

Unpaid work in Albania and the inheritance of gender roles

Work Session on Gender Statistics
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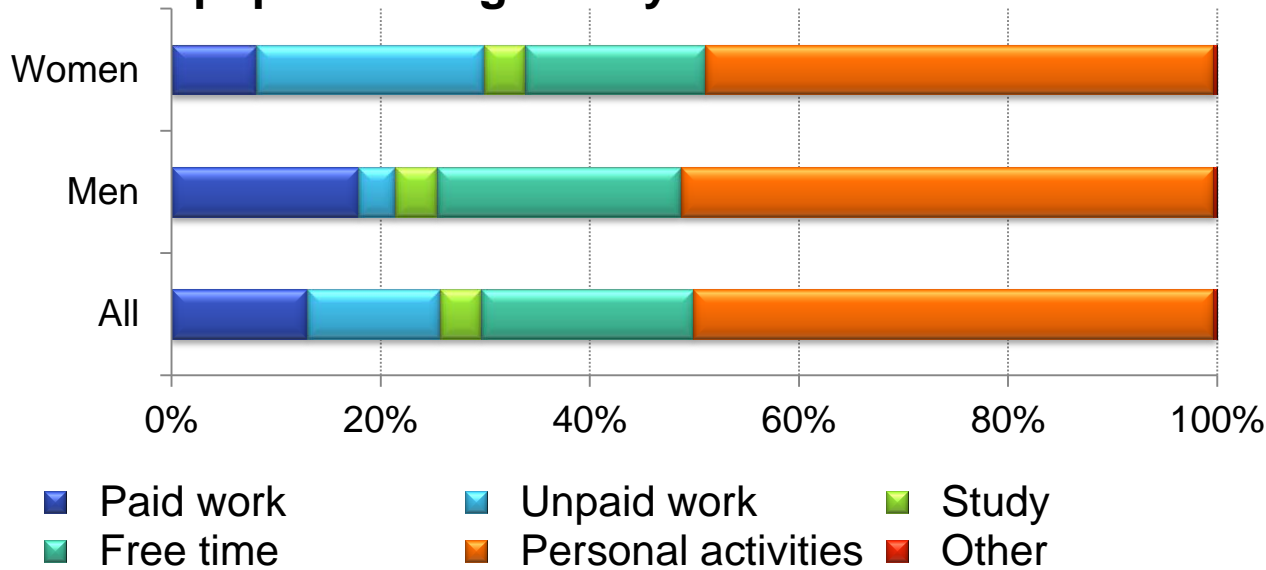
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- Conducted as a full scale survey during the years 2010-2011.
- Sample size - 2,250 households.
- Population coverage - Albanian population 10 years and older.
- Within each sampled household were interviewed all individuals aged 10 years and above who also completed two diaries.
- One diary was filled in on a selected weekday and the other diary on a weekend day.

Time use structure in Albania

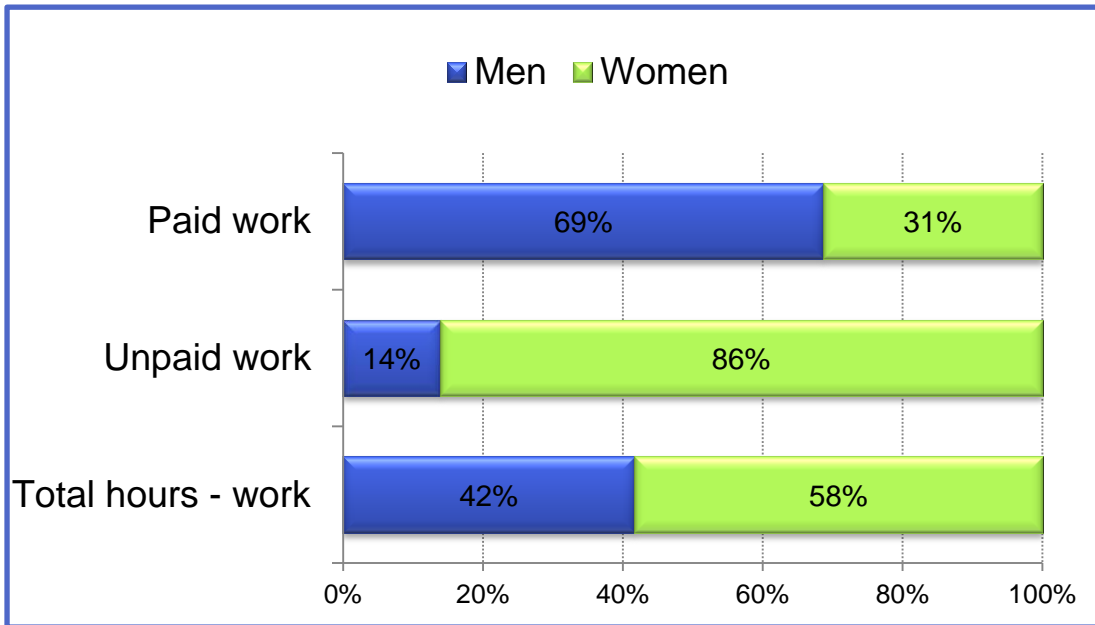
Time use structure of the Albanian population aged 10 years and above



The time allocated to unpaid work is precisely the same as time allocated to paid work, i.e. three hours a day.

There is a substantial difference in the gender division of paid and unpaid work. Women undertake a much higher load of unpaid work than men. Women spend significantly more time than men to unpaid work and less time in free time activities.

Paid vs. Unpaid Work by sex



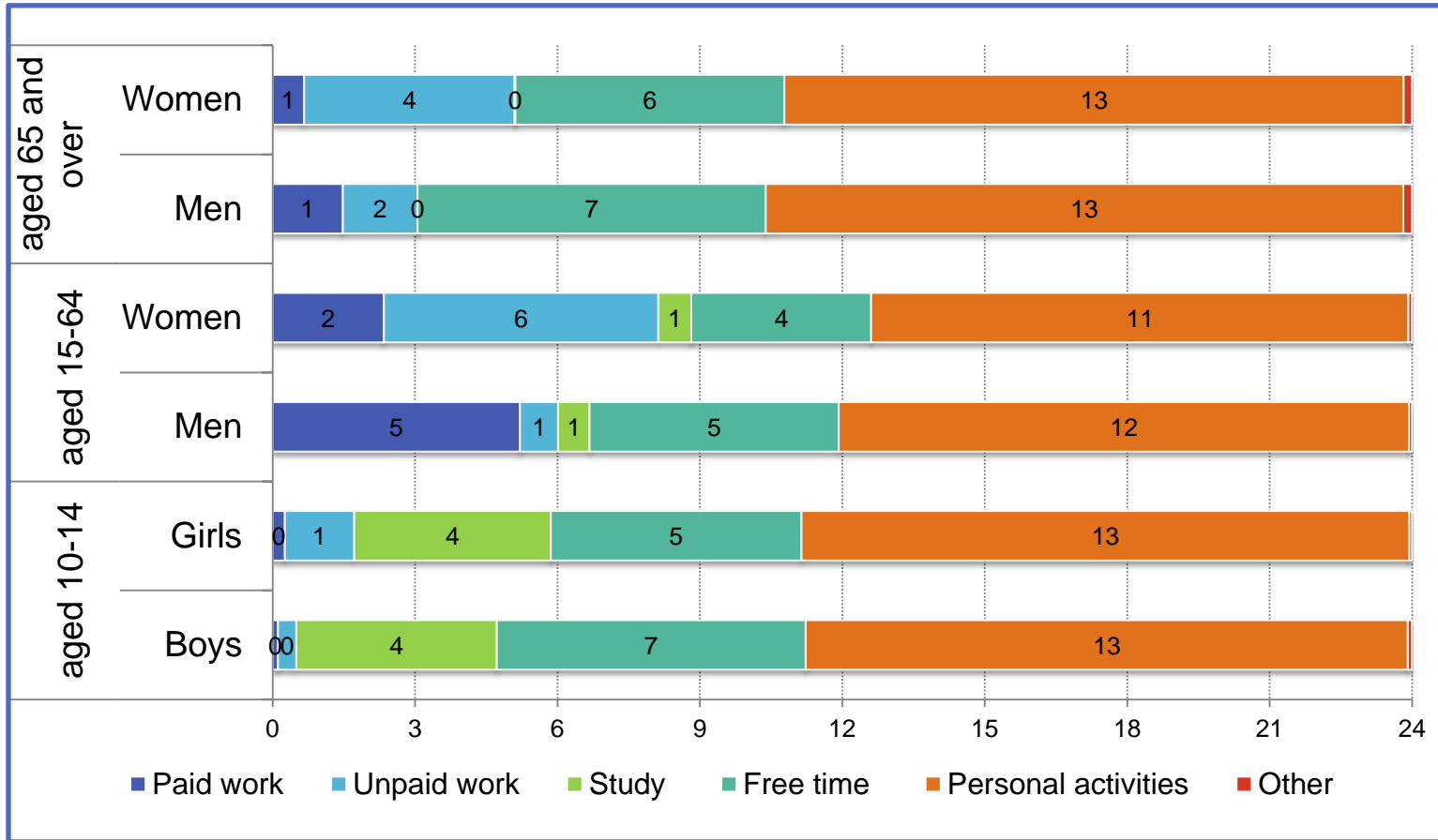
The study of time use in Albania during the years 2010-2011, corroborate clearly the gender role division concerning paid and unpaid work.

The distribution of hours spent on work of some kind (total work which is the sum of hours spent in paid and unpaid work) is a much skewed both in absolute terms and relative to other European countries.

Of the total hours of unpaid work carried out by the population 10 years and older, men take on 14 percent, women 86.



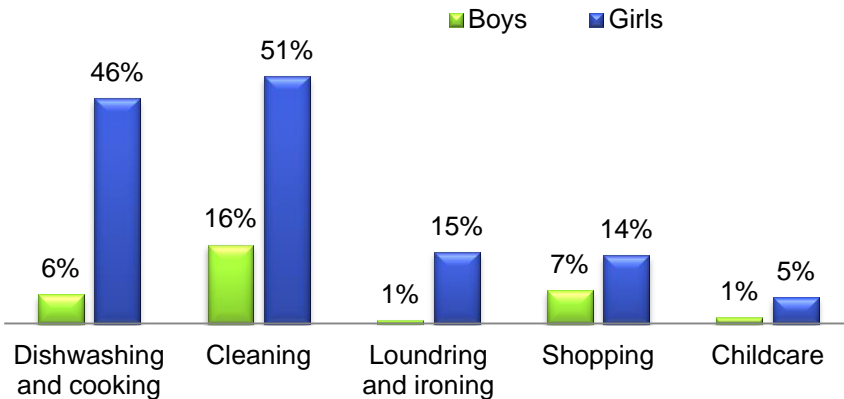
Average time spent on activities by sex and age, population aged 10 +



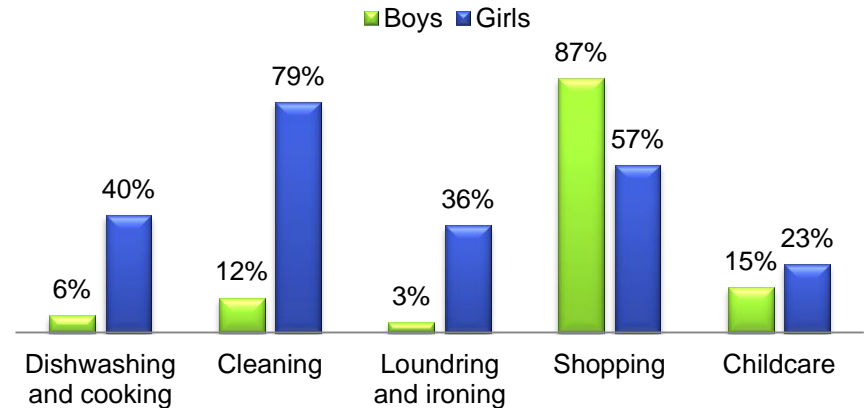
- Is that due to inter-generational transmission of social behaviour, where woman have to take care about household chores and men have to take responsibility of the household?

Unpaid work – TUS vs. CLS

Participation rate of children aged 10-17 engaged in unpaid work by sex (Time Use Survey 2010-2011)



Percentage of children aged 10-17 engaged in unpaid work by sex (Child Labour Survey 2010)



- 40.9% of children in Albania are estimated to be engaged in unpaid household services. The prevalence of work tends to be three to four percentage points higher among boys than among girls.
- In contrast, the proportion of girls engaged in unpaid household services outstrips that of boys (49.8% vs. 32.5%), and while children in general spend about 7.2 hours per week on unpaid work, girls spend about 2.5 hours more per week on unpaid work than boys.

The same patterns of gender differences related to unpaid household services are obtained by time use survey.

	Age group								
	10-14 years old			15-17 years old			10-17 years old		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Average hours and minutes per day per person spent on unpaid work									
	00:23	01:27	00:53	00:18	02:22	01:14	00:21	01:49	01:02
Percentage of children participating in unpaid work									
	30%	67%	48%	24%	81%	50%	27%	73%	49%

- 49% of children aged 10-17, participate in household chores. Comparing boys' and girls' participation rates in household chores it is clearly proved that in Albania these activities are considered as girls' duty.
- In rural areas the proportion of boys aged 15-17 years doing paid work is 34% while the proportion of urban boys of the same age is 17%.

Patterns of unpaid work within the three-generational households

	Parents			Grandparents			Children		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls
Total unpaid work	03:38	00:32	06:24	02:06	00:47	02:48	00:54	00:18	01:32
Food preparation, dish washing	01:20	00:00	02:31	00:49	00:10	01:10	00:15	00:00	00:31
Household upkeep	00:47	00:02	01:28	00:12	00:00	00:19	00:13	00:02	00:24
Laundry and ironing	00:26	00:00	00:49	00:15	00:00	00:23	00:03	00:00	00:08
Gardening and construction	00:07	00:07	00:06	00:10	00:19	00:05	00:02	00:02	00:03
Shopping	00:09	00:07	00:10	00:03	00:02	00:04	00:04	00:04	00:03
Childcare	00:31	00:01	00:57	00:26	00:11	00:35	00:05	00:01	00:09
Adult care	00:04	00:00	00:08	00:01	00:00	00:02	00:03	00:00	00:07
Travel related to unpaid work	00:11	00:12	00:11	00:06	00:03	00:07	00:05	00:05	00:05

- Women living with their mother/father in law and having children aged less than 18, hold a higher workload. In comparison with men, the difference in the time spent doing unpaid work is immensely skewed.
- Out of total hours spent in unpaid work activities women do 91 % (on an average day women spend 6 hours and 24 minutes) and men 9 % (or 32 minutes).



Patterns of unpaid work within the three-generational households (2)

- While the gender gap for grandparents engaged in domestic tasks is better than that of their adult child and son/daughter in law.
- On an average day grandfathers devote 47 minutes to household tasks, doing mostly activities like gardening (19 minutes) and childcare (11 minutes).
- The gender gap remains persistent also for the youngest generation within the household. Girls living in a three generational composite household spent one hour and half doing household chores which are mostly food preparation, dish washing and household upkeep. While boys spend only 18 minutes on an average day.



Economic activity status of parents

	Total	Boys	Girls
Parents' activity status			
- Both parents in employment	01:21	00:22	02:20
- Both parents not in employment	00:43	00:28	01:10
- Father in employment, mother not in employment	00:34	00:13	00:57
- Mother in employment, father not in employment	02:08	01:40	02:20

- Activity status of parents influences the engagement of children in unpaid work activities.
- When both parents are employed, on an average day girls spend 2 hours and 20 minutes doing household chores compared to boys who spend only 22 minutes.
- But when moms are in employment and dads are not, boys devote more time in unpaid work (on average day 1 hours and 40 minutes), and they do mostly gardening and shopping.

Co-residence with grandparents

	Total	Boys	Girls
Co-residence with grandparents			
- Living with both grandmother and grandfather	01:09	00:29	01:48
- Only one of the grandparents	00:48	00:15	01:25

- Time devoted to household chores increases for children of both sexes, who have both grandparents co-residing in the same home.
- For girls, the unpaid workload is even higher compared to girls have only one of the grandparents living in the same household

- In the light of the global agenda for achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls (goal 5 of SDG-s), achieving the target for the “recognition and value unpaid care and domestic work of gender equality” is challenged by country-specific cultural and traditional factors.
- Given the gender role formation within the household, it is difficult to evaluate the efficiency of policy interventions that are aimed to increase women participation in labour market and gender equality. The challenge of becomes even stronger when taking into accounts that gender roles are being inherited through generations.

Thank you for your attention!

