

# EUROPEAN CENTRE OF PEACE SCIENCE INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

## STATIC AND DYNAMIC ANALYSIS OF POVERTY IN ALBANIA

March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2018 Room B107 – 14.00-16.00

Chair

Raul Caruso CESPIC Director

**Speakers** 

Ledia Thomo

Director for Social Statistic Institute of Statistic -INSTAT

#### Antonella Biscione

Director of the Department of Bioeconomic Strategies in the European Union and in the Balkans Catholic University "Our Lady of Good Counsel"

#### Anisa Ruseti

Director for Social Protection and Inclusion Municipality of Tirana

### Concept

In recent years Albania has registered a sustained and continuous economic expansion, characterized by high growth rates that most of the other Western Countries have not yet matched. Despite these successful economic performances, Albania still distinguishes itself for one of the lowest GDP per capita of Europe and the Balkans, strong emigration trends, high unemployment rates, and a workforce excessively centered in the primary sector. These facts generally depict the ongoing presence of marginalization and pockets of deprivation. Poverty is an element easy to detect and its evidence lies in the mismatch of a person/family wealth with the minimum standard set in a determined social context. Nonetheless, though it may appear easy to detect poverty and to appraise families' wealth, to quantify poverty threshold, deprivation intensity and poverty spread – as the different terms and expressions uttered by sociologists, economists and political scientists suggest – is way harder.

If it is true that we have different poverty definitions and conceptualizations, the plethora of measuring models and technics is the confirmation of poverty and wealth concepts fragmentation.

This seminar addresses these arguments and its aim is to comprehend and investigate the part played by economic growth and income inequality in poverty level evolution in time and space.

During the seminar, which will be held in Italian, outputs connected to two specific analyses, – the first, ex-ante, is grounded on Kakawni's static decomposition; the second, ex-post, is based on Datt & Ravallion (1992) and Shorrocks' (1999) dynamic decomposition – which allow us to observe links between poverty, inequality and economic growth, will be presented.

Students of the Faculty of Economics, Politics and Social Science will have 1/2 credit through the attendance of the seminar.