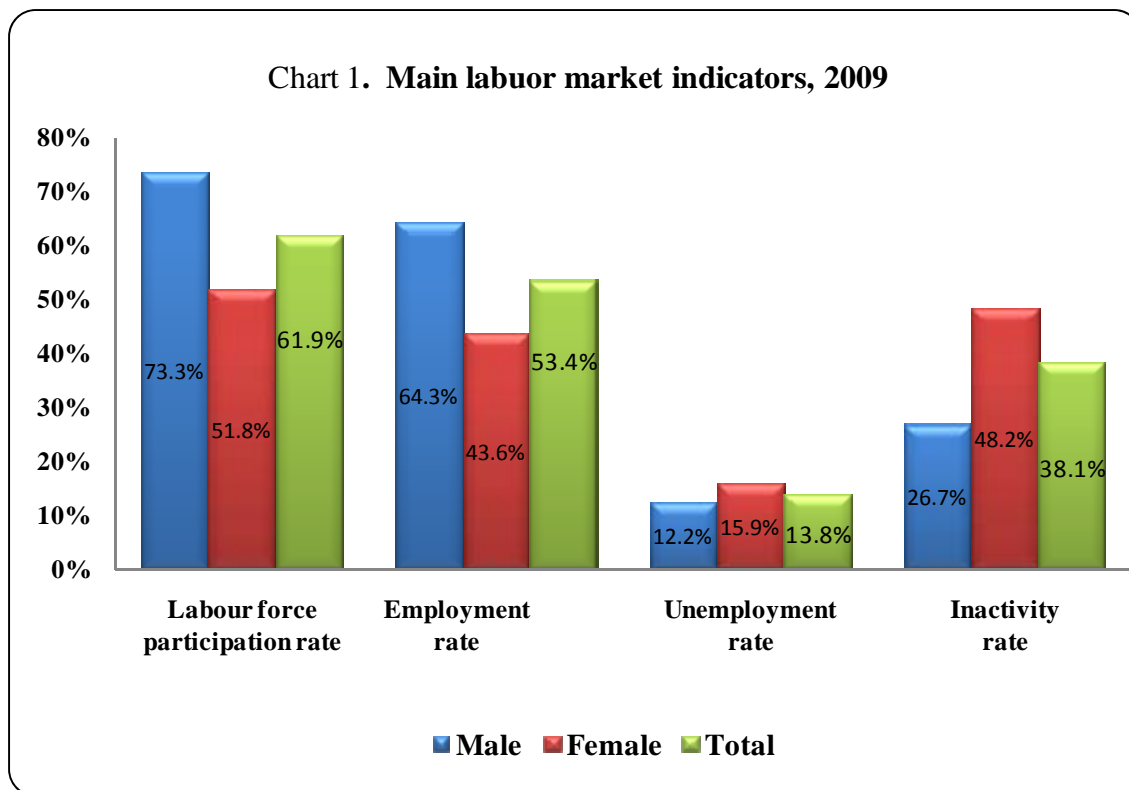


2009 Labour Force Survey Results Labour Market in Albania

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Albania has been carrying out by INSTAT since 2007 with annual periodicity. The survey is household-based and the unit of observation are all household members aged 15 years and older. The main objective of LFS is to establish a sustainable labour market statistics system according to EUROSTAT recommendations and guidelines.

Based on the data gathered through LFS it is possible to make a quantitative and dynamic assessment of labour market developments, to define the participation of all persons aged 15 years and over in labour market, the employment rate, the employment by economic activity, by sex and age-group, unemployment rate, women participation in labour market, etc.

In the graph below are shown the main labour market indicators;



Employment

According to Labour Force Survey 2009 the working age population in Albania comprises 87.9 percent of total population aged 15 years and over.

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work.

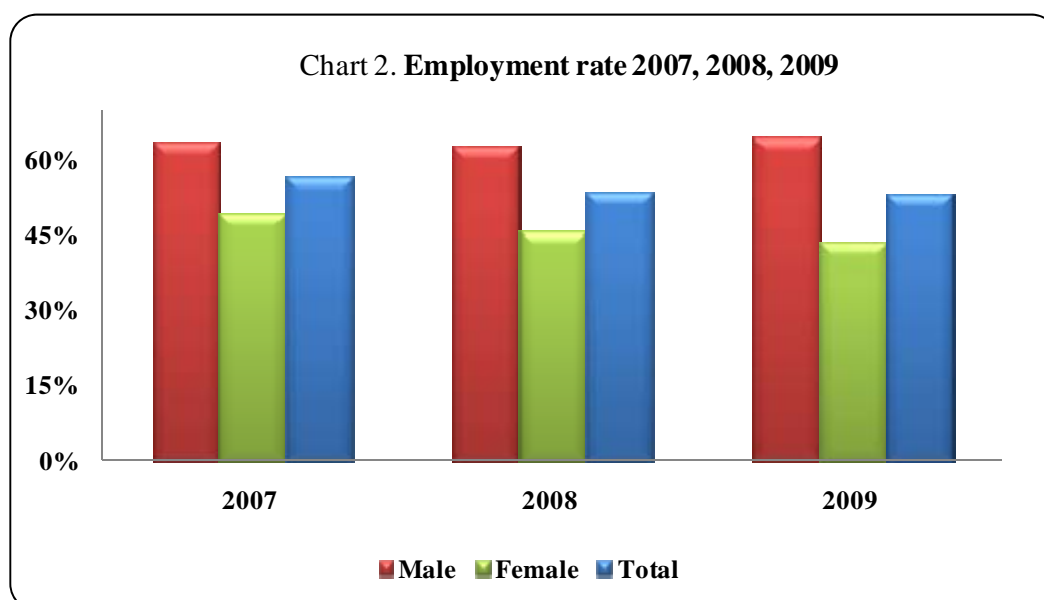
The labour force participation rate in 2009 is 61.9 percent. Table 1 show that the female labour force participation rate has a decreasing trend from 2007 to 2009.

	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Labour force participation rate	65.2	61.9	61.9
Male	74.4	72.1	73.3
Female	56.2	52.8	51.8

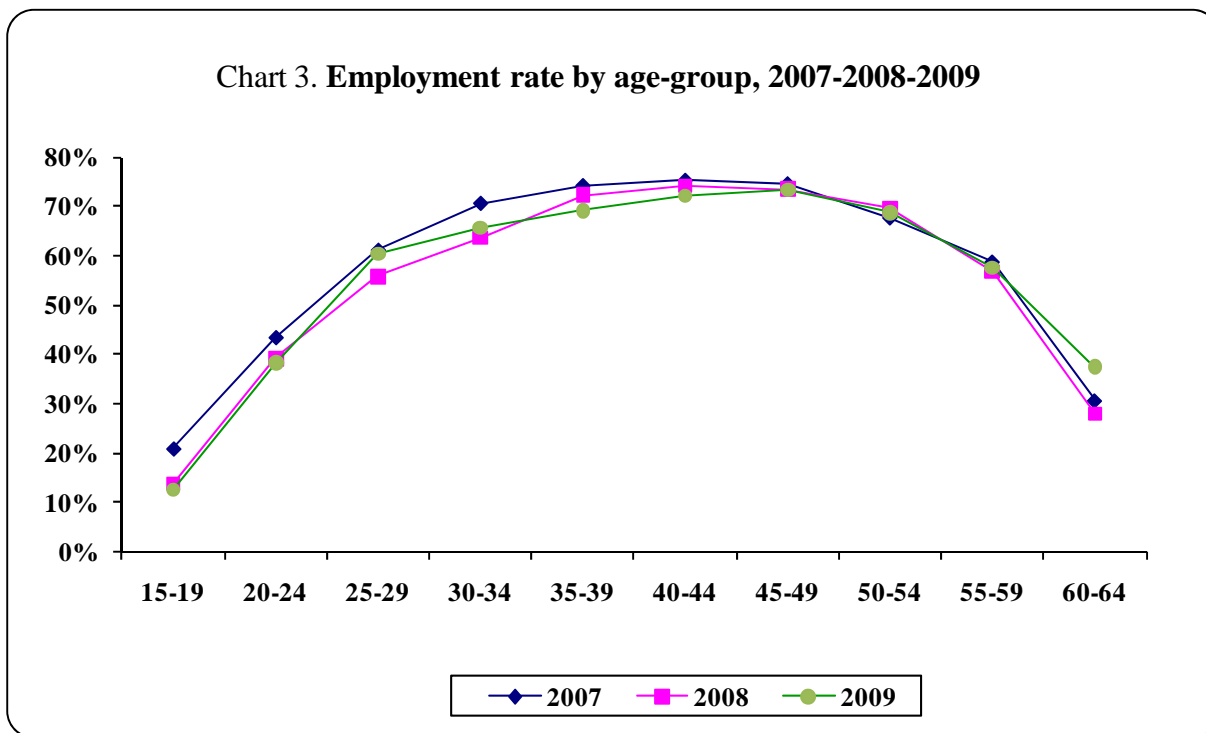
The employment rate for the population 15-64 is 53.4 percent. The male employment rate is 64.3 percent while the female employment rate is 43.6 percent.

	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Employment rate	56.4	53.8	53.4
Male	63.6	63.0	64.3
Female	49.3	45.6	43.6

Comparing the employment rate in 2007, 2008, and 2009 it is evident the declining tendency of female employment rate, while the male employment rate has increased compared to 2008.



The employment rate is higher for employed belonging to the age-group 35 to 54 years old and from the graph below it is evident that the trend is comparatively the same (Chart 3).



The employment structure by sectors shown in table 3 reveals that there is a declining tendency in employment in agriculture private sector compared to 2007, while employment in non-agricultural private sector has an increasing tendency.

	2007			2008			2009		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public sector	15.1	15.4	15.2	18.0	18.7	18.3	16.0	17.6	16.7
Agricultural private sector	36.7	60.4	47.2	33.3	55.8	43.4	33.2	56.5	43.2
Non agricultural private sector	48.3	24.1	37.6	48.7	25.5	38.3	50.8	25.9	40.1

The employment structure by main economic sectors and sex sheds light on the fact that the proportion of female employment is higher in the agricultural private sector. According to employment structure by sector the share of employed females in non-agricultural private sector in 2009 has decreased compared to 2008.

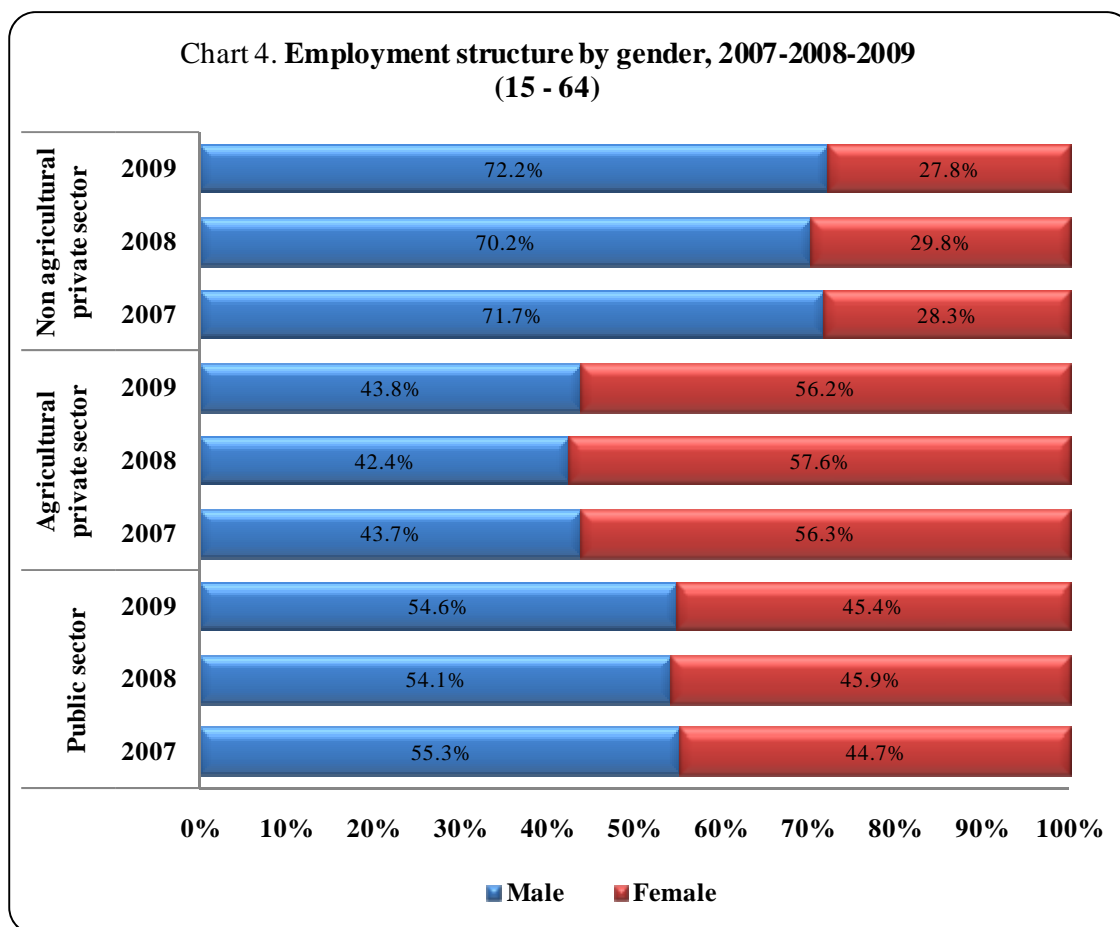


Table 4. Employment structure by economic activity (15-64)
(In percentage)

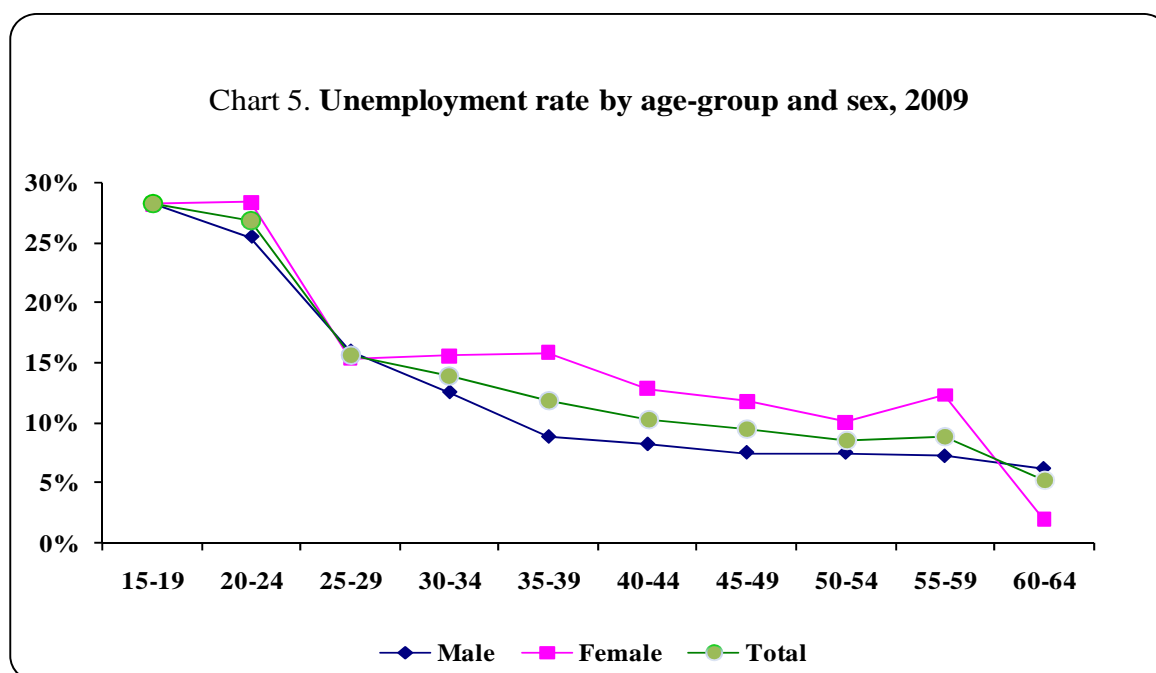
	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	47.9	44.7	44.1
Industry	10.5	9.4	10.0
Construction	8.1	8.4	9.9
Trade	11.0	11.7	10.8
Transport and Communication	3.7	3.6	3.7
Other Services	18.8	22.2	21.5

The employment structure by economic activity shows that during 2009 the employment in construction constitutes about 10 percent of total employment while in 2008 it constituted 8.4 percent table 4). While there is a change in the employment structure regarding to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing group which as table 4 shows it has decreased from 47.9 percent in 2007 in 44.1 percent in 2009.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in 2009 based on LFS results is 13.8 percent. As table 5 shows, the youth unemployment rate in 2009 is 27.2 percent and the adult unemployment rate (25-64) is 11.3 percent.

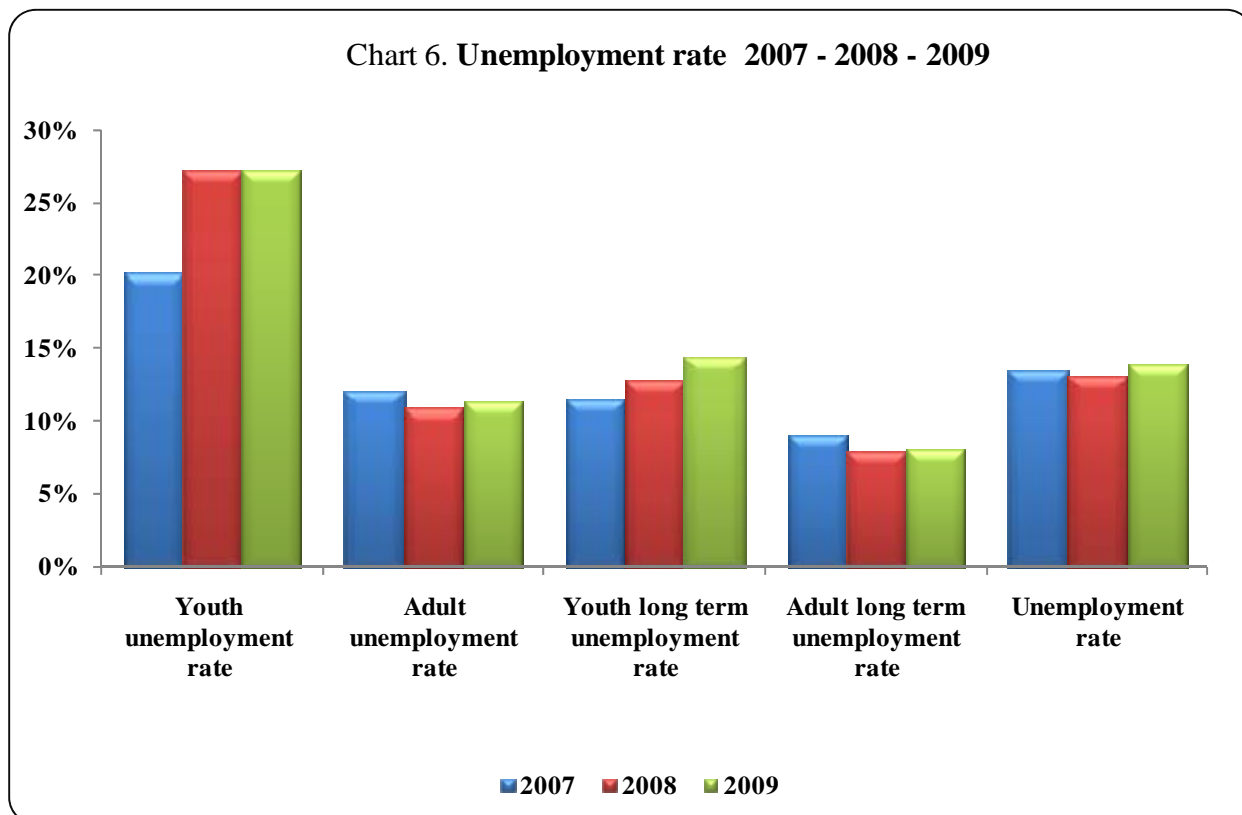
	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Unemployment rate	13.5	13.0	13.8
Male	14.4	12.5	12.2
Female	12.2	13.5	15.9
Long term unemployment rate	9.4	8.5	9.1
Male	9.9	8.0	7.8
Female	8.8	9.1	10.6
Youth unemployment rate (15-24)	20.1	27.2	27.2
Male	22.8	27.1	26.2
Female	16.6	27.2	28.3
Adult unemployment rate (25-64)	12.0	10.9	11.3
Meshkuj	12.6	10.3	9.6
Femra	11.3	11.6	13.4
Youth long term unemployment (15-24)	11.5	12.8	14.5
Male	13.0	13.2	15.4
Female	9.4	12.3	13.4
Adult long term unemployment rate (25-64)	9.0	7.9	8.0
Male	9.3	7.2	6.4
Female	8.6	8.7	10.0



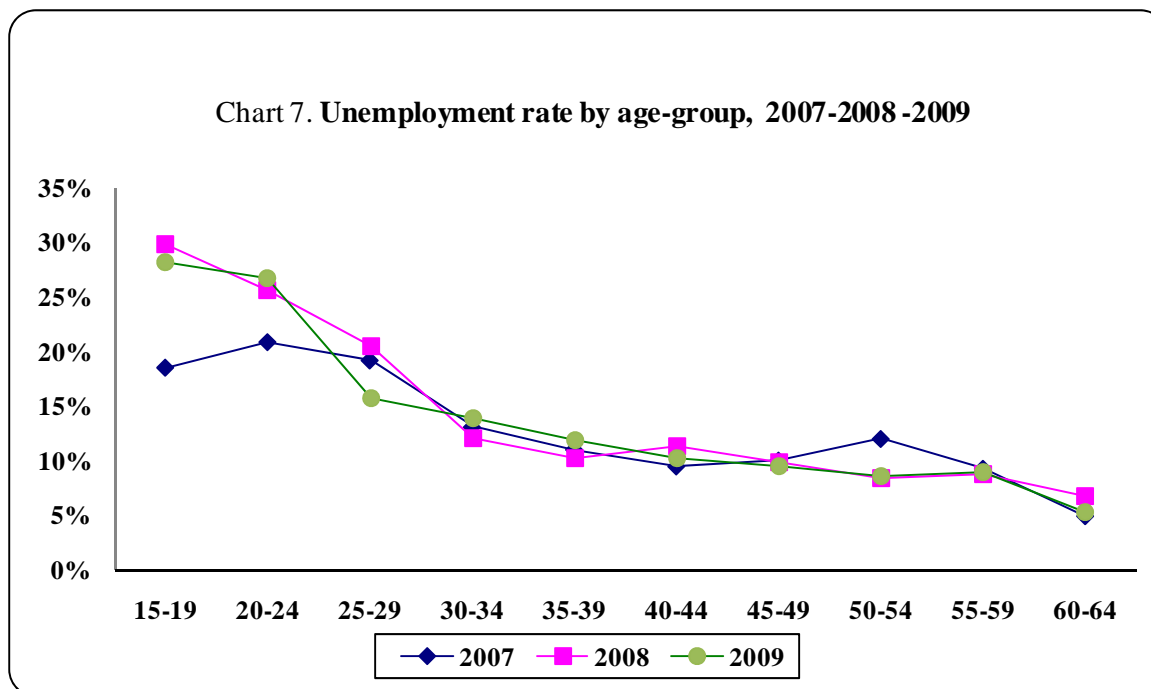
The standard definition of long-term unemployment is all unemployed persons with continuous periods of unemployment extending for a year or longer. This indicator is higher for females and has an increasing tendency from 2007 to 2009, while for males it moves in opposite direction.

According to LFS 2009, the ratio of youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24) to the adult unemployment rate (aged 25-64) for 2009 is 2.4 which means that young people are 2.4 times less likely than the adult people to find a job in the labour market.

Chart 5 shows the unemployment rate by age-group and sex. The unemployment rate is higher for females aged 30-54 years.



The method used mostly by unemployed persons to find a job in 2009 is through asking friend, relatives or trade unions. Other methods used for seeking a job by unemployed persons are through applying directly to an employer and through contacting the public employment office.



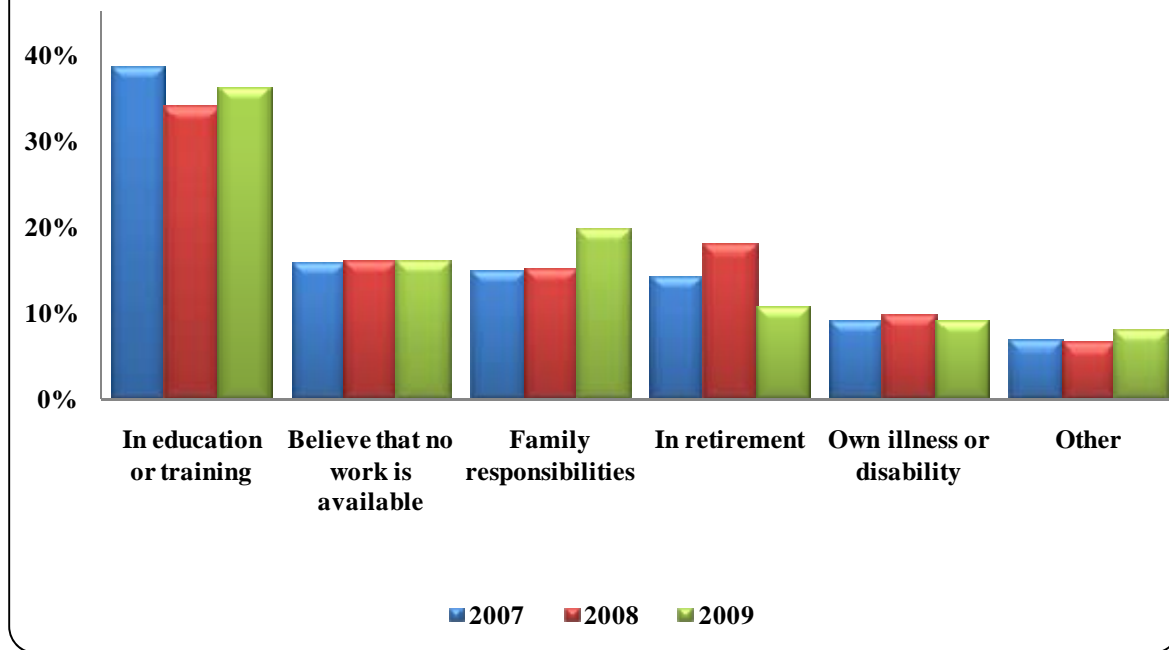
The non-economically active population (aged 15-64)

The non-economically active population or persons out of labour force is constituted by all persons who during the reference week were classified neither as employed nor as unemployed.

According to LFS 2009, it results that the non-economically active population constitutes 38.1 percent of working age population.

	Year		
	2007	2008	2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In education or training	38.8	34.1	36.2
Believe that no work is available	16.0	16.1	16.1
Family responsibilities	15.0	15.2	19.8
In retirement	14.2	18.1	10.8
Own illness or disability	9.2	9.9	9.2
Other	6.8	6.6	8.0

Chart 8. Non-economically active population structure (15-64)



The non-economically active population structure according to LFS 2009 is composed:

- 36.1 percent are pupils and students
- 19.8 percent are in retirement
- 16 percent are discouraged unemployed
- 14.5 percent are fulfilling domestic tasks.

Methodology and Definitions

Labour Force Survey is a household based survey. The sampling frame for LFS is based on the Population Census of 2001. The sample size for LFS 2009 was 7,440 households covering the whole country. Two sample stage selections are done: in the first step were chosen geographic zones or primary sampling units (PSU), and in the second stage were selected the families inside these selected zones.

The data collection in the fieldwork was carried out during September-October 2009. From the selected households 88.2 percent of them answered the questionnaire of LFS. In selected households were interviewed all household members aged 15 years and older.

The LFS methodology is in full accordance with the EUROSTAT standards and guidelines as regards to the representation of sample, coefficient of the variation of the main indicators, the drafting and the weighting of data.

The questionnaire design is drafted with the technical assistance from EUROSTAT and it is fully consistent with its recommendations. The classification of people aged 15 years and older in respective categories and their participation labour force is made based on the definitions of ILO (International Labour Organization) and EUROSTAT.

Employed are considered all the persons who have worked even for one hour with a respective salary or wage 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.

Also are considered as employed all the people who were temporary absent in their work during the reference week for the following reasons: (1) maternity-leave, sickness or temporary incapable to work but waiting to return to work, or being trained directly connected with their actual work; (2) the employed with a regular salary who has been absent work for other reasons from the above mentioned and (a) the period they are absent is not than 3 months and that the person is not a seasonal worker or (b) the person takes 50% or more the whole salary; (3) all the self-employed that want to return to their business, farm professional practice; (4) all the employed without a salary that are waiting to return to their in three months or less.

People who work in their farm and produce for self-consumption are considered as employed.

Unemployed are considered all persons who during the reference week were:

- (a) *jobless* (all those who did not work even for one hour with respective salary)
- (b) *currently available to work* (in two weeks which follow the reference week)
- (c) *looking for a job intensively* (during the four weeks period which ends with the reference week have taken specific steps seeking for a job with a salary or to build up their own business), or all those who found a job and will start soon (not later than three months).

As specific steps could be considered:

- a contact with a public office for employment
- a contact with a private employment agency
- a direct application to an employer
- looking for a job through friends, relatives or union

- searching through announcements in the newspapers
- taking part in a test or interview
- searching for a place (land), edifice or equipment
- applying for a permission, license or other source of finance

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

Labour force includes all the people employed and unemployed.

Inactive people includes all the people who are not classified as unemployed or employed (pupils/students, housekeeper, doing military service, retired, incapable to work, discouraged unemployed)

Employment rate is the proportion of employed 15 – 64 years old and working age population.

Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed and labour force.

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