

**29th Voorburg Group Meeting
on Services Statistics**

Dublin, Ireland

September 22nd - 26th, 2014

**Sector Paper:
Publishing Activities**

Alexandra Wojewodka-Dunn
Office for National Statistics, UK

1. Introduction

Publishing activities cover a range of services and there are challenges in measuring turnover and price data. This area has recently been reclassified from the manufacturing sector to the service sector, which has caused additional challenges as printing services has remained in manufacturing. The close link between the two services makes it difficult when trying to identify publishing services. This paper summarises the experiences of France, Mexico, Israel and the Czech Republic for collecting turnover and price data for publishing activities, as presented and discussed at the 28th Voorburg Group (VG) meeting. This paper aims to highlight some of the challenges involved with identifying, collecting and monitoring price movements for publishing services. The paper will also outline areas where further discussion is needed before recommendations and best practices can be suggested.

The rest of this paper is divided into four sections. Section 2 covers the different classifications of the industry and products. Section 3 covers turnover data and issues relating to the collection of turnover. Section 4 covers Service Producer Price Indices (SPPI) data and the current pricing methods used. Section 5 provides a summary of the main conclusions.

2. Classification

From the mini presentations the publishing activities sector is described as covering a wide range of services such as publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities. Publishing activity can be defined as the process of creation and dissemination of information. It also includes the acquisition of copyrights for the content and making that content available to the general public, by arranging for reproductions and distribution of the content in various forms. Traditionally publishing refers to the distribution of printed works. The scope has now expanded to include electronic resources with the internet playing a larger part in the dissemination of information. As the sector is changing and developing, to include technological advances, it is more difficult to define the publishing services and separate those from the other related activities e.g. printing.

2.1 Industry Classification

Four industry classifications were discussed as part of the mini presentations: the UN *International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Revision 4.0)*, the *Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2)*, the *Czech Standard Industrial Classification (CZ-NACE)*, and a variant of the *North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS Mexico 2007)*. The Czech classification is identical to NACE Rev. 2 at the four digit level and for future classification discussions only ISIC, NACE and NAICS will be included.

Within all three classifications the publishing sector is classified within the service sector. This has been the case for NAICS since 1997 when publishing was included as part of sector 51 – Information.

With NACE (rev.2) and ISIC (rev.4) sector 58 is a component of a new section J – Information and Communication. This is a major change as in previous classifications publishing was included as part of manufacturing. As this sector has not been included in the service sector before the OECD-Eurostat methodological guide for developing SPPIs will include a new section for publishing activities.

NACE and ISIC are directly comparable for publishing activities and the sector is split into two separate subsectors: “publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities” and “software publishing”. The NAICS structure is different, as the publishing industries include software publishers as part of the same 3 digit subsector.

The content included in all three classifications is the same at the 4 digit class level. They all include publishing of books, newspapers, journals, periodicals, directories and mailing lists and other works such as posters and greeting cards. NAICS presents a single class while NACE and ISIC provide more detailed classifications with separate classes for each of the publishing categories.

Detailed descriptions of the industry classifications are included in Appendix 1.

2.2 Product Classification

Three product classifications were discussed as part of the mini presentations: the *Central Product Classification* (CPC ver.2.0), the *Classification of Products by Activity* (CPA 2008) and the *Czech Classification of Products by Activity* (CZ-CPA). The Czech classification is identical to the CPA at the six digit level and for future product classification discussions only CPC and CPA will be included.

Within division 58 the CPA has 19 different product subclasses to distinguish between the different publishing services. The focus in the CPA is the type of content being published and any related activities. The CPC has 10 product groups for publishing services but the product groups are split between divisions 32, 47, 73, 83, 84 and 89 within the classification. Within the CPA services such as online content, advertising space and licensing services are included with the publishing content type it relates to. These services are in separate divisions to services relating to books, newspapers and periodicals in the CPC.

When comparing the product classifications to the industry classification, there are notable differences between CPA and ISIC, as advertising spaces and licensing services are not included in ISIC.

Detailed descriptions of the product classifications are included in Appendix 2.

3. Turnover Statistics

3.1 Data availability

There is generally good availability of turnover data for this sector. Of the twenty five countries that responded to the “Survey of country progress”, twenty three countries collect industry level turnover for “Book publishing” and “Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals”. Twenty two countries collect industry level turnover for “Publishing of directories and mailing lists” and “Other publishing activities”.

Of the twenty three countries collecting industry level turnover, five collect product level turnover for “Book publishing” and “Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals”. Of the twenty two countries collecting industry turnover, three collect product level turnover for “Publishing of directories and mailing lists” and two collect product level turnover for “Other publishing activities”.

Detailed results of the “Survey of Country Progress” are included in Appendix 3.

The publishing activities sector accounts for a small proportion of the total revenues of services in the presenting countries. In the Czech Republic there are a large number of companies providing publishing services but the market is dominated by a few dozen large companies who account for the majority of sales. The magazine market in France is highly concentrated in terms of turnover as twelve of the publishers receive two thirds of the turnover for this sector. In Israel there are a much smaller number of companies involved with publishing activities but the newspaper market is dominated by two main newspapers. However the book publishing market in Israel is much more competitive with many book publishing companies; some are large and well known while others are small and private.

3.2 Collection of data

Turnover data is collected from a variety of sources across the presenting countries. Monthly, quarterly and annual sample surveys are used and turnover is also included as part of the Economic Census every five years in Mexico.

In the Czech Republic, Structural Business Statistics surveys are used to collect turnover data. Companies report a NACE code for their main business activity and itemise individual sales activities by the CPA. In France an annual Structural Statistics survey collects revenues for publishing services. Annual tax declarations are also used, making it possible to know the total turnover, production accounts, generation of income accounts and the breakdown of turnover by activities/products. In Mexico economic surveys and censuses measure revenues from the provision of services. The monthly surveys collect basic variables such as employed personnel, wages, incomes and expenses,

while the annual surveys and the economic census cover structural variables such as fixed assets and stocks, among others.

3.3 Data issues

Publishing has been reclassified to the service sector in the latest update of the ISIC and NACE but printing remains in the manufacturing industry. This disconnect can lead to issues for turnover collection as the line between printing and publishing services is not clear. Publishing services need to be well defined to enable accurate collection of data for any activities.

Online services are becoming increasingly important and this change has resulted in advertising space becoming closely linked with publishing services, especially with newspapers. Some newspapers can be free and the turnover is generated from selling advertising space. The overlap between the two services can cause problems for the collection of turnover, as turnover generated from one service area may be returned for another area.

The overlap between publishing and advertising services was highlighted in the mini presentations from France and Czech Republic. The share of the revenue from advertising sales in France is thirty five per cent for publishing of newspapers and twenty seven per cent for publishing of magazines. In the Czech Republic the revenue from advertising sales is over forty per cent for both publishing of newspapers and journals.

Although the majority of the countries who responded to the “Survey of country progress” collect industry level turnover, only a few collect product level turnover. There are currently no plans for other countries to collect product level turnover soon.

3.4 Current methods

Table 1 provides an overview of the current methods used to collect turnover statistics. From the “Survey of Country Progress” the majority of countries are collecting industry level turnover which places them in the “good” category.

Table 1: Current methods for collecting Turnover Statistics

Category	Data Source	Level of Detail Collected	Frequency	Cost	Comment
Best	Survey/Census	Industry turnover <u>and</u> product turnover	Annual and/or sub-annual collection	-Most expensive -Largest response burden	-Product level turnover will enable weights to be calculated at a lower level -Product level detail will help distinguish between advertising and publishing services - Product level detail will help distinguish between printing and publishing activities
Good	Survey/Census	Industry detail <u>only</u>	Annual and/or sub-annual collection	-Expensive -High response burden	-Industry level detail may not be sufficient due to overlap with other service areas.
Minimum	Administrative (tax data, industry association data etc.)	Industry detail <u>only</u>	Annual	-Least expensive -Little or no respondent burden	-Suitability of the data source for turnover measurement needs to be decided upon.

4. Services Producer Price Indices (SPPI)

4.1 Data availability

Of the twenty five countries that responded to the “Survey of country progress”, ten countries calculate industry level prices for “Book publishing” and “Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals”. Five countries calculate industry level prices for “Publishing of directories and mailing lists” and “Other publishing activities”.

Of the ten countries that calculate industry level prices, four countries calculate product level prices for “Book publishing” and “Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals”. Of the five countries that calculate industry level prices two countries calculate product level prices for “Publishing of directories and mailing lists” and “Other publishing activities”.

Detailed results of the “Survey of Country Progress” are included in Appendix 3.

4.2 Source of SPPI data

Price data for publishing activities for the presenting countries are collected via a dedicated SPPI survey and these are either monthly or quarterly surveys.

In the Czech Republic several publishers with the highest sales are approached with a request for an initial meeting. At the meetings, specifics are discussed about price monitoring of publishing services and appropriate titles of books, newspapers and journals for monthly monitoring are selected.

Although only 6 publishers are completing the monthly statistical reporting form, they cover forty four per cent of the market for publishing services.

4.3 Target coverage

Price collection for this sector for the presenting countries is targeted at business users.

The French SPPI calculates price indices for business to business (B2B) and business to all (B2all) at basic prices. Additional indices are also calculated such as, business to consumers (B2C) and business to export (B2E) indices at basic prices and B2B indices at “market prices” (producers’ prices).

However at the time of rebasing the publishing SPPI it was decided for this industry to use B2All.

4.4 Pricing methods used

The publishing activities sector consists of five classes: book publishing, publishing of directories & mailing lists, publishing of newspapers, publishing of journals & periodicals and other publishing activities. Not all the presenting countries collect prices for all five areas. Israel collects prices for all areas and when collecting turnover and prices, publishing of newspapers services is grouped with publishing of journals and periodicals.

For publishing activities the standard pricing method is the direct use of repeated services. However as electronic publishing is starting to play a bigger role in the sector new pricing methods may be required to capture this different method of service delivery.

Current pricing methods included in the mini presentations highlight that the pricing unit depends on the publishing activity. In Israel for book publishing, the pricing unit is a book and the price definition includes the target readers, category of book, title of the book, author, size of the book, the number of pages and the format of the book. This is a basic price and does not include delivery or marketing costs. In France the basic price excludes transport and trade margins.

For publishing of newspapers, the price definition includes the name of the newspaper or magazine, the circulation e.g. weekday or weekend, the distribution channel and characteristics of printing such

as coloured or black and white. The biggest newspaper in Israel is distributed for free and the revenue comes from selling space for advertising. The pricing for selling advertising space in newspapers is a price for repeated services e.g. an ad, half a page in black and white or an average unit value e.g. an average price per inch.

In the Czech Republic as each publisher will usually have more than one distributor channel the respondents are advised to choose their dominant distributor and the price will be agreed in the contract with the distributor and ignore realised sales.

For the presenting countries quality adjustments are based on a number of different aspects. In the Czech Republic for a book title change other parameters are taken into account, such as the number of pages, the number of pictures, the type of literary genre of a book and the price range of an old and a new book. In Israel and France similar parameters are used to quality adjust for books. It was also clear from the presentations that newspapers and journals are not treated in the same way as books in any of the countries. For newspapers it is much more difficult to define the quality or measure certain parameters such as number of words in print. Some one-off qualitative effects are treated as a change such as the introduction of colour in a newspaper or a change in format. It is difficult to decide what part of price change is due to a change in quality as over time they change the format, size, colour and the part of advertising.

4.5 Weights

The type of weights required depends on the level of SPPI calculated, either product level or industry level. Product level price indices are recommended over industry level indices, however the majority of countries do not collect or publish product level turnover.

In the Czech Republic weights are calculated from the Structural Business Statistics survey and in Israel the weights are derived from a special survey of companies that include large, small and medium sized companies classified in publishing activities.

In Israel the two biggest product classes are “publishing of newspapers journals and periodicals” which accounts for sixty percent of all publishing activities and “book publishing” which accounts for thirty six percent. In the Czech Republic the two biggest classes are “publishing of newspapers” which accounts for forty three per cent of publishing activities and “publishing of journals and periodicals” which accounts for forty two per cent.

4.6 Main Issues in price measurement

New challenges have been created by the reclassification of publishing activities to the service sector. The new grouping of information and communication may have provided more coherence to publishing services but it has created problems with printing activities. Printing is classified as an industrial activity as it consists of a physical or chemical transformation of a good but it does produce an industrial service. Publishing is classified in services due to the intellectual content associated with publishing but in majority it produces goods. This disconnect between printing and publishing can lead to issues when collecting prices for publishing activities. It is harder to distinguish at what point publishing services are taking place and what is being measured. Printing characteristics such as size of a book are being included when defining the publishing service price. Many of the pricing methods appear to be based on the same definitions as when publishing activities was part of the manufacturing sector, suggesting the price of the product is being captured rather than the service.

An additional aspect of publishing activities is the growing link with advertising activities. A large part of income for publishers is generated from the sale of advertising space and this raises a further problem of distinguishing between publishing and advertising services. In Israel the biggest newspaper is free and the revenue comes from selling advertising space.

The French SPPI measures publishing at the same time as advertising because of the link between the two services and suggest that ideally these two activities should be surveyed together. In the Czech Republic sales of advertising space in printed media accounts for a large proportion of total sales for publishing. For this reason the price index for newspapers and journals consists of two sub- indices, an index of publishing services in printed form without advertising space and an index of advertising space in printed media. The price of advertising space being used to measure price change in publishing, highlights the need to indentify if the price of advertising space is a suitable proxy for the price of publishing.

The distribution method for publishing activities is changing as online content is growing. Publishing online has not been monitored previously, because it was assumed that the weight was small and difficult to trace, however in the future it is expected publishing online will increase. In Israel the increasing share of the internet in the media has caused all the big daily newspapers to develop an online version. It is unclear how different distribution methods will cause a change in price for publishing services and so to capture this new service delivery new pricing methods may be required.

Quality adjustments are a challenge for all classes of the publishing activities sector. There are also differences between how quality adjustments are made depending on whether the service relates to books or newspapers. As the price definitions used include physical aspects, like number of pages,

this highlights the difficulty in distinguishing between printing and publishing services. A challenge is to identify if physical aspects are suitable to use for quality adjustments in publishing services, as how much of the quality change will affect publishing services.

4.7 Current methods

Table 2 provides an overview of the current methods used for SPPIs for the publishing activities sector by the presenting countries.

Table 2: Current methods for SPPIs

Services	Pricing Mechanisms	Pricing Method	Comment
Book Publishing	Per book title	Direct prices for repeated services	-This method includes a tightly defined price specification such as target readers, category of book, number of pages etc. - This is a basic price that does not include marketing or delivery costs.
		Contract prices	-This method will include a selected printed title without VAT and the distributors rebate included. One distributor will be chosen and the price will be agreed in the contract with that distributor
Newspaper, Journal and Periodical Publishing	Per paper/article title	Direct prices for repeated services	-This method includes a tightly defined price specification such as distribution channel, subscription method, and circulation. The distribution channel and period of subscription will change the price.
Advertising Services	Per ad space	Direct prices for repeated services	-This method includes a price for the size and placement of ad.
		Average Unit value	-This method includes an average price per inch.

5. Summary

There is good availability of industry level turnover but not many countries are collecting product level turnover. As a result there are not many countries that calculate SPPIs for this sector.

The update of the ISIC and NACE classification has reclassified publishing activities in the service sector instead of manufacturing. This has created new challenges to identify the differences between publishing and printing services. It is essential to have clear description of the publishing activity being priced to enable accurate collection of data to be possible. Where do publishing services begin and end?

There are changing characteristics in the market of publishing activities with electronic publishing playing a bigger part. As more publishers are moving towards this method of service delivery it is important to understand how different distribution methods impact on the price of publishing services. Will publishing online impact the services involved in publishing?

There is also a bigger overlap developing between publishing services and advertising services. It is important to identify if prices for advertising space are a suitable proxy for publishing services as they are currently being used. Traditionally the pricing methods used are the direct use of repeated prices but with advertising space generating a larger proportion of the total revenue, will additional pricing methods may be needed to capture this?

Quality adjustments are a challenge for this sector and it depends on the product class to what is currently done. Physical aspects are used for quality adjustments and this highlights the need for a distinction between printing and publishing services. It is often difficult to see what is responsible for a price change in an intangible service and a change in the product is easier to identify.

Services included in publishing activities need to be well defined to ensure they are captured correctly. Currently different countries include and exclude different costs, such as realised sales or delivery costs, leading to some inconsistencies in what is being measured. It needs to be clear why certain costs are included or excluded and how they impact on the price of the publishing service.

As publishing activities has recently been reclassified to the service sector, there will need to be more consideration given to all these issues before any recommendations can be made about best practice. As the sector develops there needs to be more discussion about suitable approaches to ensure that prices are being accurately and consistently measured.

Appendix 1: Overview of Industry Classifications

ISIC Rev.4

Section J – Information and Communication

58: Publishing activities

581: Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities

5811: Book publishing

5812: Publishing of directories and mailing lists

5813: Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals

5819: Other publishing activities

NACE Rev.2

Section J – Information and Communication

58: Publishing activities

58.1 Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities

58.11 Book publishing

58.12 Publishing of directories and mailing lists

58.13 Publishing of newspapers

58.14 Publishing of journals and periodicals

58.19 Other publishing activities

NAICS Mexico 2007

51: Information

511: Publishing Industries (except Internet)

5111: Newspaper, Periodical, Book, and Directory Publishers

51111: Newspaper Publishers

511110: Newspaper Publishers

51112: Periodical Publishers

511120: Periodical Publishers

51113: Book Publishers

511130: Book Publishers

51114: Directory and Mailing List Publishers

511140: Directory and Mailing List Publishers

51119: Other Publishers

511191: Greeting Card Publishers

511199: All Other Publishers

Appendix 2 – Overview of Product Classification

CPC ver.2

322: Books, in print

3221: Educational textbooks, in print

32210: Educational textbooks, in print

3222: General reference books, in print

32220: General reference books, in print

3223: Directories, in print

32230: Directories, in print

3229: other books, in print

32291: Professional, technical and scholarly books, in print

32292: Children's books, in print

32299: Other books n.e.c., in print

323: Newspaper and periodicals, daily in print

3230: Newspapers and periodicals, daily, in print

32300: Newspapers and periodicals, daily, in print

324: Newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print

3241: General interest newspaper and periodicals, other than daily in print

32410: General interest newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print

3242: Business, professional or academic newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print

32420: Business, professional or academic newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print

3249: Other newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print

32490: Other newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print

325: Printed maps; music, printed or in manuscript; postcards, greeting cards, pictures and plans

3251: Maps and hydrographic or similar charts (including wall maps, topographical plans and globes), printed, other than in book-form

32511: Maps and hydrographic or similar charts (including wall maps, topographical plans and maps for globes), printed, other than in book-form

3253: Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings or messages, with or without envelopes or trimmings

32530: Printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings or messages, with or without envelopes or trimmings

3254: Printed pictures, designs and photographs

32540: Printed pictures, designs and photographs

326: Stamps, cheque forms, banknotes, stock certificates, brochures and leaflets, advertising material and other printed matter

3260: Trade advertising material, commercial catalogues and the like
32620: Trade advertising material, commercial catalogues and the like
3263: Transfers (decalcomanias) and printed calendars
32630: Transfers (decalcomanias) and printed calendars
476: Audio, video and other disks, tapes and other physical media, recorded
4769: Other recorded disks, tapes or other physical media
47691: Audio books on disk, tape or other physical media
47692: Text-based disks, tapes or other physical media
733: Licensing services for the right to use intellectual property and similar products
7331: Licensing services for the right to use computer software and databases
73312: Licensing services for the right to use databases
7332: Licensing services for the right to use entertainment, literary or artistic originals
73320: Licensing services for the right to use entertainment, literary or artistic originals
836: Advertising services and provision of advertising space or time
8363: Sale of advertising space or time (except on commission)
83631: Sale of advertising space in print media (except on commission)
83633: Sale of Internet advertising space (except on commission)
83639: Sale of other advertising space or time (except on commission)
839: Other professional, technical and business services n.e.c.
8394: Original compilations of facts/information
83940: Original compilations of facts/information
843: On-line content
8431: On-line text based information
84311: On-line books
84312: On-line newspapers and periodicals
84313: On-line directories and mailing lists
8439: Other on-line content
84393: On-line adult content
84399: Other on-line content n.e.c.
891: Publishing, printing and reproduction services
8911: Publishing, on a fee or contract basis
89110: Publishing, on a fee or contract basis

CPA 2008

58.1 Publishing services of books, periodicals and other publishing services
58.11 Book publishing services
58.11.1 Printed books

58.11.11 Printed educational textbooks

58.11.12 Printed professional, technical and scholarly books

58.11.13 Printed children books

58.11.14 Printed dictionaries and encyclopaedias

58.11.15 Printed atlases and other books with maps

58.11.16 Printed maps and hydrographic or similar charts, other than in book form

58.11.19 Other printed books, brochures, leaflets and the like

58.11.2 Books on disk, tape or other physical media

58.11.20 Books on disk, tape or other physical media

58.11.3 On-line books

58.11.30 On-line books

58.11.4 Advertising space in books

58.11.41 Advertising space in books, printed

58.11.42 Advertising space in books, electronic

58.11.5 Publishing of books on a fee or contract basis

58.11.50 Publishing of books on a fee or contract basis

58.11.6 Licensing services for books

58.11.60 Licensing services for books

58.12 Publishing directories and mailing lists

58.12.1 Directories and mailing lists printed or on physical media

58.12.10 Directories and mailing lists printed or on physical media

58.12.2 On-line directories and mailing lists

58.12.20 On-line directories and mailing lists

58.12.3 Licensing services for the right to use directories and mailing lists

58.12.30 Licensing services for the right to use directories and mailing lists

58.13 Publishing services of newspapers

58.13.1 Printed newspapers

58.13.10 Printed newspapers

58.13.2 On-line newspapers

58.13.20 On-line newspapers

58.13.3 Advertising space in newspapers

58.13.31 Advertising space in newspapers, printed

58.13.32 Advertising space in newspapers, electronic

58.14 Publishing services of journals and periodicals

58.14.1 Printed journals and periodicals

58.14.11 Printed general interest journals and periodicals

58.14.12 Printed business, professional and academic journals and periodicals

- 58.14.19 Other printed journals and periodicals
- 58.14.2 On-line journals and periodicals
- 58.14.20 On-line journals and periodicals
- 58.14.3 Advertising space in journals and periodicals
- 58.14.31 Advertising space in journals and periodicals, printed
- 58.14.32 Advertising space in journals and periodicals, electronic
- 58.14.4 Licensing services for journals and periodicals
- 58.14.40 Licensing services for journals and periodicals
- 58.19 Other publishing services
- 58.19.1 Other printed matter publishing services
- 58.19.11 Printed postcards, cards bearing greetings and the like
- 58.19.12 Printed pictures, designs and photographs
- 58.19.13 Printed transfers (decalcomanias), calendars
- 58.19.14 Printed unused postage, revenue or similar stamps; stamp-impressed paper; cheque forms; banknotes, stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title
- 58.19.15 Printed trade advertising material, commercial catalogues and the like
- 58.19.19 Other printed matter
- 58.19.2 Other on-line content
- 58.19.21 On-line adult content
- 58.19.29 Other on-line content n.e.c.
- 58.19.3 Licensing services for other printed matter
- 58.19.30 Licensing services for other printed matter

Appendix 3 Overview of International Progress

ISIC 5811 Book Publishing	Survey Categories	Number of Countries
	a. PPI details >= CPC	4
	b. PPI details >= CPC soon	0
	c. Turnover details >= CPC	5
	d. Turnover details >= CPC soon	0
	e. Industry prices calculated	10
	f. Industry turnover collected	23
	1. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned	2
	2. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned soon	0
	3. Industry level turnover and prices aligned	8
	4. Industry level turnover and prices aligned soon	1
	5. Other - no industry coverage for prices and/or turnover, etc.	14

ISIC 5812 Publishing of directories and mailing lists	Survey Categories	Number of Countries
	a. PPI details >= CPC	2
	b. PPI details >= CPC soon	0
	c. Turnover details >= CPC	3
	d. Turnover details >= CPC soon	0
	e. Industry prices calculated	5
	f. Industry turnover collected	22
	1. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned	1
	2. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned soon	0
	3. Industry level turnover and prices aligned	4
	4. Industry level turnover and prices aligned soon	1
	5. Other - no industry coverage for prices and/or turnover, etc.	19

ISIC 5813 Publishing of Newspapers, Journals and Periodicals	Survey Categories	Number of Countries
	a. PPI details >= CPC	4
	b. PPI details >= CPC soon	0
	c. Turnover details >= CPC	5
	d. Turnover details >= CPC soon	0
	e. Industry prices calculated	10
	f. Industry turnover collected	23
	1. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned	2
	2. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned soon	0
	3. Industry level turnover and prices aligned	8
	4. Industry level turnover and prices aligned soon	1
	5. Other - no industry coverage for prices and/or turnover, etc.	14

ISIC 5819 Other Publishing Activities	Survey Categories	Number of Countries
	a. PPI details >= CPC	2
	b. PPI details >= CPC soon	0
	c. Turnover details >= CPC	2
	d. Turnover details >= CPC soon	0
	e. Industry prices calculated	5
	f. Industry turnover collected	22
	1. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned	2
	2. Detailed turnover and prices well aligned soon	0
	3. Industry level turnover and prices aligned	3
	4. Industry level turnover and prices aligned soon	2
	5. Other - no industry coverage for prices and/or turnover, etc.	18

References

Classifications:

UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Revision 4.0)

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isic-4.asp>

Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Rev. 2 (NACE Rev. 2)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nace_rev2/introduction

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS Mexico 2007)

<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

Czech Standard Industrial Classification (CZ-NACE)

<http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/classifications>

Central Product Classification (CPC ver.2.0)

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/cpc-2.asp>

Classification of Products by Activity (CPA 2008)

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/cpa_2008/introduction

Czech Classification of Products by Activity (CZ-CPA)

<http://www.czso.cz/eng/redakce.nsf/i/classifications>

Mini Presentations:

Mini-presentations of Turnover/Output and SPPI for Publishing Activities in France,

Alain Gallais and Denis Gac

<http://www4.statcan.ca/english/voorborg/Documents/2013%20Tokyo/Papers/4002-paper36.pdf>

Mini-presentations of Turnover/Output for Publishing Activities in Mexico,

Ramon Bravo

<http://www4.statcan.ca/english/voorborg/Documents/2013%20Tokyo/Papers/4004-paper38.pdf>

Mini-presentations of SPPI for Publishing Activities in Israel,

Ruth Vizner

<http://www4.statcan.ca/english/voorborg/Documents/2013%20Tokyo/Papers/4008-paper40.pdf>

Mini-presentations of SPPI for Publishing Activities in Czech Republic,

Jiri Sulc

<http://www4.statcan.ca/english/voorburg/Documents/2013%20Tokyo/Papers/4010-paper41.pdf>

Presentation of Discussant's remarks on Mini-presentations for Publishing Activities

Maruo Politi

<http://www4.statcan.ca/english/voorburg/Documents/2013%20Tokyo/Papers/4012-ppt42.pdf>