

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE
OF THE ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
(for the surveys with data reference periods the years 1995-2002)

The Annual Survey in Industry and Artisanship, which is also known as Annual Industrial Survey (AIS), has been conducted since 1958, according to the Decree Law 3627/56. The survey results are used, at both national and international level, in order to follow up the production activity of the enterprises belonging to the manufacturing sector and to determine the contribution of the above sector to the national income. The Council (EC) Regulation No 58/97 defines the series of variables whose magnitudes must be calculated by the Member States for the needs satisfaction of the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat).

The AIS is conducted in the Whole Country and covers the branches of economic activity to which the manufacturing belongs. It concerns the 2-digit branches 15-37 of the national statistical classification of economic activities STAKOD-03 (or the divisions 15-37 of the corresponding EU classification NACE Rev.1.1).

The survey unit is the manufacturing establishment. The NSSG Business Register (according to its last update) was used as the frame for the survey design. Since the survey unit is the establishment and not the enterprise, each manufacturing enterprise has to fill in a separate questionnaire for each one of its establishments having the VAT number of the enterprise.

More precisely, the manufacturing enterprises of the NSSG Business Register are classified into 5 strata according to their average annual employment, as follows:

- Stratum 1:* Enterprises having an average annual employment of 10-19 persons.
- Stratum 2:* Enterprises having an average annual employment of 20-29 persons.
- Stratum 3:* Enterprises having an average annual employment of 30-49 persons.
- Stratum 4:* Enterprises having an average annual employment of 50-99 persons.
- Stratum 5:* Enterprises having an average annual employment of 100 persons and over.

The enterprises belonging to the above 5 strata are exhaustively surveyed.

The questionnaire which is used for the AIS data collection (type A) has been adapted to the Greek General Accounting Plan.

Some aggregate results on the basic economic magnitudes of the manufacturing establishments having an average annual employment of 10 persons and over are presented, for a series of years to the latest available, in the three Tables of the NSSG site. These results depict the evolution of the branch of “Manufacturing” and the structural changes which have occurred in this sector of national economy in the last few years. More precisely:

The TABLE 1 contains the number of manufacturing establishments, the number of persons employed, the number of employees and wage earners, the remunerations of staff and the gross production value, by 2-digit branch of economic activity, in the Whole Country.

The TABLE 2 contains the number of manufacturing establishments, the total consumption value, the value added, the sales of products value and the gross investments value, by 2-digit branch of economic activity, in the Whole Country.

The TABLE 3 contains the number of manufacturing establishments, the number of persons employed, the remunerations of staff, the gross production value, the value added, and the sales of products value, by Nomos (NUTS 3) level, irrespective of the branch of economic activity.

Detailed results of the AIS appear in Tables included in the Annual Statistical Yearbooks and in the special publications of the survey.

The variables included in the three Tables of the NSSG site are explained below:

Number of persons employed: Working proprietors and their family members, employees, wage earners and apprentices, paid or non-paid, are included.

Remunerations of staff: The total of salaries and wages paid for the specific reference year.

Gross production value: It equals the value of products produced during the reference period of the survey plus the receipts from the provision of services to third parties plus the other operative income.

Consumption value: It includes the value of raw and auxiliary materials, the value of consumed packaging material, fuels, electric energy and other materials during the specific year.

Value added: It equals the gross production value minus the consumption value.

Gross investments value: The value of investments in land and building plots, buildings, machinery, technical installations, mechanical equipment, transport means, furniture and other equipment, intangible assets, long-term depreciation expenses etc. realized during the specific year.