



Fiscal Decentralization as an Instrument for Economic Development of Local Government in Albania

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Abstract

A decentralized governance refers to the restructuring or reorganization of authority in order to have a system of co-responsibility between central government institutions, where regional and local level are in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity. This process aims to increase the overall quality and effectiveness of the system governance, enhancing the authority and capacities of the subnational level. One of the most critical approaches to adapt decentralization from theory into practice is its clear understanding of the concept, so be able to better predict what decentralization means, how well it can be planned and implemented, which are its implications and how the challenges can be over-comed. On the other side fiscal decentralization as a core element of financial instruments is related to the creation of opportunities for the financing of supported functions or so-called subsidized. It requires not only transferring financial resources and fiscal authority to local units, but they must be predictable in order to make planning possible enough to fulfill the tasks with transparency and autonomously. The aim of this paper is to briefly study how this process is implemented in Albania, if its principles are applied and how it has affected local government development. As it will be further described and explained, reforms made in this order have emphasized political decentralization, while the focus shifted to administrative , but not considerably into fiscal aspect.

Keywords: Local Government, Fiscal Decentralization, Financial Instrument, Economic Development

Introduction

Albania, comparing with other Western Balkan countries, has start decentralization process and reforms very late. Only in the 2000s were undertaken the first reforms of this field. The legal basis in Albania has been fragmented, therefore certain levels of governance had an unclear division of functions as well as overlapping and mixed responsibilities. On the other side, the financial aspect of this process like grants and transfers distribution to local units has been subjective. As a response, local units built a non-transparent system of their funds management, which lead to corruption and a slowdown of local economic development. The new reform of administrative and territorial reorganization is expected to give the basic results on local autonomy and financial issues.

Over the last two decades, democratic decentralization has been a key element of agenda for "good governance" and has had a common goal, but the discussion of decentralization reforms should begin with the recognition of decentralization as an instrument related to economic development. Local economic development is defined in Law No.8652 / 2000 as a function of LGUs, which is at the same time a derivative of national and regional economic development policies. The way of local government financing is presented in the form of transfers intergovernmental, which are two types: Conditional and Unconditional Transfer. The first is divided by a formula that is modified almost every year and is included in the law of the state budget, the second is a transfer which mainly covers joint-function investments. This financial dependence causes funding shortages and did not allow most LGUs to develop their local plans for the development of various economic and social projects. Within the local economic development according to the above law, these services are mainly included:

- Preparation of local economic development programs
- Establishment and functioning of public markets
- Development of small business, through promotional activities
- Organization of services in support of local economic development

As a matter of fact, the range of services that a municipality has in its competencies with regard to local economic development is wide and includes the markets, property and services of the local economy. In a word, in local government units' functions are not only local utilities, but also domestic economic development. Local units currently have a strong dependence on central finances. This lack of local finance is not the only one that exacerbates local government in supporting local economic development plans, but as well intergovernmental transfers in order to support and cover the functions of local government.

Methodology used in this paper is generally narrative, based in our case study and strategy of decentralization, comparative analysis of indicators in different periods of time, technical criteria for the new administrative and territorial division, STAR Project, USAID Surveys. Mainly it will include reports made in our country over years. Review of documents in general regarding fiscal decentralization or reports on local economic development implied that there is a large gap in terms of local economic development plans and policy making.

Research Methods

Methodology used is generally narrative, based in our case study and strategy of decentralization, comparative analysis of indicators in different periods of time, technical criteria for the new administrative and territorial division, STAR Project, USAID Survey. Drivers for change were:

Fragmented local government units

- 70% of communes and 26% of municipalities comprise less than 5,000 inhabitants and 12% of communes do not count more than 1,000 inhabitants
- 230 LGUs out of a total of 373 spent 60% of their budget on own staff salaries
- 80 smallest LGUs do not provide any public service to their respective jurisdictions and communities.

General study of Local Government Units (LGUs) has been made. The situation before administrative territorial reform was implemented:

LGUs Efficiency

- 193 LGUs (a total of 385) generated only 10% of own revenues
- LGU investment ratio was less than 28% of budget.
- 230 LGUs spent more than 60% of their budget on administration (operative expenditures)
- Strong dependence from state budget transfers
- High cost of public service delivery
- High administrative costs
- Strong disparities between urban and rural areas
- Weak local democracy

The new administrative-territorial Division is made up by 12 Regions (no change) and 61 Municipalities (from 373 municipalities/ communes)

Mainly the paper will include reports made in our country over years. Review of documents in general regarding fiscal decentralization or reports on local economic

development implied that there is a large gap in terms of local economic development plans and policy making.

Literature Review

This paper deals with basic concepts of decentralization and local economic development, but as well the challenge of decentralization is neither its theoretical understanding nor the lack of economic and institutional logic, but its practical implementation.

For decentralization there are many definitions that naturally relate to the principles on which it is based and to the objectives for which it is designed, but more comprehensive are the definitions given by UNDP (1997) defining it as:

"Decentralization or decentralized governance refers to the restructuring or reorganization of authority in order to have a system of co-responsibility between government institutions at central, regional and local level in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, increasing the quality overall and effectiveness of the governance system, enhancing the authority and capacities of the sub-national level. Decentralization can also be expected to contribute to the key elements of good governance, such as increasing the opportunities for people to participate in economic, social decisions and politics, helping to develop people's capacities and increase government accountability, transparency and accountability." (UNDP, September 1997: 4)

Decentralization from central to local level is based on three pillars:

1. Political decentralization which aims to give citizens more power in public decision-making. This support democratization, where citizens have more influence and their representatives in government.
2. Administrative decentralization is the transfer of institutional authority in the establishment and functioning of institutions for the performance of local functions and the provision of services.
3. Fiscal decentralization is primarily linked to the creation of opportunities for the financing of supported functions or subsidized.

Fiscal decentralization as an instrument of local economic development

Local economic development is a goal achieved through a strategy, which is a work plan for improving and increasing the climate of opening up new jobs through the development of enterprises and improving the quality of life. The basic proofs in favor of fiscal decentralization are (a) increase of economic efficiency through providing of better services and consequently have the advantages of proximity and information, and (b) the competitiveness and mobility of the population in local governments for

the provision of public services will ensure proper matching of preferences between local communities and local governments.(Tiebout,1956)

The Maastricht Treaty describes a guiding principle "Subsidiarity Principle" for defining responsibilities among EU members. This is also a basic principle for local governance underlying the European Charter of Local Self-Government. This Charter sets out the principles regarding to the protection of the boundaries of the local authority, existence of structures and administrative resources appropriate to the tasks of local authorities, conditions under which responsibilities at local level are exercised, financial resources of local authorities, legal protection of local self-government. However, the Charter does not provide an institutionalized system for controlling its implementation, in addition to requesting each country to submit all necessary information regarding legislative or other measures taken to comply with it. As described above, the institutional context of fiscal decentralization implies, above all, economic development, but there are also other different perspectives.

Analysis of Decentralization Process in Albania

The Albanian Government after the adoption of the Constitution (1998) and the enforcement of the Law "On the ratification of the European Charter of Local Self-Government" (2000) began implementing the "National Strategy of Decentralization". The Strategy had been implemented in three phases a) the immediate phase - having short-term interventions; b) a one-year phase - where there would be legal and preparatory initiatives for the forthcoming elections c) the stage of completing the authority and the scope of competences. This strategy was an expression of the vision, consensus and common interests of the country's economic and social prosperity affirmed by the Government, local government bodies and civil society organizations. This strategy was prepared by a broad consultation supported by USAID and was drafted under the support of two political and technical structures such as National Decentralization Committee and the Decentralization Expert Group. The first step of this strategy was to change the legal basis that started with Organic Law 8652/2000 "On the Organization and Functioning of Local Government" and Law No. 8653 "On Administrative-Territorial Division".

Despite achievements in the last decade, Albania is far below other Central and Eastern European countries. Actually, in local government we have a very serious financial situation where few municipalities have managed to cover a very small part of the functions delegated by law, are in financial difficulty. In Albania there is no law on local finances consequently this function is mainly regulated by procedural laws such as the law on tax procedures, the law on the local tax system as well as the annual budget laws.

There is a huge gap between the responsibilities of local units and financial resources.

Local finances, grants and revenues are modest for capital investment programs as an essential part of the plans. There is a tendency to steadily increase the conditional grants, affecting or impairing the coefficient of local autonomy and making the LGUs vulnerable to policy assignment approaches of funds. In recent years, the Fiscal Autonomy Index has fallen as a result of the grant's increase compared with total income.

As mentioned above, the lack of transparency, trends of corruption of local authorities regarding budget expenditures has deduct the confidence of citizens and businesses, consequently lower revenues from taxes and fees were achieved. According to legal considerations of fiscal decentralization we can assume as follows:

- Defined the main terms of the budget and finances.
- Rules / Methods / Ways to Ensure Transparency and Integrity of Local Public Finance.
- The rules on special national taxes, including the specific taxes to be allocated, the percentage transferred to local government and the procedures for transferring funds to local finances.
- Rules on unconditional transfers, including principles and formula for calculating and allocating them.
- Rules on Local Government Borrowing.

The topics on local government financial consolidation have often been part of the political debate between its various branches or between central and local government. However, the legal framework for financial resources of local government has followed in general the basic legal framework that has been drafted and adopted over the last decade and which determined the transfer of competencies and functions to local units.

Administrative Territorial Reform consideration on fiscal decentralization

The previous organization of the territory in 374 units of local government (65 municipalities and 309 communes) has led to a situation where local units were far from the attention of central government as well as their public far from services in standard and required level.

Even though fragmentation means an increased democracy representation which leads to a higher accountability to the public. The point is finding the necessary level of this fragmentation otherwise financial resources will not be enough and unable to implement various policies, a fact this that contradicts decentralization.

According to several studies, efficiency of service delivery is a very important argument on the context for territorial and administrative reform . By this "restructuring", opportunity to provide a better distribution of funds creates the right

distribution of investments about infrastructure, social care, education, water supply service, etc. A new territory compounded by larger units ensures less inequality in income of municipalities, so central government is less likely to compensate local government units. Administrative-territorial reform was approved by Law 115/2014 adopted on 31.07.2014 "On the administrative and territorial units of local government in the Republic of Albania".

The aim of this reform is to boost the efficiency of local administration, enhancing the quality of service delivery, development of territory, more authority at the local level and participatory decision-making. By these means this reform provides a good framework for local economic development and the reduction of administrative problems. It is expected to enable the effective use of funds through good management of funds, but also by tax administration and matching the needs with the financial resources. Territorial merger helps to reduce inconsistency between the areas where the services are provided. But reality comparing with theories diverges. Budget transfers has been and still is a very sensitive issue in Albania. It is a "hot potato" which politics holds from time to time and uses it to "cook" according to different political appetite of local units. In the name of cost reduction central government cuts transfers and funds but not always this makes economic climate very difficult for development.

In other words, finding, the main challenge is the reorganization of the territory through balancing efficiency and local democracy. Reform is in the first steps and needs further interventions especially in decision-making, community participation and reduction of corruption.

Results and Conclusions

Financial autonomy of local government is still a challenge. Government transfers have been changing over years. local incomes and taxes are still insufficient for local units as well as their capacity. The new organizational framework must consider new strategy for fiscal reform or review the legislation.

There is an immediate need to increase the financial transfer from central government (unconditional grants) for local government.

There is a need to review the law on local borrowing in order to increase autonomy of local government by reducing Central Gov. weight in narrowing Local Autonomy. The need for macroeconomic control should not pressure local autonomy, especially the fiscal one, and hamper the power of local government initiatives.

Society, especially public positioned in local units, needs higher level of information regarding how their government is dealing with their concerns, how territorial changes are being implemented and more connection to the managerial levels responsible for them.

Reducing the fragmentation of the territory does not lead to greater capability of self-management and economic development. Fiscal decentralization should accompany way along this process in order to make the administrative and territorial changes more effective.

Sub national governments should be supported to increase their ability for higher revenues and strengthen financial management. There is no discussion for local economic development without real assignment of expenditure responsibilities, financial accountability and its monitoring.

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Determining Factors in Measuring Consumers Trends for Consumption

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Abstract

In this paper, we focus on identifying the factors that influence consumption and consumer behavior. The purpose of this paper is to address the impact of Inflation and disposable income to consume, between different periods of time taken in study. We will use the consumer price index for Albanian case, to measure Inflation's rates changes for a certain period of time, or changes in prices of goods and services included in market basket. The period that we have taken in study is from year period 2012 to 2016, which 2015 is the base year period. The aim of this paper is to calculate the annual average of inflation rates and to analyse changes for each periods taken in the study. Also, we are going to explain the relationship between inflation and other factors influencing in consumption and consumers behaviors.

Keywords: Consume, market basket, Inflation, Inflation rate, consumer price index

Introduction

In this paper we intend to highlight the factors that effect on consumers behavior for different products and services. We are going to analyze how consumers' behavior can be affected by changes in overall price or inflation rates level and other factors such as available income.

Also, based on some data that we have obtained from instad.gov.al, by calculating the annual average consumer price indices, to measure changes in inflation rates, we have calculated annual average of inflation rates that shows changes by period that is taken in study. The data related with annual average consumer price indices are taken for period 2012-2016.

We should analyze which groups have had more changes in the average inflation rate, and how have affected these changes in consumer behavior.

The market basket is classified in 12 main groups, according to EUROSTAT classification (Institute for Eurostatistics).

Literature

Through the literature review we will provide some examples of other authors who have used in their study similar thematic as in my study.

Here are some examples:

1. The study of inflation by Stanley Fischer in (1971) in his study with topic "Relative Shocks, Relative Price Variability, and Inflation". In his paper he was focused on the relation between inflation and relative price variability, which were discussed various explanations of a causal relation between inflation and relative price variability providing estimates of the relative prices variability that can be attributed to monetary and fiscal policy and viewing that inflation may be a factor explaining poor performance of the United States and other industrial economies after 1973.
2. William R. Easterly and Michael Bruno in their research with topic, "Inflation Crises and Long-Run Growth". Their research was focused on the negatively relationship between growth and inflation, the data covers 136 countries over the 1960-94 period.
3. Alexander Tsyplakov in his project with topic "The Links Between Inflation and Inflation Uncertainty at the Longer Horizon" The aim of his paper was to examine the Okun–Friedman hypothesis of the link between inflation and inflation uncertainty using historical international data on monthly CPI. The evidence obtained strongly supports Okun–Friedman hypothesis both in time dimension for most countries and across countries.
4. Aarstol, Michael in his article with topic "Inflation, inflation uncertainty, and relative price variability". The aim of his study was to determine relationship between inflation and variability of relative price changes (RPV) using the menu-costs model, Lucas-Barro signal-extraction model, and the Hercowitz-Cukierman extension of Lucas-Barro model. Results indicate that none of the three models nor their combination can entirely explain relationship between inflation and RPV.

Research Methods

In our study have used the annual average consumer price indices, which measures annual average changes in prices of goods and services. Also, the aim of this method is to see how annual average inflation rates has changed by years period of our study and how it affected consumption.

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to make a comparison of annual average changes in inflation rates according to periods taken in our study, and to see how could affect an increase or decrease of average inflation rate in consumer behavior to buy products and services that we have included in the market basket groups.

The research questions

In which period of time taken in study there have been more fluctuations of the annual average inflation rate, and what are some of factors that may have caused these fluctuations.

The data and choice

In our paper, we used secondary data, which are focused on INSTAT publications, where have taken some data about the average consumer price indices for 12 main market basket groups.

The data were obtained for period 2012 to 2016, and have calculated annual average inflation rates for each year taken in study.

Analysis Result

In the table below have calculated annual average consumer price indices for periods of our study, that is from year 2012 to 2016, which 2015 is the base year period.

Table 1. Annual average consumer price indices for each periods taken in study

*Average CPI by main groups and period
(December 2015=100)*

COICOP	Average CPI by main groups	CPI 2012	CPI 2013	CPI 2014	CPI 2015	CPI 2016
1	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	94.66	97.27	97.45	99.96	102.73
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	86.16	88.83	94.03	99.08	100.80
3	Clothing and footwear	107.03	103.18	101.58	100.39	99.31
4	Rent, water, fuel and power	98.84	99.91	100.73	100.43	100.48
5	Furniture household and maintenance	99.81	100.55	99.69	99.57	100.17
6	Medical care	104.30	104.47	100.78	100.29	100.70
7	Transport	101.51	101.63	102.13	100.65	99.02
8	Communication	98.98	99.46	99.11	100.61	100.18
9	Recreation and culture	99.88	99.47	99.58	99.94	100.18
10	Education service	84.60	85.85	88.84	96.67	100.16
11	Hotels, coffee-house and restaurants	94.63	96.12	97.88	99.21	100.02
12	Goods and various services	94.71	94.32	100.61	100.15	101.18

Total Average CPI by main groups	97.09	97.59	98.53	99.75	100.41
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Source: INSTAT. (2016). Consumer price index, Average consumer price indices.

The consumer price index is used, to measure changes of inflation rates for a certain period of time or changes in prices of goods and services included in market basket. (Salko & Dhuci, 2005)

Market basket is classified in 12 main groups, in accordance with EUROSTAT classification (Eurostat Institute). Where are given the annual averages of respective consumer price indexes in % for each of main market basked groups, according to year period taken in study.

Table 2. Total annual average of inflation rates according to periods under study

		Inflation 2012	Inflation 2013	Inflation 2014	Inflation 2015	Inflation 2016
1	Food, and non-alcoholic beverages	-5.4	-2.7	-2.8	0.1	3.0
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	-13.9	-11.2	-5.3	-1.0	1.2
3	Clothing and footwear	7.0	3.2	2.0	0.5	-0.8
4	Rent, water, fuel and power	-1.2	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1
5	Furniture household and maintenance	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.2
6	Medical care	4.3	4.5	1.8	0.5	0.2
7	Transport	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.3	-1.5
8	Communication	-1.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2
9	Recreation and culture	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
10	Education service	-15.4	-14.1	-3.8	-1.6	0.4
11	Hotels, coffee-house and restaurants	-5.4	-3.9	-1.3	-0.7	0.0
12	Goods and various services	-5.3	-5.7	-3.1	-1.0	0.0
	Annual Mutual Inflation Change	-2.9	-2.4	-0.7	-0.2	0.2

Source: Salko & Dhuci, 2005

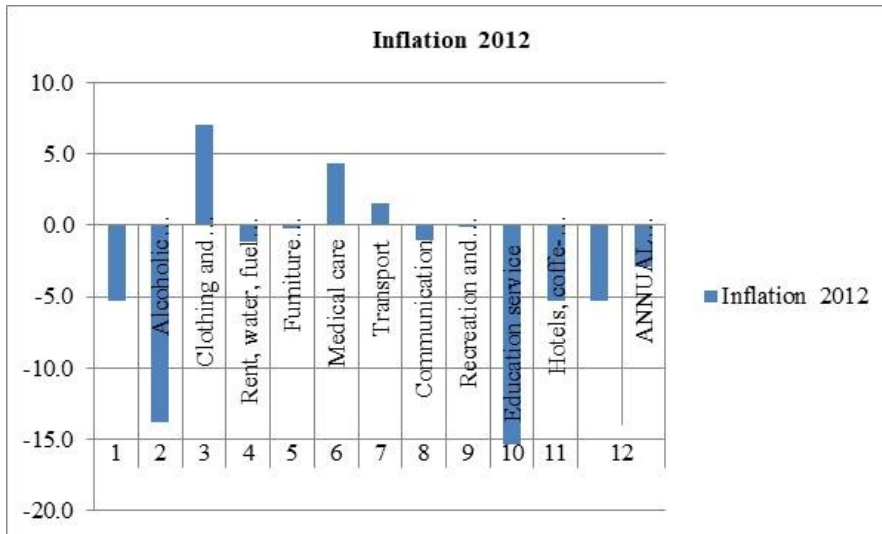
In table 2, are presented the annual average inflation rates for 12 market basket groups, according to annual periods of study.

Regarding the total annual average of inflation rates, can be concluded that in 2016 total annual average of inflation rate is 0.2%, which is higher compared to the other years taken in study that results with negative values of total annual average inflation rates, which means that there has been a decrease in total inflation rates, except 2016 period that has a low positive value of total annual average of inflation rate.

In overall related to the total annual average of inflation rates can estimate that inflation rates may considered as expected or foreseeable, and we can say that inflation rate is stable, because no significant changes occur on aggregate demand and supply of goods. If total average of inflation rate reach values from 2-3%, we can

say that inflation is acceptable and does not cause imbalance on aggregate demand and supply of goods.

Chart 1. Changes in average of inflation rates by main groups for 2012



The chart shows that during 2012 annual average inflation rate has been variable, highest average inflation rate was achieved by "Clothing and Footwear" group with an average inflation rate of 7%, followed by "Medical care" group with an average inflation rate of 4%, and "Transport" group with average inflation rate 1.5%. Inflation has had fluctuation throughout the year at lower and upper limits, marking an increase and fall in the average annual inflation rate.

In other groups, were observed significant price level movements, mainly with negative values of average inflation rate. This shows that for these groups have had a fall in annual average inflation rate, and at certain moments has influenced inflation as a whole.

Lowest level inflation rates were achieved by these groups : "Education service" with an average inflation rate of -15.4% and by "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" with an average inflation rate of -13.9%.

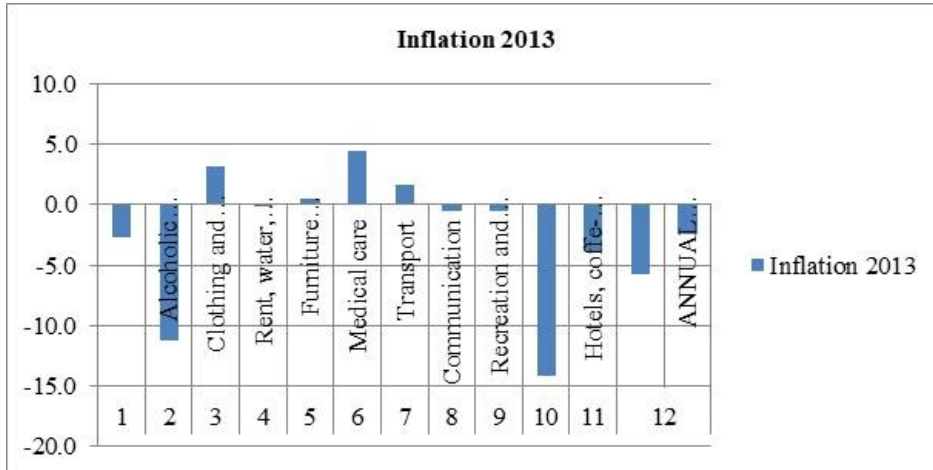
Factors that have influenced inflation rate are classified as factors with a positive or negative impact, driven by demand or supply.

For 2012, the total annual average consumer price index reached value 97.09 in annual terms. Annual average inflation rate for 2012 is -2.9%

Chart 2 shows that during 2013, highest annual average of inflation rate was achieved by "Medical care" group with an average inflation rate of 4.5%, followed by "Clothing and Footwear" group with average inflation rate of 3.2%. In other groups, were

observed significant level movements, mainly with negative values of average inflation rate.

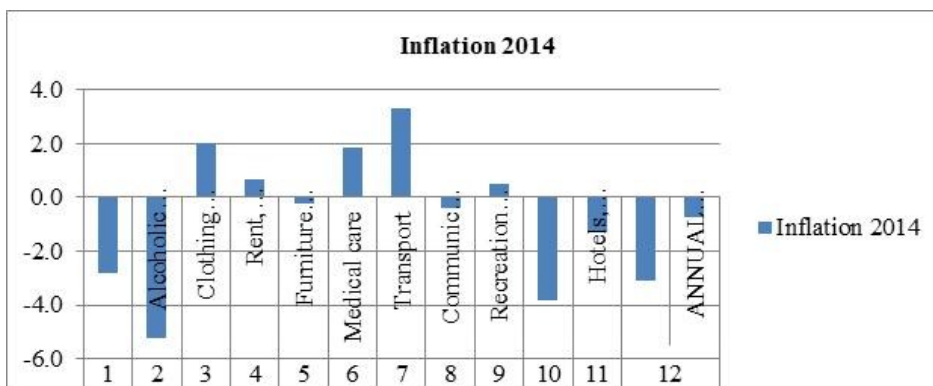
Chart 2. Changes in average of inflation rates by main groups for 2013



Indicating that for these groups have had a fall in annual average inflation rate. The lowest level of average inflation rates were achieved by these groups: "Education service" by average inflation rate of -14.1% and "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" by average inflation rate of -11.2%.

For 2013, the total annual average consumer price index reached value 97.59 at annual level. Annual average inflation rate for 2013 is -2.4%

Chart 3. Changes in average of inflation rates by main groups for 2014



The chart shows that during 2014, high levels and positive inflation rates were achieved by these groups: "Transport" with an average inflation rate of 3.3%, "Clothing and footwear" with an average inflation rate of 2.0%, "Medical care" by inflation rate of 1.8%, and "Recreation and culture" with average inflation rate of 0.5%.

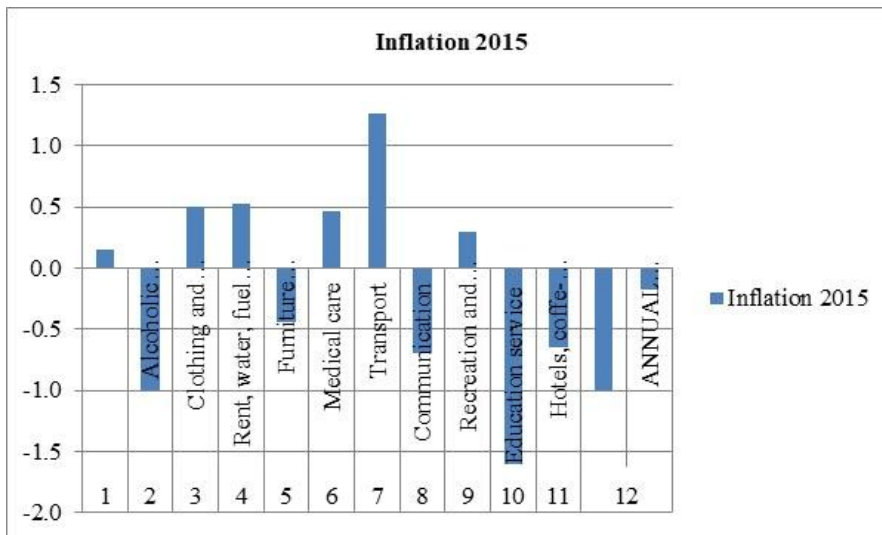
0.5%. In other groups, were observed significant price level movements, mainly with negative values of average inflation rate.

Indicating that for these groups have had a fall in annual average inflation rate. The lowest inflation rates were achieved by these groups:

"Alcoholic beverages and tobacco" with average inflation rate of -5.3% and "Education service" group by average inflation rate of -3.8%.

For 2014, the total annual average consumer price index has reached level 98.53, and total annual average inflation rate for 2014 is -0.7%

Chart 4. Changes in average of inflation rates by main groups for 2015

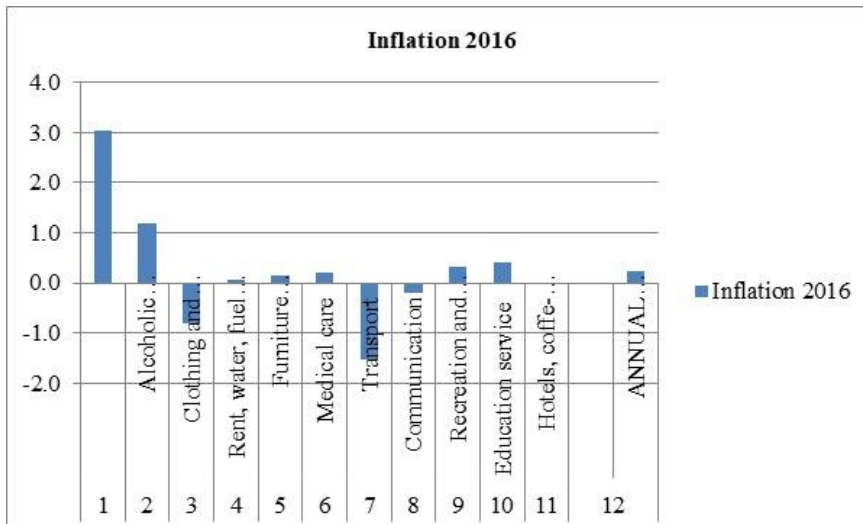


The chart shows that during 2015, high levels and positive inflation rates were achieved by these groups: "Transport" with average inflation rate of 1.3%, "Rent, water, fuel and power" and "Medical care" with respective average inflation rates 0.5%, "Food, and non-alcoholic beverages" group with average inflation rate of 0.1%. In other groups, were observed significant price level movements, mainly with negative values of average inflation rates.

Indicating that for these groups have had a fall in annual average inflation rate. Lowest inflation rates were achieved by these groups: "Education service" with an average inflation rate of -1.6% and both "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco", "Goods and various services" groups, at respective average inflation rates of -1.0%.

For 2015, the total average consumer price index has reached 99.75 at annual level. Annual average inflation rate for 2015 is -0.2%

Chart 5. Changes in average of inflation rates by main groups for 2016



The chart shows that during 2016, higher levels of inflation were achieved by group "Food and non-alcoholic beverages" with an average inflation rate of 3.0%, followed by "Alcoholic beverages and tobacco", with average inflation rate of 1.2%.

In other groups, were observed significant level movements, with positive and negative values of average inflation rate . It indicates that for these groups have had an increase and decrease of annual average inflation rate. Positive levels of inflation rates were achieved by these groups: "Rent, water, fuel and power", "Furniture household and maintenance", "Medical care", "Recreation and culture", "Goods and various services". Lowest levels of inflation were achieved by these groups: "Transport" with average inflation rate of -1.5% "Clothing and Footwear" with a corresponding average inflation rate of -0.8%.

For 2016, the total average consumer price index has reached value 100.41 at annual level. Annual average inflation rate for 2016 is -0.2%

Income effect in consumption

Available income are another important factor that affects consumption. Consumption and incomes are linked to each other in right way, with increase of disposable income, consumption will increase. If disposable income will reduce the consumption is going to decrease..

Also, disposable income directly affects consumer behavior. Consumers with high disposable income will consume and save more than consumers with low disposable income. In our paper we note that inflation is a very important indicator because in the economy of a country changes in inflation rate will have a direct impact on salaries

of employees or on disposable income of consumers. So, we can say that have a mutual relationship between inflation and disposable income, saving and consumption, stressing that the key role effecting in consumer behavior is inflation.

In our paper for the period taken in study, we can say that inflation is acceptable and does not cause imbalance on economic indicators.

Conclusions

The main factors that we have taken in analyse influencing consumer behavior are the changes in price of products and services and available income.

The price of products and services is a very important factor influencing consumer behavior, which means according to (Nesturi, 2016) the law on demand if the price of products decreases, the readiness of consumers to buy increases. If the prices of products and services increase and consumers' readiness to buy will decreases with condition that other factors remain constant.

In our paper, we noted by comparing inflation for periods taken in the study, the highest and lowest levels of inflation have been achieved in year 2015. There are various factors that may have affected this rise in inflation, driven by the demand or the offer. However, generally we can assess controlled inflation levels and that hasn't had any significant growth to cause unbalance in macroeconomic indicators.

Incomes are a very important factor affecting consumer behavior because through available incomes consumers express ability to buy a product or service at a certain price, so we can say that income is a determinant factor of request.

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