

29th Voorburg Group Meeting on Services Statistics Dublin

Mini presentation on Specialized design activities (ISIC/NACE 7410)

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- Introduction;
- Description of the industry;
- Definition of the service;
- Classification in EU;
- Macroeconomic indicators;
- Experimental survey;
- B2C market;
- Pricing methods;
- Examples.



KSH HUNGARIAN CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Introduction

The methodological development of price statistics for 74 Other professional, scientific and technical activities has started last autumn (2013).

As a part of this project was analysis of the Business Register, other available data sources, and the market structure, including the turnover at class level for: 7410 Specialized design activities.

Market knowlage is important

- ✓ for selection of a cost-efficient sample: for a pilot or regular price survey to produce SPPIs/deflators with the aim to calculate real prformance indicators;
- ✓ to ansure the consistency between Turnover and SPPIs/deflators.



Description of the industry

Main characteristics of the Specialized design activities are as follows:

- ✓ Industry is dominated by operations of micro-enterprises;
- √ Heterogeneity of design works;
- ✓ Designing of unique and not comparable products;
- ✓ Infrequency of traiding;
- ✓ Lack of knowledge of all relevant factors;
- ✓ Reputation of a designer;
- ✓ Work of a designer is difficult to account for in the traditional framework.











Description of the service

7410 Specialized design activities

- ✓ fashion design related to textiles, wearing apparel, shoes, jewel, furniture and other interior decoration and other fashion goods as well as other personal or household goods;
- industrial design, i.e. creating and developing designs and specifications that optimize the use, value and appearance of products, including the determination of the materials, mechanism, shape, colour and surface finishes of the product, taking into consideration human characteristics and needs, safety, market appeal in distribution, use and maintenance;
- activities of graphic designers;
- activities of interior decorators.



STANDARD CLASSIFICATION in EU

- NACE Rev 2 / TEÁOR'08 (the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Communities / in Hungary).
- CPA'08 / TESZOR'08 (the European/ Hungarian Classification of Products by Activity).
 - **CPA'08 is fully harmonized with NACE Rev.2**. Namely, from the 6 digits (XXXX.**YY**) the first four are the same as those for the NACE Rev. 2.

7410.XX



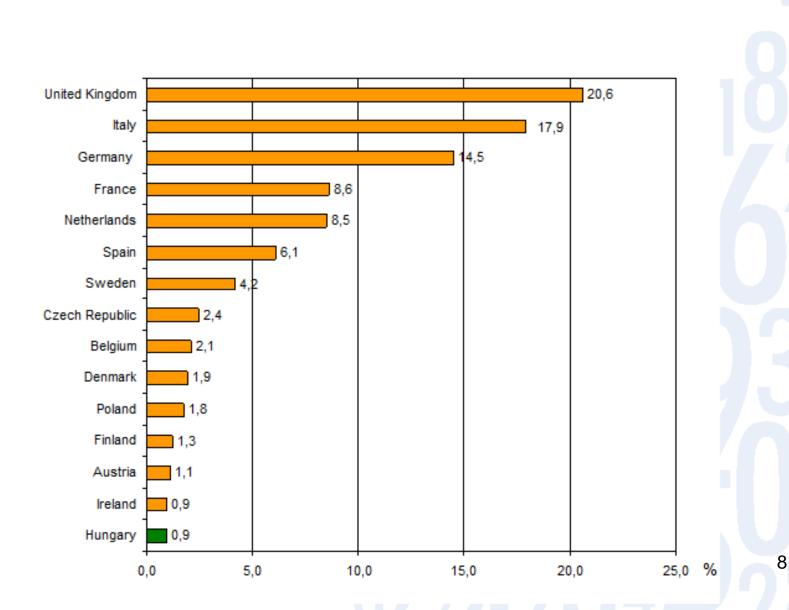
Main economic indicators, 2010 for N74

Other professional, scientific and technical activities compared to the total business economy

	European U	nion (27 count	Hungary				
NACE_R2 INDIC_SB	Total business economy	Other professional , scientific and technical activities	%	Total business economy	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	%	
Number of enterprises	21 801 180	561 739	2,6	554 886	18 709	3,4	
Turnover or gross premiums written (mio EUR)	23 720 447	77 796	0,3	247 902	731	0,3	
Value added at factor cost (mio EUR)	5 946 968	35 946	0,6	46 158	241	0,5	
Number of persons employed (100 persons)	1 327 980	9 688	0,7	24 373	264	1,1	



Other professional, scientific and technical activities M74, Turnover shares compared to the EU-27, 2010





Macroeconomic indicators for M74 by employment category, Hungary, 2010

NACE_Rev. 2: Other professional, scientific and technical activities

Macroeconomic indicators, 2010

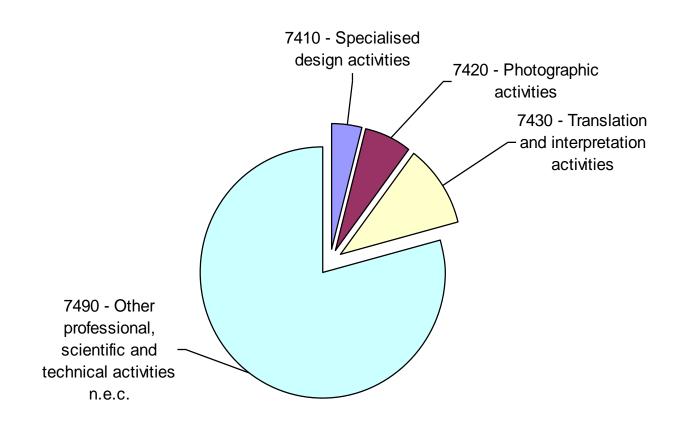
Hungary (aggregate changing according to the context)

SIZE_EMP/INDIC_SB	Number of enterprises		Turnover or gross premiums written		Value a at facto mio EUR		Number of persons employed persons %	
Total	18 709	100,0	731	100,0	241	100,0	26 377	100,0
250 persons employed or more From 50 to 249 persons employed	11	0,1	146	20,0	61	25,3	1 875	7,1
From 20 to 49 persons employed	44	0,2	47	6,4	22	9,2	1 249	4,7
From 10 to 19 persons employed	130	0,7	66	9,0	19	7,9	1 693	6,4
From 0 to 9 persons employed	18 524	99,0	472	64,6	139	57,6	21 560	81,7



Turnover in Hungary by the SBS statistics

Other professional, scientific and technical activities





SBS statistics for 7410

Number of active enterprises by staff categories

Total Legal forms of enterprises II.

		Period of time									
Staff categories	2011. year	%	2012. year	%							
Total Staff categories	1229		1216								
Unknown and 0			34								
1-4	1198	97,5	1185	97,5							
5-9	22	1,8	22	1,8							
10-19	8	0,7	7	0,6							
20-49											
50-249	1	0,1	2	0,2							
250-x			/ h /								



Annual structural indicators by size class, 2011

Enterprises classified in national economic sections B to J, L to N, P to S (Turnover, (thousand HUF) 2011. 741= Specialized design activities)

			Po	eriod	of time			
Size class	2008. year	%	2009. year	%	2010. year	%		%
Total Size class	7354934	100	9200975	100	9481310	100	9207673	100
1-9 employees	4621285	63	6981754	76	6963495	73	7992968	87
10 to 19 employees	594344	8	1174921	13	982153	14	913587	11
20 to 49 employees	2139305	29		11			37	
50 to 249 employees						13		2
250+ employees								



Annual structural indicators by size class, 2011

Enterprises classified in national economic sections B to J, L to N, P to S (2011. year; 741= Specialized design activities)

			Accounts									
Size class	Number of employees (capita)	%	Turnover (thousand HUF)	%	Value-added at factor cost (thousand HUF)	%						
Total Size class	855	100	9207673	100	2687889	100						
1-9 employees	655	76,6	7992968	86,8	2189835	81,5						
10 to 19 employees	94	14,4	913587	11,4	339698	15,5						
20 to 49 employees				$_3$ Z		$\{A$						
50 to 249 employees												
250 and more employees			7.4		MIA							



Special conditions

The Turnover structure

- ✓ Main activity + secondary activities enterprises with more than 19 employees;
- Domestic + non-domestic/export (by residency) enterprises performing dual accounting;
- ✓ B2B (business to business: total industrial turnover except households) + B2C (business to consumer) (SPPI survey);
- data from survey + administrative data (e.g. for enterprises with less than 5 employees) + imputation of data (concerning missing data).



Possible areas of B2C market Correspondence table

CP.		COLCOR		B2B				B2C		B2All			
CPA 2008	Name of the service	COICOP 1999	Name of the service	SPPI	CPI	B2AII	SPPI	CPI	B2AII	SPPI	CPI	B2AII	B2B + B2C
M74	Other professional, scientific and technical services								34		1		V
7410	Specialized design services	04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	l			ل ا	1		L		Y	
7420	Photographic services	09.4.2	Cultural services	l				V					L
7430	Translation and interpretation services	12.7.0	Other services n.e.c.	V		3 4	د	人		١			
7490	Other professional, scientific and technical services n.e.c.	12.7.0	Other services n.e.c.	l T			۷		Y	V			



Record keeping practice

- ✓ Statistical survey; the supply of data is compulsory;
- Combination of survey data and administrative;
- Questionnaire by electronic data collection;
- ✓ Source of information: Business Register;
- ✓ Reporting units: enterprises;
- Enterprises having 50 and more persons employed are observed by a full scope survey;
- ✓ Enterprises with 5-49 persons employed are observed by a sample survey (random stratified sampling);
- ✓ The data for enterprises having less than 5 persons employed are estimated from the tax data of the previous two years.



QUALITY ADJUSTMENT

Treatment of the missing data:

- data from other statistics;
- administrative data sources;
- averages of the similar categories or higher level aggregations

Data validation process, checking

- consistency between related statistic;
- Cooperation with data suppliers.





Comparability

Consistency / Inconsistency between turnover and price data

- ✓ Different deadlines for dissemination of results (Turnover, SPPI, GDP and future ISP)
- ✓ Limited quality of the structure of the total turnover/output (by products: main activity, secondary activities; employment size: sample, other data sources; by residency: domestic, non-domestic client);
- ✓ Valuation of the domestic vs. non-domestic market.



SPPI Questionnaires

Frequency: experimental quarterly survey

- ✓ A "customized" questionnaire for each respondent is under development with the help of telephone or face to face interviews;
- ✓ As a result, pre-printed questionnaires will be used in the future regular data collection.

Domestic prices of services and export prices of services (sold to the non-resident customers) are collected on separate pages. Turnover data are also collected for the previous year at CPA 4 and 6 digit-level on the SPPI questionnaire.



Proposed Pricing methods

Proposed pricing methods for Specialized design activities

The most appropriate pricing methods:

- ✓ Model pricing for unique services (e.g. for design services);
- ✓ Pricing method based on working time (e.g. hourly or daily charge-out rates for design and consulting services).

Unit of measure: HUF/hour, HUF/piece, HUF/occasion





Product identification by CPA 7410, SPPI survey

7410 Specialized design activities

Examples for representative items (by the experimental survey)

- ✓ Company's brand design;
- ✓ Packing design on products; notepaper/name card/logo design.
- √ typography and operator services;
- √ 3D design.
- √ concept design;
- √ decoration works;
- √ design of exhibition stands;
- ✓ furniture design for shops;
- √ furniture design for furniture factory.

graphic design

graphic design, for advertising area

interior decorations

- → fashion design
 - → industrial design

Unit of measure: HUF/hour, HUF/piece, HUF/occasion



Summary

For calculation of performance indicators at const prices (real GDP and ISP) the required data are available as follows:

Turnover

For 74 and 7410 data is available by SBS and STS (quarterly) statistics;

SPPIs/Deflators

- ✓ Methodology is under development;
- ✓ Experimental survey for price data to produce SPPIs/deflators started in Q1, 2014.

Main challenges:

- ✓ Industry is dominated by operations of micro-enterprises;
- ✓ Designing of unique, heterogeneous, not comparable products;
- ✓ Lack of knowledge of all relevant factors on industry;
- ✓ Prices are influenced by reputation of a designer;
- ✓ Work of a designer is difficult to account for in the traditional framework.



Thank you for attention!

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