

# Short-Term Statistics

## Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) INSTAT

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| <b>1. Contact</b>                  |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1.1. Contact organisation          | INSTAT, Institute of Statistics   |
| 1.2. Contact organisation unit     | Short-Term Statistics Unit, Directory of Economic Statistics  |
| 1.3. Contact name                  | Elma Çali   |
| 1.4. Contact person function       | Head of Short-Term Statistics Unit  |
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| 1.8. Contact fax number            | +(355) 4 228300   |
| <b>2. Metadata update</b>          |   |
| 2.1. Metadata last certified       | 16.03.2023  |
| 2.2. Metadata last posted          | 16.03.2023  |
| 2.3. Metadata last update          | 16.03.2023  |
| <b>3. Statistical presentation</b> |   |
| 3.1. Data description              | <p>Short-Term Statistics (STS) give information on a wide range of economic activities of enterprises, selected by the Statistical Business Register and classified according to the nomenclature NACE Rev.2 classification (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community) by enterprises that operate in our country. The main variables request are Turnover, Industrial Production, Construction Volume, Number of persons employed, Gross wages and Salaries, Producer Price, Import Price and Construction Cost. All indicators produced are expressed in index, annual and quarterly changes. They are produced in quarterly periods and are presented with seasonal adjustments and without. Indicators produced by sector, are as follows:</p> |

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|                                   | <p><b>INDUSTRY</b></p> <p>Production volume (deflated)<br/> Turnover (deflated)<br/> Total, Domestic market and Export market<br/> Producer price: Total, Domestic market and Export market<br/> Import price<br/> Labour input indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Persons Employed</li> <li>• Number of Persons Employees</li> <li>• Gross Wages and Salaries</li> </ul> <p><b>CONSTRUCTION</b></p> <p>Production volume (deflated)<br/> The total construction volume is divided in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New buildings</li> <li>• Reconstructions</li> <li>• Engineering works</li> </ul> <p>Construction costs index<br/> The Material costs index<br/> The Labor costs index<br/> Turnover<br/> Labour input indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Persons Employed</li> <li>• Number of Persons Employees</li> <li>• Gross Wages and Salaries</li> </ul> <p><b>RETAIL TRADE</b></p> <p>Turnover (deflated)<br/> Labour input indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Persons Employed</li> <li>• Number of Persons Employees</li> <li>• Gross Wages and Salaries</li> </ul> <p><b>OTHER SERVICES</b></p> <p>Turnover<br/> Labour input indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Persons Employed</li> <li>• Number of Persons Employees</li> <li>• Gross Wages and Salaries</li> </ul> |
| <p>3.2. Classification system</p> | <p>The nomenclature used for Short-term statistics is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities <a href="#">NACE Rev.2</a>.</p>  |

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|                      | <p>Statistical <a href="#">Classification of Products by Activity</a> version 2008, (CPA).</p> <p>The split of the construction indicators into New Buildings, Reconstructions and Civil Engineering works is made based on <a href="#">Classification of Types of Construction</a> (CC) version (1998).</p>  |
| 3.3. Sector coverage | <p>Short-term statistics cover all active enterprises in the Republic of Albania which have economic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INDUSTRY</li> </ul> <p>Indicators in this sector cover economic activities listed in sections B to E of NACE Rev.2.</p> <p>B - Mining and Quarrying covers economic activities listed in codes 05-09<br/> C - Manufacturing covers economic activities listed in codes 10-33<br/> D - Electricity, gas, steam covers economic activities listed in code 35<br/> E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities covers economic activities listed in codes 36-39</p> <p>The Import prices indicators covers products listed in Sections B to E regarding to the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity version 2008, (CPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONSTRUCTION</li> </ul> <p>Indicators in this sector covers economic activities listed in sections F of NACE Rev.2.</p> <p>F - Construction covers economic activities listed in codes 41-43</p> <p>The split of the construction indicators into New Buildings, Reconstructions and Civil Engineering works is made based on Classification of Types of Construction (CC) version (1998).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RETAIL TRADE</li> </ul> <p>Indicators in this sector cover economic activities listed in sections G of NACE Rev.2.</p> <p>G - Retail trade covers economic activities listed in codes 47.11 to 47.78</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OTHER SERVICES Indicators in this sector covers economic activities listed in sections G to N of NACE Rev.2.</li> </ul> <p>G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles covers economic activities listed in code 45<br/> G - Wholesale covers economic activities listed in code 46<br/> H - Transport and storage covers economic activities listed in codes 49 to 53</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Railway transport covers economic activities listed in code 49</li> <li>• Maritime transport covers economic activities listed in code 50</li> <li>• Air transport covers economic activities listed in code 51</li> <li>• Warehousing and support activities for transportation covers economic activities listed in code 52</li> <li>• Postal and courier activities covers economic activities listed in code 53</li> </ul> <p>I - Hotel covers economic activities listed in code 55.00 and restaurants covers</p> |

|  |  |
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|  | <p>economic activities listed in code 56.00</p> <p>J - Information and communication covers economic activities listed in codes 58, 61, 62</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publishing activities covers economic activities listed in code 58</li> <li>• Telecommunications covers economic activities listed in code 61</li> <li>• Computer programming, consultancy and related activities covers economic activities listed in code 62</li> </ul> <p>M - Architectural and engineering activities covers economic activities listed in code 71</p> <p>N - Travel agency covers economic activities listed in code 79.</p>  |
| <p>3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions</p> | <p><b>Production</b></p> <p>The objective of the production index is to measure changes in the volume of output at close and regular intervals, normally quarterly and annually. It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added over a given reference period. The production index is a theoretical measure that must be approximated by practical measures. Value added at basic prices can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalized production, plus other operating income plus or minus the changes in 5 stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible plus any subsidies on products received.</p> <p><b>Turnover</b></p> <p>It is the objective of the turnover index to show the development of the market for goods and services. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Turnover excludes VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit. The indices of domestic and export turnover require turnover to be split according to the first destination of the product based on the change of ownership. The destination is determined by the residency of the third party that purchased the goods and services. The indices of domestic and export turnover are collected but not published.</p> <p><b>Volume of sales</b></p> <p>The volume of sales represents the value of deflated sales at constant and current prices through the application of the deflator of sales.</p> <p><b>Producer prices index (output prices)</b></p> <p>The producer prices are also known as output prices. The objective of the output price index is measure the monthly development of transaction prices of economic activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The domestic output price index for an economic activity measures the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold on the domestic market.</li> <li>• The non-domestic price index shows the average price development</li> </ul> |

(expressed in the national currency) of all goods and related services resulting from that activity and sold outside of the domestic market. When combined, these two indices show the average price development of all goods and related services resulting from an activity. Import prices index Import price indices measure changes in the prices of imports. Import is every product that was not produced in Albania but imported from a third country or supplied from another.

#### **Number of persons employed**

It is the objective of the index of number of persons employed to show the development of employment. The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams).

#### **Number of persons employees**

It is the objective of the index of number of person's employees to show the development of employment. The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration.

#### **Wages and salaries**

It is the objective of the wages and salaries index to approximate the development of the wage and salaries bill. Wages and salaries are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll (including home workers), in return for work done during the accounting period, regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework and whether it is paid regularly.

#### **Construction costs index**

The Construction Cost Index (for Dwellings) (CCI) measures the price development of: construction materials, labor cost, machinery, transport, energy and other costs that are used in the construction of a typical dwelling (8-10 floors).

**The Material costs index** measures the price development of the main construction materials. This group consists of three subgroups; construction materials, electric and communication materials and hydro-sanitary materials.

**The Labor costs index** measures the salary for engineers, techniques and workers.

The main indicator of building permits issued are:

- Total number of building permits issued for residential and non-residential buildings
- Total floor area in square meters of building permits issued for residential and non-residential buildings
- Approximate value of building permits issued for buildings (residential and non-residential) and civil engineering works
- Approximate value of building permits issued for buildings (residential and non-residential) and civil engineering works by type of client

***Building permits issued: Total number of buildings, Total floor area in square meters***

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|                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A building permit is an authorization to start work on a building project. The building permit is the final stage of planning and building authorization prior to start the work</li> <li>• The building permits issued indicators forecast the tendency of the construction sector for the next period based on the main data obtained from this indicator</li> <li>• Buildings are roofed constructions which can be used separately, have been built for permanent purposes, can be entered for persons and are suitable or intended for protecting persons, animals or objects Floor area is the total area where the approved project is implemented.</li> </ul> |
| 3.5. Statistical unit                | The observation unit is the Enterprise.  |
| 3.6. Statistical population          | Statistical population includes statistical units, enterprises, which operate in economic activities according to NACE Rev. 2, Industry (sections B, C, D and E, respectively divisions 05-39); Construction (section F, divisions 41-43); Trade (section G, divisions 45-47); Services (section H, divisions 49-53, section I, division 55.1, and 56, section J, divisions 58-63, section M, division 71, section N, division 79).  |
| 3.7. Reference area                  | Short-term statistics cover the whole territory of Albania.  |
| 3.8. Time coverage                   | Quarterly Short-term Statistics Survey referred to Indexes of Sales, Production, Number of employees, Gross wages and Salaries dating from 2003 onwards. Volume sale index in Retail Trade and Producer Price index dating from 1999 onwards. Construction Cost index dating from 1993 onwards. Import Price Indices were first published in 2016 with a 2012-2016 time series (2012 = 100).   |
| 3.9. Base period                     | Base year: 2015 = 100, applied starting in the first quarter of 2019.  |
| <b>4. Unit of measure</b>            | Measurement unit are indices and changes in percentage.  |
| <b>5. Reference period</b>           | The information collected and elaborated by STS refers to quarterly periods. This report is based on reference year 2022.  |
| <b>6. Institutional mandate</b>      |  |
| 6.1. Legal acts and other agreements | <p>The legal basis on which STS indicators are based consist on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">National Statistical Law</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Official Statistics National Program 2022-2026</a></li> </ul> <p>Classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Council Regulation No.1165/98</a> introducing short-term statistics at European level</li> <li>• <a href="#">Commission Regulation No.1503/2006</a> defining variables and frequency of data compilation, repealing new orders received for building construction and new orders received for civil engineering.</li> </ul>      |

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| 6.2. Data sharing                     | From the first quarter of 2018 data for main indicators are transmitted regularly to Eurostat.  |
| <b>7. Confidentiality</b>             |   |
| 7.1. Confidentiality - policy         | Data are considered strictly confidential and are used only for statistical and research purposes based on national Statistical Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, date 10.03.2018 and on Law No.9887, date 10.03.2008 “Personal Data Protection”. Article 31 on Statistics Law reads as follows: Data collected for the production of official statistics shall be treated by INSTAT as confidential and shall be used only in aggregated tables that will not identify the source information unit. 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.   |
| 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> |
| <b>8. Release policy</b>              |   |
| 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 per-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.   |

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| 8.2. Release calendar access         | <a href="#">The calendar of publications</a> is available on INSTAT website.  |
| 8.3. User access                     | <p>In line with the article 34 of Law No.17/2018 “On Official Statistics”, dated in 17.04.2018, 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 following dissemination channels are used to release the results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Website – online release</li> <li>2. Written requests</li> <li>3. Special publications</li> <li>4. <a href="#">Data request</a>, section available for external users</li> </ol> |
| <b>9. Frequency of dissemination</b> | STS data are disseminated on quarterly basis.   |
| <b>10. Accessibility and clarity</b> |   |
| 10.1. News release                   | According to the calendar of publications, press release regarding to Short-term statistics is published quarterly. 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 STS are published online at INSTATs website.  |
| 10.2. Publications                   | <p>Short-term Statistics Results are published in a dedicated publication and the Statistical Yearbook. Users can find the results on the INSTAT website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Industry, Trade and Services, short-term statistics (dedicated publication)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Regional Statistical Yearbook</a></li> </ul>  |
| 10.3. On-line database               | All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, time series of Short-term statistics is provided to external users in the website through the Pc-Axis system. A short methodological explanation exists also in the web page. You can access the database on the section: <a href="#">Statistical Database</a>  |
| 10.4. Micro – data access            | Databases 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 31, point 7 of the low No. 17/2018, dated 17.04.2018 “On official statistics”.  |
| 10.5. Other                          | Users can send other specific requests through a dedicated section for <a href="#">Contacts</a> .   |
| 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 <a href="#">Methodological</a> notes are published at  |

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|                               | INSTAT's website.  |
| 10.7. Quality documentation   | The short-term statistics unit document all the STS work processes and procedures only for internal purposes.  |
| <b>11. Quality management</b> |  |
| 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     | <p>Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process. The staff is involved in different stages of index calculation, such as the data collection, data control, data input and other necessary control are all well trained. This helps the staff to know the enterprises and their responsibilities and keep an updated collaboration.</p> <p>A comparison is made with data's of previous year to see if there is any data coherence or if there were major changes.</p>   |
| <b>12. Relevance</b>          |  |
| 12.1. User needs              | <p>Users of STS are classified as external and internal.</p> <p>External users are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministries and public administrations that use these data for economic and social policy planning purposes.</li> <li>• Universities (professors/graduated and post graduate students), research organizations.</li> <li>• National and international NGOs.</li> <li>• Enterprises</li> <li>• General public which gets the information via mass media through publications made by Statistical Office.</li> </ul> <p>Internal users are those within the institution of INSTAT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Account Directory</li> <li>• Statistical Business Register</li> <li>• Employment and wages Sector</li> </ul>          |
| 12.2. User satisfaction       | Page Views (Hits) about Short-Term Statistics in 2022 are around 24,020  |

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|                                     | <p>clicks.</p> <p>During 2022 INSTAT conducted User Satisfaction Survey concerning INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Short-Term Statistics is rated 3.31 (66.2%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good).</p> <p>INSTAT organizes every year <a href="#">User Satisfaction Survey</a>.</p>  |
| 12.3. Completeness                  | <p>Short-term statistics on their completeness are built in accordance with Eurostat regulations. The degree of completeness of the data, for the survey of STS 2022 is 70.6%. This calculation is based by taking into account the ratio of requirements met by INSTAT to what is required by European regulations.</p>  |
| <b>13. Accuracy and reliability</b> |   |
| 13.1. Overall accuracy              | <p>Overall, the data are checked with previous years and previous quarter to identify any significant changes. Such queries are confirmed with financial statements or with an administrative source when available.</p> <p>The sampled population of STS 2022 includes approximately 12.000 enterprises that are surveyed each quarter. Sampling design is stratified simple random sampling. Criteria used for stratification is the number of employees according to the NACE Rev. 2 3-digit level.</p> <p>Calculating the estimates of statistical data and analysis evaluating outliers are done regularly. The overall accuracy rate is high, considering the high response rate. To calculate the estimates, Horvitz-Thompson estimator is used, that is unbiased. The accuracy of the estimates is reached by eliminating sampling errors and non-sampling errors, such as coverage, non-response, response mistakes and processing errors.</p> <p>Coverage errors reasons are: misclassification of units and changes in state of reporting units. In case of non-response, units are contacted by telephone and email. The sampling error in percent (CV) is calculated for main indicators of survey that are published every quarter.</p> |
| 13.2. Sampling error                | <p>Sampling error is treated in the internal technical reports, where, for main indicators in survey we calculate the total variance and relative standard errors, to eliminate the negative effect of NACE activity changed in STS time series. All indicator values are weighted to represent the population <b>Relative standard deviation (CV)</b> in average for the variable Turnover is 0.66%.</p>   |
| 13.3. Non - sampling error          | <p>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. <b>The unit non-response rate</b> in average for STS 2022 is 2.94%.</p> <p><b>Item non-response rate</b> in average at variable level for the main variables of Short-Term Statistics are: for Number of employed is 0.99% while for Turnover is 1.06%.</p>   |

## 14. Timeliness and punctuality

### 14.1. Timeliness

Results of Short-Term Statistics are published on INSTAT website 75 days after the end of the reference period (T+ 75 days). The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2022.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Reference period    | 12/31/2022 |
| Date of publication | 3/16/2023  |
| Timeliness          | 75         |

### 14.2. Punctuality

The data of Short-Term Statistics are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the years.

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Reference period     | 12/31/2022 |
| Date of announcement | 3/16/2023  |
| Date of publication  | 3/16/2023  |
| Time lag             | 0          |

## 15. Coherence and comparability

### 15.1. Comparability - geographical

The data related to the indicators of STS are prepared in accordance with Eurostat methodology and as such are comparable at international level. These data are comprehensive and produced at the country level.

### 15.2. Comparability - over time

Over the years Quarterly Survey of Enterprises in STS has undergone changes in coverage and in the method of choice. Quarterly Survey of Enterprises has started for the first time in 2003. In 2005 it added Wholesale trade activity. In 2008 the sampling method passed by listing methods in combined method (with sampling and listing). Enterprises with 1-9 employees are sampling, while enterprises with over than 10 employees are choose with listing (so exhaustive) without changing the scope of coverage. In 2012 the population of the Quarterly Survey of Enterprises changes as a result of updating the Register of Enterprises with the results of the Economic Enterprises Census 2010. In 2014 in STS implemented nomenclature of economic activities, NACE Rev. 2, updated of the weights and changing the structure of the base period of the indices from 2005 to 2010. In 2019, in STS the weights structure is updated and the basic index period changes from 2010 to 2015. All these changes in the indices series are not disconnected, but the indices are back casted. These changes are reported in the methodological explanations that accompany respective publications.

Short-term Statistics data by quarters according to NACE Rev. 2 Economic Activity Classification date back to 2006 referring to the statistical database providing a time comparability of 17years ( $CC2 = J_{last} - J_{first} + 1 = 17$ ).

The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.

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| 15.3. Coherence - cross domain | Short term statistics for the greater part are measured by using VAT data. For the enterprise that VAT data are not available data are collected through sample survey. There is no other statistical product that could be used for cross checking instead of the current indicators.  |
| 15.4. Coherence - internal     | The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series confirmed. Short-term statistic specialists work together with relevant departments to ensure consistency and coherence of statistical indicators.  |
| <b>16. Cost and burden</b>     | <p>STS cost includes information on the permanent and temporary number of the staff. STS number of staff are as following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total staff in Central Office 8 employees;</li> <li>• Logistics specialists 2 employees;</li> <li>• Enumerators (four months) 150 employees;</li> <li>• Controllers (four months) 9 employees;</li> <li>• Operators (four months) 9 employees.</li> </ul> <p>Enumerators hired four times a year for the following surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly Survey of Enterprise;</li> <li>• Producer Price Survey;</li> <li>• Import Price Survey;</li> <li>• Construction Cost Survey.</li> </ul> <p>Administrative data are transmitted to INSTAT without cost, based on Memorandum of Cooperation between INSTAT, DPT and QKR. Other sources are considered BR, previous STS, etc. STS staff manages the control and analysis of data, so these two processes have no additional cost.</p> |
| <b>17. Data revision</b>       |   |
| 17.1. Data revision - policy   | <p>The STS review policies are made in accordance with the revision policy and the policy of errors treatments set by INSTAT. For more information refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Revision Policy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Errors treatment Policy</a></li> </ul> <p>The same revision policy is applied to national releases and transmissions to Eurostat.</p>  |
| 17.2. Data revision - practise | <p>Published data are not considered final; they may be revised. Data are revised in the whole range or for other reasons such as: Implementation of the new NACE classification, methodological changes, new information or data improvements and error correction. But the revisions are generally rather limited in scale. Revision of the previous quarter is possible during each quarter and adjustments can be made at the end of each year for the four quarters.</p> <p>During 2022 the short term statistics estimations are not revised. No numeric</p>  |

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|                                    | values are available for MR and MAR indicators.  |
| <b>18. Statistical processing</b>  |  |
| 18.1. Source data                  | Data are based on quarterly statistical surveys and administrative source. The basis of selection is the Register of active enterprises for the reference year. Classification of enterprises is done according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NACE Rev. 2. Frame population is determined by two basic criteria: Size of enterprise (based on number of employed) and economic activity in scope, with cut-off. The method of selection used is Stratified Simple Random Sampling (SRS). Stratification is based on a combination of economic activity with size group of the enterprise. Indicators are presented for economic activities according to the areas specified in the STS regulation and also based on user needs.  |
| 18.2. Frequency of data collection | Quarterly.   |
| 18.3. Data collection              | <p>During 2022, data were provided in a combined way through administrative sources and data collected directly from enterprises with face to face interview. The surveyed data are collected by interviews with paper questionnaire on quarterly basis, 15 days after the end of the reference period. Duration of this survey is 15 working days.</p> <p>No changes in national questionnaires are planned.</p>  |
| 18.4. Data validation              | <p>Data received from survey and from VAT file are validated using logical validation rules.</p> <p>At national level, editing involves studying data from respondents with the aim of identifying (and eventually correcting) errors. Not all errors can be identified and the aim is to detect the errors that have a significant influence on the results.</p> <p>Rules to assist in identifying errors may flag possible errors that require further investigation to determine where there really is an error as opposed to an unusual result or they may identify definite errors. Editing involves checks for completeness, that values are within given ranges and that values for related variables are coherent. Data editing may take place during or after data entry.</p> <p>Responses can be compared to the response of previous quarters. Inconsistency or large deviations (outside of a pre-established range) indicate that a closer look is desirable. This may result in data editing. In the context of timeliness, the editing process may be designed to give top priority to those outliers that are most in need of editing for the sake of reliable aggregates. By solving the worst cases, large improvements can be achieved.</p> |
| 18.5. Data compilation             | <p><b>National level</b></p> <p>First step is collecting information from administrative data and direct interviews. The purpose is to bring this information to the statistic level. This</p>   |

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|                    | <p>process follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical control of questionnaires completeness.</li> <li>• Logical control of questionnaires (control of logical marked of responses indicators, description and codification of activity, and control of accurate values).</li> <li>• Editing process of data collected (errors and modification)</li> <li>• Non response units and the missing information for very important enterprises (big units) are completed through the imputation process using information taken from other sources.</li> <li>• Comparability phase (collected survey data with the administrative sources, previous periods or trends).</li> <li>• Analysis of results for each domain of publication</li> <li>• Completed results are used for weight and re-weight phase</li> <li>• The aggregated data are compared to other data sources</li> <li>• The last two phases can be subject to other analysis used for publication domain.</li> </ul> <p>When statistical analysis is finished, these data are determined as a group of non-public information. Before releasing the results, very important matter is the confidentiality of this information.</p> |
| 18.6. Adjustment   | <p>Seasonal adjustment of quarterly time series of producer of materials goods is done by using JDemetra+ 2.1 version software. The chosen model for the decomposition of time series is X-12 ARIMA, under specification X-13. X-12 ARIMA model is totally based in moving average. In all-time series is applied the multiplicative decomposition and the direct approach. During the process of seasonal adjustment are treated even the special case occurred during the time series span identified by software as outlier.</p>   |
| <b>19. Comment</b> |   |
| <b>Annex</b>       |   |
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