jOiNEd For sUsTainability - bUilding climate REsilient communities in WB and EU

WP2: Task 2.4 Analysis of questionnaires

Online Project Meeting

University of Tirana

Date: 29 February 2024
Place: Online Meeting

Co-funded by the European Union

Overview of the Task 2.4

- Two types of data collection methods are used:

1. Questionnaire for business sector- University of Tirana

2. Interviews with public institutions representatives – University of Tirana and UPT

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Data collection phase- Albania

- The survey was conducted face to face interviews with business representatives.

- Recruited a high-level representative of the business, such as the owners or a general manger, human resources manager, or chief financial officer.

- A quota sampling technique was used to determine a representative number of businesses which in each industry.

- We sought to include in the study at least 0.5% of companies in every sector.

- More than 90% of the participating companies were in the capital, Tirana, which is Albania's powerhouse.

- The survey dataset was cleaned to eliminate duplicate, incomplete, or erroneous entries (123 in total).

- The final sample consisted of 478 observations, which will be analyzed further.

Sample

Sectors	No. of active companies*	No. of companies partaking in study	% of companies partaking in study
Producers of goods	6,246	34	0.54%
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	217	1	0.46%
Industry	3,233	18	0.56%
Construction	2,796	16	0.57%
Service providers	48,395	266	0.55%
Commerce	17,590	97	0.55%
Transport and storage	2,155	12	0.56%
Accommodation and food services	6,153	34	0.55%
Information and communication	2,963	16	0.54%
Other services	19,534	107	0.55%
Total	109,282	601	0.55%

Descriptive analysis

Main characteristics of study sample (N=478)

Variables	Descriptive statistics
Average years in operation	12.92
Average number of employees per company	74.22
Female-led companies	102 (20%)
Legal status/form of company	limited liability 236 (49%)
	joint stock 48 (10%)
	small businesses 194 (40%)
Size of company	large 277 (55%)*
	small & medium 222 (45%)

Descriptive analysis

Companies that:	Mean (%)		Gap
	All companies	Large corporations	
Have adopted a national/international environmental certification program	21.0%	79.1%	58.1%
Have a detailed plan to reduce the environmental impacts	22.4%	68.8%	46.4%
Designate an employee/team/structure for environmental management	27.1%	63.7%	36.6%
Collaborate with other businesses for environmental management	27.3%	66.9%	39.6%
Estimate the quantity of solid waste discharged	27.5%	70.8%	43.3%
Estimate the quantity of hazardous waste discharged	28.5%	69.7%	41.2%
Send delegates to environmental conferences/activities	29.3%	69.2%	39.9%
Hold staff meetings to address environmental issues	31.1%	67.1%	36.0%
Have an earmarked budget for adoption of green practices	31.1%	66.5%	35.4%
Estimate the level of noise emissions	34.1%	69.4%	35.3%
Publicize information about their environmental impact	35.5%	63.8%	28.3%
Have a green transport plan/procedure (for staff, customers, freight)	40.1%	72.0%	31.9%
Conduct environmental management training for staff	42.9%	66.8%	23.9%
Engage in community-based environmental initiatives	44.5%	64.9%	20.4%
Inform customers about their environmental effects	50.9%	59.1%	8.2%
Implement measures to protect the environment	56.3%	57.5%	1.2%
Estimate the level of energy consumption/savings/losses	67.1%	61.2%	-5.9%
Implement measures to reduce pollution	81.0%	59.9%	-21.1%

*The top three figures are highlighted in each data column.

Company representatives' views on green business practices

Category	Green business measures	Likert score (mean)*
Waste	Separating hazardous waste	3.45
	Reusing or processing food waste	2.63
	Reusing or processing organic waste	1.52
Recycling	Buying raw materials that can be easily reused or recycled	2.28
	Encouraging reuse or recycling to customers	2.41
	Cooperating with recycling enterprises to fulfil recycling needs	3.27
Materials	Using energy-saving materials	2.76
	Avoiding plastic materials or raw materials	2.45
	Choosing high energy performance buildings built with green materials / methods	2.88
Water	Using on- or off-site wastewater treatment systems, or septic systems	2.23
	Discharging wastewater into the surrounding environment	2.27
	Using rain or snow water (recycled water)	2.09
	Using recycled water for irrigation	2.73
Energy	Using solar, wind or other renewable energy sources	2.29
	Buying renewable energy from a local supplier	1.91
	Using hybrid transport vehicles for the company	2.42
Transport	Providing or encouraging use or public transport for customers	3.08
	Providing or encouraging use of public/alternative transport for employees	2.85
	Choosing suppliers located near company quarters	2.47
Overall opinion on the importance of green business measures		2.66

* Scale ranges from 1: (unimportant) to 4: (very important).

Top three scores

Bottom three scores

Findings

- Albanian companies, notably larger ones, are embracing green initiatives like waste recycling and green transport policies.
- Internal expertise remains limited.
- Government intervention is essential, necessitating incentives and regulations.
- Incentives could include free training courses for sustainable practices.
- Regulations may involve carbon pricing and eco-liability laws.
- Transition economy considerations should prevent stifling the private sector.
- Sustainable practices are projected to enhance economic development and national well-being.

Thank you for your attention

Contact info about the presenter:
persetagrabova@feut.edu.al
1future@feut.edu.al

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