STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	20.02.2019
2.2. Metadata last posted	16.02.2018
2.3. Metadata last update	20.02.2019
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Structural Business Statistics describe the structure, coordination and performance of economic activities, down to detailed activity level. It is very important to provide good indicators for economic sectors for all users especially those who deal with complex and important policy issues. Structural business statistics measures the results of enterprises, investments, employment and labour costs for the total business sector, by branch and by size group. The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of business sector through information gathered from the survey of active enterprises engaged in an economic activity. The priorities are define conform domestic needs also to European Regulation for Structure Business Statistics, No.58/97, 20 December 1996 amended, by European Regulation No. 295/2008. Structural Business Statistics serve for business community, policy makers and academics to undertake detailed analysis for economic structure of enterprises.
3.2. Classification system	The classification used for these statistics is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE). The data are produced in national level, broken down by activity grouped in two digits level of this nomenclature. Till 2012, the data are published using NACE Rev.1.1. Starting from

	reference year 2013, the data are published in NACE Rev.2 . A wide range of statistical classifications is used on BS. The list of classifications used in production of Structural Business Statistics is:
	• NACE Rev. 2 - Statistical classification of economic activities
	  https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5902521/KS-RA-07-015-EN.PDF
	• NACE Rev. 1.1 - Statistical classification of economic activities
	  http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2956/nace_rev11.pdf
	• Statistical classification of products by activity, (CPA 1996):
	  http://www.instat.gov.al/en/documentation/classifications/
	• Statistical classification of products by activity, (CPA 2008):
	http://www.instat.gov.al/en/documentation/classifications/version/?verId=2113
	• EU recommendation 2003/361 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
	• Law No. 8957, dated October 17 2002, "On Small and Medium sized enterprises"
	• Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, NUTS1 and NUTS 2 Enterprises are classified on size classes by number of employed (measured as employed on a full-time basis).

3.3. Sector coverage	Structural Business Statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania of all legal forms. Population consists of all enterprises that according to Statistical Business Register were active in December of the reference year and they exercise their activity in one of the activities covered by SBS. Structural business statistics cover market enterprises which based on NACE Rev.2 classification, have the main activity in:(B) Mining and quarrying, (C) Manufacturing, (D) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, (E) Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, (F) Construction, (G) Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, (I) Accommodation and food service activities, (H) Transport and storage, (J) Information and communication, (L) Real estate activities, (M) Professional, scientific and technical activities (N) Administrative and support services activities, (P) Private education, (Q) Human health and social work activities, (R) Art, entertainment and recreation, (S) Other service activities (excluding S94).
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	*Basic variables* **An enterprise** is: "the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision-making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations (local unit)". The relationship between an enterprise and a legal unit is therefore defined as: "the enterprise corresponds either to a legal unit or to a combination of legal units". **Employed** is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit including proprietors, employees and unpaid family workers. **Turnover** comprises the totals amount invoiced by the observation unit

during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Investments during the reference period includes the goods, whether bought from third parties or produced for own use, having a useful life of more than one year including non-produced tangible goods such as land.

Macroeconomic variables

The **production** is an activity exercised under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit (enterprise), which combines the sources of labour forces, capital and row materials to produce goods and perform services. The value of production is based on: Incomes from the sale of goods and services (turnover) realized by the enterprise: 4 ($\pm$) Changes in stocks of work in progress, finished goods and work on contract ($\pm$) Changes in goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (-) Purchases of goods and services purchased for resale in the same condition as received (+) Capitalized production (+) Subsidies.

Intermediate consumption represents the value of products or services transformed or totally consumed during the production process. The uses of fixed assets in work are not taken in consideration.

Value added at basic prices is calculated as difference between production value and intermediate consumption.

3.5. Statistical unit	Enterprise is both the observation and target unit. National data and data broken down by size class of number of persons employed both refer to enterprises.
3.6. Statistical population	The statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania, of all legal forms. The population consist of all enterprises that, according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year in economic activities covered by SBS excluding: • Local units • Enterprises with the main activity code (NACE) that are out of scope of SBS survey. • State enterprises in Education (NACE 85) and Health (NACE 86, 87, 88).
3.7. Reference area	Structural Business Statistics comprise all territory of Albania
3.8. Time coverage	1998 is the first reference year for SBS implementation and the period between 1998 till 2001 was a transitional period for SBS implementation. The data set is more complete and comparable starting from reference year 2002 onwards. Until reference year 2011, data is available in NACE Rev.1.1. Starting with the reference year 2012, data is available in NACE Rev.2.
3.9. Base period	No index used.

4. Unit of measure	Numbers is used for all basic indicators listed as follow: • Number of enterprises • Annual average number of employed • Annual average number of employees • Employed yearend • Female yearend • Self-employed yearend • Employees yearend Percentage is used for some of the macroeconomic indicators listed as below: • Percentage of enterprises with investments In millions ALL are disseminated financial and investments data as well as some other macroeconomic indicators as below: • Production value • Intermediate consumption • Value added
5. Reference period	SBS data refers to a calendar year. This report is based on reference year 2017.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	• Structural Business Statistics are based on national Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics; • Official Statistics National Program for the period 2017-2021, http://www.instat.gov.al/media/3705/psz-2017-2021_english.pdf • Decisions of the Council of Statistics. Given that, according to the official statistics, the role of this body is to oversee, support and make decisions to help INSTAT statistical and other agencies to ensure the development and implementation of the Programme of Official Statistics, acts adopted by the this body are important for the progress of implementation of activities and monitoring the performance of the national statistical system component institutions. • Memorandums of Understanding with NRC and GDT • Albania is not part of EU, so INSTAT is not obligated to follow SBS EUROSTAT regulation. However INSTAT produce SBS data European level as follow: • Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No. 58/97, 20 December 1996. • Regulation of the Council and the European Parliament No. 295/2008. • Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 for "Implementation of NACE Rev.2 in Structural Business Statistics". • Regulation (EC) No. 250/2009 for "Definitions used in Structural Business Statistics".
6.2. Data sharing	INSTAT do not exchange SBS data to the international level, INSTAT just send some main indicators to European Commission, Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General, OECD, etc.

7. Confidentiality	
7.1. Confidentiality - policy	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 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.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	In SBS data are excluded Name/Surname, date/month/year of birth, work place and the employer's name and address. Primary confidentiality is flagged on either too few enterprises (where the number of units is less than 3), or if the dominance share of the largest two units is 75% or more. Secondary confidentiality is flagged in order to protect primary confidential data, which are suppressed so that sensitive information is not revealed. These are identified and flagged by NSO using a common methodology applied by other statistical agencies.

8. Release policy	
8.1. Release calendar	Preliminary data are published 10 month and 9 days after the end of the reference year (T+313 days).Final data are published 13 month and 16 days after the end of the reference year (T+411days). Releases and delays are preannounced in publication calendar. In the case of delays is specified the next date of publication as well as the explanation related to the reasons of delays.
8.2. Release calendar access	Access to the release calendar is granted through the following link: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/publications/calendar/
8.3. User access	In line with the article 34 of Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics"as amended, the INSTAT disseminates statistics on INSTSAT 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 following dissemination channels are used to release the results: • Website – online release, • Written requests, • Special publications (General printed publications, Statistical yearbook), • Data request, session available for external users in the link: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/about-us/data-request/

9. Frequency of	The dissemination of SBS data is done in annual basis.

dissemination	

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. News release	The press release contains the information related to four main indicators, number of enterprises, number of employed, turnover and investments. The format of press release has not been changed; it is defined by publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of SBS are published online at INSTATs website.
10.2. Publications	• Figures: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/structural-business-statistics/#tab2 • Publications: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/publications/books/
10.3. On-line database	All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, through the Pc-Axis system is provided to external users in web a longer time series data from SBS 2002 reference year. A simple methodological explanation exists also in the web page. The database link: http://databaza.instat.gov.al/pxweb/en/DST Enterprises Economic Indicators
10.4. Micro – data access	Data bases at micro level 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, point 17 of the low No. 17/2018, "On official statistics".
10.5. Other	Users can submit specific requests for data from the SBS survey through the INSTAT website: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/about-us/data-request/
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 INSTATs website as follow: Methods: http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/structural-business-statistics/#tab4
10.7. Quality documentation	The structural business statistics unit document all the work process and procedure for the SBS 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	SBS data is compared with previous year's data and checked for any large changes in the data, especially due to large deviations in the main variables concerned. When available the data is checked with an administrative source for confirmation.
12. Relevance	

12.1. User needs	Users of SBS are classified as external and internal.
	• External users are:
	  o Ministries and public administrations that uses these data for economic and social policy planning purposes.
	  o Universities (teachers/graduate and post graduate students), research organizations.
	  o National and international NGOs.
	  o Private firms
	  o General public which gets the information via mass media through publications made by Statistical Office. The printed publication is sent to a fix group of SBS users. Some main indicators are sent to European Commission, Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General, OECD, etc.
	• Internal users are those within the institution of INSTAT.
	  o National Account Directory
	  o Short Term Statistics Sectors
	  o Statistical Business Register
	  o Employment and wages Sector
	  o Cartography Sector

12.2. User satisfaction	During 2018 INSTAT conducted the user satisfaction survey. The results of the survey shows that the quality of the theme Structural Business Statistics is rated 3.48 for a scale from 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good). Page Views (Hits) about SBS 2018 are around 17.492 clicks. Page Views (Hits) about SBS 2017 are around 26.855 clicks.
12.3. Completeness	Related to the completeness, the variables and data coming from the survey have been judged as having completeness and analysis in a high quality grade. For being in compliance with European regulation, structural business statistics are produced according to the below European Commission (EC), regulations: • Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 for "Implementation of NACE Rev. 2 in Structural Business Statistics"; • Regulation (EC) No. 295/2008 for "Structural Business Statistics"; • Regulation (EC) No. 250/2009 for "Definitions used in Structural Business Statistics". INSTAT has calculated value added at basic prices. The quality of the detailed information of duties and taxes linked to production and products that is necessary for the calculation of "Value Added at factor cost" is not good. The SBS statistics are published at national level. The degree of completeness of the data, for the Structural Business Survey (SBS) 2017 is 75%. This calculation took into account only the I-IV Annex

	required by EUROSTAT.

13. Accuracy and reliability	
13.1. Overall accuracy	Overall, the data is checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data. Such queries are confirmed with financial statements or with an administrative source when available. When these are not available, INSTAT corrects or confirms the data using emails or by calling the respondents. Measures taken by INSTAT each year, to increase response rates or to reduce the impact of nonresponse by imputing them are as follow: • Data are collected directly from the enterprise • The information is collected by face-to-face interview from enumerators based on the instructions prepared for this purpose. • The enumerators staff is trained how to handle difficult respondents. • In Albania, it is not established a system of postal address, so for reducing the number enterprises which are unable to be located, INSTAT stuff and enumerators calls the enterprises to fix a date of interview and to better explain the location of the enterprises. • Priority is given to larger businesses. When these enterprises refuses to respond to interviewer, an official request in particular is directed for the president of enterprises and signed by INSTAT director general; it is also done for enterprises that require only this way to give the information. • The enterprises are invited to contact the Statistical Office in case of questions and always qualified staffs are available to answer the enterprises calls. • The large enterprises are rewarded with printed publications of SBS.
13.2. Sampling error	Please refer to the Annex 1 with sampling errors indicators. All indicator values are weighted to represent the population.
13.3. Non - sampling error	Unit non response takes in consideration enterprises that are unable or unwilling to give the answers or when interviewers are unable to find the enterprises address, or when other barriers exist to complete the interview. The unit nonresponse rate for SBS 2017 is 26.5%. Item non-response rate for the main variable are: Employment is 0.01%, mainly Investments is 0.13% while net sales is 0.005%. Over-coverage is possible when a unit is registered in the activity under observation, but it actually performs some other activity, which is not the subject of observation. Over coverage rate for SBS 2016 is 5.5%.

14. Timeliness and punctuality	
14.1. Timeliness	This quality reports refers to the results of 2017.

	The dissemination of the data is carried out in accordance with the structural statistics availability calendar that the INSTAT compiles and publishes for each year. http://www.instat.gov.al/en/publications/calendar/
14.2. Punctuality	The publication of SBS has been punctuality in time to 88% of publications carried out over the years. Due to the implementation of Nace Rev 2, the preliminary results of SBS 2013 were postponed by 6 working days. In 2019, the release of the final results for the year 2017 was postponed by 4 working days due to server infrastructure and delays in data processing.

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability - geographical	INSTAT uses methodological aspects that are based on concepts and definitions and guidelines of EU Regulation No. 295/2008 concerning SBS statistics and therefore Albanian national SBS statistics could be comparable with EU countries or candidate countries. Related to the reference period, Albania use calendar year which corresponds to the fiscal year. The population consists of all enterprises that, according to statistical business register were active in December of the reference year. The classification of enterprises is done based on Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.2 according to Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 for "Implementation of NACE Rev. 2 in Structural Business Statistics"; Until now statistical unit in SBS has been enterprise, since it corresponds with legal unit in Albania.
15.2. Comparability - over time	Due to the implementation of Nace Rev 2, SBS data has a breakdown of time series. SBS statistics are provided annually and are comparable from 1998 until 2013. Time series exists since 1998 (as reference year) but the data from year 2002 onwards are more reliable. Based on Nace Rev 1.1 classification the SBS data are comparable over the years 2002 until 2012. In Nace Rev 2 the SBS data are provided from year 2010 onwards. From 2010 onwards are added two new activities (Private health and education) and is excluded fishing. For the other activities, SBS data are comparable over the years.
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	Data on Structural business statistics can be found in the following related domains: short-term statistics, labour cost statistics, labour force survey. In these collections data similar to SBS can be found, but it should be noted that methodological differences exist which can explain inconsistencies. Apparent inconsistencies between SBS data and the data from labour cost statistics, labour force survey and short term statistics have been examined. For example the employment statistics in SBS data differs with them of labour force survey due to the methodological aspects used. In LFS are asked persons if they have been occupied in a job for the reference year while in SBS is asked enterprise for the number of persons employed. SBS data are compared with STS data for the "Turnover" variable. This is done regularly to see the tendencies and to have comparable data.
15.4. Coherence -	The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalised. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data

internal	series confirmed.
16. Cost and burden	Persons working for SBS are: · Total staff in Central Office: 5 employee · Staff in Regional Offices: 11 employee · Interviewers, Controllers, Operators (not permanent staff of INSTAT): 198 Interviewers +17 Controllers + 20 Operators.

17. Data revision

17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of SBS 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 http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2939/the_errors_treatment_policy.pdf
17.2. Data revision - practise	SBS does general revisions on the data due to: • The implementation of new NACE classification • Changes in methodology • Revision of weights. SBS tries to follow the standard guidelines and principles in the revisions done in collaboration with technical assistance. All the revisions are made transparent to the users and are part of each publication.

18. Statistical processing

18.1. Source data	As source of data is the survey.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The data are collected yearly
18.3. Data collection	SBS is collected by face to face interview by printed questionnaires. The necessary software and procedures for manual entry are prepared already when preparing for data collection. At that time the procedures and software needed are tested and are done eventual corrections. All data are integrated in a single database after data entry and controls done. SBS survey has four questionnaires for four main activities (industry, construction, trade and services). Before conducting survey the subject matters expert specify and analyse which are the needs and requests. Based on the results of those needs and request, it is done the survey design and is prepared all infrastructure needed. Important phase in the preparation for data collection is the preparation of all the necessary materials and the preparation of data entry software. The sample is divided among enumerators; the enumerators are selected and trained. At the training the enumerators receive the prepared materials (guideline of questionnaire, enumerator's tasks, list of economic activity, list of products, notification letter for enterprises etc.). At the data collection process are recorded all the information reported by enterprises, eventual missing data are supplemented. In case of lack of clarity, the reporting unit is contacted. In case of non-reporting, the reporting unit is re contacted by the subject matter staff or an official letter is sent in request of the unit. Key respondents are treated with priority. This sub-process is one of the key stages in the statistical process since correct

	communication with reporting units and appropriate controls in data collection, especially monitoring and eliminating non-response, contribute to greater quality of collected data.
18.4. Data validation	As regards the level of data, the data editing procedures can broadly be divided into data editing at micro level. In data editing at micro level procedures are implemented at the level of individual units, i.e. at the level of micro data. 1. Data editing in questionnaire. • Control of incoming questionnaires, Completeness checks, valid values checks, range checks, logical control of the questionnaire. The controller staffs have the program to check the mathematical control of the questionnaire. The number of incoming questionnaires should be equal with the number of distributed questionnaires in the prefectures. • individual checks are done for the cases of refusal and no contacts.(response indicator) • The answered active enterprises are checked for coherence of data given in different sessions of questionnaire. • Checking economic activity and identification sessions. 2. Controlling the coherence of data with the administrative sources. 3. An appropriate weight is calculated for each unit that reported its data. This weight is calculated for various reasons: unequal probability of selection, nonresponse, adjustment to population values, model estimation. Outlier treatment is taken into consideration at the weighting procedure
18.5. Data compilation	For the data compilation there are two basic procedures: **1. Quality of data** There are applied some rules for analysing quality of data: • Mathematic control of the questionnaire · Logic control of the questionnaire's data • Comparison of time series data · Comparison of data with other files available in INSTAT • Comparison of data with balance sheet file • Determination of some ratios' limits for example, average wages and salaries per employee, margin per turnover, etc. • Analyse of huge deviations from average. **2. Treatment of non-response** Are considered as all cases of: • Non-contact • Full refuse

	• Partial refuses (for different tables and indicators).
	The treatment of partial non-response is done using direct methods or their combinations such as:
	• Study of time series of enterprise and sector data;
	• Data from balance-sheet file;
	• The information from other files available in INSTAT;
	• Average data of sector where the enterprise is included are analysed and used;
	• Data from enterprises that have similar conditions are used;
	• Method of average structure, especially for expenditures is used;
	• For the part remained without treatment is used re-weighting method.
18.6. Adjustment	SBS does not make any adjustment
19. Comment	
Annex	

Section	Turnover	Standard deviation	95 % Confidence interval		Coefficient of variation (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
B	73,291,928	1,007,453	71,317,321	75,266,536	1.37
C	243,820,973	1,183,902	241,500,525	246,141,421	0.49
D	102,107,838	589,783	100,951,864	103,263,812	0.58
E	19,299,730	182,454	18,942,120	19,657,341	0.95
F	242,865,070	3,981,768	235,060,805	250,669,334	1.64
G	946,762,127	7,753,452	931,565,362	961,958,892	0.82
H	62,461,502	802,730	60,888,152	64,034,852	1.29
I	51,188,974	892,891	49,438,908	52,939,041	1.74
J	87,479,937	759,440	85,991,436	88,968,439	0.87
L	8,282,223	500,976	7,300,311	9,264,136	6.05
M	75,653,453	1,587,863	72,541,242	78,765,664	2.10
N	65,104,053	1,188,100	62,775,376	67,432,729	1.82

	Number of employed	Standard deviation	95 % Confidence interval		Coefficient of variation (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
P	10,501,091	180,685	10,146,949	10,855,233	1.72
Q	18,352,688	710,854	16,959,414	19,745,962	3.87
R	20,414,771	205,843	20,011,319	20,818,223	1.01
S	9,762,464	405,636	8,967,418	10,557,510	4.16
Total	**2,037,348,822**	**9,080,454**	**2,019,551,133**	**2,055,146,512**	**0.4**

Section	Number of employed	Standard deviation	95 % Confidence interval		Coefficient of variation (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
B	11,281	136	11,015	11,547	1.20
C	101,588	775	100,069	103,107	0.76
D	9,999	83	9,837	10,162	0.83
E	12,560	84	12,396	12,724	0.66
F	42,661	665	41,358	43,964	1.56
G	121,324	1,640	118,110	124,539	1.35
H	19,418	272	18,885	19,951	1.40
I	54,524	1,272	52,031	57,017	2.33
J	14,962	289	14,395	15,529	1.93
L	1,890	91	1,712	2,068	4.82
M	18,934	381	18,187	19,682	2.01
N	42,598	731	41,164	44,031	1.72
P	8,804	169	8,473	9,134	1.92
Q	8,962	246	8,481	9,443	2.74
R	11,330	175	10,986	11,673	1.55
S	12,078	297	11,496	12,659	2.46
Total	492,913	2,259	488,485	497,341	0.46

Section	Ntotal	Standard deviation	95 % Confidence interval		Coefficient of variation (%)
			Lower limit	Upper limit	

B	487	30	428.7	545.5	6.12
C	9,346	359	8,642.7	10,048.7	3.84
D	369	34	301.7	436.4	9.31
E	332	21	290.4	374.1	6.43
F	3,478	185	3,115.5	3,839.7	5.31
G	44,571	748	43,105.8	46,036.2	1.68
H	5,056	219	4,626.1	5,486.3	4.34
I	19,599	370	18,873.7	20,325.2	1.89
J	2,333	196	1,948.1	2,717.8	8.42
L	614	47	520.8	706.8	7.73
M	5,594	213	5,176.6	6,012.1	3.81
N	2,702	143	2,421.2	2,982.8	5.30
P	1,051	71	912.9	1,189.4	6.71
Q	2,841	91	2,661.7	3,019.8	3.22
R	1,340	95	1,153.5	1,525.8	7.09
S	7,964	222	7,528.3	8,399.2	2.79
Total	107,677	750	106,206.0	109,147.5	0.70