

Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure
(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	03.07.2023
2.2. Metadata last posted	03.07.2023
2.3. Metadata last update	03.07.2023
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>The main objective of the collection of price data is the calculation of the quarterly absolute price index and the agricultural product price index. The Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products is important to measure price developments of agricultural products at country level and enable their comparison with other states. The indices provide information on the price development for crop products, animals and animal products over a given period of time. Producer price indices for agricultural products are calculated using 'producer prices' received by farmers at farm level excluding taxes.</p> <p>Price indices in agriculture are calculated based on the standards and guidelines outlined in the Handbook 2020 Edition.</p>
3.2. Classification system	The index is calculated and published according to the classification structure of agricultural products, fully compatible with the structure used by Eurostat.

	<p>Based on this classification the prices are classified into 11 main groups as follows:</p> <p>I Crop Output</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cereals 2. Industrial crops 3. Forage plant 4. Vegetables 5. Potatoes 6. Permanent crops <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Fruits 6.2 Citrus fruit 6.3 Grapes 6.4 Olives 7. Wine 8. Olive oil <p>II Animal Output</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Animal production <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1 Cattle 9.2 Pigs 9.3 Sheep & goats 9.4 Poultry 10. Milk <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10.1 Cow milk 10.2 Other milk 11. Other animal products <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11.1 Eggs 11.2 Honey
3.3. Sector coverage	<p>Output price index in agricultural products covers data from farms, slaughterhouses and weekly markets as well as on other places where agricultural products are sold. This information covers data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly Price Index for Agricultural Products • Annual price index of agricultural products;
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	<p>Output price index in agricultural products is divided into two main groups:</p> <p>Crop products: Crop products prices are collected for the following groups: cereals, industrial crops, forage plants, vegetables, potatoes and permanent crops.</p> <p>Animal products: For animal products prices are collected for animals and animal products. Within this framework prices are surveyed for four main categories of animals: Cattle, pigs, sheep and goats as well as poultry based on the live weight of animals for slaughter. Within animal products, prices are collected for the categories: milk, eggs and honey.</p> <p>The index: is calculated and published according to the classification structure of agricultural products, fully compatible with the structure used by Eurostat. Based on this classification the prices are classified into 11 main groups as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial crops • Forage plants • Vegetables • Potatoes • Permanent crops • Wine • Olive oil • Animal production • Milk • Other animal products
3.5. Statistical unit	Data refer to crop and animal and other animal products.
3.6. Statistical population	<p>The statistical populations the Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products are prices at farm level excluding taxes.</p> <p>Statistical population targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural and Animal farms, • Green markets • Wholesale markets, • Animal markets and slaughterhouses. • Poultry and egg complexes.
3.7. Reference area	Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products statistics cover the entire territory of the Republic of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	<p>Data are available from 2015 ongoing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly Price Index for Agricultural Products <p>Data are available from 2016 ongoing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Price Index of Agricultural Products
3.9. Base period	The reference period (base) for Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products is (2015 = 100).
4. Unit of measure	Measuring units are in: all, kg, or liter by product.
5. Reference period	The reference period for Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products is 31 December 2022. This report refers to 2022.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The legal basis on National Level for Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products consist on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics" • Official Statistics National Program 2022-2026 ➤ The legal basis at European level consists of:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handbook 2020 Edition
6.2. Data sharing	The Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products data are transmitted to EUROSTAT via questionnaire.
7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	<p>The data collected are considered as strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes and scientific research in accordance with the national Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and the Law No. 9887, dated 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection", Article 31 of the Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics” clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT are confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. The direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by the name, address or any officially recognized identification number. When data processing is performed in such a way as to enable the data subject to be identified, the data must be coded immediately so that the entities are no longer recognized.</p>
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	<p>Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if:</p> <p>a) These data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or</p> <p>b) The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.</p> <p>The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>
8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Notifications about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are

	pre-announced in this calendar. In case of delays, the date of future publication must be specified, as well as the reasons for the delay.
8.2. Release calendar access	The Calendar of publications is available on INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	<p>In accordance with article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated so that all users have an immediate and equal right and all possible forms of media are used. INSTAT and statistical agencies, having in the program the responsibilities of dissemination, seek to meet every requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analysis. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website – online release; 2. Written request; 3. Publication; 4. Section Data Request
9. Frequency of dissemination	Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products statistics are published on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	Press release contains information on the main indicators of Index Producer Prices for Agricultural Products such as: index, annual change, quarterly change etc. The format of press release is defined by publication sector as well as the date of release. The press release of the Producer Prices for Agricultural Products is published online on the INSTAT website.
10.2. Publications	<p>Users can find the results on INSTAT website. Results for Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products are published under the topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products
10.3. On-line database	Data are published on official website of INSTAT in the following link: Database
10.4. Micro – data access	Databases at micro level for Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products are not published due to confidentiality reasons. Aggregated data is the only type of data that is provided to external users. Even the micro data are not published they can be accessed based on the article 34 of Law No. 17/2018, "On Official Statistics".
10.5. Other	Users can send other specific requests through a dedicated session for contacts on the link below: Contacts .
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of press releases

	and publications. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required. Also the Methodological notes are published at INSTAT's website.
10.7. Quality documentation	Economic Accounts in Agriculture and Environment sector documents all processes and procedures used for calculations related to Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products for internal purposes.
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct ongoing analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up to-date. In performing its tasks it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
11.2. Quality assessments	Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products data are compared with the data of the previous years in order to distinguish if the data are coherent or they had big changes.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	<p>Users on Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products are divided into internal and external users:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ External users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Administration Institutions • Universities • Non-profit national and international organizations • Businesses • Researchers, students and other similar groups. ➤ Internal users are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of National Accounts • Directory of Real Sector <p>who use the results of the Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products as input for their work.</p>
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>Page Views (Hits) about “Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products” data for 2022 are around 1.422 clicks.</p> <p>During 2022, INSTAT conducted the user satisfaction survey. The results of the survey shows that the quality of the theme “Index of Producer Prices for</p>

	<p>Agricultural Products " was rated 3,44 (68.8%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.</p>						
12.3. Completeness	<p>Completeness of "Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products" data is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those of the regulations followed. The degree of completeness of the "Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products" data for 2022 will be calculated by EUROSTAT.</p>						
13. Accuracy and reliability							
13.1. Overall accuracy	<p>Overall, data is checked with te previous year to identify some important change on the data. In the case has been a chance, INSTAT notifies the relevant institutions and sector inside INSTAT to put to knowledge of the changes that had been found to realize the correction of this data. The general accuracy is considered good.</p>						
13.2. Sampling error	<p>The methodology for calculating the precision for this activity is not applicable, because Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products is based in non-probability sample. To reduce errors, we collect as many prices as possible.</p>						
13.3. Non - sampling error	<p>The non-sampling errors are mainly errors occurring during measurement or nonresponses. Errors are evaluated and compared to results of other periods. Phone or physical contacts to the agricultural farms and places where prices accumulate are used to obtain the correct information and to increase the response rate.</p> <p>Unit non-response takes in consideration agricultural farms and places where prices accumulate that are unable or unwilling to give the answers or when interviewers are unable to find the agricultural farms and places where prices accumulate, or when other barriers exist to complete the interview.</p>						
14. Timeliness and punctuality							
14.1. Timeliness	<p>Results of "Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products" are published on the INSTAT website 184 days after the end of the reference period (T + 184 days). The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2022.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of publication</td> <td>7/3/2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time lag</td> <td>184</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2022	Date of publication	7/3/2023	Time lag	184
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Time lag	184						
14.2. Punctuality	<p>The data of Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the years.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reference period</td> <td>12/31/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of announcement</td> <td>7/3/2023</td> </tr> </table>	Reference period	12/31/2022	Date of announcement	7/3/2023		
Reference period	12/31/2022						
Date of announcement	7/3/2023						

	Date of publication	7/3/2023
	Time lag	0
15. Coherence and comparability		
15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products are compiled according to harmonised guidelines provided by Eurostat and hence comparable across European countries reporting Index of Producer Prices for Agricultural Products data to Eurostat.	
15.2. Comparability - over time	<p>Quarterly Price Index for Agricultural Products Statistics is available from 2015 to 2022 referring to the statistical database providing a time comparability of 8 years ($CC2=J_{last}-J_{first}+1=8$).</p> <p>Annual Price Index of Agricultural Products Statistics is available from 2016 to 2022 referring to the statistical database providing a time comparability of 7 years ($CC2=J_{last}-J_{first}+1=7$).</p> <p>The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.</p>	
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Not applicable.	
15.4. Coherence - internal	In output evaluation the internal consistency of the data is checked before the output is finalized. The relationships between the variables and the coherence in their series are also checked. Also, more detailed controls are performed at the macro level.	
16. Cost and burden	<p>The staff involved in the preparation of Price Index of Agricultural Products Statistics is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 specialist at INSTAT headquarters, in Economic Accounts in Agriculture and Environment sector. • 14 interviewers • 2 controllers. 	
17. Data revision		
17.1. Data revision - policy	<p>Revision policy of Price Index of Agricultural Products Statistics is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision Policy • Errors Treatment Policy 	
17.2. Data revision - practise	<p>In the event that local authorities that send information on Price Index of Agricultural Products to INSTAT will report changes this information will be updated and published in the next month's publication accompanied by an explanatory note to the user.</p> <p>No reviews of "Price Index of Agricultural Products" for 2022 have been conducted, subject to this report.</p>	

18. Statistical processing

18.1. Source data

For Price Index of Agricultural Products data, INSTAT uses the information provided by the "Monthly Survey of Agricultural Product Prices". Prizes are collected in the most representative prefectures in the country. In the absence of a register of agricultural farms and other collection points of agricultural prices, the selection of these units was carried out by specialists of regional statistical offices in cooperation with the prefecture interviewer based on instructions prepared by the central statistical office. The main criteria for selecting places to collect these awards are:

- Products that are local products at the farm level,
- Country products not imported,
- Quantity not less than 100 kg on the day of the survey.

The selection criteria are subject to updating. Once a year, usually in December, the sample of agricultural farms and places where prices are collected is updated.

The questionnaire consists of 79 agricultural products and 24 animal products, so 103 products in total. It is divided into three sections:

- Cereals, Industrial crops (wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn kernels, sunflower, tobacco, fodder, etc.).
- Fruits Vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, cauliflower, spinach, carrots, eggplant, potatoes, onions, apples, nuts, oranges, lemons, olives, grapes, etc.).
- Animal products (cattle, small, goats, pigs, chickens, eggs, honey, wool, etc.).

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Price Index of Agricultural Products data are collected on monthly basis.

18.3. Data collection

Prices are collected every month on 15-30. Prizes are collected by agricultural survey interviewer specially selected for this survey. Prizes are collected by direct interview using the questionnaire designed for this purpose. Prices for each product are collected once a month on a date previously determined by the head office. For some high frequency change products, such as fruits and vegetables, prices can be collected two or three times a month and the absolute price collected is taken into account. The new pricing reporting file is designed to allow the interviewer to record detailed product specifications. Prices are collected every month 3 prices and 3 different quantities of agricultural and animal products in all the above mentioned regions (point 2.4) and the day that this information is collected coincides with the market day in each prefecture.

To ensure the most accurate information, markets, slaughterhouses, etc. are used, where farmers are asked about the price of these products. Pricing locations may vary. This depends from the displacement of different markets as well the creation of new markets or farmers. The collection of these prices is done only for those products that are local products at the farm level, not imports in quantities not less than 100 kg on the day of the survey. To make the selection easier, interviewer work with the farmer who sells the produce or the wholesaler. It is necessary to collect prices for the same product every month.

If in the week in which prices are collected there will be no output for a given product but this product starts production in the following week the data will be

	<p>collected in the following week.</p> <p>Three observations will be made for each product for each prefecture. The prices receipt date will be a day in the middle of the month corresponding to the market day.</p>
18.4. Data validation	<p>The data were subject to logical and mathematical checks. These checks are performed throughout the data processing process for all indicators that INSTAT publishes.</p> <p>The data reported by the regional offices are checked by the central office before they are used to calculate the indicator. The control consists on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any misalignment of the unit of measurement • Incorrect price recorded of the current month • Changes in product prices are accompanied by the relevant explanation. <p>One of the steps of cleaning and validating data is also the imputation of missing values. Missing value is imputed using three rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repetition of the last accumulated price 2. Average price of the product in the respective month 3. Average Price Change for the same product. <p>These methods are used for both seasonal products and those products that are on the market throughout the year.</p>
18.5. Data compilation	<p>The prices collected by the interviewers are placed on excel type file designed for monthly price throwing. The format was designed in 2013 and allows some pre-price pricing checks to be performed by regional offices at the INSTAT price center. There is also a column in the questionnaire where the reason for the large price change compared to the previous month is reported. These notes are important for making the necessary quality adjustments. Last month's price is recorded in the broadcast format and the relative price change with the previous month is automatically calculated. The data are performed by an operator at INSTAT and are checked by specialists in the Economic Accounts sector in Agriculture and Environment.</p> <p>Weighting scheme of the producer price index for agricultural products: To calculate the producer price index for agricultural products a weighting scheme is used. The weighting factor attached to each elementary index and aggregate index corresponds to the sales value of the respective product (excluding VAT) during the base period (2015=100) according to Eurostat methodology. Weights are also used to join indices of main groups and aggregate indices. The weighting scheme used comply with the methodology of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture. The total and quarterly weights are fixed over a base period. The weighting scheme of the producer price index for agricultural products changes every 5 years.</p> <p>Calculation of elementary price index: The elementary index is calculated according to the following formula using absolute average prices.</p> $R_i^t = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum p_{ij}^t}{\frac{1}{n} \sum p_{ij}^0} \cdot 100$

	<p> R_i^t: Elementary price index for month "t" and production "i" P : Collected prices i : Production "i" j : The registered production price (generally the price for district 1.2. n) t : Month observed o : Base month </p> <p> Calculation of aggregate price index: The aggregate index for product groups, subgroups and the total output of agricultural products is calculated using the following formula: </p> $I^t = \sum (R_i^t \cdot \frac{w_i^o}{\sum w_i^o}) \cdot 100$ <p> I: Aggregate index for period "t" w_i^o: Weighting factor in base period for production "i" i: Production "i" t: Month observed o: Base month </p>
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.
19. Comment	
Annex	