

Preliminary results of the Labour Force Survey 2010

Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a household based survey and aims at collecting information on labour market indicators related to employment and unemployment as well as their nature. For the estimation of the labour force surveys (2007-2010) data are used the population projections 2001-2011 based on Population and Housing Census 2001 data. This data will be re-estimated after the inter-censal population retrospective procedure finishes (the period between 2001 and 2011).

EMPLOYMENT

According to Labour Force Survey 2010 the labour force participation rate for the population aged 15-64 is 62.2 percent. The women labour force participation rate continues to be lower than for men.

Table 1: Labour market indicators 2007-2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE				
<i>Population aged 15-64</i>	65.2	61.9	61.9	62.2
<i>Male</i>	74.4	72.1	73.3	72.2
<i>Female</i>	56.2	52.8	51.8	52.8
<i>Population aged 15-29</i>	50.1	41.6	45.6	44.3
<i>Male</i>	57.1	48.2	52.4	51.5
<i>Female</i>	43.2	35.6	39.7	37.4
<i>Population aged 30-64</i>	75.6	71.8	73.2	74.4
<i>Male</i>	86.5	84.1	87.2	86.2
<i>Female</i>	64.9	60.9	60.3	63.2
EMPLOYMENT RATE				
<i>Population aged 15-64</i>	56.4	53.8	53.4	53.4
<i>Male</i>	63.6	63.0	64.3	63.0
<i>Female</i>	49.3	45.6	43.6	44.4
<i>Population aged 15-29</i>	40.2	31.3	35.6	34.3
<i>Male</i>	44.1	35.9	41.1	39.3
<i>Female</i>	36.4	27.2	30.9	29.6
<i>Population aged 30-64</i>	67.5	64.5	65.6	66.3
<i>Male</i>	77.2	76.4	79.8	79.1
<i>Female</i>	58.0	54.1	52.5	54.3

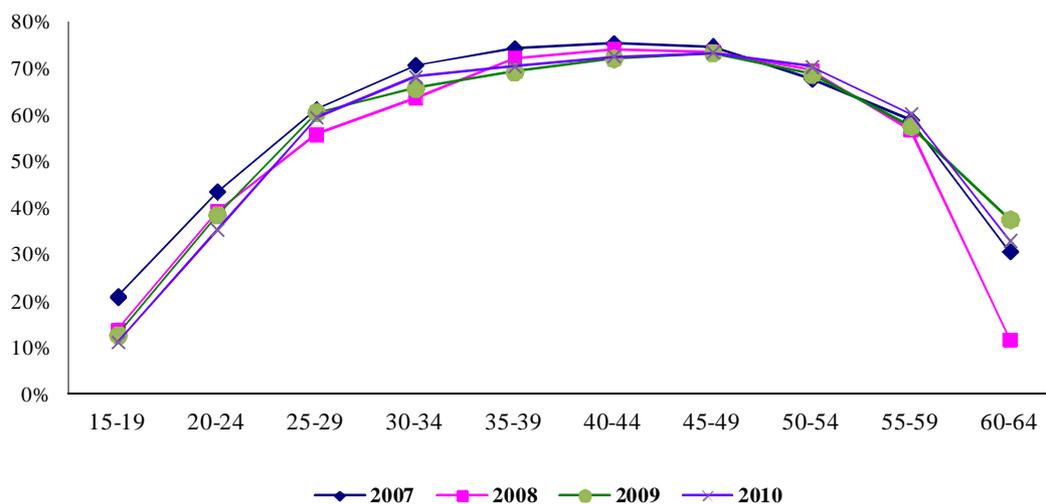
Source of information: Labour Force Survey 2007-2010

Over the years 2007-2009, the women activity rate has continuously decreased even if with a low rate, while in the 2010 there is a slight increase. For men the activity rate over the years 2007-2010 has remained almost at the same level.

For the youth aged 15-29, the participation rate in the labour market is estimated to be 44.3 percent, while for the adults (population aged 30-64) this figure is 74.4 percent. The low rate of youth participation in the labour force is mainly due to school attendance. From the LFS 2010 data, 66.6 percent of youth were not participants in the labour market because they were attending school.

The employment rate in Albania varies slightly between the years 2007 and 2010, first falling from 56.4 percent in 2007, to 53.8 percent in 2008 and then to 53.4 percent in the years 2009-2010 (see Table 1).

Graph 1: Employment rate by age group, 2007-2010



Employment rate by age group behaves almost identically in each of these years. So, for a given age group there are minor changes from one year to another, that's why the resulting curves at each age level, are practically congruent (see Figure 1).

Sectoral structure of employment

Agriculture sector (which includes forestry and fishing) was the dominated employment sector in Albania between the years 2007 and 2010, even if with a slight decrease from 47.6 percent in 2007, to 43.9 percent in 2008, to 42.5 percent in 2010 (see Table 2).

Industrial sector occupies about 21 percent of the total employment, market services 21 percent, and the non market services 16.5 percent. Between 2007 and 2010 there were some slight variations of these rates, but there is not a stable trend.

Table 2: Employment structure by economic sector and sex, 2007-2010
In percentage

	Total	Male	Female
2007			
Agriculture	47.6	37.3	60.6
Industry	18.7	25.6	10.1
Market services	19.6	24.6	13.2
Non market services	14.1	12.5	16.1
2008			
Agriculture	43.9	34.0	56.1
Industry	18.0	25.3	9.0
Market services	21.0	25.4	15.5
Non market services	17.1	15.3	19.4
2009			
Agriculture	42.1	33.1	55.0
Industry	21.0	27.6	11.6
Market services	21.2	25.4	15.1
Non market services	15.7	13.9	18.3
2010			
Agriculture	41.5	33.2	52.6
Industry	20.8	28.3	10.8
Market services	21.2	24.6	16.7
Non market services	16.5	13.9	19.9

Source of information: Labour Force Survey 2007-2010

Industrial activities (mainly construction and mining industries, except to manufacturing industry) are clearly male dominated sectors. At a lower degree, it is true for market services (excluding financial services). The opposite occurs in non-market services sector where the percentage of employed women is slightly higher than the proportion of employed men, mainly because women dominate in sectors of education and health, but are under-represented in public administration and defence sectors.

The grouping of NACE Rev1 sections is done as follows:

- Industrial sector is composed by the sections C-F (mining industry; manufacturing industry; production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and water; construction).

- Market services sector is composed by the sections G-K (wholesale and retail trade, repair of automobile; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; monetary and financial intermediation; real estate).
- Non-market services sector is composed of the sections L-Q (public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; health and other social activities; other group activities service, social and individual; services at home; activities of international organisms).

Employment structure by employment status

Employees represent about 44 percent of total employment. Over the years 2007-2010 the percentage of employees has increased (by 34.6 percent in 2007 to 44 percent in 2010). On the other hand, the self-employed without employees and unpaid family workers count for almost 30 percent of total employment.

Table 3: Employment structure by employment status (population ages 15-64)

	Total	Male	Female
2007			
Employee	34.6	38.7	29.5
Self-employed with employees	2.6	4.2	0.6
Self-employed without employees	34.4	42.6	24.1
Unpaid family worker	28.3	14.5	45.8
2008			
Employee	40.4	45.9	33.7
Self-employed with employees	1.8	2.7	0.6
Self-employed without employees	28.2	37.3	17.1
Unpaid family worker	29.6	14.1	48.6
2009			
Employee	41.4	47.1	34.0
Self-employed with employees	1.5	2.3	0.4
Self-employed without employees	28.1	34.5	19.6
Unpaid family worker	29.0	16.1	46.0
2010			
Employee	43.8	48.5	37.5
Self-employed with employees	1.6	2.4	0.5
Self-employed without employees	28.6	35.9	18.7
Unpaid family worker	26.1	13.2	43.3

Source of information: Labour Force Survey 2007-2010

Related to employment status, there are characteristic gender differences. In 2010, almost the half of the employed men were employees, a little more than 1/3 of them were self-employed without employees, and 13 percent of them were unpaid family workers. From the employed woman, 43.3 percent of them were employed as unpaid family worker, 37.5 percent as employees, and about 1/5 were self-employed without employees. The small group of employers practically is dominated by men.

Over the years 2007-2010 the increasing tendency of the number of employees is reflected as well to the women employment, while in 2008 the percentage of women employed as unpaid family workers has been declining (by 48.6 percent in 2008 to 46 percent in 2009 and 43.3 percent in 2010).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Over the years 2007 and 2010 the overall unemployment rate in Albania has shown only minor fluctuations in a relatively narrow range between 13 and 14 percent (see Table 4). This stability is the result of two opposing trends. While the proportion of men seeking work has dropped from 14.4 to 12.5 percent to 12.2 percent and in 2010 goes to 12.8 percent, for women it increased from 12.2 to 13.9 and in 15.9 percent for the years 2009-2010.

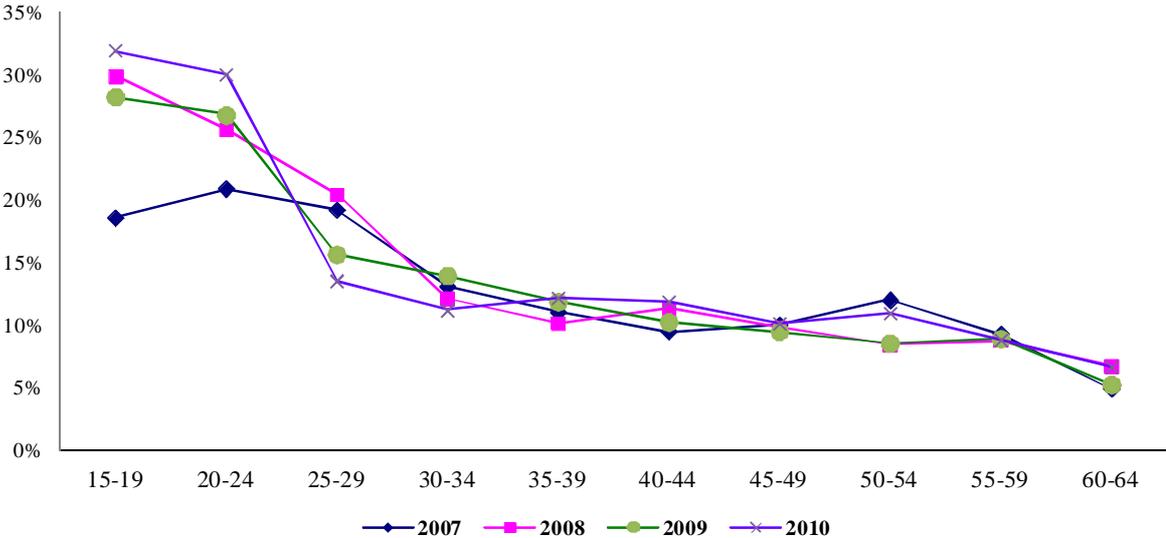
Table 4: Unemployment indicators 2007-2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
<i>Population aged 15-64</i>	13.5	13.0	13.8	14.2
<i>Male</i>	14.4	12.5	12.2	12.8
<i>Female</i>	12.2	13.5	15.9	15.9
<i>Population aged 15-29</i>	19.8	24.7	21.9	22.5
<i>Male</i>	22.8	25.5	21.6	23.8
<i>Female</i>	15.8	23.8	22.2	20.7
<i>Population aged 30-64</i>	10.7	10.0	10.4	10.8
<i>Male</i>	10.7	9.1	8.5	8.3
<i>Female</i>	10.6	11.2	12.9	14.0
LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
<i>Population aged 15-64</i>	9.4	8.5	9.1	10.6
<i>Male</i>	9.9	8.0	7.8	9.4
<i>Female</i>	8.8	9.1	10.6	12.1
<i>Population aged 15-29</i>	12.7	12.9	12.5	14.4
<i>Male</i>	15.0	14.1	13.1	15.5
<i>Female</i>	9.7	11.3	11.9	12.9
<i>Population aged 30-64</i>	8.0	7.4	7.6	9.1
<i>Male</i>	7.7	6.4	5.8	7.0
<i>Female</i>	8.4	8.6	10.0	11.8

Source of information: Labour Force Survey 2007-2010

Statistically long-term unemployment is defined as duration of 12 months or more. Over the years 2008-2010 long-term unemployment rate has increased from 8.5 in 2008 to 9.1 in 2009 and 10.6 percent in 2010.

Graph 2: Unemployment rate by age-group, 2007-2010



Unemployment rate by age-group has a very similar behaviour over the years 2007-2010. Analysis of the unemployment rate for each year shows systematic differences between age groups, as in the case of employment rates, but now in a different form. Thus, the unemployment rate curve starts with a high unemployment rate of 25 percent or more for young people and then takes a hyperbolic form at a lower level between 10 and 15 percent for the middle ages.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Not economically active population is composed by all persons who are not employed or unemployed. A comparison between men and women in major age-groups (15-29, 30-64, and 15-64) according to the self declared "main activity status" reveals a concentration on the typical status by age and gender. Thus, 67.5 percent of young economically not active in 2010 declared that they were pupils/students or in training (see Table 5).

A little more than 18 percent of the economically active population are fulfilling household duties, while 14.2 percent stated that they believe there are no jobs available.

Tabela5 : Not economically active population structure

	2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<i>Population aged 15-64</i>						
Education or training	36.2	53.5	27.7	40.3	57.5	31.1
Retirement	10.8	7.9	12.2	11.7	7.1	14.2
Belief that no work is available	16.1	12.6	17.8	14.2	12.1	15.3
Permanent illness or disability	9.2	15.5	6.2	9.6	14.9	6.8
Fulfilling household duties	19.8	1.3	29.0	18.3	1.9	27.0
Other	7.9	9.3	7.2	5.8	6.5	5.5
<i>Population aged 15-29</i>						
Education or training	62.0	75.1	53.2	67.5	80.0	58.5
Retirement	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Belief that no work is available	11.7	8.6	13.7	9.8	8.8	10.4
Permanent illness or disability	5.2	7.8	3.4	4.0	5.1	3.3
Fulfilling household duties	12.8	1.1	20.8	12.8	0.8	21.3
Other	8.2	7.2	8.9	5.6	5.1	6.0
<i>Population aged 30-64</i>						
Education or training	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6
Retirement	25.5	26.5	25.1	28.3	24.3	29.6
Belief that no work is available	22.3	22.3	22.2	20.7	20.4	20.8
Permanent illness or disability	14.8	34.1	9.1	17.7	39.7	10.7
Fulfilling household duties	29.5	1.8	37.8	26.5	4.7	33.4
Other	7.4	14.5	5.3	6.2	10.0	5.0

Source of information: Labour Force Survey 2009-2010

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 2010 was 7,440 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 household inside these areas.

The data collection in the fieldwork was carried out during September-October 2010. From selected households to be interviewed, the response rate for the compiled LFS questionnaire was 86.2 percent. The selected households were surveyed by interviewing all members aged 15 years and older.

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 coordination 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 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.

Employees 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 want to return to the business / farm / or professional practice; (4) free workers 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 consume, are considered 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 to find work,
- Applying to employers directly,
- Asking among 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, unemployed discouraged).

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 labour force.

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