

The use of the Annual Survey
on Service Enterprises for establishing
National Accounts

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The French System of National Accounts relies mostly on fiscal statistics, viz. the declarations of industrial and commercial profits, and of non-commercial profits. The development of the accounts on market services, in particular during the base "1971", is anterior (1974-1979) to the establishment of the Annual Survey on Service Entreprises (1982-1983).

However, for the development of the base "1980", which gives more importance to statistics by institutional sectors, broken down by main activity, than to statistics by commodities, the availability of the results of the Annual Survey on Service Enterprises (ASSE) allows (i) to enrich considerably the fiscal statistics, (ii) to design a now complete conversion matrix from sales by sectors to sales by branches (also called hereafter transposition "sector-branch")¹, (iii) to make an accurate classification of enterprises according to their activity, and (iv) to make the transposition "sales-output", through detailed analysis of receipts and expenditures. The ASSE is therefore a considerable asset for estimations in national accounts.

1. Presentation of the National Accounts

1.1 General presentation of the National Accounts

The data for the determination of national accounts, as to the transactions in goods and services, are obtained, for most of them, from statistics on enterprises (the smallest legal entities). These data are used to make the various accounts (production, generation of income, distribution of income, use of income, and capital) for non financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises (NFCQCE) classified according to their principal activity, i.e. classified by sector of activity.

The fiscal statistics make it also possible to value the sales and then the output of the "pure activities", also called branches of activity; the knowledge of output permits in turn, when the other resources, in particular imports, are taken into account, to evaluate the total resources in products. The latter are then broken down into the various uses in the commodity flow balances, at a detailed level of the classification of activities and commodities.

Intermediate consumptions are, in turn, broken down into the various branches of activity in the input-output tables, which summarize

¹ A **sector** of activity covers all enterprises which have the **same main activity**. A **branch** of activity covers enterprises or parts of enterprises which have the **same activity**. Unless otherwise specified, the terms "sector" and "branch" will henceforth have these meanings.

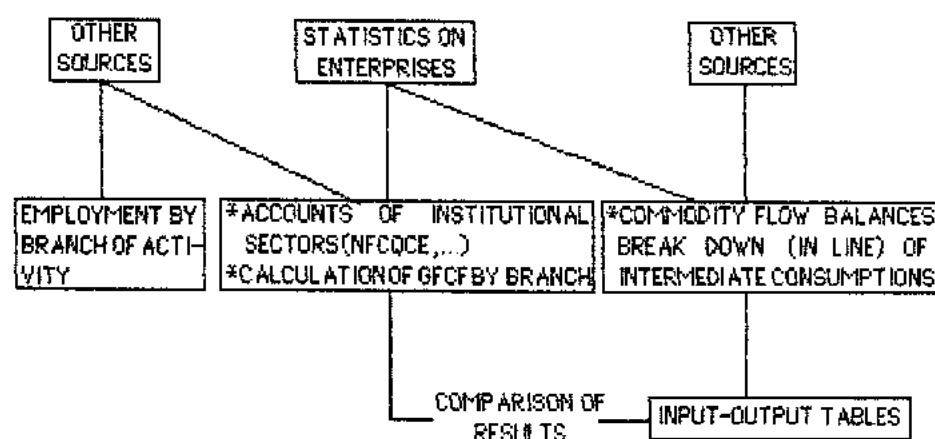
the informations included in commodity flow balances. This is done at a more aggregated level of the classification of activities and commodities.

The estimates of the value added (total and by branch of activity) which are obtained in the input-output tables, are compared to those calculated in the accounts of the various institutional sectors, in particular that of non financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises. The outcome of this operation is a final estimate of the value added by branches of activity.

At the same time, the gross fixed capital formation and the level of employment by branches of activity, are calculated using rather similar sources for capital formation, and more specific ones for employment.

The accounts are calculated at current prices, at the prices of the previous year and at the prices of a base year (for the time being 1980).

The following diagram summarizes the main steps for making the accounts as to the transactions in goods and services :



1.2 Presentation of the accounts of market non financial services

A brief description will be provided hereafter of the method of making branch accounts which result in a commodity flow balance at each item group of the level 600 (detailed) of the French classification of activities and products (called NAP 73 = Nomenclature d'Activités et de Produits de 1973) and which result, in turn, in the working out of the input-output table.

1.2a Reminder of some general principles

The general methods for making the national accounts in the framework of the French system (SECN = Système Elargi de Comptabilité Nationale) are close to those used in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA). They will not be recalled here.

The accounts are established each year and are reviewed three times. The commodity flow balances are obtained at a detailed level for each of the four successive years accounts. For market services, there are 100 tables at the detailed level (600), 9 tables at an intermediary level (S-90) and 4 tables at an aggregate level (T-40).

When it is said that commodity flow balances are worked out at each level 600, this does not mean that calculations are performed directly and globally at this level. Although some headings at level 600 are simple and homogeneous (for example, part time work), their major part, at this level, cover very diversified activities. Calculations are then to be made at a more detailed level; this is the case, for example, of technical studies or of legal advisors.

Input-output tables are worked out, for each account, in 90 branches.

1.2b Method for making the commodity flow balances (CBT) for services

The calculation of a CBT for a given heading of services is made in three stages.

In the first stage, the purpose is to obtain the actual output of a branch and the distributed output of product, using the total sales of the sector of enterprises.

At the outset of the second stage, distributed output of product, imports and commercial margins constitute the total resources. They have to be broken down into the various uses: final consumption of households, intermediate consumptions, gross fixed capital formation, exports.

At last, during the final stage, intermediate consumptions on the product "services provided to enterprises" are broken down into the 40 branches used in France for the classification of the economy. The "line" of the input-output table is thus obtained.

1.2b1 First stage: from sales of sector of enterprises to distributed output

Calculations, for a given account, are made according to the following sequence:

Sales of the sector of enterprises "Market services";

(+)(-) Transposition "sector-branch";

- = Sales of market services by the institutional sectors "Corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises, and sole proprietorship";
- Double countings, custom made operations, intra-consumptions included in the sales;
- = Output of private enterprises;
- + Output of institutional sectors "Credit institutions" and "Insurance enterprises";
- + Output of market branches of the institutional sectors "General Government" and "Private non-profit institutions serving households";
- = Actual output of the branch "Market services";
- + Transfers of by-products;

(+)(-) Transfers of market research services;

- + Residual sales of non market branches of the institutional sectors "General government" and "Private non-profit institutions";
- = Distributed output of the product "Market services".

During this stage, the essential operations are the estimations of (i) the sales of the sector of enterprises, (ii) the transposition "sector-branch" and (iii) the elimination of the various double accountings. For these purposes, one uses fiscal statistics, annual surveys on enterprises and, for double accountings, detailed analysis of the annual survey on service enterprises.

Fiscal statistics and end files of all annual surveys on enterprises are merged into a data bank called SUSE (Système Unifié de Statistiques d'Entreprises : unified system of statistics on enterprises).

The various files are complementary :

- . for medium- and large-size enterprises, fiscal statistics include the full (or part of the) balance sheet, while annual surveys do not include it;

- . annual surveys make it possible to have an accurate knowledge of the principal activity of enterprises, which is not always the case for fiscal statistics; re-classifications may then be achieved;

- . annual surveys include many data on employment which are not included in fiscal statistics and, an asset of major importance for national accounts, the surveys include a breakdown of the sales into the headings of "level 600" of the classification; merging all the surveys into SUSE permits it to make a transposition "sectors-branches" at the level of the economic sectors of "level 600".

For transposing the sales of a sector A into the sales on a product A, the operation is as follows :

Total sales of the sector of enterprises A

- Sales on products "non A" of the sector A(broken down into 600 "non-A")
- + Sales on product A by the 600 sectors "non-A"

Therefore, by using the SUSE source as well as some elements specific to each balance (registration fees, ...), it is possible to obtain the total sales of each "level 600", the enterprises being distinguished with regards to their fiscal system; all the elements of the transpositions "sectors-branches" are also available.

Those data are then processed to take into account the non-respondants, the adjustments for fiscal under-declarations, etc.

In order to obtain the distributed product output, after elimination of the double accountings, it is sufficient to add the outputs of the institutional sectors: credit institutions, insurance enterprises, general government and private non profit institutions serving households, as well as the transfers of by-products. These data are said to be "exogeneous";

their estimation is centralized and the values are then broken down into the various branches.

1.2b2 Second stage: the commodity flow balances

A commodity flow balance shows out as follows (the presentation is very simplified):

	Distributed product output
+	Imports
+	Commercial margins
=	Total resources
	Final consumption of households
+	Gross fixed capital formation
+	Exports
+	Intermediate consumptions of market branches
+	Intermediate consumptions of non-market branches
=	Total uses

The distributed product output has been calculated during the preceding stage. Imports and exports are obtained using the balance of payments and the foreign trade accounts; similarly, the consumption of non-market branches is drawn out from Public Accounts. The total resources being known, they have to be broken down into the other uses, viz. final consumption of households, gross fixed capital formation and intermediate consumptions of market branches.

Most of the time, this operation is easy, inasmuch as one works at a detailed level where, very often, the sole uses are either intermediate consumptions and possibly exports (a frequent case for the services provided to enterprises), or final consumption of households (a frequent case for the services provided to households). However, in certain occurrences, one has to deal with both final consumption of households and intermediate consumptions, and, sometimes even with gross fixed capital formation. The breakdown of the various uses is then performed at the most detailed level possible, using all available sources, in particular professional ones.

1.2b3 Third stage: Calculation of the input-output table "line" for services provided to enterprises

With regards to services provided to enterprises, the breakdown of intermediate consumptions on market branches into the various branches

of the economy appears to be of major importance. This explains why, for those products, the breakdown of the "line" of the input-output table is made annually, for each year account.

The calculation is made in cross classifying intermediate consumptions on the products "services", at the "level 600" (or part of that level), with the forty branches of the economy (which are used in the input-output tables). Sometimes, if sources are sufficient, the breakdown is made into ninety branches. A synthesis is then made in order to obtain results at the level of the ninety branches.

Three cases have to be distinguished, according to the products :

- intermediate consumptions are, by construction, affected to one branch (e.g. insurance auxiliaries);
- a source is available which makes it possible to break down consumptions into the various branches (e.g. temporary staff services, advertizing);
- no breakdown element is available.

The latter possibility occurs in the case of a part of intermediate consumptions on technical studies, of a part of movable goods rentals, of intermediate consumptions on legal advisors, on auditors, on miscellaneous services provided to enterprises (security, etc...). The products for which no "key" for breaking down is available amount for less than 40 % of total intermediate consumptions of market branches on products "services provided to enterprises".

For these products, there is no possibility to make a detailed breakdown for the base year. However, when the input-output table of the base year is completed, a breakdown for their total is, in fact, available. This breakdown is then changed from one year to another: in a first stage, technical coefficients are assumed to remain constant; in a second stage, the "line-effect" is taken into account and pro-rated.

Eventually, reported movements of technical coefficients for services provided to enterprises are not the pure mechanical outcome of the method used to obtain the input-output tables but they are linked, for their major part, to phenomena actually observed and measured.

2. The Annual Survey on Service Enterprises

The annual survey on services enterprises is not very old. It has been carried out for the first time in 1982, on a restricted field of activities. Its scope has been gradually expanded during the three subsequent years.

This survey pertains to a larger system which it supplements: the system of statistics on enterprises.

As for now, the survey scope covers all non financial market services², except health services and most of the leisure activities.

In march 1989, a sample survey will be carried out on 90,000 enterprises representative of the 650,000 enterprises included in the scope of 69 service activities (see list in annex).

2.1 The purposes of the survey

As for service activities, the French classification of activities and products (NAP 1973), put often together very different activities.

It is useful to be able to separate the notary activities from those of the barristers, the security service activities from the packaging activities, etc. This results in one of the specificity of the survey on services: the breakdown of receipts is requested from respondents at a very detailed level.

In order to satisfy the needs for information, in particular for national accounts and for economic analysis, it is necessary to separate the various production flows. But, in matter of service enterprises, the knowledge of the turnover is not sufficient for obtaining the output in a homogeneous way. There is often a mixture of services and of "purchases for re-sale" activities. For exemple, in the advertizing sector, agencies purchase advertizing space and re-sell it to advertizers. Depending upon the way of billing, the turnover include either only agency charges or total receipts. Depending of the type of activity (study operation or "ready-made", for engeneering) and/or of the way of billing, the turnover may vary considerably. Therefore, it is not a good indicator for comparing activity among enterprises and it is even less a good indicator, when aggregated, for assessing the activity of a given sector of enterprises.

Furthermore, there are many internal exchanges among enterprises

² The survey does not include commerce and transports.

of the same sector. In the case of advertizing, agencies purchase space from companies which belong to the same sector. The aggregation of the turnovers of these two types of companies has no meaning at all.

Among informations (requested in the survey) on the breakdown of the turnover, it is possible to itemize the "purchases for re-sale" as well as the various "intra-sector" exchanges. There is therefore a possibility to calculate, in an homogeneous way, the "output" or the "margin" per enterprise and, in the same way, the actual level of activity of each sector.

2.2 The content of the questionnaires

Enterprises with 20 or more wage earners have to fill up a general questionnaire (QG) while the other enterprises receive a simplified questionnaire (QS).

The QG's include an account of profits and losses and an account of immobilizations. These are the only supplementary informations requested from the enterprises with 20 or more wage earners. Otherwise, the two questionnaires, QG and QS, are strictly identical. For example, the breakdown of expenditures is as detailed in the QS type questionnaire as it is in the QG type. This is a specificity of the survey on service enterprises.

The 69 types of activities which are surveyed are distributed among 24 types of questionnaires. Each enterprise receives a questionnaire adapted according to its characteristics in the "survey-launching file", namely the wage earner size which implies the model (QG or QS) and the principal activity which implies the type of questionnaire (with the receipt and expenditure breakdowns being pre-printed and the presence of parts specific to the activity, e.g. "exports").

The parts of the questionnaires, which amount to 15, are either common to all types or optional.

Parts which are common to all types of questionnaires:

- . characteristics of the enterprise (legal status, fiscal status, ...);
- . conditions of exercise of the activity (length and date of closing of the account year, change of status and structure);
- . number of persons employed, salaries and fees; number of wage earners as of 31st december and breakdown (part time, ...); number of wage earners per trimester, number of working hours, number of non-wage earners, remunerations, ...;

- . total turnover;
- . investments, and breakdowns, transfers, and, for QG, immobilization account;
- . pre-printed breakdowns of the turnover, adapted to each type; there exist approximately 1000 "product-codes", out of which 400 correspond to activities in the scope of the survey;
- . breakdowns of expenditures, adapted to each type; there is a standard breakdown framework including eight headings (purchases for re-sale, sub-contracts, rentals, expenditures on temporary staff services, ...); in certain types, the purchases for re-sale and the sub-contracts are further detailed and adapted to the activities. There are, in total, around fifty modalities;
- . way of financing investments (a non annual part used in QS's only).

Parts specific to certain types of questionnaires:

- . amount in stocks (QG and some QS);
- . existence and value of exports;
- . existence and value of imports;
- . working out of the principal activity; the enterprise chooses its activity among a pre-printed list of headings; this makes it possible to check the receipt breakdowns as well as to assess the principal activity when there is no correspondance between the product-codes and the activity-code;
- . part devoted to the number of permanent wage earners (number as of 31st december, per trimester, remunerations, ...).

The contents of the questionnaires are rather close to those of the other annual surveys on enterprises. They include, in particular, the "common part" which enables "horizontal" processings. The specificity of the questions, in comparison with other surveys, relies, on one hand, on the fact that small-size (0-19 wage earners) enterprises fill up a questionnaire identical to those filled up by medium- and large-size enterprises (with the exception of profits and losses, and immobilization accounts). On the other hand, the questionnaire on services requires a detailed breakdown of receipts connected with a detailed breakdown of expenditures.

2.3 Availability of results

The survey is launched every april and deals with the data of the previous year. The results are available according to the following time schedule:

september $n+1$: provisional processing for enterprises, the answers of which have been checked both for years $n-1$ and n . This is therefore a "constant scope" processing which permits the measure of the major changes.

december $n+1$ / january $n+2$: final results

Nine months are therefore necessary to complete the processing of a given survey. However, no later than june $n+1$, the data file is rich enough to make it possible to provide first estimates of the changes, using the ratios observed from each enterprise.

For example, the file available in july 1988 (benchmark year 1987) included 41,000 enterprises in the course of being processed; for half of them data were also available for benchmark year 1986. The file would have made it possible to operate a provisional processing, if a certain number of very large-size enterprises (500 enterprises have, at least, 100 wage earners) would have, by july 1988, answered to the questionnaire, an operation they had not already achieved.

3. Use of the annual survey on enterprises in national accounts

The survey is particularly important for assessing the principal activity of the enterprise, for making the transpositions "sale-output" and "sector-branch". It makes also available data on employment and investments which are consistent with production data. At last, the provisional and final results of the survey are obtained before the fiscal files are received, which eases the calculation of provisional and semi-final n° 1 accounts.

3.1 Use of the ASSE for statistics on enterprises employed for national accounts

National accounts make use of data provided by the fiscal services which are compared to those in the annual survey. The survey is of major importance for the assessment of the activities actually performed and for the estimation of the various accounts data.

3.1a Use of the ASSE for assessing the activities of enterprises

Enterprises, the basic entities in the French statistical system on production, are classified according to their principal activity in the four-digit classification called NAP 600. The code is provided to a given enterprise in a general repertory of enterprises (SIRENE) according to the declaration made by the enterprise itself at the date of its creation (120,000 creations of market service enterprises each year). The declaration is often vague and does not permit to make an accurate codification corresponding to the activity actually performed by the enterprise. Furthermore, the activity may change over time, without any further declaration being made. The fiscal statistics, for their part, rely upon the code of activity as it has been assessed from the declarations of the enterprises and recorded in the SIRENE files.

One of the first purposes of the survey is to obtain a detailed breakdown of the various products sold by the enterprise (level called "3000", specific to the survey on services, in comparison with the level 600). This detailed breakdown of the turnover allows, through a weighting system, to calculate automatically the actual principal activity at the level 600 and then at the level 3000. Survey errors cannot be excluded, but, in general, it can be said that the codification of the principal activity of the enterprises is of much higher quality in the survey than in the SIRENE or in the fiscal statistics files.

In consequence, when the data drawn out of the fiscal declarations are compared with those drawn out of the annual surveys (the key-phase in the operation called SUSE), the codification made for the survey is the preferred one. This is a major improvement in enterprise statistics. It is now possible, taking into account the fact that one deals with a sample survey, to deem that, over the threshold of 10 wage earners in the enterprise, all enterprises are correctly classified.

Working at a detailed activity level permits and compels to be more precise on classifications. Border line problems between neighbor activities may result from (i) an inaccurate knowledge of the detailed content of activities, (ii) problems of classification of enterprises according to their principal activity, or, at last, (iii) frequent changes of enterprises from one activity to another (computing services and custom-made computation operations). The latter is the sole genuine problem.

During the operations linked to base 1971, national accountants specialized in services had drawn out a semi-detailed classification of branches, designed for dissemination purposes and considered to be a compromise between what is desirable and what is possible. So, they created a heading "engineering" in which technical studies, economical studies, counsels in organization and in computing services, and custom made computation operations were put together.

It was thought, from the informations included in the fiscal source, that there were border line problems among these activities and that enterprises would perform frequently, as principal or secondary activity, all of these activities. When survey results became available, it was pointed out that (i) enterprises were inadequately classified among the four activities, (ii) once necessary re-classifications were completed those enterprises were, in fact, highly specialized, and (iii) what was thought to be a border line problem was only a common classification question. In the base 1980, the classification is therefore more detailed.

What has been described hereabove is only one example among others.

3.1b The use of ASSE in the calculation of enterprise accounts

The SUSE comparison does not concern only the classification into type of activities, but also all variables.

In principle, fiscal data are preferred. But, in the case of an anomaly, two sources are thus available.

is deemed to be abnormal. The annual survey on enterprises makes it therefore possible to restrict the number of enterprises absent from the fiscal files. It also provides informations for enterprises normally absent from the fiscal scope (for example, in France, societies in charge of social dwelling rentals). As in the case of classification, the survey is used by national accountants for checking the data they are provided with.

Furthermore, it has been noted hereabove that the final results of the survey are available for the making of accounts of year $n-2$ while, at the required date, only data on a sample of enterprises are known from the fiscal files.

3.2 ASSE and estimation of turnovers by branch: the transposition "sector-branch"

The breakdown of enterprise turnovers by branches of activity is obtained from the survey. The structure of the turnover of the various sectors of activity by branches being known, it is then applied to the turnovers obtained principally through the fiscal statistics, in order to obtain turnovers by branch.

3.3 ASSE and transposition "sales-output"

What is presented here concerns mainly the market services. The problems are different for other activities.

In the questionnaire of the ASSE, enterprises are requested to provide the amounts of purchases for re-sale and of operations which have been subject to retrocessions, in a classification adapted to their activity.

Estimates of these amounts are therefore obtained rather accurately. The questions help also to make a better explicitation of the various production flows. One can therefore avoid an important number of double countings when outputs are estimated.

The transposition "sales-output" is one of the major operation in making national accounts for market services: it is the "hidden face" of the input-output table. In opposition with a widely spread opinion, in market service enterprises, purchases for re-sale are very important. The picture of a standard service enterprise, with only some overheads as intermediate consumptions, is far from the reality. Over all the scope of the survey on services, the value added represent only half of the turnover: this shows the importance of intermediate consumptions, purchases for re-sale, and double countings. Elimination of double countings is done after

this shows the importance of intermediate consumptions, purchases for re-sale, and double countings. Elimination of double countings is done after a detailed analysis of survey results. One can therefore go from the concept of "sale" (which includes in particular the purchases for re-sale) to the concept of "output of goods and services " which is more homogeneous.

3.4 ASSE, employment and investment statistics

For the time being, specific sources are used to obtain information on employment. Fiscal sources as well as the survey are not of wide use for determining employment levels by sector of activity.

On the contrary, the numbers of employees by branch are derived from the numbers by sector of activities, using a sector-branch transposition matrix obtained from the annual surveys on enterprises.

In the future, the use of the annual survey should have great development in this field, in particular for estimating total working hours from the same sources as for production. The use of the survey would, in particular, improve the way of taking into account part time work, which is especially important for services.

The survey provides also data which help to improve the evaluations of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by branch. It should also be noted that the ASSE is, for the time being, the sole source for knowing the investments of liberal professions (the fiscal source "non commercial profits" does not concern investments, while they are dealt with in the source "industrial and commercial profits").

3.5 ASSE, breakdown of output uses and calculation of the line in the input-output table

The availability of the turnover breakdowns at a level "3000" eases greatly the breakdown of the uses. As a matter of fact, in a certain number of cases, an item is affected directly to either final consumption of households or intermediate consumptions. For example, in the level 600 "junk" heading "miscellaneous personal services", the survey separates a certain number of sub-headings. This would not be doing a considerable assumption to allocate "graphology" to intermediate consumptions of enterprises and "marriage bureaus" as well as "animal grooming and boarding" to final consumption of households ...

The same things happen in the breakdowns in the input-output tables. The more detailed the turnover, the more probable it is to allocate

it (sometimes) to a single branch, by mere common sense or by construction. So, in the case of technical studies it is possible, in the survey, to separate, in the turnover, the part due to pure performances from the part due to ready-made deliveries: through the transposition sales-outputs, one can estimate the output. Using the detailed survey results, one can then separate technical studies for buildings, for civil engineering and for industry. The first two categories are, by construction, intermediate consumptions of the branch "building, civil and agricultural engineering"; with regards to technical studies for industry, no data are available for breaking it down into the various branches; however, part of the way has been done, thanks to the details in the survey.

4. Strategic role of the survey in the making of the National Accounts, in particular at a detailed level

4.1 A strategic role

The use of the survey makes it possible to classify the enterprises in a "reasonable" way, at a detailed level of a nomenclature by sectors of activities. This operation explains the strategic role of the survey in the making of the various accounts of non financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises and in the calculations in the commodity flow balances. Indeed, especially at the detailed level, a correct codification of the activity implies the quality of the estimates of the value of the various aggregates. The survey is therefore essential for obtaining data at a detailed level for all activities.

Since it permits the follow-up of the activities, the survey makes possible a "contact" with the activities of the enterprises: their movements can be followed, new activities can be pointed out: this is an essential asset for the knowledge of services, which is often uneasy to detect in the accounts of enterprises at the level 600.

The survey is also essential for the estimation of all aggregates by branch. It is used to draw out the transposition matrices sector-branch for turnovers, for number of employees and for value added, all this being done within the framework of a homogeneous source.

At last, the survey plays an important role in the calculation of output; it makes it possible to estimate double countings and intra-consumptions for market services.

To summarize, one can therefore say that without ASSE, there would not exist either actual, detailed and comprehensive data on services, or actual estimates by branch of activities.

4.2 A basic accompaniment role

The ASSE is also essential for checking the data obtained from fiscal sources. Fiscal data are comprehensive in their scope; the ASSE supplement them: enterprise data in both sources are checked, data on enterprises not included in the fiscal scope are provided by the survey. The ASSE is more flexible: its scope can be further expanded and, eventually can be made to cover all units, with greater or smaller sampling ratios.

In conclusion, it must be re-called that, in France, the basic sources for making national accounts remain fiscal statistics, but their

content is enriched considerably by the data in the annual survey. It has been shown, in particular during the working out of the base 1971, that it was possible to design a largely comprehensive, but imperfect, system of national accounts for market services, even in the absence of a systematic survey. But most of the improvements achieved between bases 1971 and 1980 are due to the uses of the results of the annual survey on service enterprises.

A P P E N D I X

SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL SURVEY ON MARKET SERVICES ENTERPRISES

(Bench mark year 1987 : survey carried out in 1988)

- 5601. Recovery of scrap-iron and non-ferrous metals
- 5602. Recovery of sundry commodities

- 6501. * Retail sale of automobile equipment and accessories
- 6502. * Retail sale of motor oil and gasoline
- 6503. * Sale and repair of automobiles
- 6506. * Repair of automobiles

- 6601. Shoe and leatherwear repair
- 6602. Repair of household electrical appliances
- 6603. Repair of watches and price clocks
- 6604. Other repairs

- 6701. Restaurants and café-restaurants
- 6702. Canteens
- 6703. Caterers
- 6704. Alcohol-licenced establishments (without shows)
- 6705. Tobacco-vending cafés
- 6706. Alcohol-licenced establishments (with shows)
- 6707. Cafes involved in an annex activity
- 6708. Hotels with restaurant
- 6709. Hotels without restaurant
- 6710. Sleeping cars and restaurant cars (railways)

- 7307. Wharehouses, other than refrigerated

- 7409. Travel agencies
- 7410. Mailing

- 7504. * Telecommunications except national telecommunication service (PTT)

- 7600. * Holdings

- 7701. Technical research offices
- 7702. Economic and sociological research offices
- 7703. Hardware and software and management counselling offices
- 7704. Data processing
- 7705. Architects' offices
- 7706. Surveyors' and geometers' offices
- 7707. Information and documentation counsels' offices
- 7708. Legal counsels, public and ministerial offices
- 7709. Certified public accountants and financial analysts offices
- 7710. Advertizing creators and middlemen
- 7711. Advertizing space buyers
- 7712. Sundry special order work
- 7713. Temporary staff services
- 7714. Sundry services to enterprises

- 7802. Insurance auxiliaries

- 7901. Real estate development
- 7902. Infrastructure development
- 7903. Legal assistance for programs in land and building development
- 7904. Real estate management
- 7905. Infrastructure management
- 7906. Real estate agencies

- 8001. Rental of farm machinery and equipment
- 8002. Rental of equipment for building and public works
- 8003. Rental of office material
- 8004. Car rental
- 8005. Rental of railroad cars
- 8006. Rental of consumables
- 8008. Rental of other equipment

- 8111. Rental of lodgings
- 8121. Rental of industrial and commercial buildings

- 8601. Radio-television
- 8602. Film production
- 8603. Film distribution
- 8604. Movie theatre management

- 8701. Retail laundry and dyeing
- 8702. Wholesale laundry and dyeing
- 8703. Hairdressers
- 8704. Body esthetic care

- 8705. Funeral services
- 8706. Photographers' studios
- 8707. Sundry personal services
- 8708. Cleaning services
- 8709. Garbage disposal
- 8710. Other cleansing services

Notes :

- 1) The services of leasing movable (8007) and immovable (8122) goods are also surveyed, but they are processed separately.
- 2) Health (market services) (8401 to 8414), Social Action (8501 to 8504) and certain specific services to enterprises or households [7715: professional unions or groups; 7801: financial auxiliaries; 6711: students and young workers' centers university residences; 6712 and 6713: lodging installations; 82 and 83: marketed teaching and research; 8605 to 8612: recreational, cultural and sport market services, except movie theatres], are outside the scope of annual surveys.
- 3) Railroad sleeping cars and restaurant cars activity (6710) are included in the survey, but the corresponding results are not published.

* Service enterprises classified in this category will be included starting in 1989 (benchmark year = 1988) in the annual survey on service enterprises; enterprises in groups 6501 to 6506 were previously included in the annual survey on commerce enterprises.