

Adult Education Survey

Tiranë, on 10 May 2018: INSTAT publishes for the first time the main results of the Adult Education Survey 2017, which refers to the population 25-64 years old. The main objective of this survey is studying main activities of lifelong learning (formal, non-formal and informal education and training). The survey provides information on characteristics of the trainings, participation obstacles, access to information on education and training possibilities, language skills, cultural events, etc.

The results of the Adult Education Survey 2017 shows:

- 9.2 % of the population aged 25-64 have participated in formal and no-formal education and training;
- 9.5 % of females aged 25-64 have participated in formal and no-formal education and training, against 8.8 % of males;
- 32.3 % of individuals with high education have participated in formal and no-formal education and training;
- 7.0 % of individuals with secondary education have participated in formal and no-formal education and training;
- 67.8 % of population aged 25-64 have participated in informal learning;
- 39.9 % of population aged 25-64 declared that know at least one foreign language;
- 54.6 % of population aged 25-64 have participated in cultural events;
- 30.7 % of population aged 25-64 have read at least one book during their free time.

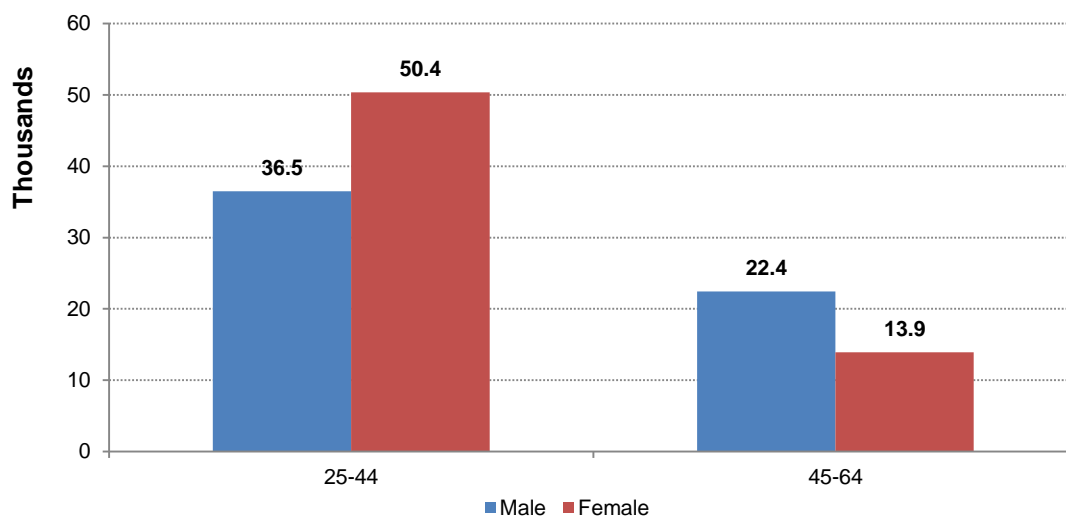
Participation in education and training

During the reference period, about 25* thousands persons (1.7* %) aged 25-64, declared that have participated in formal education. Of those 81.4 % are aged 25-34 and 68.2* % are with high education.

During 2017, about 8.2 % persons aged 25-64 declared that have participated in non-formal education or training. Males that have participated in non-formal education or training are 47.8 % while females are 52.2 %.

Participation in non-formal or training is more numerous among those aged 25-44 years old, 70.5 % of this age group. Females aged 25-44 perform more trainings than males, while in the age group 45-64 are males those that dominate.

Fig. 1 Participation in non-formal education by age group and sex, 25-64 years old

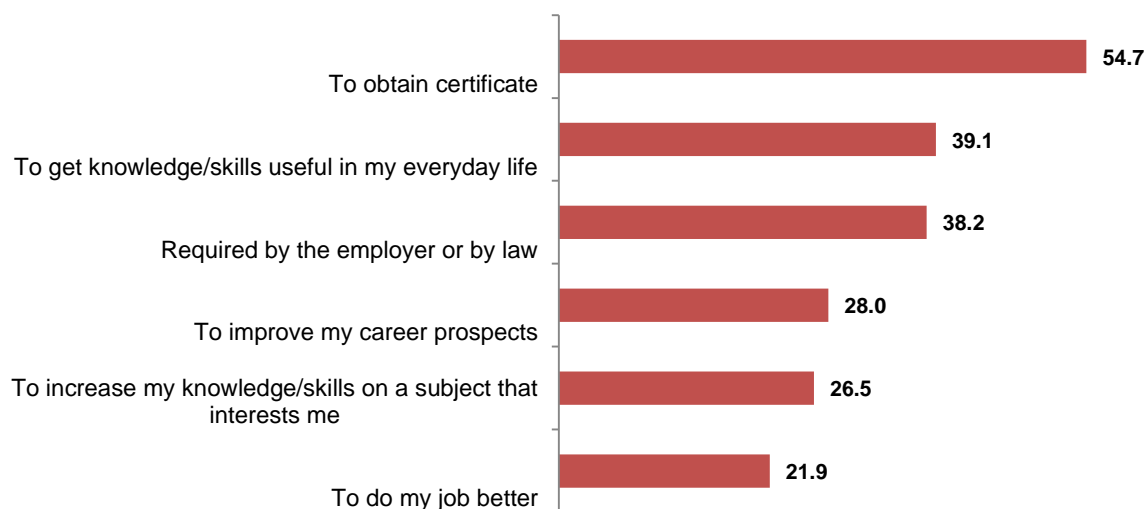


According to the Adult Education Survey results, about 4.4 % of persons aged 25-64 participate in at least one non-formal activity and about 3.8 % participate in at least two or more non-formal activity, during 2017.

The distribution of the participants in non-formal learning according to the highest level of education completed is as follows:

- 1.6* % of those with basic or low education;
- 6.4 % of those with upper-secondary;
- 29.2 % of those with high education.

The main reason that has driven the participation in the non-formal education and training is to do better my job, 54.7 %, followed by to increase my knowledge 39.1 % and to improve my career prospects, 38.2 %.

Fig. 2 Reasons of participation in non-formal education (%)

From participants in non-formal education, 41.0 % declared that have fully used the gained knowledge. Meanwhile 56.8 % of participants expect to use their gained knowledge, in the future.

The gained knowledge is reflected in a better performance in their current job, for about 62.1 % of participants in non-formal education.

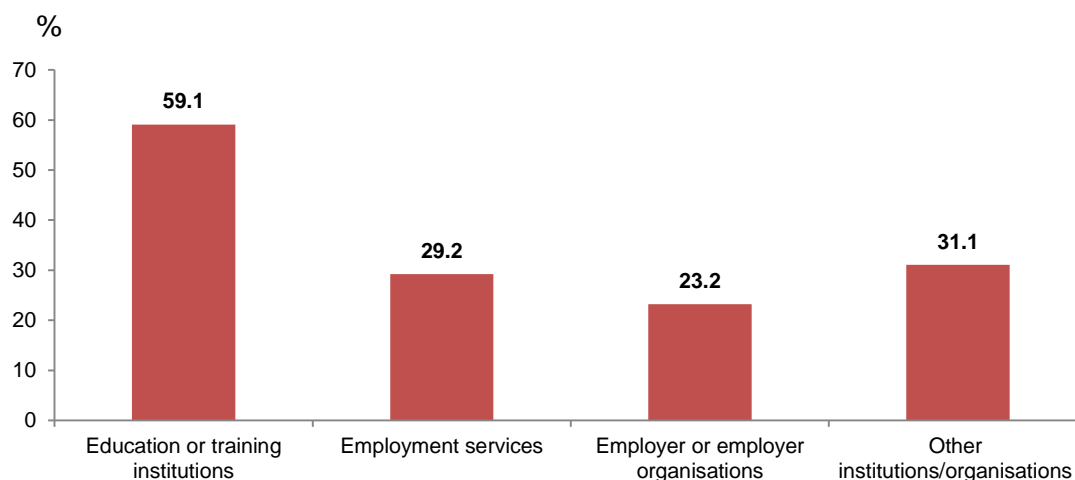
About 55.3 % of participants in non-formal education and training obtained a certificate.

Access to information about learning possibility and guidance

During 2017, 8.2 % of population aged 25-64 has looked for information about learning possibilities. Females were more active in searching for information about learning possibilities than males, 9.2 % and 7.3 % respectively.

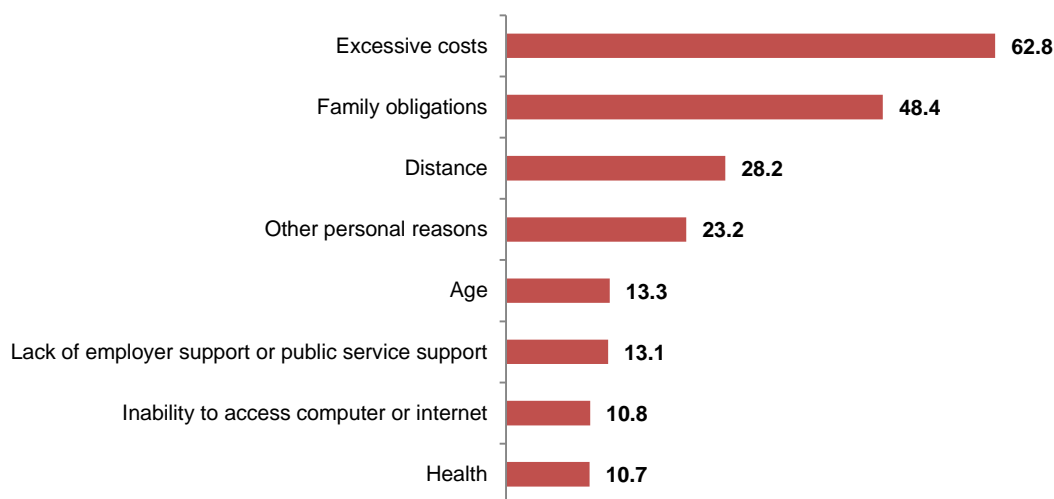
Among persons that received information about learning possibilities, about 51.1 % of them received free information. The main access to free information was through personal interview by 72.5 %, through media by 34.6 %, through application by 22.9 % and material stream 23.6 %.

The free information about learning possibilities for 59.1 % of persons was provided from education institutions.

Fig. 3 Persons that got free information by types of institutions**Difficulties in participation in non-formal education and training**

According to the survey results, 47.8 % of population aged 25-64 wish or need to participate in education and training, but did not have the possibility to participate during the last 12 months.

The main obstacles that prevented participation in education and training were high costs, 62.8 %, family responsibilities, 48.4 % and distance, 28.2 %.

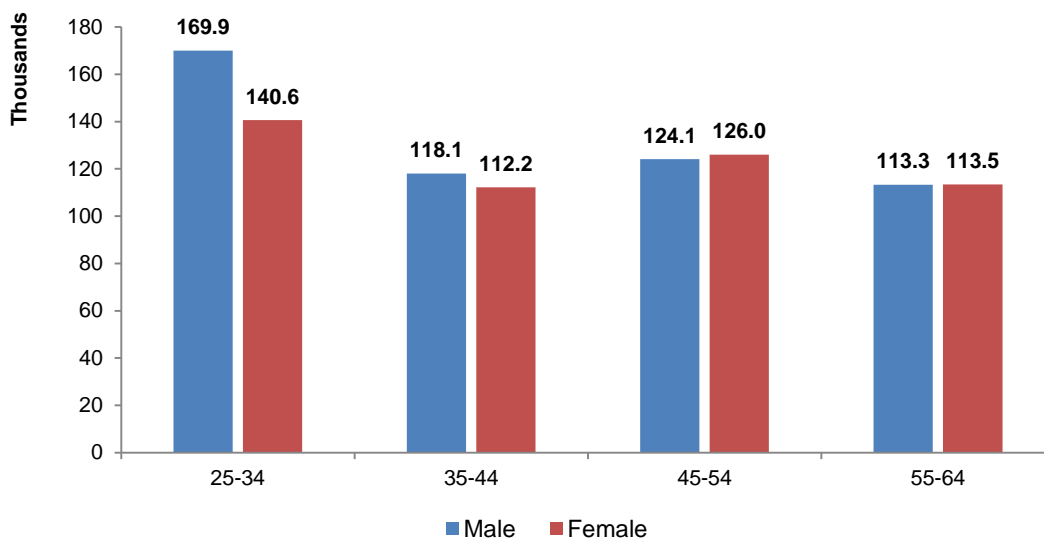
Fig. 4 Obstacles of participation in education and training (%)**Participation in informal learning**

The results of the Adult Education Survey show that 67.8% of the population aged 25-64 have participated in informal learning. Males were more active than women's, respectively with 69.4% and 66.1%.

According to the level of education, participation in informal learning is:

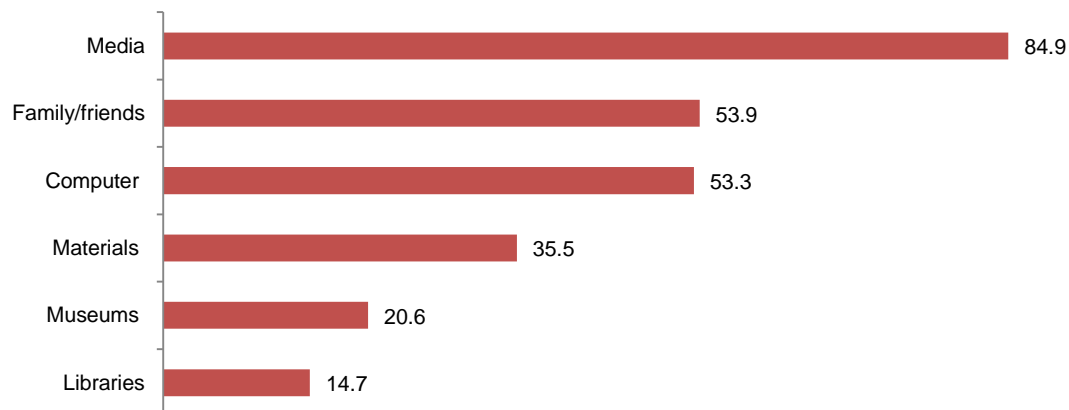
- 87.3 % with higher education;
- 71.4 % with secondary education;
- 57.8 % me % with low education.

Fig. 5 Participation in informal learning



The main method used in informal learning (learning activities that take place in the family, workplace, community and everyday life) is through media, 84.9 %, followed by learning through family/friends/colleges with 53.9 % and learning through computer with 53.3 %.

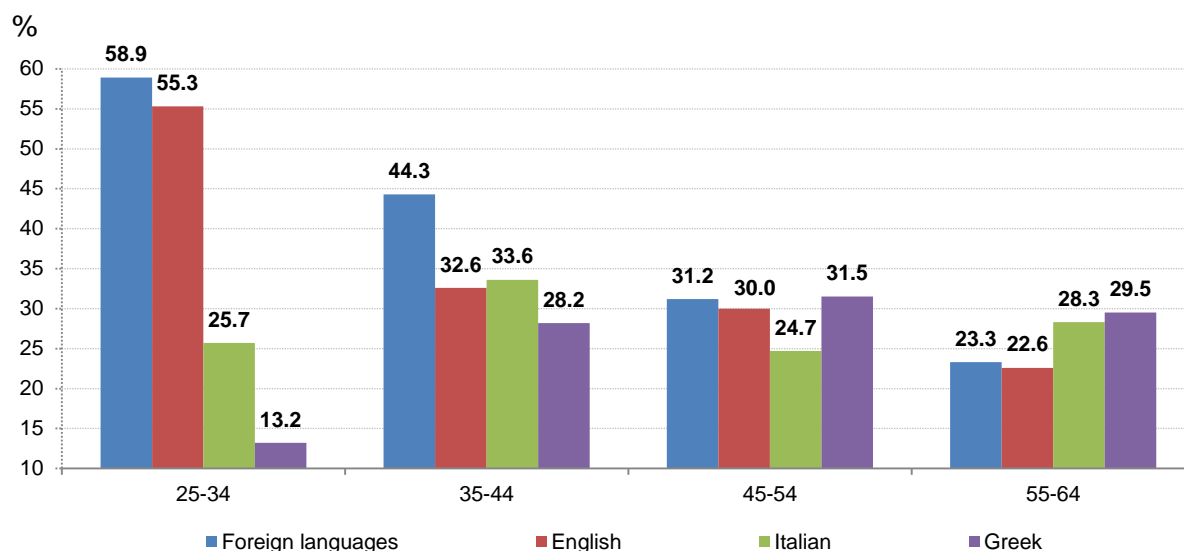
Fig. 6 Participation in informal learning by methods used (%)



Knowledge of foreign languages

The results of the Adult Education Survey show that 39.9 % of the populations 25-64 years old are able to use at least one foreign language. The main foreign language known is English with 40.0 %, followed by Italian language with 27.8 % and Greek language with 22.9 %.

Fig. 7 Foreign languages known by age group



In the age group 25-34 years old, more than half known at least one foreign language (58.9 %), English is the language that dominates, while in the age group 35-64 years old, this ratio decrease to the same levels as three other mentioned languages.

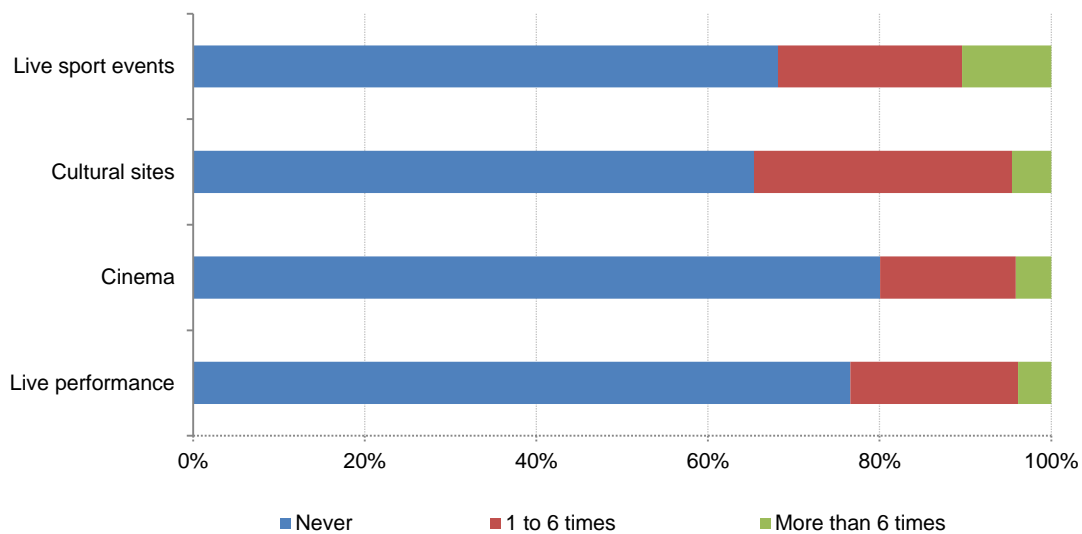
Participation on cultural activities

During the year 2017, 45.4 % of the populations 25-64 years old stated that have never participate in any cultural activities.

Participated at least once in cultural activities during 2017 as below:

- 34.6 %, cultural sites (museum, gallery, archeological sites etc.);
- 31.8 %, sports activities;
- 23.4 %, live performs (theatres, concert, ballet, etc.);
- 19.9 %, cinema.

Fig 8. Participation in cultural activities



During the year 2017, 30.7 % of the population 25-64 years old has read at least one book during free time. Women are those that show more interest in reading books during free time, 35.8 % of them have read at least one book, against 25.6 % of men, during 12 last months.

Annex

Tab. 1 Demographic characteristics, education attainment and participation in lifelong learning

	Total (per 1000)	Participation in formal and non-formal education (%)	Participation in informal learning (%)
TOTAL	1501.4	9.2	67.8
male	756.7	8.8	69.4
female	744.7	9.5	66.1
25-34	419.9	17.3	74.0
35-44	330.3	8.6	69.7
45-54	385.6	6.1	64.8
55-64	365.6	3.5*	62.0
Primary school	706.1	2.0*	57.8
Secondary education	520.7	7.0	71.4
Higher education	270.6	32.3	87.3

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

Tab. 2 Participation in lifelong learning, 25-64 years old

	Participation in formal education		Participation in non-formal education		Participation in informal learning	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	125,410*	1.7*	123,182	8.2	1,017,536	67.8

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

Tab. 3 Participation in non-formal education by age group and sex

	Male	Female	Total
25-44	36,466	50,363	86,829
45-64	22,441	13,911*	36,352

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

Tab. 4 Main reasons in participation in non-formal education

Reasons	%
To do my job better	54.7
To increase my knowledge/skills on a subject that interests me	39.1
To improve my career prospects	38.2
Required by the employer or by law	28.0
To get knowledge/skills useful in my everyday life	26.5
To obtain certificate	21.9

For more information, visit INSTAT webpage: <http://www.instat.gov.al/>

Tab. 5 Obstacles of persons that did not participate in education and training, but want and wish to participate

Difficulties	%
Excessive costs	62.8
Family obligations	48.4
Distance	28.2
Other personal reasons	23.2
Age	13.3
Lack of employer support or public service support	13.1
Inability to access computer or internet	10.8
Health	10.7
Lack of (formal) preconditions	8.7
Overlapping a schedule with obligations	8.3
Inappropriate education or training programs	8.2
Negative previous learning experience	2.5

Tab. 6 Informal learning by sex, age group and education attainment

	Informal learning					
	Family or friends	Materials	Computer	Media	Museums	Libraries
TOTAL	553,702	364,884	547,771	872,230	211,425	151,356
male	303,701	177,905	284,649	443,680	113,477	65,404
female	250,001	186,979	263,122	428,550	97,948	85,951
25-34	180,156	150,297	235,094	251,102	79,724	67,739
35-44	131,026	82,438	129,718	202,510	49,155	30,895
45-54	132,948	77,861	111,362	216,747	50,486	30,043
55-64	109,573	54,289	71,596	201,872	32,060	22,678
Primary school	213,570	60,702	126,708	365,146	41,123	16,724*
Secondary education	184,596	126,369	201,919	326,745	69,079	32,692
Higher education	154,151	176,188	217,760	178,714	99,839	100,555

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

Tab. 7 Foreign language knowledge by sex, age group, education attainment and the number of foreign language

	Foreign language knowledge			
	No foreign language knowledge	1	2	3+
TOTAL	896,674	388,030	163,148	47,972
male	416,409	229,429	84,045	24,755*
female	480,265	158,602	79,103	23,217
25-34	169,747	135,097	79,867	32,258
35-44	183,418	93,889	43,304	9,260*
45-54	264,911	90,267	25,509	**
55-64	278,598	68,778	14,467*	**
Primary school	564,256	118,578	17,557*	**
Secondary education	294,567	164,916	48,816	11,420*
Higher education	35,540	102,796	96,775	34,315

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

** data not publishable with low number of observation

Tab. 8 Foreign language known better

	N	%
English	239,903	40.0%
Italian	166,532	27.8%
Greek	136,951	22.9%
Other	55,765	9.3%

Tab. 9 Participation in cultural activities by sex, age group, education attainment and cultural activity type

	Live performance			Cinema			Cultural sites			Live sport events		
	1 to 6 times	More than 6 times	Never	1 to 6 times	More than 6 times	Never	1 to 6 times	More than 6 times	Never	1 to 6 times	More than 6 times	Never
TOTAL	292,588	57,862	1,147,490	236,967	61,748	1,199,309	449,821	68,301	977,250	321,058	155,788	1,020,908
male	138,850	28,993	586,838	127,179	31,761	595,399	242,616	32,180	477,862	245,499	132,175	378,304
female	153,738	28,869*	560,652	109,788	29,987	603,910	207,205	36,122	499,388	75,559	23,613	642,604
25-34	116,063	23,917*	278,961	102,359	37,305	279,277	163,677	29,361*	225,904	117,960	80,690	221,280
35-44	67,725	**	252,510	55,592	**	266,015	104,216	11,618*	212,879	74,565	32,786	222,171
45-54	64,003	9,098*	311,614	50,930	8,005*	325,781	94,676	17,188*	272,852	74,112	24,612	285,158
55-64	44,796	15,009*	304,405	28,086	**	328,236	87,252	10,133*	265,615	54,421	17,700*	292,299
Primary school	52,502	13,115*	638,183	46,027	10,605*	646,825	119,820	13,358*	568,714	108,049	37,304	558,896
Secondary education	105,375	14,827*	399,313	80,246	15,770*	423,926	169,248	22,993	327,080	127,811	67,229	324,410
Higher education	134,469	29,919*	106,183	110,695	33,988	125,890	159,127	31,950	79,029	85,198	49,870	134,934

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

** data not publishable with low number of observation

Tab. 10 Newspapers and books by age group, sex, education attainment and frequency

	Newspapers					Books			
	Every day	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never	Did not read a book, as a leisure activity	Less than 5	5 to 10	More than 10
TOTAL	583,196	369,732	213,155	127,589	205,275	1,033,537	320,873	102,537	33,931
male	355,800	187,281	90,909	38,654	83,361	559,898	131,579	49,000	12,290*
female	227,396	182,451	122,247	88,935	121,914	473,639	189,294	53,537	21,641*
25-34	176,808	91,363	60,664	39,422	51,673	237,127	126,033	43,335	**
35-44	118,702	94,669	42,659	24,822	48,804	239,797	65,449	13,978*	**
45-54	149,075	99,706	49,080	34,332	52,626	280,149	68,554	26,833	7,847*
55-64	138,610	83,995	60,752	29,013	52,172	276,464	60,837	18,390*	**
Primary school	176,512	194,490	119,788	66,838	147,493	609,356	72,190	14,871*	**
Secondary education	239,976	130,409	62,794	42,221	44,789	358,433	119,489	31,226	**
Higher education	166,467	44,834	28,564	18,529*	11,191*	63,321	127,568	56,439	22,128*

* data publishable with warning on low number of observations

** data not publishable with low number of observation

Methodology

Adult Education Survey was conducted during May-June 2017. Reference period was 12 last months from moment of interview. The survey was done through paper questionnaire and well trained enumerators.

Sample design

A gross sample of 5,280 households, with at least one person within the target age-group, will be selected for this survey. Selection of households for this survey will be carried out from a sampling frame of households derived from the last Population and Housing Census in 2011, and maintained by INSTAT for sampling purposes.

Albania is divided administratively into 12 prefectures and 36 districts. For sampling purposes, AL usually adopts a two-stage sampling design whereby the primary sampling units (PSU's) selected at the first stage are the Enumeration Areas (EA's) while the secondary sampling units are the households. EA's are small operational areas defined on maps use in the 2011 Census enumeration. Albania has a total of 11,895 EA's. One person aged 25 – 64 years, is to be selected randomly by the interviewers, from each of the selected households, using the same method as proposed in the pilot survey.

A two-stage sampling design is being proposed for this survey, whereby 440 EA's (or PSU's) will be selected using stratified random sampling for the first stage, as shown in Table 4. The EA's will be randomly selected from each of these 24 Strata (12 prefectures, further split by degree of urbanisation: urban/rural) using systematic sampling from a geographic-ordered list, to guarantee representation of areas inside the Prefectures. The number of PSU's selected in each stratum is initially calculated such that the number of households selected per stratum (second stage) remains proportional to size.

Collective households are being excluded from the sampling frame, as they fall outside the scope of AES.

INSTAT will follow Eurostat recommendations and will not allow to substitute the households that are not responding.

Definition

Formal education is defined as "Education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education authorities or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities. Formal education consists mostly in initial education. Vocational education, special needs education and some parts of adult education are often recognised as being part of the formal education system."

Non-formal Education is defined as participation in any of the following activities: a) Courses b) Workshops and Seminars c) Guided on the job training d) Private lessons. Technical issues taught learning activities which were planned in advance are targeted here. If the person delivering lessons has as main activity delivering

private lessons and has a professional teacher-to-student relationship in this context to the learner then it is non-formal education and training. If the provider/tutor is assisting the learner in the framework of a social relationship then that should be considered as informal learning. Guided-on-the-job training is training which is planned in advance with a designated teacher/instructor (therefore different from informal learning from colleagues which is not considered as guided-on-the-job). Private lessons can even be “formal education” in the case where the national educational system recognizes home schooling, as the pupil would participate in institutionalized learning designed to lead to a formal qualification. In this case they should be reported in the module FED.

Informal learning is always intentional, but is less organized and less structured than formal and non-formal education and training (it is not institutionalized). It may include for instance learning events (activities) that occur in the family, in the work place, and in the daily life of every person, on a self-directed, family-directed or socially-directed basis.

ISCED 2011 classification, which is composed by the following levels according to educational programs:

Level 0 - Early childhood education - Early childhood / Pre-primary education;

Level 1 - Primary education or first cycle of basic education;

Level 2 - Lower Secondary Education or second cycle of basic education;

Level 3 - Upper Secondary Education - Gymnasium / Professional;

Level 4 - Post-secondary but not tertiary;

Level 5 - Higher Education Short Circuit;

Level 6 - Bachelor or equivalent;

Level 7 - Master or equivalent;

Level 8 - PHD or equivalent;

Educational level:

Low education (ISCED 0-2)

Secondary education (ISCED 3-4)

Higher education (ISCED 5-8)