

# Final Results on Structural Business Survey, 2017

**Tirana, February 20, 2019:** In 2017, refers to the final results of Structural Business Survey, turnover for producers of goods and services reached 2,037 billion ALL, increased by 8.3 % compared with 2016. Investments reached 231 billion ALL from 221 billion ALL in 2016, marking an increase of 4.7 %. In this period, the total number of employed increased by 4.9 %. In the goods and services producers operate 107,677 active enterprises marking a decrease of 0.8 % compared with 2016.

**Tab.1 Main indicators by economic activities, 2017**

Economic activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,677</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>492,913</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,037,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>231,713</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Goods producers</b>	<b>13,701</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>177,143</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>679,648</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>160,174</b>	<b>69.1</b>
Mining and Quarrying	487	0.5	11,281	2.3	73,292	3.6	30,389	13.1
Manufacturing	9,035	8.3	100,642	20.3	242,084	11.9	33,128	14.3
Elec., water&waste manag	701	0.7	22,559	4.6	121,408	6.0	70,876	30.6
Construction	3,478	3.2	42,661	8.7	242,865	11.9	25,781	11.1
<b>Service producers</b>	<b>93,976</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>315,770</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>1,357,701</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>71,539</b>	<b>30.9</b>
Trade	44,571	41.4	121,324	24.6	946,762	46.4	33,262	14.4
Accommodation and Restaurants	19,599	18.2	54,524	11.1	51,189	2.5	5,968	2.6
Transport and Communication	7,389	6.9	34,380	7.0	149,941	7.4	13,270	5.7
Other Services	22,416	20.8	105,541	21.4	209,808	10.3	19,039	8.2

## Main indicators

Based on Structural Business Survey data, the largest contribution to the **turnover** growth rate by 8.3 %, was provided by producers of services with +5.4 p.p, followed by producers of goods with +2.9 p.p. During 2017, the trade sector marked the highest percentage of turnover, 46.4 %, followed by the construction and manufacturing sector with respectively 11.9 %. The sectors with the lowest percentage of turnover were the accommodation and restaurants sector (2.5 %) and the mining and quarrying sector (3.6 %).

For the **employment** indicator, service producers contributed +2.9 p.p, while the producers of goods contributed +2.0 p.p. The sector with the highest employment rate for 2017 is the trade sector with 24.6 % of employment, followed by the other services sector (education and private health, administrative, professional, scientific and technical services, etc.) with 21.4% and by the manufacturing sector with 20.3% of total employees.

During 2017, **investments** marked an increase of 4.7 %, where contribution of goods producers was +0.7 p.p and producers of services contributed by +4.0 p.p. The producers of services constituted 30.9 % of investments compared with 28.3 %, in the previous year. The sector with the highest value of investments realized was electricity, water and waste management sector, which invested 71 billion ALL and constituted 30.6 % of total investments during 2017. The sectors with the lowest value of investments realized were the accommodation and restaurants sector (2.6 %), as well as the transport and communication sector (5.7 %).

The number of **active enterprises** decreased with 0.8 % during 2017. The producers of services contributed by -0.6 p.p and the producers of goods by -0.2 p.p . The sector with the largest number of active enterprises was trade sector (41.4 %), followed by other services sector (20.8 %) and accommodation and restaurant sector (18.2 %). During 2017, mining and quarrying sector had the lowest number of active enterprises, which constituted 0.5 % of the total.

**Fig.1 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate of main indicators, 2017/2016**

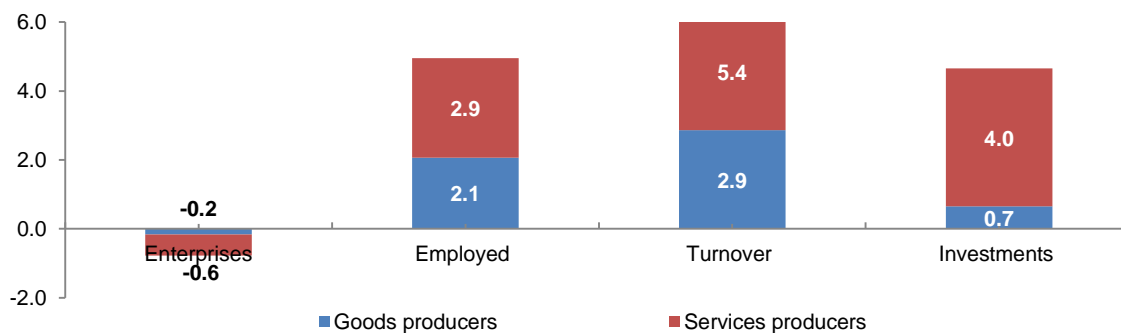
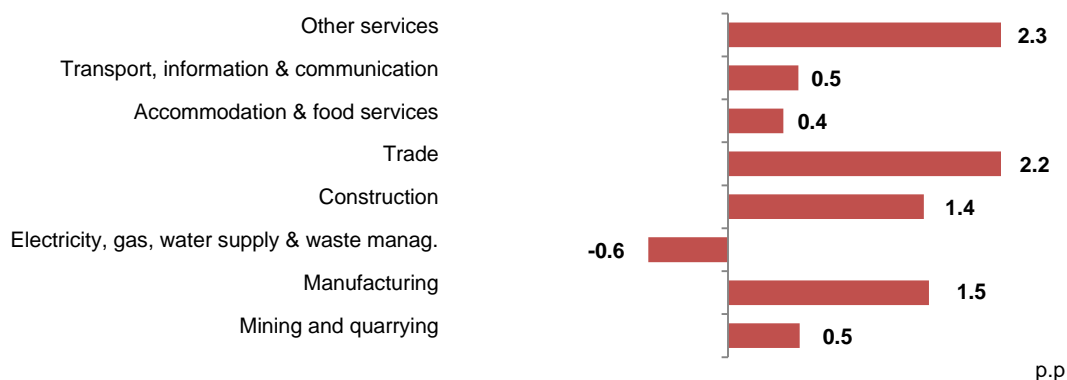


Fig.2 Economic activities contribution in turnover growth rate, 2017/2016



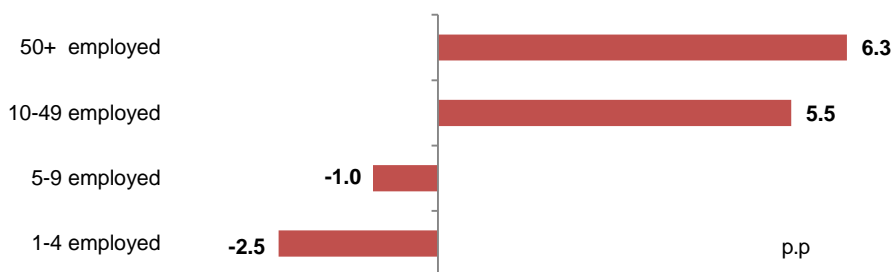
### Enterprises by size class

During 2017, analyzing of indicators *by size class of enterprises* showed that *enterprises with 50 or more employed* constituted 1.2 % of active enterprises, realized 46.9 % of turnover, engaged 41.5 % of the total number of employed and represented 68.2 % of the total investments. *Enterprises with 1-4 employed* are those which prevail with 88.1% of total number of active enterprises. These enterprises engaged 30.4% of the total employed and realized 11.8% of total turnover.

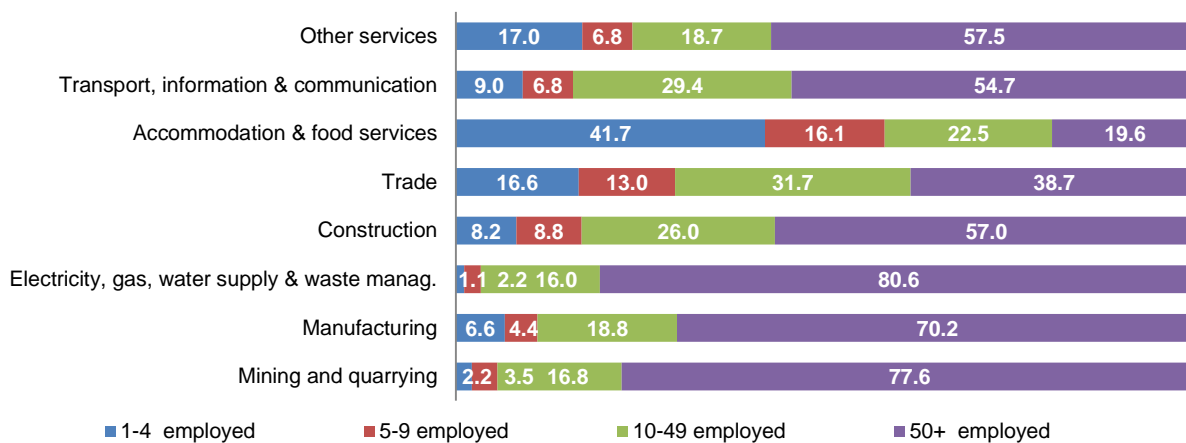
Tab. 2 Main indicators by size class of enterprises, 2017

	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn Lek	%	mIn Lek	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,677</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>492,913</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,037,349</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>231,713</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-4 employed	94,834	88.1	150,032	30.4	240,336	11.8	22,245	9.6
5-9 employed	6,761	6.3	42,785	8.7	175,394	8.6	9,623	4.2
10-49 employed	4,839	4.5	95,574	19.4	665,779	32.7	41,815	18.0
50+ employed	1,243	1.2	204,521	41.5	955,840	46.9	158,030	68.2

Enterprises with 50 or more employed have the largest contribution to the total annual growth rate of turnover with +6.3 p.p, followed by enterprises with 10-49 employed, with +5.5 p.p.

**Fig. 3 Contributions of enterprises by size class, in turnover growth rate, 2017/2016**

Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the highest percentage of total value added (41.7 %). In all other sectors, the major percentage of the total value added is generated by enterprises with 50 and more employed.

**Fig.4 Value added structure by size class of enterprises, 2017**

# Methodology

The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector with regard to economic data. Data are presented for the total business sector by economic activities and by size class of enterprises. Statistics comprise all enterprises that produce goods or services for the market in Albania, for all legal forms (there are not included financial, agricultural and fishing activities). Population consists of all enterprises that according to statistical register were active in December of the reference year. Classification of enterprises is done according to Classification of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.2. Data are collected for calendar year. The fiscal year always corresponds to the calendar year. Enterprises are classified on size classes by number of employed (measured as employed on a full-time basis). Enterprises with 1-9 employed are surveyed by sample survey. Enterprises with 10 and more employed are surveyed exhaustively. The data are collected directly from enterprises. Results of Structural Business Statistics, 2016 are published for the first time according to NACE Rev.2. For more information related to the methodology used, please refer to the following link:

<http://www.instat.gov.al/en/themes/industry-trade-and-services/structural-business-statistics/#tab4>

## Review of data

Preliminary results of structural business statistics are published 11 months after the end of reference year. Final results are published 14 months after the end of reference year. These results are published after reviewing the preliminary data. Reviewing means the continuing process for data accuracy. Accuracy of published data can be increased as a consequence of providing new and more complete and quality data that significantly contribute in improving the preliminary results, published according to predefined deadlines in the publications calendar.

Final data are revised when:

- New classification is implemented
- Any change in methodology
- Weights review

SBS try to follow the standard guidelines and principles on revisions made in collaboration with the technical assistance received from the best practices of EU countries. SBS review policies are made in accordance with the review of policies imposed by INSTAT. For more refer to the link:

[http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision\\_policy\\_2017.pdf](http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision_policy_2017.pdf)

**Definitions of basic variables**

**An enterprise** is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organizational 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.

**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.

**Employed** is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit including proprietors, employees and unpaid family workers.

**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.

**The production** is an activity exercised under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit (enterprise), which combines the sources of labor forces, capital and raw 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:

- (±) Changes in stocks of work in progress, finished goods and work on contract
- (±) 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.