

Quarterly Labour Force Survey

Fourth Quarter, 2013

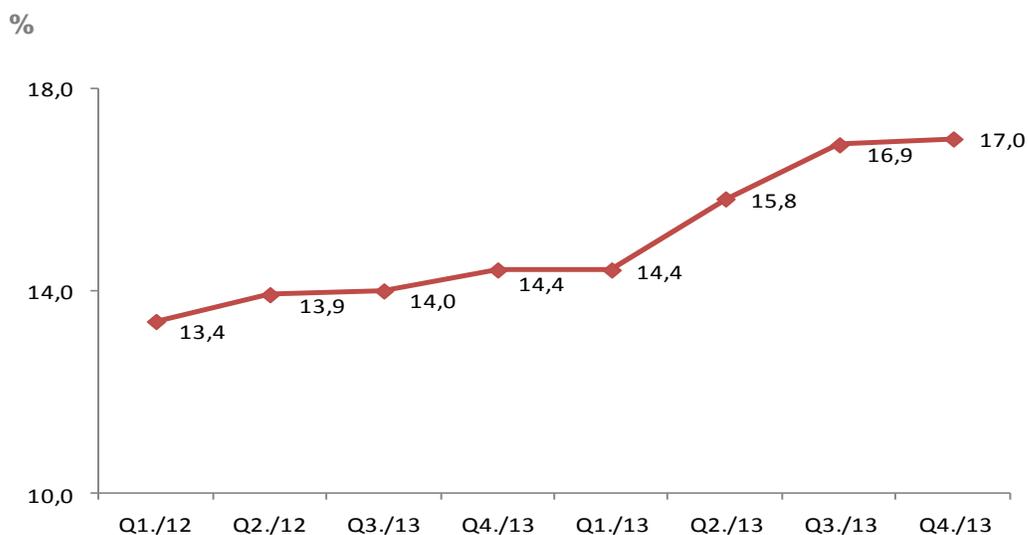
Tirana, March 11, 2014: Over the fourth quarter 2013, according to the quarterly Labour Force Survey estimates, the number of employed people of age 15-64 in Albania was 922,840. The estimated number of unemployed of age 15-64 was 188,944. The unemployment rate for the population aged 15-64 was 17 %.

Over the fourth quarter 2013 in Albania:

- 58.4 % of the working age population was active in the labour market, either employed or actively looking for a job
- 48.5 % of the working age population had a work
- 28 % of the economically active population aged 15-29 were unemployed
- 17.9 % of the non-economically active population of age 15-64 were discouraged workers

Compared to the previous quarter of the same year the unemployment rate has increased by 0.1 percentage point

Fig. 1 Unemployment rate Q.1/12 - Q.4/13



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Employment

Over the fourth quarter 2013 the labour force participation rate was 58.4%, marking a decline of 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous quarter of the same year.

This indicator for females was 47.6 % while for males was 70.3 %. Compared to the third quarter of 2013, the female labour participation rate has decreased by 1.3 percentage point, whereas the male participation has decreased by 1 percentage point.

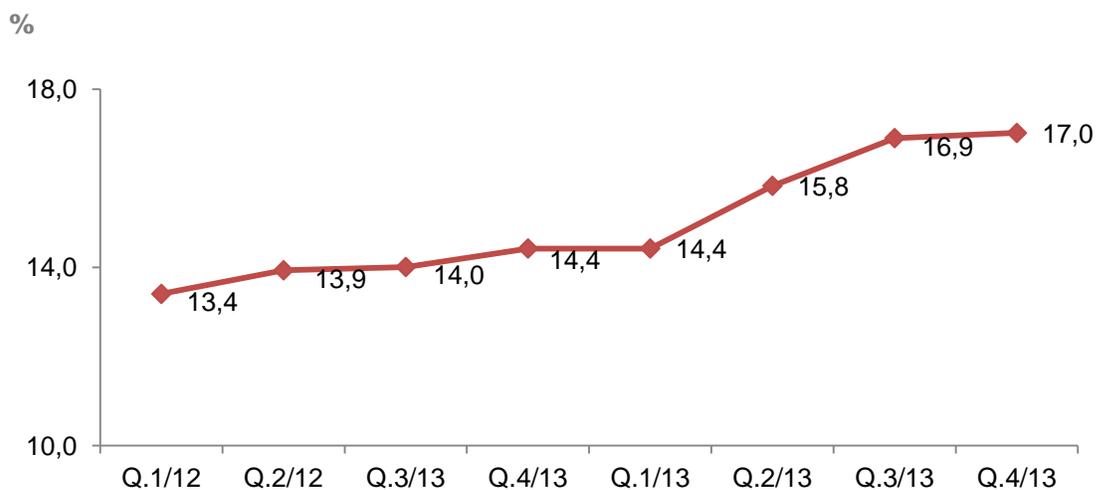
The labour force participation rate for youth aged 15-29 was 38.9 % and for the adult population of age 30-64 was 69.4 %.

For the working age population (15-64) there is a decline of the employment rate from 48.8 % in the third quarter to 48.5 % in the fourth quarter. For the youth aged 15-29, over the fourth quarter 2013 the employment rate was 28 %, while for the population of age 30-64 this indicator was 60 %. Compared to the previous quarter, youth employment rate has increased by 0.6 %.

Compared to the previous quarter, employment has slightly decreased by 0.6 %. Construction was the sector that gave the largest contribution to the decline of employment and it is the sector with a declining trend all over the 2013. Compared to the previous quarter, employment in the construction sector has decreased by 6 %. The contraction of employment in construction in annual terms is estimated to 25 %.

Over the fourth quarter 2013, employment in manufacturing has increased by 1 % compared to the third quarter and represents 8 % of the total employment.

Fig. 2 Employment rate Q.1.2012 – Q.4.2013



According to the QLFS estimates, 23.5 % of employed people in the fourth quarter 2013 were engaged in market services sector (wholesale and retail trades, repair of automobile, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, monetary and financial intermediation, real estate). The number of employed in market services sector has increased by 5 % compared to the previous quarter.

The employment share in the non market services sector (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) was 17 % of the total employment. Compared to the previous quarter there is a decline of the employment in this sector by 1 %.

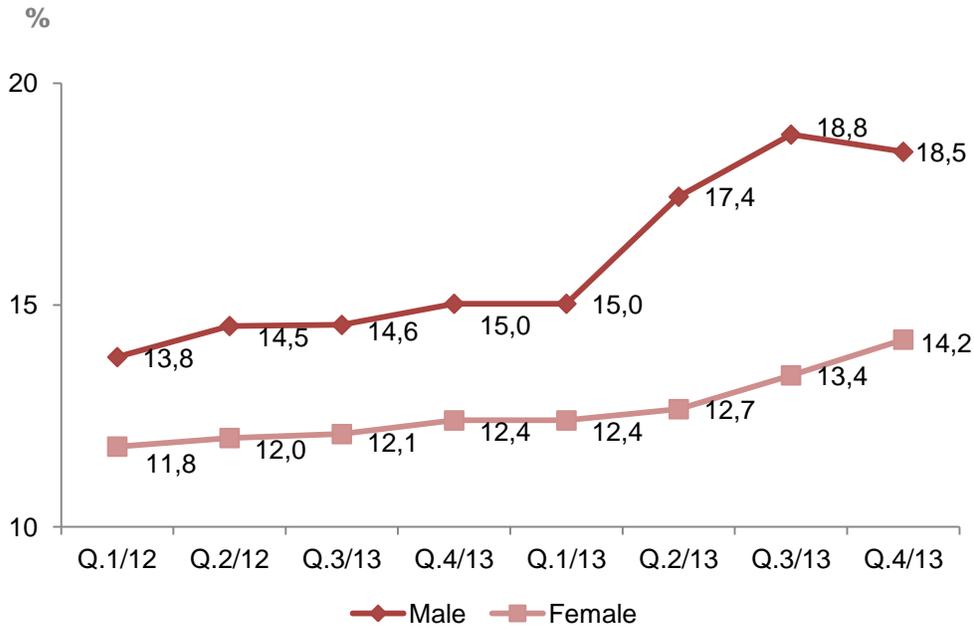
The employees represent 42.6 % of the total employment. Compared to the third quarter of 2013 the number of employees increased by 0.7 %. Among the employees, 58.6 % were male and 41.4 % were female. Over the third quarter of 2013, the self-employed (employers or self employed without employees) represent 24.4 % of total employment, while unpaid family workers represent 33 % of total employment.

Unemployment

Over the fourth quarter of 2013, the estimated number of unemployed according to labour force survey was 189,230 persons. The unemployment rate was 17 % standing almost at the same level of the previous quarter (16.9 %). Over the fourth quarter, the unemployment rate for males of age 15-64 has decreased by 0.4 percentage point compared to the previous quarter, while for the females the unemployment has moved to the opposite direction increasing by 0.8 percentage points.

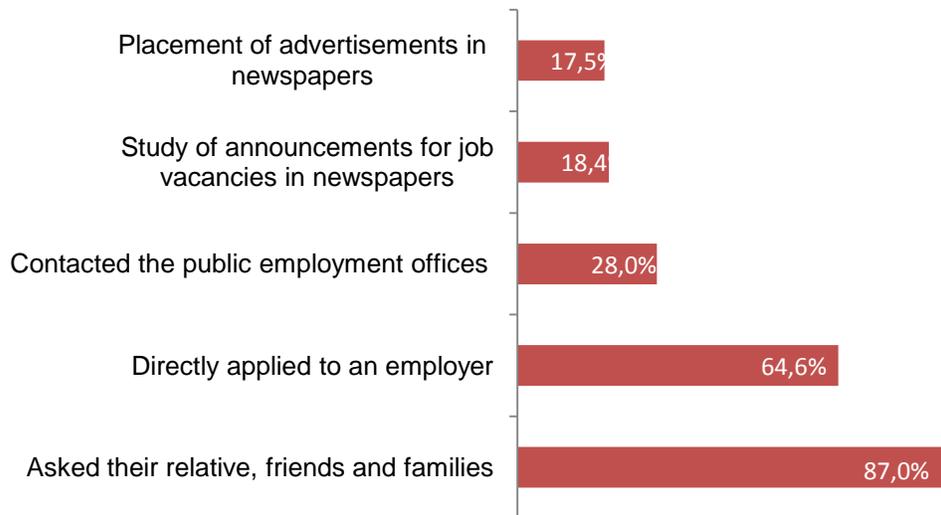
The youth (aged 15-29) unemployment rate has increased from 26.9 % in the previous quarter to 28.1 % in the fourth quarter 2013. Among the unemployed youth, 61.7 % were in unemployment for more than one year. Analysing youth unemployment by education, it is estimated that 29 % of unemployed youth were with a university degree, where unemployed males with university represent 11 % and females 18 % of the total unemployment.

Fig. 3 Unemployment rate Q.1/12 - Q.4/13



For the population of age 30-64 the unemployment rate was 13.5 %. Over the fourth quarter 2013 the long term unemployment rate for the male population aged 15-64 was 12 % and for females was 11 %.

With regard to the job search methods, the unemployed people were asked among 13 possible alternatives which are related to the specific steps of the active search for a job.



The most frequently used methods to find a job are the direct application to an employer (64.6 %), asking their relative, friends and families (87 %), contacting the Public Employment Offices (28 %), studying the announcements for job vacancies in newspapers (18.4 %) or placing any advertisement in newspapers with job seeking (17.5 %).

Non-economically active population

Over the fourth quarter of 2013, the non-economically active population represents 41.6 % of total working age population (15-64 years old). Youth of the age 15-29 years old who declared that they were pupils/students or in training represent 60.2 % of the non-economically active population of the same age.

About 18.4 % of the non-economically active population aged 15-64 years old were fulfilling household duties. Within the group of non-economically active population fulfilling household duties males represent only 1.4 %.

The discouraged workers represent 17.9 % of the non-economically active population (15-64 years old). In the group of those who were not looking for a job because they believed that there were no jobs available, about 60 % were with primary education and 36 % were with secondary education (vocational or general).

Among the young people of age 15-29, the discouraged workers accounted for 11.5 % of the total inactive youth.

Tab 1: Unemployment rate, Q.1.2012-Q.4.2013

Age	Sex	Q.1.2012	Q.2.2012	Q.3.2012	Q.4.2012	Q.1.2013	Q.2.2013	Q.3.2013	Q.4.2013
15 years and above	Total	12,9	13,4	13,5	13,9	13,9	15,4	16,5	16,7
	Male	13,8	14,5	14,6	15,0	15,0	17,4	18,8	18,5
	Female	11,8	12,0	12,1	12,4	12,4	12,7	13,4	14,2
15-64 years old	Total	13,4	13,9	14,0	14,4	14,4	15,8	16,9	17,0
	Male	14,3	15,1	15,1	15,6	15,6	18,1	19,3	18,9
	Female	12,2	12,4	12,6	12,8	12,8	13,0	13,7	14,5
15-29 years old	Total	22,9	24,1	27,3	26,0	26,0	26,4	26,9	28,1
	Male	23,6	26,4	30,2	29,5	29,5	30,6	30,4	28,3
	Female	21,8	20,4	22,8	20,7	20,7	19,8	21,5	27,6
30-64 years old	Total	10,0	10,2	9,3	10,5	10,5	12,7	14,0	13,5
	Male	10,6	10,5	9,3	10,5	10,5	13,9	15,8	15,6
	Female	9,2	9,9	9,4	10,4	10,4	11,2	11,8	10,9

Tab 2: Employment rate, Q.1.2012-Q.4.2013

Age	Sex	Q.1.2012	Q.2.2012	Q.3.2012	Q.4.2012	Q.1.2013	Q.2.2013	Q.3.2013	Q.4.2013
15 years and above	Total	52,0	50,5	49,4	48,6	48,6	44,7	43,1	42,6
	Male	58,0	57,0	56,1	55,4	55,4	51,4	49,5	50,2
	Female	46,1	44,0	42,8	41,9	41,9	38,5	37,2	35,7
15-64 years old	Total	58,8	56,9	55,2	54,5	54,5	50,5	48,8	48,5
	Male	65,1	63,7	62,2	61,6	61,6	57,8	56,0	57,0
	Female	52,6	50,1	48,2	47,3	47,3	43,9	42,2	40,7
15-29 years old	Total	39,4	37,7	33,2	32,8	32,8	28,0	27,4	28,0
	Male	44,9	42,8	37,5	36,5	36,5	32,8	32,4	35,3
	Female	33,5	32,2	28,7	28,8	28,8	23,4	22,5	21,0
30-64 years old	Total	69,4	67,6	67,8	66,9	66,9	63,2	60,6	60,0
	Male	76,9	76,1	77,2	76,9	76,9	72,6	69,6	69,7
	Female	62,2	59,4	58,9	57,4	57,4	54,9	52,7	51,4

Tab 3: Labour force participation rate, Q.1.2012-Q.4.2013

Age	Sex	Q.1.2012	Q.2.2012	Q.3.2012	Q.4.2012	Q.1.2013	Q.2.2013	Q.3.2013	Q.4.2013
15 years and above	Total	59,7	58,3	57,1	56,4	56,4	52,8	51,6	51,2
	Male	67,3	66,7	65,6	65,2	65,2	62,3	60,9	61,5
	Female	52,2	50,0	48,7	47,8	47,8	44,1	43,0	41,6
15-64 years old	Total	67,9	66,1	64,2	63,6	63,6	60,0	58,7	58,4
	Male	76,0	75,1	73,2	73,0	73,0	70,5	69,5	70,3
	Female	59,9	57,2	55,2	54,3	54,3	50,4	48,9	47,6
15-29 years old	Total	51,1	49,6	45,7	44,3	44,3	38,1	37,4	38,9
	Male	58,8	58,2	53,7	51,8	51,8	47,3	46,6	49,3
	Female	42,9	40,4	37,1	36,3	36,3	29,2	28,6	29,0
30-64 years old	Total	77,1	75,3	74,8	74,7	74,7	72,3	70,5	69,4
	Male	86,1	85,0	85,1	85,9	85,9	84,3	82,6	82,6
	Female	68,6	65,9	65,0	64,1	64,1	61,8	59,7	57,7

Note:

The international standards for measuring the labour market indicators have changed in the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

Based on the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted in this conference, INSTAT is considering the opportunity to implement these standards ongoing.

For additional information related to this resolute click on the following link:

<http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/lang--en/index.htm>

Methodology

The Quarterly Labour Force Survey is a household based survey. Its main objective is to provide information on the labour market situation in Albania which serves policymakers to design labour market policies and to assess their effectiveness, and to meet user needs for updated information on the labour market dynamics.

During the period 2007-2011, labour force survey was conducted by INSTAT on annual basis. In 2012, a pilot quarterly labour force survey was designed in order to get quarterly representative estimates on employment and unemployment at national level. Starting from the first quarter of 2013, the labour market indicators published by INSTAT are estimated based on the data gathered by the quarterly labour force survey.

The QLFS uses a rotational sampling design, whereby a household once initially selected for interview, is retained in the sample for a total of five consecutive quarters. The same household is scheduled to be interviewed, exactly after 13 weeks apart, so that the fifth interview takes place one year on after the first. According to the rotational sampling design, each quarter one fifth of the selected households are new and 80 percent of them are in common. So, in each quarter, in the selected sample, 1008 new households are added and the same number of households that has been interviewed for five consecutive quarters is dropped out from the sample.

The sample size for QLFS is 5040 households for each calendar quarter. The sample is based in a two-stage sampling procedure. In the first stage are selected the geographical areas with a proportional probability to the size of the enumeration area. In the second stage within each of the geographical areas (once selected in the first stage) are selected a fix number of 8 households by equal probability systematic sampling method.

Data collection in the fieldwork is spread during all months of the year 2012. In the selected households, were surveyed by face to face interview, all household members aged 15 years and above. The QLFS questionnaire was drafted with the technical assistance from EUROSTAT and in complete compliance with its recommendations and regulations. The methodological part fulfils all EUROSTAT standards linked with the representation of the sample, coefficient of the variation of the main indicators, the questionnaire design, and data weighting procedures.

Employed are considered all the persons who have worked even for one hour with a respective salary or profit during the reference week.

Reference week is the calendar week which starts on Monday and finishes on Sunday before the interview date.

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.