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STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN VLORA REGION

Abstract:

During all the economic problems unemployment is a major worldwide concern. Albania as it is often characterized as a country with an unstable economic situation, it is faced with serious issues as unemployment rate increase. Employment rate increase for a country is stated as the region's indicator of prosperity and development. The region of Vlora is one of the biggest in Albania and as such has given its share on natural and human resources contributing to constant evolution and growth in the employment market, but unfortunately not all is done to utilize what's necessary. The aim of this article is to highlight the extent of unemployment as a growing occurrence, based its statistical analysis. A thorough analysis of the unemployment by age, gender and professional structure will be outlined. The purpose of this study will be accomplished following the statistical methods, analysis, and synthesis of the labour market for the region of Vlora.

Keywords:

labour force, unemployment, age structure, sex structure, professional structure

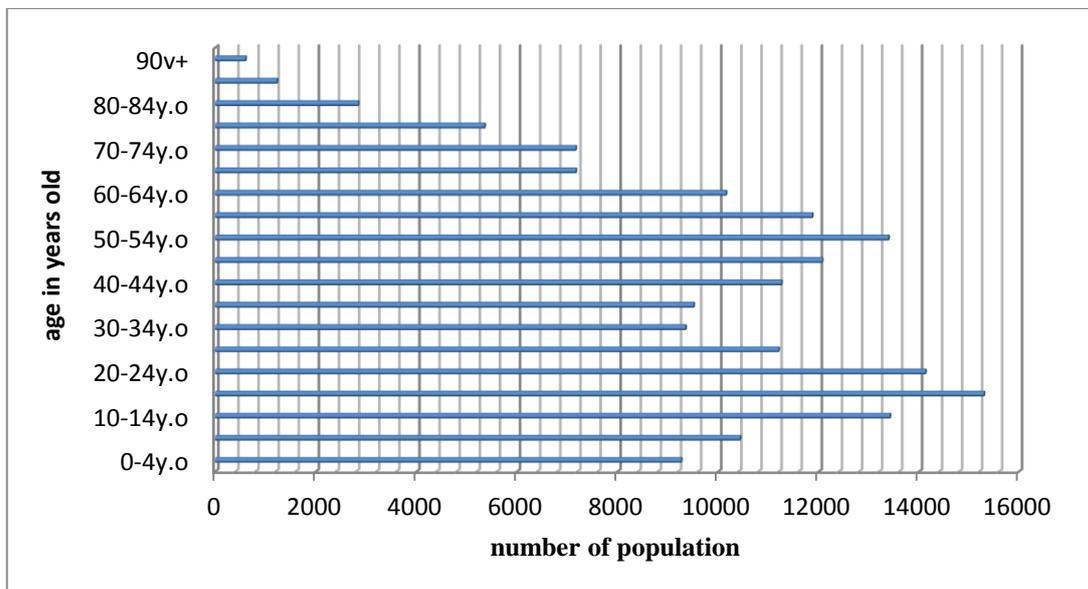
JEL Classification: E24, A11

pro forma registrace-dělala Klára. Prezentuje na ekonomické, ale kvůli ukončení PhD chtěl do proceedings ne do Procedie.....

1. Introduction.

The region of Vora lies in 2076 km² area and holds a population of 175,640, and resident/population per km² ratio 65/km² (density inhabitants/km²). Seen from the administrative perspective this region includes also the Region of Saranda. The natural and human resources of the area are many. An important asset is the human “principle” stating the age structure/range of the population. The age group 0-4 constitutes 5% of the population, the age group 5-9 constitutes 6% of the population, the age group 10-14 constitutes 8% of the population, the age group 15-19 constitutes 9% of the population, the age group 20-24 constitutes 8% of the population, the age group 25-29 constitutes 6% of the population, the age group 35-39 constitutes 5% of the population, the age group 40-44 constitutes 6% of the population, the age group 45-49 constitutes 7% of the population, the age group 50-54 constitutes 7% of the population, the age group 55-59 constitutes 7% of the population, the age group 60-64 constitutes 6% of the population, the age group 65-69 constitutes 4% of the population, the age group 70-74 constitutes 4% of the population, the age group 75-79 constitutes 5% of the population, the age group 80-84 constitutes 2% of the population, the age group 85-89 constitutes 1% of the population, the age group above 90 years old constitutes less than 0,3% of the region’s population.

Chart Nr. 1 Age structure of population in Vlora regionin 2011

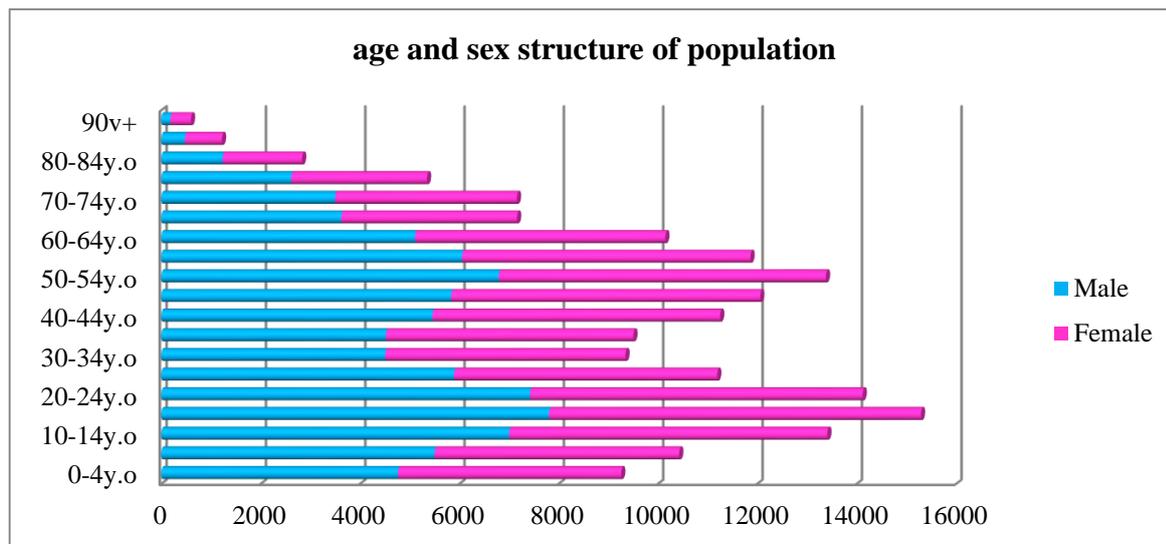


The charts’ statistics emphasize the idea that the region has a population with a new age group range in which the age group 0-50 makes up the highest percentage of the population. Besides the age group structure the gender range is of great importance. As a fact, it is shown that the region of Vlora does not show a great difference in the gender structure when compared to the Countries general characteristics of the same group. However, from different studies it is seen a few differences in this group between regions, a trait that signifies gender balance in the demographic perspective. Meanwhile, in an analysis intertwining both gender and age structures, differently

expressed as the gender-age pyramid, this analysis shows different characteristics for the Region of Vlora:

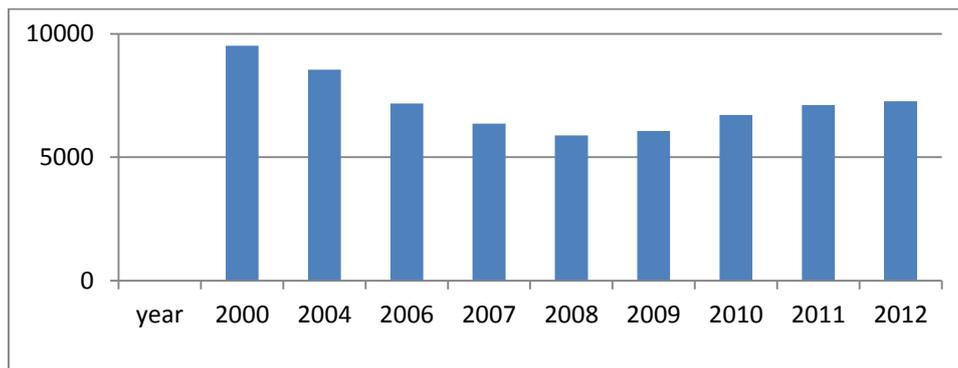
- Group age 0-29 years old prevails the male gender
- Group age 30-49 years old prevails the female gender
- Group age 50-69 years old prevails the male gender
- Group age above 70 years old, prevails the female gender stating an increase of longevity of the females compared to males.

Chart Nr. 2, Sex-age structure of population in Vlora region in 2011



2. General trend of unemployment in Vlora Region

The absence of the date on employment and unemployment during the first years of the transition constitutes a serious problem in relation to other detailed studies in Albania. However, based on the full joined work process between the Work Institutions and Social Issues Offices needs reminding the completion of the Database, a key process which helps in the statistics inventory of the unemployed group population and its characteristics. The study analysis starts from year 2000 until 2012, and below are stated the records of the unemployment in the region of Vlora as published by the National Work Office.

Chart No.3, Unemployment in Vlora Region

Source According to the database of Regional Office of Social Service in Vlora

As shown in the chart it is easily understood that the unemployment number even in a short study period has suffered a large fluctuation. As the number of the unemployment rises we can create an idea on how to separate by different periods with different trends. First, from 2000 until 2008 the unemployment rate has decreased, and secondly from 2009 until 2013 has an increase in unemployment rate. The percentages of the unemployment rates are:

Year 2000-2004 a decrease rate of 10,3%, Year 2004-2006 a decrease rate of 16,1%, Year 2006-2007 a decrease rate of 11,4%, Year 2007-2008 a decrease rate of 7,7%, Year 2008-2009 an increase rate of 3%, Year 2009-2010 an increase rate of 9,8%, Year 2010-2011 an increase rate of 2,3%.

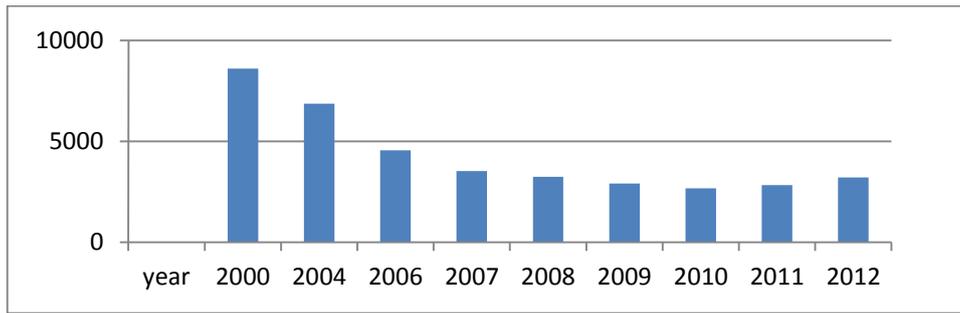
An important fact in the issue of unemployment is the care given to the families in need. Therefore, all individuals capable to work, but have been unable to find or maintain a job and are beneficiaries of the economic help given in this region are many. For the period 2000-2012 according to the data released by the Office of Social Issues of the Vlora Region Directorate, the handling of the individuals that benefit from the economic help is as shown below:

Table Nr.1 , Number of persons with financial aid in Vlora Region

Year	2000	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
economic aid	8615	6870	4562	3537	3243	2916	2670	2832	3222

Source: According to the Database of Vlora Regional Directory of Employment and Social affairs

Chart Nr. 4, Number of persons with financial aid in Vlora Region

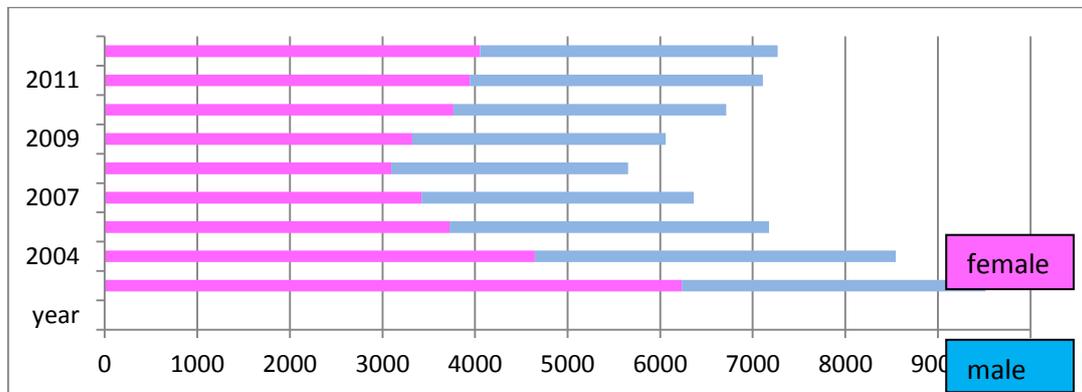


As we see in the table above the rate of population that take economic aid has a decrease rate and after 2010 the change of trend has a relationship with the economic crises in country that lives Albanian immigrant. This crisis has affected to the loss of the job and the return in origin country has increase the rate of work force that want a job. This part of population now is part of the economic aid from the government.

3. Unemployment by sex structure

The gender structure of unemployment is a very important indicator. Beyond the fact as a statistical indicator, the gender structure of unemployment is a social indicator as well. According to the statistics, the rate of female is a big part of unemployment rate.

Chart Nr.5 Unemployment by sex structure in Vlora Region.



Source: According to the Database of Vlora Regional Directory of Employment and Social affairs

In the table below is shown this rate:

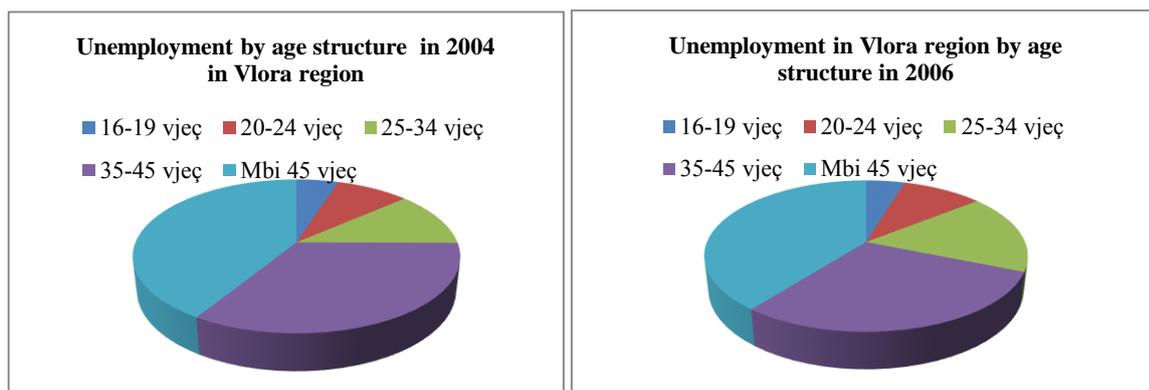
Table 3. Yearly unemployment rate by gender

Year	Male	Female
2000	34.5%	65.5%
2004	45.7%	54.3%
2006	48.1%	51.9%
2007	46.3%	53.7%
2008	47.8%	52.8%
2009	45.2%	54.8%
2010	43.9%	56.1%
2011	44.6%	55.4%
2012	44.3%	55.7%

According to the statistics data, shown in the table above the female has the big part of unemployment rate. Region of Vlore has a good balance, comparing with the other administrative zone where this difference is more deeper. We must underline the fact that the unemployment rate is composed from the persons that are in work force and are searching for a job.

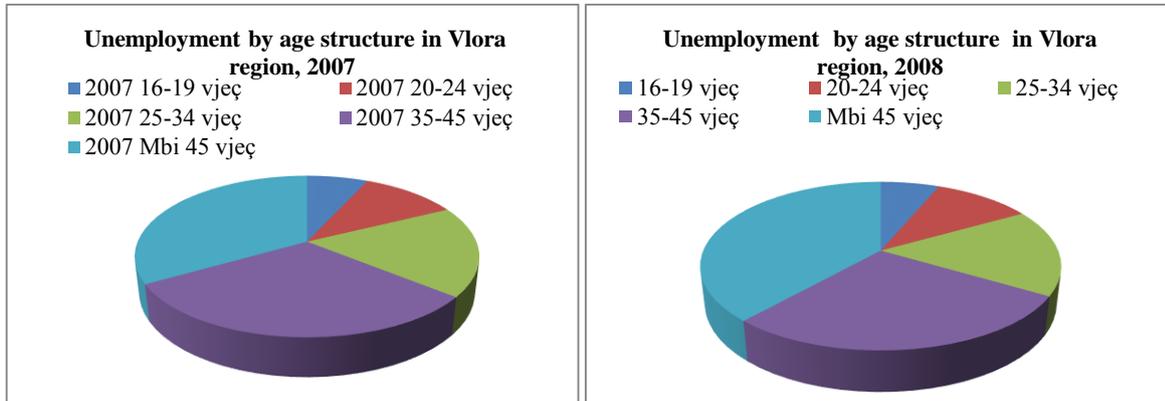
4. Unemployment by age structure

An important indicative of the unemployment phenomenon is the gender structure of the unemployed. The study on unemployment according to the gender range is organized dividing the population in five age groups. From 16-19 years old, 20-24 years old, 25-34 years old, 35-45 years old, above 45 years of age. From year 2004-2012 the unemployment rate in the age group/structure is faced with fluctuations for some of the age groups as stated below. In year 2004 according to the data of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 5% of the unemployed fall in the group age 16-19 years of age, 9% of the unemployed fall in the group age 20-24, 11% of the unemployed fall in the group age 25-34, 34% of the unemployed fall in the group age 35-45, and 41% of the unemployed fall in the group age above 45 years old.

Chart Nr. 6,7

In year 2006 based on the data record of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 5% of the unemployed fall in the group age 16-19, 10% of the unemployed fall in the age group 20-24, 17% of the unemployed fall in the group age 25-34, 29% of the unemployed fall in the group age 35-45 and 39% of the unemployed fall in the age group above 45 years old.

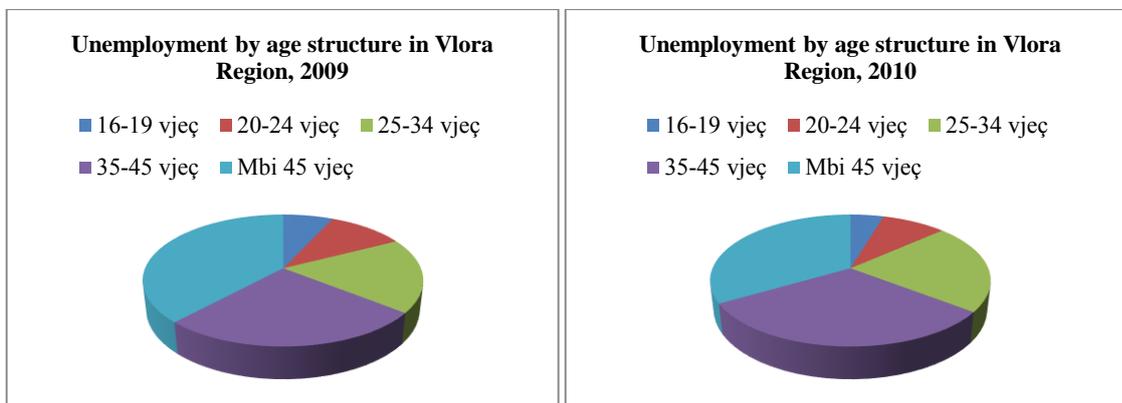
Chart Nr.8,9



In year 2007, according to the data record of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 7% of the unemployed fall in the group age 16-19 years of age, 11% of the unemployed fall in the group age 20-24, 18% of the unemployed fall in the group age 25-34, 31% of the unemployed fall in the group age 35-45, 33% of the unemployed fall in the group age above 45 years old.

In year 2008, according to the data record of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 6% of the unemployed fall in the group age 16-19 years old, 11% of the unemployed fall in the group age 20-24 years old, 17% of the unemployed fall in the group age 25-34 years old, 38% of the unemployed fall in the group age 35-45 years old, and 38% of the unemployed fall in the group age above 45 years of age.

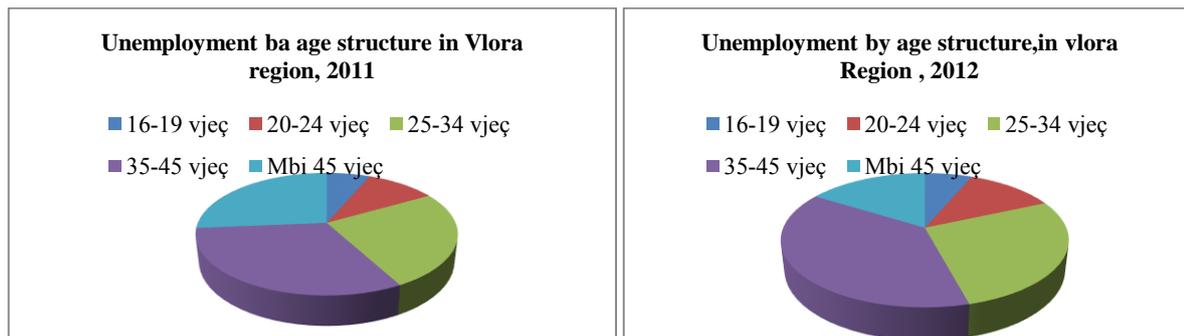
Chart Nr 10,11



In year 2009, according to the data record of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 7% of the unemployed fall in the group age 16-19 years of age, 11% of the unemployed fall in the group age 20-24 years of age, 18% of the unemployed fall in

the group age 25-34 years of age, 26% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 35-45 years of age and 38% of the enemeployed fall in the group age above 45 years old. In year 2010, according to the data record of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 5% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 16-19 years old, 9% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 20-24 years old, 22% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 25-34 yerars old, 31% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 35-45 years old, and 33% of the unemeployed fall in the group age above 45 years old.

Chart Nr 12,13

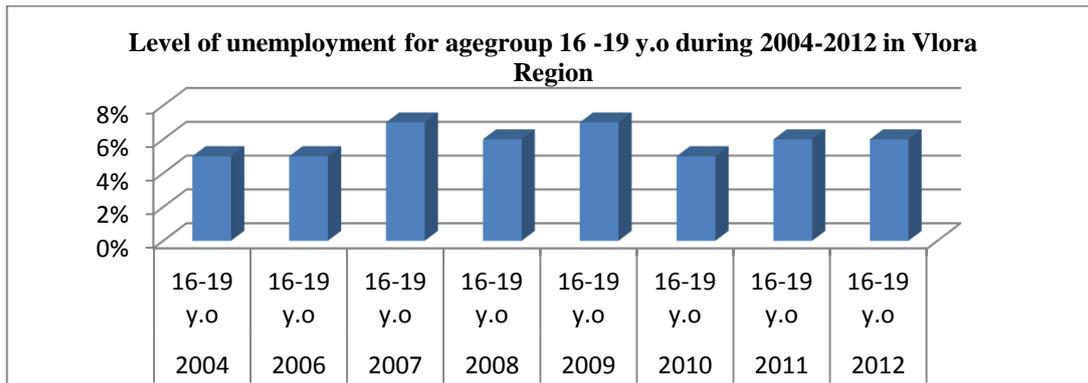


In year 2011 based on the data recorde of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 6% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 16-19 years old, 10% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 20-24 years old, 26% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 25-34 years old, 32% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 35-45 years old and 26% of the unemeployed fall in the group age above 45 years old.

In year 2012, based on the data record of the Employment Office for the Region of Vlora, 6% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 16-19 years old, 12% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 20-24 years old, 28% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 25-34 years old, 38% of the unemeployed fall in the group age 35-45 years old, and 16% of the unemeployed fall in the group age above 45 years old.

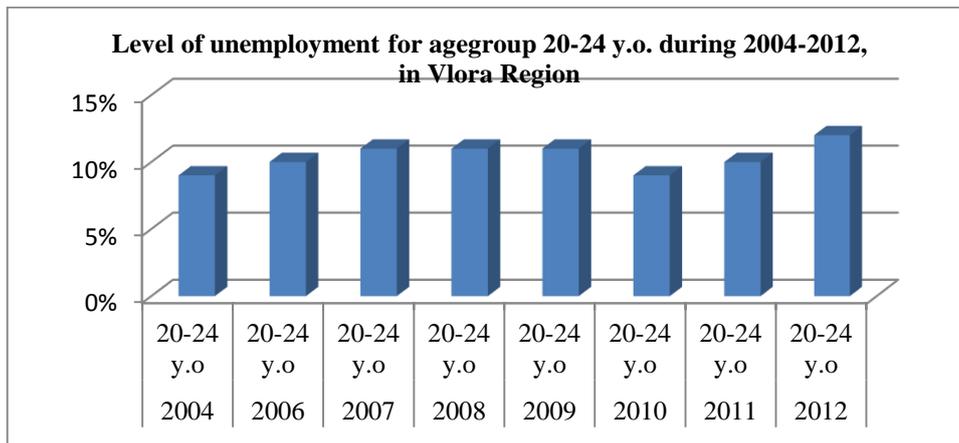
During the first years records taken in reference for this study, it is concluded that the biggest number of the unemeployed fall in the group age above 45 years old, followed by the second biggest group age 35-45 years old, the third group age is 25-34, the forth group age is 20-24 years old, and the last group age with the least number of the unemeployed registered as such, is 16-19 years old. However, there have been significant developments in the group age sector of the unemeployed. A few of the age structures have been influenced by a decrease in unemployment rate and some others have had an increase rate extending in different periods. As it is seen in these studies, the group age 16-19 is characterized by a significant decrease in the unemployment rate, specifically from 5%-8% decline registered in one year. The graph shows the evolution of the unemeployed seen in the group age 16-19 years old for the period of time 2004-2012. The time frame 2007-2009 marks the highest number of the unemeployed in the group age 16-19 years old.

Chart Nr 14



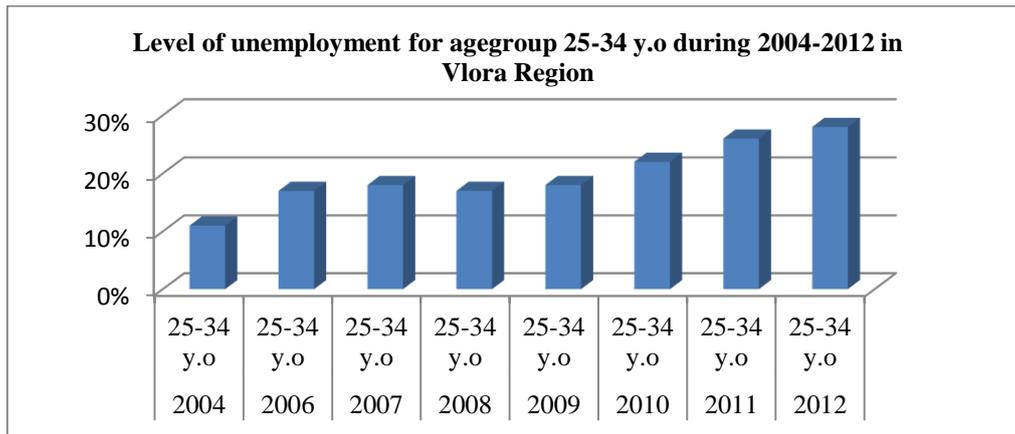
The number of the unemployed in the group age 20-24 years old in general has decreased slower with only 2% from 2004-2009, followed by a slight decrease in 2010, a trend that is accompanied by the an increase in 2012.

Chart Nr 15



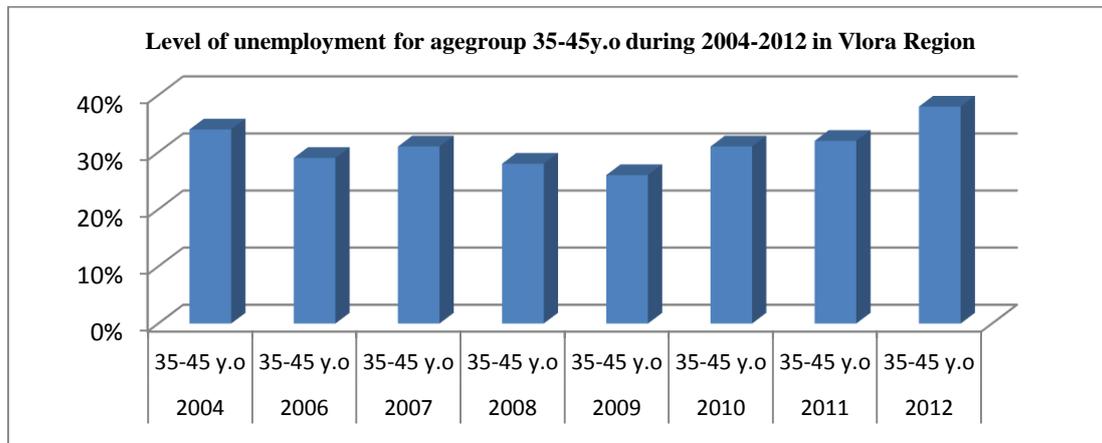
It is shown that the most dynamic group age is 25-34 years old. The number of the unemployed, even though studied in this group age in between years, has shown a tendency of increased rate. If a comparison is made of this phenomenon between 2004 and 2012, the trend of an increased unemployment rate is tripled in the group age 25-34 from 10% to 30%.

Chart Nr 16



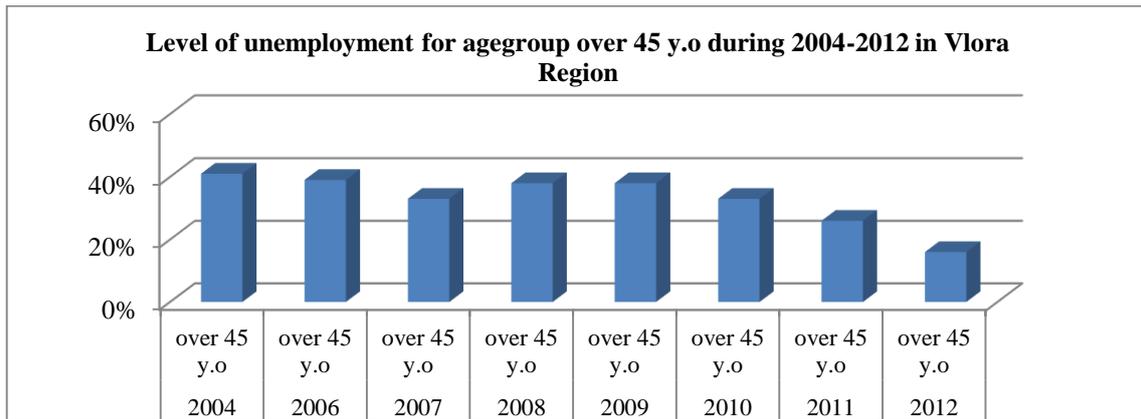
The number of the unemployed population in the group age 35-45 years old make up for the highest number registered during the years in study. This is a constant trend with some insignificant slight decreases, but mostly the level up to 30% stays a strong point of consideration. The fact that this group age has the trait of an increased rate in unemployment is explained with the responsibilities that this age has to support a family.

Grafik Nr 17



If the group age 25-34 is shown as a pyramid in growing its unemployment rate, the other age structures, as 35-45 has been in a constant mood of development, followed by a significant turn point in the number of the unemployed above 45 years of age, as this has decreased in time. Specifically from 41% in 2004 to 16 % in 2012.

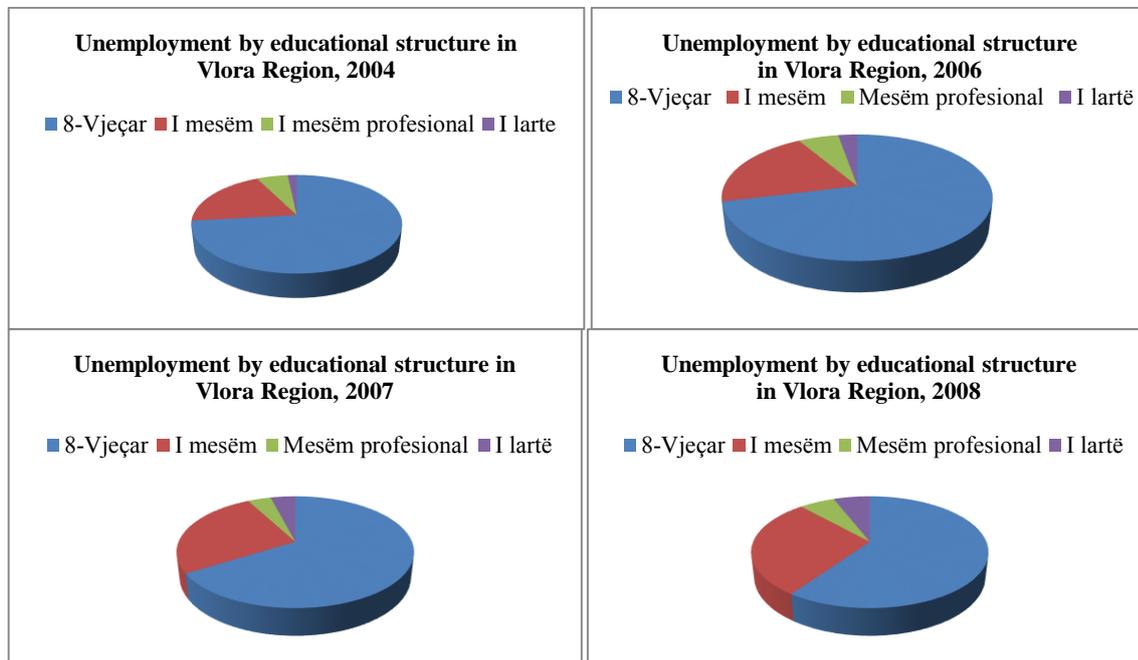
Chart Nr 18



5. The educational structure of the Unemployed (frictional unemployment)

Education is the road to success in a society. The level of education in a person’s life is key to a secure future. The trend that the highest number of unemployed is the level of society with a low level of education is seen in the Region of Vlora. The consecutive data gathered from the Labor Office in the Region of Vlora, is evidence of the same trend, the unemployed population falls in the 8-9 years of educational status, High School Degree Holders.

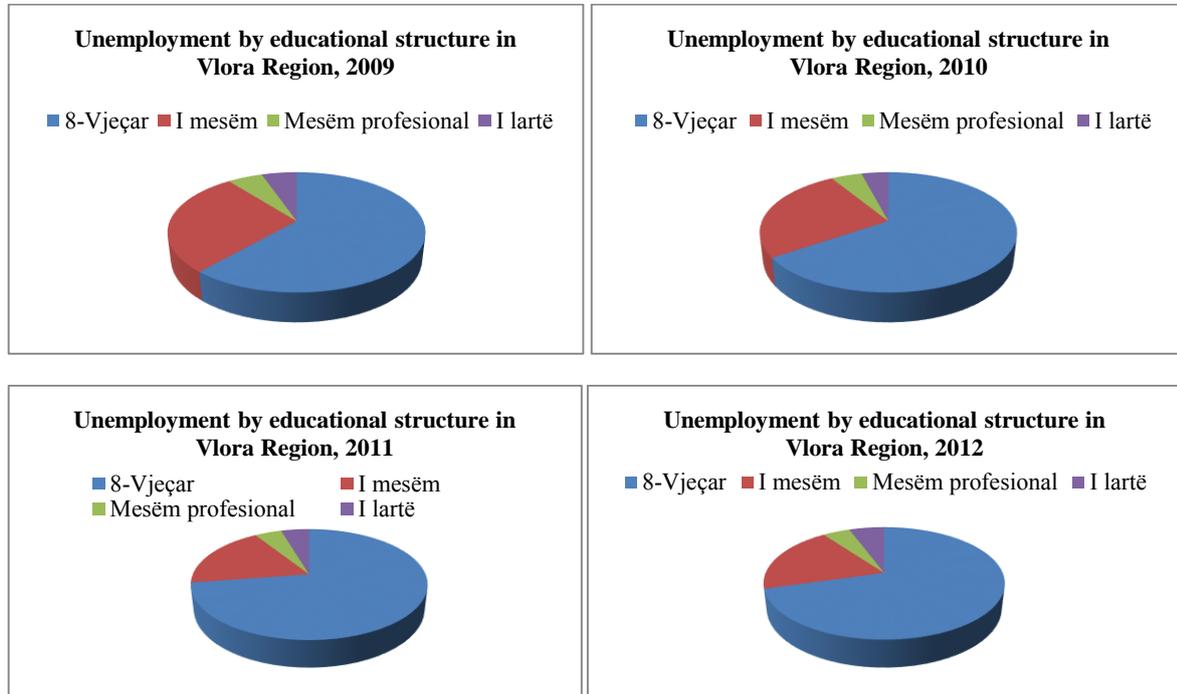
Chart Nr 19,20,21,22



In 2004, 73% of the unemployed had only 8 year of educational level, 19% held a High School Degree, 6% of the unemployed held a Professional Degree, 2% of the unemployed a University Degree. In 2006 71% of the unemployed had an 8 year educational level, 20% held an High School Degree, 6% held a professional Degree, 3% held a University Degree. In 2007, 66% of the unemployed had an 8 year

educational level, 26% held a High School Diploma, 4% held a Professional Degree, 4% held earned a University Diploma. In 2008, 60 % of the unemployed had an 8 year of educational level, 28% held a high school diploma, 6% held a Professional degree, 6% a University Degree.

Chart Nr 23,24,25,26



Source: Charts are made according to the official data by Office of Work and Social Affairs of Vlova Region

In 2009, 62% of the unemployed had an 8 year educational level, 28% held a High School Diploma, 5% held a Professional Diploma, 5% held a University Diploma. In 2010, 65% of the unemployed had an 8 year educational level, 26% held a High School diploma, 5% held a Professional Degree, 4% held a University Degree. In 2011, 73% of the unemployed had an 8 year of educational level, 18% held a High School Diploma, 4% held a Professional Degree, and 5% held a University Diploma. Besides the general trait of the unemployed falling in the 8 year educational level, there are characteristics to be mentioned. If there is a decrease in the unemployed with only 8 years of educational level in the period 2004-2009, during this time there should be a higher percentage of the unemployed that hold a High School Diploma. The percentage of the unemployed that hold a Professional degree decreases when compared to the population that hold a General Educational Diploma. This is explained by the fact that the individuals that have received a professional approach while attending school, have adapted more easily in the labour market. From 2004-2012 is observed an increase in the number of the population unemployed that have earned a University Diploma, this trend is explained with the high number of the Universities Graduates in the last years, and with the increase of the different study majors offered by the Universities. The job offers in the Labour Market for the

individuals that have earned a University Diploma, are limited to Teacher Profiles and other intellectual profiles that do not offer a high number for employment.

Conclusions

- Social-geographic area with favorable territorial position.
- Population that has increased in number of habitants from the rural areas to the urban areas in the City of Vlora, mostly from other regions nearby as Gjirokastra, Mallakasta, Fieri.
- Young age structure/group in rising.
- Unemployment rate increase during the past eight years.
- The unemployed age structure is reaching the same levels as that of the gender structure between females and males
- The unemployment rate has increased for the age group 25-40 years old.
- The educational structure of the unemployed has an unequal ratio between the well educated rank of society and those without an educational background, making the last category prone to unemployment.
- The unemployed population falls in the 8-9 years of educational status, High School Degree Holders.
- It is worth mentioning the increased number of the population that have earned a high degree diploma.

The political and social Institutions should be reformed in a favorable way that every individual should receive the help to prevent them into falling in poverty.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that the funds utilized for the economic help for the families in need should be organized as an employment tablot.
- The families in need should be an active part of the professional trainings having good chances of being employed in the future, in their professional profile.
- Another well-thought chance with a high probability to break the ice and stay on top is the role of the leader of the family, by making the youngest of the family conscious that education is crucial to success.
- It is recommended to have agreements and interactions with small businesses in the area to increase employment, mainly for the individuals with high educational ranks.

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