

Country Profile on Economic Census

1. Name of Country: Cuba

2. Name of Agency Responsible for Economic Census: National Statistics Office

The National Statistics Office (NSO) is the leading institution of the official statistics in the country. Cuba is not currently conducting an economic Census. The economic Statistics in the country are based mainly on the National Statistics Information System, which also includes socio demographic statistics, censuses and surveys.

The National Statistics Information System comprises diverse statistical information sources that permit, systematically, to follow the behavior of the socio-demographic and economic phenomenon in the country at different levels. Such a system is regulated and controlled by the NSO and its territorial network offices in all provinces and municipalities of the Cuban territory, which at the same time collect, process, analyze and publish the national and territorial statistics.

3. Description of the objectives for the statistic system on economic activities:

The statistics system on economic activities has among its objectives the followings:

- To collect the necessary data from all entities (enterprises, institutions, organizations) that operate in the economy, to obtain the necessary information to analyze the Global performance of the Cuban economy, by class of economic activity, economic sector, territory, etc.
- To follow the evolution of the economic development process in the country and its territories.
- To meet national and international information requirements,
- Among others.

a) Source for GDP:

The data sources for GDP are mainly two statistical forms: "General Indicators" and "Accounting general indicators" and, other specific forms in sectors, like industry, commerce, construction, among others, from which some indicators are obtained. The following tables show, in summary, the data sources to calculate Total GDP and GDP by class of economic activity.

Table 1

<i>Data Sources for GDP</i>	<i>Universe (entities that inform the data)</i>	<i>Some collected indicators</i>
General Indicators Periodicity: Monthly, trimester and annual	State enterprises, Cuban mercantile societies, Mix enterprises, total foreign capital enterprises and political and massive organizations (they report the proceeding indicators in each case and with different periodicity).	<i>-Income and Production Indicators:</i> Mercantile production, Net sales of goods and services, sales of restaurants and cafeterias, etc. <i>-External sector indicators:</i> Exports and imports of services <i>-Indicators of Labor force and salaries:</i> total average of workers, number of workers at the end of the period, broken down by sex, paid salaries and wages, etc
Accounting General Indicators Periodicity: Semester (data collection to all large enterprises and, to a sample of small ones) annual (all entities)	State enterprises, mix enterprises, mercantile societies, science and technology entities (those cover their expenses with their income, totally or partially) and, the investment units of the investment sector.	Tangible fix assets and their depreciation, intangible fix assets, and their amortization, Inventories (production in process), inventories of finished production (sale prices), commercial discount and tax, net sales, tax and cost sales, operation and material expenses, salaries, among others.
Other statistical forms in specific sectors like Industry, Agriculture, Commerce, Construction, among others.	Entities that inform specific statistical forms according to the economic sectors they belong to.	Indicators such as: physical volume index of the industry, agriculture and livestock production, retail mercantile circulation, transport physical indicators, finished constructions, among others.

Then, the information sources to GDP by class of economic activity are resumed below:

Table 2

<i>GDP by class of economic activity</i>	<i>Source</i>
Total GDP	
Agriculture, Hunting, forestry and fishing	General Indicators & General Accounting Indicators forms and, indicators from Agriculture and livestock forms
Exploitation of mines and quarries	Indicators from Industry forms
Manufacture industries	Indicators from Industry forms
Electricity, gas and water	Electricity, and gas (Indicators from Industry forms) and for water (Indicators from forms of communal services enterprise and Finance and prices -State Budget-.

Construction	Indicators from Industry forms
Commerce, restaurant and hotels	Indicators from Commerce forms
Transport, storage and communications	Indicators from transport and Industry forms
Financial establishments, immovable goods and enterprise services	Indicators from National Bank and insurance enterprises forms
Communal, social and personal services	Indicators from forms of communal services enterprise and Finance and prices -State Budget-.
Import rights	Indicators from National tributary administration Office forms.

b) Profile the economy; or others

Cuba is a central planning economy, in which coexist state, mix and foreign enterprises, governmental and non governmental institutions and organizations. The aggregated economic information, obtained through National Statistics System's forms, makes possible to valuate and analyze the information at the macro economic levels, but also, to meet national and international information needs, following the UNSC recommendations and requirements.

4. a) All the statistical forms of the National Statistics Information System, including censuses and surveys carried out by the NSO of Cuba, are approved in official resolutions emitted by its director, faculty that is conferred by the Resolution No. 3 of the Ministry of Economy and Planning of the Republic of Cuba. In this way, the office meets the national and international statistical information needs.

Currently, the NSO works in a proposal of a *statistical law that regulates the discipline, obligations and requirements of statistical information in the country.*

b) The statistical information is given by enterprises, institutions and organizations on the demand-driven base. In this sense, it points out that also, to guarantee the fulfillment of the statistical forms in the required quality and time; the NSO negotiates by signed agreements, the statistical forms and their content with all entities.

c) The data at the level of each entity is only for statistical use. The statistical information of entities is given to superior levels such as: the respective ministries, enterprise unions, corporations, etc. Generally, the global or macroeconomic indicators are open, with the exception of selected economic indicators that may be classified for being strategically considered, as sensitive and key information to the

country. The main economic indicators are published in the Statistical Yearbook of Cuba and other publications with similar characteristics.

5. Coverage

The statistical forms include the data collection in all economic activities and entities in the country (enterprises, institutions and organizations), from the public to the private sector; they also comprise employment indicators, like the number of workers broken by sex, worked hours, average salary and wages, etc. Then, all businesses in any economic sector are covered.

Generally, the statistical unit is the entity (enterprise, organization or institution). But in some forms, mainly in the tourist sector, it's the establishment.

6. Content

It depends on the objectives to reach at the micro or macro economic level, thus, the content can vary according to the economic sector.

a) List of key data variables that are collected;

See above, in column 3, table 1.

b) does content vary by sector or industry; and

There are generic indicators that are collected by all sectors and they are referred to the main economic activity in which operates the enterprise. Precisely, such indicators are used to determine macro economic indicators like, GDP and others. But there are some other indicators that apply only to a specific sector, for example: some indicators that are contained in specific forms for financial, industrial agricultural entities.

c) Number of report forms.

The statistical system for economic activities comprises fifty three forms, among them eleven surveys. As examples, it shows below, some selected forms that are used to collect the data in some economic sectors:

- Global: Five forms, one of them the 0005 08 form, which is used to capture general indicators to calculate GDP.
- Industry: a form to collect the physical production of the industry and a survey about industrial prices.
- Construction: a form to control finished constructions, and
- Agriculture and livestock: four forms to capture information on agriculture, selected livestock indicators, among others.
- Forestry: a form to collect general indicators
- Transport: A survey about transport prices variation
- Other surveys about, renewable energy resources, investment expenditures to protect the environment, prices in the agricultural and informal markets, price hotel indexes, etc.
- Among other forms and surveys in the rest of the economic sectors or activities.

7. Frequency

How often is the statistical information on economic activity collected?

The statistical data is collected periodically (by month, trimester, semester and year), on the basis of the different subsystems that conform the national statistics system.

8. Methods a) mail-out and mail-back, enumeration or some combination;
b) use of administrative data; c) sample or survey all businesses;
d) quality assurance versus other data sets.

- For the statistical forms on economic sectors it applies the method of using administrative data". The entities inform from data collected in administrative registrations.

9. Data Products

Brief description of the key data products: industry statistics, subnational geography, etc; online availability, if possible.

The main data products published by the NSO of Cuba are the followings:

- "Statistical Year book";
- "Socioeconomic Panorama of Cuba";
- "Cuba: Environment in figures";
- "Cuba in figures";
- "Profile of the Cuban woman";
- "Territorial Statistical Yearbook";
- "Social and Demographic indicators by territories";
- "Demographic Yearbook" and "Studies and Data of the Cuban Population" and;
- "The Cuba's government website.

10. Uses and Users of statistical data on economic activities

The main users of the statistical data are the government, specialized, researching, global and financial institutions of the economy, entities, researchers and other governmental and non governmental institutions.

In particular, the statistical data on economic activities are vital to follow the entity economic performance and, in general, they are very useful to analyze the performance of the economy, the economic development of the country and its territories, to implementing economic policies, among others. They are used to make economic and financial analyses, to develop improve and implement economic policies, to study the contribution of the investment to the productive process, to create historical series and projections of the macroeconomic behavior and other global analyses, among others.

The National Statistics System has incorporated the data collection by samples or surveys, in some economic sectors like; Tourism, Industry and Environment. For coming years, the National Statistic office of Cuba has among its goals, to increase the data collection on economic activities by census and surveys.