STRUCTURAL BUSINESS STATISTICS

Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

Reference Metadata

1. Contact	
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	03.03.2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	03.03.2026
2.3. Metadata last update	03.03.2026
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	Structural Business Statistics describe the structure, coordination and performance of economic activities, down to a detailed activity level. It is essential to provide good indicators for economic sectors for all users especially those who deal with complex and important policy issues. Structural business statistics measure the results of enterprises, investments, employment and labour costs for the entire business sector, by branch and by size group. The main aim of structural business statistics is to show the structure of the business sector through information gathered from the survey of active enterprises engaged in economic activity. The priorities are defined based on domestic needs also to European Regulation 2019/2152 on European business statistics (EBS regulation) and Implementing Regulation 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements (general

	implementing act). Structural Business Statistics serve the business community, policymakers and academics to undertake a detailed analysis of the 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 at the national level, broken down by activity grouped in two digits levels of this nomenclature. Until 2012, the data are published using NACE Rev.1.1. For the reference year 2010-2012, double codification was carried out, in NVE Rev.1.1 and NVE Rev.2. Starting from the 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: • Statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2; • Statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 1.1; • Law No. 43/2022 "For development of Micro, Small and Medium-sized enterprises". Enterprises are classified on size classes by the number of employed.
3.3. Sector coverage	Structural Business Statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania of all legal forms. The population consists of all enterprises that according to the Statistical Business Register were active in December of the reference year and they exercise their activity in one of the activities covered by Structural Business Statistics. 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; • (H) Transport and storage; • Accomodation and food service activities; • (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 definitons	**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 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 total 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 include 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:** **Production** is an activity exercised under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit (enterprise), which combines the sources of labour 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 consumed during production. The uses of fixed assets in work are not taken into consideration. **Value added at basic prices** is calculated as the difference between production value and intermediate consumption.
3.5. Statistical unit	Enterprise is both the observation and target unit.

3.6. Statistical population	The statistics comprise all active enterprises in Albania, of all legal forms. The population consists of all enterprises that, according to the statistical business register were active in December of the reference year in economic activities covered by Structural Business Statistics excluding: • Local units; • Enterprises with the main activity code (NACE) that are out of scope of Structural Business Statistics survey; • Public 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 Structural Business Statistics implementation and the period between 1998 till 2001 was a transitional period for Structural Business Statistics implementation. The data set is more complete and comparable starting from the reference year 2002 onwards. Until the reference year 2011, data is available in NACE Rev.1.1. Starting with the reference year 2010, data is available in NACE Rev.2.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. Unit of measure	
4.1. Unit of measure	Numbers are used for all basic indicators listed as follow: • Number of enterprises; • The annual average number of employed; • The annual average number of employees; • Employed yearend; • Female yearend; • Self-employed yearend; • Employees yearend. The unit millions ALL has been used for financial data, investments and macroeconomic indicators as follows: • Production value; • Intermediate consumption; • Value added.
5. Reference period	
5.1. Reference period	Structural Business Statistics data refers to a calendar year. This report is based on reference year 2024.

6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	The legal basis on which "Structural Business Statistics" is based consists of: • National Statistical Law No.17/2018 on Official Statistics; • Official Statistics National Program for the period 2022-2026; • Decisions of the Council of Statistics • Memorandums of Understanding with other institutions although Albania is not yet a member of the European Union. INSTAT carries out all statistical activities in accordance with the respective EUROSTAT regulations. The results of structural statistics of enterprises in order to be comparable to those of European countries are produced by applying the new European Commission Regulations, EC: • Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 of the European Commission on the "Implementation of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities", NACE Rev.2, in Structural Business Statistics; • Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS Regulation); • Implementing Regulation 2020/1197 laying down specifications and technical arrangements (general implementing act).
6.2. Data sharing	Structural Business Statistics have started to be transmitted to EUROSTAT since reference 2017. The data for 2019-2023 are transmitted, validated and published on Eurostat website. INSTAT currently completes a series of questionnaires of international organizations regarding the results of the annual structural survey, 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. 124/2024 on the Protection of Personal Data, Article 31 of the Law on Official Statistics clearly define that all statistical information collected by INSTAT is confidential and may only be used or published in such summary tables that do not identify the information of the unit. Direct identification is called when a statistical unit is directly identified by its 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	Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enables 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 is disseminated by the Albanian Institute of Statistics if and only if: • 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 • The statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. 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. In Structural Business Statistics data are excluded Name/Surname, date/month/year of birth, workplace 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 dominant share of the largest two units is 85% 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	Announcements about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are pre-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.
8.2. Release calendar access	The Calendar of publications is available on the INSTAT website.
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 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: 1. Website – online release; 2. Written requests, (by mail or email); 3. Publication Structural Survey of Economic Enterprises; 4. Data request, session available for external users.
9. Frequency of dissemination	
9.1. Frequency of dissemination	The dissemination of Structural Business Statistics data is done on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information related to four main indicators, number of enterprises, number of employed, turnover and investments. The format of the press release has not been changed; it is defined by the publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of Structural Business Statistics are published online at the INSTATs website: Structural Business Statistics.
10.2. Publications	The Structural Business Statistics results are published in the Statistical Yearbook. Users can find the results on the INSTAT website: • Figures; • Statistical Yearbook.
10.3. On-line database	All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, the Pc-Axis system is provided external users on the web a longer time series data from Structural Business Statistics 2002 reference year. You can access the database as follows: the database.
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 Structural Business Statistics survey through a dedicated section for contacts.
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.
10.7. Quality documentation	The Annual Enterprise Statistics Sector document all the work process and procedure for the Structural Business Statistics for internal purposes.
11. Quality managment	
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	Structural Business Statistics 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 Structural Business Statistics are classified as external and internal. • External users are: o Public administrations institutions; o Universities; o National and international NGOs; o Private firms; o Researchers, students and other similar groups. The printed publication is sent to a fix group of Structural Business Statistics 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 and Tourism within Enterprises; o Statistical Business Register.
12.2. User satisfaction	INSTAT annually conducts the Survey for Measuring User Satisfaction, the

	results of which are published on the web at the link: User Satisfaction Survey.
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"; • EU regulation 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS regulation); • Implementing regulation 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements (general implementing act). The degree of completeness of the data for the Structural Business Survey, based on Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 on European Business Statistics (EBS Regulation) and methodologies used by Eurostat, is satisfactory.
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 non-response 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; • An official request is sent to companies that agree to respond only if the information is officially requested; • The enterprises are invited to contact the Statistical Office in case of questions and always qualified staffs are available to answer the enterprises calls.
13.2. Sampling error	The error due to probability sampling is estimated for more important indicators: Turnover, Employed and Total number of enterprises at section level and total country level, which you find reflected in Annex1. 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, when interviewers are unable to find

the enterprises address, when other barriers exist to complete the interview, or when it is not possible to obtain information from other administrative sources about the enterprise. **The unit non-response rate** for Structural Business Statistics 2024 is 6.9 %.

Item non-response rate for the main variables of Structural Business Statistics 2024 are: for Turnover is 1.06% and for Number of employed is 1.19%.

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 Structural Business Statistics 2024 is 1.9%.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness

The results of the "Structural Business Survey" are published on the INSTAT website approximately 427 days after the end of the reference period (T + 427 days). The reference period of the Structural Business Statistics 2024 results is 31 December 2024.

Reference period	31/12/2024
Publication Date	03/03/2026
Timelines	427

14.2. Punctuality

Structural Business Statistics Survey data are published based on the publication calendar. The Structural Business Statistics 2024 publication has been punctual in time in 100%.

Reference period	31/12/2024
Date announced	03/03/2026
Publication Date	03/03/2026
Delay in time	0

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability - geographical

INSTAT uses methodological aspects that are based on concepts and definitions and guidelines of EU regulation 2019/2152 on European business statistics (EBS regulation) and Implementing regulation 2020/1197 laying down technical specifications and arrangements (general implementing act).

Therefore Albanian national Structural Business Statistics 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 Structural Business Statistics has been enterprise, since it corresponds with legal unit in Albania.
15.2. Comparability - over time	Due to the implementation of Nace Rev 2, Structural Business Statistics data has a breakdown of time series. Structural Business Statistics 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 Structural Business Statistics data are comparable from 2002 to 2012, providing a comparability of 11 year time series (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=11). In Nace Rev 2 the Structural Business Statistics data are provided from 2010 onwards, providing a comparability of 15 year time series (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=15). From 2010 onwards are added two new activities (Private health and education) and is excluded fishing. For the other activities, Structural Business Statistics 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 and labour cost statistics. In these collections data similar to Structural Business Statistics can be found, but it should be noted that methodological differences exist which can explain inconsistencies. Structural Business Statistics data are compared with STS data for the "Turnover" variable. This is done regularly to see the tendencies and to have comparable data for the activities that are equal in both surveys.
15.4. Coherence - internal	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	
16.1. Cost and burden	Persons working for Structural Business Statistics are: • Total staff in Central Office: 5 employees • Staff in Regional Offices: 11 employees, • Interviewers, Controllers, Operators (not permanent staff of INSTAT): 225 Interviewers +10 Controllers + 6 Operators.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy of Structural Business Statistics is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by

	INSTAT. • Statistical Revision Policy; • The error treatment Policy. Preliminary data until the publication of the final results are under review. Review means the continuous completion of data. The accuracy of the published data may increase as a result of the changes made possible by the provision of more complete and qualitative new data, which contribute to the improvement of the preliminary results, published according to the deadlines set in the publication calendar.
17.2. Data revision - practise	Structural Business Statistics does general revisions on the data due to: • The implementation of new NACE classification; • Changes in methodology; • Revision of weights (new and/or improved data sources, corrections of errors). Structural Business Statistics 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	Survey is the only source of data collection. The basis of the selection is the updated register of enterprises, which were active in December of the reference year. The following are excluded from this register: • Local unit; • Enterprises with activities out of scope of Structural Business Statistics coverage; • State-owned enterprises in Education (NACE Rev. 2 85) and Health (NACE Rev. 2 86, 87, 88). In this way the Frame is created, which has a total of 125,440 enterprises from which a sample with a size of 20,343 enterprises was selected. The selection method used is "Stratified Systematic Random Sampling (SRS)". Stratification is mainly based on NACE Rev.2, at the 3-digit level and on enterprise size measured by the number of employed. For some important branches of the economy, stratification was carried out at the 4-digit level. In addition, stratification was performed by combining enterprise size and net sales, according to data from the Business Register. Classification of enterprises by activity is done according to the Nomenclature of Economic Activities, NACE Rev.2. The classification of enterprises by size is done according to the number of employed.

	The method used for allocating the sample across strata is the Neyman Allocation method, applied within the publication domains.
18.2. Frequency of data collection	The data are collected on yearly bases.
18.3. Data collection	Structural Business Statistics 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. Structural Business Statistics 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 three 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; • Comparison of data with the payment list 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; • Data from Social payment 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. **3. Re-weighting procedure**.

	For the untreated part the re-weighing method is used. Programs in SAS Software, Macro Clan are used for re-weighing and data estimation. The estimation is done according to the traditional Horvitz Thompson method (also known as the π evaluator), which is applied from the design stage of SRS.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable. No seasonal adjustments are made to the Structural Business Statistics data.
19. Comment	

Annex

Table 1: Calculation of Quality Indicators for the Variable "Turnover"

Section	Turnover	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation(%
B	74,743	898	1.20
C	383,858	413	0.11
D	229,343	3,378	1.47
E	30,695	447	1.45
F	406,491	346	0.09
G	1,630,236	555	0.03
H	127,783	214	0.17
I	138,246	44	0.03
J	138,187	426	0.31
L	20,229	66	0.33
M	114,671	142	0.12
N	124,004	165	0.13
P	19,599	87	0.45
Q	53,880	137	0.26
R	19,002	119	0.63
S	21,923	18	0.08
Total	***3,532,889***	***7,457***	***0.43***

Table 2: Calculation of Quality Indicators for the Variable “Employees”

Section	Number of employed	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation(%
B	9,614	76	0.79
C	96,320	52	0.05
D	11,467	266	2.32
E	12,471	160	1.28
F	60,667	32	0.05
G	136,366	14	0.01
H	24,189	39	0.16
I	56,071	10	0.02
J	25,313	29	0.11
L	4,147	8	0.18
M	25,971	14	0.05
N	39,307	71	0.18
P	11,249	36	0.32
Q	16,662	29	0.17
R	6,776	20	0.29
S	14,599	4	0.03
Gjithsej	***551,189***	***858***	***0.38***

Table 3: Calculation of Quality Indicators for the Variable “Enterprises”

Section	Number of enterprises	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation(%
B	692	6	0.82
C	7,743	17	0.22
D	632	11	1.80
E	232	2	0.99
F	7,028	27	0.38
G	42,086	30	0.07
H	6,389	31	0.48
I	17,742	26	0.15
J	5,142	16	0.32
L	1,803	3	0.16
M	9,635	22	0.23
N	5,270	26	0.50
P	1,067	17	1.60
Q	4,315	30	0.70
R	1,491	4	0.26
S	8,602	8	0.10
Gjithsej	***119,870***	***278***	***0.55***