

ALL IN! TOWARDS GENDER BALANCE IN EUROPEAN SPORT

ANALYTICAL REPORT
OF THE DATA COLLECTION CAMPAIGN



ALL IN: Towards gender balance in sport (Erasmus +)

Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



EUROPEAN UNION

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1. SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RESULTS

1.1 Introduction

“ALL IN: Towards gender balance in sport¹” is a European Union (EU) and Council of Europe (COE) joint project (1 March 2018 - 31 October 2019). Its aim is to provide support to public authorities and sport organisations when designing and implementing policies and programmes to address gender inequalities in sport and when adopting a gender mainstreaming strategy. A part of this project is to collect data on gender equality in sport on leadership, coaching, participation, media /communication and gender-based violence, so that progress can be monitored, and comparisons made between countries and between sports, which will aid in the design of evidence-based policies. The results in this report present the main findings of the data collected².

1.2 Methodology

Eighteen countries were involved in the project: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Israel, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia and Spain. Survey questions were submitted to the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the ministries/government departments responsible for sport and the national sport federations³ affiliated to the 35 international federations recognised by the International Olympic Committee, and for which the discipline was included in the programme of the last Olympic Games (2016/2018).⁴ In some countries, there are not 35 federations (sometimes less, sometimes more).

Each country appointed a national co-ordinator who was responsible for carrying out the survey. The online questionnaire was sent through the software program Eval&Go. The data gathering took place from March to May of 2019.⁵ Table 1 gives an overview of the total number of respondents in each country.⁶ The project had a very high response rate, 85%, and it can, therefore, be concluded that the study is representative for the participating countries. For some: Albania; Croatia; France; Georgia; and Lithuania, the response rate was 100%. The participants answered most of the questions, although several federations did not answer the questions about their membership. Still, the response rate, compared to other academic studies, is very high. This, therefore, makes the study highly representative and valid.

1. www.coe.int/sport/ALLIN

2. To have an overview of all the data collected, have a look at the dynamic databases created within the framework of the ALL IN project (www.coe.int/sport/ALLIN - section on the data collection campaign)

3. Except for Belgium where only one Olympic sport federation is national. The rest are community-based.

4. International Boxing Association (AIBA), International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF), International Equestrian Federation (FEI), International Fencing Association (FIE), International Weightlifting Federation (IWF), International Basketball Federation (FIBA), International Bobsleigh and Skeleton Federation (IBSF), International Canoe Federation (ICF), International Association Football Federation (FIFA), International Golf Federation (IGF), International Gymnastics Federation (FIG), International Handball Federation (IHF), International Hockey Federation (FIH), International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF), International Judo Federation (IJF), International Luge Federation (FIL), International Swimming Federation (FINA), International Ski Federation (FIS), World Rowing (FISA), International Tennis Federation (ITF), International Table Tennis (ITTF), International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF), International Volleyball Federation (FIVB), Badminton World Federation (BWF), World Curling Federation (WCF), World Taekwondo (WT), World Sailing (WS), Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI), International Biathlon Union (IBU), International Skating Union (ISU), International Modern Pentathlon Union (UIPM), International Triathlon Union (ITU), United World Wrestling (UWW), World Archery Federation (WA), World Rugby (WR).

5. Data was collated on 31 December 2018, except the area of participation in sport, which was collated on 31 December 2017.

6. Due to the low response rate, the data from Montenegro and Bulgaria are not included in this report.



ALBANIA

GENDER EQUALITY IN SPORT

LEAFLET 2019¹



TOTAL POPULATION
2.888.514

MEDIAN AGE
36.2 YEARS



GDP PER CAPITA
15.778 €²



POPULATION

50.1%

MALE



FEMALE

49.9%

LIFE EXPECTANCY

74.8 YEARS

MALE

FEMALE

80.3 YEARS

Sources: Countrymeters 2019

“ALL IN: TOWARDS GENDER BALANCE IN SPORT”

The data in this factsheet is from the “ALL IN: Towards gender balance in sport”, a European Union (EU) and Council of Europe joint project. Its aim is to provide support to public authorities and sport organisations when adopting gender mainstreaming strategies and in designing and implementing policies and programmes to address gender inequality in sport. The project **covers and standardises data collection in 18 countries, based on a set of commonly agreed “basic” gender equality indicators** in six strategic fields: leadership; coaching; participation; gender-based violence; media/communication; and policies and programmes addressing gender equality in sport.

► To find more results for Albania, and the other countries involved in the project, as well as examples of good practice and a toolkit on gender equality in sport, have a look at the project website: www.coe.int/sport/ALLIN

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1. The results are based on 22 Olympic sport federations plus the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth, and the Olympic Committee. All data was collated on 31 December 2018 except for the area of participation in sport, which was collated on 31 December 2017
2. Estimated for 2019

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

5%

(n=1) of the sport federations

GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGY

14%

(n=3) of the sport federations

'Equal numbers of male and female athletes at the World Championships' (swimming)

5% of the **sport federations** are taking affirmative action and 14% have adopted a gender mainstreaming strategy. Examples of strategies used are mentioned above.

THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

is using both affirmative action and a gender mainstreaming strategy. Examples:

'From 1998, three national conferences about "Females and Sport" have been organised, where different issues have been addressed.'

'The Olympic Committee is committed to having the right ratio of women in their decision-making positions, as well as involving them in the national representative teams and on training courses, seminars, forums, etc.'

CONCLUSION

Men hold the most powerful positions in Albanian sport. All presidents of the 22 Olympic sport federations are men, while 14% of the vice-presidents are women. Women account for 18% of all registered coaches and 22% of the employed elite level coaches.

About half of the federations have been working to change the situation in relation to leadership and membership. Almost two thirds of the sport federations have gender equality mentioned in their overall long-term plans, but only three have a specific written policy for advocating gender equality in their sport.

41% have implemented measures to increase the number of female coaches. However, only 14% have initiated work to prevent and combat gender-based violence in sport. Football stands out as the sport that has been the most active in preventing and combating gender-based violence.

The Albanian Olympic Committee and the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth have, in different ways, been very active in promoting gender equality in sport, particularly in decision making, coaching and participation.