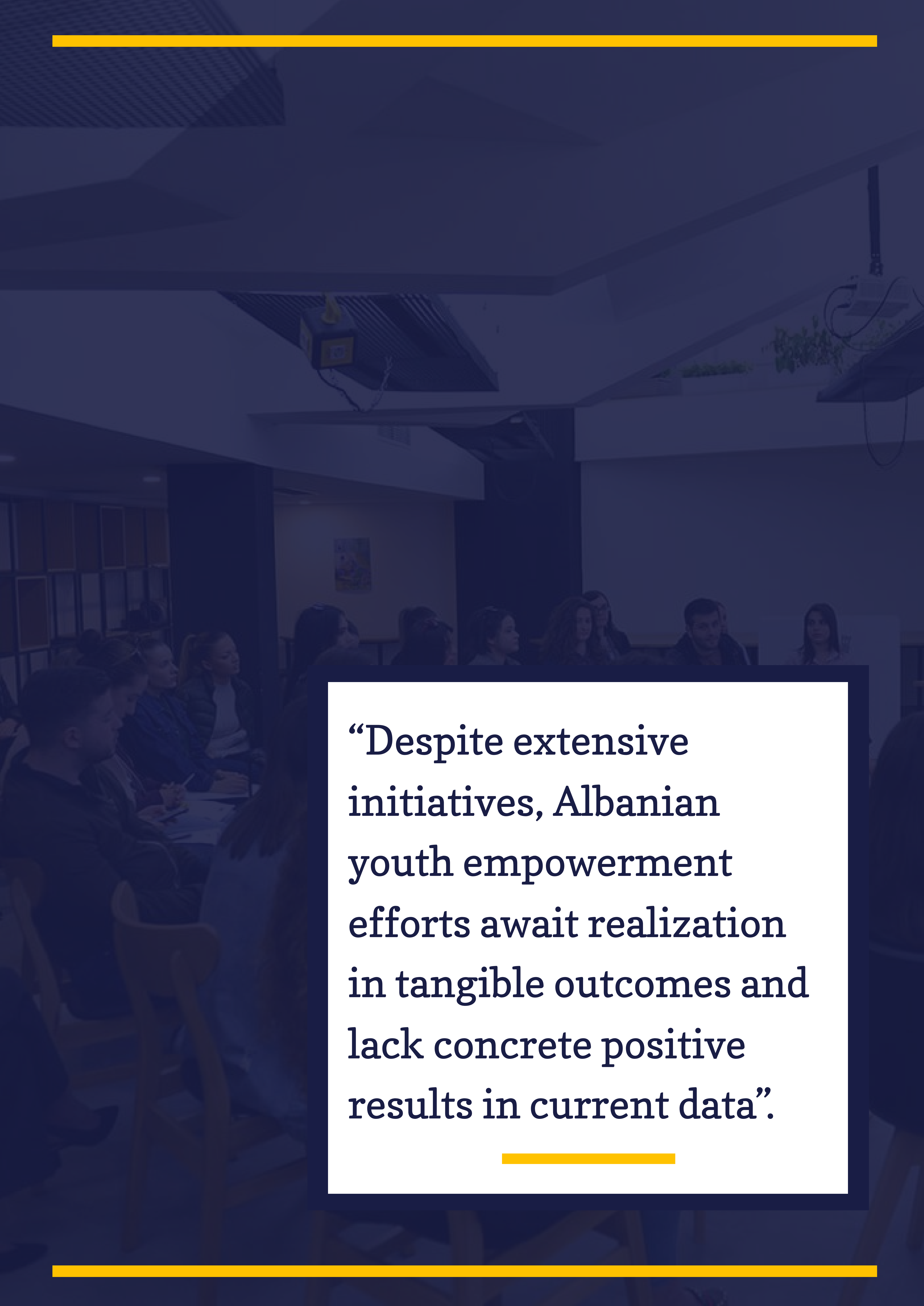
- **Political dimension** refers to the opportunities of young people to get involved in political processes – to be informed on the work of the government, parliament, and municipalities, to participate in youth networks, and to be elected to political positions.
- **Economic dimension** refers to the degree of inclusion or, to the contrary, exclusion of young people from the labour market. It captures the degree of their activity, employment, and self-employment.
- **Social dimension** refers to the active participation of young people in social life. It is assessed based on the integration of young people in the community through formal and nonformal education, as well as through an absence of markers of potential exclusion – due to poverty, dependence on the social welfare system, and time spent in prison or correctional facilities.

The Report is a concrete tool that can be used by public authorities and CSOs to systematically identify and address the most pressing challenges of youth participation. It contributes to:

- Compare data according to key indicators of youth participation in all three dimensions: political, economic, and social;
- Monitor progress in youth participation through the years in Albania;
- Advocacy actions at the local level for the implementation of policies and programs aimed at the improvement of youth participation.

The Albania Country Report for 2022 provides an analysis of the data collected through desk research and official requests for information sent to responsible institutions as: Ministry of Finance and Economy, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Minister of State for Youth and Children, Minister of State for Entrepreneurship and Business Climate, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, General Directorate of Taxation, General Directorate of Prisons, National Institute of Statistics, and Albanian municipalities.

The data of this report are also included in the regional annual report “**Youth Participation Index**”, reflecting, and comparing the data from the five countries (Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey), of the Youth Hub Network for WB & Turkey.




“Despite extensive initiatives, Albanian youth empowerment efforts await realization in tangible outcomes and lack concrete positive results in current data”.

Data on Political Participation of Youth

INDICATORS	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	YEAR
Young ministers in government	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2022 ¹
Young deputy ministers in government	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2022 ¹
Young MPs in the parliament	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	2022 ¹
Young mayors	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2022 ¹
On-line tools for information and participation in decision making of government and parliament	90%			2022 ¹
On-line tools for information and participation in decision making of municipalities	76%			2022 ¹
Existence of youth structure (councils/parliaments/unions) on national level	Yes			2022
Existence of youth structure (councils/parliaments/unions) on local level	74.0%			2022 ²

[1] Desk Research

[2] Request for Information to the 61 Municipalities of Albania

A large crowd of people is gathered in a city street, with buildings in the background. The scene is captured from a high angle, showing the density of the crowd and the urban environment. The image has a dark blue overlay, and there are yellow horizontal bars at the top and bottom.

“In 2022, Albania has achieved a notable milestone with the establishment of the youth structures at local level”.

Data on Social Participation of Youth

INDICATORS	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	YEAR
Young people at risk of poverty	No data	-	-	2022 ³
The percentage of young poor people (the young people who lives under the line of poverty) (No of young poor people / no of young people)	No data	-	-	2022
Young people in prisons	36.9%	0.3%	36.6%	2022 ⁴
Young people part of social welfare system (who receive financial support in Social Protection System) divided with the young people who are in the social welfare system	No data	-	-	2022 ⁵
Dropout from the secondary education	No data	No data	No data	2021-2022 ⁶
Young people enrolled in tertiary education	22%	26.3%	17.7%	2019-2020 ⁷
Young people graduated from tertiary education	24.9%	28.2%	19.9%	2019-2020 ⁷
Participation rate in non-formal education and training (last 4 weeks).	%	%	%	2021 ⁸

[3] Partners Albania sent a request for information to the National Institute of Statistics but they responded that this data is not published yet for the year 2022

[4] Request for Information to the General Directorate of Prisons

[5] Request for information to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection

[6] Request for information to the Ministry of Education and Sports

[7] Request for Information to the Ministry of Education and Sports and National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)

[8] Request for Information to the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)

“There are still critical gaps in monitoring, understanding and addressing youth vulnerability in Albania”.

Data on Economic Participation of Youth

INDICATORS	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	YEAR
NEET rate	25.2%	27.8%	22.6%	2022 ⁸
Youth unemployment rate	20.72%	20.73%	20.70%	2022 ⁸
Long-term youth unemployment rate	12.5%	11.7%	13.3%	2022 ⁸
Youth Labor force participation rate	55.5%	50.6%	60.5%	2022 ⁸
Youth Employment rate	44%	40.1%	48%	2022 ⁸
Young people that started their own business with the financial support of state	4.5%	5.1%	4.4%	2022 ⁹
Self-employed young people	16.6%	12.4%	20.2%	2022 ⁸

“In 7 years of monitoring, gender disparities in economic participation indicators remain apparent. Young women continue to encounter difficulties to have equal opportunities, to contribute economically and attain financial independence”.

Comparisons of data during 7 years of monitoring

Overall, several indicators have changed positively and negatively through the years but compared to data reported in the first index, seven years ago, there is a noticeable improvement.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSION

Over the span of seven years, **nothing has changed in the representation of young ministers** in the Albanian government, remaining at a stagnant 0%. The average age of ministers stands at 45 years, with women constituting 81% of ministerial positions.

Within the government, only one young female deputy minister holds office. There has been a notably limited representation of youth over the years. The highest number of young deputy ministers recorded was two, in 2019.

Furthermore, **the number of young Members of Parliament (MPs) has been low over the years**, exhibiting a declining trend, particularly in the past two years.

Meanwhile the number of **young mayors from 2018 and afterwards has been 0**.

Regarding online accessibility, the majority of Albanian government institutions provide information through digital platforms. Only a scant few, perhaps one or two, may lack one of the online tools. However, one ministry lacks any online information tools. It is evident that Municipalities too, possess the necessary tools for information dissemination and citizen participation in the decision-making process. All municipalities have an official webpage and a Facebook account. Twitter, however, is less frequently utilized in the Albanian context. Notably, it's common to find that, instead of official municipal accounts, there are often accounts belonging to mayors who actively share information about the conducted activities and recent developments.

In the recent years, Albania has witnessed the **establishment of crucial youth-focused institutions** including the “National Youth Agency”, “National Youth Council”, and “National Youth Congress”, structures actively engaged in empowering youth in Albania.

Concurrently, the presence of **youth structures at the local level has reached a pinnacle in Albania**. In accordance with Law No. 75/2019 'For Youth', municipalities have taken initiatives in establishing local Youth Councils. Presently, 74% of municipalities have successfully established youth councils, and there are efforts underway to establish similar bodies in the remaining areas.

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION DIMENSION

In general, most of the indicators in the “**Economic Participation**” of Youth in Albania, have displayed **slight improvements**.

Therefore, there is a positive trend and a **gradual decline in the overall NEET rate in Albania** from 2016 to 2022, ultimately reaching the lowest value in 2022 at 25.2%. Throughout the years, there has been a consistent gender gap in NEET rates, with females consistently exhibiting higher rates compared to males. For instance, in 2022, the NEET rate for females (27.8%) surpassed that of males (22.6%) by 5.2 percentage points, indicating a greater proportion of females not participating in education, employment, or training.

Youth unemployment in Albania also demonstrates a positive decline over the years, decreasing by 9.08 percentage points from 2016 (29.8%) to 2022 (20.72%). The unemployment rate for young women is slightly higher than that of men, highlighting a larger portion of young females encountering unemployment.

Meanwhile, **the long-term unemployment rate has experienced a recent slight uptick** of 1.1% in the last two years, particularly notable in young men, where there was an increase of 1.7 percentage points from 2021 (11.6%) to 2022 (13.3%). Additionally, long-term unemployment among men (13.3%) surpasses that of women (11.7%), with a 1.6% difference in 2022.

The **participation of youth in the labor force has consistently grown**, reaching the highest recorded rate of 55.5% in 2022. Nevertheless, there are discernible gender disparities in youth labor force participation. In all years, the youth labor force participation rate for males (60.5%) has been substantially higher (with an average of 12.6%) compared to females (50.6%).

Data further indicate **an upward trend in youth employment rates in Albania**. Starting at 32.4% in 2016, the employment rate has increased to 44% in 2022. Notably, employment of young men is higher than of young women in 2022 and in all passing years.

In terms of entrepreneurship, acquiring precise data regarding the number young people who start their businesses with the financial support of state remains challenging in Albania. This is due to the absence of official statistics on their numbers.

As an alternative, this indicator is calculated by taking into consideration the beneficiaries of the financial supporting schemes provided by the government (total financial support provided by each ministry to young people). According to available data in 2022, 4.5% of beneficiaries from ministry-run financial schemes are young people, with the percentage of young women beneficiaries (5.1%) being higher than of young men (4.4%). Overall, only 0.13% of the young people start their business with the support of the government.

The rate of self-employed youth displays a dynamic trend with significant fluctuations over the years. Following a significant drop from 2016 (29%) to 2018 (0.9%), there was a marked a significant increase (18.5%) in 2019. The trend continues with fluctuations and in 2022 Albania stands at 16.6%, showing a decrease in the last two years. Throughout the years, the rate of self-employment among young men is higher compared to young women.

In summary, young men exhibit higher levels of inclusion than young women in youth employment, youth labor force participation, and self-employment, and register lower percentages in NEET and youth unemployment rates.

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSION

Over the years, **data remains notable limited for certain indicators within the “Social Participation Dimension”**, particularly in regard to the percentages of impoverished youth and those integrated into the social welfare system.

However, data concerning young people at risk of poverty are available and has been annually measured by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT) since 2017. The data for 2022 will be available by the end of December 2023.

In general, the percentage of **young people at risk of poverty has exhibited some fluctuations over the years**, showing a decrease in the last two years. Furthermore, there is an observable gender disparity. The risk of poverty is consistently higher for women compared to men, a trend that has persisted over the years. While the percentage of young men at risk of poverty has decreased by 3.7% from 2017 to 2021, the percentage of young women at risk of poverty has increased by 1%. In 2021 the percentage of young people at risk of poverty was 2.2 percentage points higher than the percentage of the total population at risk of poverty, resulting in a higher vulnerability of young people to fall into poverty.

The data on the **percentage of poor young people** continues not to be measured or provided by INSTAT and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection during 2017-2022.

In 2022, **data pertaining to young people in the social welfare system remains partial**, with information available for different age groups aside from those aged 15-29. Among the three available social assistance programs, there is available data on young people, beneficiaries of the social care services scheme. Approximately 11.3% of total recipients of social care services fall within the category of young individuals, signifying a considerable number of young people within the social welfare system beneficiaries. Also as in the previous indicator, there is a marginally higher proportion of female beneficiaries in the social services care system.

Data regarding **young people in prison shows an unstable trend over the years**. However, in 2022 the percentage of young people in prisons remained the same as in 2021, at 36.9%, with the majority of prisoners (36.6%) being young men. Furthermore, a significant improvement is observed in this indicator, as the number of young people in prisons has decreased by 10.8% in 2022 (36.9%) in comparison to 2018 which marked the highest percentage of young people in prison at 47.7%.

Over the years, while there have been **slight variations in the enrollment of young people in tertiary education**, the overall percentages have remained relatively consistent. In 2022, the percentage of young people (18-29) enrolled in tertiary education is 22%. Also, is observed a consistent gender gap in this indicator as well, with the enrollment of females notably surpassing that of males. In 2022, the percentage of young women registered in tertiary education is 8.6% higher than the percentage of young men.

Meanwhile the **graduation rate of young people from tertiary education** is 24.9% in 2022, 1.1 percentage points lower than last year (26%). Although there are slight variations from year to year, the overall trend indicates a positive increase in graduation rates. The highest graduation rate was observed in 2019 at 26.7%, demonstrating a positive trajectory in educational attainment. Gender disparities in graduation rates persist, with female students consistently exhibiting higher rates compared to their male counterparts. For instance, the percentage of women graduating from tertiary education (28.2%) in 2022 is 8.3% higher than the percentage of graduated young men (19.9%).

In comparison to young men, young women show a higher level of dedication to education. They exhibit a lower dropout rate from secondary education, a greater eagerness to pursue tertiary studies, and a higher rate of graduation from tertiary institutions.

Policy issues and recommendations for advocacy

This session aims to provide policy recommendations, insights and strategies for stakeholders and institutions to effectively address and advocate for positive policy changes in the field of youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING YOUTH POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Regrettably, the situation regarding **youth engagement in political affairs** in Albania has exhibited **minimal improvement** over the years, and young people continue to be underrepresented in political positions, such as mayor, deputy minister or minister in Albania. The available data clearly indicate that Albania still needs to undertake important steps towards a more inclusive and vibrant political landscape that actively engages and represents its youth population.

Some recommendations to be taken into consideration to enhance youth political participation in Albania are as below:

- Governments, parliaments, political parties and youth organizations **should introduce targeted policies**, and **develop strategies/programs** to increase the representation of young individuals in politics.

It is essential for governmental institutions, both at local and national levels, to set quotas or specific mechanisms to ensure that youth have a meaningful presence in decision making. Targeted initiatives should be undertaken to increase awareness, provide information, encourage and support young individuals to actively engage in politics. Additionally, it is crucial to establish mentorship programs, provide training, and necessary resources to nurture young talent and prepare for future leadership positions.

Inclusion of diverse groups of young representatives in decision-making and consultations, should be encouraged, allowing for the incorporation of their unique needs into policies and indicators. Additionally, should be facilitated the involvement of young people in various levels of management positions, providing them with exposure, experience, and essential information. This will empower them to prepare for and eventually assume leadership roles within main institutions in Albania.

- **Strengthen the empowerment and functionality** of established youth structures (*councils/parliaments/unions*) to ensure the participation of young people in the decision-making process.

The establishment of Local Youth Councils (LYCs) at the local level is progressing positively, with the majority of municipalities having successfully formed their LYCs, while others are in the process creating the new ones. However, to ensure the effectiveness and vitality of youth structures, it is vital to implement measures that go beyond their establishment on paper. These structures should be empowered and activated with a clear strategy to fulfill their intended functions. This includes the development and implementation of engaging activities that actively involve young people. Additionally, regular assessments and monitoring mechanisms should be put in place to track the performance and impact of these youth structures, ensuring they are making tangible contributions to youth empowerment and engagement.

- Public institutions should **prioritize the effective utilization of online tools** to enhance communication with young people.

Even though, there is an adequate presence of *online tools* used for information and participation in decision-making at both and local and national level, there is need to make effective use of this tools, to make them more transparent and accessible for young people, ensuring their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.

Therefore, public institutions should use user-friendly online tools to feature targeted campaigns, post updated information, establish interactive spaces and responsive feedback channels to ensure meaningful participation of young people. Leveraging popular social media platforms and partnering with youth-led organizations further extends the reach and impact of online communication efforts. This approach fosters transparency, accessibility, inclusivity, and informed decision-making.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING YOUTH ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

The presence and adoption of new strategies such as the “National Youth Strategy” and “Action Plan 2022-2029”, “National Strategy on Employment and Skills 2023-2030” and “Youth Guarantee” are initiatives that imply promising conditions in the labor market for young people, presenting an opportunity for further improvement and development of youth economic situation in Albania.

While there is an overall positive trend in the indicators of economic participation of youth, with encouraging progress and steps taken forward, there are still areas of concern with specific indicators which need immediate attention and action.

The NEET rate in Albania continues to be over 25%, and the unemployment rate over 20%. To reduce this high level of NEET and unemployment rate, responsible institutions should play an important role especially in identifying the NEET youth, and effectively implementing the foreseen initiatives in “Youth Guarantee” and “National Strategy on Employment and Skills” for youth engagement in education, training, and employment. Meanwhile, to tackle the long term unemployment, retraining and upskilling opportunities to facilitate reintegration into the labor market are needed.

Specialized Youth-Focused Employment Services should be established, catering to the unique needs of young job seekers. Career counseling, job matching, and training opportunities should be provided to facilitate smoother transitions into the workforce.

- **Gender - inclusive economic policies** should be enacted and enforced to actively dismantle gender barriers in the economy, **ensuring equal access, opportunities, and resources for young women.**

In 2022 young women show lower levels of inclusion than young man, in youth employment, youth labor force participation, and self-employment, and register higher percentages in NEET and long term youth unemployment rates. Therefore, further mentorship, training and resources should be provided to empower young women in economic activities.

Skill-building programs that specifically target young women should be developed and implemented, focusing on fields traditionally dominated by men. This will help bridge the gender gap in industries like technology, engineering, and entrepreneurship. Also, advocacy for gender-inclusive policies is needed within private sector companies, including incentives and initiatives that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion in hiring, promotion, and compensation practices. Additionally, implementing policies that support work-life balance, such as flexible work arrangements and parental leave, could play an important role in increasing women participation in the economic sector.

The data for the self-employment and youth entrepreneurship clearly indicate that there is need to strengthen the support system for young entrepreneurs by offering comprehensive training, higher access to capital, and mentorship programs. Government and civil society sector should put a special

attention in implementing programs that enhance financial literacy and management skills among young people, equipping them with the knowledge needed to navigate the financial aspects of starting and running a business.

The revitalization of Tirana's Pyramid into “TUMO Tirana”, a versatile technology education hub for young people, not only cultivates a flourishing entrepreneurial environment but also provides opportunities for young entrepreneurs to lease workspaces, collaborate with fellow stakeholders, and participate in various hub-related activities. This dynamic space serves as a catalyst for innovation and growth within the local entrepreneurial community.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING YOUTH SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

- **Targeted initiatives and resources** specifically designed to **economically empower** young people, especially young women, to reduce their vulnerability to poverty.

The lack of data in the social dimension, highlights significant gaps in monitoring, understanding and addressing youth vulnerability. It is essential to establish a standardized, transparent and unified system for data collection and processing across Albania. This unified approach, supported by a publicly accessible methodology, will enhance the accuracy and credibility of existing data, and enable the accurate calculation of key indicators such as young people experiencing poverty and those involved in the social protection system. Gathering data on vulnerable young individuals would enable relevant institutions to implement tailored measures and policies aimed at enhancing their circumstances, fostering their integration, and promoting their engagement in social activities.

There is need to expand and refine social assistance programs to provide comprehensive support for young individuals, particularly those aged 15-29. Designing services to address their unique needs and circumstances within the social care services scheme.

Persistent endeavors should be undertaken to enhance the juvenile justice system and explore alternative approaches to incarceration for young offenders. Emphasis should be put on rehabilitation, fostering skill development, and facilitating successful reintegration into society post detention.

The “Career Guidance Services” should be robustly implemented, led by experts and highly-trained coordinators, equipped to provide the most up-to-date information on emerging job trends and market demands. These services should be customized to the specific zones in Albania, offering essential assistance to young individuals as they navigate critical decisions about their future.

Policies should be in place to increase access to tertiary education for all young people, with a special emphasis on reducing barriers for marginalized group. Economic and social support for students from marginalized families would contribute to the continuousness of their studies and to their academic progress. Initiatives to further close the gender gap in education, and ensuring equitable access to tertiary education are necessary as well.

Annex 1:

Methodological notes

Since 2016, a set of indicators were chosen based on an analytical process comprising of extensive desk research and expert consultations. In the following Table are listed all the indicators, calculation method and data sources.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSION	DATA CALCULATION METHOD			SOURCE OF DATA
	Data	Female	Male	
Young ministers in Government M/F	Number of young ministers (15-29) / Total number of ministers	Number of female young ministers (15-29) / Total number of ministers	Number of male young ministers (15-29) / Total number of ministers	Desk research
Young deputy ministers in government M/F	Number of young deputy ministers (15-29) / Total number of deputy ministers	Number of female young deputy ministers/Total number of deputy ministers	Number of male young deputy ministers (15-29) / The total number of deputy ministers	Desk research
Young MPs in the parliament M/F	Number of young MPs (15-29)/ Total number of MPs	Number of female young MPs (15-29) / Total number of MPS	Number of male young MPs (15-29) / Total number of MPs	Desk research
Young mayors	Number of young mayors (15-29)/ Total number of mayors	Number of female young mayors (15-29) / Total number of mayors	Number of male young mayors (15-29) / Total number of mayors	Desk research
Online tools for information and participation in the decision-making of government and parliament	Average of (Number of public institutions at central level that have Twitter / Total number of public institutions at central level + (Number of public institutions at central level that have Facebook /Total number public institutions at central level) + (Number of public institutions at central level that has a Webpage / Total number of public institutions at central level)	N/A	N/A	Desk research

<p>Online tools for information and participation in the decision-making of municipalities</p>	<p>Average of (Number of municipalities that have Twitter / Total number of municipalities) + (Number of municipalities that have Facebook / Total number of municipalities) + (Number of municipalities that have a Webpage / Total number of municipalities)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Desk research</p>
<p>Existence of youth structures (councils/parliaments/unions) on the national level</p>	<p>Number of youth structures on the national level</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Information provided by the Ministry of Youth and Children and Desk Research</p>
<p>Existence of youth structures (councils/parliaments/unions) on the local level</p>	<p>The number of municipalities that have youth structure (councils, parliaments, unions) / Total number of municipalities</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Information provided by the Municipalities and Ministry of Youth and Children</p>

ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION DIMENSION	DATA CALCULATION METHOD			SOURCE OF DATA
	Data	Female	Male	
NEET rate	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
Youth unemployment rate	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
Long-term youth unemployment rate	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
Youth Employment rate	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
Young people that started their own businesses with the financial support of the state	The number of young people (15-29) who received financial support from the government (Ministries) / Total number of people who received financial support from the government (Ministries)	The number of young females (15-29) who received financial support from the government (Ministries) / Total number of females who received financial support from the government (Ministries)	The number of young males (15-29) who received financial support from the government (Ministries) / Total number of males who received financial support from the government (Ministries)	Information provided by the Minister of State for Entrepreneurship Protection, Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Self-employed young people	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSION	DATA CALCULATION METHOD			SOURCE OF DATA
	Data	Female	Male	
Young people at risk of poverty	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
The percentage of poor people (the young people who live under the line of poverty) (No. of young poor people / no. of young people)	No data	No data	No data	N/A
Young people in prisons	The number of young people (15-29) in prison / Total number of people in prison	Number of young females (15-29) in prison / Total number of people in prison	Number of young males (15-29) in prison / Total number of people in prison	Information provided by the General Directorate of Prisons
Young people part of social welfare system (who receive financial support in Social Protection System) divided with the young people who are in the social welfare system	Young people (15-29) beneficiaries of the economic assistance scheme / Total People beneficiaries of the economic assistance scheme	No data	No data	Information provided by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection
Dropout from secondary education	Data calculated and provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Data calculated and provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Data calculated and provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports	Information provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports
Young people enrolled in tertiary education	Young people (18-29) enrolled in Tertiary Education / Total young people (18-29)	Young females 18-29 Enrolled in Tertiary Education / Total young female (18-29)	Young males 18-29 Enrolled in Tertiary Education / Total young males (18-29)	Information provided by the Ministry of Education and Sports and National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
Young people graduated from tertiary education	Young people (18-29) graduated in 2021 / Young people (18-29) enrolled in 2022	Young female people (18-29) graduated in 2021 / Young females (18-29) enrolled in 2022	Young Male people (18-29) graduated in 2021 / Total young males (18-29) enrolled in 2022	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)
Participation Rate in Non-Formal Education and Training (last 4 weeks)	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Data calculated and provided by INSTAT	Information provided by the National Institute of Statistics in Albania (INSTAT)

www.partnersalbania.org

Elbasani Street, bulding Park Gate, floor
10, ap. 71/73, Tirana, Albania

Partners Albania for
Change and Development

The project WB&T for EmploYouth is implemented by:

