

# Final Results on Structural Business Survey, 2018

**Tirana, February 14, 2020:** In 2018, refers to the final results of Structural Business Survey, turnover for producers of goods and services reached 2,180 billion ALL, increased by 7.0 % compared with 2017. Investments reached 238 billion ALL from 231 billion ALL in 2017, marking an increase of 2.8 %. In 2018, operated 107,450 active enterprises marking a decrease of 0.2 , while total number of employed increased by 4.6 %.

**Tab.1 Main indicators by economic activities, 2018**

Economic activity	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mIn ALL	%	mIn ALL	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,450</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>515,706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,180,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>238,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Goods producers</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>184,850</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>736,731</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>146,305</b>	<b>61.4</b>
Mining and Quarrying	646	0.6	11,540	2.2	77,488	3.6	18,528	7.8
Manufacturing	8,669	8.1	106,470	20.6	252,894	11.6	33,540	14.1
Elec., water&waste manag	637	0.6	21,814	4.2	151,482	6.9	55,335	23.2
Construction	3,608	3.4	45,027	8.7	254,867	11.7	38,903	16.3
<b>Service producers</b>	<b>93,890</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>330,856</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>1,443,574</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>91,840</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Trade	44,441	41.4	125,445	24.3	986,383	45.2	44,259	18.6
Accommodation and Restaurants	18,966	17.7	56,183	10.9	61,401	2.8	7,712	3.2
Transport and Communication	7,654	7.1	38,236	7.4	156,223	7.2	15,489	6.5
Other Services	22,830	21.2	110,992	21.5	239,568	11.0	24,379	10.2

## Main indicators

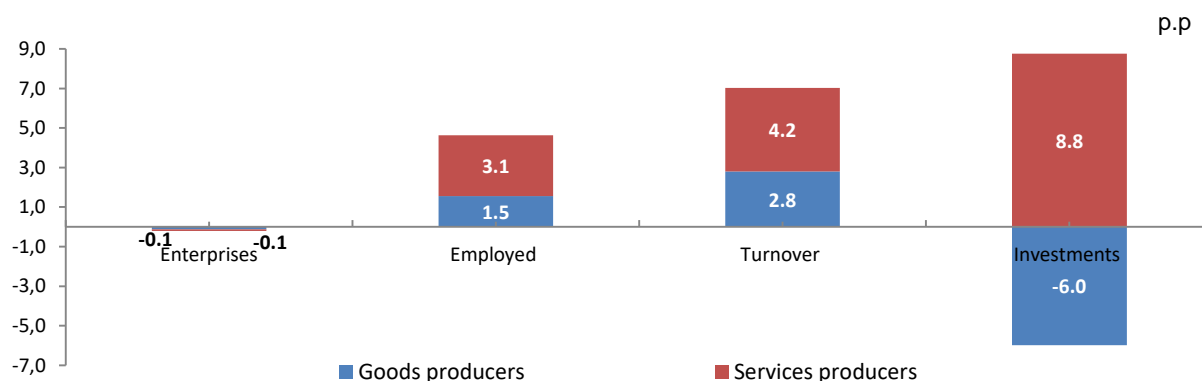
Based on Structural Business Survey data, the largest contribution to the **turnover** growth rate by 7.0 % was provided by producers of services with +4.2 p.p., followed by producers of goods with +2.8 p.p. During 2018, the trade sector marked the highest percentage of turnover, 45.2 %, followed by the construction and manufacturing sector with respectively 11.7 %. The sectors with the lowest percentage of turnover were the accommodation and restaurants sector (2.8 %) and the mining and quarrying sector (3.6 %).

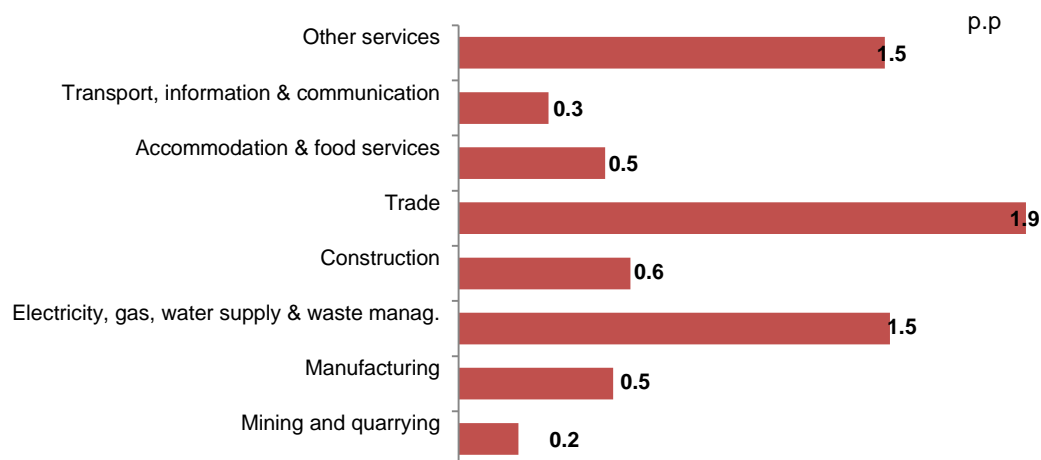
For the **employment** indicator, service producers contributed +3.1 p.p., while the producers of goods contributed +1.5 p.p. The sector with the highest employment rate for 2018 is the trade sector with 24.3 % of employment, followed by the other services sector (education and private health, administrative, professional, scientific and technical services, etc.) with 21.5 % and by the manufacturing sector with 20.6 % of total employees.

During 2018, **investments** marked an increase of 2.8 %, where contribution of goods producers was -6.0 p.p. and producers of services contributed by +8.8 pp. The producers of services constituted 38.6 % of investments compared with 30.9 %, in the previous year. The sector with the highest value of investments realized was electricity, water and waste management sector, which invested 55 billion ALL and constituted 23.2 % of total investments during 2018. The sectors with the lowest value of investments realized were the accommodation and restaurants sector (3.2 %), as well as the transport and communication sector (6.5 %).

The number of **active enterprises** decreased with 0.2 % during 2018. The producers of services contributed by -0.1 p.p. and the producers of goods by -0.1 p.p. The sector with the largest number of active enterprises was trade sector with 41.4 %, followed by other services sector with 21.2 % and accommodation and restaurant sector with 17.7 %. During 2018, both, mining and quarrying sector and electricity, water and waste management sector, had the lowest number of active enterprises, which constituted 0.6 % of the total.

**Fig.1 Contribution of goods and services producers in the annual growth rate of main indicators, 2018/2017**



**Fig.2 Economic activities contribution in turnover growth rate, 2018/2017**

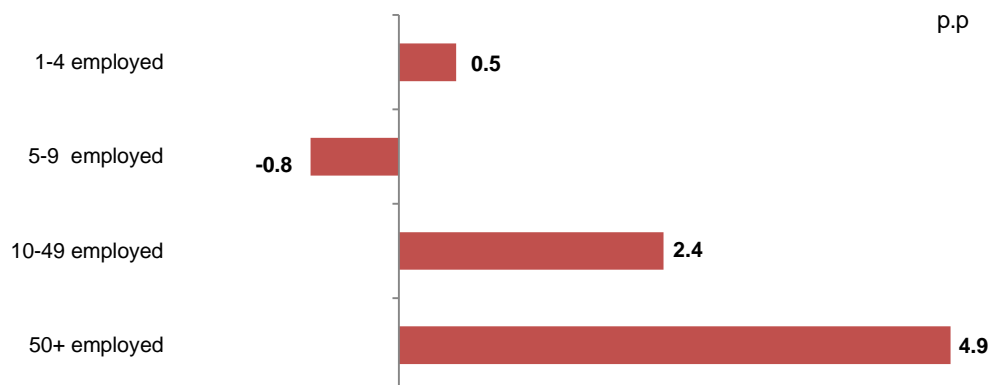
### Enterprises by size class

During 2018, analyzing of indicators *by size class of enterprises* showed that *enterprises with 50 or more employed* constituted 1.2 % of active enterprises, realized 48.4 % of turnover, engaged 42.3 % of the total number of employed and represented 58.8 % of the total investments. *Enterprises with 1-4 employed* are those which prevail with 87.5 % of total number of active enterprises. These enterprises engaged 29.4 % of the total employed and realized 11.5 % of total turnover.

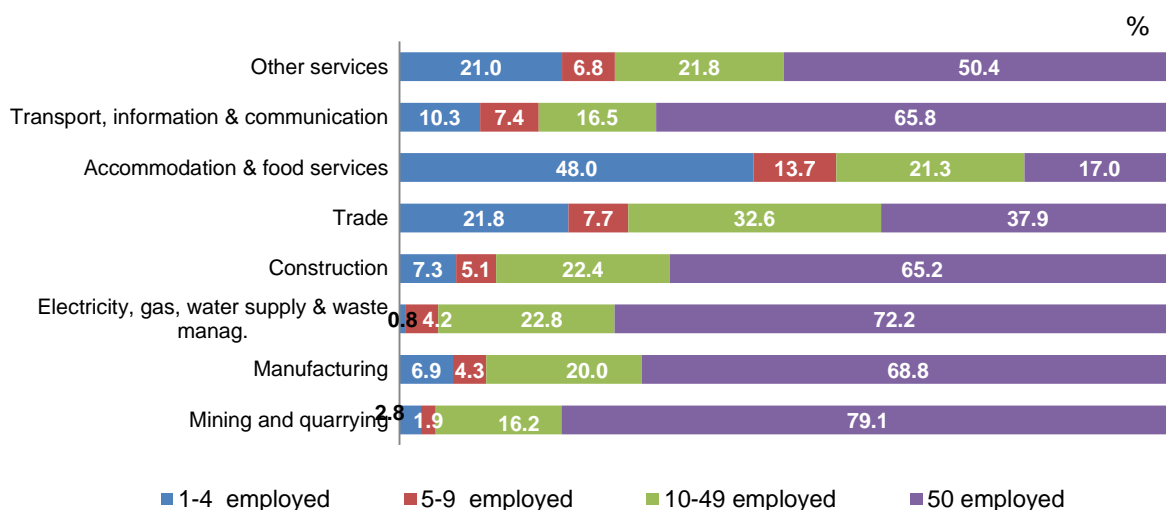
**Tab. 2 Main indicators by size class of enterprises, 2018**

	Enterprises		Employed		Turnover		Investments	
	no.	%	no.	%	mln Lek	%	mln Lek	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,450</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>515,706</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,180,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>238,145</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1-4 employed	93,995	87.5	151,578	29.4	250,730	11.5	26,174	11.0
5-9 employed	6,881	6.4	43,289	8.4	159,260	7.3	6,295	2.6
10-49 employed	5,246	4.9	102,950	20.0	713,963	32.7	65,700	27.6
50+ employed	1,328	1.2	217,889	42.3	1,056,351	48.4	139,976	58.8

Enterprises with 50 or more employed have the largest contribution to the total annual growth rate of turnover with +4.9 p.p., followed by enterprises with 10-49 employed, with +2.4 p.p.

**Fig.3 Contributions of enterprises by size class, in turnover growth rate, 2018/2017**

Accommodation and food services sector is the only sector where enterprises with 1-4 employed generate the highest percentage of total value added by 48.0 %. 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, 2018**

# 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, 2017 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\\_2018.pdf](http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision_policy_2018.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.