

Population 1st January 2018

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure
(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Population Statistics Sector
1.3. Contact name	Majlinda Nesturi
1.4. Contact person function	Head of Population Statistics Sector
1.5. Contact mail address	Blv. “Zhan d’Ark”, Nr.3 Tiranë, Shqipëri
1.6. Contact email address	mnesturi@instat.gov.al
1.7. Contact phone number	+(355) 4 233356 / 233/ 240
1.8. Contact fax number	+(355) 4 228300
2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	12.02.2018
2.2. Metadata last posted	
2.3. Metadata last update	12.02.2018
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	<p>INSTAT estimates the 1st January population each year. It refers to ‘resident population’, including every resident in the territory of Albania during the reference period (of two sequential 1st January) regardless their citizenship. The resident population consider international migrants (people who change their country of residence for a period of time longer than 12 months) adding to the number of population immigrants or returned migrants who satisfy the condition of usual resident and by subtracting the number of emigrants, people who left the country for a period of time longer than one year. Otherwise the estimated population doesn’t consider the short-term migrants (people who move for a period of time less than 12 months). The resident population is disaggregated by age, sex and prefectures. Annual average of total population: is the number of inhabitants in a given zone, in the midnight of 30th June and 1st July in a given year. Annual average of total population is used as a frame for calculation of demographic, social and economic indicators.</p>

3.2. Classification system	The annual population estimates of 1st January is consistent with the definitions of the UN for the evaluation of population, based on the concept of usual residence. According to this definition in the total resident population are included all those people who lives or are indented to live in the country at least 12 months, regardless their citizenship.
3.3. Sector coverage	The annual population estimates of 1st January covers all the territory of Albania, disaggregated by 12 prefectures
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitons	<p>Usual residents: the usual residents are the person who lives or are indented to live, at least 12 months, in the territory of the Republic of Albania, regardless their citizenship.</p> <p>Annual average of total population: is the number of inhabitants in a given zone, in the midnight of 30th June and 1st July in a given year.</p> <p>Population pyramid: a graphical illustration - typically in the shape of a pyramid - which shows the distribution of population by age and sex.</p> <p>Population projections: Population projections involve making population estimates or producing the most plausible figures for the years to come. Estimates are made using the latest available figures for the population on 1st January.</p>
3.5. Statistical unit	The statistical unit is individual
3.6. Statistical population	Resident population of Albania on 1st January 2018.
3.7. Reference area	Territory of Republic of Albania
3.8. Time coverage	Time series of resident population of Albania are annually published, form 2001 - 2018.
3.9. Base period	
4. Unit of measure	Individual
5. Reference period	Annual
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	Legal basis for producing the population indicators: · National Statistical Law No.9180 “On Official Statistics”, date 05.02.2004 as amended, · Official Statistical Programme, 2017-2021.
6.2. Data sharing	Actually there is no data sharing in European level
7. Confidentiality	

<p>7.1. Confidentiality - policy</p>	<p>Confidentiality of statistical data is required by law and the staffs conducting surveys are required by law to treat the information with confidentiality. Article 15 on Statistics Law reads as follows: Data collected, processed and stored for the production of official statistics shall be treated by INSTAT, statistical agencies and any organization or person mandated by them, as strictly confidential when they allow statistical units to be identified, either directly or indirectly, thereby disclosing individual information that has not already been made public on other grounds. All employees of the bodies/controllers mentioned in the first paragraph of this point, who are aware about the data they use during they daily work, are obligated to maintain the confidentiality of reliability even after the end of their working function. Direct identification means when a statistical unit is directly identified from its name or address or any officially allocated and commonly known identification number. When data processing is made in a manner that allows the identification of the data subject, the data should immediately be encrypted in order for the subjects to be no longer identifiable.</p>
<p>7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment</p>	<p>INSTAT 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 that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. 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: 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 b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. 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: the level of detail at which 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 granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.</p>
<p>8. Release policy</p>	
<p>8.1. Release calendar</p>	<p>At the end of the year, INSTAT released the Calendar of Publications with fixed dates for the next year. This calendar is available online (http://www.instat.gov.al) and is accessible for all interested users.</p>
<p>8.2. Release calendar access</p>	<p>Calendar of publications can be accessed online: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/publications/calendar/</p>

8.3. User access	Internal and external users have no rights to access the data before their release date. INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTAT website and other media for simultaneous access, respecting professional independence and in an objective, professional and transparent manner in which all users are treated equitably. The data is published in coherence with the release calendar
9. Frequency of dissemination	The dissemination of the population of 1st January data is done in annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The data of the population of 1st January is released every year approximately 13 months after the reference year, 1st January of the past year. The data is released in the INSTAT web page, in the statistical database Px-web and by electronic mode to the users. http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/demography-and-social-indicators/population/
10.2. Publications	The data is released in the INSTAT web page http://www.instat.gov.al/en/ according to the regulation and statistical law: • Press Release of the Population on 1st January
10.3. On-line database	The statistical database: http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/en/DST/START__DE
10.4. Micro – data access	Databases at micro level are not published due to confidentiality reasons.
10.5. Other	
10.6. Documentation on methodology	<p>Annual population estimates is based on cohort component method. This is a standard demographic method, which uses various data sources for the base components of population change. Population dynamics are defined by four components:</p> <p>1. Natural Increase (Births and deaths) The starting point for the calculation of the resident population was considered the resident population on January 1st of the previous year. Births by sex during the 12 month period were added to this population and deaths by age, sex and prefecture respectively were subtracted.</p> <p>1.1 Births</p> <p>The population change due to births. The live births that occurred during January 1st to December 31th of the previous year are added to population aged zero by sex and disaggregated by prefecture of the civil office where the births were registered. Live Births - Live births by sex are provided by General Directory of Civil Status, which brings to INSTAT only the number of births by residents in Albania. INSTAT considers as a birth, those which occur or not in Albania, but the parents residence is in Albania and the birth act is issued from a Civil Office in Albania. Late registered births- We make an adjustment in the number of the late registered births for the actual year, in order to include all occurred births in a reference period. The number of late registered births in the previous year are considered as proxy for late registration of the actual year, considering the assumption (as a result of our continuous analyses) that the number of late registered births does not change a lot from year to year.</p>

	<p>2. Internal movements</p> <p>1.2 Deaths</p> <p>The population change due to deaths. Registered deaths in Albania from January 1st to 31 December of the previous year are deducted from the population by sex, age and prefecture of residence. Deaths data - Deaths data are provided by the General Directorate of Civil Status by main demographic characteristics. We take in consideration all deaths of Albanian residents during a reference period and not considering the deaths occurred abroad (emigrants). Late registered deaths - We make an adjustment in the number of the late registered deaths for the actual year, in order to include all occurred deaths in a reference period. The number of late registered deaths in the previous year are considered as proxy for late registration of the actual year, considering the assumption (as a result of our continuous analyses) that the number of late registered deaths does not change a lot from year to year.</p> <p>2. Internal movements</p> <p>The internal movements, inside the territory of the country, are also provided yearly by the General Directorate of Civil Status. The data received contains all the internal movements of the population, including the change of residence (prefecture) reflected in the destination civil office of the person. Internal movements of the persons which are not registered in the respective civil offices in the destination prefecture are not considered.</p> <p>3. Net Migration (international migration) are the most difficult component to measure, as a population register does not exist in Albania yet. In this way we use the best ‘proxy’ data to measure migration, based mainly on data collected from the migration module of the labor force survey combined with population projection rates 2011-3031.</p>
10.7. Quality documentation	<p>http://www.instat.gov.al/en/documentation/quality-in-statistics/</p>
11. Quality management	
11.1. Quality assurance	<p>INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law No.9180, date 05.02.2004, 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. The principles are more in detail presented in the Quality Statement of INSTAT, http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2938/commitment_to_quality.pdf</p>

11.2. Quality assessments	Annual estimation population is based on cohort component method. This is a standard demographic method, which uses various data sources for the base components of 6 population change. The data sources used can be considered the best sources, in country and prefectures level. The information gained from administrative registers (births, deaths and internal movements) is considered comprehensive and reliable.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of Annual population estimation are classified as external and internal. Annual estimation population, is widely used by Ministries and public administrations that uses these data for economic and social policy planning purposes, universities (teachers/graduate and post graduate students), research organizations and simple users. The information about the user needs on the annual estimation population can be measured in different ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The frequency of page views for the relevant product in INSTAT website · Discussion with different users about their needs · Discussion with users, who personally contact and send their data requests to INSTAT or to the Population sector, about their specific needs
12.2. User satisfaction	<p>User satisfaction - In 2017 INSTAT conducted for the first time user satisfaction survey. The survey shows that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The most used data were from the population field (8.2%) · regarding the overall data quality (relevance, coherence and comparability), users have given the highest evaluation (average result of 3.62) to the population data <p>PageView: Page Views related to 2017 population data are about 30.239 page views. Page Views related to population data for 2016 are about 31,163 page views.</p>
12.3. Completeness	The degree of data completeness for 1st January 2018 in Albania is 80%. Regarding the transmission of 15 indicators to Eurostat for Population data, for the moment INSTAT produce 12 of them.
13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	Annual population estimates are based on cohort component method (please refer to the documentation on methodology). This is a standard demographic method, which uses various data sources for the main components of population change. The data sources used can be considered the best sources, in country and prefectures level. The information collected from administrative registers (births, deaths and internal movements) is considered comprehensive and reliable.

13.2. Sampling error	One of the potential sampling error data sources in the population estimation is the survey data usage, in our case the Labor Force Survey, for measuring international migration. The problems with the update of the sample of this survey (still Census frame) are carried on our estimation.
13.3. Non - sampling error	The non – sampling errors are mainly errors of the administrative data sources reported data. In case of the evidence of reporting process errors we contact by telephone the main data provider. Administrative registers are the main source for the internal movements data. The accuracy and coverage of this data are improved over the years. However the data coverage needs still improvements since not all the internal movements are followed by the change of the residence in the Civil Office. The project that the Ministry of Internal Affairs is undertaking for the construction of the address register will improve to the quality of these data.
14. Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1. Timeliness	Annual population estimates in Albania are usually released every February. They are published, for a given year (1st January), 13 months after the reference date, 1st January, of the past year. This time period reflects the availability of the necessary data for the main three components of population change during previous year (if we estimate the population of 1st January 2018, we refer to the data of reference year 2017), and this time period include also all the time for the respective calculations.
14.2. Punctuality	The release of resident population on 1st January and annual average population is on time, in coherence with the release calendar. In case of any delay the reasons is related with the availability of the data on time.
15. Coherence and comparability	
15.1. Comparability - geographical	<p>The annual population estimates on 1st January are disaggregated by the administrative division – 12 prefectures: 1. Berat 2. Dibër 3. Durrës 4. Elbasan 5. Fier 6. Gjirokastër 7. Korçë 8. Kukës 9. Lezhë 10. Shkodër 11. Tiranë 12. Vlorë.</p> <p>INSTAT prepares in detail and release population estimation in national and regional level (prefectures). The estimation in national and regional is based in the same methodology and is intended to be consistent.</p>
15.2. Comparability - over time	Trends and indicators of population structure gives a clear overview of the time changes in the composition of the Resident Population in Albania, analyzed and released in relevant publication. The additional data of the main components of Population Change, Births, Deaths, Internal movements, Migration and other changes will be available for the users in the end of March in INSTAT web-site and also in the yearly Statistical Yearbook.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Regular controls are made with the information from data sources. If important methodological changes are implemented, INSTAT revise the previous time series of population since the Census year. After the 2011 Census, it is made a revision of calculation of the population estimation on 1st January series from 2002-2011. The method used for the estimation of annual and regional population for the series 2002- 2011 is available in the web-site of INSTAT. An important methodological change and in data quality was recently undergone for the estimation of 1st January population, form which was necessary the revise of 2012-2017 time series.
15.4. Coherence - internal	Comparisons between different data sources continue to be present. The users often compare the estimations of population conducted by INSTAT with the population of Albanian citizens from the administrative Civil Register. These comparisons have to be treated carefully because the difference between them is in the definitions used. Though INSTAT estimates the population referring to the definition of the usual resident, the civil register counts every Albanian citizen, living or not in the territory of Albania in a moment in time exp: 1st January.
16. Cost and burden	The sector of Population Statistics is part of the Division of Social Statistics. The staff involved in the procedure of data collections, data control, update and maintains of statistics works full time. 1. Head Office 1 employed 2. Specialist 2 employed Data received from administrative sources are free of cost. The co-operation agreements between INSTAT, General Directorate of Civil Registry offer the opportunity of transmit the data with no cost.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of Population estimation is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below: http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision_policy_2016.pdf
17.2. Data revision - practise	The population estimation was revised for the period after the 2011 Census, 2011-2017. The revision was conducted as a result of the partly change of the followed methodology and the improvement of administrative data used (internal movements) where it was necessary the correction of the previous years for the estimation of prefectures population. On the other hand, the inclusion in calculation of migration data from LFS for years 2015 and 2016 highlighted the need of revision of immigration figures for the previous years. The use of cohort component method needs an accurately population estimation in order to profit quality results. The revision of the data series after the last Census in 2011 was necessary in order to profit quality results in the estimation of 1st January 2017 Resident Population.
18. Statistical processing	

18.1. Source data	The main data sources for the annual population estimation are: - Births and Deaths of the resident in Albania, from the General Directorate of Civil Status - The quarterly Labor Force Survey, collecting an evaluation of international migration, combined with Population Projection 2011-2031. Internal movement, are needed for the estimation of resident population in prefecture level, provided by General Directorate of Civil Status.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The data is collected quarterly and annually
18.3. Data collection	The migration data is collected through the quarterly Labor Force Survey. The survey is filled through individual face to face interview. Important administrative data for the population sector are available from General Directorate of Civil Status.
18.4. Data validation	The comparison between actual data or with previous year data helps for the data validation.
18.5. Data compilation	The Population of Albania estimated on 1st January 2018 is based on the combined estimation between 1st January 2017 and demographic events (births and deaths) from General Directorate of Civil Status and international migration from Labor Force Survey.
18.6. Adjustment	Population Estimation does not make any adjustment.
19. Comment	Not applicable.
Annex	