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METHODS OF OBTAINING INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In the annex to this paper a number of national industrial inquiries that have been undertaken in the last few years are described. These are listed together with an outline of the field of these surveys and an indication of the techniques employed to cover the field of inquiry and to collect the data. A list of the items of data gathered in these same surveys will be found in the annex to E/CN.3/257/Add.1

2. It will be seen that there is considerable diversity among the several inquiries set out in the annex with respect both to approach and to method. The field of the various inquiries, for example, varies markedly. Some cover only a part of the industrial field recommended[1/] while others extend over several non-industrial economic activities such as trade, transport and services. The inquiries vary too in the depth of coverage within their respective fields. Some aim to include all units, both large and small, operating within the field of inquiry, others are directed only to the larger units. The source from which the data are gathered differs between direct collection from the units concerned and extraction of the basic data from regular administrative reports - with direct collection being by far the most common method. Also the method adopted for obtaining coverage of the field of inquiry varies between full enumeration and enumeration of a representative sample of the units. It is not possible to put forward specific recommendations for use on an international level regarding the choice of an optimum plan for different types of inquiries, but it may be useful to examine briefly these methods that have been employed. It is, of course, not possible to state that any one of the methods is better than another without reference to the setting within which the techniques are to be applied. With this in view some indications will be given regarding the conditions under which these techniques might be successfully used as well as their possible limitations.

3. To choose intelligently from among the alternative approaches to and methods of collecting industrial statistics, a number of factors must be considered.

1/ See Proposed Revisions to the International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, E/CN.3/257.

The more important of these are (i) the uses to which the inquiry results are to be put, (ii) the kind of data to be sought, (iii) the amount of money available for the inquiry, (iv) the competence and number of technically trained statisticians, (v) availability of experienced field and office personnel, (vi) the facilities available for processing data - e.g., accounting machinery, etc., (vii) the general level of industrial development in the country, (viii) whether or not prospective respondents are accustomed to statistical reporting, (ix) whether or not lists of all or part of the industrial units to be covered are available, (x) the reliability of the mails and (xi) the character and distribution of industry, etc. In the following sections, the circumstances under which a specific technique is rendered either particularly advantageous or impracticable will be outlined. In the discussion it will be assumed that the central aim is to collect the full set of data set out in the Proposed Revisions to the International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics[2/] - that is, items of data all of which are collected on a comparable basis.

II. COMBINING THE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY WITH OTHER STATISTICAL INQUIRIES

4. Virtually all government statistical programmes include provisions for a variety of economic inquiries, including industrial. It is not surprising, therefore, that considerable interest has been aroused in the possibility of combining the industrial and other economic inquiries into a single comprehensive survey. And as is shown in the annex, a number of countries have conducted such combined inquiries.

5. In many cases this combination of inquiries has been dictated by purely practical considerations. To locate small industrial units, for example, it is often necessary to canvass all structures including households. Particularly is this true in those countries where much industrial and commercial activity is carried on in households. It is logical, therefore, to utilize this canvassing operation - which is expensive - for several purposes - e.g., to collect population and household data and to locate and identify the sites of other

2/ E/CN.3/257.

economic activities such as distribution. The canvassing operation then produces a list of industrial units which can, at a subsequent stage, be surveyed to obtain the more complex structural and flow data required. Combinations of economic and demographic surveys of this kind have been carried out in India, Burma, Thailand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Switzerland.

6. Still another reason for combining an industrial with other types of inquiries is that certain combinations of activities are often to be found in one respondent unit. This is particularly true of production and distribution. Combining an industrial and distribution inquiry accomplishes three objectives - (i) ensures more complete coverage of each field of activity, (ii) makes it unnecessary to determine, in the process of the field work, how a particular unit is to be classified and (iii) largely eliminates the possibility, inherent in the separate survey approach, that some establishments are surveyed twice or missed entirely. In addition the combining of economic inquiries makes it easier to link establishment based data to data collected on an enterprise basis.

7. The Working Group on General Economic Censuses of the Conference of European Statisticians has offered a number of reasons for conducting at infrequent intervals, an over-all census of all economic activities[3/] among them that there would be less danger of omissions and duplications in the enumeration of economic units and that the combined inquiry would be more likely to provide consistent and comparable data for all economic units.

8. The major benefits deriving from a general census are that a clear picture of the structure of the economy is produced and that an excellent frame is provided for the pursuit of subsequent investigations into the several fields covered. The general census cannot, however, yield the full set of data recommended as being essential for a meaningful analysis of the industrial sector. For this reason it is probably best to consider a general census approach only at infrequent intervals and to restrict such inquiries to items of data relating to structure and perhaps resources.

3/ See Conf.Eur.Stats./WG.10/22, 3 April 1957, Report of Session held in Geneva, 25-29 March 1957.

III. THE FUNCTIONAL AND THE INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

9. Since it is the aim of an industrial survey to furnish an integrated list of items of data, each relating to a defined statistical unit, it is an institutional approach that is generally followed and recommended for basic industrial surveys. This approach, then, not only eases the task of interrelating the various items of data, but provides a description of the characteristics and range of activities of the statistical units themselves. A functional approach on the other hand is used when interest centres on a particular characteristic or function which is common to many types of units or on an activity which is commonly carried on as secondary to the main function of a variety of units.

10. Perhaps the most important example of the use of the functional approach is in the collection of current data on employment and wages and salaries. Interest here, of course, is on employment throughout the economy and since these figures are of vital importance, they must be collected, processed and compiled as rapidly as possible. It is, therefore, advantageous to confine such surveys to this single area of interest.

11. Another very important activity of virtually all economic units is investment in physical assets. Because of the interest in this area, Canada annually collects data on such investment in a special survey which covers all economic sectors except agriculture. From this survey then it is possible to follow the trends in capital formation for the whole economy. For much the same reasons, surveys of retail sales by all non-agricultural establishments are carried out monthly in Sweden.

IV. THE STATISTICAL UNIT

12. At an early stage in the planning of an industrial survey the basic statistical unit or units will have to be chosen. That is it must be decided whether the items of data to be collected should be related to the establishment, the enterprise or some other unit. The several considerations leading to the choice of an appropriate unit are discussed in other documents.[4/] Here only certain operational implications attendant on the choice of the establishment or the enterprise will be reviewed.

4/ See Proposed Revisions to the International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, E/CN.3/257 and The Statistical Unit in Economic Inquiries, E/CN.3/259.

13. While the items of data sought and the reporting problems vary with the choice of the statistical unit, the methods of collecting the data do not vary markedly. However, if sampling is to be used, different techniques of sampling would have to be devised to fit the choice of the statistical unit. Where, for example, area sampling methods are to be used to collect enterprise based data and there are multi-unit enterprises in the universe to be covered, considerable care is necessary in determining the probability of selection of the multi-unit enterprises. Also a sample is generally drawn from an industrial directory of establishment units by first grouping (stratifying) the establishments according to industrial activity, size and, perhaps, geographic location. If, however, the enterprise is to be the statistical unit, the stratification by industry and geographic location may become very much less sharp and it might become advantageous to change the mode or depth of stratification. This is particularly true where there are many multi-unit enterprises which engage in a broad range of activities. For this and other reasons the directory of multi-unit enterprises is usually kept separately and these organizations treated independently, particularly in a sample survey.

14. The choice of an appropriate statistical unit is also conditioned by the available means of locating and identifying industrial units. If no directory exists, for example, and field canvassing methods are used to locate the industrial units, choice of the enterprise as the statistical unit introduces considerable difficulty in that extensive matching and collation of separately located establishments are often necessary to bring together the information relating to each multi-unit enterprise.

15. Consideration of the foregoing points as well as the susceptibility of establishment based data to more detailed and homogeneous classification, lead to the recommendation that the establishment or like unit be the basic statistical unit for basic industrial inquiries. At the same time, of course, it is recognized that the enterprise possesses a number of statistical attributes which should also be exploited.

V. SOURCES OF DATA

A. Administrative Records

16. A majority of countries now have certain statutes and regulations the administration of which yields statistical data concerning all or part of industry. The major difficulty in relying on this source for the data, however, is that the administrative records concerned have rarely been devised for the same kind of statistical use as that envisaged for the usual industrial inquiry. The items of data sought, as well as their definitions, for administrative purposes are, therefore, often quite different from what is needed for statistical or economic purposes. These problems have been particularly noted in the United Nations Statistical Office in the work of revising the world index of industrial production. It has been found that the data concerning the elctricity industry, which is most often garnered from administrative records, rarely provides the necessary information to compute the value added by this industry.

17. Another industry for which administrative records have frequently provided the only statistics is the construction industry. In part, this situation stems from the difficulty of coping with the construction industry in the usual kind of industrial survey. Nevertheless it is well recognized that the customary administrative reports fall far short of providing the quality or kind of data needed for an adequate assessment of construction activity.

18. Statistics concerning the mining industry too are obtained through regulatory administrative channels in a number of countries. And in general these data have been better adapted to statistical and economic uses. This is probably the result of the detailed interest taken by most governments in the development of their natural resources. Further, a number of these governments retain essential ownership and control of natural resources, and, in the exercise of this direct control, find administrative need for the detailed data associated with the exploitation of these resources.

19. A further difficulty is that agencies responsible for the administration of various laws usually have overlapping fields of interest. It is often, therefore, next to impossible to obtain a specific item of data, put together from the records of two or more agencies, which relates without duplication to the whole of

industry. More than this it is generally rare to find the same item of data collected on a comparable basis by two or more agencies.

20. It is apparent, from the foregoing, that if administrative records are to be effectively used for statistical purposes, there must be a high degree of co-operation and co-ordination between the statistical authorities and the administrative agencies concerned. This co-operation is essential to ensure that the collection through administrative channels from some industries provides data that are comparable with those collected from other industries.

21. The most fruitful use of administrative records has been made in compiling and maintaining an industrial directory. While it is possible, and frequently desirable, to compile a directory on the basis of a census, maintaining a directory by this means would be far too costly. Fortunately, the more important elements of the data required for a good directory of the larger establishments - names and addresses, employment, type of activity, etc. - can be garnered from administrative records. It is, of course, necessary to verify, and generally to supplement, the data obtained from administrative sources in order to ensure that its accuracy is adequate for statistical use.

B. Direct Collection of Data from Industrial Units

22. The direct collection of data from industrial units for statistical and economic use, in contrast to the derivation of these data from administrative records, is the method most commonly used in the various countries. By this means greater control over the items of data to be sought and their definition can be maintained, thus ensuring a greater degree of consistency in reporting and ease of interpretation of the final results.

23. After a decision to collect the required data directly from the industrial units concerned, there still remains the problem of whether it will be necessary to enumerate every unit within the field of inquiry or whether it will suffice to enumerate a representative sample of those units. Further, the means or methods by which the data are obtained from the respondent units must be determined. In the following paragraphs the census and the sample survey will be discussed and a brief description of the various methods used in the collection of data will be given.

(a) The census or the sample survey

24. The term census is so often used to describe any survey that it seems best to state that here the term will refer only to a survey in which all units that fall within the defined field of inquiry are to be enumerated. Thus, in the annex to this paper, the second and third columns of the table define the field of each inquiry in terms of the ISIC and the size of the units. Columns four and five then indicate whether that field was covered by means of a census (enumeration of all the units in the field) or by a sample. In this connexion it should be noted that if any part of the defined field is covered by sampling methods rather than by complete enumeration, the system is designated a sample. That is, if the field is defined to include all establishments engaged in manufacturing and all establishments engaging fifty or more persons are enumerated with certainty while a representative sample of establishments engaging fewer than fifty are enumerated to cover that area of the field, the entire survey is described as a sample survey.

25. The major reasons for contemplating a census of all industrial units are that it provides a detailed inventory of this sector of the economy and its distribtuion both geographically and among the various kinds of industrial activity.5/ A census of the whole industrial field is, however, a big task which would be contemplated at most only at infrequent intervals. And in a number of countries, with limited resources, a census to cover all units both large and small would in many cases be inadvisable.

26. The development of modern sampling techniques has furnished the government statistician with a powerful tool for the efficient and rapid collection of data of measurable precision. Particularly in those countries whose resources are most limited, but whose need for economic data is thereby no less acute, sample surveys have proved their value.

27. Sample surveys are applicable to industrial inquiries whenever it is possible to forego small area analysis of the data and fine industry distinctions for all or part of the data collected or for a part of the field to be covered. For this reason sampling has least often been used in the infrequent, benchmark inquiries.

5/ See also the Proposed Revisions to the International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, E/CN.3/257.

Some countries, however, with limited resources have used sampling to advantage to cover the small industrial units. For this purpose it has been customary to make use of an area sample - i.e., a probability sample of small areas is selected and within these selected areas a field canvass is carried out in order to locate all the industrial units. In the process of locating the small units for enumeration in an infrequent inquiry, a list is produced containing any large industrial units found. Thus, material for evaluating the completeness of coverage of a concurrent census of large units automatically emerges, or the list can be used to test the adequacy of an industrial directory which presumably includes all large units. Of course, the decreased emphasis on small area and fine industry distinctions means that there is much more scope for the application of sampling techniques in an annual inquiry.

28. The increased use of sampling methods has also produced secondary effects that have tended to improve survey techniques in general. The emphasis in probability sampling is on the collection of the required figures with the needed precision at the least possible cost - or, conversely, the collection of data of maximum accuracy for a fixed cost. This approach has led to a thoroughgoing analysis of the sources of errors that can affect survey results. This analysis has shown that more often than not the major sources of error come not from controllable sampling variations, but from non-response, undercoverage, misunderstanding or carelessness in the completing of questionnaires, etc. This has focused attention on the necessity of formulating questionnaires in a clear and unambiguous fashion, on the necessity of obtaining frank, intelligent responses from the objects of the survey and on the necessity of using a well trained staff.

29. One of the major advantages of sampling is that, in reducing the number of respondents - and hence the size of the staff required - it is possible to devote much greater attention to the reduction of the response errors and errors arising out of the lack of training or misconceptions of the enumerators. The reduction of such errors may often more than offset the sampling errors introduced. This is particularly apt to be the case where it is found necessary to include in the survey complex or difficult queries.

30. Two sampling techniques - the area sample and the list sample - are commonly used in industrial surveys. These techniques are essentially complementary in

character. Rarely are the circumstances such that a real choice exists between the two. Where a list of the elements of the field to be surveyed is available, a sample from the list is always more efficient.6/ It is, however, because a list of the elements is often not available that the area sampling techniques have been so widely used. Even in the most highly developed countries, for example, the industrial directories do not contain the very small industrial units - and even were it administratively possible to include these units it is very doubtful whether the cost of including them would be justified. For these small units, therefore, the choice has generally been between a full census involving a field canvass of the entire country or an area sample which restricts the expensive canvassing operation to a relatively few sample areas. Because of the cost and difficulty of recruiting a competent field staff large enough for a complete census and because the small units tend to be relatively homogeneous with respect to employment, output and other characteristics, a number of countries have chosen area sampling methods as the means of including the small units in their industrial inquiries. In the usual annual survey, of course, no attempt is made to include the very small units (those that do not appear in the directory) in the field of inquiry. In addition to cost considerations, the decreased interest in structural data and the necessity of shortening the interval between the reference period and publication of the survey results, generally leads to the conclusion that the establishments carried in the directory should be covered by means of a sample.

31. In illustration of the sometimes dramatic savings that can be made by the use of sampling, it may be interesting to describe briefly the annual manufacturing survey of Colombia for 1955.7/ The 11,243 establishments registered

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6/ Even though there is a list of the units to be surveyed, however, the possibility exists of combining area and list sampling. That is the listed units could be grouped by area, a sample of these area groups selected and a sub-sample of the units chosen for enumeration from within each of the area groups. Such a technique might be profitably used in order to hold down travelling costs where field staff must be used to collect the data or many call-backs are anticipated.

7/ This survey is completely described in the Boletín Mensual de Estadística of the Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá, Colombia, August 1957, No. 77, pp. 23ff.

in the industrial directory (all establishments with five or more persons engaged or with an annual production of $24,000 were included in the directory) were grouped (stratified) first by industry and then, within each industry group, into five size groups (strata) based on employment - five to nine persons, ten to fourteen, fifteen to twenty-four, twenty-five to forty-nine and fifty and over. All establishments engaging fifty or more persons were included in the sample with certainty. This group of 612 establishments had, according to the census for 1953, contributed approximately 71 per cent of the total value added by manufacturing and employed 53 per cent of all persons engaged in manufacturing. Sampling fractions chosen within the remaining size strata varied, of course, from industry to industry, but the average percentages of establishments selected for enumeration in the four size strata were as follows:

25 to 49 persons engaged - 52 per cent
15 to 24 persons engaged - 22 per cent
10 to 14 persons engaged - 13 per cent
5 to 9 persons engaged - 5 per cent

Using these sampling rates, a total sample of 1,686 establishments were chosen - that is, approximately 15 per cent of the total number of establishments in the universe as represented by the industrial directory. In the final results, errors attributable to possible sampling variation were estimated to be well within acceptable limits (i.e., the coefficient of variation for the sample estimate of numbers engaged was less than 5 per cent for all two-digit and many three-digit industry groups).

32. Based on the experience of the 1953 census of industry in Colombia, it was considered necessary to use field enumerators in order to assure complete and adequate response to the survey. Quite apparently, therefore, the savings on enumerators' salaries, training and travel were tremendous as compared to the cost that would have been incurred were complete enumeration to have been chosen. In terms too of the number of schedules to be processed and tabulated there were considerable savings in cost and time. Further, it should be noted that by limiting the number of establishments enumerated, much greater attention could be devoted to making sure that each schedule was completely and properly done.

(b) Methods of data collection

33. There are three methods which have been used to put the questionnaires into the hands of respondents - (i) by mail, (ii) by sending an enumerator, armed with a list of respondents, to deliver the questionnaire (sometimes called a directed field inquiry) and (iii) by sending enumerators into the field - first to locate and identify all the industrial units to be covered and then to deliver the appropriate questionnaires to each (a field canvass survey). Since the mail inquiry is by far the least expensive and most rapid means of enumeration, it has always been preferred whenever the requisite conditions have prevailed. The effectiveness of the mail inquiry, however, rests on three conditions - that an adequate directory of all the industrial units to be surveyed is available, that the respondents are both capable and willing to provide the data requested and that the mails are reliable. Particularly during the early stages in the development of a survey programme has the absence of the first two conditions prevented the utilization of the mail inquiry.

34. With the directed field inquiry or the canvass survey, the field staff is frequently used to enumerate the respondents, or at least to check the completed schedules in order to make sure that the questions were properly interpreted and that all were covered. Particularly when dealing with the smaller units has it been desirable to have trained staff members aid in the completion of the questionnaires.

35. If a directory of the industrial units is available, but it is felt that the respondents will have difficulty in completing the questionnaire - either because they are unaccustomed to statistical reporting or because the questionnaire is very complex - the directed field inquiry has great advantages. An exceedingly detailed schedule is employed in the annual sample survey of manufacturers in India, for example, and for this reason it is felt necessary to use trained enumerators to ensure that the respondents answer all the questions in a consistent manner.

36. In the absence of a directory covering the industrial units to be enumerated, there is no alternative to the use of a field canvass survey. Since field canvassing is both expensive and time consuming it has generally been used only for decennial or quinquennial censuses or restricted to a relatively small number

of sample areas. It should be noted, however, that field canvassing, coupled with enumeration by field staff, has been, in most countries, the only satisfactory way to cover the very small industrial units which invariably escape any registration system or directory.

37. While there are no problems of concept or theory involved in the choice of collection methods, there are a number of rather complex organizational and administrative questions to consider when making that choice. To choose, therefore, from among these methods one must have an understanding of the varying cost implications in terms of money, personnel and skills.

ANNEX I. COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AFRICA									
Algeria Card Index of Establishments, Permanent	1;2-3;5	All, except handicraft			Tax and social security records processed by Statistique Générale	All other non-agricultural establishments	X		
Industrial Census, Annual, 1958	1;2-3;4;5	Large Small and handicraft	X X				X X		
Inquiry on Wages and Salaries, 1956	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with annual wage and salary bill above 400,000 francs	-		Tax records, processed by Statistique Générale	All other non-agricultural establishments	X		
Ethiopia Industrial Census, Annual, 1957	2-3;511	Establishments with 5 or more employed	X				X		
Ghana Enterprise Survey, Annual, 1955	1 2-3 4 511	All All Large firms Small firms All	X X X X X			Trade, transportation, services		X X X X X	
Kenya Survey of Industry, Second, 1956	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with 5 or more employed	X			Transportation	X		
Libya Census of Employment and Production, 1958	1 2-3 4 5	All	X X X X			Trade, transportation, Services	X X X X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AFRICA (cont.)									
Mozambique Industrial Statistics, Annual, 1955	1 2-3 4 511	* Establishments with 5 or more employed * *	* X * 		 *		* X 	 * X	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation Census of Industrial Production, Annual, 1956/1957	1;2-3;4; 511; 521	Establishments with 6 or more engaged or utilizing motive power or boiler	X				X		
Tunisia Census of Enterprises, 1955	1;2-3;4;51	Enterprises with 50 or more persons engaged	*			Trade, transportation, services		X	
Union of South Africa Industrial Census, Annual, 1957-58	2-3, except motor industry 4 511	Establishments with 3 or more engaged or utilizing motive power	X X X				X X X		
Motor Industry Census, Annual, 1958/59	384;300[1/]	Establishments with 3 or more engaged, or utilizing motive power				Sale of new and used motor vehicles	X		
United Arab Republic: Egypt Census of Establishments, Triennial, 1954	1:2-3;4;5	All	X			Trade, services	٢		
Census of Industrial Production, Biennial, 1954	1;2-3;5	Establishments with 10 or more engaged	X				X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AMERICA - NORTH									
Canada Mining Statistics, Annual, 1959	1	Large Small	X X				X X		
Manufacturing Industries' Survey of Production, Annual, 1959	2-3	Annual sales above $100,000 Annual sales of $100,000 or less 2/	X X				X X		
Construction Survey, Supplementary to Capital Expenditure Survey, Annual, 1954	4	All		X				X	
Central Electric Stations, Annual Survey, 1954	511	All	X				X		
Capital Expenditure Survey, Annual, 1954	1;2-3;4;5	All		X		Trade, transportation, services	X		
Costa Rica Commercial and Industrial Census, Second, 1 October 1956 to 30 September 1957	2-3	All	X			Trade, services	X		
Dominican Republic First National Industrial and Commercial Census, 1955	1;2-3	All	X			Trade, services	X		
El Salvador Industrial and Commercial Census, Quinquennial, 1956	1;2-3;511 1;2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged Establishments with 4 or less engaged	X X			Trade, transportation, services	X X		
Guatemala Industrial Census, Quinquennial, 1953	2-3 511	Establishments with 5 or more employed All	X X				X	X	

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AMERICA - NORTH (cont.)									
Honduras Industrial Census, Annual, 1956	2-3 511	Establishments with: 5 or more engaged 4 or less engaged All	X X X			Trade, transportation, services	X X X		
Jamaica, T.W.I. Business Establishment Survey for 1953	1;2-3;4;51	All	X			Trade, transportation, services	X		
Mexico Industrial and Commercial Census, Quinquennial, 1955	1;2-3; 511	All	X X			Trade, transportation, services	X X 3/	X 3/	
Nicaragua Commercial and Industrial Census, First, 1953	1;2-3;511	Establishments with annual production exceeding 12,000 cordobas, or 1 or more employed	X			Trade	X		
Industrial, Census, Annual, 1958	1;2-3; 511;521	Establishments with monthly production of 1,000 cordobas or more	X X				X	X	
Panama Industrial Survey, Second, 1956	2-3;511	Establishments with paid in capital or B/5,000 or more; important industries only	X				X		
Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Census, First, 1953	1;2-3;4;511; 521	Establishments with 5 or more engaged	X				X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AMERICA - NORTH (cont.)									
United States Censuses of Business, Manufactures and Mineral Industries, Quinquennial, 1958									
Mineral Industries	1	Establishments with 1 or more employed or $500 annually for either 1) total value of shipments or 2) production expenditures, or 3) capital expenditures; of these				Trade, services			
		Large	X				X	X[4/]	
		Small	X				X		
Manufactures	2-3	Establishments with:				Trade, services			
		6 or more employed	X				X	X[4/]	
		1 to 5 employed	X				X		
Mineral Industries, Annual Survey, 195-	1	Large establishments	X				X		
		Small establishments	X				X		
Survey of Manufactures, Annual, 1958	2-3	Establishments with 1 or more employed		X			X		
AMERICA - SOUTH									
Argentina Census of Mining, Industry and Business, Biennial, 1953	1	All	X			Trade, services	X		
	2-3		X				X		
	4		X					X	
	511		X				X		
Brazil Industrial Census, Decennial, 1949	1	All	X			Trade, transportation, services	X[5/]	X[5/]	
	2-3		X				X[5/]	X[5/]	
	4		X					X	
	51		X				X[5/]	X[5/]	

ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AMERICA - SOUTH (cont.)									
Brazil (cont.) Industrial Production Statistics, Annual	1;2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged	X				X		
Chile Industrial Census, Decennial, 1957	1 2-3;511	All Establishments with 5 or more employed	X X				X X		
Industrial Statistics, Annual, 1955	1 2-3	Establishments with 5 or more employed	X X				X X		
Colombia Industrial Census, Quinquennial, 1953	1 2-3 511 6/	All	X X X			Trade, services	X X	X	
Sample Survey of Manufactures, First, 1955	2-3	Establishments with 5 or more employed, or annual production of 24,000 pesos or more		X			X		
Ecuador Industrial Census, First, 1955	1;2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged or annual production of sucre 100,000 or more or fixed assets of sucre 200,000 or more	X 7/	X 7/			X		
Paraguay Industrial Census, First, 1955	2-3	All	X				X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
AMERICA - SOUTH (cont.)									
Peru Industrial Inquiry, Annual, 1957	2-3	All	X				X		
Inquiry on Employment, Wages and Salaries, Annual, 1958	1;2-3;4;5	Principal establishments in industrial centres, important industries only	X				X		
Venezuela Industrial and Commercial Census, First, 1953	113 and 32		X			Wholesale trade and transportation of petroleum and its products		X	
	1 excl. 113 and 2-3 excl. 32	All	X			Trade, transportation and services	X		
	4		X					X	
ASIA									
Afghanistan Census of Manufactures, First, 1954/1955	2-3	Establishments with at least 10 employed if no power used, or at least 3 employed and power used	X				X		
Burma Industrial Census, First, 1952, for 252 towns	2-3	Establishments with: 10 or more employed 9 or less employed	X	X			X X		
Survey of Manufactures, Annual, 1955-1956	2-3	Establishments with 10 or more employed	X				X		
Survey of Cottage Industry, 1957	2-3	Establishments with 9 or less employed		X			X		

ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
ASIA (cont.)									
Ceylon Census of Industry, Second, 1952	1;2-3;4;51	Establishments with 5 or more employed, or capital of at least 3,000 rupees, or mechanical power, used	X				X		
China, Republic of Census of Industry, 1954- for the Province of Taiwan	1;2-3;4;51	All	X			Trade and services	X		
India Census of Manufactures, Annual, 1957	2-3;29 important industries only	Establishments with 20 or more employed and using power	X				X		
Small Scale Industries, Quarterly Surveys, 1959 (In progress)	2-3	Establishments with 10 workers and more, up to: 49 - where power is used; 99 - where no power is used	X				X		
National Sample Survey, Manufacturing Industries, 1956	2-3;511	Establishments with 10 or more employed and power used, or 20 or more employed and no power used		X			X		
National Sample Survey, 1958/59 - Household Manufacture and Handicrafts	2-3	Establishments with fewer than 50 workers, where power is used, and fewer than 100 workers, where no power is used		X			X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
ASIA (cont.)									
Indonesia Industrial Census, Annual, 1956	2-3;51	Establishments with: Over 50 employed 10 to 50 employed, or utilizing machine power	 X X				 X X		
Iraq Industrial Census of Iraq, First, 1953	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with: 20 or more engaged 19 or less engaged	 X X				 X X		
Israel Census of Industry, Infrequent, 1952	1;2-3	Establishments with: 10 or more employed 9 or less employed			Application forms for licence to operate business	Commercial and service establishments	 X X		
Sample Survey of Industries, Annual, First for 1956	2-3	All		X			X		
Japan Establishment Census, Triennial, 1954	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
Census of Mining, Annual, 1958	1; excl. clay and stone quarrying	All	X				X		
Census of Manufactures, Annual, 1958	2-3	Establishments with: 4 or more engaged 3 or less engaged	 X X				 X X		
Construction Survey, Annual, 1955	4	All	X				X		
Periodic Report of Electricity and Gas Industries, Annual, 1958	51	All			X		X	X	

ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
ASIA (cont.)									
Jordan Census of Mining and Manufacturing, First; 1954	1;2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged	X				X		
Korea, Republic of Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Infrequent, November 1954 to October 1955	1;2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged	X				X		
Lebanon Industrial Census, First, 1955	1;2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged	X				X		
Pakistan Census of Manufacturing Industries, Annual, 1955	2-3	Establishments with 10 or more employed and power used, or 20 or more employed and no power used	X				X		
Philippines Economic Census, Decennial, 1948	1 2-3 511	All	X X X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X X X		
Annual Survey of Manufactures, First, 1956	2-3	Establishments with 5 or more employed		X			X		
Thailand Demographic and Economic Survey, 1953	1;2-3;4;5	All		X		All other Non-agricultural Establishments	X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE									
Austria									
Non-agricultural Establishment Census, Decennial, First, 1953	2-3	Establishments with: Annual turnover S. 500,000 or more	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
		Annual turnover below S. 500,000	X				X		
	4	All	X					X	
Belgium									
Census of Industry and Commerce, Decennial, 1947	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with 1 or more employed	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
	1;2-3;4;5	0 employed	X				X		
Survey of Production, Annual, 1955	1:2-3;5	Generally establishments with 5 or more employed; important industries	X				X		
Bulgaria									
Statistical Returns, Industry, 3 monthly, 1959	1;2-3;4;5	All enterprises covered under production plan	X				X[8/]	X[8/]	
Cyprus									
Census of Industrial Production, 1954	1;2-3;4;5	All	X[9/]	X[9/]			X		
Czechoslovakia									
Statistical Returns, Industry, Annual, 1956	1;2-3;5	All State-owned and Cooperatives	X				X[8/]	X[8/]	
Statistical Returns, Construction, Annual, 1956	4		X				X[8/]	X[8/]	

ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
Denmark Establishment Census, Decennial, 1948	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
Production Census, Annual, 1954	2-3;5	Establishments with 6 or more employed	X				X		
Inventory Inquiry, Annual, 1954	2-3;5	Establishments with 25 or more manual employees		X		Wholesale Trade	X		
Finland General Economic Census, First, 1953	1;2-3;4;5	All limited liability organizations plus individual proprietorships with more than 5 employees	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X[10]	X[10]	
	1:2-3;4;5	Individual proprietorships with less than 5 employees	X				X[10]	X[10]	
Industrial Census, Annual, 1956	1;2-3;5[11]	Establishments with 5 or more employed, or power equipment used extensively [12]	X				X		
France Card Index of Establishments, Permanent, 1954 [13]	1;2-3;4;5	All			Tax and Social Security Records processed by National Statistical Institute	All other Non-agricultural Establishments	X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
France (cont.) Industrial Statistics, Quarterly or Monthly, 1959	1;2-3;5	All, except handicraft and some highly seasonal industries, such as canning, clothing, furniture	X				X		
Industrial Statistics, Annual, 1959	1;2-3;5	To cover all industrial establishments	X				X		
Employment Statistics, Quarterly, 1959	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with more than 10 employees				All other Non-agricultural Establishments			
Germany, Federal Republic of Non-agricultural Establishment Census, Decennial, 1950	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			All other Non-agricultural Establishments	X		
Handicraft Census, Infrequent, 1956	2-3;4	All licensed handicraft	X			Services	X		
Industry Report, Large Establishments, Monthly, 1957	1;2-3	Establishments with 10 or more engaged, excluding licensed handicraft	X				X		
Industry Report, Small Establishments, Annual, 1957	1;2-3	Establishments with 1 to 9 engaged, excluding licensed handicraft	X				X		
Quarterly Production Report, 1957	1;2-3	Establishments with 10 or more engaged, excluding licensed handicraft	X				X		

ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
Germany (cont.) Net Product of Industry Report, Infrequent, 1954	1;2-3	Enterprises with 10 or more engaged, excluding licensed handicraft	X	X 14/				X	
Total Building Statistics, Annual, 1957	4	All establishments, excluding ancillary lines of construction	X				X		
Survey of Industrial Power General Plants, Annual, 1957	1;2-3	Ancillary units with 10 or more engaged, excluding licensed handicraft; with power generators of nominal capacity above 1,000 kw 15/	X						Ancillary unit
Statistical Report of Public Utilities, Annual, 1957	51	All	X						Kind of activity unit
Survey on the Cost Structure of Non-Agricultural Establishments, 1950	1;2-3;4;5	All 16/ Industry Handicraft		 X X		Trade, restaurants, accommodation, transport industry; physicians and dentists		 X x	
Greece Industrial and Commercial Census, Decennial, 1958	1;2-3;4;5	All Establishments	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
Inquiry on Value Added, Annual, 1954	1;2-3;51	All corporations; non-corporate enterprises with annual gross production value above 2,000,000 drachmas Non-corporate enterprises with annual gross production between 400,000 and 2,000,000 drachmas	X X					X X	

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection		Administrative records				
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample			Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
Hungary Statistical Returns, Industry, Annual, 1957	1;2-3;5[17]	All state enterprises and industrial co-operatives	X				X[18]	X[18]	
Statistical Returns, Industry, Monthly, 1957	1;2-3;5[17]	All state enterprises and industrial co-operatives	X				X[18]	X[18]	
Statistical Returns, Industry, Quarterly, 1957	1;2-3[17]	State enterprises and industrial co-operatives in selected industries	X				X[18]	X[18]	
Iceland Industrial Census, Triennial, 1953	1;2-3;4;5	All establishments paying accident insurance premium	X				X		
Ireland Industrial Census, Annual, 1956	1;2-3 4 51 1;2-3;4	Establishments with 3 or more engaged 2 or less engaged	X X X	 X			X X X X		
Italy Industrial and Commercial Census, Decennial, 1951	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X	X	
Value Added Inquiry, Annual, 1956	1;2-3;4;5	All		X		Trade and Transportation		X	
Luxembourg Industrial Census, Annual, 1955	1;2-3;5 4	All	X X				X	X	

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
			Direct collection						
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Census	Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
Malta Industrial Census, Annual, 1958	1;2-3;4	Establishments operating in private industry, with: 10 or more engaged 3 to 9 engaged 19/	 X X				 X X		
Netherlands Census of Industries, Decennial, 1950	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			Trade, Transportation, Services		X	Local unit and technical unit
Industrial Census, Annual, 1958	2-3;4 51	Large units 20/ Small units 20/ All	X X X				X 21/ X 21/	X 21/ X 21/ X	Kind of activity unit
Norway Census of Industrial Establishments, Decennial, 1953	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with 1 or more employed	X 22/	X 22/		Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
Industrial Census, Annual, 1954	1 2-3 4 511	All Establishments with 5 or more employed or minimum of 12,000 man-hours worked annually * All	X * X	X			X X X	 * 	
Poland Statistical Returns, Industry, Annual, 1956	2-3 17/	All	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X 23/	X 23/	
Statistical Returns, Handicraft, 1956	2-3 17/	All licensed handicraft	X			Trade and Services	X		
Portugal Industrial Statistics, Annual, 1956	1 2-3 4 511	All All Licensed construction All	X X X X				X X X X		

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
Romania Statistical Returns, Industry, Annual, 1957	1;2-3;5 [17]	All	X				X [24]	X [24]	
Spain Industrial Inquiry, Annual, 1957	1;2-3;51	All	X				X		
Sweden Census of Establishments, Decennial, 1951	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			Trade, Transportation, Services	X		
Industrial Census, Annual, 1956	1;2-3;5	Establishments with 5 or more engaged	X				X		
Switzerland Census of Establishments, Decennial, 1955	1;2-3;4;5	All	X			Non-agricultural establishments	X		
Turkey Census of Establishments, Decennial, 1950	2-3	Establishments with: 10 or more HP installed	X	X [25]			X		
		Less than 10 HP installed	X	X [25]			X		
	4	All enterprises with permanent office	X	X [25]				X	
	5	All	X	X [25]			X		
Industrial Census, Annual, 1956	2-3	Establishments with 10 or more persons employed, or 10 or more HP installed	X				X		
United Kingdom Census of Industrial Production, Full Census, Infrequent, 1958	1;2-3;4;5	Establishments with: 25 or more engaged	X				X [26]		
		24 or less engaged	X				X [26]		
Sample Survey of Production, 1959 (Annual, between Full Censuses)	1;2-3;4;5	25 or more engaged		X					Kind of activity unit

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
U.S.S.R. Statistical Returns, Industry, Annual and more frequent, 195-	1;2-3;5[17]	Large[27]	X				X	X	
Census of Small Industry, Infrequent, 1955 last	2-3[17]	Small[27]	X				X		
Yugoslavia Collieries Report, Annual, 1955	11	All	X				X		
Industry Returns, Monthly, 1952	1;2-3;51	All, except handicraft	X					X[28]	
Inquiry on Employment, Bi-annual, 1955	1;2-3;4;51	All, except private handicraft	X			All other non-agricultural activities		X[28]	
Inquiry on Wages and Salaries, Monthly, 1956	1;2-3;4;51	All, except handicraft		X		All other non-agricultural activities		X[28]	
Inquiry on Structure and Value of Industrial Production, Annual, 1955 to 1958	1;2-3;51	2,500 larger industrial enterprises	X					X[28]	
Census of Arts and Crafts, Infrequent, 1954	2-3	All handicraft	X				X		
Inquiry on Power Installed in Industry, 1955	1;2-3;51	All establishments, except handicraft	X				X		
Construction Report, Annual, 1953	4	All construction subject to licensing	X				X		
Construction Report, Monthly, 1952	4	All construction subject to licensing	X				X		
Inquiry on Electric Power Stations, Annual, 1956	51	Annual production above 50,000 kwh or power installed above 20 kw	X				X	X[28]	

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ANNEX I. (cont.) COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

Country, basic inquiry and period for which data are sought	Coverage by		Source of information			Other non-agricultural activities covered by the same inquiry	Statistical unit		
	Field of industry in terms of ISIC	Size of statistical unit	Direct collection: Census	Direct collection: Sample	Administrative records		Establishment	Enterprise	Other
EUROPE (cont.)									
Yugoslavia (cont.) Annual Industry Return, 1958	1;2-3;4;5	All, except private enterprises	X			All economic activities, beside private enterprises		X	
OCEANIA									
Australia Census of Mining and Quarrying Operations, Annual, 1957	1	Establishments with: 4 or more engaged 3 or less engaged	X X[29/]		 X[29/]		 X X		
Census of Factories, Annual, 1956/1957	2-3 51	Establishments with 4 or more engaged, or power used	X X				X X		
Building Operators, Quarterly Returns, 1957	4	New construction, completed value of £500 and over	X				X[30/]	X	
Business Survey, 1957	1;2-3;4;5	All		X		Commerce, Transportation, Services		X	
New Zealand Industrial Production Statistics, Annual, 1958/59	2-3 51	Establishments with 2 or more engaged All	X X				X[31/]		 Kind of activity

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ANNEX I. COVERAGE, SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL UNIT FOR BASIC INDUSTRIAL INQUIRIES

FOOTNOTES

* Precise information not available in the Statistical Office.

1/ Manufacture and repair of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, excepting establishments assembling motor vehicles on an assembly line basis, and tyre and battery manufactures.

2/ The cut-off point between large and small establishments is lowered for industries in which small plants are important. The general cut-off point for small firms was raised in the census relating to 1959 from $50,000 of shipments - applied since 1949 - to $100,000. The items of data sought annually from large establishments are collected intermittently from small establishments. In the census relating to 1958, small establishments reported on a form similar to the one used in 1959 for collection of data from establishments with annual sales of more than $100,000. It may be noted that prior to 1958 small establishments were enumerated on an extended form of this type in the census for 1948.

3/ Data for generating stations sought from establishments; data for transmission stations sought from enterprises.

4/ Data on employment, total sales, inventories at beginning and end of period, and total capital expenditures were also sought for the enterprise from the larger multi-unit enterprises.

5/ Data are sought for the enterprise and the establishment on capital invested, employment, total wages and salaries, and costs other than materials; data are sought for the establishment only, and in considerable detail, on employment, wages and salaries, hours worked, power equipment, inventories, industrial costs and output.

6/ Data collected, but not processed.

7/ Census for number of employees by functional status and value of production; sample for the other data sought.

8/ Data sought from the enterprise relating both to the enterprise and to its constituent elements.

9/ Census for total number engaged by age and sex, and sample for the other data sought.

10/ The statistical unit was both the establishment and enterprise; multi-establishment enterprises supplied individual reports of both.

11/ Data on employment and production volume of construction industries are collected annually and quarterly through administrative sources. They cover approximately 95 per cent of all construction of houses, including factories, hospitals, etc. and 90 per cent of other construction, such as roads, waterways, etc.

12/ Establishments with fewer than 5 employed, in industries in which small establishments are of considerable importance in national output, are also included.

13/ An industrial production census is scheduled to be taken shortly.

14/ A few data sought through a sample inquiry, i.e., the breakdown of total industrial costs into types of commodities, fuel and electricity.

15/ For industrial power generating plants with capacity up to 1,000 KW a survey is taken infrequently.

16/ Information was collected from about 43,000 enterprises; the degree of representation varied among the individual industries and size classes.

17/ Data on construction activities are collected through a separate inquiry.

18/ The statistical unit generally utilized is the enterprise. But, beginning with 1957, selected data are also sought for the industrial settlement, which is largely similar to the establishment.

19/ Establishments, which, on the average, engaged fewer than 3 persons, reported only on the average number of persons engaged during the year.

20/ Size of the establishment determined by number of engaged or value of turnover; cut-off point differs for various industries.

21/ Data on stocks, purchases and sales are sought for the enterprise and for its establishments. At the present time, in the pulp and paper making and textiles and wearing apparels industries, an overall report is requested for the enterprise and a subsidiary report for each of the major activities of the enterprise. In general, raw materials' input and product outputs are requested in quantitative terms for the major kinds of activities. Other items of data - wages and salaries, fuel purchases, power equipment, costs, etc. - are requested only on an enterprise basis.

22/ Details on costs gathered only for a sub-sample of the establishments included in the census.

23/ Data are sought for the enterprise in annual and more frequent reports; in addition, data are sought for the establishment in annual inquiries on employment, wages and worktime and cost of production.

24/ In complex enterprises and trusts, e.g., petroleum industry, where establishments have their own accounting system, production programme and wage fund, data can also be supplied on establishment basis.

25/ Small localities covered by sample survey.

26/ In the census of production for 1958, separate reports for establishments were not required in cases of parts of a single local unit employing less than 25 persons engaged in different kinds of industry.

27/ Large industrial units have independent balance sheets. Small enterprises do not and are a) auxiliary to economic councils, ministries, industrial co-operatives or collective farms and use power but employ less than 16 workers or do not use power and employ less than 30 persons; b) all power stations with a capacity of less than 15 KW; c) all grinding mills with less than 5 mill stone units and d) other small units.

28/ Although the statistical unit utilized is, in principle, the enterprise, enterprises are in general specialized enough as to kind of industry to be considered single kind of activity enterprises.

29/ Data for small establishments estimated from simplified returns and/or Mines Department records.

30/ Data on value of output only requested on an establishment basis.

31/ Consolidated reports for establishments of a multi-unit concern which engage in several kinds of activities are permitted, provided that a special return giving basic figures for each establishment is also submitted.