

Main results from the Labour Force Survey 2011

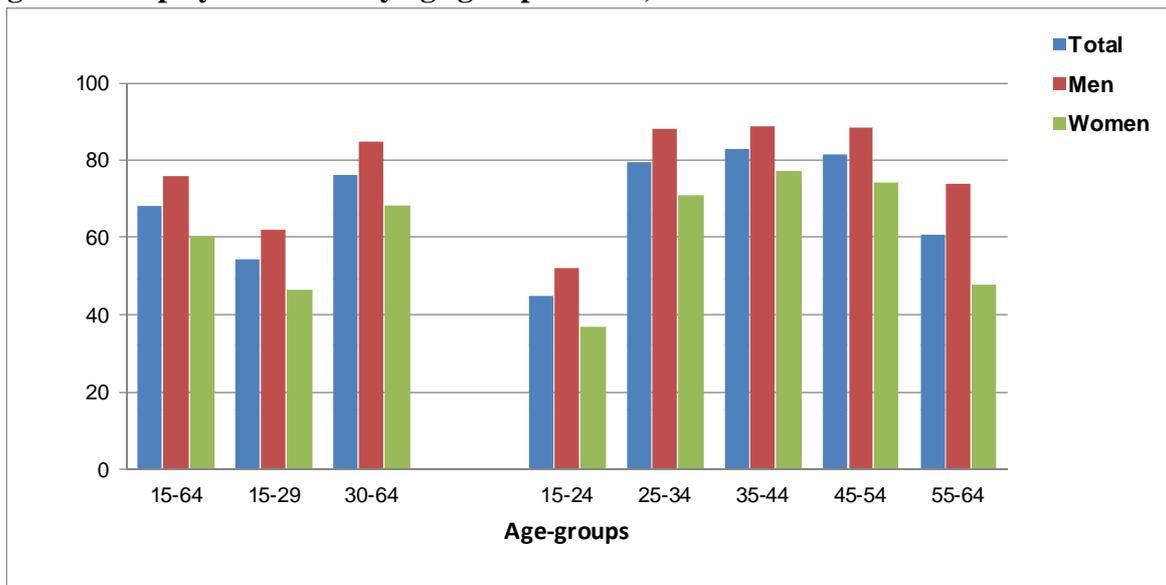
Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household based survey and aims to collect information on labour market indicators related to employment, unemployment and non-economically active population.

EMPLOYMENT

According to the results of LFS 2011, 68.2 percent of the working age population in Albania was active in the labour market (employed or unemployed). Women consisted of about 44 percent of the active labour force. Economic activity rate varies significantly by gender. Labour market participation rate for women was 60.3 percent, while for men was 76.1 percent (see Figure 1).

For the youth aged 15-29 years the labour force participation rate was 46.5 percent. The difference of 21.7 percent between the labour force participation rate for the age group 15-29 years and for the age group 30-64 years is explained by the fact that a high percentage of the youth were attending school (see Table 1). According to the results of LFS 2011 about 65.7 percent of the youth 15-29 years were not participants in the labour market because they were attending school.

Figure 1: Employment rates by age group and sex, 2011



The employment rate for the population in the age group 15-64 in 2011 was 58.7 percent. Employment rate by age group reflect the fact that young people in the age group 15-24 years are engaged in school attendance, whereas it can be noted that the employment rate increases with the increasing of age and then decreases for people over 55 years (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

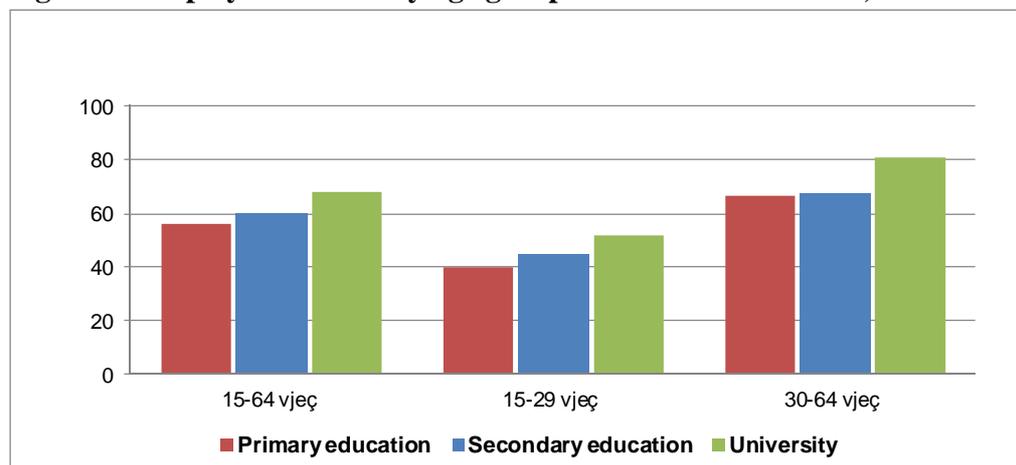
Table 1: Main indicators of the labour market 2011

Age-group	Employment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Long-term Unemployment Rate
15 +	51.9	60.0	13.6	9.9
15-64	58.7	68.2	13.9	10.2
15-24	34.1	44.6	23.6	13.7
25-34	66.3	79.5	16.6	12.5
35-44	74.5	82.7	9.9	7.8
45-54	73.2	81.4	10.0	8.5
55-64	54.5	61.0	10.5	8.8
15-29	42.8	54.5	21.5	13.4
30-64	68.1	76.3	10.7	8.8
Men				
15 +	58.6	67.6	13.4	9.7
15-64	65.6	76.1	13.8	10.0
15-24	38.9	52.1	25.4	15.9
25-34	74.4	88.2	15.6	11.2
35-44	81.4	88.9	8.4	6.9
45-54	80.9	88.5	8.7	7.3
55-64	65.6	74.2	11.5	8.9
15-29	48.0	62.1	22.7	14.8
30-64	76.6	84.8	9.7	7.7
Women				
15 +	45.3	52.6	13.8	10.2
15-64	51.8	60.3	14.1	10.4
15-24	29.0	36.7	20.9	10.2
25-34	58.3	70.9	17.8	14.0
35-44	68.3	77.1	11.5	8.8
45-54	65.7	74.3	11.6	9.8
55-64	43.4	47.6	9.0	8.7
15-29	37.3	46.5	19.8	11.5
30-64	60.0	68.2	11.9	10.0

Source of Information: Labour Force Survey 2011

Employment rate increases with the level of education, with the values which are ranging from about 50 percent for employed with the lowest level of education, at about 55-60 percent for those with secondary education and more than 60 percent for people with higher education (see Figure2).

Figure 2: Employment rates by age group and level of education, 2011



Employment structure by status in employment

Employees represent about 40 percent of the total employment in 2011. Male self-employed (employers or self-employed without employees) represent about 35 percent of total male employment whereas female self-employed represent about 21.7 percent of total employment of females.

Table 2: Structure of employment by status in employment and sex, 2011

	Employees	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Unpaid family workers	Total
All					
15-64	39.9	1.9	27.3	30.8	100.0
15-29	38.2	1.2	16.7	43.9	100.0
30-64	40.6	2.1	31.3	26.0	100.0
Man					
15-64	43.2	2.4	32.7	21.6	100.0
15-29	41.3	0.8	17.8	40.1	100.0
30-64	44.0	3.0	38.6	14.3	100.0
Women					
15-64	35.8	1.2	20.5	42.5	100.0
15-29	34.0	1.7	15.1	49.2	100.0
30-64	36.4	1.0	22.4	40.1	100.0

Source of Information : Labour Force Survey 2011

Characteristic gender differences exist regarding the status in employment, According to LFS 2011, 42.5 percent of employed females were unpaid family workers, 35.8 percent were employees, and about one-fifth were self-employed without employees. For the employed males more than one-fifth of them were unpaid workers in family businesses and 43.2 percent were employees.

Sectoral structure of employment

According to LFS 2011, about 37 percent of employed persons in the age group 15-64 years (employees and self-employed) worked in the service sector.

Employment in the market services sector such as trade, transport, financial activities, etc., represent about 21 percent of total employment, while in non-market services sector employment represent about 16 percent of total employment.

In 2011, employment in the agricultural sector represents about 44 percent of total employment. Among employed males in the age group 15-64, two-fifths of them were working in agriculture, forestry and fishing, while among female employed of the same age-group employment in this sector represent about 53.3 percent of their total employment (see Table 4).

Table 3: Distribution of the employed by economic sectors and sex, 2011

(In percent)

	Agriculture	Industry	Market Services	Non-Market Services	Total
15-64 years	44.1	19.2	20.9	15.8	100.0
<i>Men</i>	36.9	25.2	23.6	14.3	100.0
<i>Women</i>	53.3	11.6	17.5	17.7	100.0
15-29 years	51.1	18.4	19.1	11.4	100.0
<i>Men</i>	44.7	24.4	21.7	9.2	100.0
<i>Women</i>	59.9	10.1	15.6	14.4	100.0
30-64 years	41.5	19.5	21.5	17.4	100.0
<i>Men</i>	33.8	25.5	24.3	16.3	100.0
<i>Women</i>	50.9	12.2	18.1	18.8	100.0

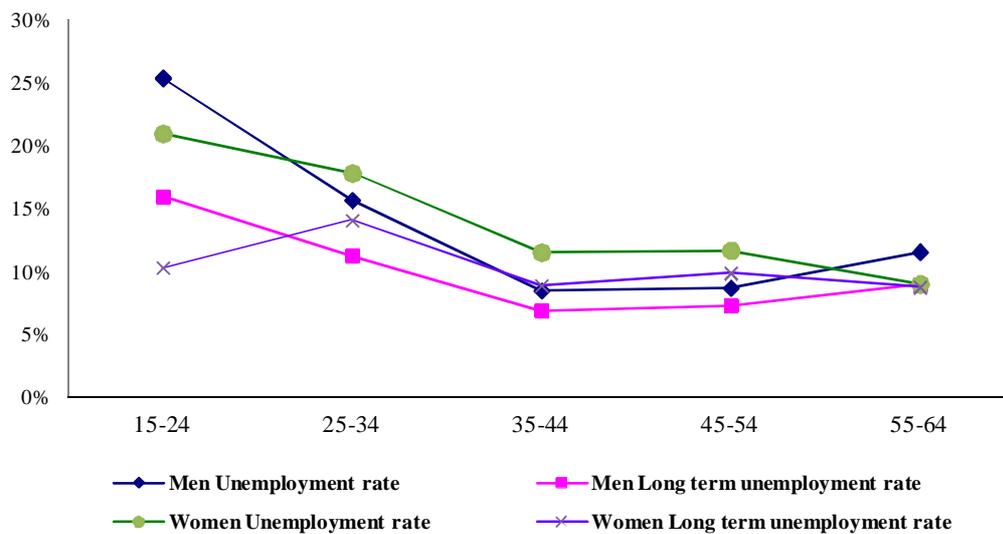
Source of Information: Labour Force Survey 2011

Industrial activities such as construction and mining industry were the sectors dominated by male employed whereas manufacturing industry remains one of the sectors dominated by female employed. The opposite occurs in the non-market service sector where the percentage of employed females was slightly higher than the proportion of employed males, mainly because females dominate in the health and education sectors.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for the population 15-64 years in Albania in 2011 was 13.9 percent (see Table 1). Long-term unemployment rate which is statistically determined by the unemployment duration of 12 months or more, in the year 2011 was 10.2 percent. Unemployment curve in Figure 3 begins with a high unemployment rate for young males and females, and begins to decline with increasing of age. The same picture display also the long-term unemployment rate curves for both sexes.

Figure3: Unemployment rate by age-groups,2011



Unemployed in the age group 15-29 years represent about 21.5 percent of the labour force in this age group. This relatively high rate of unemployment for young people is due to the fact that the majority of young people were attending school and in most cases do not belong to the labour force. As a result, the unemployment rate for young people can grow unrealistically. To better understand the situation of the labour market for young people, it is often considered as a more accurate indicator the ratio of youth 15-29 years old classified as unemployed to the population of the same age group. This indicator in 2011, represent on average about 11.7 percent of youth aged 15-29 years.

According to LFS 2011, analyzing the active ways of searching for a job, results that one in ten persons classified as unemployed, both females and males, had asked relatives and friends to find a job. This method of job search is combined also with direct application to an employer as well as with the placement of advertisements in newspapers, study of announcements for job vacancies in newspapers etc.

NON - ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Non-economically active population represent all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. A comparison between males and females in the major age groups (15-29, 30-64, and 15-64) on the self-perception of "economic activity status", reveals a concentration on typical status by age and sex.

About 35 percent of the not economically active population, or about 66 percent of non economically active youth in 2011 declared that they were pupils / students or in training (see Table 5). About 15 percent of the non-economically active population aged 15-64 years were fulfilling household duties. Among females classified as non economically active, 23.5 percent declared that were not active in the labour market because they were fulfilling household duties. While among males, only 0.3percent of them have this status.

Table 4: Structure of non-economically active population, 2011

	All	Men	women
<i>Population aged 15-64</i>			
In education or training	35.2	45.4	29.2
Retired	12.5	9.9	14.0
Believe that there are no jobs available	12.9	14.3	12.1
In permanent disability	8.3	11.6	6.4
Fulfilling household duties	14.8	0.3	23.5
Other	16.2	18.5	14.9
<i>Population aged 15-29</i>			
In education or training	65.7	74.0	59.5
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1
Believe that there are no jobs available	7.2	8.2	6.5
In permanent disability	3.5	6.0	1.6
Fulfilling household duties	10.6	-	18.6
Other	12.9	11.8	13.7
<i>Population aged 30-64</i>			
In education or training	0.1	0.2	0.0
Retired	26.8	25.5	27.4
Believe that there are no jobs available	19.5	24.1	17.5
In permanent disability	13.9	20.4	10.9
Fulfilling household duties	19.6	0.8	28.2
Other	20.1	29.0	16.0

Source of Information : Labour Force Survey 2011

About 13 percent of the economically inactive population declared that they were not looking for work because they believed that there are no jobs available. Among young people in the age

group 15-29 years, 7.2 percent are classified as discouraged unemployed while in the adult population in the age group 30-64 years this group constitute 20 per cent of the respective economically inactive population.

12.5 percent of non-economically active population in the age group 15-64 years were retired, while slightly more than 8 percent were permanently disabled.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Labour Force Survey is a household based survey. The sampling frame for LFS was based on the Population Census of 2001. The sample size for LFS 2011 was 7,300 household in the whole country. The selection was made in two stages; in the first step were selected the geographical area (PSU) and in the second stage, were randomly selected the households inside these areas.

The fieldwork for the data collection was carried out during July - September 2011. From selected households to be interviewed, the response rate for the compiled LFS questionnaire was 69 percent. The selected households were surveyed by interviewing all members aged 15 years and older.

Data weighting was based on the 2011 annual average population that was estimated according to Census 2011 data.

The methodological part fulfils all the EUROSTAT standards linked with the representation of the sample, coefficient of the variation of the main indicators, the questionnaire design, and data weighting procedures.

The LFS questionnaire was drafted with the technical assistance from EUROSTAT and in complete compliance with its recommendations. For the classification of persons 15 years and older in relevant categories related to participation in the labour market were implemented ILO and EUROSTAT definitions.

Employed are considered all the persons who have worked even for one hour with a respective salary or profit during the reference week. As employed are considered also all persons who were receiving a salary or wage while they were in training during their work.

Employed are also considered persons temporarily not at work during the reference week for some reasons: (1) maternity leave, illness, injury or temporary disability and expect to return to work, education / training directly related to the actual work; (2) salaried employees absent from work for some reasons other than the above that (a) lack of the duration is three months or less,

and the person is not a seasonal worker or (b) the person takes 50% or more salary; (3) the self-employed who intend to return to the business / farm / or professional practice; (4) workers not being paid who expect to return to work in three months or less.

People who work on their small farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for self-consumption, are considered as employed.

Unemployed comprise persons who during the reference week were:

- a) without work, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
- b) currently available for work, (were available before the end of the two weeks following the reference week;
- c) Actively seeking work, (had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment) or who found a job to start later, (within a period of at most three months)

The following are considered as specific steps:

- Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work.
- Having been in contact with a private employment agency to find work,
- Applying to employers directly,
- Asking friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work,
- Placing or answering job advertisements,
- Studying job advertisements,
- Taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed,
- Looking for land, premises or equipment,
- Applying for permits, licences or financial resources.

Working age population is the population between 15-64 years old.

Labour Force includes employed and unemployed persons.

Non-economically active population comprises all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed (pupils/students, housekeepers, in a compulsory military service, retired, disabled, discouraged unemployed).

The employment rate is the proportion of employed 15-64 years compared to the working age population.

The unemployment rate is the ratio of the unemployed to the labour force.

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the labour force compared to the working age population.

Aggregation of NACE Rev1 sections in Table 3:

- **Industry sector** consists of sections C-F (mining industry; manufacturing industry; electricity and gas supply; construction).
- **Market services sector** consists of sections G-K (wholesale and retail trades, repair of automobile; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; monetary and financial intermediation; real estate).
- **Non-market services sector** consists of sections L-Q (public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; health and other social activities; other services of collective activities, social and individual; services at home; activities of international organisms).