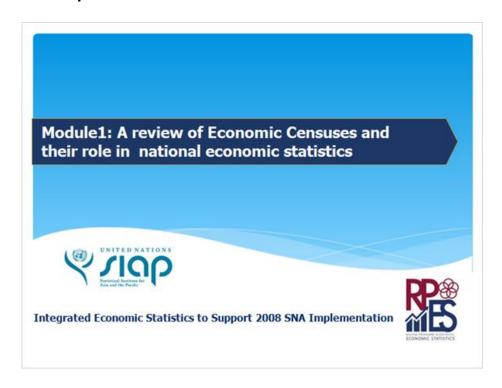
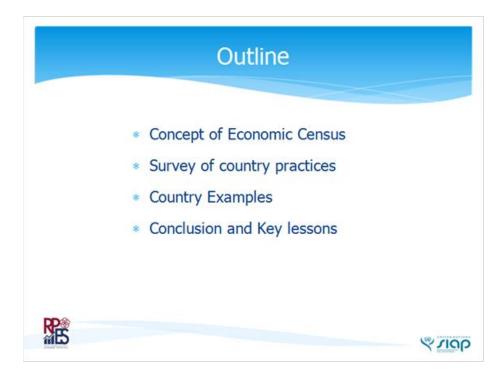
Module1: A Review Of Economic Censuses and their role in national economic statistics

1. Global Review Of Eco Censuses

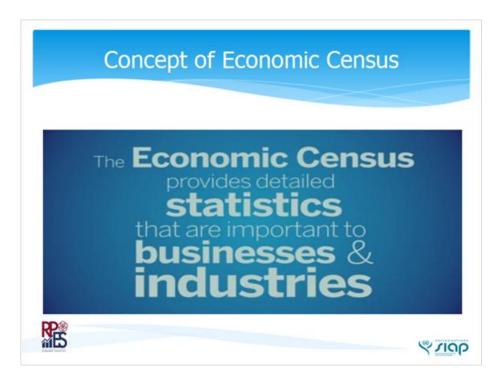
1.1 Regional Course on Integrated Economic Statistics to Support 2008 SNA Implementation



1.2 Outline



1.3 Concept of Economic Census



1.4 Concept of Economic Census

Concept of Economic Census

- A statistical survey conducted on the full set of economic units belonging to a given population or universe
- "census" implies that each unit is enumerated separately and that the characteristics thereof are separately recorded



SIOD

1.5 Concept of Economic Census

Concept of Economic Census

- Reliable and detailed data on the number and distribution of economic units by various categories
- * Primary source of these basic benchmark statistics
- Presents analytical statistics on economic units and for a wide variety of geographical units, ranging from the country as a whole to individual small localities



1.6 Why they are important?



1.7 Why they are important?



1.8 Survey of Country Practices

Survey of Country Practices

- Based on UNSD survey across countries
- Economic census is still an important statistical activity
- Economic census vary significantly among countries and show a lack of unified approach



SIOD

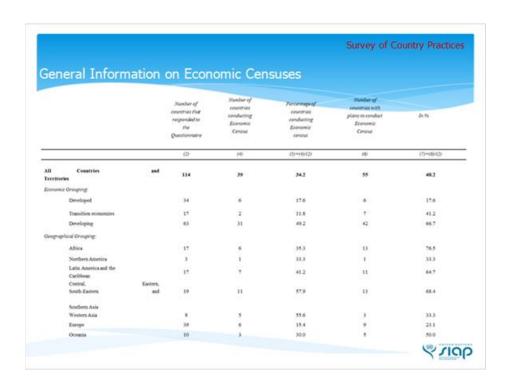
1.9 Survey of Country Practices

Survey of Country Practices

- Two principal methods are most often used by countries
 - Economy -wide census;
 - Individual economic sectors/activities only (manufacturing, construction, distributive trade etc.)
- * Census definition
 - Broad and narrow definitions
 - * Complete enumeration vs "enumeration of strata"



1.10 Survey of Country Practices



1.11 Survey of Country Practices



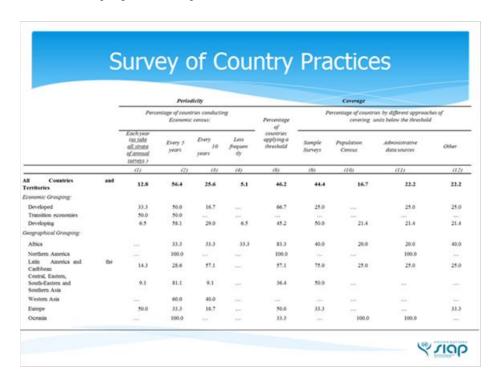
Notes:

. Latin America and the Caribbean region could be noted as an exception to this general pattern. More than half of the countries in that region tend to conduct decennial censuses. Looking at the longer run, this could lead to significant limitations in the usefulness of census information for basic economic statistics as well as in its quality and comparability

The inclusion or exclusion of public administration from economic censuses, however, depends to a higher extent on the organizational structure of countries and scope of activities included in their general government sectors.

By regions, countries in Africa tend to apply more often a threshold. Their percentage is twice higher as compared to countries in Oceania and Central, Eastern, South-Eastern and Southern Asia.

1.12 Survey of Country Practices



1.13 Other approaches

Other approaches for compilation of basic economic statistics

- Two distinct groups of countries with regard to the compilation of basic economic statistics
 - Economic census as a main tool for compiling the economic statistics
 - Combination of register based information from annual and more frequent surveys and administrative data sources





1.14 Other approaches

Other approaches for compilation of basic economic statistics

- Two third use other approaches for compilation of basic economic statistics that differ from traditional economic census
- Developed & transition economies tend to use more of register based survey/administrative data
- Business registers are indispensable for economy wide surveys



SIOD

1.15 Country Example-China

Country Examples-China



- Respondents in national economic census include corporate units, establishments and self-employed persons of the secondary and tertiary industries in China
- Covers 19 national economic sectors except agriculture, which are classified into 90 major groups, 378 groups and 875 small groups.
- The national economic census employs the method of complete enumeration of units



1.16 Country Examples-China

Country Examples-China

- * Covers the basic characteristics of units
 - number and composition of employees,
 - assets and other financial data,
 - business data, produced output,
 - main raw materials and energy consumed and other technical activities
- * The respondents' rate of the census questionnaires is almost as high as 100%.



SIOD

1.17 Country Examples-India

Country Examples-India



- Indian Economy predominantly consists of vast unorganized and informal sectors
- National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is mandated for conducting large scale sample surveys



1.18 Country Examples-India

Country Examples-India

- * All economic activities except those involved in crop production and plantation, related to production and/or distribution of goods and/or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption were covered
- * National committees and working groups
- Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology
- Training of trainers and field personnel



SIOD

1.19 Country Examples-Philippines

Country Examples-Philippines



Economic Census Key Uses

- Constructing national and regional income accounts of the Philippine economy;
- Formulating and monitoring plans/policies in the attainment of national and regional economic goals;
- Determining and comparing regional economic structure and performances;
- Providing updates for the frame of establishments;
- Conducting market research and feasibility studies

1.20 Country Examples-Philippines

Country Examples-Philippines

- * Covers the 14 sectors of the Philippine economy
- Restricted to the formal economy
- Establishment as unit of enumeration



SIOD

1.21 Country Examples-Philippines

Country Examples-Philippines

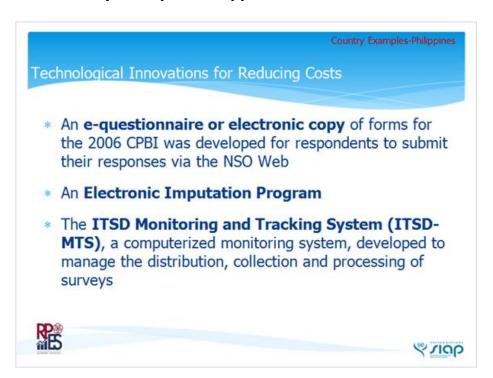
- An establishment is categorized by its economic organization, legal organization, employment size, industrial classification and geographic classifications
- * Four types of questionnaires utilized
- NSO maintains a List of Establishments from where a frame for census and or surveys of establishments are taken
- 57,355 sample establishments



1.22 Country Examples-Philippines



1.23 Country Examples-Philippines



1.24 Country Examples-Thailand

Country Examples-Thailand



- * Establishments engaged in manufacturing, wholesale, retail and some services sectors of the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC, Rev.3.
- * Reporting units are consistent with the ISIC
- Two kinds of questionnaire forms
 - Listing form-admin/location
 - * Enumeration form- in depth data, sales, expenses etc
- * Done every 10 years



SIOD

1.25 Conclusion & Key Lessons

Conclusion & Key Lessons

- Range of collected economic variables vary from country to country depending on their specific needs and priorities
- * Collection of additional economic variables provides basis for a more comprehensive analysis of the structure of an economy (macro, micro, regional, activity etc. levels) and for benchmarking purposes



SIOD

Notes:

1.26 Conclusion & Key Lessons

Conclusion & Key Lessons

- Content of an economic census should be user needs driven and public awareness of its relevance should be maintained, in particular to ensure a high response rate;
- Increased use of IT technologies (e.g. ICR, PDA's /CAPI etc.) and electronic data collection/reporting should be promoted
- * Importance of dissemination





1.27 Thank You

