

Main results from the Labour Force Survey 2012

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household based survey. The main objective of the LFS is to collect information on labour market indicators related to the structure of employment, unemployment and non-economically active population. LFS covers the resident population in Albania.

EMPLOYMENT

During 2012, 65.5 percent of the working age population in Albania was active in the labour market. The labour force participation rate of women was 56.7 percent whereas for males 74.4 percent. Compared to the year 2011, the female participation in the labour market has decreased with 3.6 percent while the participation of males has decreased with 1.7 percent (see Table1).

The labour force participation rate for the age-group 15-29 years old was 47.7 percent (65.5 percent of the youth 15-29 years were not participants in the labour market because they were attending school). The age-group 35-44 years had the highest level of participation (81.5 percent) for both sexes.

The employment rate for the population in the age group 15-64 years in 2012 was 56.4 percent. For males of this age-group the employment rate was higher than that of females. With the increasing of age the employment rate increases and afterwards decreases for ages over 55 years.

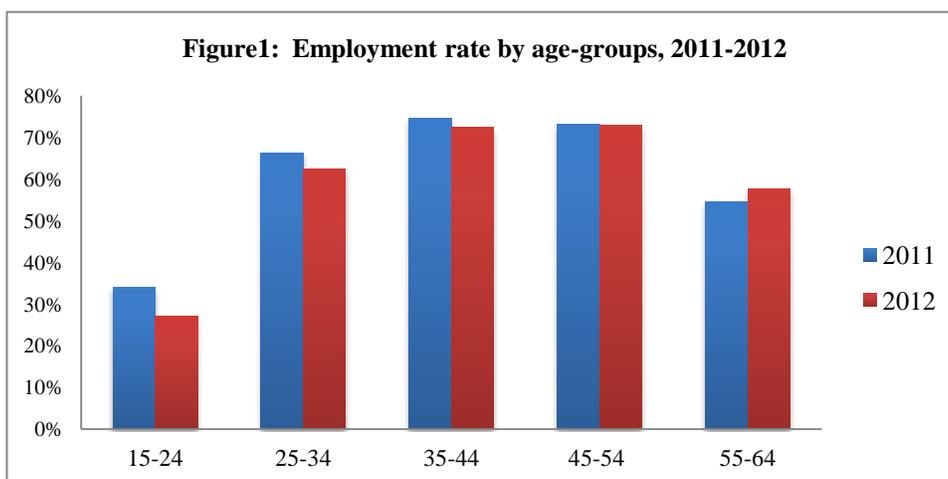
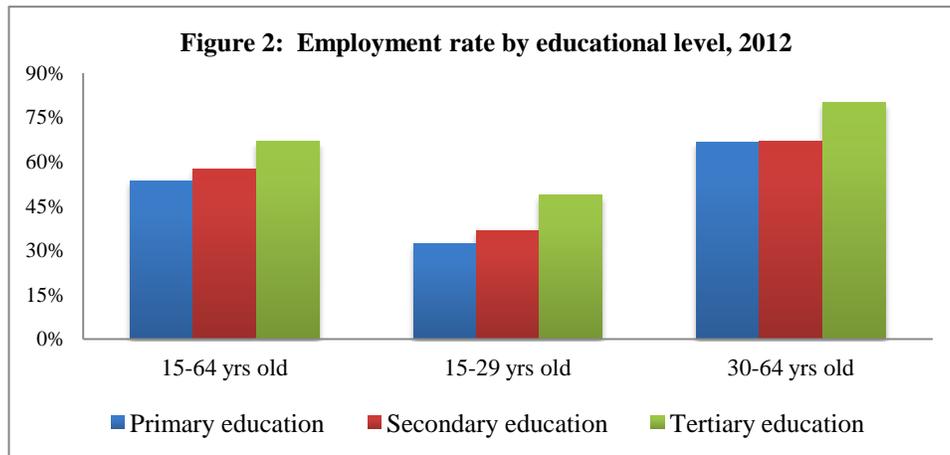


Table 1: Main indicators of labour market 2011-2012

Agegroup	Employment rate		Labour force participation rate		Unemployment rate		Long term unemployment rate	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
15 year and over	51.9	50.2	60.0	57.9	13.6	13.4	9.9	10.4
15-64	58.7	56.4	68.2	65.5	13.9	13.9	10.2	10.8
15-24	34.1	27.0	44.6	37.4	23.6	27.9	13.7	18.4
25-34	66.3	62.3	79.5	77.9	16.6	20.0	12.5	15.6
35-44	74.5	72.4	82.7	81.5	9.9	11.2	7.8	9.0
45-54	73.2	72.8	81.4	79.4	10.0	8.3	8.5	7.3
55-64	54.5	57.7	61.0	62.4	10.5	7.5	8.8	6.6
15-29	42.8	35.8	54.5	47.7	21.5	25.0	13.4	17.3
30-64	68.1	68.0	76.3	75.6	10.7	10.0	8.8	8.4
Male								
15 years and over	58.6	56.7	67.6	66.3	13.4	14.5	9.7	10.9
15-64	65.6	63.2	76.1	74.4	13.8	15.0	10.0	11.3
15-24	38.9	31.1	52.1	45.3	25.4	31.4	15.9	21.2
25-34	74.4	69.6	88.2	87.5	15.6	20.5	11.2	15.6
35-44	81.4	81.2	88.9	92.7	8.4	12.4	6.9	9.6
45-54	80.9	81.1	88.5	88.0	8.7	7.8	7.3	6.6
55-64	65.6	69.1	74.2	75.2	11.5	8.2	8.9	7.0
15-29	48.0	40.4	62.1	55.6	22.7	27.3	14.8	19.0
30-64	76.6	76.8	84.8	85.6	9.7	10.2	7.7	8.3
Female								
15 years and over	45.3	43.7	52.6	49.7	13.8	12.1	10.2	9.7
15-64	51.8	49.6	60.3	56.7	14.1	12.5	10.4	10.1
15-24	29.0	22.5	36.7	28.8	20.9	21.9	10.2	13.6
25-34	58.3	54.8	70.9	68.1	17.8	19.4	14.0	15.6
35-44	68.3	66.3	77.1	73.7	11.5	10.1	8.8	8.5
45-54	65.7	64.2	74.3	70.6	11.6	9.0	9.8	8.3
55-64	43.4	44.0	47.6	47.0	9.0	6.2	8.7	5.9
15-29	37.3	30.8	46.5	39.1	19.8	21.4	11.5	14.8
30-64	60.0	59.6	68.2	66.0	11.9	9.7	10.0	8.6

Source of information: Labour Force Surveys 2011 and 2012

Employment rate increases with the increase of the level of education; the employment rate was 53.5 percent for employed with education up to 8/9 years school, 57.4 percent for employed with secondary education and 66.9 percent for employed with university degree (see Figure2).



Employment structure by status in employment. Employees represent about 37 percent of the total employment in 2012. Male self-employed (employers or self-employed without employees) represent about 34 percent of total male employment whereas female self-employed represent about 18 percent of total employment of females.

Table 2: Employment structure by status in employment and sex, 2011-2012

(Row percentage)

	Employees		Self-employed with employees		Self-employed without employees		Unpaid family worker		Total
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	
MF									
15-64	39.9	37.1	1.9	1.6	27.3	25.2	30.8	36.1	100
15-29	38.2	36.0	1.2	0.4	16.7	14.2	43.9	49.4	100
30-64	40.6	37.4	2.1	1.9	31.3	28.5	26.0	32.2	100
Male									
15-64	43.2	41.6	2.4	2.0	32.7	31.8	21.6	24.6	100
15-29	41.3	40.3	0.8	0.4	17.8	15.1	40.1	44.2	100
30-64	44.0	42.0	3.0	2.5	38.6	37.0	14.3	18.5	100
Female									
15-64	35.8	31.3	1.2	1.0	20.5	16.9	42.5	50.8	100
15-29	34	30.0	1.7	0.4	15.1	12.9	49.2	56.7	100
30-64	36.4	31.7	1.0	1.2	22.4	18.0	40.1	49.2	100

Source of information: Labour Force Surveys 2011 and 2012

According to LFS 2012, 50.8 percent of employed females were unpaid family workers, 31.3 percent were employees, and about 17 percent were self-employed without employees. For the employed males, one out of four of them were unpaid family workers and 41.6 percent were employees.

Sectoral structure of employment. According to LFS 2012, about 30 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., represented 19 percent of the total employment, while in non-market services sector employment represented about 11 percent of the total employment.

In 2012, employment in the agricultural sector represented 51.5 percent of the total employment. Among employed males in the age group 15-64, 42.5 percent of them were working in agriculture, forestry and fishing, while among female employed of the same age-group employment in this sector represented 62.2 percent of their total employment (see Table 3).

Table 3: Distribution of the employed by economic sectors and sex, 2011-2012

(Row percentage)

	Agriculture		Industry		Market services		Non-market services		Total
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	
15-64 yrs old	44.1	51.5	19.2	18.9	20.9	19.0	15.8	10.6	100
<i>Male</i>	36.9	42.5	25.2	26.5	23.6	23.3	14.3	7.7	100
<i>Female</i>	53.3	62.2	11.6	9.8	17.5	14.0	17.7	14.0	100
15-29 yrs old	51.1	55.9	18.4	16.8	19.1	18.1	11.4	9.2	100
<i>Male</i>	44.7	47.6	24.4	23.5	21.7	22.9	9.2	6.1	100
<i>Female</i>	59.9	66.9	10.1	8.0	15.6	11.8	14.4	13.3	100
30-64 yrs old	41.5	50.1	19.5	19.5	21.5	19.3	17.4	11.0	100
<i>Male</i>	33.8	40.8	25.5	27.6	24.3	23.4	16.3	8.2	100
<i>Female</i>	50.9	60.8	12.2	10.3	18.1	14.6	18.8	14.2	100

Source of information: Labour Force Surveys 2011 and 2012

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.

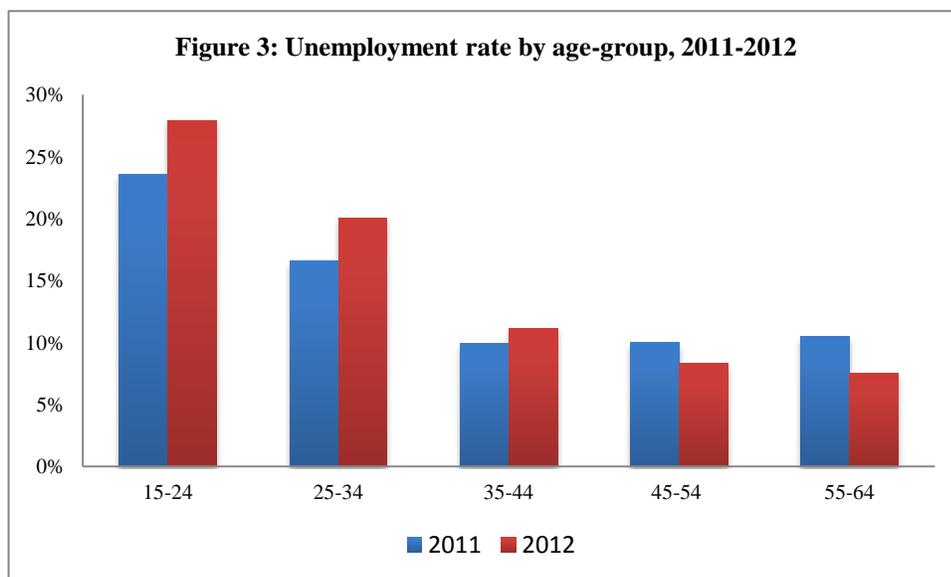
UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for the population 15-64 years in Albania in 2012 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 2012 was 10.8 percent. Compared to 2011, it seems as if the unemployment rate has remained at the same levels. An increase by 1.2 percent in the male unemployment rate is noted from 2011 to 2012, whereas for females this indicator has decreased with 1.6 percent.

There is an increase of the unemployment rate from 21.5 percent in 2011 to 25 percent in 2012 for the young unemployed in the age group 15-29 years. The opposite happens in the age group 45-64 years where a decrease in the unemployment rate is noted for males as well as for females.

The ratio of youth 15-29 years old classified as unemployed to the population of the same age group was 11.9 percent in 2012. According to the international definition on unemployment, young people attending full time education are included in the estimation of the youth unemployment if they were searching for a job during the last four weeks and were available for work within the next two weeks.

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



The majority of unemployed had asked friends and relatives 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

36 percent of the non-economically active population (non-economically active population represent all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed) or about 65.5 percent of non economically active youth in 2012 declared that they were pupils / students or in training (see Table 4). About 17 percent of the non-economically active population aged 15-64 years were fulfilling household duties. Among females classified as non economically active, 26.4 percent declared that were not active in the labour market because they were fulfilling household duties. While among males, only 0.2 percent of them have this status.

**Table 4: Structure of non-economically active population (15-64), 2011-2012
(Column percentage)**

	2011			2012		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population aged 15-64						
In education or training	35.2	45.4	29.2	36.1	48.1	29.0
In retirement	12.5	9.9	14.0	10.3	8.7	11.3
Believe that there are no jobs available	12.9	14.3	12.1	11.4	11.8	11.2
In permanent disability	8.3	11.6	6.4	5.5	9.8	2.9
Fulfilling household duties	14.8	0.3	23.5	16.7	0.2	26.4
Other	16.2	18.5	14.9	20.0	21.5	19.2
Population aged 15-29						
In education or training	65.7	74	59.5	65.5	73.7	59.1
In retirement	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Believe that there are no jobs available	7.2	8.2	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.1
In permanent disability	3.5	6	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.2
Fulfilling household duties	10.6	-	18.6	9.1	0.2	16.1
Other	12.9	11.8	13.7	16.8	17.2	16.5
Population aged 30-64						
In education or training	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.5
In retirement	26.8	25.5	27.4	22.6	24.3	22.0
Believe that there are no jobs available	19.5	24.1	17.5	16.8	21.2	15.1
In permanent disability	13.9	20.4	10.9	10.1	23.9	4.5
Fulfilling household duties	19.6	0.8	28.2	25.8	0.2	36.1
Other	20.1	29.0	16.0	24.0	29.4	21.8

Source of information: Labour Force Surveys 2011 and 2012

11.4 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 percent are classified as discouraged unemployed while in the adult population in the age group 30-64 years this group constituted 16.8 percent of the respective economically inactive population.

10.3 percent of non-economically active population in the age group 15-64 years were retired, while slightly more than 5.5 percent were permanently disabled.

METHODOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Labour Force Survey is a household based survey. The sample size for LFS 2012 was 5040 household for each calendar quarter of 2012. The sample selection was made in two stages; in the first step were selected the geographical areas and in the second stage were randomly selected the households inside these areas.

Data collection in the fieldwork was spread in all 2012 months. From the selected household 69 percent answered the LFS questionnaire. In the selected households were surveyed by face to face interview all household members aged 15 years and above.

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).