

Annex 2

GLOSSARY

Notes: 1) The sources of the definitions are indicated in parentheses. 2) The definitions labelled *NOE Handbook* were developed specifically for this Handbook. 3) All terms other than those labelled *NOE Handbook* are in the OECD Glossary, accessible through the Internet via www.oecd.org. 4) All definitions should be interpreted in the context of collection, processing, compilation or dissemination of statistical data.

Account	An <i>account</i> is a tool which records, for a given aspect of economic life, <i>a</i>) the uses and resources or <i>b</i>) the changes in assets and the changes in liabilities and/or <i>c</i>) the stock of assets and liabilities existing at a certain time; the transactions accounts include a balancing item which is used to equate the two sides of the accounts (<i>e.g.</i> resources and uses) and which is a meaningful measure of economic performance in itself. (SNA 2.85 and 2.87)
Activity classification	The main purpose of an <i>activity classification</i> is to classify productive economic activities. The main aim is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilised when dissecting statistics according to such activities. ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA. (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 16)
Administrative data collection	The set of activities involved in the collection, processing storage and dissemination of statistical data from one or more <i>administrative sources</i> . The equivalent of a <i>survey</i> but with the source of data being administrative records rather direct contact with respondents. (NOE Handbook)
Administrative data	The set of units and data derived from an <i>administrative source</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Administrative source	The organisational unit responsible for implementing an administrative regulation (or group of regulations), for which the corresponding register of units and the transactions are viewed as a source of statistical data. (NOE Handbook)
Aggregate (data)	Data obtained by <i>aggregation</i> , as distinct from <i>unit record data</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Aggregation	<i>Aggregation</i> is the combination of related categories, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to provide information at a broader level to that at which detailed observations are taken. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i> . Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)
Analytical unit	For more refined analysis of the production process, use is made of an <i>analytical unit</i> of production: this unit, which is not always observable, is the unit of homogeneous production, defined as covering no secondary activities. (SNA 2.48) See also <i>Statistical units and Observation units</i> .
Assets	<i>Assets</i> are entities functioning as stores of value and over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively, and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them, or using them, over a period of time (the economic benefits consist of primary incomes derived from the use of the asset and the value, including possible holding gains/losses, that could be realised by disposing of the asset or terminating it). (SNA 10.2 and 13.12 [1.26])

Balance of payments	<p>The <i>balance of payments</i> is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions for the most part between residents and non-residents, consist of those involving: goods, services and income; those involving financial claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world; and those (such as gifts) classified as transfers which involve offsetting entries to balance, in an accounting sense, one-sided transactions.</p> <p>The standard components of the balance of payments comprise two main groups of accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the current account, which pertains to goods and services, income, and current transfers; and • the capital and financial account, which pertains to i) capital transfers and acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets and ii) financial assets and liabilities. (BPM, paras. 13, 149)
Balance sheet	<p>A <i>balance sheet</i> is a statement, drawn up at a particular point in time, of the values of assets owned by an institutional unit or sector and of the financial claims (<i>i.e.</i>, liabilities) incurred by this unit or sector; for the economy as a whole, the balance sheet shows what is often referred to as “national wealth” – the sum of non-financial assets and net claims on the rest of the world. (SNA 13.1 and 13.2 [1.11, 2.93, 10.1])</p>
Balancing item	<p>An account is closed by introducing a <i>balancing item</i> defined residually as the difference between the two sides of the account; a balancing item typically encapsulates the net result of the activities covered by the account in question and is therefore an economic construct of considerable interest and analytical significance – for example, value added, disposable income, saving, net lending and net worth. (SNA 1.3 [3.64])</p>
Barter transaction	<p>A <i>barter transaction</i> involves two parties, with one party providing a good, service or asset other than cash to the other in return for a good, service or asset other than cash. (SNA 3.37)</p>
Base period	<p>The <i>base period</i> is the period that provides the weights for an index. (SNA 16.16)</p>
Basic data	<p>Same as <i>basic statistical data</i>. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Basic data collection programme	<p>The <i>basic data collection programme</i> is the data collection infrastructure and survey procedures that are in place within a <i>national statistical system</i> to collect, process and disseminate basic statistical data. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Basic price	<p>The <i>basic price</i> is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (SNA 6.205, 15.28 [3.82])</p>
Basic statistical data	<p>Data collected on a regular basis by <i>survey</i> from respondents, or from <i>administrative sources</i>, by <i>survey statisticians</i> in the <i>national statistical system</i> are edited, imputed and aggregated to become the <i>basic statistical data</i> that are published as <i>official statistics</i> and/or used in compilation of the national accounts. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Capital account	<p>The <i>capital account</i> records all transactions in non-financial assets. (SNA 10.20 and 1.9)</p>
Capital flight	<p>Capital flight may be defined as transfer of assets denominated in a national currency into assets denominated in a foreign currency, either at home or abroad, in ways that are not part of normal transactions. (Abalkin and Walley (1999) – for full reference see NOE Handbook Chapter 10)</p>
Capital stock	<p><i>Gross capital stock</i> is the value of all fixed assets still in use at the actual or estimated current purchasers’ prices for new assets of the same type, irrespective of the age of the assets. (SNA 6.199).</p> <p><i>Net capital stock</i> can be described as the difference between gross capital stock and consumption of fixed capital. (SNA 6.199)</p>
Census	<p>A <i>census</i> is a survey conducted on the full set of observation objects belonging to a given population or universe. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i>, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)</p>

Central government	The political authority of <i>central government</i> extends over the entire territory of the country; central government has the authority to impose taxes on all resident and non-resident units engaged in economic activities within the country. (SNA 4.118)
Central product classification	<p>The <i>central product classification</i> (CPC) is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of the services rendered; each type of good or service distinguished in the CPC is defined in such a way that it is normally produced by only one activity as defined in ISIC. (SNA 5.44)</p> <p>The classification structure comprises:</p> <p>Sections – one digit code; Divisions – two-digit code; Groups – three-digit code; Classes – four-digit code; Subclasses – five-digit code.</p> <p>The current version (Version 1.0) was last revised in 1997 and is expected to be updated by 2002. (<i>Central Product Classification</i> (CPC). Version 1.0. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 77, Ver. 1.0)</p>
Centre of economic interest	An institutional unit is said to have a <i>centre of economic interest</i> within a country when there exists some location within the economic territory of the country on or from which it engages, and intends to continue to engage, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time. (SNA 14.12 [4.15])
Chain index	A <i>chain index</i> is obtained by linking price (or volume) indices for consecutive periods; the short-term movements that are linked are calculated using weighting patterns appropriate to the periods concerned. (SNA 16.41). The key difference to the fixed-weight aggregation is that the prices are continuously updated so that “substitution bias” is avoided and that measures are independent of the choice of base year. (OECD – <i>Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods</i>)
C.i.f. price	<p>The <i>c.i.f. price</i> (i.e., <i>cost, insurance and freight price</i>) is the price of a good delivered at the frontier of the importing country, including any insurance and freight charges incurred to that point, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any import duties or other taxes on imports or trade and transport margins within the country. (<i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i>, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 35, para. 7)</p> <p>In 1993 SNA this concept is applied only to detailed imports. (SNA 15.35 [14.40])</p>
Classification	<p>A <i>classification</i> is a set of discrete, exhaustive and mutually exclusive observations which can be assigned to one or more variables to be measured in the collation and/or presentation of data. The terms “classification” and “nomenclature” are often used interchangeably, despite the definition of a “nomenclature” being narrower than that of a “classification”. The structure of classification can be either hierarchical or flat.</p> <p>(<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i>. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)</p>
Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP)	The <i>classification of individual consumption by purpose</i> (COICOP) is a classification used to identify the objectives of both individual consumption expenditure and actual individual consumption. (SNA 18.7)
Classification of the functions of government (COFOG)	The <i>classification of the functions of government</i> (COFOG) is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by general government and its sub-sectors. (SNA 18.9)
Concealed production	Same as <i>underground production</i> . (SNA 6.34)
Compensation of employees	<p><i>Compensation of employees</i> is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period.</p> <p>No compensation of employees is payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees does not include any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill – for example, a payroll tax. Such taxes are treated as taxes on production. (SNA 7.21 [7.31])</p>

Concept	<p><i>Concepts</i> are abstract summaries, general notions, knowledge, etc., of a whole set of behaviours, attitudes or characteristics which are seen as having something in common. Concepts are used to assist in presenting/conveying precise meaning, categorising, interpreting, structuring and making sense of phenomena (such as classifications).</p> <p>(<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i>. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)</p>
Constant price	<p><i>Constant prices</i> are obtained by directly factoring changes over time in the values of flows or stocks of goods and services into two components reflecting changes in the prices of the goods and services concerned and changes in their volumes (<i>i.e.</i>, changes in “constant price terms”); the term “at constant prices” commonly refers to series which use a fixed-base Laspeyres formula. (SNA 16.2)</p>
Consumer goods	<p>Good or service that is used without further transformation in production by households, non-profit institutions serving households or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community. (SNA, para. 9.41)</p>
Consumer price index	<p>The <i>consumer price index</i> measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as a series of summary measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each summary measure is constructed as a weighted average of a large number of elementary aggregate indices. Each of the elementary aggregate indices is estimated using a sample of prices for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of, a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning Consumer Price Indices Adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October-November 1988, para. 2)</p>
Consumption of fixed capital	<p><i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> represents the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. (SNA 10.27 [6.179, 10.118])</p>
Corporation	<p>A <i>corporation</i> is a legal entity, created for the purpose of producing goods or services for the market, that may be a source of profit or other financial gain to its owner(s); it is collectively owned by shareholders who have the authority to appoint directors responsible for its general management. (SNA 4.23 [4.18])</p>
Coverage	<p><i>Coverage</i> refers to the population from which observations for a particular topic can be drawn. An understanding of coverage is required to facilitate the comparison of data. The rules and conventions of coverage are largely determined by concept definitions, scope rules, information requirements and, in the case of statistical collections and classifications, collection and counting units and the collection methodology. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i>. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)</p> <p>In the context of the 1993 SNA, coverage relates to production activities within the production boundary. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Cross border shopping	<p><i>Cross border shopping</i> is the name given to the activity wherein private individuals buy goods abroad because of lower taxes and import them for their own consumption, without declaring them in full in order to avoid paying import duties. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Cumulative data	<p>Same as <i>year to date data</i>. (OECD – <i>Main Economic Indicators</i>)</p>
Currency	<p><i>Currency</i> comprises those notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments. (SNA 11.70, (AF.21) – Annex to Chapter XIII)</p>
Current accounts	<p><i>Current accounts</i> record the production of goods and services, the generation of incomes by production, the subsequent distribution and redistribution of incomes among institutional units, and the use of incomes for purposes of consumption or saving. (SNA 1.5 [2.102])</p>
Currently active population	<p>Same as <i>labour force</i>. (International Labour Organization Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 8)</p>

Cut-off survey	<i>Survey</i> in which the sample excludes all units that are less than a specified size. (NOE Handbook)
Data	<i>Data</i> is the physical representation of information in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human beings or by automatic means. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Data collection	<i>Data collection</i> is an activity of the survey life cycle for gathering data from respondents and recording it for further processing. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000) <i>Data collection</i> is also used in a broader sense to mean the whole survey or administrative data collection process, including design, collection, editing, imputation, aggregation and dissemination. (NOE Handbook)
Data collection programme	Same as <i>basic data collection programme</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Data element	A <i>data element</i> is the smallest identifiable unit of data within a certain context for which the definition, identification, permissible values and other information is specified by means of a set of attributes. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000) Synonymous with <i>data item</i> and <i>variable</i> (NOE Handbook)
Data item	Same as <i>data element</i> (NOE Handbook)
Demand deposit	<i>Demand deposits</i> are funds deposited at a depository institution that are payable on demand (immediately or within a very short period). The most common forms of demand deposits are checking accounts. (OECD <i>Economic Outlook: Sources and Methods</i> . Available at www.oecd.org/eco/sources-and-methods)
Depreciation	<i>Depreciation</i> as usually calculated in business accounts is a method of allocating the costs of past expenditures on fixed assets over subsequent accounting periods; note that the depreciation methods favoured in business accounting and those prescribed by tax authorities almost invariably deviate from the concept of consumption of fixed capital employed in the SNA and so the term “consumption of fixed capital” is used in the SNA to distinguish it from “depreciation” as typically measured in business accounts. (SNA 1.62, 3.77 and 6.183)
Derived data element	A <i>data element derived</i> from other data elements using a mathematical, logical, or other type of transformation, <i>e.g.</i> arithmetic formula, composition, aggregation. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Disaggregation	<i>Disaggregation</i> is the breakdown of observations, usually within a common branch of a hierarchy, to a more detailed level to that at which detailed observations are taken. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i> . Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)
Distribution and use of income accounts	The <i>distribution and use of income accounts</i> consist of a set of articulated accounts showing how incomes are: <i>a)</i> generated by production; <i>b)</i> along with property income, distributed to institutional units with claims on the value added created by production; <i>c)</i> redistributed among institutional units, mainly by government units through social security contributions and benefits and taxes; and <i>d)</i> eventually used by households, government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) for purposes of final consumption or saving. (SNA 1.7 and Table 2.8)
Distributive trades	<i>Distributive trades</i> corresponds to the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods Tabulation Category (G) of ISIC Rev. 3. It includes the following Divisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel • Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles • Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods (SIC Rev. 3 and NACE Rev. 1)

Documentation	Descriptive text used to define or describe an object, design, specification, instructions or procedure. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Double deflation	<i>Double deflation</i> is a method whereby gross value added is measured at constant prices by subtracting intermediate consumption at constant prices from output at constant prices; this method is feasible only for constant price estimates which are additive, such as those calculated using a Laspeyres' formula (either fixed-base or for estimates expressed in the previous year's prices). (SNA 16.5)
Double entry	For a unit or sector, national accounting is based on the principle of <i>double entry</i> , as in business accounting, whereby each transaction must be recorded twice, once as a resource (or a change in liabilities) and once as a use (or a change in assets). (SNA 2.57)
Earnings	<p>The concept of earnings, as applied in wage statistics, relates to remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation and other paid leave or holidays.</p> <p>Earnings exclude employers' contributions in respect of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and also the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning an Integrated System of Wages Statistics Adopted by the 12th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1973, para. 8)</p>
Economic activity	An economic <i>activity</i> is a process, <i>i.e.</i> , the combination of actions, that result in economic production (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 29)
Economic activity classification	Same as <i>activity classification</i> (NOE Handbook)
Economic asset	<i>Economic assets</i> are entities functioning as stores of value and over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively, and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them, or using them, over a period of time (the economic benefits consist of primary incomes derived from the use of the asset and the value, including possible holding gains/losses, that could be realised by disposing of the asset or terminating it). (SNA 10.2 and 13.12 [11.16])
Economic flow	<i>Economic flows</i> reflect the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value; they involve changes in the volume, composition, or value of an institutional unit's assets and liabilities. (SNA 3.9)
Economic production	<i>Economic production</i> consists of processes or activities carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods or services. (SNA 5.4, 6.15)
Economic territory (of a country)	The <i>economic territory of a country</i> consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods, and capital circulate freely; it includes: <i>a</i>) the airspace, territorial waters, and continental shelf lying in international waters over which the country enjoys exclusive rights or over which it has, or claims to have, jurisdiction in respect of the right to fish or to exploit fuels or minerals below the sea bed; <i>b</i>) territorial enclaves in the rest of the world; and <i>c</i>) any free zones, or bonded warehouses or factories operated by offshore enterprises under customs control (these form part of the economic territory of the country in which they are physically located). (SNA 14.9 and <i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i> , United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 27, para. 3)
Economically active population	<p><i>Economically active population</i> comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts during a specified time-reference period. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 5)</p> <p><i>Economically active persons</i> are persons engaged in production included within the boundary of production of the SNA. (SNA 6.22)</p>

Economically significant prices	Prices are said to be <i>economically significant</i> when they have a significant influence on the amounts the producers are willing to supply and on the amounts purchasers wish to buy. (SNA 6.45 [4.58])
Employed persons	<p>The <i>employed</i> comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:</p> <p>a) paid employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at work: persons who during the reference period performed some work for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind; • with a job but not at work: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job. This formal attachment should be determined in the light of national circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria: the continued receipt of wage or salary; an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return; the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs; <p>b) self-employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at work; persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; • with an enterprise but not at work: persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.
Employee	<p>An <i>employee</i> is a person who enters an agreement, which may be formal or informal, with an enterprise to work for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind. (SNA 7.23)</p> <p><i>Employees</i> are all those workers who hold the type of job defined as paid employment jobs. Employees with stable contracts are those employees who have had, and continue to have, an explicit (written or oral) or implicit contract of employment, or a succession of such contracts, with the same employer on a continuous basis. On a continuous basis implies a period of employment which is longer than a specified minimum determined according to national circumstances. <i>Regular employees</i> are those employees with stable contracts for whom the employing organisation is responsible for payment of taxes and social security contributions and/or where the contractual relationship is subject to national labour legislation. International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 8)</p>
Employer	<p><i>Employers</i> are self-employed persons with paid employees. (SNA 7.25)</p> <p><i>Employers</i> are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a <i>self-employed job</i>, and in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference period) have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as <i>employees</i>. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 9)</p>
Employment	<p>Persons in <i>employment</i> comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in paid employment or self employment.</p> <p>(International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 9)</p>

Employment (establishment surveys)	<p><i>Employment</i> in establishment surveys is the total number of persons who work in or for the establishment including working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers, as well as persons working outside the establishment when paid by and under the control of the establishment, for example, sales representatives, outside service engineers and repair and maintenance personnel. Also included are salaried managers and salaried directors of incorporated enterprises. The total should include part-time workers and seasonal workers on the payroll, persons on short-term leave (sick leave, maternity leave, annual leave or vacation) and on strike, but not persons on indefinite leave, military leave or pension.</p> <p>Excluded are directors of incorporated enterprises and members of shareholders committees who are paid solely for their attendance at meetings, labour made available to the establishment by other units and charged for, such as contract workers paid through contractors, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the establishment on behalf of other units and all homeworkers.</p> <p>The enumeration may refer to a specified day, pay period or calendar week in the inquiry period. (<i>International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics</i>, United Nations, New York, 1983, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, paras. 92-94)</p>
Employment rate	<p>The <i>employment rate</i> is the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age.</p>
Employment status	<p><i>Status in employment</i> refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment, that is to say, the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment with other persons or organisations that the person has in his/her job. The basic criteria used to define the groups of the classification are the economic risk, an element of which is the strength of the attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers that the person has or will have in the job. Care should be taken to ensure that an economically active person is classified by status in employment on the basis of the same job(s) as used for classifying the person by "occupation", "industry" and "sector".</p> <p>It is recommended that the economically active population should be classified by status in employment as follows: employees; employers; own-account workers; contributing family workers; members of producers' co-operatives; persons not classifiable by status.</p> <p>(<i>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</i>, Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.226-2.227)</p>
Enterprise	<p>An <i>enterprise</i> is an institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services; an enterprise may be a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution, or an unincorporated enterprise. (SNA 5.17 [5.1])</p> <p>An <i>enterprise</i> is an institutional unit or the smallest combination of institutional units that encloses and directly or indirectly controls all necessary functions to carry out its production activities (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 79)</p>
Establishment	<p>An <i>establishment</i> is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. (SNA 5.21, 6.80)</p> <p>An <i>establishment</i> is an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, which engages in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at or from one location or within one geographic area, for which data are available, or can meaningfully be compiled, that allow the calculation of the operating surplus. (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 106)</p>
Exhaustive(ness)	<p>GDP estimates are said to be <i>exhaustive</i> when they include all productive activities within the 1993 SNA production boundary, <i>i.e.</i>, there are no <i>non-measured</i> productive activities. <i>Exhaustiveness</i> is the state of being exhaustive. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Expenditure	<p><i>Expenditures</i> are the values of the amounts that buyers pay, or agree to pay, to sellers in exchange for goods or services that sellers provide to them or to other institutional units designated by the buyers. (SNA 9.22)</p>

Exports of goods and services	<p><i>Exports of goods and services</i> consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents. The treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual. (SNA 14.88 [14.91, 14.94])</p> <p>The international standard for the concepts and definitions for merchandise trade are outlined in the UN publication, <i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i>, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2.</p>
Externalities	<i>Externalities</i> are changes in the condition or circumstances of institutional units caused by the economic actions of other units without the consent of the former. (SNA [3.51])
Final consumption	<i>Final consumption</i> consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants. (SNA 1.49)
Final expenditure	<i>Final expenditure</i> consists of <i>final consumption expenditure</i> and <i>gross fixed capital formation</i> . (SNA [1.57])
Financial account	The <i>financial account</i> records all transactions in financial assets and liabilities. (SNA 11.1 [1.9, 11.103])
Financial asset	<i>Financial assets</i> are entities over which ownership rights are enforced by institutional units, individually or collectively, and from which economic benefits may be derived by their owners by holding them, or using them over a period of time; they differ from other assets in the SNA in that there is a counterpart liability on the part of another institutional unit (except for monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)). (SNA 13.20 [10.5, 11.16, 11.17, (AF) – Annex to Chapter XIII])
Financial corporation	<i>Financial corporations</i> consist of all resident corporations or quasi-corporations principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities which are closely related to financial intermediation. (SNA 4.77 [2.20])
Financial intermediary	<i>Financial intermediaries</i> are units which incur liabilities on their own account on financial markets by borrowing funds which they lend on different terms and conditions to other institutional units. (SNA 6.121)
Financial intermediation	<i>Financial intermediation</i> is a productive activity in which an institutional unit incurs liabilities on its own account for the purpose of acquiring financial assets by engaging in financial transactions on the market; the role of financial intermediaries is to channel funds from lenders to borrowers by intermediating between them. (SNA 4.78)
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	<i>Financial intermediation services indirectly measured</i> (FISIM) is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly. (SNA 6.124)
Financial transaction	<i>Financial transactions</i> between institutional units and between institutional units and the rest of the world cover all transactions involving change of ownership of financial assets, including the creation and liquidation of financial claims. (SNA 11.13)
First in first out	<i>First-in-first-out</i> (FIFO) is an inventory valuation method based on the assumption that goods are withdrawn from inventories in the same order as they entered. (SNA 6.70)
Fixed asset	<i>Fixed assets</i> are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year. (SNA 10.33 [1.49, 10.7, 10.26, 13.15, (AN.11) – Annex to Chapter XIII])
Flow data	<i>Flow data</i> are cumulated over a reference period, for example, passenger car registrations, where the figure for the reference period is the sum of daily registrations. In contrast to <i>stock data</i> . (OECD – Main Economic Indicators)
F.o.b. price	The <i>f.o.b. price</i> (free on board price) of exports and imports of goods is the market value of the goods at the point of uniform valuation, (the customs frontier of the economy from which they are exported). It is equal to the c.i.f. price less the costs of transportation and insurance charges, between the customs frontier of the exporting (importing) country and that of the importing (exporting) country. (SNA 14.36 and 14.40 [15.36] and <i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i> , United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 35, para. 5)

Foreign direct investment	<i>Foreign direct investment</i> is the category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy to obtain a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. (SNA 14.151 and 14.152 [Table 11.2, BPM 359 and 362])
Full coverage survey	Same as <i>census</i>
Full-time equivalent employment	<i>Full-time equivalent employment</i> is the number of full-time equivalent jobs, defined as total hours worked divided by average annual hours worked in full-time jobs. (SNA 17.14 [15.102, 17.28])
General government	The <i>general government</i> sector consists of the totality of institutional units which, in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth. (SNA 2.20)
General sales taxes	<i>General sales taxes</i> consist of all general taxes levied at one stage only (<i>e.g.</i> manufacturing or wholesale or retail) plus multi-stage cumulative taxes (also known as cascade taxes) where tax is levied each time a transaction takes place without any deduction for tax paid on inputs. (OECD 5112 and 5113 [7.69])
Generation of income account	The <i>generation of income account</i> shows the types of primary incomes and the sectors, sub-sectors or industries in which the primary incomes originate, as distinct from the sectors or sub-sectors destined to receive such incomes. (SNA 7.3)
Goods	<i>Goods</i> are physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets; they are in demand because they may be used to satisfy the needs or wants of households or the community or used to produce other goods or services. (SNA 6.7)
Goods and services account	The <i>goods and services account</i> shows for the economy as a whole and for groups of products, the total resources in terms of output and imports, and the uses of goods and services in terms of intermediate consumption, final consumption, gross capital formation and exports. (SNA 15.5)
Government units	<i>Government units</i> are unique kinds of legal entities established by political processes which have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area. (SNA 4.104 [4.19])
Gross	The term <i>gross</i> is a common means of referring to values before deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in “gross capital stock” or “gross domestic product”); all the major balancing items in the accounts from value added through to saving may be recorded gross or net. (SNA 6.201)
Gross domestic product	<i>Gross domestic product</i> is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. (SNA 1.28 and 2.173-2.174) UNSD
Gross domestic product deflator	Volume of GDP calculated by recalculating the values of the various components of GDP at the constant prices of the previous year or of some fixed base year, frequently referred to as “GDP at constant prices”, divided by GDP at current prices. (SNA para. 16.71)

Gross domestic product – expenditure based	<i>Expenditure based gross domestic product</i> is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services. (SNA 6.235)
Gross domestic product – income based	<i>Income based gross domestic product</i> is compensation of employees, plus taxes less subsidies on production and imports, plus gross mixed income, plus gross operating surplus. (SNA 2.222)
Gross domestic product – output based	<i>Output-based gross domestic product</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at basic prices, plus all taxes less subsidies on products. (SNA 6.235-6.237)
Gross domestic product at market prices	<i>Gross domestic product at market prices</i> is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at market prices, plus taxes less subsidies on imports. (SNA 6.235). Non-deductable VAT should be added (SNA 6.236-7)
Gross fixed capital formation	<i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units. (SNA 10.33 and 10.51 [10.26])
Gross national income	<i>Gross national income</i> (GNI) is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units); an alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally). (SNA 2.81 and 7.16 and Table 7.2 [2.181])
Gross value added	<i>Gross value added</i> is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector; gross value added is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and is therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account. (SNA 1.6 [2.172, 6.4, 6.222]) <i>Gross value added at basic prices</i> is output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. (SNA 6.226, 15.37 [6.231]) <i>Gross value added at producers' prices</i> is output valued at producers' prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. (SNA 6.227, 15.37)
Harmonised system	The complex nature of the basic customs and statistical needs makes it necessary to have a rather detailed commodity classification. The Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (<i>Harmonised System</i> , or HS provides such details. Classification using these nomenclatures is based on the nature of the commodity. The HS is in principle, revised every few years. The next revision is planned to come into force on 1 January 2002. It is managed by the World Customs Organisation. (<i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i> , United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 35, para. 92)
Hidden economy	Frequently but not invariably used by other authors as a synonym for <i>underground economy</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Hidden production	Frequently but not invariably used by other authors as a synonym for <i>underground production</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Holding gain	Positive or negative <i>holding gains</i> may accrue during the accounting period to the owners of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities as a result of a change in their prices (holding gains are sometimes referred to as "capital gains"). (SNA 3.62)
Homogeneous production unit	A <i>unit of homogeneous production</i> is a producer unit in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out; this unit is not normally observable and is more an abstract or conceptual unit underlying the symmetric (product-by-product) input-output tables. (SNA 15.14)

Hours worked	<p><i>Total hours worked</i> are the aggregate number of hours actually worked during the reference period in employee and self-employment jobs. (SNA 15.102)</p> <p>Statistics on <i>hours worked</i> should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hours actually worked during normal hours of work; • time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, and generally paid at higher than normal rates (overtime); • time spent at the place of work on work such as preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; • time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by for such reasons as lack of supply of work, breakdown of machinery, or accidents, or time spent at the place of work during which no work is done but for which payment is made under a guaranteed employment contract; • time corresponding to short rest periods at the workplace, including tea and coffee breaks. <p>Statistics of hours worked should exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays, paid sick leave; • meal breaks; • time spent on travel from home to work and <i>vice versa</i> . <p>(International Labour Organization Resolution Concerning Statistics of Hours Worked Adopted by the 10th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1962, para. 5)</p>
Household	<p>A <i>household</i> is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. (SNA 4.132 [4.20])</p>
Household production for own use	<p><i>Household production for own use</i> comprises those activities that are carried out by household unincorporated enterprises that are not involved in market production. By definition, such enterprises are excluded from the informal sector. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Household unincorporated market enterprise	<p><i>Household unincorporated market enterprises</i> are created for the purpose of producing goods or services for sale or barter on the market; they can be engaged in virtually any kind of productive activity and they include unincorporated partnerships but the liability of the partners for the debts of the businesses must be unlimited for the partnerships to be treated as unincorporated enterprises. (SNA 4.144 and 4.145)</p>
Illegal production	<p><i>Illegal production</i> comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the production of goods or services whose sale, distribution or possession is forbidden by law; and • production activities which are usually legal but which become illegal when carried out by unauthorised producers, <i>e.g.</i> unlicensed medical practitioners (SNA 6.30); <p>There may be no clear borderline between the underground economy and illegal production. For example production which does not comply with certain safety, health or other standards could be defined as illegal. (SNA 6.35)</p> <p>The scope of illegal production in individual countries depends upon the laws in place. For example, prostitution is legal in some countries but illegal in others. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Implicit price deflator	<p>An <i>implicit price deflator</i> (IPD) is obtained by dividing a current price value by its real counterpart (the chain volume measure). When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates such as GDP, IPDs relate to a broader range of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual price indexes (such as CPIs, PPIs). Movements in an implicit price deflator reflect both changes in price and changes in the composition of the aggregate for which the deflator is calculated. (<i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods: Glossary</i>, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2000)</p>
Import of goods and services	<p><i>Imports of goods and services</i> consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non-residents. The treatment of exports and imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual. (SNA 14.88 [14.91, 14.94])</p> <p>The international standard for the concepts and definitions for merchandise trade are outlined in the UN publication, <i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i>, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2.</p>

Income	<i>Income</i> is the maximum amount that a household, or other unit, can consume without reducing its real net worth provided the net worth at the beginning of the period is not changed by capital transfers, other changes in the volume of assets or real holding gains or losses. (SNA 8.15)
Index	<i>Indexes</i> show on average how a variable changes over time, by comparing data expressed relative to a given base value (100). Changes are shown as an increase or decrease from the base value. (OECD)
Indirect compilation method	An <i>indirect compilation method</i> is one in which a national accounts' <i>data item</i> is obtained indirectly, often through the use of indicators, rather than from direct observation through <i>survey</i> or <i>administrative source</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Industrial production	<i>Industrial production</i> comprises the output of industrial establishments, covering: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and electricity, gas and water supply. (United Nations (1983). <i>International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics</i> . Statistical Office, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1, para. 25)
Industry	An <i>industry</i> consists of a group of establishments engaged on the same, or similar, kinds of production activity. The classification of productive activities used in the SNA is ISIC (Rev.3). (SNA 5.5 and 5.40) <i>Industry</i> comprises Divisions 10-45 of ISIC Rev. 3. These comprise ISIC Rev. 3 Tabulation Categories C, D and E: – mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water (ISIC Rev. 3)
Industry-by-industry table	An <i>industry-by-industry table</i> is a symmetric input-output table with industries as the dimension of both rows and columns; as a result it shows which industry uses the output of which other industry. (SNA 15.150)
Informal sector	The <i>informal sector</i> is broadly characterised as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and income to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organisation, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production and on a small scale. Labour relations – where they exist – are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. This broad definition is operationalised for statistical purposes and the informal sector defined as comprising those household unincorporated enterprises with market production that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informal own account enterprises (optionally, all, or those that are not registered under specific forms of national legislation); • enterprises of informal employers (optionally all those with less than a specified level of employment and/or not registered and/or employees not registered. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning Statistics of Employment in the Informal Sector Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, paras. 5, 8 and 9.)
Input-output table	An <i>input-output table</i> is a means of presenting a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in that production.; they can be either in the form of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) supply and use tables or b) symmetric input-output tables (SNA 2.211, 15.1 15.2 and 15.8)
Institution	An <i>Institution</i> comprises a set of premises in a permanent structure or structures designed to house (usually large) groups of persons who are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest. Such sets of living quarters usually have certain common facilities shared by the occupants (baths, lounges, dormitories and so forth). Hospitals, military barracks, boarding schools, convents, prisons and so forth fall within this category. (<i>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</i> , Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, para. 2.359)
Institutional sectors	Institutional units are grouped together to form <i>institutional sectors</i> , on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives. (SNA 2.20) The resident institutional units that make up the total economy are grouped into five mutually exclusive institutional sectors: <i>non-financial corporations; financial corporations; general government; non-profit institutions serving households; and households</i> . (SNA 4.6)

Institutional unit	An <i>institutional unit</i> is an economic entity that is capable, in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities. (SNA 4.2 [1.13, 2.19, 3.13])
Integrated economic accounts	The <i>integrated economic accounts</i> comprise the full set of accounts of institutional sectors and the rest of the world, together with the accounts for transactions (and other flows) and the accounts for assets and liabilities. (SNA 2.88)
Interest	<i>Interest</i> is the amount that the debtor becomes liable to pay to the creditor over a given period of time without reducing the amount of principal outstanding, under the terms of the financial instrument agreed between them. (SNA 7.93 and ESA 4.42)
Intermediate product	<i>Intermediate products</i> are goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets. (SNA 6.147)
Internal transaction	The SNA treats as transactions certain kinds of actions within a unit to give a more analytically useful picture of final uses of output and of production; these transactions that involve only one unit are called <i>internal</i> , or intra-unit, <i>transactions</i> . (SNA 3.44)
Inventory	<i>Inventories</i> consist of stocks of outputs that are still held by the units that produced them prior to their being further processed, sold, delivered to other units or used in other ways, and stocks of products acquired from other units that are intended to be used for intermediate consumption or for resale without further processing. (SNA 10.7 [13.15, 13.46, (AN.12) – Annex to Chapter XIII])
International standard industrial classification	<p>ISIC is the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. This classification is the international standard for the classification of productive economic activities. The main purpose is to provide a standard set of economic activities so that entities can be classified according to the activity they carry out. The hierarchical structure of the classification comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabulation Categories – one letter alpha code A to Q; • Divisions – two-digit codes; • Groups – three-digit codes; • Classes – four-digit codes <p>The third revision of ISIC is used in the 1993 SNA. (<i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i>, Rev. 3, United Nations, New York, 1990, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 4 Rev. 3)</p>
Job	A <i>job</i> is a contract (explicit or implicit) between a person and an institutional unit to perform work in return for compensation (or mixed income) for a defined period or until further notice. (SNA 15.102 [17.8])
Kind-of-activity unit	A <i>kind-of-activity unit</i> is an enterprise, or a part of an enterprise, which engages in only one kind of (non-ancillary) productive activity or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. (SNA 5.19)
Labour cost	For the purpose of <i>labour cost</i> statistics, labour cost is the cost incurred by the employer in the employment of labour. The statistics concept of labour cost comprises remuneration for work performed, payments in respect of time paid for but not worked, bonuses and gratuities, the cost of food, drink and other payments in kind, cost of workers' housing borne by employers, employers' social security expenditures, cost to the employer for vocational training, welfare services and miscellaneous items, such as transport of workers, work clothes and recruitment, together with taxes regarded as labour cost. (International Labour Organization Resolution Concerning Statistics of Labour Cost Adopted by the 11th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1966, para. 3)
Labour force	The <i>labour force</i> comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the <i>employed</i> or the <i>unemployed</i> during a short reference period. (International Labour Organization Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 8)

Labour force participation rate	The <i>labour force participation rate</i> is the ratio between the <i>total labour force</i> divided by the total population (of working age). (International Labour Organization Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982)
Last-in-first-out	<i>Last-in-first-out</i> (LIFO) is an inventory valuation method based on the assumption that the first good withdrawn from inventory is the last one which entered. (SNA 6.70)
Legal entity	<i>Legal entities</i> are types of institutional units which are created for purposes of production, mainly corporations and non-profit institutions (NPIs), or government units, including social security funds; they are capable of owning goods and assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and transactions with other units in their own right. (SNA 1.13 [4.5])
Local government	<i>Local government</i> units are institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends over the smallest geographical areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes. (SNA 4.128)
Local kind of activity unit	A <i>local unit</i> is an enterprise, or a part of an enterprise, which engages in productive activity at or from one location. (SNA 5.20) The <i>local kind-of activity unit</i> (local KAU) is the part of a KAU which corresponds to a local unit. According to the European System of Accounts (ESA) the local KAU is called the establishment in the SNA and ISIC Rev. 3. (Council Regulation (EEC), No. 696/93, Section III G of 15.03.1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community and ESA 2.106, footnote 15)
Local unit	The concept of the <i>local unit</i> covers all economic activities carried out by an enterprise at or from one location. (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 99) The definition has only one dimension in that it does not refer to the kind of activity that is carried out. Location may be interpreted according to the purpose, narrowly, such as specific address, or more broadly, such as within province, state, country, etc. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i> . Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)
Manufacturing	<i>Manufacturing</i> comprises Tabulation Category D and Divisions 15-37 in ISIC Rev. 3. Manufacturing is defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials of components into new products, including assembly of component parts of manufactured products and recycling of waste materials. (ISIC Rev. 3)
Market output	<i>Market output</i> is output that is sold at prices that are economically significant or otherwise disposed of on the market, or intended for sale or disposal on the market. (SNA 6.45)
Market price	<i>Market prices</i> for transactions are the amounts of money willing buyers pay to acquire something from willing sellers. (BPM 92 [2.68])
Market producer	<i>Market producers</i> are producers that sell most or all of their output at prices that are economically significant. (SNA 4.58 [6.52])
Metadata	<i>Metadata</i> comprises data and other documentation that describes objects in a formalised way. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Methodology	A <i>methodology</i> is a structured approach to solve a problem. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Mixed income	<i>Mixed income</i> is the surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises owned by households; it implicitly contains an element of remuneration for work done by the owner, or other members of the household, that cannot be separately identified from the return to the owner as entrepreneur but it excludes the operating surplus coming from owner-occupied dwellings. (SNA 7.8 [4.143, 7.81])
Monetary transaction	A <i>monetary transaction</i> is one in which one institutional unit makes a payment (receives a payment) or incurs a liability (receives an asset) stated in units of currency. (SNA 3.16)

Money supply	<p>The <i>money supply</i> is the total amount of money in circulation in a country or group of countries in a monetary union. There are several ways in which this can be calculated:</p> <p>M1 is a measure of money supply including all coins and notes plus personal money in current accounts;</p> <p>M2 is M1 plus personal money in deposit accounts;</p> <p>M3 is M2 plus government and other deposits.</p> <p>(<i>Dictionary of Banking and Finance</i>, Second Edition, P.H. Collins, 1991, Peter Collins Publishing)</p>
National accountant	<p>A <i>national accountant</i> is a person involved in the preparation of the national accounts. See also System of National Accounts. (NOE Handbook)</p>
National expenditure	<p>Capital formation and final consumption grouped together constitute <i>national expenditure</i>. (SNA 2.187)</p>
National statistical office	<p>The <i>national statistical office</i> is the leading statistical agency within a <i>national statistical system</i>. (NOE Handbook)</p>
National statistical system	<p>The <i>national statistical system</i> (NSS) is the ensemble of statistical organisations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate statistics on behalf of the national government. (NOE Handbook)</p> <p>See also: <i>national statistical office</i> and <i>official statistics</i>. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Net	<p>The term “<i>net</i>” is a common means of referring to values after deducting consumption of fixed capital (generally used as in “net capital stock” or “net domestic product”); all the major balancing items in the accounts from value added through to saving may be recorded gross or net; it should be noted, however, that the term “net” can be used in different contexts in the national accounts, such as “net income from abroad” which is the difference between two income flows. (SNA 6.201)</p>
Non-financial corporation	<p><i>Non-financial corporations</i> are corporations whose principal activity is the production of market goods or non-financial services. (SNA 4.68 [2.20])</p>
Non-monetary transaction	<p><i>Non-monetary transactions</i> are transactions that are not initially stated in units of currency; barter is an obvious example. (SNA 3.34)</p>
Non-observed activity	<p>An activity within the 1993 SNA production boundary that is not observed, <i>i.e.</i>, not directly measured in the basic data from which the national accounts are compiled. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Non-observed economy	<p>The groups of activities most likely to be non-observed are those that are <i>underground</i>, <i>illegal</i>, <i>informal sector</i>, or <i>undertaken by households for their own final use</i>. Activities may also be missed because of <i>deficiencies in the basic statistical data collection programme</i>. These groups of activities are referred to (in the NOE Handbook) as the <i>problem areas</i>. Activities not included in the basic data because they are in one or more of these problem areas are collectively said to comprise the <i>non-observed economy</i> (NOE). (NOE Handbook)</p>
Non-measured activity	<p>A <i>non-measured activity</i> is an activity within the 1993 SNA production boundary that is not included in GDP estimates. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Non-measured economy	<p>The <i>non-measured economy</i> is the group of activities within the 1993 SNA production boundary that are non-measured. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Non-profit institution	<p><i>Non-profit institutions</i> (NPIs) are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. (SNA 4.54 [4.18, 4.161])</p>
Non-profit institutions serving households	<p><i>Non-profit institutions serving households</i> (NPISHs) consist of NPIs which are not predominantly financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant. (SNA 4.64 and 4.65 [2.20])</p>

Non-resident	A unit is <i>non-resident</i> if its centre of economic interest is not in the economic territory of a country. (BPM para. 58 [1.14])
Not currently active population	The <i>not currently active population</i> or, equivalently, <i>persons not in the labour force</i> , comprises all persons who were neither employed or unemployed during the short reference period used to measure current activity. (<i>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</i> , Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, para. 2.205)
Observation unit	<i>Observation units</i> are those entities on which information is received and statistics are compiled. (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 63) During the collection of data, this is the unit for which data is recorded. It should be noted that this may, or may not be, the same as the reporting unit. (Eurostat) See also <i>Statistical unit</i> and <i>Analytical unit</i> .
Occupation	<i>Occupation</i> refers to the type of work done during the time-reference period by the person employed (or the type of work done previously, if the person is unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment in which the person should be classified. (<i>Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses</i> , Revision 1. United Nations, New York, 1998, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, paras. 2.214-2.215) The international standard for classification of occupations is the <i>International Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (ISCO-88), International Labour Office, Geneva, 1990
Official statistics	<i>Official statistics</i> are the statistics disseminated by the <i>national statistical system</i> , excepting those that are explicitly stated not to be official. (NOE Handbook)
Operating surplus	The <i>operating surplus</i> measures the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest, rent or similar charges payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, or any interest, rent or similar receipts receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise; (note: for unincorporated enterprises owned by households, this component is called “mixed income”). (SNA 7.8)
Other flow	<i>Other flows</i> are changes in the value of assets and liabilities that do not take place in transactions; these entries are of two broad kinds – the first kind consists of changes due to factors such as discoveries or depletion of subsoil resources, or destruction by war or other political events or by natural catastrophes while the second kind consists of changes in the value of assets, liabilities, and net worth due to changes in the level and structure of prices, which are reflected in holding gains and losses. (SNA 3.57)
Output	<i>Output</i> consists of those goods or services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use. (SNA 6.38)
Output produced for own final use	<i>Output produced for own final use</i> consists of goods or services that are retained for their own final use by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced. (SNA 6.46)
Outworker	An <i>outworker</i> is a person who agrees to work for a particular enterprise or to supply a certain quantity of goods or services to a particular enterprise, by prior arrangement or contract with that enterprise, but whose place of work is not within any of the establishments which make up that enterprise; the enterprise does not control the time spent at work by an outworker and does not assume responsibility for the conditions in which that work is carried out. (SNA 7.26)
Overtime	<i>Overtime</i> is time worked in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work, and which is generally paid at higher than normal rates. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning Statistics of Hours Worked Adopted by the 10th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1962, para. 5)
Own-account producer	<i>Own-account producers</i> consist of establishments engaged in gross fixed capital formation for the enterprises of which they form part, or unincorporated enterprises owned by households all or most of whose output is intended for final consumption or gross fixed capital formation by those households. (SNA 6.52)

Own-account worker	<i>Own-account workers</i> are self-employed persons without paid employees. (SNA 7.25) <i>Own-account workers</i> are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a <i>self-employed job</i> , and have not engaged on a continuous basis any <i>employees</i> to work for them during the reference period. It should be noted that during the reference period the members of this group may have engaged <i>employees</i> , provided that this is on a non-continuous basis. The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 10)
Paid employment job	<i>Paid employment jobs</i> are those jobs where the incumbants hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. This unit can be a corporation, a non-profit institution, a government unit or a household. Persons in paid employment jobs are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 6)
Partnership	<i>Partnerships</i> are separate legal entities which behave like corporations but whose members enjoy limited liability; in effect, the partners are at the same time both shareholders and managers. (SNA 4.46)
Part-time employee	<i>Part-time employees</i> are persons whose usual hours of work are less than the normal working hours established for full-time jobs. This definition encompasses all forms of part-time work (half-day work, work for one, two or three days a week, etc.). This number may be established at the national, regional, industrial or unit level. The number of part-time employees is calculated by reference to the number of hours worked per week for which they are paid. The number of hours is considered in relation to the length of what is considered to be a full-time working week in the Member State or the sector of the unit or the unit itself. (Definitions of Structural Business Statistics Regulation, Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2700/98 of 17 December 1998)
Population	<p><i>Population</i> is the total membership or population or “universe” of a defined class of people, objects or events.</p> <p>There are two types of population, viz, target population and survey population.</p> <p>A target population is the population outlined in the survey objects about which information is to be sought and a survey population is the population from which information can be obtained in the survey.</p> <p>The target population is also known as the scope of the survey and the survey population is also known as the coverage of the survey. For administrative records the corresponding populations are: the “target” population as defined by the relevant legislation and regulations, and the actual “client population”. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i>. Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)</p>
Price	The <i>price</i> of a good or service is the value of one unit of that good or service. (SNA 16.9)
Price index	A <i>price index</i> reflects an average of the proportionate changes in the prices of a specified set of goods and services between two periods of time. (SNA 16.14)
Primary income	<i>Primary incomes</i> are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a consequence of their involvement in processes of production or ownership of assets that may be needed for purposes of production. (SNA 7.2)
Principal activity	<p>The principal activity of a producer unit is the activity whose value added exceeds that of any other activity carried out within the same unit (the output of the principal activity must consist of goods or services that are capable of being delivered to other units even though they may be used for own consumption or own capital formation). (SNA 15.16)</p> <p>The <i>principal activity</i> of a producer unit is the activity that contributes most to the value added of the entity, or the activity the value added of which exceeds that of an other activity of the entity. (ISIC Rev. 3, para 34)</p>

Produced asset	<i>Produced assets</i> are non-financial assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes that fall within the production boundary of the SNA; produced assets consist of fixed assets, inventories and valuables. (SNA 10.6 and 10.7 [13.14, (AN.1) – Annex to Chapter XIII])
Producer's price	The <i>producer's price</i> is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any VAT, or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. (SNA 6.205, 15.28 [3.82])
Producer price index	<i>Producer price indices</i> (PPIs) provide a measure of average movements of prices received by producers of commodities. In principle, transport costs and consumption taxes are excluded. Producer price indices are not a measure of average price levels nor a measure of costs of production. In principle, PPIs should include service industries, but in practice in many countries they are limited to the domestic agricultural and industrial sectors. (<i>Producer Price Indices: Sources and Methods</i> , OECD, Paris, 1994, page 7)
Product (commodity) technology assumption	<i>Product (commodity) technology assumption</i> is one of two types of technology assumptions used in converting supply and use tables into symmetric input-output tables; it assumes that a product has the same input structure in whichever industry it is produced. (SNA 15.144)
Product-by-product table	A <i>product-by-product table</i> is a symmetric input-output table with products as the dimension of both rows and columns; as a result it shows which products are used in the production of which other products. (SNA 15.150)
Production	<i>Production</i> is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, that uses inputs of labour, capital and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. (SNA 6.15 [1.20 5.4, 6.6])
Production boundary	The <i>production boundary</i> includes <i>a</i>) the production of all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; <i>b</i>) the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; <i>c</i>) the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. (SNA 6.18 [1.20 and 1.22])
Product	<i>Products</i> , also called "goods and services", are the result of production; they are exchanged and used for various purposes: as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment. (SNA 2.49)
Provincial government	Same as <i>state government</i> . (OECD Glossary)
Public corporation	<i>Public corporations</i> are resident corporations and quasi-corporations that are subject to control by government units, with control over a corporation being defined as the ability to determine general corporate policy by choosing appropriate directors, if necessary. (SNA 4.72 and 4.84)
Purchaser's price	The <i>purchaser's price</i> is the amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser; the purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place. (SNA 6.215, 15.28 [2.73, 3.83])
Purchasing power parity	A <i>purchasing power parity</i> (PPP) is a price relative which measures the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service as 1 unit of country A's currency will purchase in country A. (SNA 16.82)
Qualitative data	<i>Qualitative data</i> are data describing the attributes or properties that an object possesses. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)

Quality	<i>Quality</i> is defined in the ISO 8402 - 1986 as: “the totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs.” For statistical data the components of quality include: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, comparability, coherence (<i>Assessment of Quality in Statistics</i> , Eurostat, April 2000)
Quantitative data	<i>Quantitative data</i> is data expressing a certain quantity, amount or range of values related to an object. The quantitative data is usually associated with measurement units. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Quasi-corporation	<i>Quasi-corporations</i> are unincorporated enterprises that function as if they were corporations, and which have complete sets of accounts, including balance sheets. (SNA 4.49)
Questionnaire	A <i>questionnaire</i> is an identifiable instrument containing questions for gathering data from respondents. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Reference period	In connection with price or volume indices, the <i>reference period</i> means the period to which the indices relate; it is typically set equal to 100 and it does not necessarily coincide with the “base” period that provides the weights for the indices. (SNA 16.16)
Reporting unit	A <i>reporting unit</i> is a unit that supplies the data for a given survey instance. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Resident	An institutional unit is <i>resident</i> in a country when it has a centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that country. (SNA 4.15 [1.28, 14.8])
Resources	<i>Resources</i> refers to the side of the current accounts where transactions which add to the amount of economic value of a unit or a sector appear (for example, wages and salaries are a resource for the unit or sector receiving them); by convention, resources are put on the right side of the account. (SNA 2.54)
Respondent	<i>Respondents</i> are businesses, authorities, individual persons, etc, from whom data and associated information are collected for use in compiling statistics. (NOE Handbook)
Rest of the world	The <i>rest of the world</i> consists of all non-resident institutional units that enter into transactions with resident units, or have other economic links with resident units. (SNA 4.163 [1.14, 14.3])
Rest of the world account	The <i>rest of the world account</i> comprises those categories of accounts necessary to capture the full range of transactions that take place between the total economy and the rest of the world (<i>i.e.</i> , between residents and non-residents). (SNA 14.3 [1.14])
Retail trade	<i>Retail trade</i> is defined in ISIC as the re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption or utilisation. Retail trade includes the following ISIC Rev. 3 Groups in Division 52 (except repair of personal and household goods). non-specialised retail trade in stores; retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores; other retail trade of new goods in specialised stores; retail sale of second-hand goods in stores; retail trade not in stores. (ISIC Rev. 3)
Sales	See <i>Turnover</i> (OECD Glossary)
Sample	A <i>sample</i> is a subset of a frame where elements are selected based on a randomised process with a known probability of selection. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)
Sample survey	A <i>sample survey</i> is a survey which is carried out using a sampling method, <i>i.e.</i> , in which a portion only, and not the whole population is surveyed. (<i>A Dictionary of Statistical Terms</i> , 5th Edition, F.H.C. Marriott, prepared for the International Statistical Institute, Longman Scientific and Technical, 1990)
Satellite account	A <i>satellite account</i> provides a framework linked to the central accounts that enables attention to be focussed on a certain field or aspect of economic and social life in the context of national accounts; common examples are satellite accounts for the environment, or tourism, or unpaid household work. (SNA 2.246 [21.4])

Saving	<i>Saving</i> is disposable income less final consumption expenditure (or adjusted disposable income less actual final consumption), in both cases after taking account of an adjustment for pension funds; saving is an important aggregate which can be calculated for each institutional sector or for the whole economy. (SNA 9.17 [1.10, 9.2, 9.19])
Seasonal adjustment	<i>Seasonal adjustment</i> is a statistical technique to remove the effects of seasonal calendar influences operating on a series. Seasonal effects usually reflect the influence of the seasons themselves either directly or through production series related to them, or social conventions. Other types of calendar variation occur as a result of influences such as number of days in the calendar period, the accounting or recording practices adopted or the incidence of moving holidays (such as Easter). (<i>An Analytical Framework for Price Indexes in Australia: Glossary and References</i> , Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 1997)
Secondary activity	A <i>secondary activity</i> is an activity carried out within a single producer unit in addition to the principal activity and whose output, like that of the principal activity, must be suitable for delivery outside the producer unit. (SNA 5.8 [15.16])
Sector	Institutional units are grouped together to form <i>institutional sectors</i> , on the basis of their principal functions, behaviour, and objectives. (SNA 2.20)
Self-employed worker	<i>Self-employed workers</i> are persons who are the sole owners, or joint owners, of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work, excluding those unincorporated enterprises that are classified as quasi-corporations. Contributing family workers, too, are considered self-employed workers. (SNA 7.24)
Self-employment job	<i>Self-employment jobs</i> are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods or services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of profits). The incumbants make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. In this context “enterprise” includes one-person operations. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 7)
Services	<i>Services</i> are outputs produced to order and which cannot be traded separately from their production; ownership rights cannot be established over services and by the time their production is completed they must have been provided to the consumers; however as an exception to this rule there is a group of industries, generally classified as service industries, some of whose outputs have characteristics of goods, <i>i.e.</i> , those concerned with the provision, storage, communication and dissemination of information, advice and entertainment in the broadest sense of those terms; the products of these industries, where ownership rights can be established, may be classified either as goods or services depending on the medium by which these outputs are supplied. The service sector covers both market and non-market services. (SNA 6.8 [6.13])
Shuttle trade	<i>Shuttle trade</i> refers to the activity in which individual entrepreneurs buy goods abroad and import them for resale in street markets or small shops. Often the goods are imported without full declaration in order to avoid import duties. (NOE Handbook)
Social accounting matrix	A <i>social accounting matrix</i> (SAM) is a means of presenting the SNA accounts in a matrix which elaborates the linkages between a supply and use table and institutional sector accounts; a typical focus of a SAM on the role of people in the economy may be reflected by, among other things, extra breakdowns of the household sector and a disaggregated representation of labour markets (<i>i.e.</i> , distinguishing various categories of employed persons). (SNA 20.4)

Standard industrial trade classification	<p>The <i>Standard International Trade Classification</i> (SITC) is a statistical classification of the commodities entering external trade. It is designed to provide the commodity aggregates required for purposes of economic analysis and to facilitate the international comparison of trade-by-commodity data.</p> <p>The hierarchical structure of the classification comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections – one-digit code; - Divisions – two-digit codes; - Groups – three-digit codes; • Subgroups – four digit codes; - Items – five-digit codes <p>The current international standard is the SITC, Revision 3. (<i>Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification</i>, Revision 3, United Nations, New York, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 38/Rev. 2, Vol. 1 page v.)</p>
Standard statistical unit	<p>The <i>standard statistical units</i> defined in ISIC Rev. 3 comprise: enterprise; enterprise group; kind-of-activity unit (KAU); local unit; establishment; homogeneous unit of production (ISIC Rev. 3, paragraph 76)</p>
State government	<p><i>State governments</i> are institutional units exercising some of the functions of government at a level below that of central government and above that of the governmental institutional units existing at a local level; they are institutional units whose fiscal, legislative and executive authority extends only over the individual “states” (often referred to as “provinces”) into which the country as a whole may be divided. (SNA 4.124)</p>
Statistical data	<p><i>Statistical data</i> are data from a <i>survey</i> or <i>administrative source</i> used to produce statistics and/or the data comprising such statistics. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Statistical data collection	<p><i>Statistical data collection</i> is the operation of statistical data processing aimed at gathering of statistical data and producing the input object data of a statistical survey. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i>, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)</p>
Statistical data editing	<p><i>Statistical data editing</i> is the operation of detecting and correcting errors in statistical data. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i>, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)</p>
Statistical metadata	<p><i>Statistical metadata</i> are metadata describing statistical data. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i>, Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000)</p>
Statistical territory (of a country)	<p>In international merchandise trade statistics, the objective is to record goods entering and leaving the economic territory of a country. In practice, what is recorded is goods that enter or leave the <i>statistical territory</i>, which is the territory with respect to which data are being collected. The statistical territory may coincide with the economic territory of a country or with some part of it. It follows that when the statistical territory of a country and its economic territory differ, international merchandise trade statistics do not provide a complete record of inward and outward flows of goods. (<i>International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions</i>, United Nations, New York, 1998, Studies in Methods, Series M, No. 52, Rev. 2, page 9, para. 64)</p>
Statistical unit	<p><i>Statistical units</i> are the entities for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled. These units can, in turn, be divided into observation units and analytical units. (ISIC Rev. 3, para. 63)</p>
Statistical units model	<p>The <i>statistical units model</i> for a <i>national statistical system</i> comprises the set of <i>standard statistical units</i> defined and used in that system. This may or may not include the full set of standard statistical units defined in the 1993 SNA. (NOE Handbook)</p>
Stock data	<p><i>Stock data</i> are data measured at some particular point of time within the reference period, for example, money supply data which can refer to an observation on the last working day of the reference period. In contrast to <i>flow data</i>. (OECD – Main Economic Indicators)</p>
Stocks	<p><i>Stocks</i> are a position in, or holdings of, assets and liabilities at a point in time and the SNA records stocks in accounts, usually referred to as balance sheets, and tables at the beginning and end of the accounting period; stocks result from the accumulation of prior transactions and other flows, and they are changed by transactions and other flows in the period (note that stocks of goods are referred to as “inventories” in the SNA. (SNA 3.66)</p>
Subject matter statistician	<p>Statistician concerned with processing, analysis or dissemination of data within a particular subject area, for example, labour, manufacturing, or health. (NOE Handbook)</p>

Subsidy	<i>Subsidies</i> are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services which they produce, sell or import. (SNA 7.71 [15.52])
Subsistence worker	<i>Subsistence workers</i> are workers who hold a <i>self-employment job</i> and in this capacity produce goods or services which are predominantly consumed by their own household and constitute an important basis for its livelihood. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment Adopted by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, January 1993, para. 14(s))
Supply and use table	<i>Supply and use tables</i> are in the form of matrices that record how supplies of different kinds of goods and services originate from domestic industries and imports and how those supplies are allocated between various intermediate or final uses, including exports. (SNA 1.16 [15.1])
Survey	A <i>survey</i> is an investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology. (<i>Terminology on Statistical Metadata</i> , Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, UNECE, Geneva 2000) If every unit of the population is included in the sample, the survey may be referred to as a <i>full coverage survey</i> or <i>census</i> . Thus the term “survey” includes census as a special case. (NOE Handbook)
Survey statistician	Person involved in design, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of basic statistical data; includes survey statistician and methodologist; excludes national accountant. (NOE Handbook)
Symmetric input-output table	<i>Symmetric (input-output) tables</i> are tables in which the same classifications or units (<i>i.e.</i> , the same groups of products or industries) are used in both rows and columns. (SNA 15.2)
System of National Accounts	The <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. (SNA 1.1)
Taxes	<i>Taxes</i> are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units; they are described as unrequited because the government provides nothing in return to the individual unit making the payment, although governments may use the funds raised in taxes to provide goods or services to other units, either individually or collectively, or to the community as a whole. (SNA 7.48 [8.43])
Taxes on income	<i>Taxes on income</i> consist of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains; they are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of individuals, households, NPIs or corporations. (SNA 8.52 [OECD 1110, 1120, 1130, 1210])
Taxes on production and imports	<i>Taxes on production and imports</i> consist of taxes payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by their producers plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable when goods enter the economic territory by crossing the frontier or when services are delivered to resident units by non-resident units; they also include other taxes on production, which consist mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production or on the labour employed, or compensation of employees paid. (SNA 7.49)
Taxes on products	<i>Taxes on products</i> , excluding VAT, import and export taxes, consist of taxes on goods and services that become payable as a result of the production, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of those goods or services, or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation. (SNA 7.69, 15.47 [OECD 5110-5113, 5121, 5122, 5126, 4400])
Total economy	The <i>total economy</i> consists of all the institutional units which are resident in the economic territory of a country. (SNA 2.22)
Total labour force	Same as <i>labour force</i> . (OECD Glossary)
Trade balance	The <i>trade balance</i> is the difference between exports and imports of goods. (SNA 2.166)

Trade margin	<i>A trade margin</i> is the difference between the actual or imputed price realised on a good purchased for resale (either wholesale or retail) and the price that would have to be paid by the distributor to replace the good at the time it is sold or otherwise disposed of. (SNA 6.110)
Transaction	<i>A transaction</i> is an economic flow that is an interaction between institutional units by mutual agreement or an action within an institutional unit that it is analytically useful to treat like a transaction, often because the unit is operating in two different capacities. (SNA 3.12)
Transfer	<i>A transfer</i> is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service or asset to another unit without receiving from the latter any good, service or asset in return as counterpart. (SNA 8.3, 8.27)
Transfer price	<i>A transfer price</i> is a price, adopted for book-keeping purposes, which is used to value transactions between affiliated enterprises integrated under the same management at artificially high or low levels in order to effect an unspecified income payment or capital transfer between those enterprises. (SNA 3.79, BPM 97)
Transport margin	<i>A transport margin</i> consists of those transport charges paid separately by the purchaser in taking delivery of the goods at the required time and place. (SNA 15.40 [15.42])
Turnover	Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit <i>vis-à-vis</i> its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover. It also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extra-ordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.
Underground economy	Producers engaged in <i>underground production</i> are described as belonging to the <i>underground economy</i> . (SNA 6.34)
Underground production	<i>Underground production</i> consists of activities that are productive in an economic sense and quite legal (provided certain standards or regulations are complied with), but that are deliberately concealed from public authorities for the following kinds of reasons: <i>a)</i> to avoid the payment of income, value added or other taxes; <i>b)</i> to avoid payment of social security contributions; <i>c)</i> to avoid having to meet certain legal standards such as minimum wages, maximum hours, safety or health standards, etc.; <i>d)</i> to avoid complying with certain administrative procedures, such as completing statistical questionnaires or other administrative forms (SNA 6.34)
Unemployed	The <i>unemployed</i> comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without work, that is, were not in <i>paid employment</i> or <i>self employment</i> during the reference period; • currently available for work, that is, were available for <i>paid employment</i> or <i>self-employment</i> during the reference period; and • seeking work, that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek <i>paid employment</i> or <i>self-employment</i>. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licences, etc. (International Labour Organisation Resolution Concerning Statistics of the Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment Adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, October 1982, para. 10)

Unemployment	Unemployment is the fact of being <i>unemployed</i> (OECD Glossary)
Unemployment rate	The <i>unemployment rate</i> is the number of <i>unemployed</i> divided by the <i>total labour force</i> .
Unincorporated enterprise	An <i>unincorporated enterprise</i> is a producer unit which is not incorporated as a legal entity separate from the owner (household, government or foreign resident); the fixed and other assets used in unincorporated enterprises do not belong to the enterprises but to their owners, the enterprises as such cannot engage in transactions with other economic units nor can they enter into contractual relationships with other units nor incur liabilities on their own behalf; in addition, their owners are personally liable, without limit, for any debts or obligations incurred in the course of production. (SNA 4.140 and 4.141)
Unit	<i>Units</i> refer to entities, respondents to a survey or things used for the purpose of calculation or measurement. Their statistics are collected, tabulated and published. They include, among others, businesses, government institutions, individual organisations, institutions, persons, groups, geographical areas and events. They form the population from which data can be collected or upon which observations can be made. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i> . Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm)
Uses	The term <i>uses</i> refers to transactions in the current accounts that reduce the amount of economic value of a unit or sector (for example, wages and salaries are a use for the unit or sector that must pay them); by convention, uses are put on the left side of the account. (SNA 2.54)
Value	<i>Value</i> at the level of a single, homogeneous good or service is equal to the price per unit of quantity multiplied by the number of quantity units of that good or service; in contrast to price, value is independent of the choice of quantity unit. (SNA 16.9)
Value added	<i>Gross value added</i> is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector. (SNA 1.6 [2.172, 6.4, 6.222]) <i>Net value added</i> is gross value added less consumption of fixed capital. (SNA 6.4, 6.222 [1.6])
Value added tax	A <i>value added tax</i> (VAT) is a tax on products collected in stages by enterprises; it is a wide-ranging tax usually designed to cover most or all goods and services but producers are obliged to pay to government only the difference between the VAT on their sales and the VAT on their purchases for intermediate consumption or capital formation, while VAT is not usually charged on sales to non-residents (<i>i.e.</i> , exports). (SNA 6.207 and 6.208 [15.47])
Variable	A variable is a characteristic of a unit being observed that may assume more than one of a set of values to which a numerical measure or a category from a classification can be assigned (<i>e.g.</i> income, age, weight, etc., and "occupation", "industry", "disease", etc. (<i>United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms</i> . Prepared by the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications. Available at: www.un.org/Depts/unsd/class/glossary_short.htm) Same as <i>data element</i> . (NOE Handbook)
Volume index	A <i>volume index</i> is most commonly presented as a weighted average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods or services between two periods of time; volume indices may also compare the relative levels of activity in different countries (<i>e.g.</i> those calculated using purchasing power parities). (SNA 16.11)

Wages and salaries	<p><i>Wages and salaries</i> consist of the sum of wages and salaries in cash and wages and salaries in kind. (SNA 7.33 and 7.37)</p> <p>Wages and salaries are defined as “the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll (including homeworkers), in return for work done during the accounting period” regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework and whether it is paid regularly or not. Wages and salaries include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc. payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc. on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer. Wages and salaries include: all gratuities, bonuses, ex gratia payments, “thirteenth month payments”, severance payments, lodging, transport, cost-of-living, and family allowances, tips, commission, attendance fees, etc. received by employees, as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts payable by employees and withheld at source by the employer. Wages and salaries which the employer continues to pay in the event of illness, occupational accident, maternity leave or short-time working may be recorded here or under social security costs, dependent upon the unit’s accounting practices.</p>
Wholesale prices index	<p><i>Wholesale price indices</i> refer to prices received by the wholesalers while producer price indices refer to prices do not take into account the organisation of the distribution chain. Many commodities are now sold through many different channels of which wholesale is a part. Moreover, wholesale prices include commercial mark-ups which are not included in producer prices.</p> <p>For some countries the name <i>Producer price index</i> replaced the name Wholesale price index in the 1970s or 1980s after a change in methodology. For some countries, the name Wholesale price index is used for historical reasons and in fact refers to a price index following the same methodology as for a Producer price index. (<i>Producer Price Indices: Sources and Methods</i>, OECD, Paris, 1994, page 7)</p>
Wholesale trade	<p><i>Wholesale trade</i> is defined in ISIC as the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; to other wholesalers; or acting as agents in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies. Wholesale trade is defined in ISIC Rev. 3 as comprising the following Groups in Division 51): wholesale on a fee or contract basis; wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food, beverages and tobacco; wholesale of household goods; wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap; wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies; other wholesale. (ISIC Rev. 3)</p>
Year to date data	<p><i>Year to date data</i> are data expressed in period to date terms; they are sometimes (especially in transition economies) referred to as cumulative data. (OECD – Main Economic Indicators)</p>