

# Gender statistics in Albania

Better Data to Better Monitor the Status of Women and Men in Informal Employment,  
and Unpaid Work

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# Background

- “Male and Female in Albania” - first publication in 1998.
- Some information by sex disaggregation was available, but it was not sufficient to understand if there were gender differences and what was the nature of these differences.
- There were a lack of gender culture in data production, and the focus was mainly on the technical aspects. Social aspects were neglected or left behind.
- Albania has started its efforts to produce gender statistics in a different approach by considering **“gender”** instead of **“women”** development approach.
- Different national surveys are conducted upon the request of international organizations (UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, etc.) with special focus on gender issues (MICS, Domestic violence, Time Use Survey, Demographic and Health Survey, etc.)

# Gender Statistics Legal Frame

The existing Law on Official Statistics in Albania does not specify the production and dissemination of gender statistics.

The Albanian law on Equal Opportunities outlines the data collection disaggregated by sex. - **The National Set of Harmonized Gender Indicators**

**INSTAT in the 2012-2016 Official Statistical Programme (OSP) has introduced a stand alone module on gender statistics.**

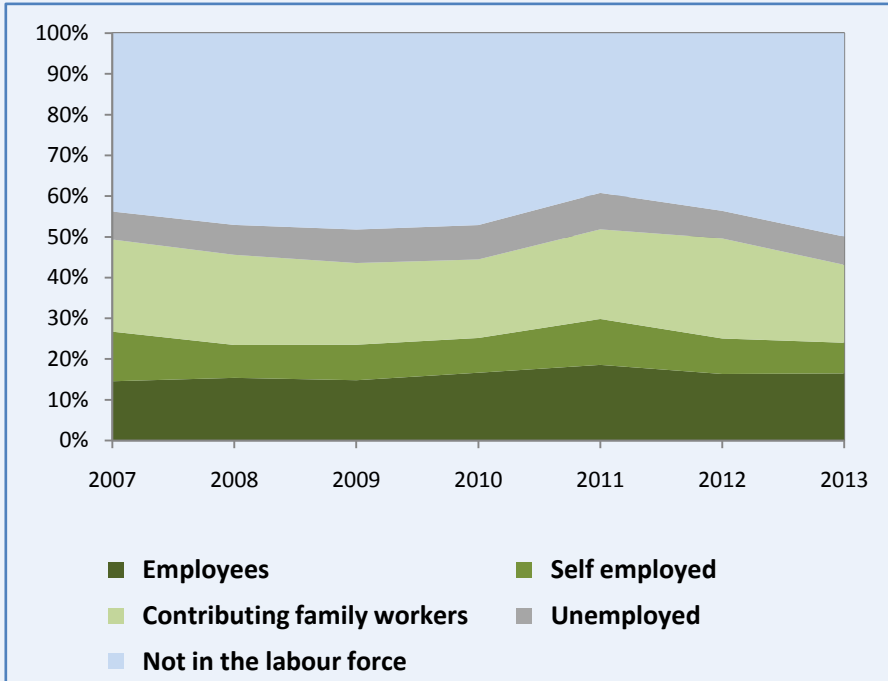
Prior the compiling of 2012-2016 OSP, a national workshop was jointly organised by INSTAT with UN-Women and Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth, aimed to discuss gender statistics development in Albania and the integration of a set of indicators in the programme.

# Main data sources for measuring informal employment, unpaid work and work in agriculture

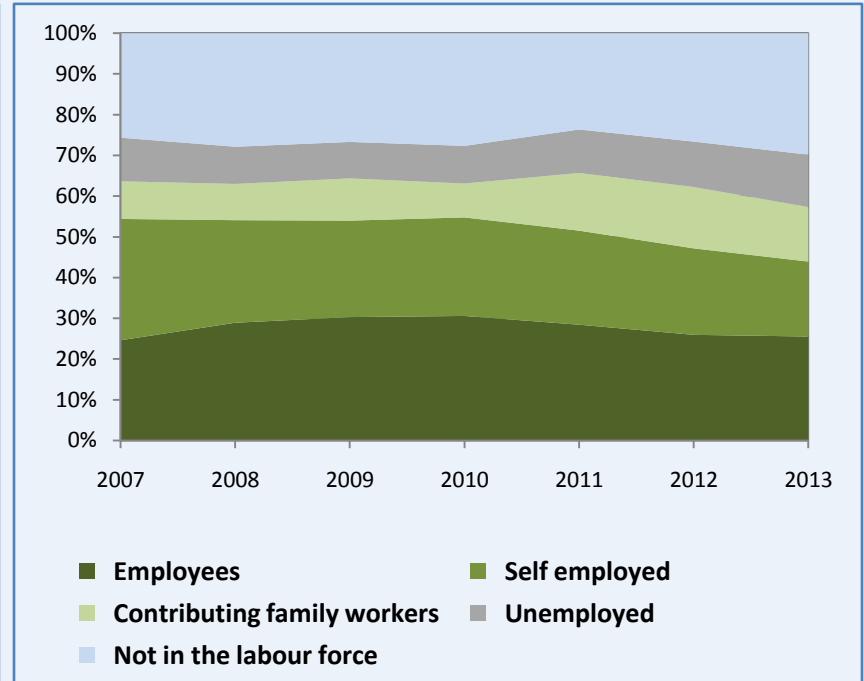
- Labour Force Surveys
- Time Use Survey 2010-2011
- Living Standard Measurement Surveys

# Labour Force Survey

**Women** aged 15-64 by activity status, 2007-2013



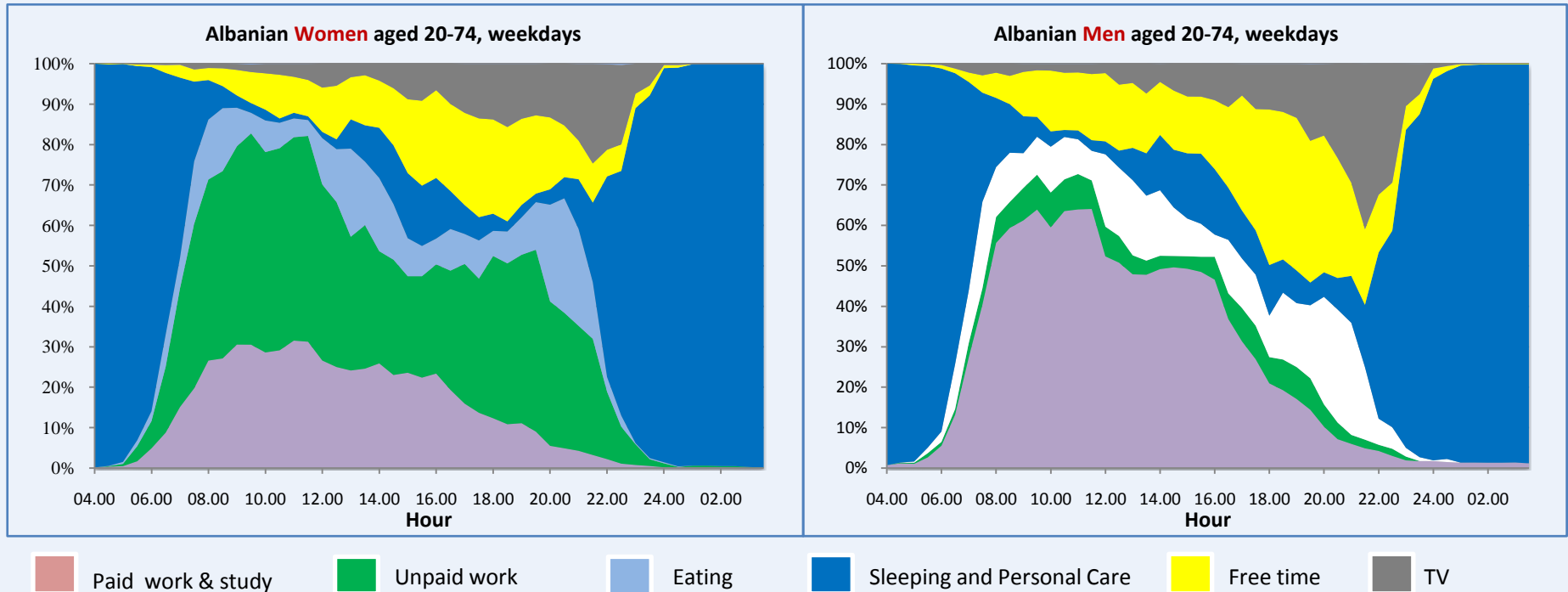
**Men** aged 15-64 by activity status, 2007-2013



- Albanian women are nearly twice as likely as men to be employed as contributing family workers – informal employment or vulnerable jobs.
- Women are less likely to be employees or self-employed compared to men.

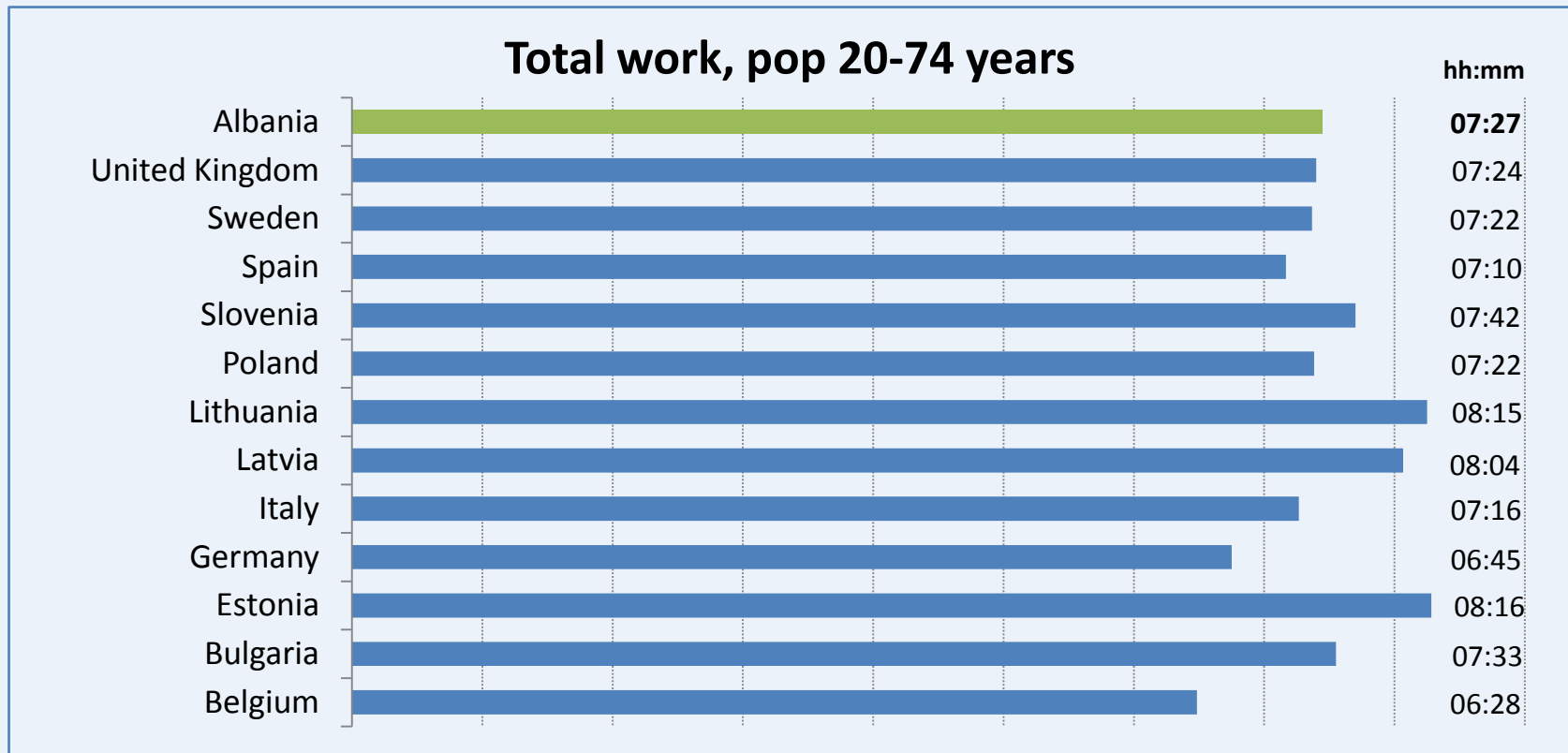
# Time Use Survey 200-2011

- The use of time in Albania is highly gender related as to work and free time.



- Women spend significantly more time than men in unpaid work, both as to hours and minutes and with reference to the proportion carrying out unpaid work on an average day.
- Men spend significantly more time than women in paid work, both as to hours and minutes and in terms of the proportion undertaking paid work on an average day.

# TUS - comparative analyses

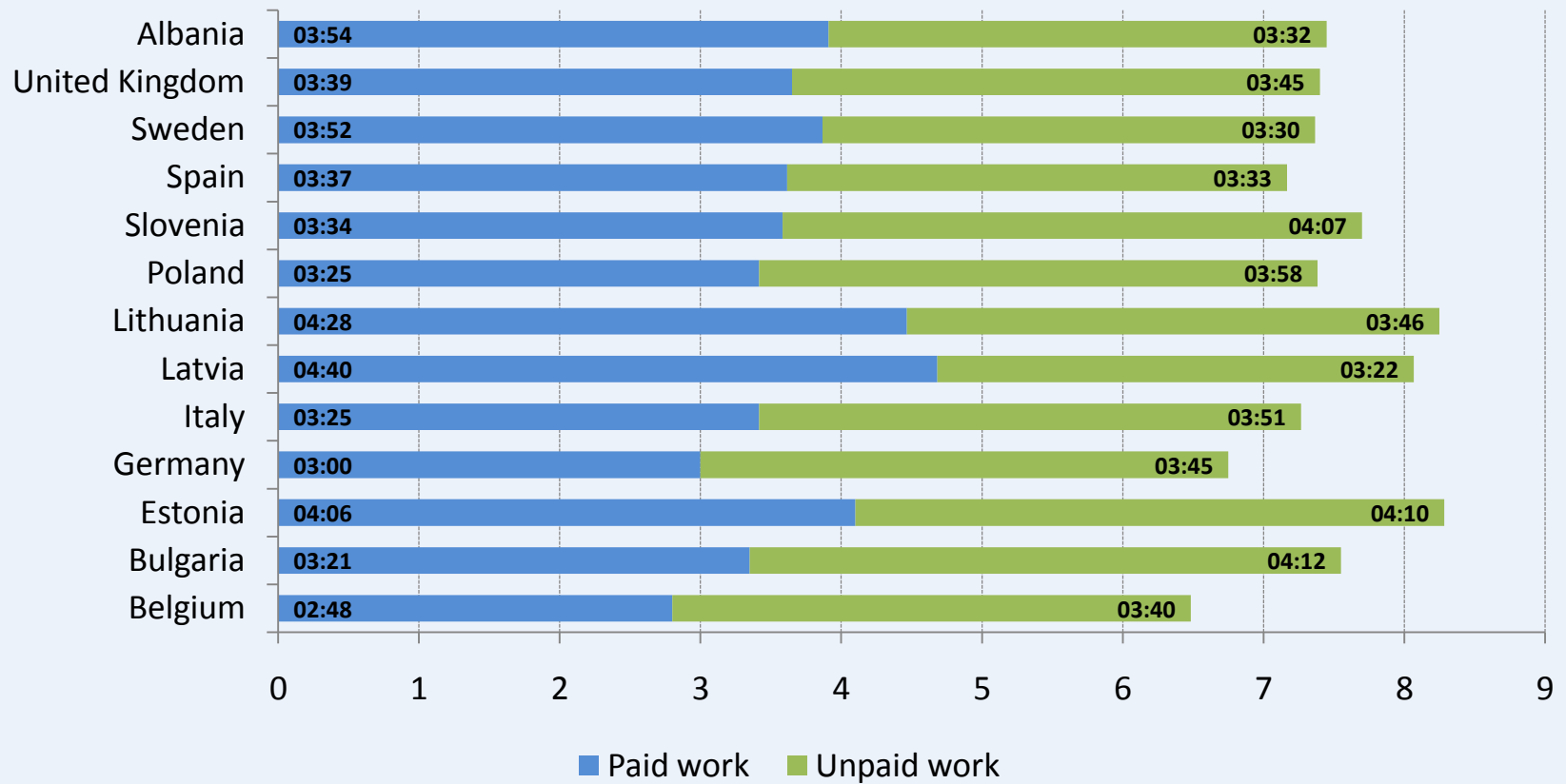


Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

On an average day Albanians spend 7 hours and 27 minutes performing any paid or unpaid work.

Compared to other countries Albanians seem to spend more or less the same hours and minutes doing paid and unpaid work.

## Paid and unpaid work, pop 20-74

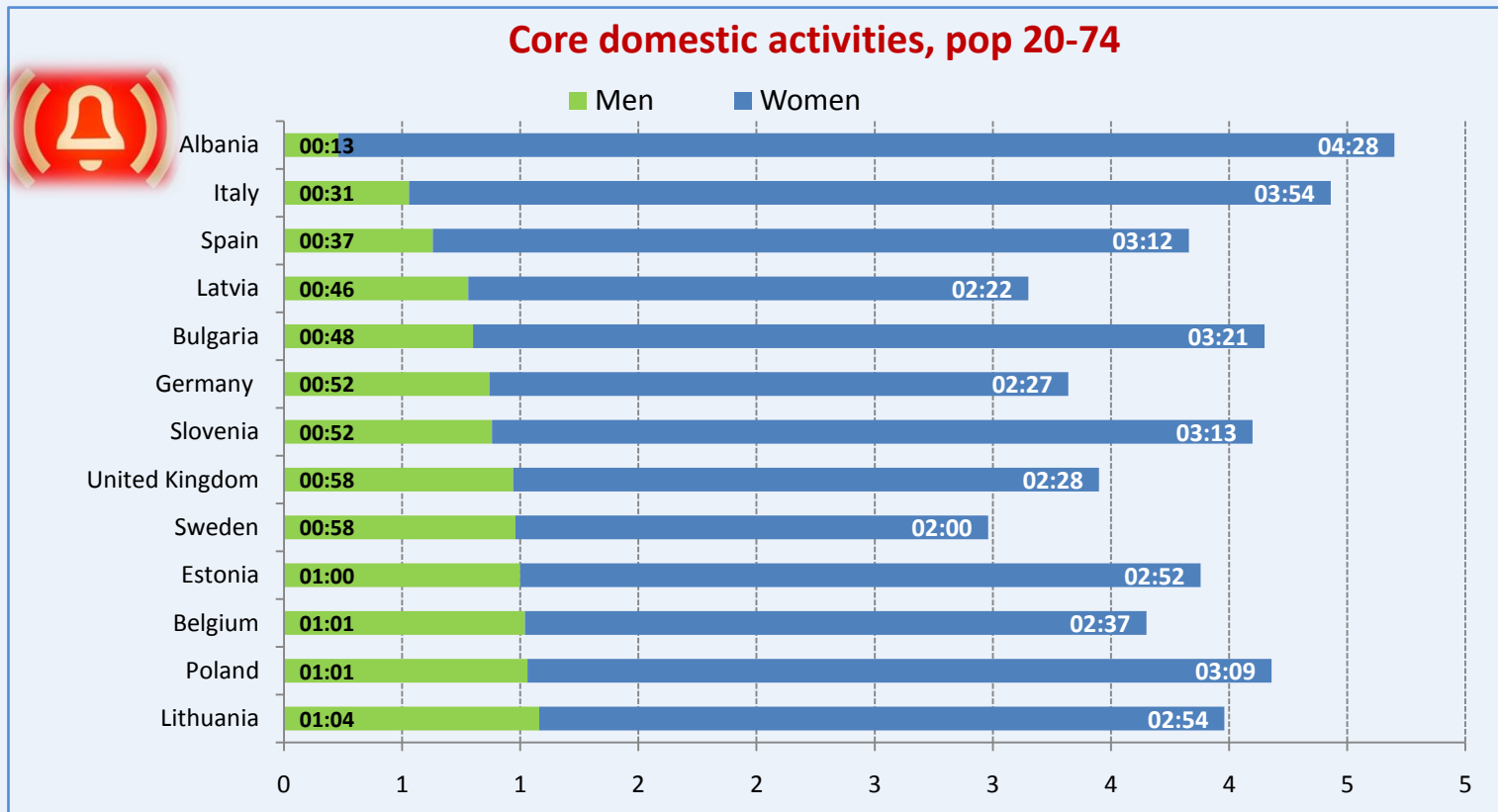


Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

- Albanian spend more or less the same time as other countries doing paid and unpaid work



## Gender differences in time-use compared to other European countries

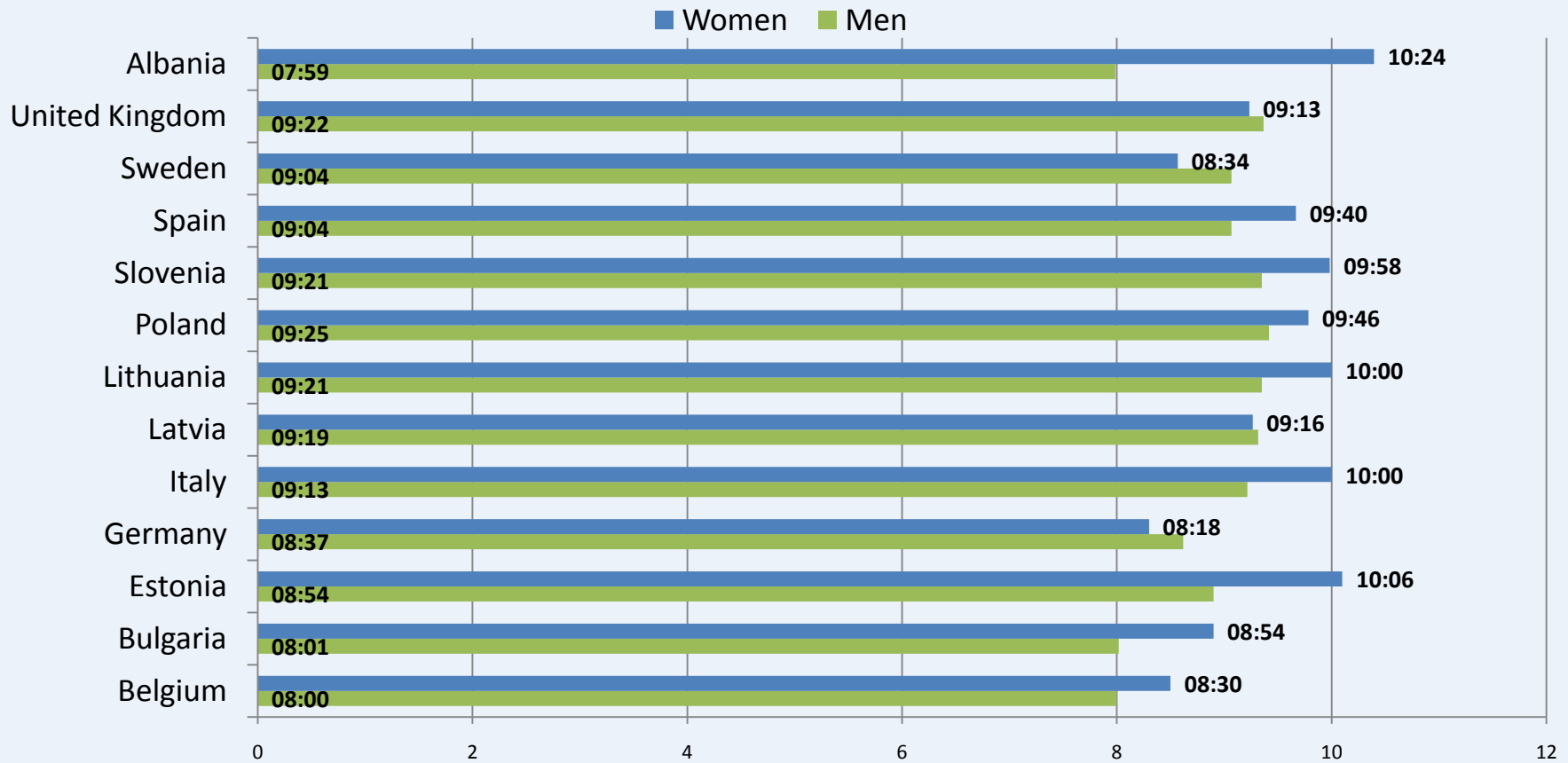


Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

There is a substantial difference in the gender division of domestic work in all countries.

The average amount of time women spend on unpaid work is significantly higher in Albania than elsewhere, while **men spend on average only 13 minutes doing unpaid work.**

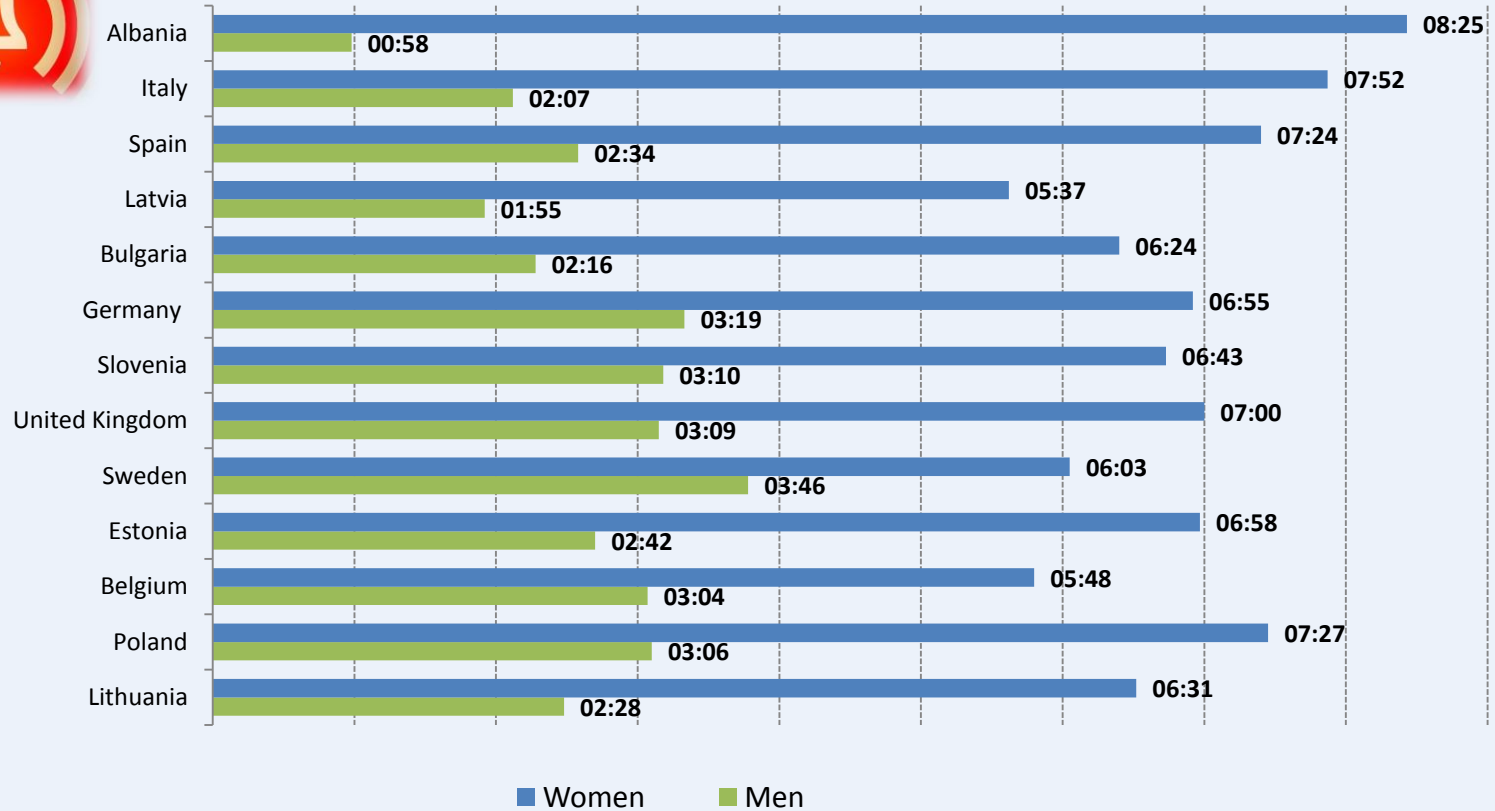
## Hours of total work. Married/cohabiting women and men with small children under seven



Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

Married/cohabitating persons with small child under 7 years old

Average time spend on **Unpaid work** by married/cohabitating women and men with small children under seven



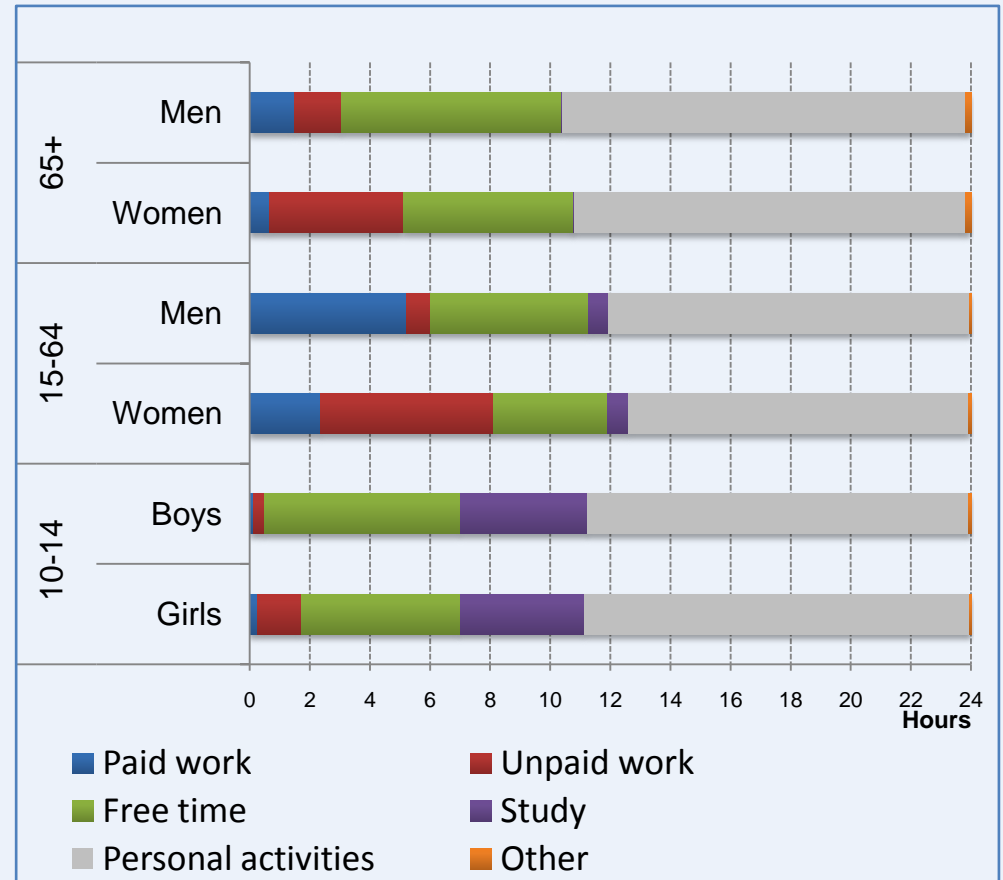
Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011, and HETUS (<https://www.h2.scb.se/tus>)

Regarding to the unpaid work activities there are distinct consequences of having small children on Albanian women's time use.

# Time use structure by sex and age

The gender related division of labour and free time continues to prevail as people grow older, even though at a reduced level.

The three different periods of life have similar patterns of time use gender disparities related to the **unpaid work** and **free time activities**, while the time spent for study seems to not be affected by the gender factor.



Source: Albanian Time Use Survey 2010-2011

# Issues to deal with – for a better use of statistics

- Should gender statistics be **Demand** driven or **Supply** driven?
- **Inadequate use of existing data** – TUS offers a rich source of information on gender disparities in everyday life activities. After the launch of main results there is not any reflection in changing the curricula in educational system, or in the awareness increasing of the society through campaigns or other means, or in the national accounts to estimate the impact of unpaid work in the economy, etc.
- **Sustainability** - Lack of systematic data collection on gender inequality because of the high cost of conducting stand alone surveys such as time use survey.
- **Need for a better coordination between users and producers of statistics**
- *Different household based surveys collect data on the same topic with differences in their methodologies* - **need to harmonize the methodology for the common topics.**
- **Informal employment is not fully covered by LFS** – need to design ad-hoc modules to be attached to the LFS questionnaire on regular basis (in an agreed quarter).

# Other challenges to be addressed

- How can the best practices on gender statistics production and dissemination of other countries be effectively transferred between countries?
- Is INSTAT able to guarantee with its own resources gender statistics without a law that prevent it from financial cuts?
- Is it necessary to have a law on gender statistics?
- Do surveys and the definitions used in the data collection consider the differences between men and women (stereotypes)?
- Do the ways in which data are collected and disseminated by national institute of statistics put men and women in the same level, and do they serve to the emerging necessities on a political level?

Thank you for your attention!

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