

Visuomeninė geografija *Social Geography*

Development and economic assessment of operating enterprises in Vilnius city in 1995–2005

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INTRODUCTION

Prerequisites for social territorial investigations in the Vilnius city were relevant at all stages of Vilnius planning. Important researches of economic, infrastructural and urban development were carried out in the 70s and 80s of the last century (Brazauskas, 1963; Kunčina, 1969; Miškinis, 1985). Yet the relevance of this kind of research remains in the past. In the last decade, the development of the Vilnius city was in the focus of researchers' attention. Most of research works deal with the master plan of the city development. Various social and nature investigations were carried out within large projects. The development plan was based on a preliminary grounding (investigation material of the Master Plan of Vilnius (Vilniaus bendrojo..., 1994; Vilniaus miesto..., 1999). Individual scientists also investigated social and urban issues (Daunoravičius, 1991; Vanagas, 1991, 1992, 1996).

The first complex study of business distribution "Territorial distribution map of business in the Vilnius city" was accomplished in 2002 (Vilniaus miesto verslo..., 2002). The study was implemented on the city (municipality) level and on the level of smallest administrative units ("seniūnija"; 21 smallest units). It was designed as a momentary survey of the then situation.

The present work is a sequel of the mentioned study. Its **aim** is to evaluate the changes that have taken place in the sphere of economic activity after 1999, based on the developed system of social and economic investigations. The database of economic activity was updated, and changes of the distribution pattern of enterprises in the Vilnius smallest administrative units

in the last ten years were evaluated. This is the first attempt to compare the dynamics of economic activity and the premises for the further economic development of Vilnius.

The present work purposefully continues the investigation of 2002. The obtained results were used in large-scale works under implementation: "Plan of regional development of Vilnius County", "Vision of Vilnius County development", "Master Plan of the Vilnius City", etc.

Publication of the economic information on the Vilnius city and its smallest administrative units is the priority field of the practical use of research material (it is requested by about 40% of businesspersons).

The study material will be presented to scientific community in two parts. The first part (under publication) contains the information on the operating enterprises and their development. The second part will include information on the changes in the distribution pattern of enterprises and assessment of business environment in the smallest administrative units of Vilnius.

1. METHODS

The methods used in the present research were statistical, cartographic, sociological, mathematical statistical, systematic analysis, computer graphics, and descriptive. Two groups of methods supplementing each other (economic (Henderson, 1985) and social) were combined.

The necessary cartographic material included maps of the Vilnius city compiled by the Vilniaus Planas company in 2001. Their scale (1:3 300) met the methodical requirements (streets with detailed numeration of buildings and other landmarks). Based on the maps,

275 squares were distinguished as bound by streets. Each square included from a few to fourteen quarters depending on the location and size of territories, number and distribution of buildings, concentration of enterprises, etc. Routes for researchers were marked in each quarter. The routes were scheduled to cover the whole territory of a quarter. The groups of researchers had to “comb” the territories (method; Fujita, 1990; Mills, 1972).

The computer database was based on the collected data (from the registry of companies and questionnaire data) and computer patterns in the EXCEL format. The registry of companies produced by researchers was compared with the databases of Vilnius Statistical Department and commercial databases. A digital database in the EXCEL format was compiled. It served as a basis for investigation of business distribution. The accuracy of identification of the actual addresses of companies was up to 80%. The databases included addresses of the main seats of companies and subsidiary companies (sometimes even registered in other counties).

The main data on economic activity were collected in selected smallest administrative units of Vilnius. 1099 companies were investigated in total. Their annual revenues and rotation of employees were compared (the covered period lasts from January 1 1999 until January 1 2005, i.e. the data for 2004).

A special program, SPSS 10.0, was used for data processing. It enabled collecting factual data and their processing by conventional methods of statistical analysis (automatic calculation of statistical values, correlation of different data, graphic illustration of data, automatic checking for possible errors, etc.).

When optimizing the groups of main economic activities (Mills, 1984), a few problems were considered: 1. Main activities of primary sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishery, extraction of minerals, etc.) are not characteristic of the economic life of the city. Therefore, they were united into one group.

2. The number of main branches of economy distinguished in the classificatory (Classifier of Economic Activities, 2004) was too large for questionnaires and statistical reliability.

3. The classification of economic activities included in the Classifier is too detailed for the research. Some activities are grouped according to one main feature. Therefore, it was necessary to regroup the kinds of economic activity. For example, tourism is officially regarded as the main *transport* activity. It is attributed to *hotels* and *public catering* in the present research.

Fifteen sectors of economic activity were distinguished:

1. **Processing industry** – traditional basic activity.

2. **Raw materials, fuel and energy** – one of the basic activities in the economic life of the city. Extraction and municipal economy were additionally included.

3. **Retail trade.** Both forms of trade (retail and wholesale) are developed in the city. They were investigated

separately. The repair work was not included in the trade concept.

4. **Trade. Wholesale.** Commonly enterprises are engaged in both kinds of sale (retail and wholesale). Therefore, the group of wholesale was replaced by the group “retail and wholesale” according to the priority activity indicated in the registry (an enterprise engaged in these kinds of activities usually has greater increments from the wholesale).

5. **Computers and communications.** This kind of activity is among the most important ones in a modern city. The cultural activity through communications was included into this group.

6. **Financial mediation and law.** The rates of development of these activities recently have become very high. This group includes fact-finding and security.

7. **Construction works and building materials.** Construction is a specific branch of economy including production, service industry and trade. Services in the fields of architecture and engineering were included into this group.

8. **Repair of cars and domestic appliances.**

9. **Transport and storage services.** Due to the transitory situation of Lithuania (and Vilnius), these services are gaining weight in the field of the international work sharing. Car rent services are included additionally.

10. **Education, culture and science.** This group also embraces recreation and cultural and sports activities.

11. **Health protection.** This group includes health and social care.

12. **Hotels and public catering.** The quantitative and qualitative indices of this kind of activity were among the most dynamic in the last two years (in Vilnius particularly). This group includes the related services of tourism (travelling agencies, tourism services, etc.).

13. **State institutions. Organizations.** This group embraces public management, protection and compulsory social insurance as well as the activity of memberships. Many new societies, clubs, associations and similar organizations not engaged in economic activity were established in the last few years. The total number of these enterprises today differs considerably from the total in 2002 (even in separate smallest administrative units).

14. **Personal services.** This group includes various spheres of activity: hairdresser’s shops, photo studios, solariums and the like, rent, cleaning, advertising, etc.

15. **Other activities (sector of bioproduction).** This group includes enterprises engaged in primary economic activity.

Some elements of suggested economic activities are disputable. Yet in the author’s opinion, they are optimal and meeting the goals of the present research.

Analysing the annual turnover of the enterprises, five groups of turnover were distinguished, emphasizing the first two groups (annual turnover up to 1 million Litas). This approach has proven correct. The same solution was achieved when handling the issue of the number of employees (Table 1).

Table 1. Grouping of annual turnover and number of employees in enterprises

1 lentelė. Įmonių metinės apyvartos ir darbuotojų skaičiaus grupavimas

Economic index Ekonominis rodiklis	Group 1 1 grupė	Group 2 2 grupė	Group 3 3 grupė	Group 4 4 grupė	Group 5 5 grupė
Annual turnover Metinė apyvarta	Up to / iki 100 000 Lt	100 000– 1 mill. Lt	1–10 mill. Lt	10–50 mill. Lt	50 mill. Lt and more/ir daugiau
Number of employees Darbuotojų skaičius	0 or not indicated 0 arba nenurodyta	1–9	10–49	50–99	100 and more/ir daugiau

Table 2. Vilnius enterprises according to the main kind of activity, 1995–2005

2 lentelė. Vilniaus įmonės pagal pagrindinę veiklą 1995–2005 m.

Kind of activity Veiklos rūšis		Year / Metai			
		1995	1999	2002	2005
Processing industry Apdirbamoji gamyba	Total/ið viso %	699 11.5	1256 10.4	1718 9.2	2170 8.6
Raw materials, fuel and energy Paliavos, kuras, energetika	Total/ið viso %	37 0.6	68 0.6	145 0.8	216 0.9
Retail trade Maþmeninė prekyba	Total/ið viso %	1058 17.4	1831 15.2	2875 15.4	3773 14.9
Trade. Wholesale Didmeninė ir maþmeninė prekyba	Total/ið viso %	696 11.5	1350 11.2	1952 10.4	2482 9.8
Computers and communications Kompiuteriai, komunikacijos	Total/ið viso %	172 2.8	334 2.8	610 3.3	868 3.4
Finances, insurance and law Finansai, draudimas, teisė	Total/ið viso %	587 9.7	1185 9.8	2033 10.9	2723 10.8
Construction works and building materials/ Statyba, statybinės medþiagos	Total/ið viso %	667 11.0	1179 9.8	1667 8.9	2174 8.6
Car and domestic appliances repairs Automobiliø remontas, daiktø taisymas	Total/ið viso %	112 1.8	252 2.1	384 2.1	512 2.0
Transport services and storage Transporto paslaugos, sandėliavimas	Total/ið viso %	351 5.8	760 6.3	1090 5.8	1381 5.5
Education, culture and science Ðvietimas, kultūra, mokslas	Total/ið viso %	416 6.9	745 6.2	1167 6.2	1530 6.1
Health protection and social work Sveikatos apsauga, socialinis darbas	Total/ið viso %	153 2.5	395 3.3	653 3.5	864 3.4
Hotels, public catering and tourism Vieðbuèiai, vieðasis maitinimas, turizmas	Total/ið viso %	247 4.1	503 4.2	824 4.4	1185 4.7
State institutions, organizations Valstybinės institucijos, organizacijos	Total/ið viso %	312 5.1	1211 10.1	1997 10.7	2884 11.4
Personal services Asmeninės paslaugos	Total/ið viso %	301 5.0	645 5.4	1042 5.6	1404 5.6
Primary sector Pirminis sektorius	Total/ið viso %	27 0.4	39 0.3	70 0.4	114 0.5
Activity not indicated Veikla nenurodyta	Total/ið viso %	237 3.9	282 2.3	455 2.4	1001 4.0

2. DYNAMICS OF THE VILNIUS CITY ENTERPRISES IN 1995–2005

2. 1. Dynamics of the total number and concentration of enterprises in Vilnius

In ten years (1995–2005), the number of enterprises in all branches of economy increased. In 1995–1999, the number doubled and in the last three years it increased by more than one fourth. The number of operating enterprises in 2005 was 25 281 (18 682 enterprises in 2002, 12 036 in 1999, and 6072 in 1995).

The dynamics of the portion of enterprises in different branches of economy varied. In some branches, the number increased (e. g., raw materials, fuel and energy by 50%) in others decreased (e. g., processing industry by 20.2%). The highest increases were recorded in the following branches: raw materials, fuel, energy, computers, communications, health protection, personal services, financial mediation, and law; especially many new associations, public organizations, clubs, societies, and foundations appeared there.

The number of enterprises of raw materials, fuel and energy increased almost one and a half times in the last three years (excluding the a typical for the city primary sector which, though increased slightly, accounts for a few tens of percent point). The increasing number of computer and communication enterprises, hotels and public catering enterprises is related with the development of new technologies (even state-supported) and increasing expenditures of the population on recreation. The number of state institutions and organizations was also on the rise. The rest of enterprises increased in number by one third. The rise of enterprises in processing industry, wholesale, transport, storage, and logistics was not as noticeable.

Analysis of the groups of economic activity revealed that Vilnius has become a centre of service economy. The enterprises of basic economic activities (primary sector, industry, raw materials, energy, and construction works) account for the smaller part of the total number of enterprises. For example, there are 2170 industrial enterprises accounting for 8.6% of the total. The enterprises engaged in raw materials, fuel and energy amount to 216 (0.6%).

The distribution of Vilnius enterprises according to the sectors of economy in 1995, 1999, 2002, and 2005 showed different patterns of economic activity. The retail sale stood out for its achievements in the ten-year period. In 1995, it accounted for 17.4% of the total number of enterprises. The wholesale and processing industry occupied the second and the third positions accounting for 11.5% each. Construction works and building materials accounted for 11%, finances, insurance and law 9.7% and the remaining enterprises accounted for a few percent points each. In 2005, in Vilnius there were 1001 (4%) enterprises who did not indicate the kind of activity.

The percentage of the number of enterprises in different branches of economy in 1995–2005 increased in

raw materials, fuel and energy by 50%, health and social protection 36%, personal services 12.2%, computers and primary sector 25%, communications 21.1%, and hotels, public catering and tourism 14.6% (Table 2). The greatest increase was recorded in the sector of state institutions and organizations (even 123.5%).

In other branches of economy, the portion of enterprises reduced: in processing industry by 20.2%, retail sale 14.4%, wholesale–retail 14.8%, education, culture, science, and health protection 11.6%, transport services and storage 5.2%, and construction works and building materials 21.8%. In different periods (until 1999 or 2002) of the last ten years, the portion of enterprises in the total varied unevenly.

In 2005, like ten years ago, the greatest number of enterprises was recorded in the sector of retail – 3776 or 14.9%. In the sector of wholesale retail the number of recorded enterprises was 2484 or 9.8%. The state institutions and organizations amounted to 2885 or 11.4%. Finances, insurance and law followed them – 2748 or 10.8%.

The relative portion of enterprises in the sectors of processing industry, construction works and building materials reduced markedly (8.6% of city enterprises in each).

2. 2. Dynamics of distribution patterns of economic activity in Vilnius

The territories of the smallest administrative units were classified into four groups according to economic and geographical criteria: central territories, territories of the main development axis (Ukmergė Street is the virtual NW axis), peripheral territories (the large ones and the ones with scanty enterprises), and intermediate territories. It was observed that even this classification did not reveal noticeable changes of the relative portion of enterprises in the last ten years. This proves the opinion of businesspersons that the whole territory of Vilnius as a centre of social economic attraction in Lithuania is favourable for economic development. The renovation of the central parts of the city produced a more favourable effect for business development (by almost 4 percent points) than the development of new territories designed for economic activity (the number of enterprises reduced by 2%).

The distribution dynamics of enterprises in Vilnius was thoroughly investigated according to all distinguished kinds of economic activity. The present article contains results of partial analysis of processing industry, retail sale, finances and legal activity.

Processing industry

In 2005, 2170 enterprises (8.6% of the total number) were engaged in processing industry. The portion of these enterprises has been reducing in the last ten years (1995–1999 – 9.6 %, 1999–2002 – 11.4 %, 2002–2005 – 13.8 %). In 1995–2005, the rates of the reduction were highest among all other kinds of economic activity and reached 25.2 %.

The territorial distribution of enterprises in the administrative units was uneven. The greatest number of

enterprises was situated in Naujamiestis (357, or 16.4% of the total of processing enterprises). The concentration of enterprises in this administrative unit was the greatest in the city – 74.4 per 1 km². The Senamiestis administrative unit took the second place – 264 enterprises or 12.1% of the total (58.7 per 1 km²). Thus, 621 or 28.6% of the total number of processing enterprises were concentrated in the two administrative units.

Over 100 processing enterprises were concentrated in five other administrative units: Žirmūnai (199 enterprises or 9.2% of the total; the concentration 23.4 per 1 km²), Šnipiškės (155 or 7.1%; 50 per 1 km²), Naujininkai (126 or 5.8 %; the concentration was only 3.1 per 1 km² because of the large area of the administrative unit), Antakalnis (102 or 4.7%; 1.3 per 1 km²), and Vilkipėdė (144 or 6.6%; 14 per 1 km²).

In nine administrative units (Fabijoniškės, Lazdynai, Naujoji Vilnia, Paneriai, Pašilaičiai, Šeškinė, Verkiai, Viršuliškės, Žvėrynas), the number of industrial enterprises varied in 2005 from 51 to 100. The different size of administrative units accounted for the rather variable concentration values. In some of them the density of enterprises was rather high: Fabijoniškės (18/1 km²), Žvėrynas (25.9/1 km²), Viršuliškės 25.2/1 km²), whereas in others it was especially low (Naujoji Vilnia 2.4/1 km², Verkiai 1.5/1 km²).

In five administrative units (Grigiškės, Justiniškės, Karoliniškės, Pilaitė, Rasos), the number of processing plants was less than 50. The portion of these plants did not exceed 2% and the concentration ranged from 11/1 km² in Pilaitė and 1.3/1 km² in Grigiškės to 13.7/1 km² in Justiniškės.

In comparison with 2003, the highest increase of the portion of processing enterprises was observed in Senamiestis (+0.6%) and Žirmūnai (+0.4%) and the lowest in Vilkipėdė (–0.6%) and Naujamiestis (–0.4%). In other administrative units, the changes were negligible.

Retail sale

In 2005, 3773 enterprises were engaged in retail sale (14.9% of the total number). Though the number of these enterprises has been permanently increasing in the last ten years (approximately one thousand new enterprises every year), their portion has been reducing (most intensively reduced in 1995–1999 – by 12.6%, slightly increased in 1999–2002 – by +0.9% and in 2002–2005 again reduced by 2.9 %). In ten years, the reduction reached 14.4%.

Three groups of administrative units stood out for abundance of enterprises. The first group included four administrative units with 300 enterprises and more. The second group included eleven administrative units (101–200 enterprises in each of them) and the third group included four units (up to 100 enterprises).

The greatest number of retail sale enterprises in 2005 was concentrated in Naujamiestis – 530 or 14% of the total in Vilnius. The concentration of this kind of enterprises in this administrative unit was the highest among all other units – 110.4/km².

In the Senamiestis administrative unit, the number of such enterprises was 442 or 11.7% (the concentration was 98.2/km²), Žirmūnai – 388 or 10.3% (density 45.6/1 km²), Šnipiškės – 326 or 8.6% (105.2/1 km²). In the last four administrative units occupying an area of only 20.9 km² (5.2% of the Vilnius territory), the number of retail sale enterprises amounted to 1686 or 44.7% of the total number in Vilnius.

The largest second group included administrative units with 100–200 retail sale enterprises each. Vilkipėdė with 200 enterprises or 5.3 % of the total, Šeškinė – 197 or 5.2 % and Naujininkai – 183 or 4.8% stood out among them. Because of large territories, the density of enterprises in Naujininkai and Verkiai was only 2.5–4.4/1 km². In other units of this group, the density was a few tens of enterprises per km².

The smallest number of this kind of enterprises was recorded in Grigiškės – 38 or 1%, Rasos – 58 or 1.5%, Pilaitė – 60 or 1.6%, and Paneriai – 93 or 2.5%. It should be pointed out that the concentration of enterprises in all large peripheral administrative units was only 1–5/1 km².

In comparison with 2002, the portion of retail enterprises in the administrative units changed but little tending to a slight increase (Šnipiškės +0.8%, Šeškinė +0.4%). Karoliniškės (–0.4%), Paneriai and Justiniškės (–0.3%) stood out among the administrative units where the number of retail enterprises reduced.

Finances, insurance and law

The number of enterprises engaged in financial and legal activity in Vilnius in 2005 was 2723 (10.8% of the total). In the last ten years, the absolute and relative number of this kind of enterprises in the Vilnius city has been increasing (in 1995–1999 by 0.1%, 1999–2002 by 11.1% and 2002–2005 it decreased by 0.1%).

The greatest number of enterprises engaged in financial and legal activity in 2005 was characteristic of Naujamiestis – 662 or 24.1%. The density of enterprises in them was highest in the city – 137.9/km². According to the number, portion and density of enterprises, the Senamiestis administrative unit took the second position – 525 enterprises or 19.1 % (116.7/1 km²). In Šnipiškės the values were 305 or 11.1% and 98.4/1 km². Thus, the concentration of enterprises engaged in finances, insurance and legal activity bore a local character as did also the mentioned enterprises of computer and communication activities. In small territories occupying 3.1% of the city area, many enterprises were concentrated. More than half of the enterprises engaged in financial, insurance and legal activities (1492 enterprises or 54.8 % of the total) were concentrated in three central administrative units (12.4% of the Vilnius area). The density of enterprises in them was 120.3/1 km². There were 206 such enterprises in Žirmūnai, or 7.5% (density 24.2/1 km²).

In all other administrative units the number of enterprises amounted to a few tens (more than 100 such enterprises were located in Vilkipėdė, Antakalnis and

Žvėrynas). Their relative portion did not exceed 4% (except Vilkpėdė – 4.1%). The smallest numbers of these enterprises were characteristic of Grigiškės – 4 enterprises or 0.1%, Rasos – 20 enterprises or 0.7% and Pilaitė – 25 enterprises or 0.9%.

The portion of legal, insurance and financial enterprises in 2005 most strongly reduced in comparison with 2002 in the Naujamiestis (–1.3%) and Vilkpėdė (–0.5%) administrative units. The greatest increase was observed in the Šnipiškės (+1.0%) and Senamiestis (+0.7%) administrative units.

3. ANNUAL REVENUES AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN ENTERPRISES OF VILNIUS

3.1. The annual revenue of enterprises

Of all Vilnius enterprises, 59.4% indicated their revenue for 2005. Most of them were small enterprises with revenues up to 100 thou (5963 enterprises or 23.6%) and from 100 thou to 1 million Lt (5684 enterprises or 22.5%). One tenth of the enterprises (2747 or 10.9%) indicated that their revenue was from one to 10 million Lt. Large enterprises with the revenue of 10–50 million Lt amounted to 493 or 2%. Only 0.5% of enterprises had an annual revenue of 50 million Lt.

Preliminary analysis of annual revenue in different groups of enterprises (according to the size and kind of activity) showed that in 1999–2005 in most branches of economy the earnings concentrated in the largest enterprises (with the annual revenue of 50 million Lt and more). Yet the concentration of income varied from branch to branch. For example, in the branches of raw materials, fuel and energy the annual revenue of the largest enterprises accounted for 98–99% of the total in 1999 and in 2005. In the branches of retail and wholesale, in 1999 about 20–25% of the income were concentrated in the enterprises with annual revenues 1–10 million Lt or 10–50 million Lt. The income of the largest enterprises in the processing industry in 1999–2005 even reduced from 72.2% to 68.7%.

Greater changes of revenues were recorded according to the branches of economy and the size (annual revenue) of enterprises. Eight kinds of activity with highest incomes were distinguished (Fig.). The other kinds of economic activity account only for 1.11% of the total city income in 2005. Since 1999, their income reduced by half of percent point.

The greatest revenues in 2005 were characteristic of

Vilnius enterprises in the branches of raw materials, fuel and energy (over 27%) including the trade sphere of these branches. Trade was in the second position – 25%. These two large branches of economy account for more than half of the total income of the city enterprises. Financial, insurance and legal enterprises as well as enterprises related with computers and communications accounted for one third of the total income.

The highest rates (almost 2.5 times) of revenue increase in the ten years (and since 2002) were characteristic of trade enterprises. The income of retail companies increased almost four-fold. The enterprises engaged in construction works account for a small part of income of the city. Their income has increased by one third in the last few years. Yet it is lower than in 2002. The income of financial, insurance and legal enterprises has been increasing since 2002. Until 2005, it increased by 3%. The revenues of enterprises engaged in hotel, tourism and public catering activities have remained rather small.

The greatest reduction of income was observed in the enterprises related with computer and communication trades, raw materials and energy. Their relative revenue (if compared with other kinds of economic activity) reduced by more than 5 percent points. The income of these enterprises had most noticeably reduced before 2002. Computer and communication enterprises were forced to sell their production at lower prices by the fierce competition. In spite of the high demand for these products, the enterprises reduce their prices in order to retain their clients (e. g., BMS computer prices were reduced by about 25% per year). The income also noticeably reduced in the transport, logistics and storage enterprises (by more than 3%). The income in processing industry reduced less markedly. From 1999 until 2005, the reduction was by 1%. Though the rates of reduction slowed down in 2002, the trend continues.

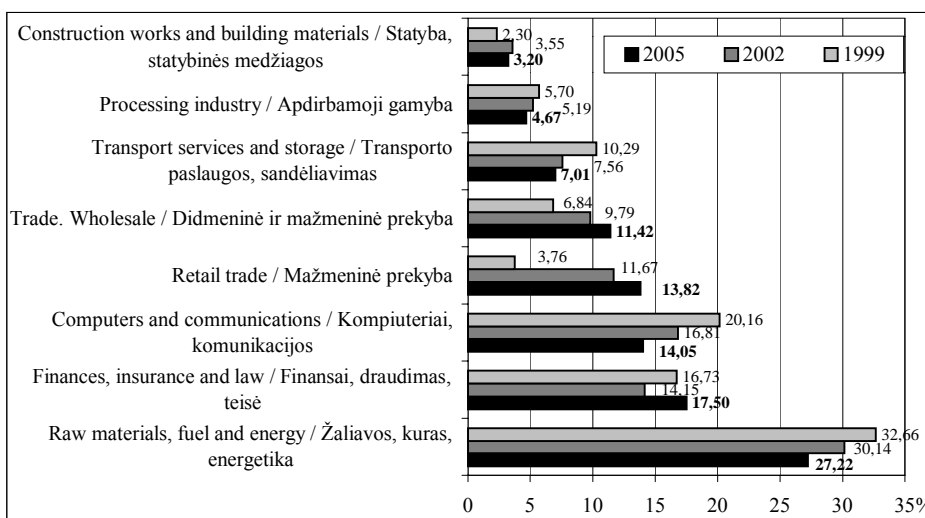


Figure. Distribution and dynamics of annual revenues of Vilnius enterprises in 1999–2005 (%), in selected enterprises)

Pav. Atrankinių įmonių metinių pajamų pasiskirstymas ir kaita Vilniaus mieste 1999–2005 m. (%)

Table 3. Size dynamics of processing, trade, financial, insurance and legal enterprises that indicated their annual revenues (%), 1999–2005

3 lentelė. Metinės pajamas nurodžiusių apdirbamosios gamybos, mažmeninės prekybos, finansų, draudimo ir teisės įmonių dydžio kaita 1999–2005 m. (%)

Kind of activity Veiklos rūšis	Year Metai	The size of enterprises, by annual revenues in Litas Āmoniø dydis pagal metines pajamas (Litais)				
		Up to / iki 100 000	100 000– 1 mill.	1–10 mill.	10–50 mill.	50 mill. and more / ir daugiau
Processing industry Apdirbamoji gamyba	2005	26.0	42.0	26.0	3.5	2.5
	2002	31.4	39.8	21.3	4.7	2.8
	1999	26.2	48.8	16.2	5.1	3.7
Retail trade Mažmeninė prekyba	2005	40.5	38.7	15.3	1.2	4.3
	2002	37.7	39.2	16.8	2.1	4.2
	1999	42.2	36.3	15.7	2.9	2.9
Finances, insurance and law / Finansai, draudimas, teisė	2005	39.7	33.1	14.7	3.7	8.8
	2002	40.8	36.8	10.4	4.8	7.2
	1999	46.8	24.7	16.1	6.2	6.2

The size of enterprises according to revenues in the processing industry has been changing. The number of smaller enterprises (up to 1 million Litas) reduced rapidly. The reduction of the number of larger enterprises was not as conspicuous (Table 3), whereas the number of medium-size enterprises increased almost twice. Presumably, this is related with the reduction of the importance of processing enterprises in the city and with more favourable business administration conditions in medium-size enterprises.

Inconspicuous but controversial changes took place in retail enterprises. The number of small enterprises remained actually the same, but the number of medium-size ones slightly reduced (beginning with 2002). The large enterprises had been expanding until 2002. Beginning with 2002, the changes were negligible.

The changes were variable in the sector of finances, insurance and legal activity. A certain redistribution took place within the groups of enterprises of similar size. The process of expansion accelerated in the group of large enterprises. The number of enterprises with higher annual revenues increased (by one third) in the group of small ones.

In general, the tendency of expansion of enterprises in almost all main (most profitable) branches of economic activity (from trade to raw materials and finances) became dominant. Several factors may account for the expansion of enterprises. First, the chances of larger enterprises to survive under the conditions of fierce competition in Vilnius are greater. Second, turnover and income are rapidly increasing in the capital city. Therefore, it is natural that enterprises overpass the limit of the revenues of tens of millions Litas. On the other hand, the expansion of enterprises is not as distinct (in some economic branches) and their absolute number in the total of enterprises sometimes is small.

The study included only the operating enterprises (see Methods). Yet many deleted business enterprises are recorded in statistics. These are mostly very small ones, which once have been supported by municipality (within different programmes) but failed. There is no legal basis for return of ineffectively used resources. The programmes of indirect financial support would be more effective, e. g., rent on easy terms, exemption from taxation, tax reduction, etc. According to statistical data, small enterprises account for the greatest number of established and liquidated ones. Municipality should support only the effectively working enterprises. Small enterprises are far ahead in number but account for only some percent of the city income (the values of turnover are slightly higher).

3. 2. Number of employees in the enterprises

In 2005, 27.8% of Vilnius enterprises did not indicate the number of employees. Small enterprises with one to 9 employees were dominant (52.3%). There were 15.0% of enterprises with 10 to 49 employees, 2.4% with 50 to 99 employees and 2.5% with 100 and more employees. The greatest number of employees was recorded in the sectors of raw materials and energy, education, science and health protection (Table 4).

The number and rotation of employees between 1999 and 2005 was evaluated only in the selected enterprises. The greatest number of persons was employed in mediating enterprises in the sectors of transport, logistics and finances. Since 2002, the number of employees in most of the leading sectors has been reducing.

The greatest number of persons is employed in the trade sector (18.7%). It has been increasing in the last few years as well. This is especially true of the retail trade, where since 2002 the number of employees has increased by 7%.

Table 4. Vilnius enterprises according to the main kind of activity and number of employees, 2005
4 lentelė. Įmonių pasiskirstymas pagal veiklos rūšį ir darbuotojų skaičių 2005 m.

Kind of activity Veiklos rūšis	Number of employees / Darbuotojų skaičius				
	0 or not indicated 0 arba nenurodyta	1–9	10–49	50–99	100 and more ir daugiau
Processing industry / Apdirbamoji gamyba	19.4	45.8	25.4	4.7	4.8
Raw materials, fuel and energy / Paliavos, kuras, energetika	47.2	23.1	19.0	2.8	7.9
Retail trade / Mažmeninė prekyba	35.8	51.6	10.5	1.0	1.1
Trade, wholesale / Didmeninė ir mažmeninė prekyba	10.6	67.8	18.0	2.6	1.1
Computers and communications / Kompiuteriai, komunikacijos	21.7	60.5	13.1	3.1	1.6
Finances, insurance and law / Finansai, draudimas, teisė	22.0	64.2	10.5	1.0	2.3
Construction works and building mat. / Statyba, st. medžiagos	14.7	55.2	23.7	3.4	3.0
Car and appliances repairs / Autoremontas, daiktų taisymas	24.2	55.3	19.7	0.4	0.4
Transport services and storage / Transporto paslaugos, sandėliavimas	16.6	57.1	22.1	2.5	1.7
Education, culture and science / Švietimas, kultūra, mokslas	30.7	36.7	17.1	8.3	7.3
Health protection and social work / Sveikatos apsauga	33.2	49.5	10.6	2.1	4.5
Hotels, public catering and tourism / Viešbučiai, turizmas	27.3	45.5	24.1	1.9	1.2
State institutions, organizations/ Valst. institucijos, organizacijos	53.2	37.5	4.6	1.9	2.9
Personal services / Asmeninės paslaugos	23.1	59.1	15.2	1.4	1.1
Primary sector / Pirminis sektorius	29.8	50.0	15.8	1.8	2.6
Activity not indicated / Veikla nenurodyta	46.2	51.6	2.0	0.2	-

Table 5. Size dynamics of processing, trade, financial, insurance and legal enterprises 1999–2005, that indicated the number of employees (%),

5 lentelė. Darbuotojų skaičių nurodžiusių apdirbamosios gamybos, mažmeninės prekybos, finansų, draudimo ir teisės įmonių dydžio kaita 1999–2005 m. (%)

Kind of activity Veiklos rūšis	Year Metai	Size of enterprises by number of employees Įmonių dydis pagal darbuotojų skaičių			
		1–9	10–49	50–99	100 and more/ir daugiau
Processing industry Apdirbamoji gamyba	2005	45.6	38.6	9.6	6.2
	2002	43.8	42.8	7.1	6.3
	1999	48.7	38.8	5.1	7.4
Retail trade Mažmeninė prekyba	2005	80.1	14.7	1.3	3.9
	2002	80.3	15.0	0.7	4.1
	1999	79.0	16.1	0.9	3.9
Finances, insurance and law / Finansai, draudimas, teisė	2005	79.0	9.3	3.9	7.8
	2002	80.0	9.3	3.8	7.0
	1999	71.5	13.1	4.7	10.7

In other sectors, the number of employees (in the selected enterprises) has been reducing. It should be noted that not many non-profit state institutions and organizations (educational, scientific, health protection and the like) were included in the group of selected enterprises, because they did not meet one of the selection criteria – variation of annual revenue. Comparison of the number of employees in this group of enterprises is actually impossible because, notwithstanding that the enterprises had no profit, the number of employees in them was very high (as indicated in the previous section devoted to the distribution of employees in enterprises of different sectors of economic activity in 2005).

The group of transport, logistics and storage enterprises goes next (18%). The number of employed persons in these enterprises has reduced in the last three years by 2%. Since 1999, it has reduced almost by a half.

The other two sectors account for 15% of the total of employed persons. Their number has been reducing since 2002. Yet in 2005, the number of employees in them was greater than in 1999. In the enterprises of raw materials, fuel, energy, computers and communications the increase makes one third of the number in 1999. The enterprises of mediation, legal activity and processing industry have lost up to 2% of their employees. A certain reduction of employees since 2002 construction enterprises was recorded yet in comparison with 1999 the number in 2005 was higher. A certain reduction observed in the last years may be explained by the fact that specialists leave the country and there is a lack of labour force in Vilnius. This trend was also observed in other sectors, but the sector of construction stands out in the accounts of job centres.

The number of processing enterprises with staffs of up to 100 persons almost doubled. The number of the largest enterprises in this sector slightly reduced (Table 5).

In other sectors of economic activity, small enterprises are dominant. In the sector of retail sale, the smallest enterprises account for four fifths of the total number. The changes in the last few years were inconspicuous.

The number of large and medium-size (10–49 employees) enterprises also slightly reduced in the sector of financial mediation, insurance and legal activity. The number of small enterprises has been reducing since 2002, but in 2005 it was higher than in 1999.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In the ten last years (1995–2005), the number of enterprises in all sectors of economic activity has been rapidly increasing. Yet changes of the relative portion were uneven. The highest rates of increase (with regard to the starting position) were characteristic of the enterprises in the sectors of raw materials, fuel and energy, computers, communication, health protection, personal services, financial mediation and legal activity. The num-

ber of newly established associations, public organizations, clubs, societies and foundations was especially great.

2. From the point of view of economic characteristics, Vilnius has become the leader of service economy. The enterprises of the primary basic economic activity account for the smaller part of the total number of enterprises. For example, there are 2170 industrial enterprises accounting for only 8.6% of the total number.

3. The highest incomes are characteristic of Vilnius trade enterprises accounting for more than one third of the total declared income. Financial and legal enterprises occupy the second position. The enterprises of basic urban economic activity – raw materials, fuel, energy and processing industry (11.6% and 9.4% respectively) – are only in the third and fourth positions accounting for one fifth of the total income.

4. The greatest number of working places is created in the sectors of trade, processing industry, education, culture and scientific institutions and organizations (more than 10% of the total). Construction, financial mediation and transport enterprises and state institutions account for 8–9% of working places.

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VEIKIANČIŲ ĮMONIŲ EKONOMINIS VERTINIMAS IR PLĖTRA VILNIAUS MIESTE 1995–2005 M.

S a n t r a u k a

Pristatomas darbas turiningai ir organiškai tęsia 2002 m. atliktus tyrimus. Pagal sukurta socialinių ir ekonominių tyrimų sistemą įvertinta Vilniaus miesto ekonominės veiklos sklaida 2005 m. ir pastarojo dešimtmečio pokyčiai. Tyrimu atnaujinta ekonominės veiklos duomenų bazė. Pirmą kartą miesto tyrimų istorijoje atliktas dinaminis ekonominės veiklos ir sąlygų ekonominei plėtrai Vilniaus mieste palyginimas. Tyrimas atliktas taikant dvi viena kitą papildančias metodų grupes (ekonominio tyrimo ir socialinio tyrimo).

Vilniuje per dešimtmetį (1995–2005 m.) visose ekonominės veiklos šakose įmonių skaičius sparčiai didėjo, tačiau santykinė įmonių dalis pagal veiklos kryptį kito nevienodai; sparčiausiai daugėjo (atsižvelgiant į starto pozicijas) žaliavų, kuro ir energetikos įmonių, kompiuterių, komunikacijų, sveikatos apsaugos, asmeninių paslaugų, finansinio tarpininkavimo ir teisės

įmonių. Ypač daug steigėsi asociacijų, visuomeninių organizacijų, klubų, bendrijų, fondų. Todėl įmonių skaičiaus ir jų ekonominių charakteristikų požiūriu Vilnius yra tapęs ryškiu aptarnavimo ekonomikos centru. Pirminės bazinės veiklos įmonės sudaro mažesniąją dalį visų įmonių skaičiaus, pavyzdžiui, pramoninėje gamyboje užimtos 2170 įmonės (8,6 % visų įmonių).

Nustatyta, kad Vilniaus mieste didžiausias pajamas gauna įmonės, besiverčiančios prekyba, o tai sudaro daugiau nei trečdalį visų įmonių deklaruotų pajamų. Antroje vietoje yra įmonės, kurių veikla – finansinis tarpininkavimas ir teisinės paslaugos. Tik trečioje ir ketvirtoje vietoje yra bazinės miestų veiklos įmonės – žaliavos, kuras ir energetika bei apdirbamoji pramonė (atitinkamai – 11,6 % ir 9,4 %), kartu sudarydamos lygiai penktadalį gaunamų pajamų. Daugiausiai darbo vietų teikia prekybos, apdirbamosios gamybos, švietimo, kultūros, mokslo įmonės bei įstaigos (daugiau nei po 10 % darbo vietų); 8–9 % sudaro statybos, valstybinių institucijų, finansinio tarpininkavimo, transporto įmonės.

Įvykę pokyčiai paslaugų sektoriaus naudai leidžia daryti prielaidą, kad Vilnius ir toliau kryptingai plėtosis kaip euroregioninis ir nacionalinis paslaugų centras.